

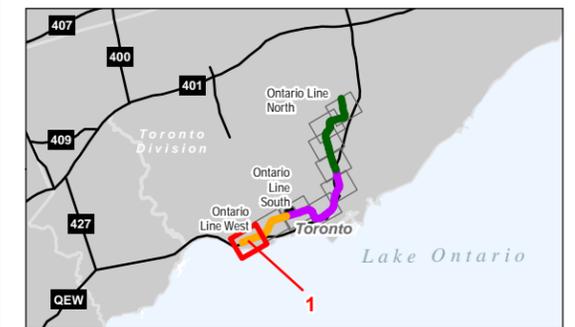
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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - Ontario Line West
- Heritage Conservation Districts**
- Designated District
 - 35 - Fort York



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Project Location: Coity of Toronto, ON
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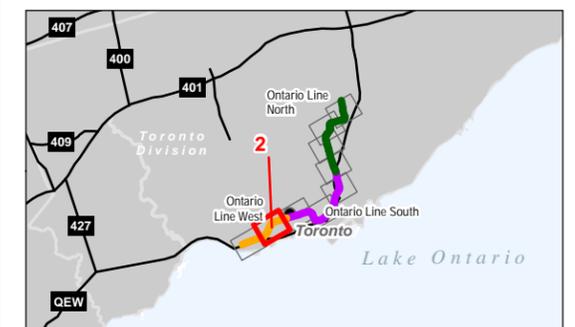
Client/Project:
 HDR CORPORATION
 ONTARIO LINE TA

Figure No.:
 5-1
 Title:
 Heritage Conservation Districts

- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - Ontario Line West
- Heritage Conservation Districts**
- Designated District
 - Under Appeal
- 21 - King-Spadina
26 - Queen Street West
35 - Fort York



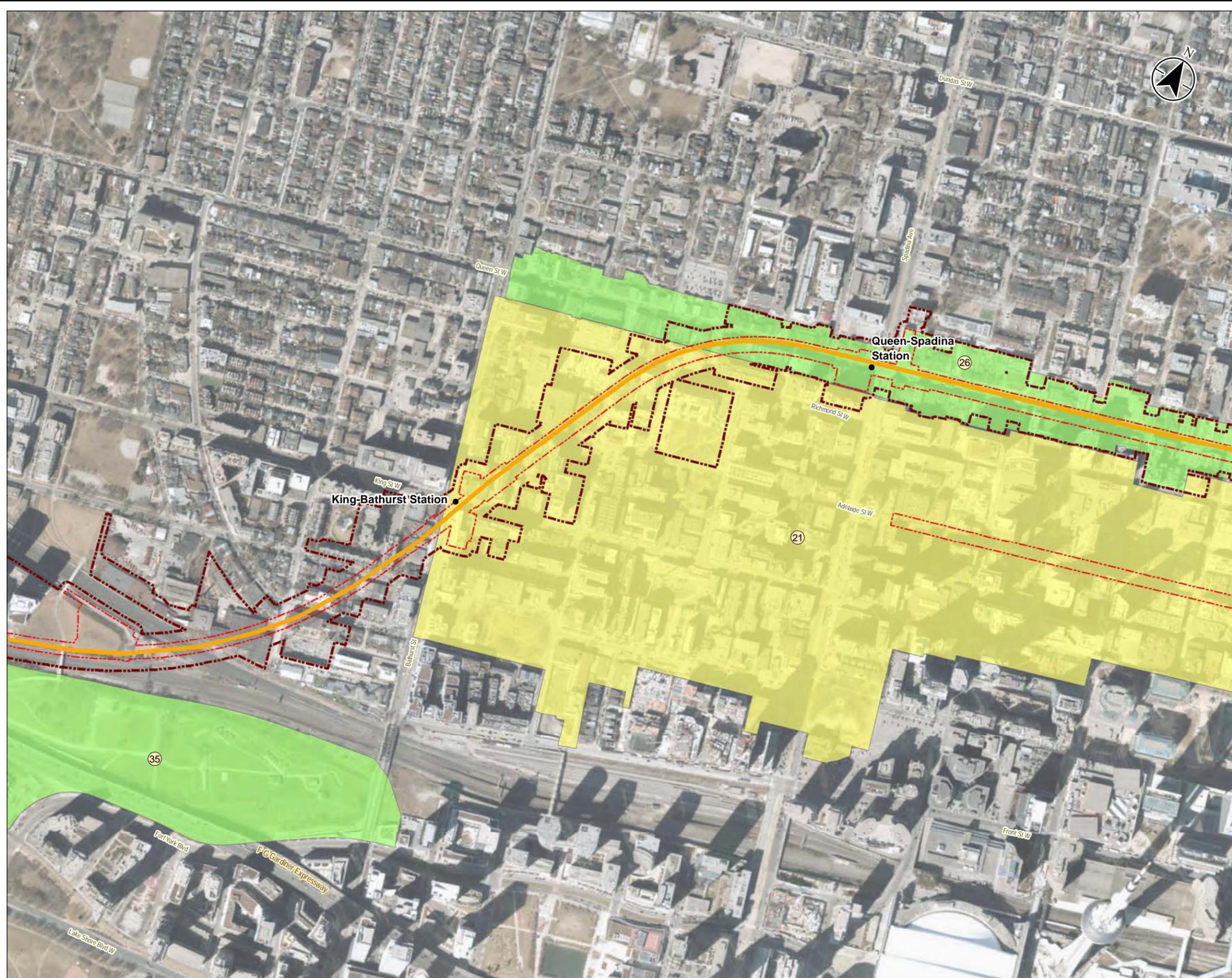
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 160560009 REV4
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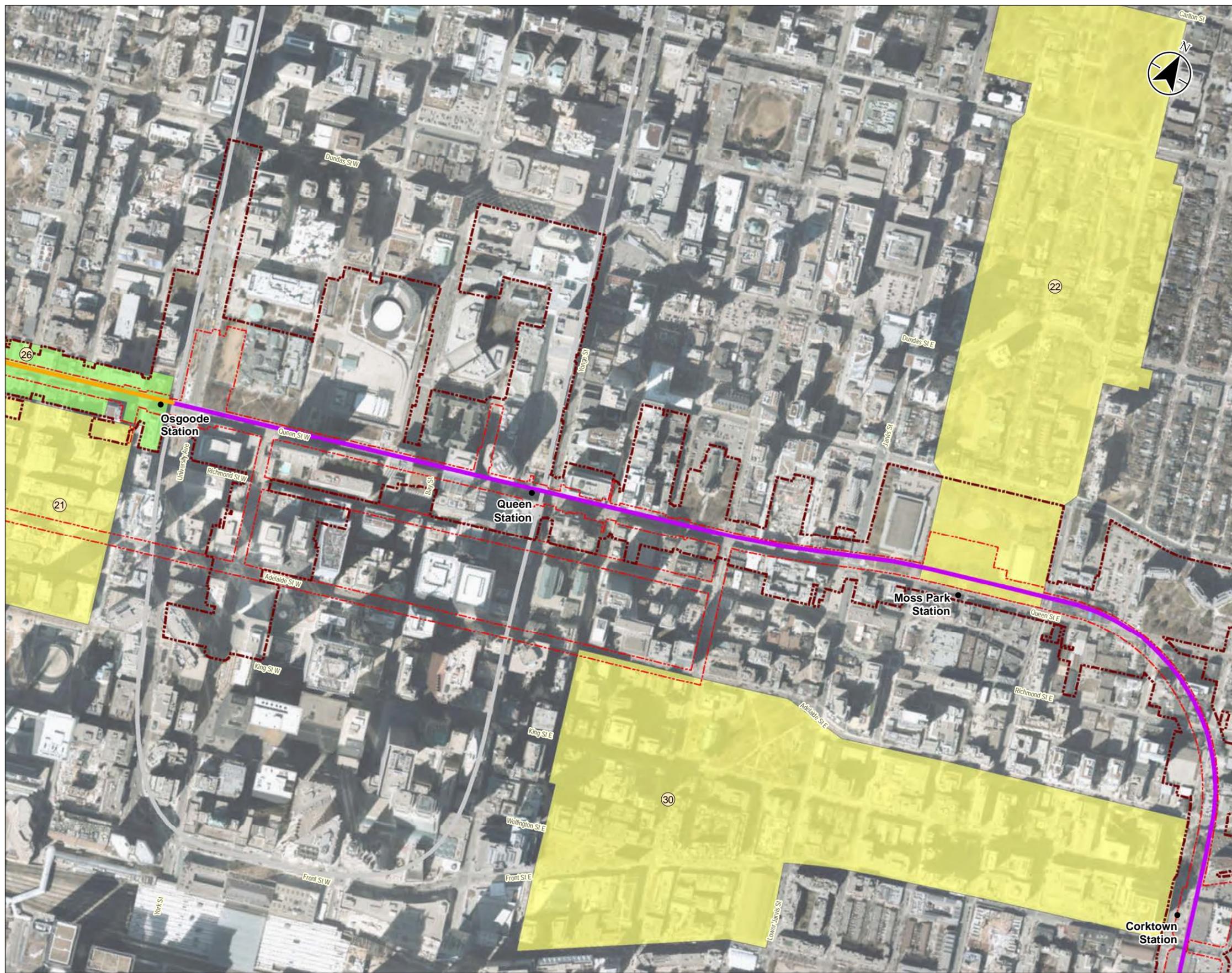
Client/Project
 HDR CORPORATION
 ONTARIO LINE TA

Figure No.
 5-2
 Title
 Heritage Conservation Districts

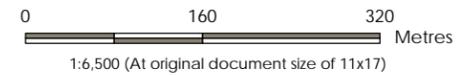


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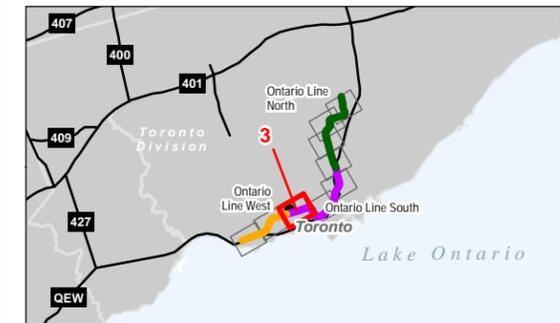
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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - Ontario Line West
 - Ontario Line South
 - Existing Subway
- Heritage Conservation Districts**
- Designated District
 - Under Appeal
- 21 - King-Spadina
 - 22 - Garden District
 - 26 - Queen Street West
 - 30 - St. Lawrence Neighbourhood



- Notes**
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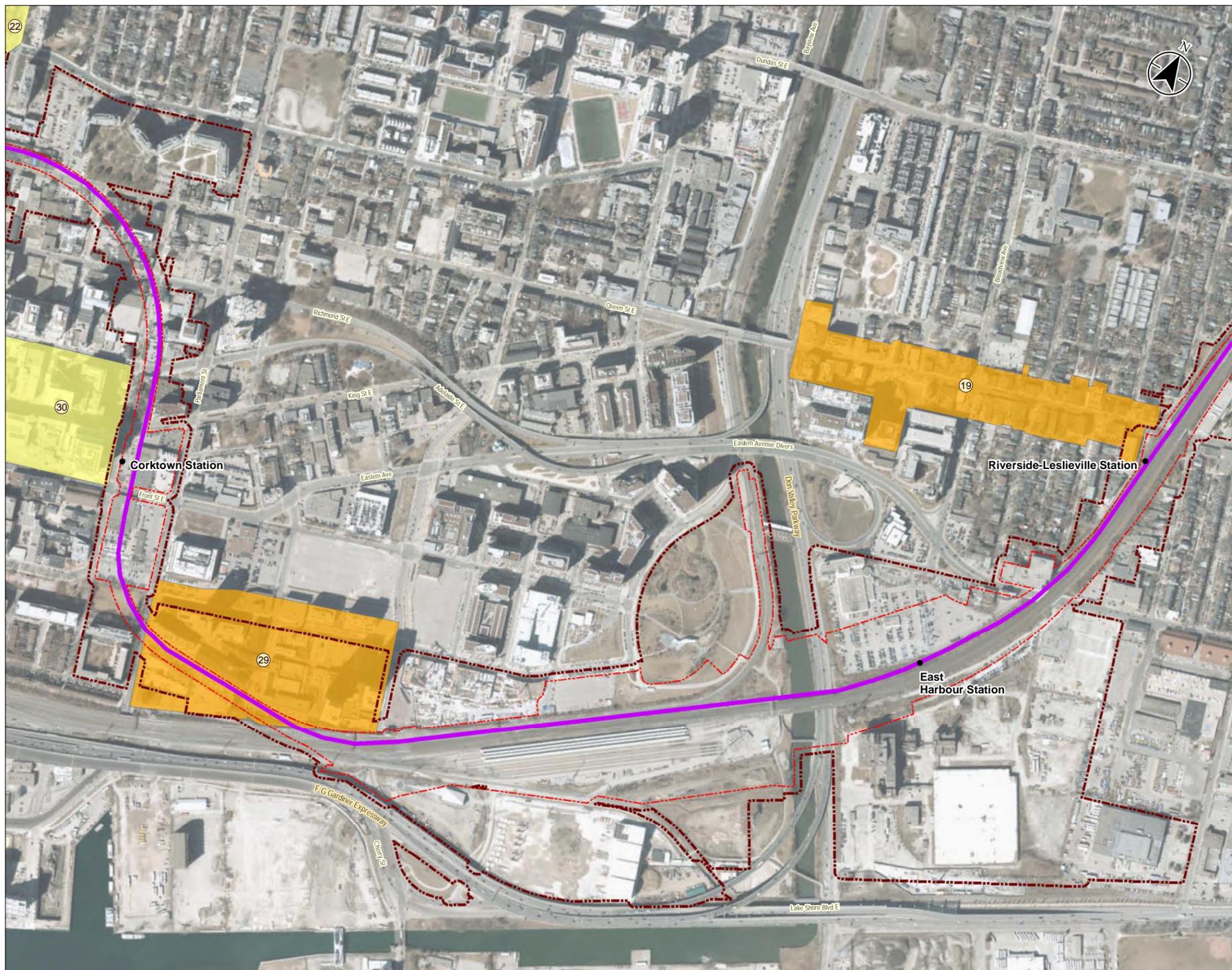
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Client/Project: HDR CORPORATION
 ONTARIO LINE TA

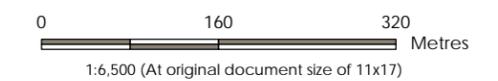
Figure No.: 5-3

Title: Heritage Conservation Districts

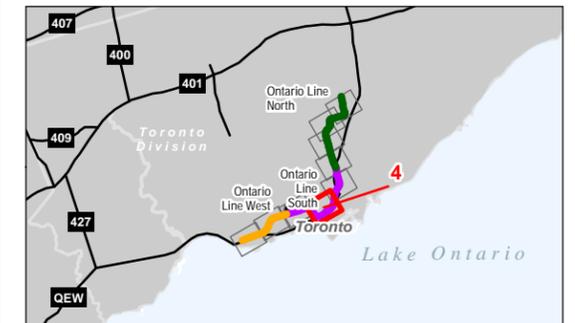
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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - Ontario Line South
- Heritage Conservation Districts**
- Under Study
 - Under Appeal
- 19 - Queen Street East (Riverside)
 22 - Garden District
 29 - Distillery District
 30 - St. Lawrence Neighbourhood



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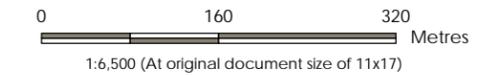
Figure No.:
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Title:
 Heritage Conservation Districts

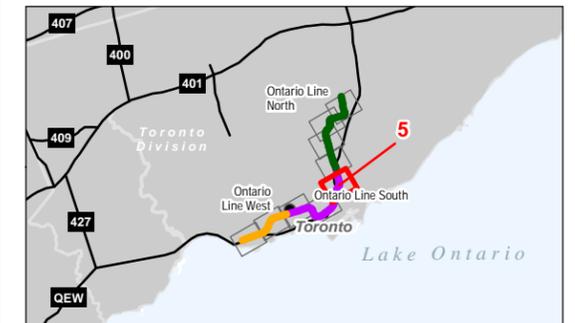
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- Legend**
-  Project Footprint
 -  Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 -  Ontario Line South
- Heritage Conservation Districts**
-  Designated District
 -  Under Study
- 14 - Riverdale
 - 19 - Queen Street East (Riverside)



- Notes**
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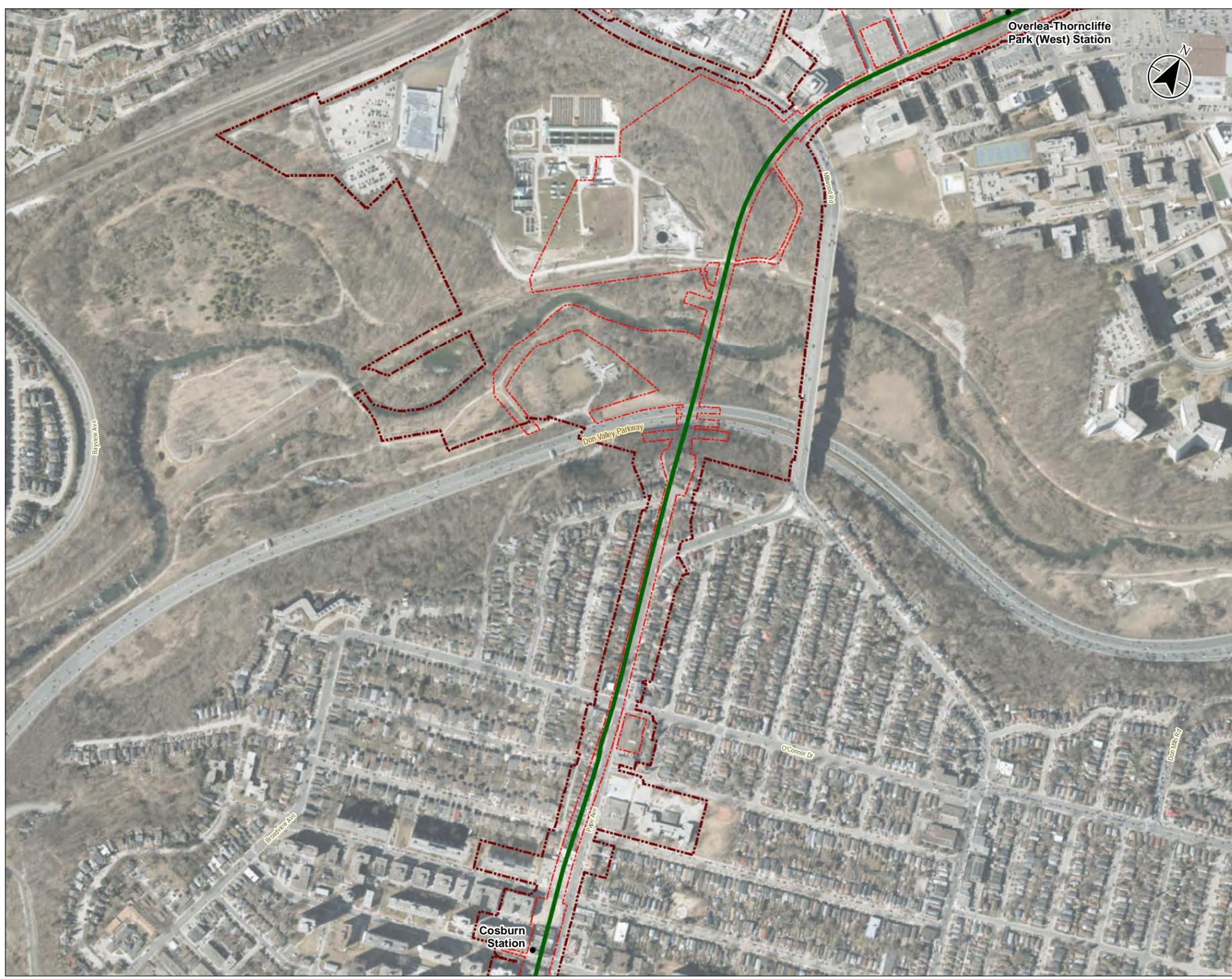
Project Location: Coity of Toronto, ON
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ONTARIO LINE TA

Figure No.: 5-5

Title: Heritage Conservation Districts

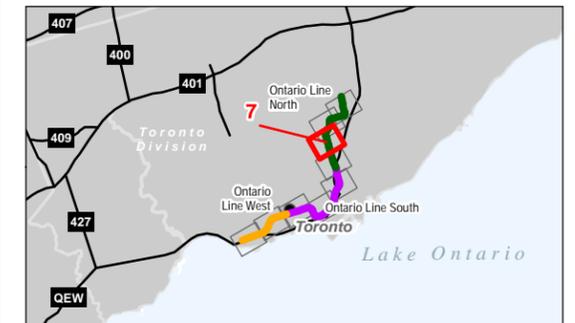
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- Legend
-  Project Footprint
 -  Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 -  Ontario Line North



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Client/Project: HDR CORPORATION, ONTARIO LINE TA

Figure No.: 5-7

Title: Heritage Conservation Districts

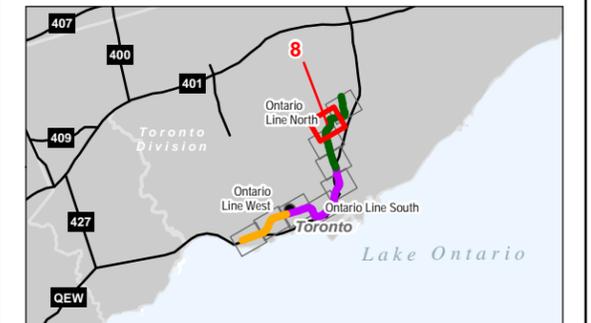
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- Legend
- Project Footprint
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - Ontario Line North



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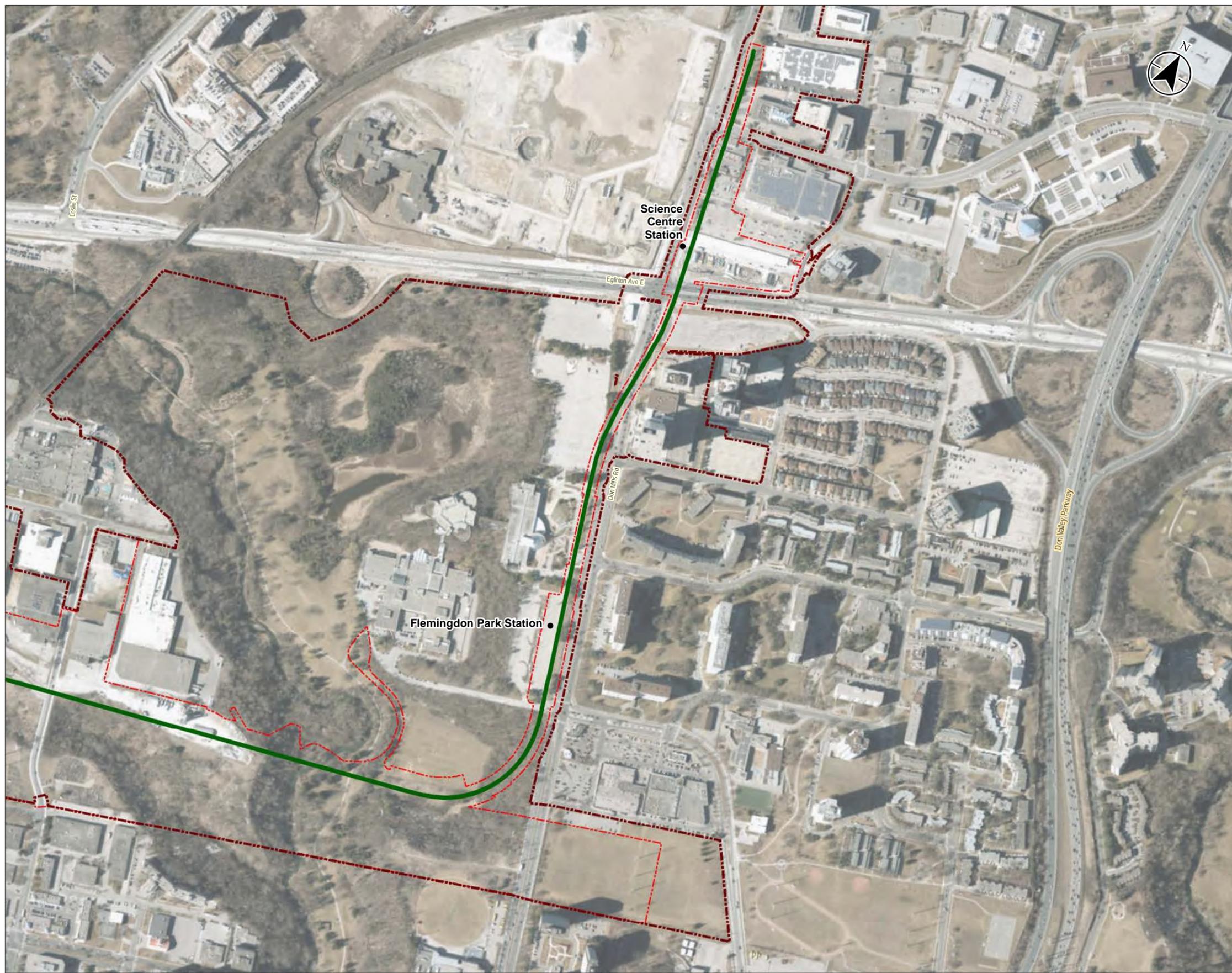
Project Location: Coity of Toronto, ON
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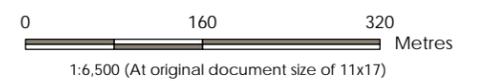
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Title: Heritage Conservation Districts

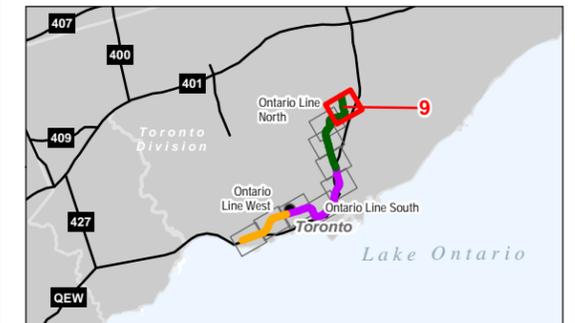
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- Legend
-  Project Footprint
 -  Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 -  Ontario Line North



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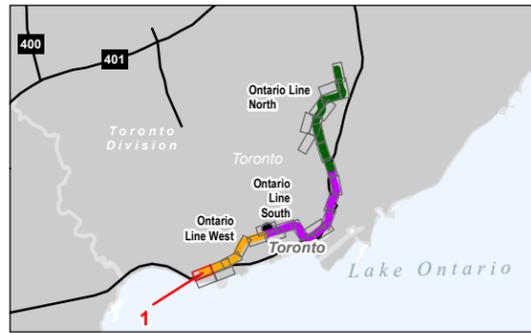
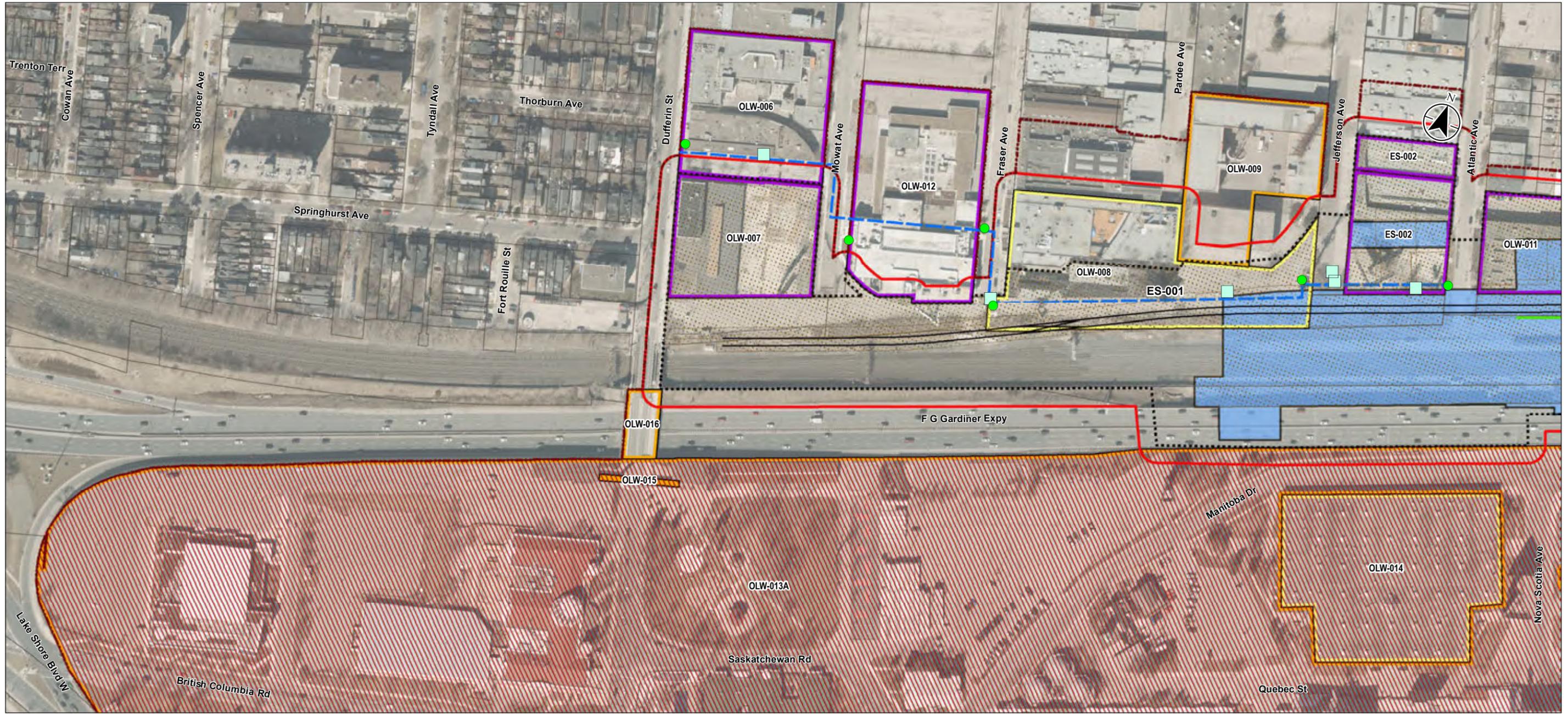
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Client/Project
 HDR CORPORATION
 ONTARIO LINE TA

Figure No.
 5-9

Title
 Heritage Conservation Districts

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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Portal
 - Station
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Silos and Hoppers Related to ES-001
 - Cultural Heritage Plaque
 - Liberty Trail (ES-001)
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Designated under Part IV of the OHA
 - Listed on Municipal Heritage Register
 - Potential BHR/CHL
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL
 - Known or Potential PHPPS

0 40 80 metres
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Project Location: Toronto, ON
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Client/Project: HDR CORPORATION ONTARIO LINE TA
 160560009 REVA

Figure No.

6-1

Title

Potential Impacts

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- Legend**
- Property Parcel
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - Designated under Part IV of the OHA
 - Listed on Municipal Heritage Register
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL
 - Known or Potential PHPPS

0 40 80 metres
1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)



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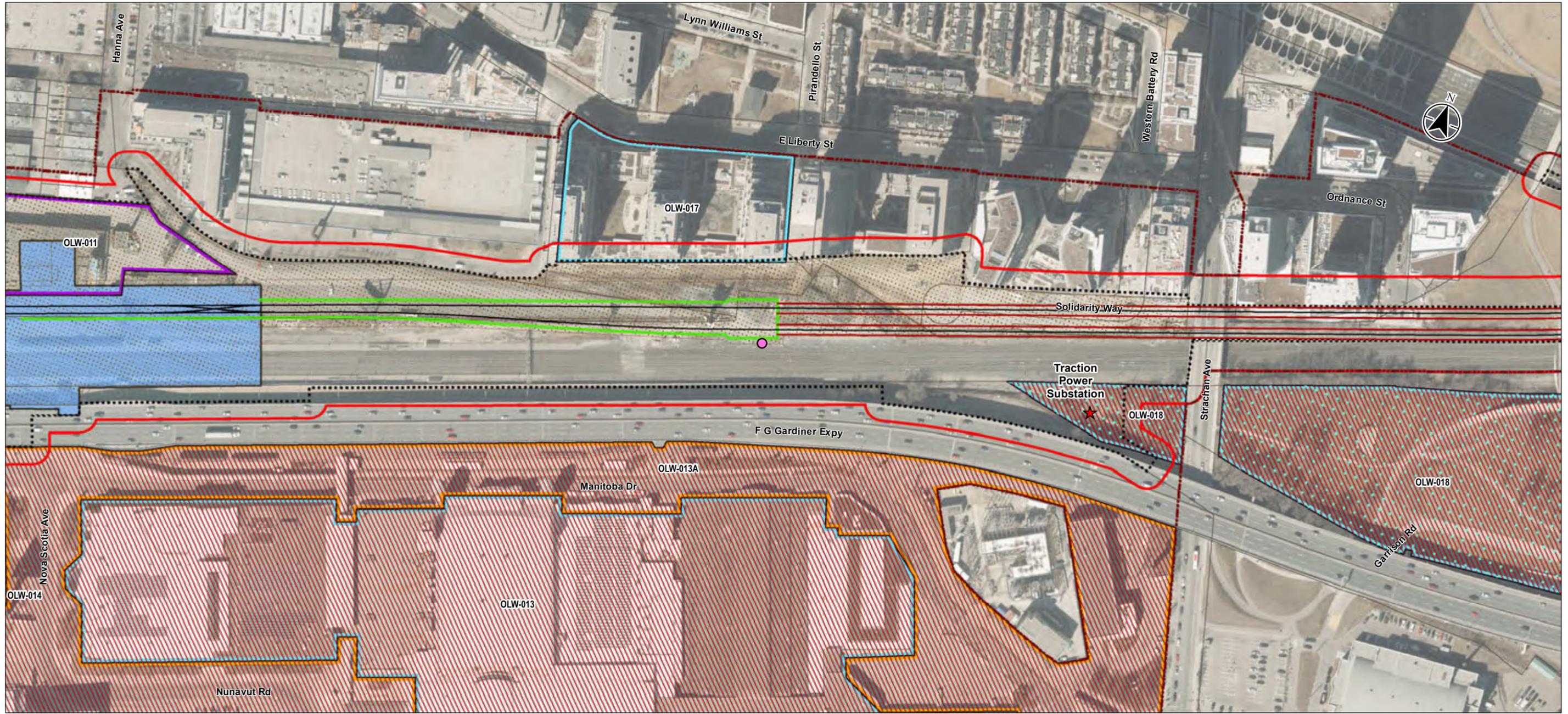
Figure No. 6-2

Title: Potential Impacts

Notes

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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Tunnels
 - Portal
 - Station
 - Traction Power Substation
 - Emergency Egress Building (EEB)
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Designated under Part IV of the OHA
 - Listed on Municipal Heritage Register
 - Potential BHR/CHL
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL
 - National Historic Sites
 - Known or Potential PHPPS

0 40 80 metres
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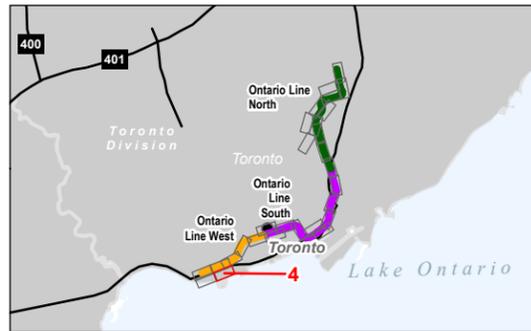
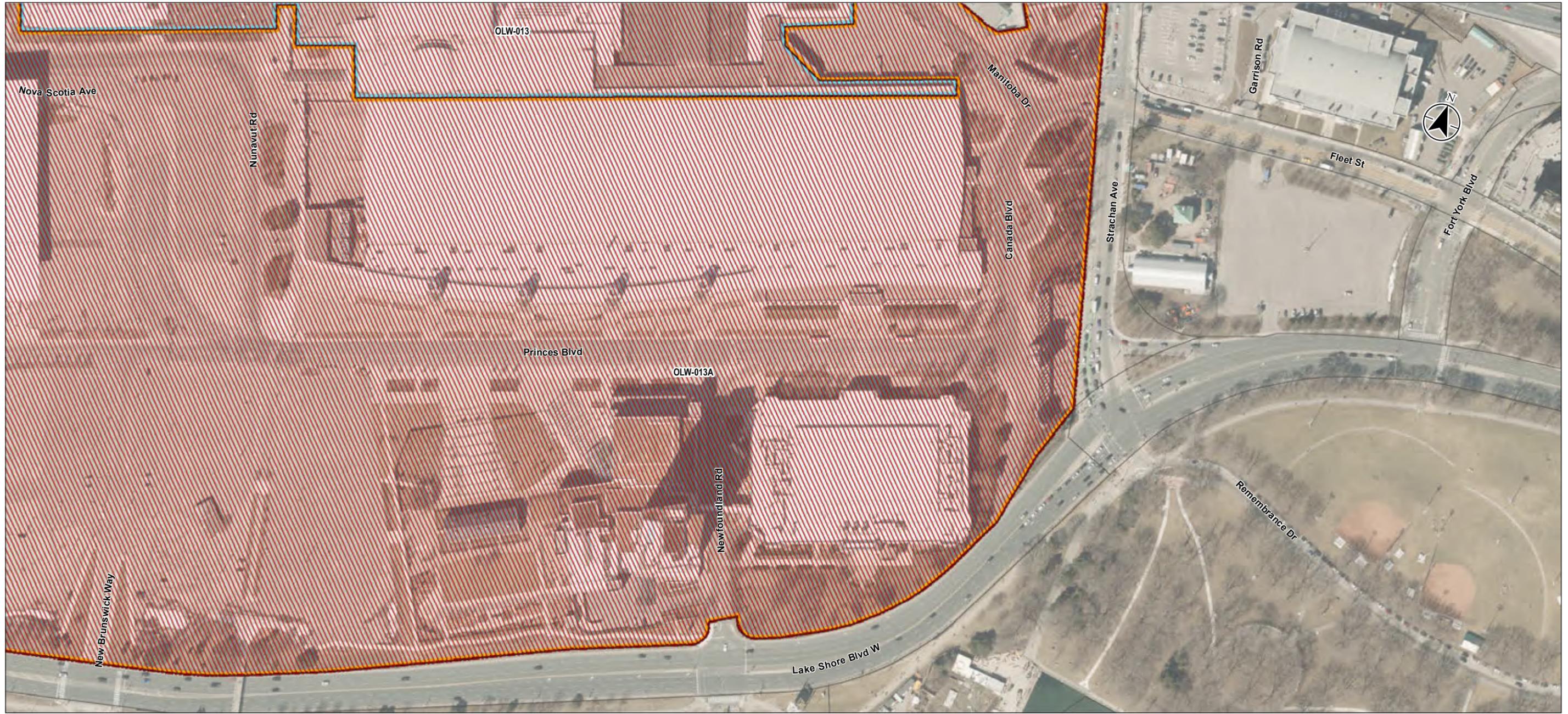
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 160560009 REVA

Figure No. **6-3**

Title: **Potential Impacts**

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- Legend**
- Property Parcel
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - Designated under Part IV of the OHA
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL
 - Known or Potential PHPPS

0 40 80 metres
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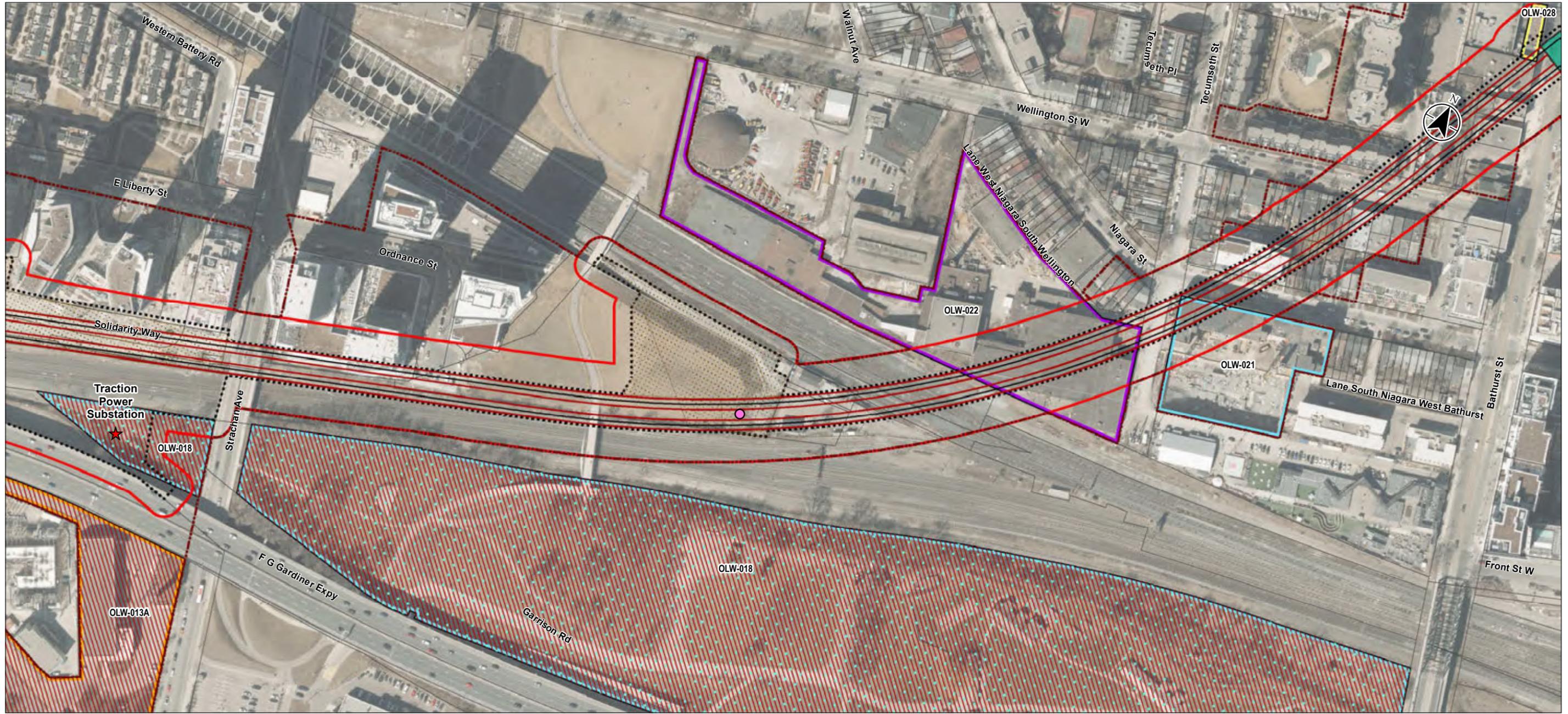
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Client/Project: HDR CORPORATION, ONTARIO LINE TA 160560009 REVA

Figure No. 6-4

Title: Potential Impacts

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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Tunnels
 - Station Platform - Subsurface Level
 - Traction Power Substation
 - Emergency Egress Building (EEB)
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Designated under Part IV of the OHA
 - Listed on Municipal Heritage Register
 - Potential BHR/CHL
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL
 - National Historic Sites
 - Known or Potential PPHPS

0 40 80 metres
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Project Location: Toronto, ON
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Client/Project: HDR CORPORATION, ONTARIO LINE TA
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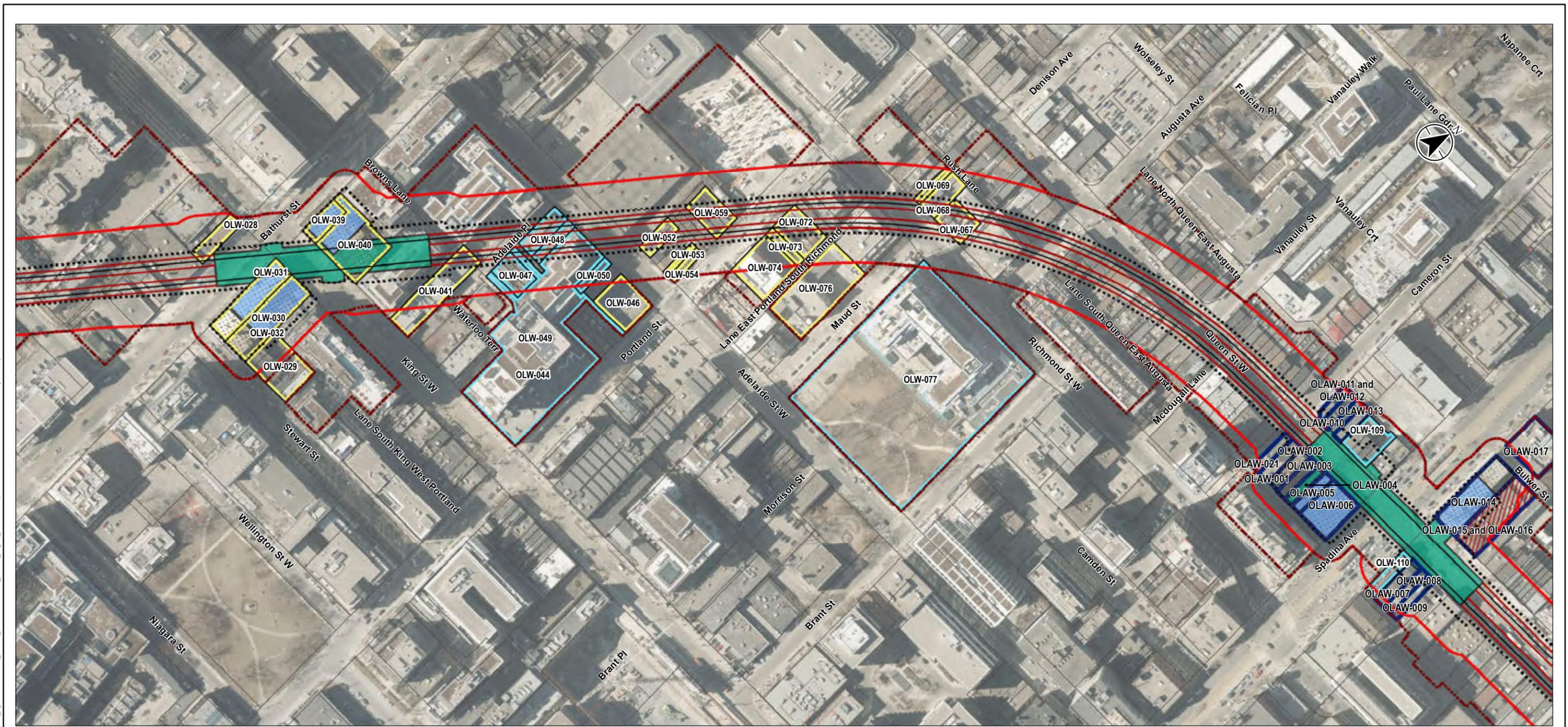
Figure No.

6-5

Title

Potential Impacts

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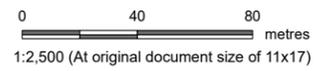


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Legend

- Project Footprint
- Property Parcel
- Alignment - Current**
- Track Alignment Centerline
- Tunnels
- Station
- Station Platform - Subsurface Level
- Construction Staging and Construction Area
- Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
- ZOI
- Additional CH Properties
- Designated under Part IV of the OHA
- Listed on Municipal Heritage Register



Project Location
 Toronto, ON

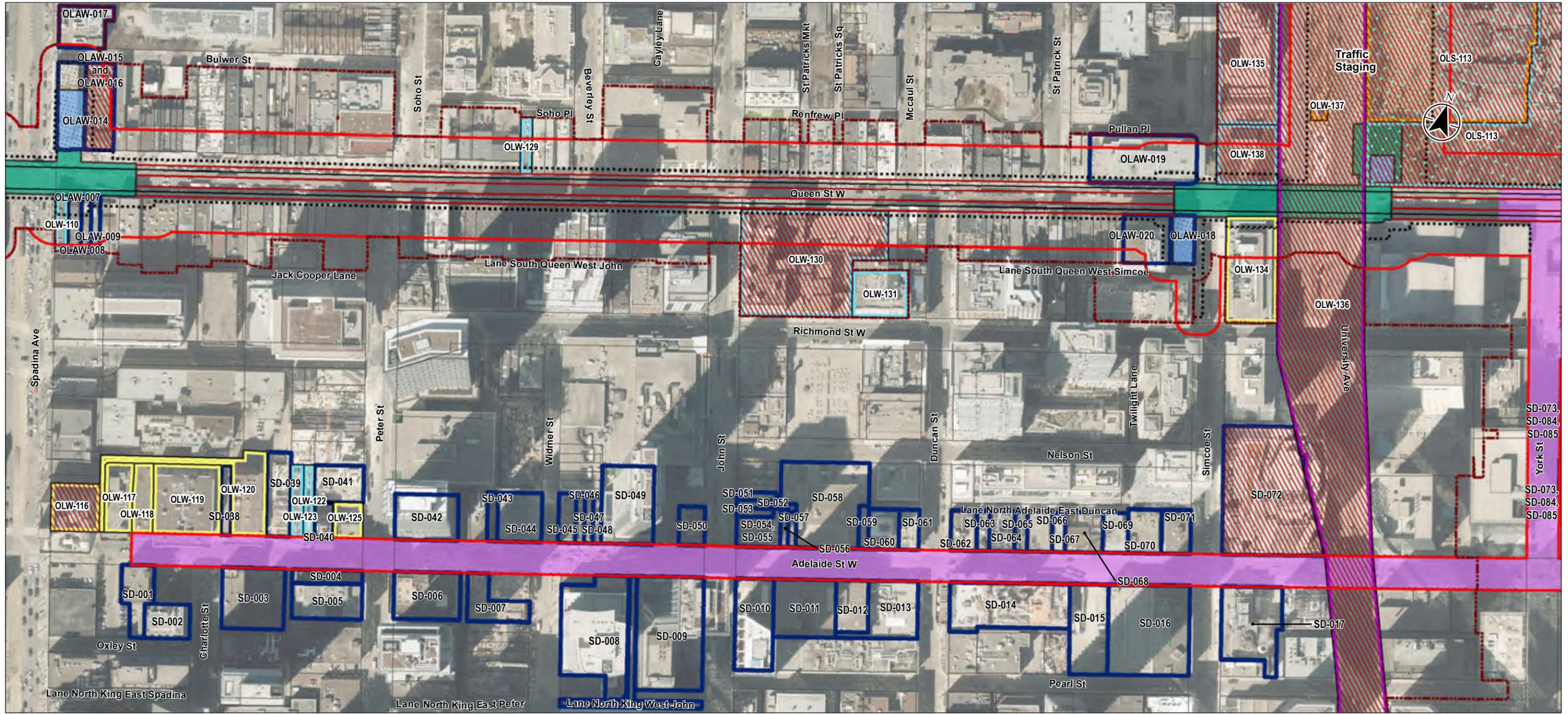
Client/Project
 HDR CORPORATION
 ONTARIO LINE TA

Figure No.
6-6

Title
Potential Impacts

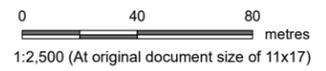
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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Tunnels
 - Station
 - Station Platform - Subsurface Level
 - Streetcar Diversion
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Additional CH Properties
 - Designated under Part IV of the OHA
 - Listed on Municipal Heritage Register
 - Potential BHR/CHL
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL
 - National Historic Sites
 - Known or Potential PHPPS



Project Location: Toronto, ON
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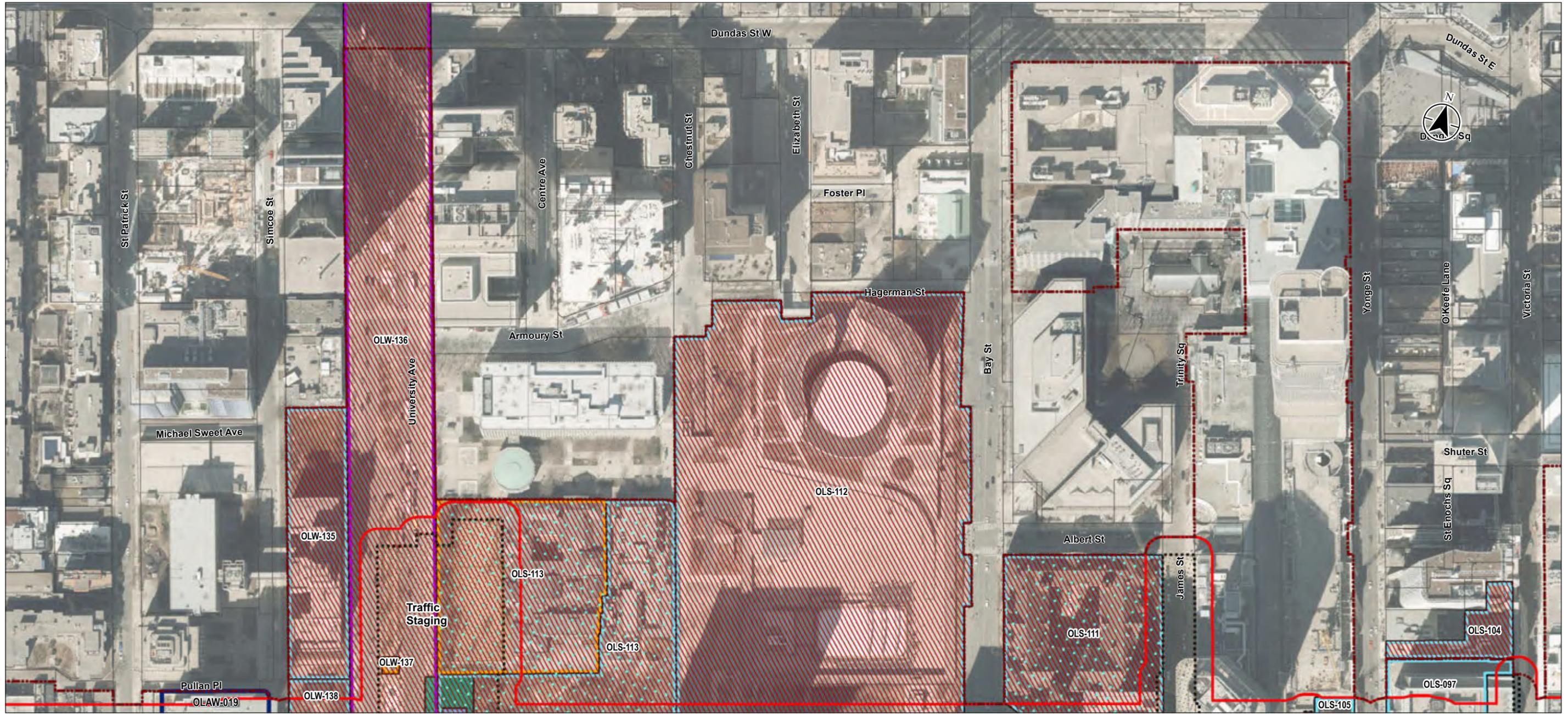
Client/Project: HDR CORPORATION, ONTARIO LINE TA
 160560009 REVA

Figure No.: 6-7

Title: Potential Impacts

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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Station
 - Station Platform - Subsurface Level
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Additional CH Properties
 - Designated under Part IV of the OHA
 - Potential BHR/CHL
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL
 - National Historic Sites
 - Known or Potential PHPPS

0 40 80 metres
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Project Location: Toronto, ON
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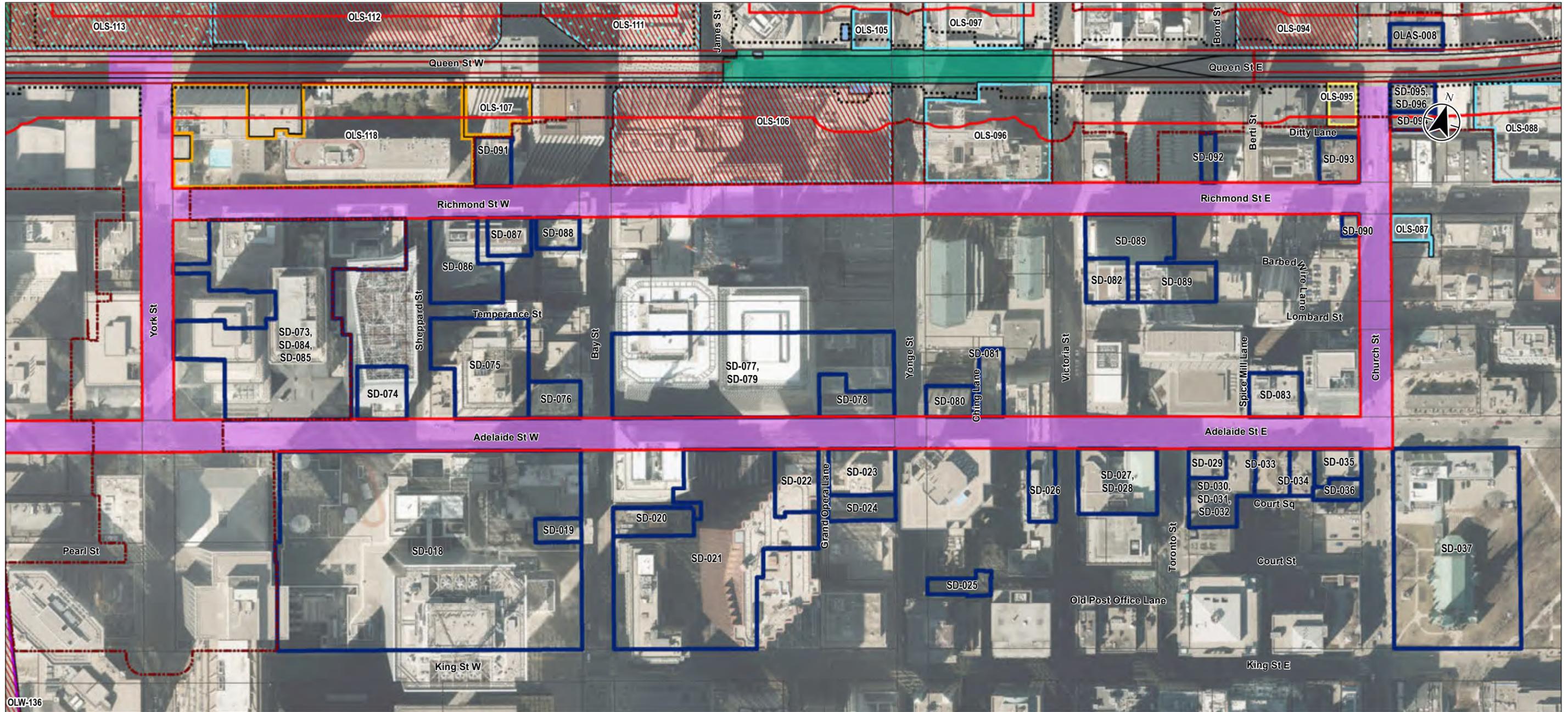
Client/Project: HDR CORPORATION, ONTARIO LINE TA
 160560009 REVA

Figure No.

6-8

Title

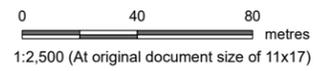
Potential Impacts



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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Tunnels
 - Station
 - Station Platform - Subsurface Level
 - Streetcar Diversion
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Additional CH Properties

- Designated under Part IV of the OHA
- Listed on Municipal Heritage Register
- Potential BHR/CHL
- Previously Identified BHR/CHL
- National Historic Sites
- Known or Potential PHPPS



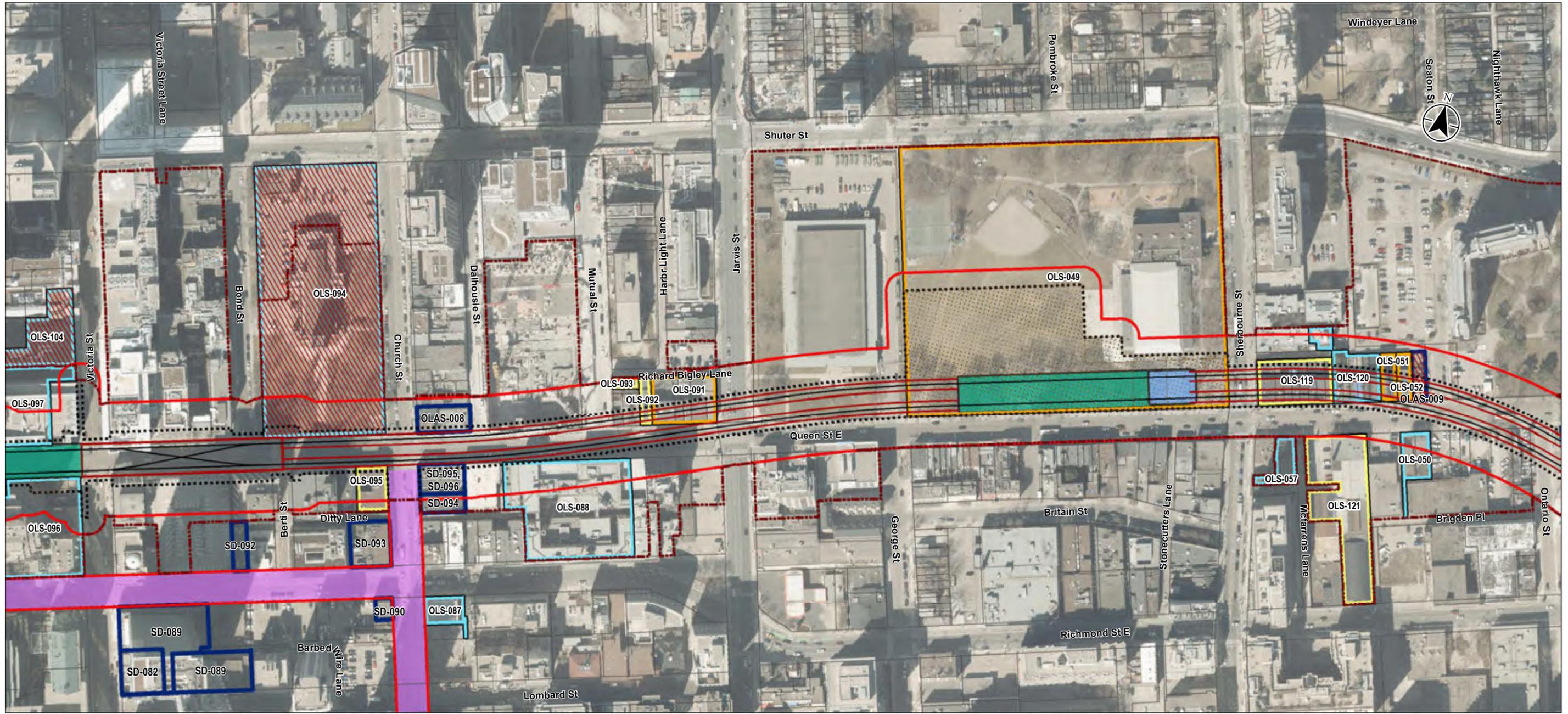
Project Location: Toronto, ON
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Client/Project: HDR CORPORATION, ONTARIO LINE TA
 160560009 REVA

Figure No.: 6-9

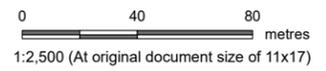
Title: Potential Impacts

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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Tunnels
 - Station
 - Station Platform - Subsurface Level
 - Streetcar Diversion
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Additional CH Properties

- Designated under Part IV of the OHA
- Listed on Municipal Heritage Register
- Previously Identified BHR/CHL
- Known or Potential PPHPS



Project Location: Toronto, ON
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Client/Project: HDR CORPORATION, ONTARIO LINE TA
160560009 REVA

Figure No.: **6-10**

Title: **Potential Impacts**

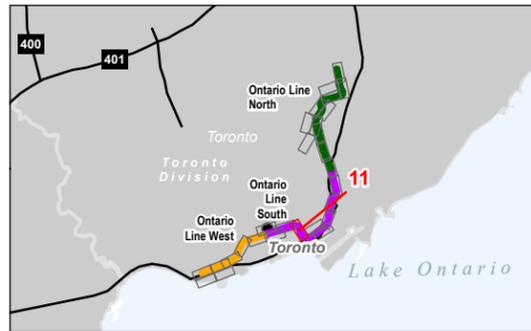
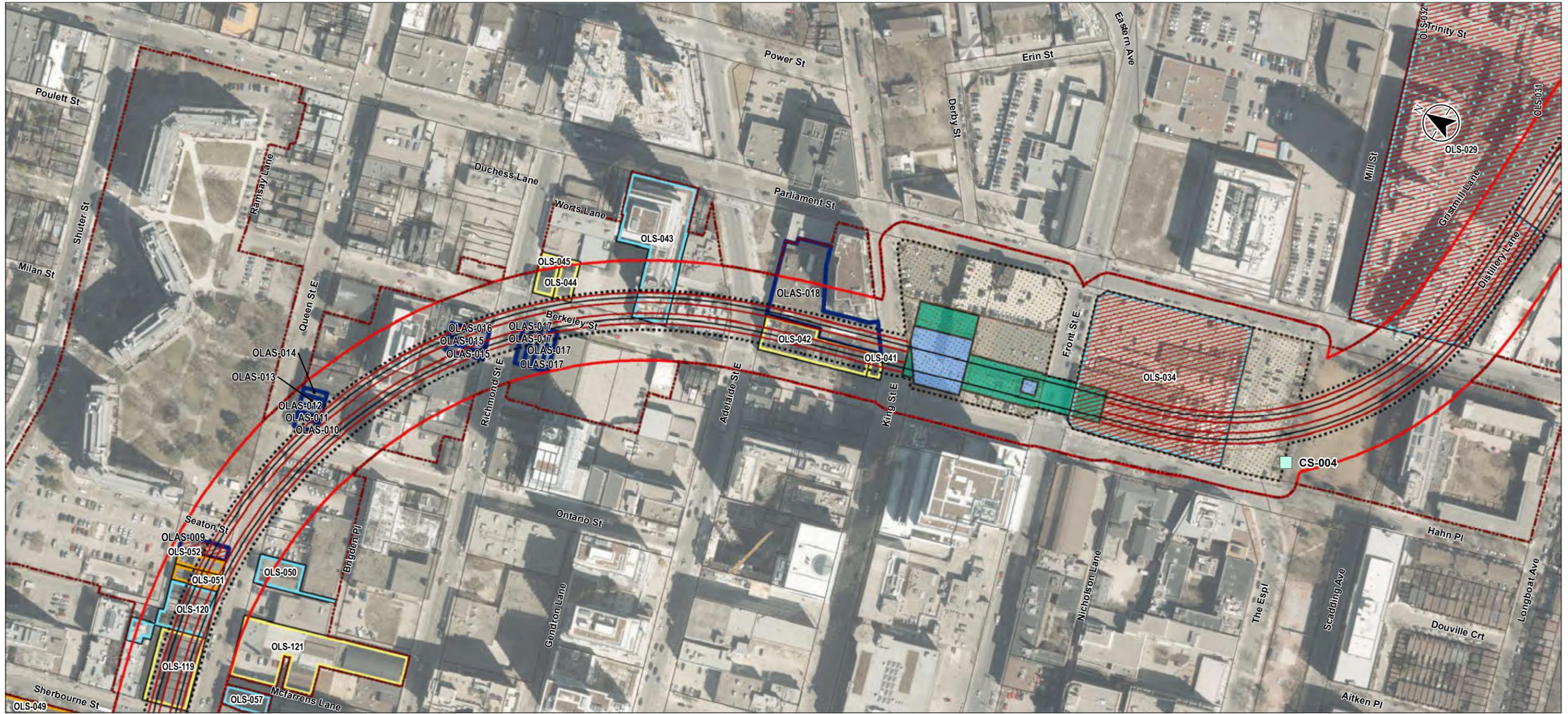
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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Tunnels
 - Station
 - Station Platform - Subsurface Level
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Cultural Heritage Plaque
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Additional CH Properties

- Designated under Part IV of the OHA
- Listed on Municipal Heritage Register
- Previously Identified BHR/CHL
- National Historic Sites
- Known or Potential PHPPS

0 40 80 metres
 1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)



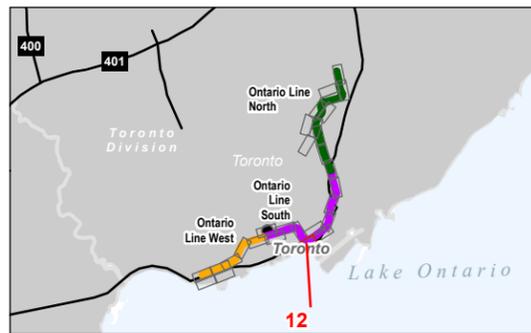
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Figure No. 6-11

Title: Potential Impacts

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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Tunnels
 - Emergency Egress Building (EEB)
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - RH Final Alignment
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Designated under Part IV of the OHA
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL
 - National Historic Sites
 - Known or Potential PHPPS

0 40 80 metres
 1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)



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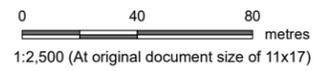
Client/Project: HDR CORPORATION, ONTARIO LINE TA
 160560009 REVA

Figure No. 6-12

Title: Potential Impacts



- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Tunnels
 - Portal
 - Potential Multi-Use Trail Bridge Location
 - Emergency Egress Building (EEB)
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - RH Final Alignment
 - Cultural Heritage Plaque
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Designated under Part IV of the OHA
 - Potential BHR/CHL
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL
 - Property with Location of Commemorative Plaque
 - National Historic Sites
 - Known or Potential PPHPS



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Prepared by BCC on 2022-01-31

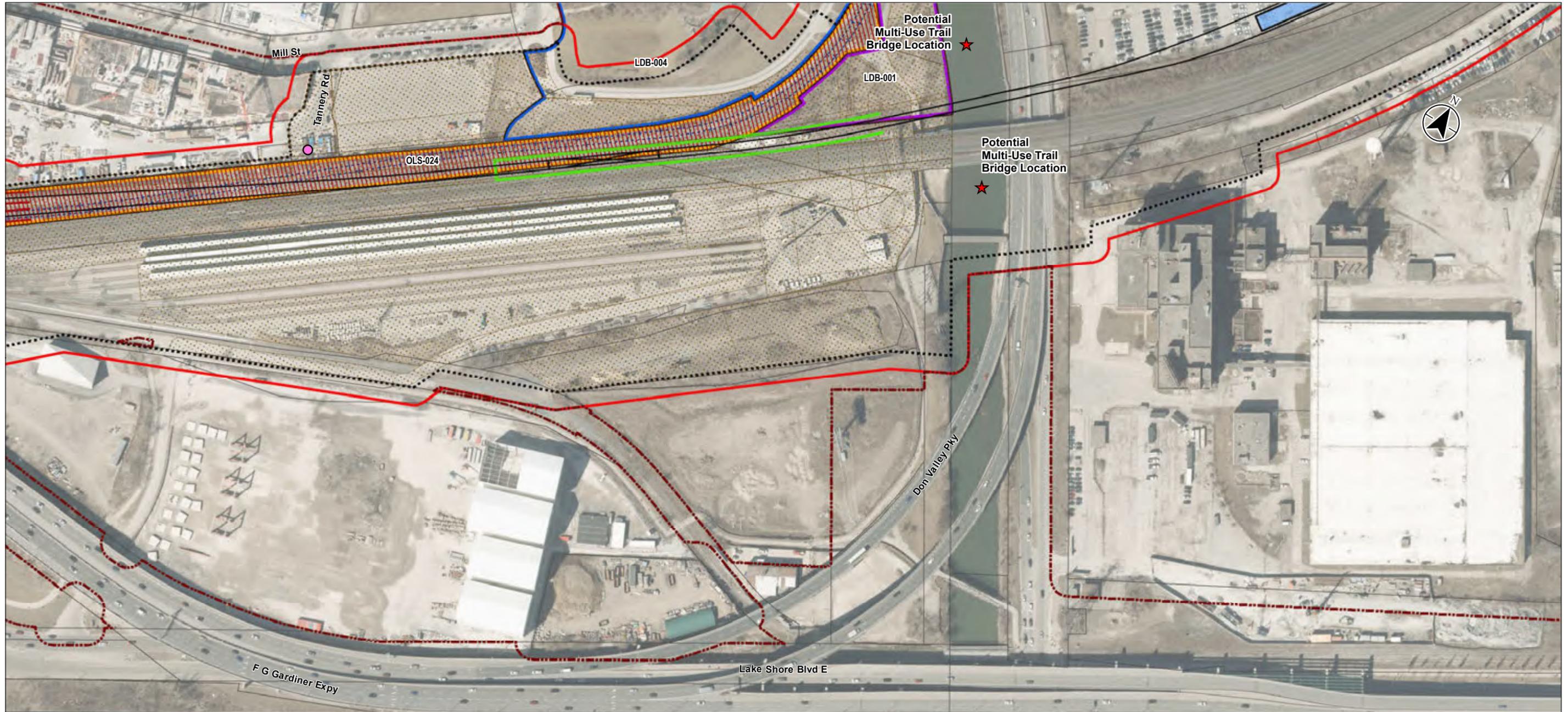
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Figure No.: **6-13**
Title: **Potential Impacts**

Notes

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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Tunnels
 - Portal
 - Station
 - Potential Multi-Use Trail Bridge Location
 - Emergency Egress Building (EEB)
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - RH Final Alignment
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Potential BHR/CHL
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL
 - Property with Location of Commemorative Plaque
 - Known or Potential PHPPS

0 40 80 metres
1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)

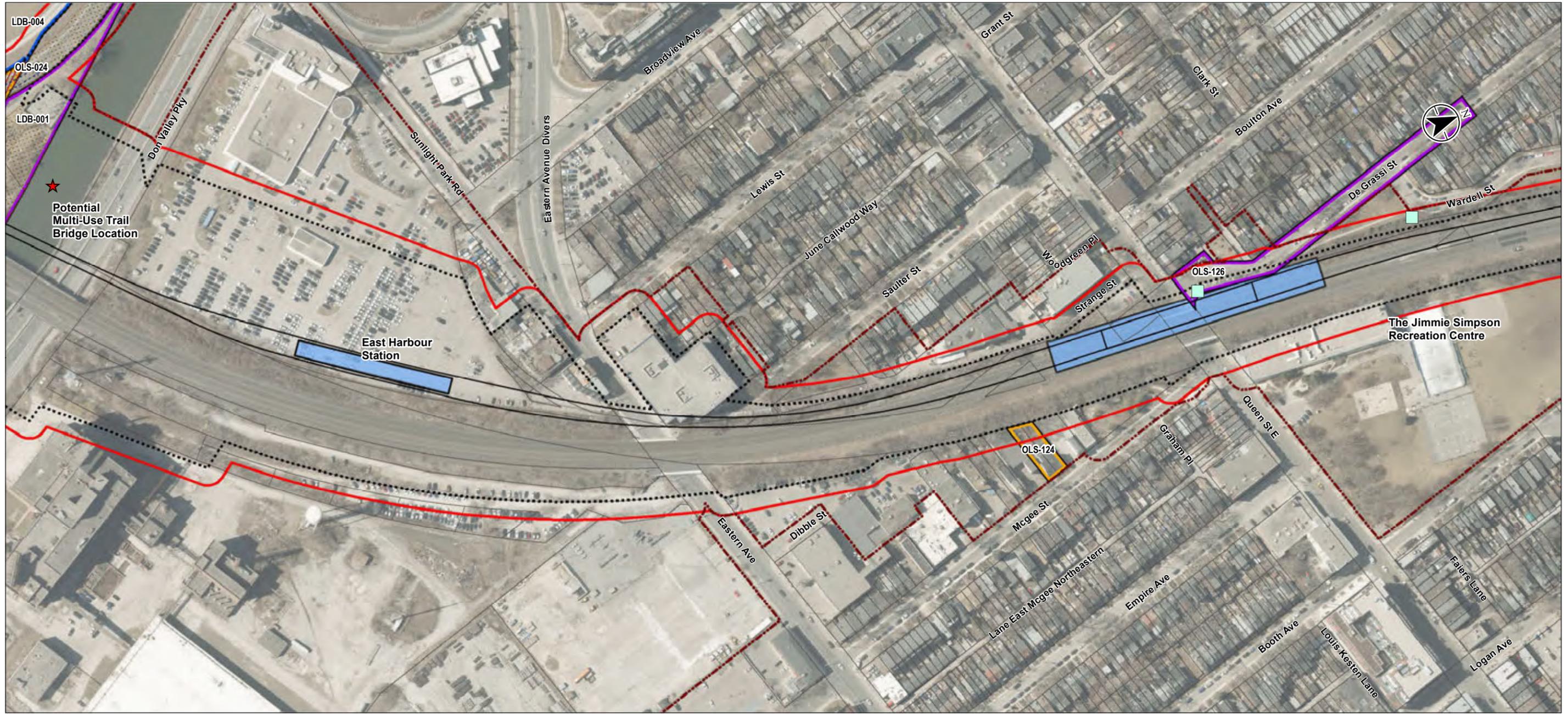


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Figure No. 6-14

Title: Potential Impacts



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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Station
 - Potential Multi-Use Trail Bridge Location
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - RH Final Alignment
 - Cultural Heritage Plaque
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Potential BHR/CHL
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL
 - Property with Location of Commemorative Plaque
 - Known or Potential PHPPS

0 40 80 metres
 1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)

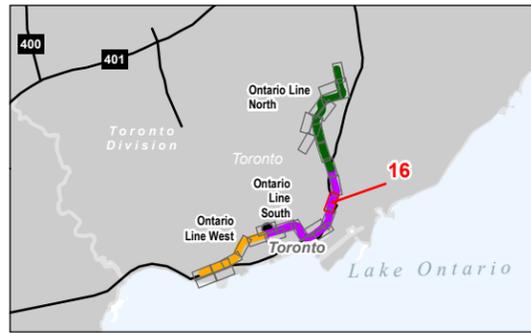
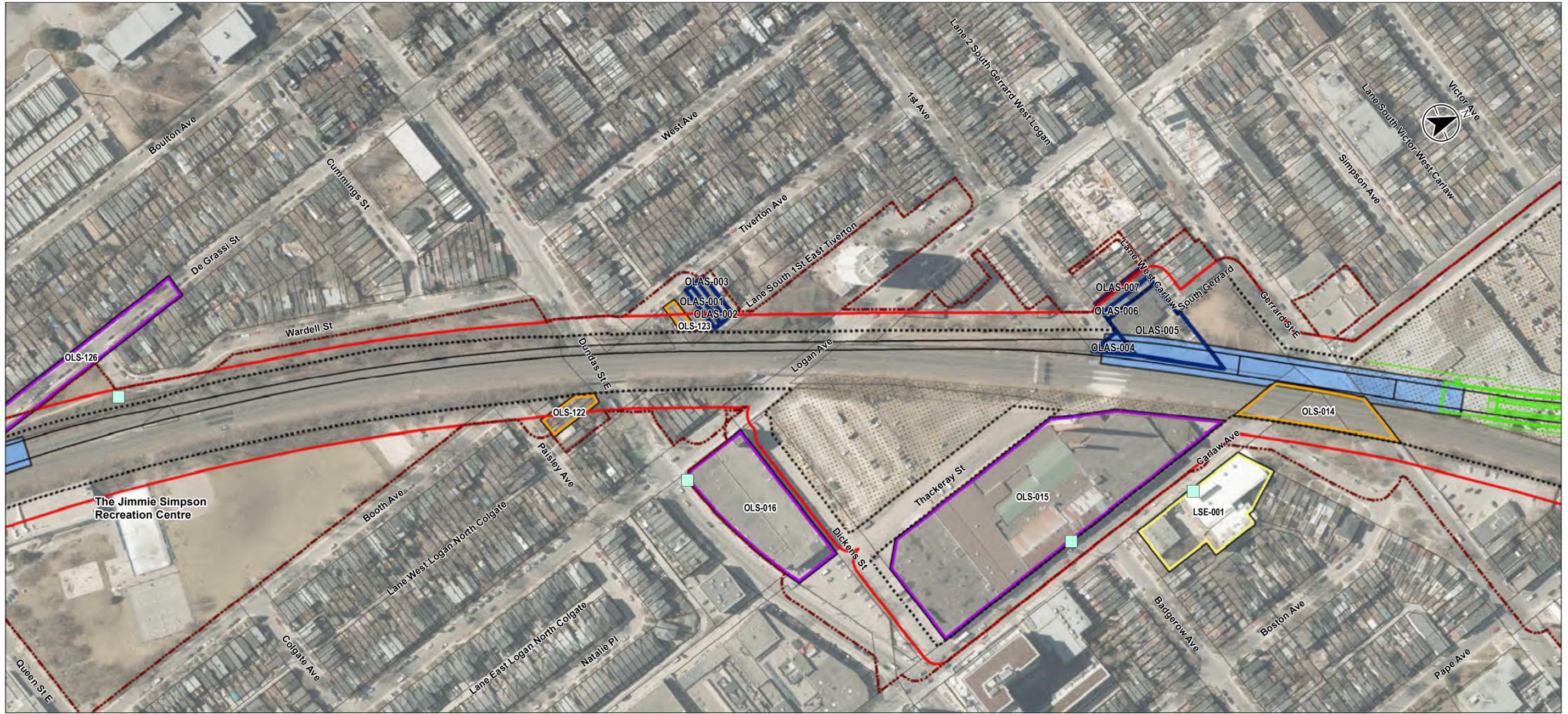


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Figure No. 6-15

Title: Potential Impacts



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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Portal
 - Station
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Cultural Heritage Plaque
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Additional CH Properties
 - Listed on Municipal Heritage Register
 - Potential BHR/CHL
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL

0 40 80 metres
 1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)

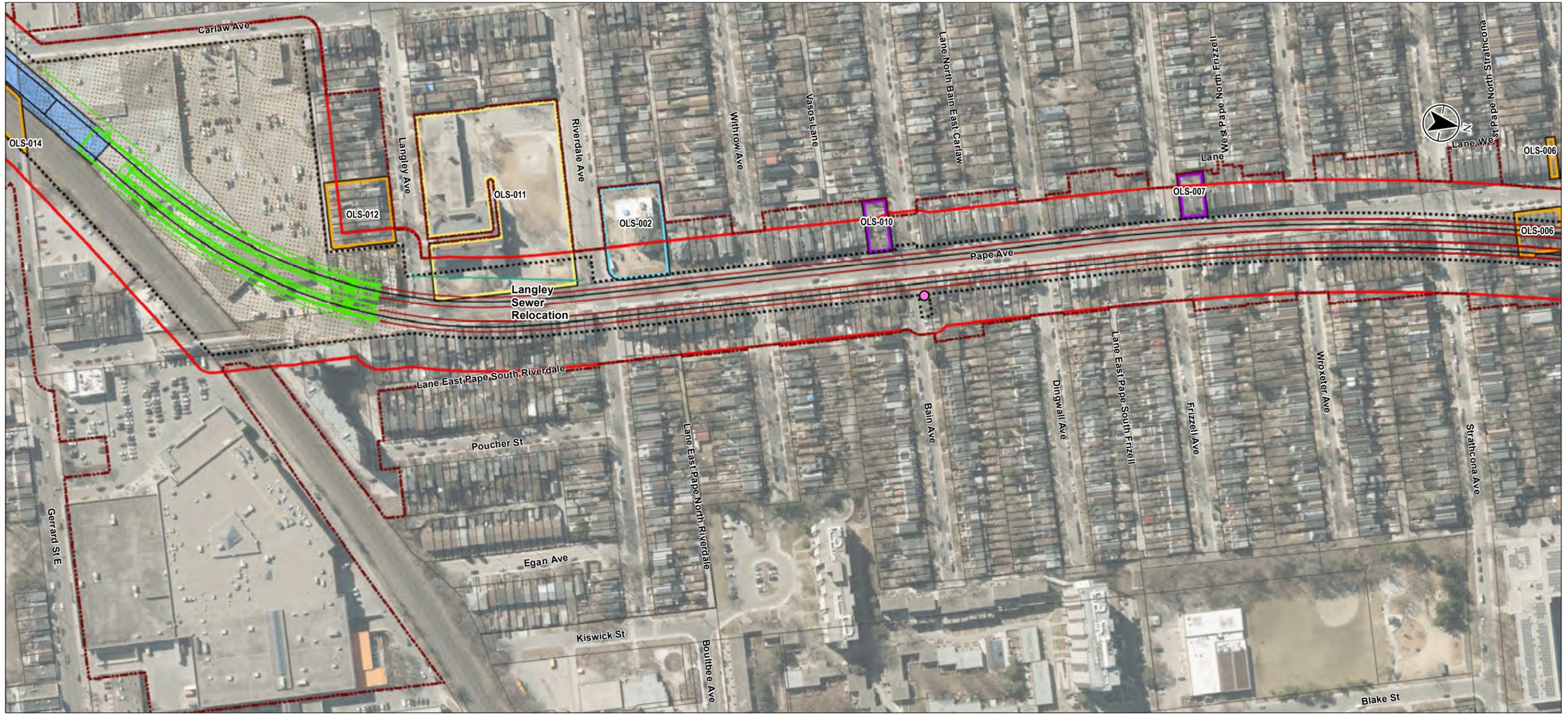


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Figure No. 6-16

Title: Potential Impacts



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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Tunnels
 - Portal
 - Station
 - Emergency Egress Building (EEB)
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - <all other values>
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Designated under Part IV of the OHA
 - Listed on Municipal Heritage Register
 - Potential BHR/CHL
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL

0 40 80 metres
 1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)



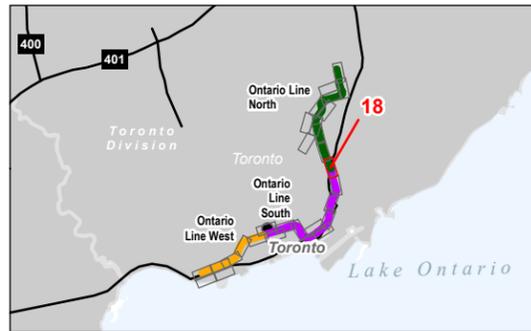
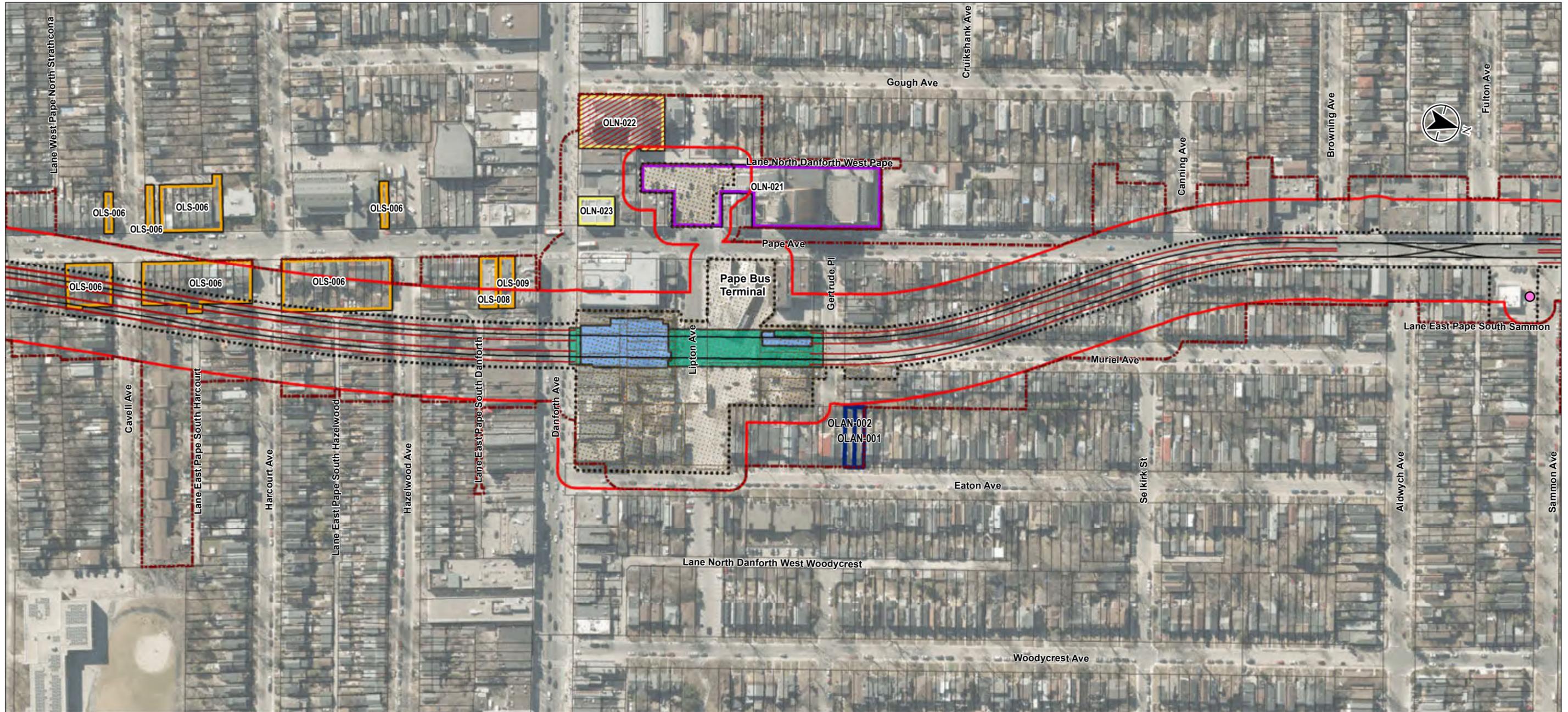
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 160560009 REVA

Figure No. 6-17

Title: Potential Impacts

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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Tunnels
 - Station
 - Station Platform - Subsurface Level
 - Emergency Egress Building (EEB)
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Additional CH Properties
 - Listed on Municipal Heritage Register
 - Potential BHR/CHL
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL
 - Known or Potential PHPPS

0 40 80 metres
 1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)



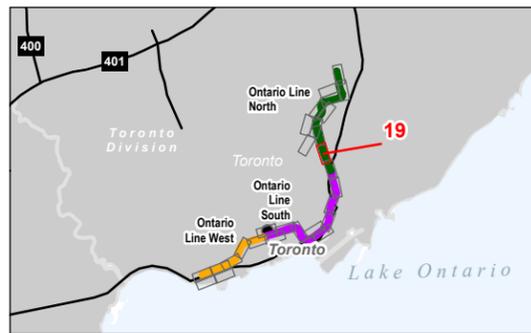
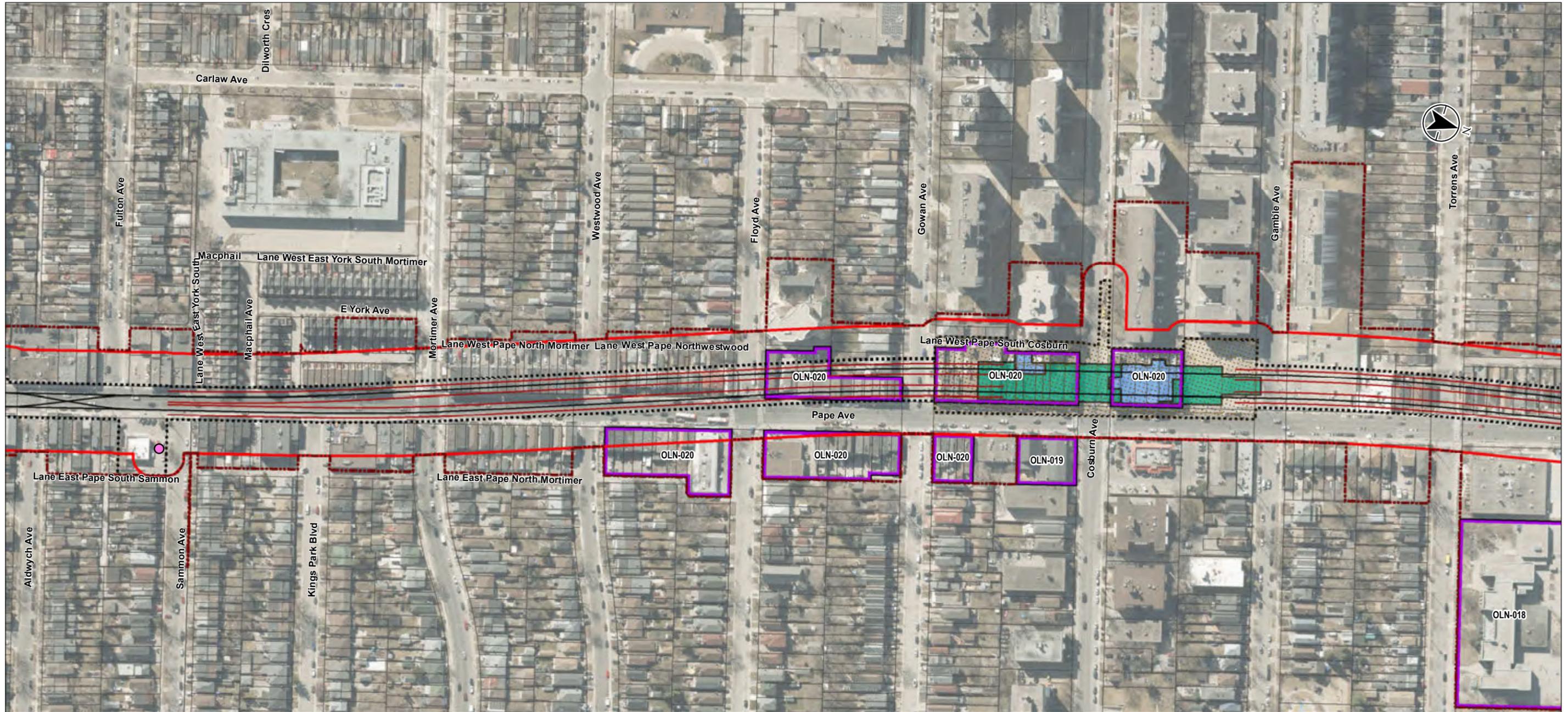
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Client/Project: HDR CORPORATION, ONTARIO LINE TA
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Figure No. 6-18

Title: Potential Impacts

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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Tunnels
 - Station
 - Station Platform - Subsurface Level
 - Emergency Egress Building (EEB)
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Potential BHR/CHL

0 40 80 metres
 1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)



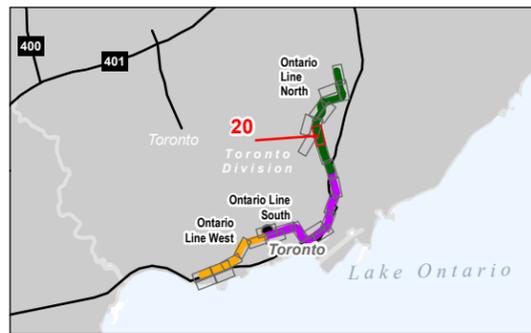
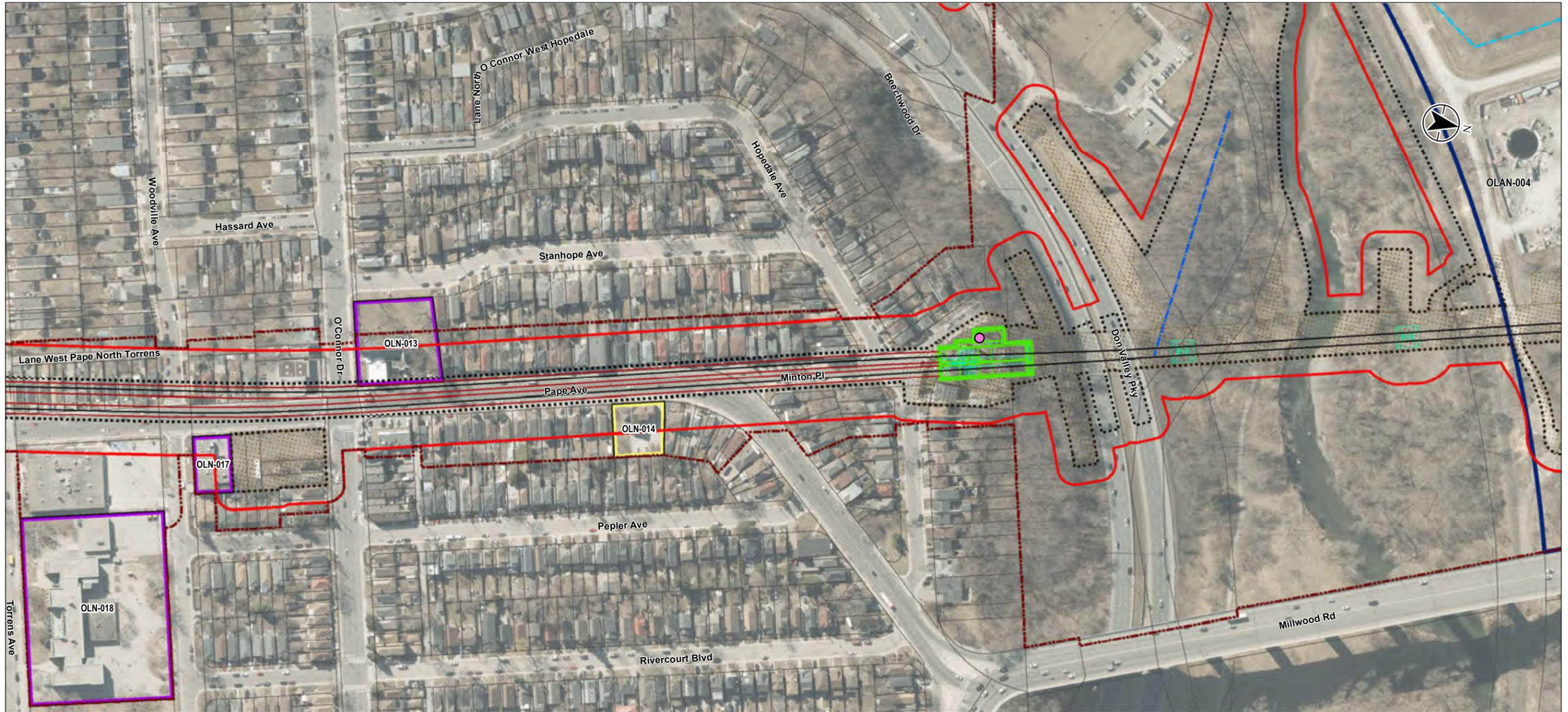
Project Location: Toronto, ON
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Client/Project: HDR CORPORATION, ONTARIO LINE TA
 160560009 REVA

Figure No. 6-19

Title: Potential Impacts

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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Tunnels
 - Portal
 - Elevated Guideway
 - Emergency Egress Building (EEB)
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Proposed HONI Realignment
 - Proposed Sewer Bypass
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Additional CH Properties
 - Listed on Municipal Heritage Register
 - Potential BHR/CHL

0 40 80 metres
 1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)



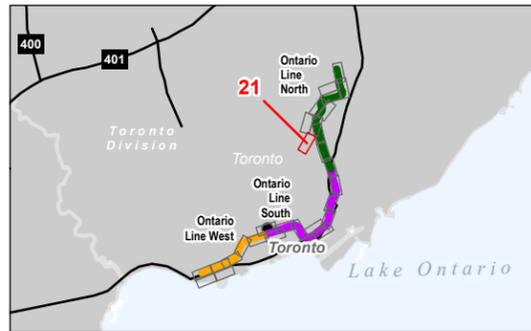
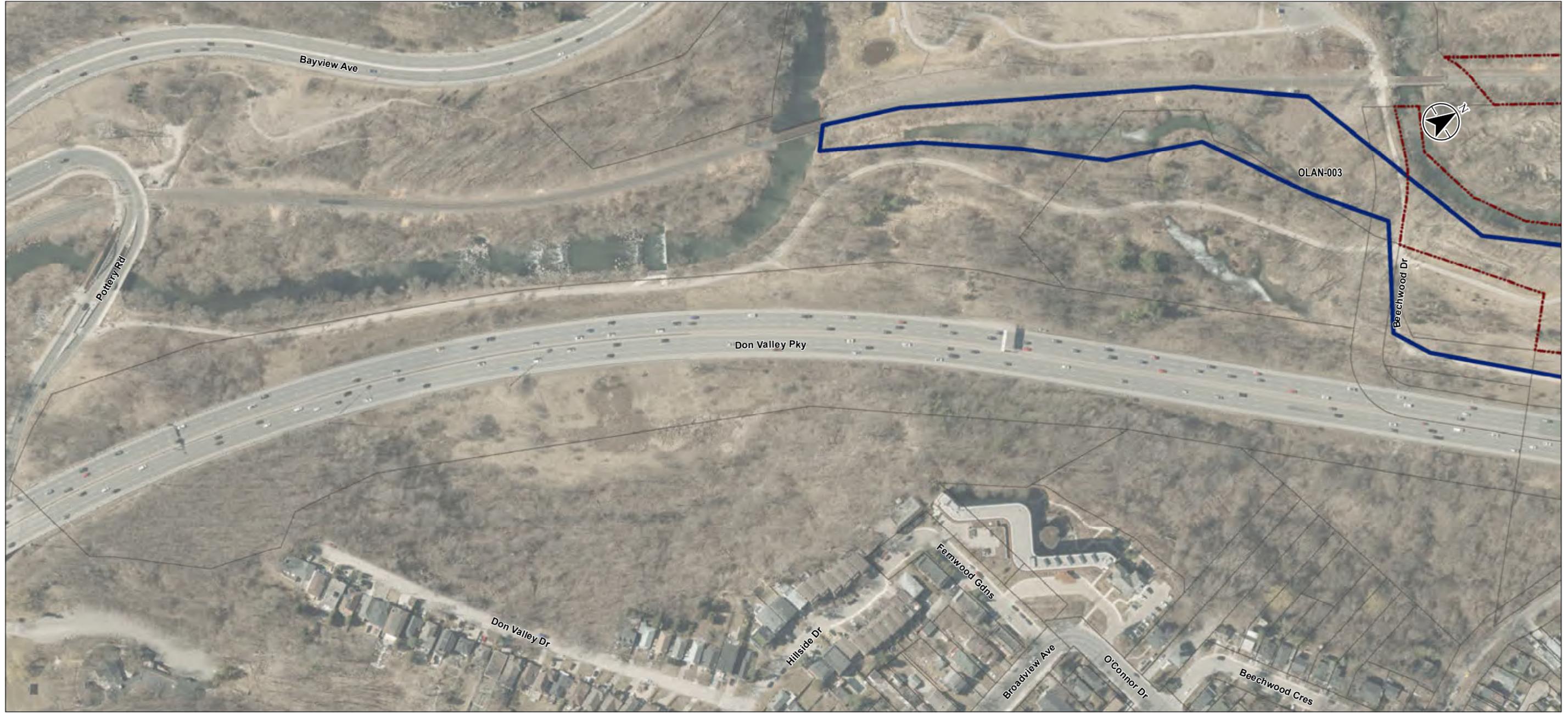
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Figure No.: 6-20

Title: Potential Impacts

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- Legend**
-  Property Parcel
 -  Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 -  Additional CH Properties

0 40 80 metres
1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)



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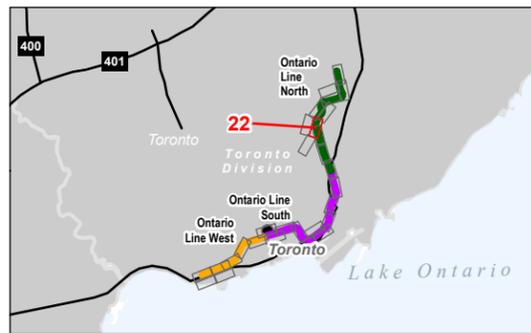
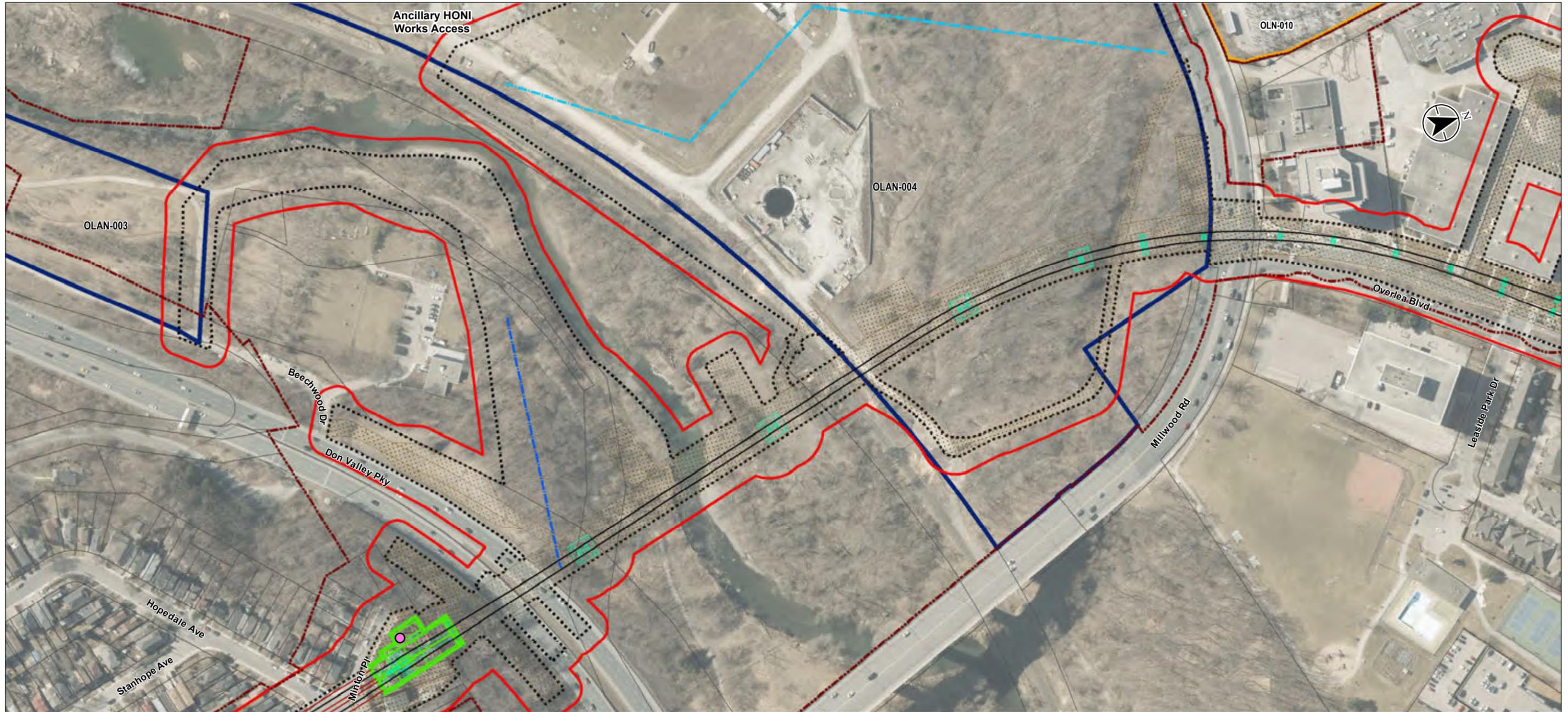
Figure No. 6-21

Title: Potential Impacts

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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Tunnels
 - Portal
 - Elevated Guideway
 - Emergency Egress Building (EEB)
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Proposed HONI Realignment
 - Proposed Sewer Bypass
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area

- ZOI
- Additional CH Properties
- Previously Identified BHR/CHL

0 40 80 metres
 1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)



Project Location
 Toronto, ON

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Client/Project
 HDR CORPORATION
 ONTARIO LINE TA

160560009 REVA

Figure No.
6-22

Title
Potential Impacts

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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Operations, Maintenance and Storage Facility
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Proposed HONI Realignment
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Additional CH Properties
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL

0 40 80 metres
1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)



Project Location Toronto, ON Prepared by BCC on 2022-01-31

Client/Project HDR CORPORATION ONTARIO LINE TA 160560009 REVA

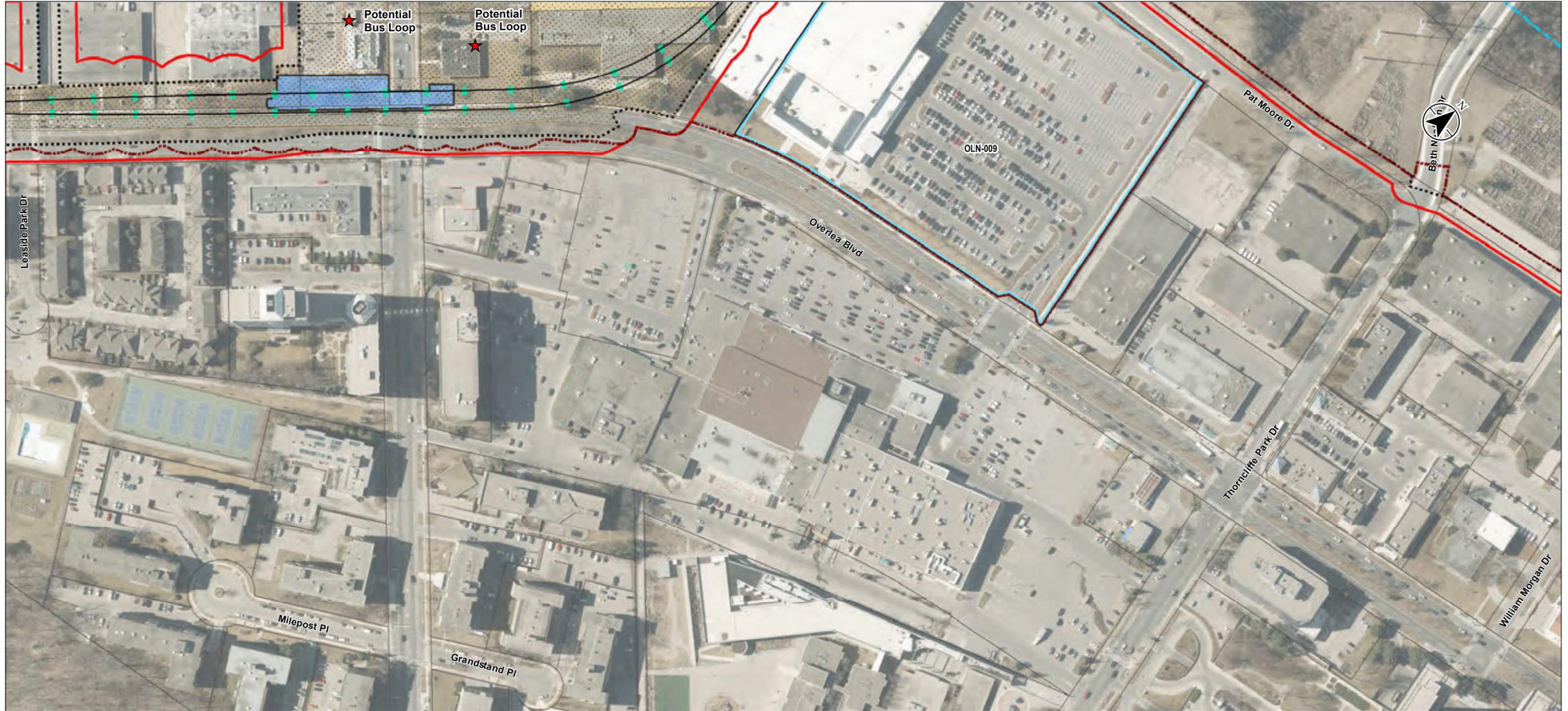
Figure No. 6-23

Title Potential Impacts

Notes

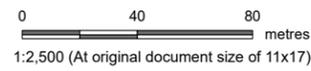
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- Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2019.
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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Elevated Guideway
 - Station
 - Operations, Maintenance and Storage Facility
 - Potential Bus Loop
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Proposed HONI Realignment
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Designated under Part IV of the OHA



Project Location
Toronto, ON

Client/Project
HDR CORPORATION
ONTARIO LINE TA

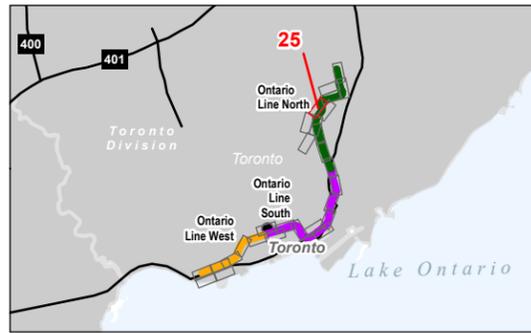
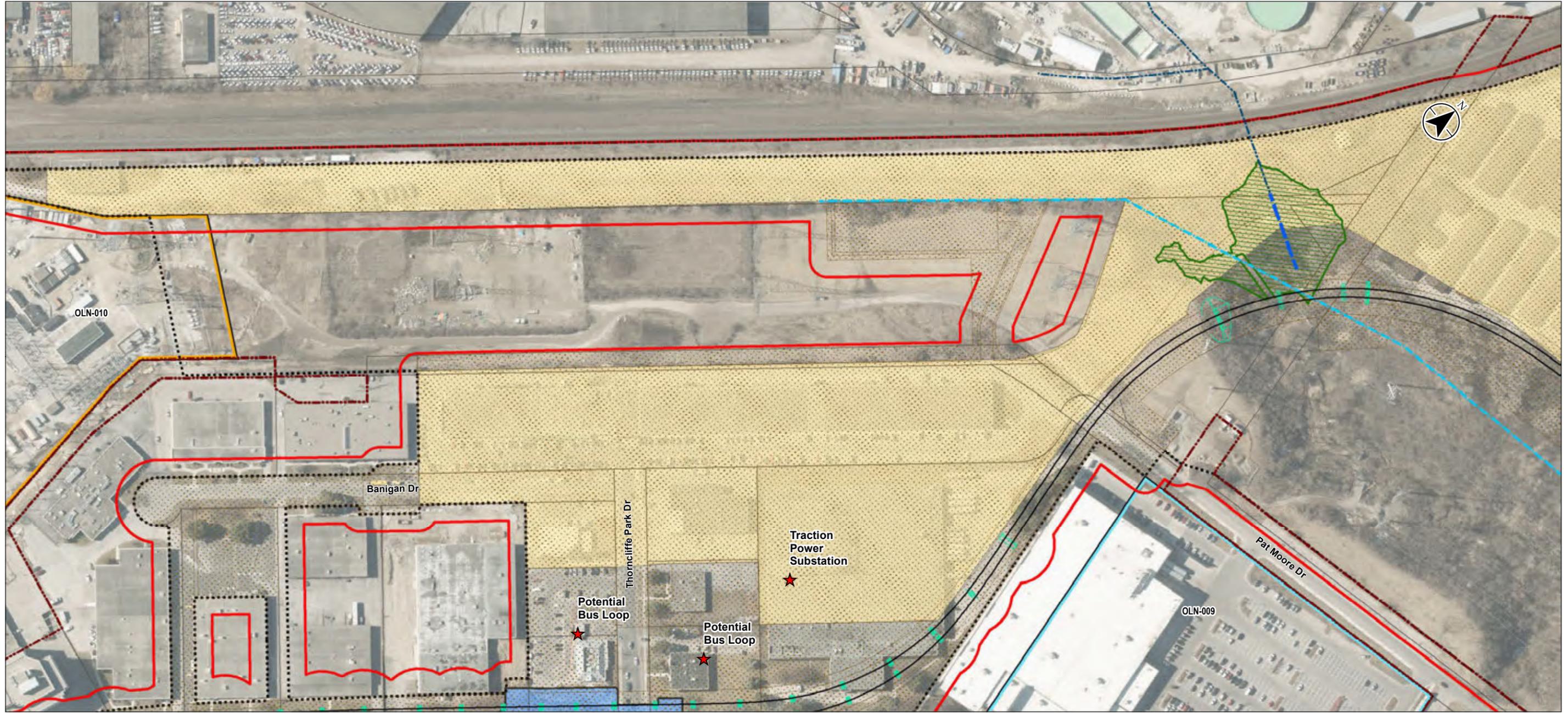
Figure No.
6-24

Title
Potential Impacts

Prepared by BCC on 2022-01-31
160560009 REVA

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- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Property Parcel
 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Elevated Guideway
 - Station
 - Operations, Maintenance and Storage Facility
 - ★ Potential Bus Loop
 - ★ Traction Power Substation
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Proposed HONI Realignment
 - Existing Storm Sewer
 - Storm Sewer Extension
 - OMSF Bridge Fill Area
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Designated under Part IV of the OHA
 - Previously Identified BHR/CHL

0 40 80 metres
 1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)



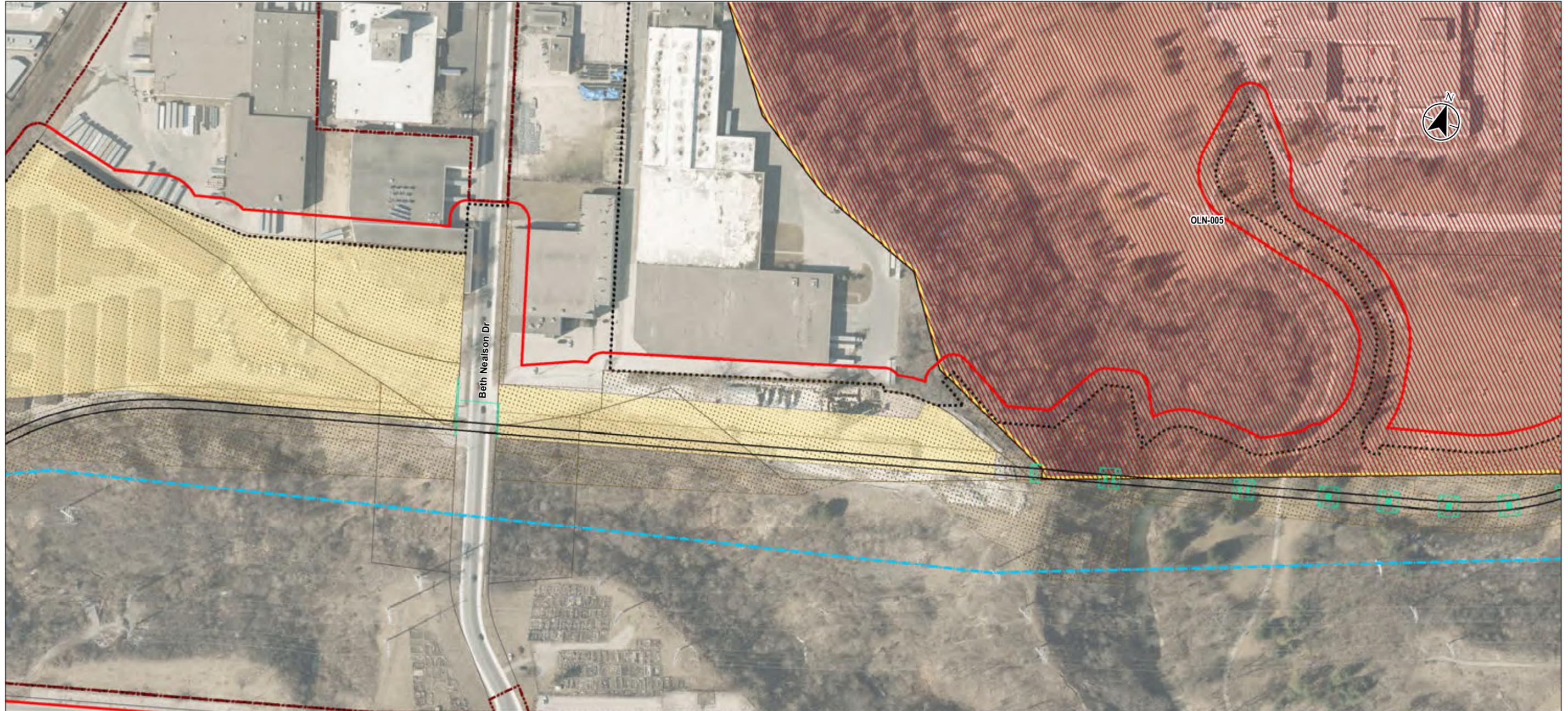
Project Location: Toronto, ON
 Prepared by BCC on 2022-01-31

Client/Project: HDR CORPORATION, ONTARIO LINE TA
 160560009 REVA

Figure No. 6-25

Title: Potential Impacts

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- Legend**
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 - Alignment - Current**
 - Track Alignment Centerline
 - Elevated Guideway
 - Operations, Maintenance and Storage Facility
 - Construction Staging and Construction Area
 - Proposed HONI Realignment
 - Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 - ZOI
 - Listed on Municipal Heritage Register
 - Known or Potential PHPPS

0 40 80 metres
1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)



Project Location: Toronto, ON
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Client/Project: HDR CORPORATION, ONTARIO LINE TA
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Figure No. 6-26

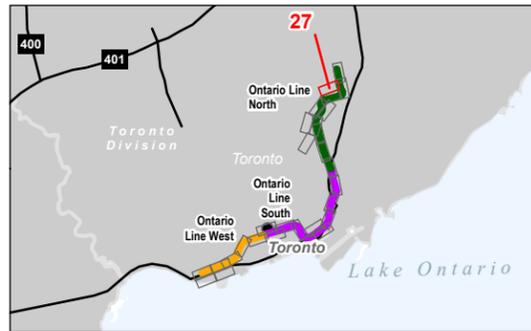
Title: Potential Impacts

Notes

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- Legend**
-  Project Footprint
 -  Property Parcel
 -  Heritage Detailed Design Report Study Area
 -  Listed on Municipal Heritage Register
 -  Known or Potential PHPPS

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1:2,500 (At original document size of 11x17)



Project Location: Toronto, ON Prepared by BCC on 2022-01-31

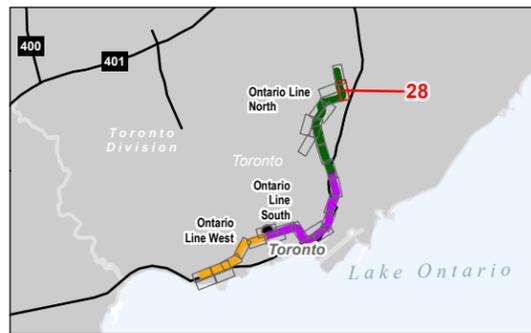
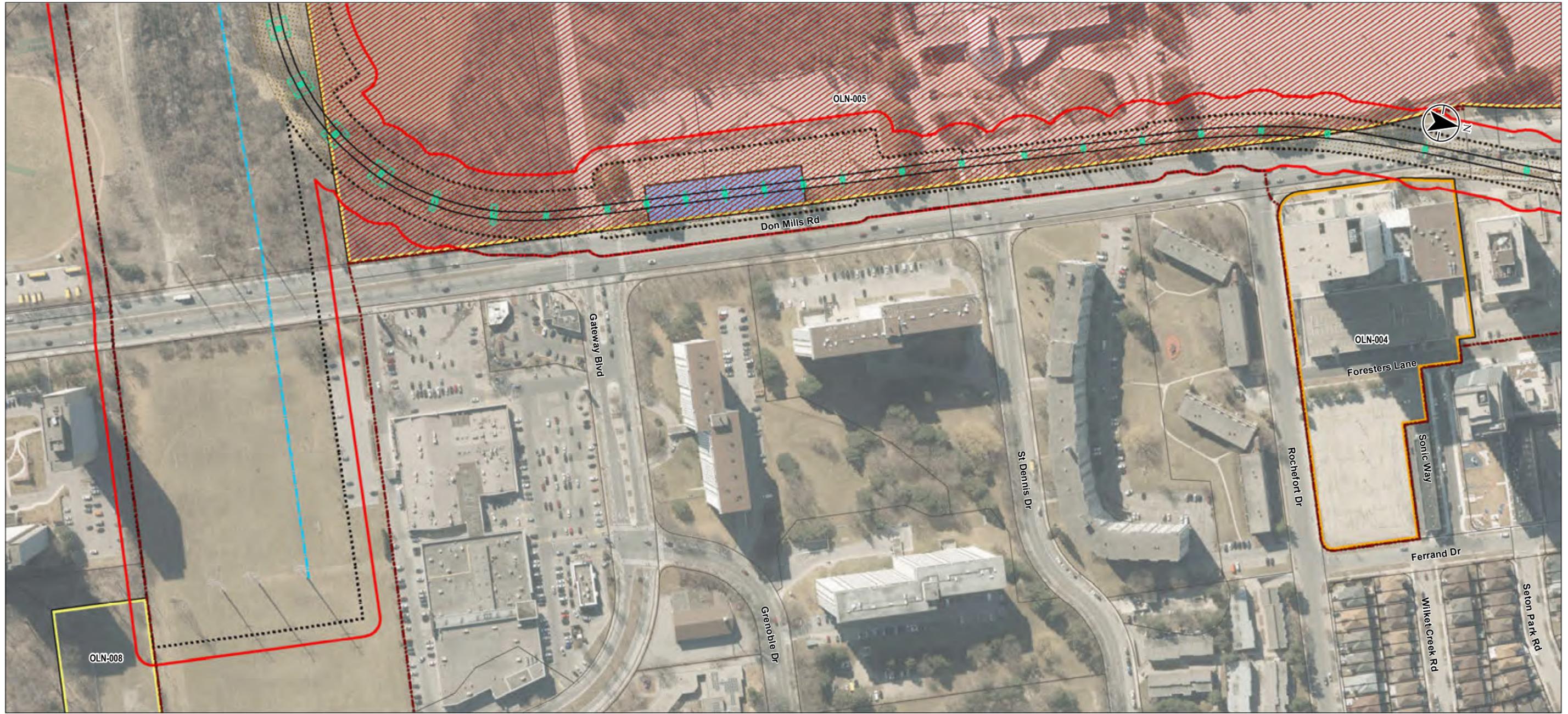
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Figure No. 6-27

Title: Potential Impacts

- Notes**
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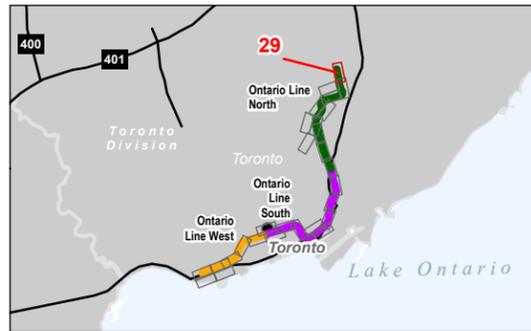
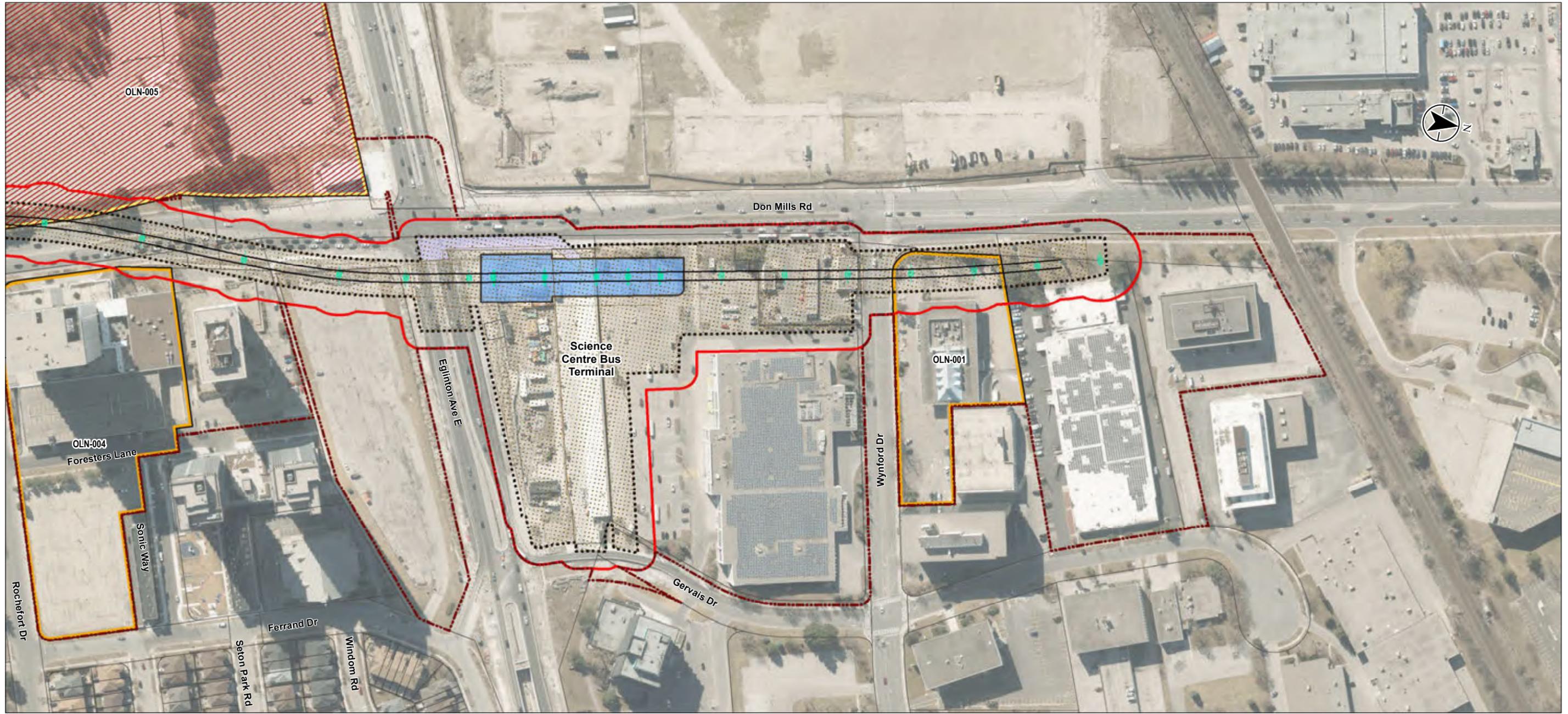


Project Location: Toronto, ON
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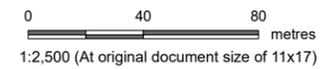
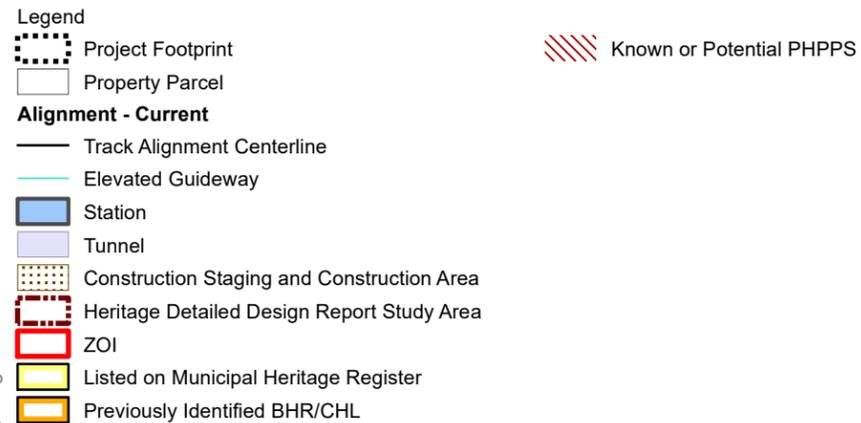
Client/Project: HDR CORPORATION, ONTARIO LINE TA
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Figure No. 6-28

Title: Potential Impacts



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Project Location
 Toronto, ON

Prepared by BCC on 2022-01-31

Client/Project
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Figure No.
6-29

Title
Potential Impacts

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Appendix B. Excerpts from the Cultural Heritage Report Inventory (AECOM 2020a), West Section

Appendix B. Excerpts from the Cultural Heritage Report Inventory (AECOM 2020a), West Section

Information for relevant properties has been reproduced from the Ontario Line Project: Final Environmental Conditions Report – Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (AECOM, 2020a) and the Ontario Line Project: Exhibition Station Early Works – Final Heritage Detailed Design Report (AECOM, 2021a). The information in the heritage recognitions column of this table has been updated and is current as of August 27, 2021. No other changes were made to the information presented in this table.

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
ES-001	Cultural Interpretative Signs and Silos/Hoppers along the South Liberty Trail	South Liberty Trail from Dufferin Street to the Exhibition GO station at the south end of Atlantic Avenue	Potential built heritage resource/cultural heritage landscape- Identified during HDDR field review	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segments of the South Liberty Trail, a pedestrian pathway, from Dufferin Street to the Exhibition GO station at the south end of Atlantic Avenue demarcated by silos and cultural interpretative signs. • Four industrial silos and two grain hoppers, industrial artifacts, associated with the Canada Bread Company and the South Liberty Trail Silos Mural Project, have been repurposed and painted by artists to function as way finders along the trail (see OLW-012). • Six cultural interpretative signs with photographs along the trail providing history of buildings that reflect the industrial history of the Liberty Village area. <p>Historic or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cultural interpretative signs provide historical context-specific information along the South Liberty Trail which commemorates the industrial history of the area. • Silos and hoppers were salvaged and relocated from the Canada Bread factory (OLW-012). <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Liberty Trail from Dufferin Street to the Exhibition GO station at the south end of Atlantic Avenue located on the southern most edge of Liberty Village neighbourhood. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context-specific cultural interpretative signs and silos and hoppers along the route of the South Liberty Trail. • Views of the silos along the public trail. 	 <p>Photograph taken by AECOM in 2020.</p>  <p>2 Atlantic Avenue Cultural Interpretive Sign</p>  <p>Silo on Atlantic Avenue</p>	

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
					<div data-bbox="1756 354 2125 842"> </div> <div data-bbox="1756 842 2125 897"> <p>5-15 Fraser Avenue Cultural Interpretive Sign</p> </div> <div data-bbox="2178 354 2548 842"> </div> <div data-bbox="2178 842 2548 876"> <p>Hopper on Fraser Avenue</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1756 923 2125 1411"> </div> <div data-bbox="1756 1411 2125 1487"> <p>Dufferin Street and Mowat Avenue Cultural Interpretive Sign</p> </div> <div data-bbox="2178 923 2548 1411"> </div> <div data-bbox="2178 1411 2548 1441"> <p>Hopper on Dufferin Street</p> </div>	

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
					<div data-bbox="1759 354 2125 842"> </div> <div data-bbox="1796 842 2085 923"> <p>Fort Rouillé Cultural Interpretive Sign, Fraser Avenue</p> </div> <div data-bbox="2178 354 2551 842"> </div> <div data-bbox="2240 842 2498 868"> <p>Silo on Fraser Avenue</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1759 949 2125 1447"> </div> <div data-bbox="1805 1447 2063 1473"> <p>Silo on Mowat Avenue</p> </div> <div data-bbox="2178 949 2551 1447"> </div> <div data-bbox="2225 1447 2514 1473"> <p>Silo on Jefferson Avenue</p> </div>	

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
					<p data-bbox="1774 832 2091 913">Locked Up in Liberty Village Cultural Interpretive Sign, Jefferson Avenue</p> <p data-bbox="2153 832 2573 893">Jefferson Avenue Cultural Interpretive Sign</p>	
ES-002	Industrial/ Commercial	2-20 Atlantic Avenue	<p>Potential built heritage resource/cultural heritage landscape</p> <p>Identified during HDDR field review</p>	<p>Former Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Company- 2-20 Atlantic Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repurposed one/two-storey commercial/industrial brick buildings that forms roughly half of the commercial streetscape on the west side of Atlantic Avenue. • Front façade, on Atlantic Avenue, is clad in brick, with brick parapets, brick pilasters dividing large multi-paned windows and brick corbelling beneath the roofline. <p>Historic or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built between 1913 and 1924. • Factory supported Canada’s agricultural sector. • Former Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Company, which manufactured steel ceilings and roofing panels. In 1928, the company designed and produced the first corrugated steel grain silos. • In 1985, Upper Canada Brewing bought the buildings and adapted them for brewing. In 1988 bought by Sleeman Breweries, then eventually bought by Iron Mountain Canada Corporation then sold in 2005 to a company under aegis of York Heritage Properties which adapted the building for Joe Fresh, the retail chain. In 2014, 20 Atlantic Avenue was acquired by York Heritage. <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located between Atlantic Avenue and Jefferson Avenue, directly north of the Lakeshore West railway corridor • South Liberty Trail is to the south of the property and contains a cultural interpretative sign for 2 Atlantic Avenue (see ES-001). • One of several repurposed commercial and industrial buildings in the Liberty Village area. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p>		

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
				<p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Front façade on Atlantic Avenue clad in brick with large multi-paned windows with decorative brickwork including; brick parapets, brick pilasters, and brick corbelling beneath the roofline. 		
OLW-006	Commercial	171 Dufferin Street	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>171 Dufferin Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey commercial/industrial building, currently a residential/office building • Arched entranceways with keystone details • Recessed bays with corbelled brickwork • Former rail spur at rear of property • Dufferin street façade covered with stucco cladding, brick details visible at rear <p>Historic or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed between 1903-1913 • Identified as the "Toronto Furniture Co." on the 1913 Goad's Fire Insurance Plan <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of several repurposed commercial and industrial buildings in the Liberty Village area <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arched entranceways on Dufferin Street façade with keystone details, Recessed bays with corbelled brickwork, Red brock cladding where visible, Chimney at rear, Location of former rail spur 		

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLW-007	Commercial	153 Dufferin Street	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>153 Dufferin Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-storey commercial/industrial building with single-storey south wing. Classical-inspired design including arched entranceways with crossheads and Roman Doric pilasters and cornice moulding above first storey <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rear part of building constructed between 1903 and 1913 Formerly the Universal Tool and Steel Company <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of several repurposed commercial and industrial buildings in the Liberty Village area <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat roof with parapet, arched entranceways with stone surrounds with crossheads and flattened Roman Doric pilasters, cornice moulding above first storey, paired windows with brick voussoirs and concrete sills 		
OLW-008	Commercial	7-19 Fraser Avenue	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (July 19, 2005)	<p>Expanded Metal and Fireproofing Company Factory- 7-19 Fraser Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An example of two-storey industrial building that marked an early use of reinforced concrete construction in Toronto Includes a flat roof with parapets and a penthouse extension on the west end Buttresses extend above the cornice dividing the floors. The first storey contains a mixture of entrances with oversized industrial windows, while the upper floor displays flat-headed window openings <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The single-storey factory building built in 1908 and 1909, designed by architect Frederick H. Herbert. Two-storey workers' residence and garage built to the south. Main factory/adjoining powerhouse were completed in 1908 for the Sunbeam Incandescent Lamp Company of Canada according to the designs of Toronto architect F. H. Herbert A second storey designed by architect F.S. Mallory (who took over Herbert's practice), was added in 1930 Became home of Warren K. Cook Ltd., one of Canada's successful garment companies. In 2014, property purchased by companies under aegis of York Heritage Properties and Adgar Investments and Development Ltd. <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the east side of Fraser Avenue near the south end of the street, the Expanded Metal and Fireproofing Company Factory contributes contextually to the Liberty Street neighbourhood in Garrison Common North 		

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				<p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early use of reinforced concrete, two-storey building with flat roof with parapets and a penthouse extension on the west end, use of buttresses above the cornice dividing the floors and organizing the long, principal façade, first storey has a mixture of oversized industrial windows, while the upper story has flat-headed windows 		
OLW-009	Commercial	24 Jefferson Avenue	<p>Previously Identified BHR/CHL</p> <p>Cultural Heritage Screening Report for Exhibition GO Station (4Transit, June 2018)</p>	<p>24 Jefferson Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three storey brick building clad in steel with decorative entrance with stone pillars • Northern section of building has exposed stone-block foundation with some red brick cladding visible <p>Historic or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed c.1910s • Labelled at “Toronto Bedding Company” on 1913 and 1924 Fire Insurance Plans <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of several repurposed commercial and industrial buildings in the Liberty Village area <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entranceway with entablature, stone-clad pillars flanking entranceway with ball-shaped finials, stone block foundation on north building, red brick cladding where visible 		

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLW-011	Commercial	1 Atlantic Avenue	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>1 Atlantic Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey commercial building, clad in red brick, with a flat roof, and horizontal massing with continuous bands of windows suggest influences of Mid-Century Modern style • Rear of property, east side of two-storey commercial building, includes a tall brick chimney and small one-storey brick accessory building with a large multi-paned window. • Includes urban landscaping, including trees, at the front (west) of the building contributing to the character of Atlantic Avenue, acting as a screen between the building and street <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed between 1950-1953 • Originally Westeel Company Ltd., metal fabricators • Later example of a Liberty Village manufacturing plant <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the east side of Atlantic Street, south of Liberty Street, directly north of Lakeshore West Rail Corridor • One of several commercial/industrial buildings in Liberty Village area <p>Potential to meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low, horizontal massing, two-storey commercial building, clad in red brick, and horizontal bands of windows with aluminum frames, tall brick chimney and brick accessory building at rear of property, urban landscaping including trees 		
OLW-012	Commercial	3 Mowat Avenue/2 Fraser Avenue	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>Former Canada Bread factory- 3 Mowat Avenue/2 Fraser Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repurposed one/two-storey commercial/industrial brick building that forms an entire block with entrances on Fraser and Mowat Avenues • South section of building has stepped cornice, paired windows, brick pilasters • Northern extension has flat roof, continues brick pilasters of south section • Concrete silo with art mural at the western end of the building • Five other silos and hoppers with art murals related to the property have been relocated as way finders along the South Liberty Trail • South Liberty Trail passes through the interior and connects GO train passengers to Dufferin Street <p>Historic or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South section completed between 1903-1913 • Extended north between 1913-1924 • Originally part of the Grand Trunk Railway lands, the site was home to Henry Disston & Sons, an American supplier of hand and industrial saw blades, 1910-1955. Bought by Canada Bread Company in 1960 		

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2012, the building was decommissioned and retrofitted by York Heritage Properties <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located between Mowat Avenue and Fraser Avenue, directly north of the Lakeshore railway corridor Silos are considered local landmarks within Liberty Village One of several repurposed commercial and industrial buildings in the Liberty Village area <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stepped cornice, paired windows with voussoir arched lintels, parapet, brick façade, silo with art mural within the property a part of the “Liberty Village Trail” 		
OLW-013A	Cultural Heritage Landscape- Exhibition Place	2 Strachan Avenue	<p>Previously Identified BHR/CHL</p> <p>Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance (21 buildings and structures on the City of Toronto Heritage Register within this Property, 5 buildings commemorated as a National Historic Site in 1985).</p>	<p>Exhibition Place- 2 Strachan Avenue NOTE, OLW-013, OLW-014 and OLW-015 are within OLW-013A-the Exhibition Place complex</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valued as a unique surviving and active organically evolved landscape originally sited on the Lake Ontario Shoreline and comprised of building and landscape complexes that together form a rare example of the finest and largest exhibition complex from the 20th century in Ontario. Development phases between 1902 and 1960s. Includes four designed landscapes which include a range of purpose built and designed features that were developed for exhibition purposes <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A unique landscape that expresses significant administrative, economic and social imperatives and themes that were instrumental in shaping Ontario’s post-contact land uses, governmental and administrative regimes, cultural settlement patterns, and social life <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the cultural heritage landscape which extends from Strachan Avenue to the east, Lake Shore Boulevard West to the south and west, and the Gardiner Expressway to the north Contains buildings included on the City of Toronto’s Heritage Register; numerous commemorative plaques; works of art; landscaped areas and open spaces; iconic entrances and known archaeological resources and areas of archaeological potential A visually important landmark within the city and Ontario, defining a well-known point of reference within the urban landscape of the municipality Iconic and visually important entrances Maintains the character of the area <p>Meets Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Criteria 1, 2, 3, 4)</p>		

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				<p>The property was evaluated in the Exhibition Place Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment (ASI 2019) and was determined, in the report, to meet the at least or more of the criteria in O. Reg. 9/06 and O. Reg. 10/06. Exhibition Place represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario’s history, as it represents themes of military defence and territorial expansion in the early-to mid-nineteenth century and mid-nineteenth century development of agricultural economies and communities in the Province of Ontario. The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario’s history. The property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario’s cultural heritage because of its large-scale agricultural and industrial exhibition design which is a unique aspect of Ontario’s cultural heritage and not found elsewhere in the Province. The property has a strong association with the Canadian National Exhibition and the Royal, the British and Canadian military and demonstrates the work of many architects, artists, builders, designers and planners who are of importance to the Province with nearly all buildings and structures on the site being architect or artist designed.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes (Summarized from the Exhibition Station Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment, page 147-148)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential precontact Indigenous archaeological resources • Features that represent the site’s association with themes of military defence and territorial expansion of the Province of Ontario • Features that represent the theme of developing agricultural economies and communities in the Province of Ontario and the site’s association with the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, the Provincial Agricultural Fair, and the continued use as an exhibition complex • Features expressing the site’s design value as a unique and rare surviving example of an Exhibition complex • Strong expressions of the Beaux-Arts style which provided a template for the site’s ongoing development • The modernists architecture, structures integrated starting in 1954 • Features that express the sites contextual value as a visually prominent landmark and site that contributes to its surroundings • Lakefront edge • Views within, to and from the Exhibition grounds 		

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLW-013	Public	45 Manitoba Drive	Designated Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #254- 96)	<p>Exhibition Place, Coliseum Complex- 45 Manitoba Drive NOTE, OLW-013, OLW-014 and OLW-015 are within OLW-013A- the Exhibition Place complex</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed in the restrained Beaux Arts style • Buildings feature vast, symmetrical, masonry façades; extensive classical brick detailing; unusual sculptural ornamentation in stone; and hundreds of large, finely framed windows <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coliseum Complex is a part of the Exhibition Place grounds which opened in 1878. In 1918, the CNEA agreed to construct a new arena, approved by City's Board of Control in 1920. Built in 1922 and designed by G.F.W. Price, City Architect and W.H. Yates Construction Company Limited. When it opened it was the largest single exhibition space under one roof in the world. • Annex/Livestock building added in 1926, designed by J.J. Woolnough, City Architect; Dominion Bridge Company, general contractors; McGregor and McIntyre, steel contractors • 1948, West Annex, upper storey altered • 1955, Cattlemen's Dormitory added near northeast corner of Coliseum complex • 1961 Sheep and Swine building added, Earle C. Morgan with J.B. Parkin Associates, Architects • 1961 Swine Pavilion converted for North Extension, Ball Draig, Short and Strong, Architects • 1961, interior of Coliseum altered, and electrical substation and extra exits added, W. S. Atkins and Associates, consulting engineers • 1962, south facade of Coliseum rebuilt: wall and twin towers removed, and new wall with metal cladding, projecting entrance pavilion, and cantilevered canopies added, Fleury, Arthur and Barclay, Architects, stained glass windows for Agricultural Hall of Fame, A. A. Macdonald; fountain for foyer, Dora de Pedery Hunt; contemporary sculpture, Arthur Price • 1962, interior of Coliseum altered: new corridors linking East and West Annexes at second storey level; exits added; doors replaced; stairways enclosed; stadium seating added to Arena, Canadian Seating Company • 1963, interior of Coliseum altered: glass and metal partitions added, Roneo Company of Canada; porcelain enamel panels installed, P. Graham Bell Associates • 1975, restaurant interior altered • 1984, doors replaced at southwest corner of Coliseum complex; interior alterations • 1985-1986, brick altered and doors replaced on south facade of Coliseum; interior retrofitted • 1987, interior of Coliseum altered: small judging ring retrofitted; food concessions added to first floor • 1989, interior of Coliseum altered: band shell and press box added • 1995, portions of Cattle Pavilion (Industry Building) removed, and all of Judging Pavilion (Fraser Pavilion) and Sheep and Swine Building (Southern Extension) remove 		<p>By-Law #254-96: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=1877</p>

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				<p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of the cultural heritage landscape which extends from Strachan Avenue to the east, Lake Shore Boulevard • West to the south and west, and the Gardiner Expressway to the north <p>Meets Ontario Regulation10/06: Yes (see OLW-013A)</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1922 building with steel, yellow brick, stone and metal detailing with two storey rectangular plan, centre block with round-arched parapets flanked by flat-roofed pavilions, principal (north) façade with pair of tall towers with elaborate roofs with Classical detailing and copper domes, main entrance with four-column stone portico with Doric capitals, an entablature and modillion blocks, flat headed and thermal-shaped windows • Use of restrained Beaux Arts design with vast symmetrical, masonry façades; extensive classical brick detailing (brick corbelling, panels, band courses and quoins); unusual sculptural ornamentation in stone; and hundreds of large, finely framed windows • Part of the cultural heritage landscape which extends from Strachan Avenue to the east, Lake Shore Boulevard • West to the south and west, and the Gardiner Expressway to the north 		
OLW-014	Public	10 Nova Scotia Avenue	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (May 3, 4, 1993)	<p>Exhibition Place, Food Products Building- 10 Nova Scotia Avenue NOTE, OLW-013, OLW-014 and OLW-015 are within OLW-013A-the Exhibition Place complex</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernist style building constructed of red brick and concrete • Building has an irregular plan and a flat roof <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1954 • Designed by architect Richard A. Fisher • Built as part of a new phase of building construction to replace buildings destroyed by fire, demolished for the construction of the Gardiner Expressway, or needed expansions <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of the Exhibition Place cultural heritage landscape which extends from Strachan Avenue to the east, Lake Shore Boulevard • West to the south and west, and the Gardiner Expressway to the north <p>Meets Ontario Regulation10/06: Yes (see OLW-013A)</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Modernist building style • West to the south and west, and the Gardiner Expressway to the north • Mid-century lighting design and signage 		

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interior attributes: the Arena containing the main show ring surrounded by spectator seating. 		
OLW-015	Monument	Exhibition Place Dufferin Gate	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (May 3, 4, 1993)	<p>Exhibition Place, Dufferin Gate- No address NOTE, OLW-013, OLW-014 and OLW-015 are a part of one property parcel for the Exhibition Place</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A main entrance to Exhibition Place with parabolic arch, constructed of steel and concrete- plain "loopsided hoop" Example of Mid-Century Expressionism in Toronto Rises 65 feet to span Dufferin Street Single storey pavilions on either side of arch Spaces between the arch and pavilions are covered by flat canopies whose supports rise through the roofs as flag standards Fountains with coloured lights at the base of the arch <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1960 Architect: Phillip R. Brook, in association with Design Craft, fountain designers <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the main entrances into the west end of the Exhibition grounds and visible landmark from Dufferin Street, the Gardiner Expressway and from within the Exhibition Grounds West end of the Exhibition Place, with Gardiner Expressway to the north Is a visible landmark from Dufferin Street, the Gardiner Expressway and from within the Exhibition Place Part of the Exhibition Place cultural heritage landscape which extends from Strachan Avenue to the east, Lake Shore Boulevard <p>Meets Ontario Regulation10/06: Yes (see OLW-013A)</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concrete parabolic arch-plain "lopsided hoop" Single storey pavilions on either side of arch Flat canopies with flag standards Fountains with coloured lights Its location as a gateway landmark to the Exhibition Place 		

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OLW-016	Bridge	Dufferin Street Bridge (Bridge No. 509) over Lakeshore West Rail Corridor and Gardiner Expressway	Previously Identified BHR/CHL	<p>Dufferin Street Bridge</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North span originally a steel through girder bridge, deck has been removed and replaced with a temporary Bailey Bridge • South span a two-span concrete structure over Gardiner Expressway • Abandoned concrete staircases on either end of north span are remnants of former railway station <p>Historic or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North span constructed in 1912 • South span constructed c. 1958 • North span was partially dismantled in 2013-14. Confirmed in field review <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge carries Dufferin Street across the Lakeshore West Rail Corridor and the Gardiner Expressway • One of several early 20th century bridges along the LSW corridor between Bathurst Street and Dowling Avenue <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surviving steel girders and parapet from 1912 bridge, decorative concrete abutments, concrete staircases to track level concrete walls and other remnants of former station 		
OLW-017	Institutional	75 East Liberty Street (formerly 20 Strachan Avenue)	<p>Designated Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #378-96)</p> <p>City of Toronto Heritage Easement Agreement: CCA681470</p>	<p>Remnants of Central Prison Chapel- 70, 75, 0 East Liberty Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey brick Central Prison Chapel is designed with Classical features associated with the Renaissance Revival including stone detailing, and rectangular plan with a hipped roof <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1877 • Designed or built by Jacob P. Wagner • Design attributed to architect Kivas Tully and is one of only two known extant buildings in Toronto which he designed • The Chapel is significant as the only surviving member of the group of buildings forming the Central Prison complex <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City of Toronto Heritage Register includes addresses associated with the designation by-law on the south and north side of East Liberty Street • Central Prison Chapel is located on the north side of East Liberty Street, west of Pirandello Street. Located in Garrison Common, the former military reserve, the Chapel is significant as the only surviving member of the group of buildings forming the Central Prison complex 		<p>By-Law #378-96: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=2094</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 East Liberty Street, located on the south side of East Liberty Street, is a recent residential development (part of King West Condominiums) <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Prison Chapel: Rectangular plan, hip roof with brackets, brick surfaces, round-headed window openings, and stone and brick details complemented the Classical features of the centre block and wings of the Central Prison (now demolished) 		
OLW-018	Fort York - Cultural Heritage Landscape (HCD) And Fort York National Historic Site	250 Fort York Boulevard	National Historic Site Designated Part V. Heritage Conservation District (By-Laws #420-85 & 541-2004) Listed on Canadian Register	<p>Fort York/Garrison Common Heritage Conservation District & Fort York National Historic Site – 250 Fort York Blvd. (100 Garrison Road)</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A late 18th and early 19th century military complex - 16.6 parcel of land Includes seven buildings erected between 1813 and 1815 which are important surviving examples of British military architecture The fort an irregular polygon shape enclosing all structures and archaeological resources Military Burying Ground <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architect: Royal Engineers Its association with the establishment of the Town of York (City of Toronto) – constituted the primary defensive position of early York Military action during the war of 1812 The sacking of York and the retaliatory raid on Washington Associations with significant historical organisations and persons including The Queen’s Rangers, Lt. Governor John Graves Simcoe, Major General Isaac Brock, American Brigadier General Zebulon Pike Role in the 1838 Fenian Raids and Anglo-American tensions of the 1860s Restoration by City of Toronto in 1930s as a Great Depression “make work” project Efforts to save the Fort from destruction during construction of the Gardiner Expressway were a catalyst for the historic preservation movement in Toronto and Ontario <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location at the western entrance to Toronto Harbour adjacent to Garrison Creek on the former shoreline of Lake Ontario. On the north limit is the rail corridor Strategic location to protect the harbour and the town of York <p>Potential to meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Criteria 1, 2, 3, 4)</p> <p>Fort York represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario’s history - it represents themes of military defence and territorial expansion in the early-to mid-19th century in the Province of</p>		<p>By-Law #420-85: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=11520</p> <p>By-Law #541-2004: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=11521</p> <p>The Friends of Fort York Management Documents: https://www.fortyork.ca/resources/management-docs.html</p> <p>Fort York National Historic Site of Canada: https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=538</p> <p>Fort York Heritage Conservation District (historicplaces.ca): https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=3567</p>

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				<p>Ontario. The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario’s history. There are remains of 1813 battlefield, military cemeteries, and archaeological resources. Fort York is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province of Ontario – it constituted the primary defensive position of early York (Toronto); and the seven buildings erected between 1813 and 1815 are important surviving examples of British military architecture. The property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario’s cultural heritage as it serves as a museum of the largest collection of War of 1812 buildings in Canada. The property has a strong association with the Canadian National Exhibition and the Royal, the British and Canadian military.</p> <p>Heritage Attribute Categories: From Section 3: Commemorative Integrity Statement, 2004 https://www.fortyork.ca/images/management-docs/fort-york-commemorative-integ-stmt-2004.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Designated Place • Landscape and Landscape Features • Built Heritage • Moveable Objects <p>Heritage Attribute Categories (UP Express Electrification EA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garrison Creek and Garrison Creek Ravine • Darkness/No light • Viewpoints <p>Fort York National Historic Site Heritage Attributes (historicplaces.ca):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategic location of the fort near the original shore of Lake Ontario; • The cultural landscape comprising the bastioned fort, Garrison Common, and the cemetery, Victoria Memorial Square, with its natural setting including those portions of the ravine bank on the north and east sides which have not been modified and the western earth work, moat and those portions of other earthworks which align with the original trace and that contain significant amounts of original fabric; • The complex of original buildings within a bastioned stone-lined earthwork including Blockhouses No.s 1 and 2, a brick powder magazine, a stone powder magazine, two brick soldiers’ barracks, and officers’ barracks and mess in their original spatial arrangement, massing, materials, design, craftsmanship, and finishes; • Associated archaeological sites including the subsurface remains of pre-War of 1812 buildings, remains of ten buildings from 1813-1815 and buildings from 1837 and later, the remains of two batteries probably beneath Bathurst Street and the crater created by the explosion of the powder magazine and the glacis buried underneath fill outside the south rampart, and the original earthworks and the footprint of those removed during the 1930s restoration; • The historic access route to the western entrance to the fort (Garrison Road) with viewscapes along the road from the fort, from the east (Bathurst Street) and north from the foot of the south ramparts; 		

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The open character of the mustering ground (Garrison Common) to the west of the fort; The military cemetery at Strachan Avenue in its original extent and safe remove from the fort proper, with it remaining headstones placed at the base of the monument in the middle of Victoria Memorial Square <p>Fort York Heritage Conservation District Heritage Attributes (historicplaces.ca):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> its setting, adjacent to Garrison Creek and the former shoreline of Lake Ontario its continued contextual relationship with the City's changing urban landscape the open space and landscape elements inside and outside the walls of the Fort, including the earthwork defences the topography, including remnants of the Garrison Creek Ravine system associated archaeological resources inside and outside of the fort walls the early 18th century military buildings with the walls of the Fort, which include Block House No. 1 (1813), Block House No. 2 (1813), the East Magazine (1814), the Stone Powder Magazine (1815), the Blue Barracks (1814); reconstructed in 1932 and 2000), the Brick Officers' Quarters and Mess Establishment (1815), the North Soldiers' Barracks (1814) and the South Soldiers' Barracks (1814) the stone walls, built during the Fort's reconstruction in 1932-34 the Garrison Road the Strachan Avenue Military Cemetery the Fort York Armoury (1933) 		
OLW-021	Industrial	89-109 Niagara Street	Designated Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1036- 2015)	<p>National Casket Company Factories- 89-109 Niagara Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original industrial building (1884) has four stories and a mansard roof (added before 1900), 1886 structure with three storeys. Buildings use both Italianate and Romanesque Revival architectural styles The four-storey and four-and-a-half storey buildings (1887) with red brick cladding, flat roofs and corbelled brick work. Piers organize a combination of flat-headed and segmental-arched windows. And a two-and-a-half storey building (1887) with stone embellishments and a beveled corner, containing main entrance <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factory complex built in stages at the end of the 19th century In 1884, Nicholas and Company commissioned architect William Wallace Blair to design a facility for the production of felt hats, it was constructed at the east end of the property, facing Niagara Street. Directly west, a second factory where doors, window sash and blinds, and carriage parts were manufactured built in 1886. Continuing west along Niagara Street and extending south on Tecumseth Street, two additional buildings were completed in 1887 for a planning mill and a rattan furniture company, respectively 		By-Law #1036-2015: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=6461

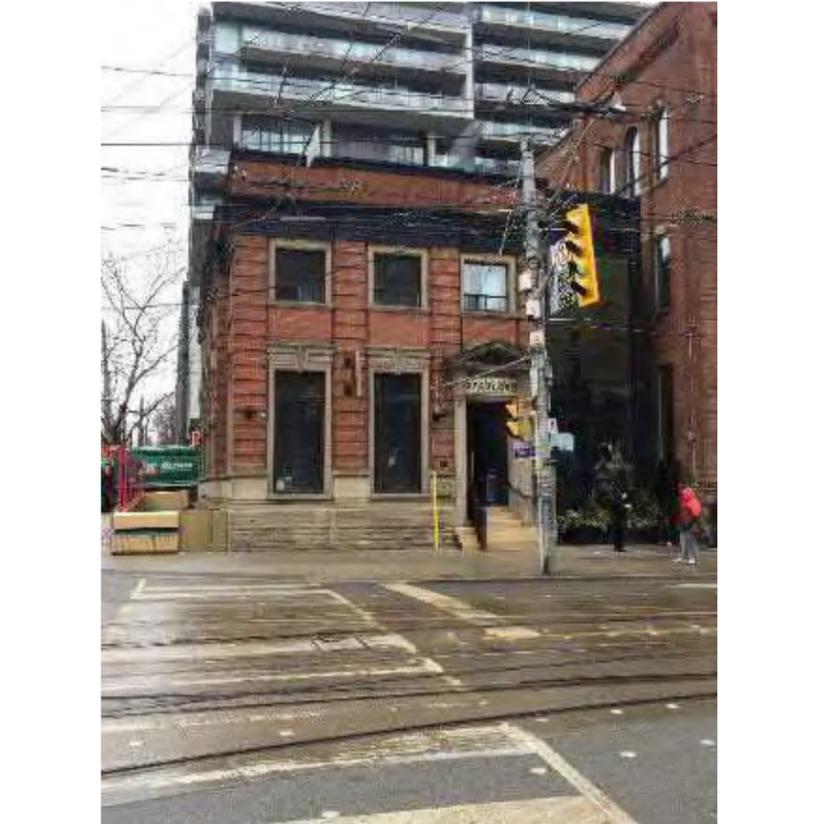
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site best known as the location of the National Casket Company <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anchoring the southeast corner of Niagara and Tecumseth Streets and extending east toward Bathurst Street, the complex is contextually important as a visible feature in the Niagara Street neighbourhood in Garrison Common North <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mansard roof on 1884 factory, red brick cladding with contrasting yellow brick detailing and flat-headed door and window openings. Brick piers on 1886 building form arches that organize segmental-headed door and window openings with contrasting yellow brick hood moulds and stone keystones. The adjoining four-storey building and the four-and-a-half storey factory (both dating to 1887) share red brick cladding, flat roofs with corbelled brickwork, and a series of piers that organize a combination of flat-headed and segmental-arched window openings. 		
OLW-022	Industrial	2 Tecumseth Street	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>Originally Toronto Municipal Abattoir- 2 Tecumseth Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large, early twentieth-century concrete block and painted red brick / industrial building Originally had four turrets (now removed, bases remain) <p>Historic or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toronto Municipal Abattoir established on property in 1914 Closed 2014 Historical associations with pig butchering industry in Toronto, and city nickname “Hogtown” Large commercial meat-packing plant complex <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last operating large industrial operation in a gentrifying/transitional area <p>Potential to meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location at foot of Tecumseth Street adjacent to railway, low two-storey massing with flat roof, concrete block and (painted), recessed bays with brick pilasters, arched former window openings 		

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OLW-026	Cultural Heritage Landscape-HCD	King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District	Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)	<p>King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District</p> <p>HCD boundary description: <i>The King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District comprises many city blocks, which lies immediately south of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District, bounded by Bathurst Street on the west and Simcoe Street on the east, and roughly bounded on the south by King Street West and extending further south to beyond Wellington Street West in the west</i></p> <p>The history and identity of the King-Spadina HCD result from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A concentration of late 19th century and early-to-mid-20th century residential and commercial buildings which represent several periods of Toronto’s historical and economic development, particularly Toronto’s industrial growth at the turn of the 20th century • The District’s historical associations with Fort York • An interconnected network of streets and laneways, some of which date to the 1837 Hawkins Plan • The evolution of the district from residential, to commercial, to mixed-use <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes Categories (Detailed in Section 4.3 of the HCD Plan, page 40-44):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built Form • Public Realm • Character Sub-Areas <p>A total of 284 contributing properties are located within the King-Spadina HCD, 85 of which are located within the OLW Study Area 53 properties are also Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. 70 are Listed on the City of Toronto’s Heritage Register</p>		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p> <p>HCD Plan: https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/9676-King-Spadina-HCD-Plan.compressed.pdf</p>

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OLW-028	Commercial	667 King Street West	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (June 20, 1973)	<p>Wheat Sheaf Tavern- 667 King Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey brick commercial building in the Second Empire Style, distinguished by a mansard roof, heavily bracketed cornices <p>The building has a rectangular plan and elaborate hood mouldings</p> <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1849 • Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District and visually linked to the neighbourhood <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anchors the southwest corner of King Street West and Spadina Avenue • Building supports to the 19th century residential character of the adjacent King-Spadina neighbourhood <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on King Street West and Spadina Avenue • Scale, form and massing of the Second Empire building • Architectural details including the mansard roof, heavily bracketed cornice and elaborate hood molding on the third-storey windows 		
OLW-029	Residential	46-56 Stewart Street	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (December 5, 2017)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 Stewart Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row of six two-and-a-half storey semi-detached houses distinguished by their designs as Toronto Bay-n-Gable houses with prototypical arrangement of bay windows beneath gable roofs with wood bargeboard and decorative brickwork <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1890 • Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District and visually linked to the neighbourhood <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the east side of Stewart Street between Adelaide and Richmond streets • Building supports to the 19th century residential character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on Stewart Street • Scale, form, massing residences with rectangular-shaped plans above stone bases with window openings, cross gable roofs, each pair has a central gable with decorative wood bargeboard and brackets, red brick cladding and brick, stone and wood 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p>

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				detailing, each pair designed as mirror images with raised entrances placed side-by-side in flat-headed surrounds with transoms, segmental-arched windows with stone lintels and sill		
OLW-030	Commercial	60 Stewart Street	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (December 5, 2017) Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)	60 Stewart Street (including entrance address at 58 Stewart Street) Design or Physical Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four-storey commercial building clad in red brick Historical or Associative Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1890 • Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District and visually linked to the neighbourhood • Linked to the Canada Biscuit Company Building (663 King Street) Contextual Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Stewart Street, east of Bathurst Street • Building supports to the early/mid-20th century commercial character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No Heritage Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on Stewart Street • Scale, form, massing of the four-storey building with raised base with openings, flat roofline, red brick cladding and brick and stone detailing, south elevation with two bays and contains flat-headed windows with stone sills, east elevation with window fenestration 		By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf

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OLW-031	Commercial	663-665 King Street West and 69-71 Bathurst Street	<p>Designated Part IV of the <i>OHA</i> (By-law 241-2021)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>Canada Biscuit Co., later Bank of Montreal-663-665 King Street West and 69-71 Bathurst Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A well-crafted four-storey brick factory and warehouse in the King-Spadina Neighbourhood with features of Edwardian Classicism <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1900 Designed by architect A.R. Dennison Originally occupied by the Canada Biscuit Co., and later Bank of Montreal Important for its contribution to the development and evolution of the King-Spadina neighbourhood in the early 20th century when the area changed from an institutional and residential enclave to Toronto's new manufacturing district following the Great Fire of 1904 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District Building anchors a major intersection in King-Spadina where it is an integral part of the collection of industrial buildings that extends along King Street West <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placement, setback and orientation of the building on the southeast corner of Bathurst Street, scale, form, massing of the four-storey building with rectangular-shaped plan above raised base with flat-headed window openings, flat roofline with corbelled brickwork, red brick cladding and brick, stone and wood detailing, north elevation with stone cladding in first storey, main entrance centered between two oversized flat-headed window openings, brick arcades organize the pairs of flat-headed window openings with continuous stone lintels and sills, west elevation with organization and detailing of the flat-headed door and window openings, cornice in the southerly seven bays, which marks the point where the complementary extra storey was added, south extending five bays with entrance in first floor and pairs of flat-headed window openings 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p>

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLW-032	Commercial	647-647A King Street West	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (December 5, 2007) Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)	<p>647-647A King Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-storey modern, materials and style of building are unknown, building is clad in a modern material (former brick building) <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One storey building 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p>
OLW-039	Institutional	668 King Street West	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (June 20, 1973) Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)	<p>Toronto Dominion Bank-668 King Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A well-crafted example of a Classical Revival structure Two-storey brick structure with Classical details such as oversized keystones on the windows, quoins and Classical doorcase with Classical doorcase with an entablature, scroll detailing and a portico roof <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1902 Designed by architects Chadwick & Beckett Originally occupied by the Toronto Dominion Bank <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District Building anchors a major intersection in King-Spadina where it is an integral part of the collection of heritage buildings that extends along King Street West <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location on Bathurst Street at corner of King Street West Scale, form, massing of two-storey building with a rectangular plan, classically inspired details such as quoins, oversized keystones and door case with entablature, scrolls and portico Red brick cladding with stone detailing 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p> <p>King Street West Properties: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2017/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-108565.pdf</p>

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLW-040	Commercial	662 King Street West	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (May 19, 2005)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>Ideal Women's Wear Building-662 King Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An early 20th century warehouse with Classical detailing inspired by Renaissance Revival design • Three-storey brick structure with Classical details such brick hood moulds, voussoirs and stone lintels <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1904 • Designed by architect John Francis Brown <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District • Its location on the north side of King Street West, east of Bathurst Street, the building contributes to the character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood as it developed as an industrial area in the early 1900s <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red brick cladding and trimmed with stone, south facade organized into three sections with slightly projecting corners, main entrance flanked by trios of flat-headed window openings with prominent brick voussoirs, the remainder of the facade divided by piers and thin pilasters, which separate flat-headed window openings with stone lintels and form an arcade with semi-circular windows and brick hood moulds at the third floor, projecting cornice marks the centre portion of the wall, while corbelled brickwork defines the parapets crowning the corners, fenestration, detailing and parapets wrap around the first bay of the east and west elevations where the remaining bays contain symmetrically arranged segmental-headed window openings with brick voussoirs 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p> <p>King Street West Properties: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2017/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-108565.pdf</p>

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLSW-041	Commercial	642 King Street West (including entrance addresses at 2 and 4 Adelaide Place)	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (December 5, 2017) Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)	<p>642 King Street West (including entrance addresses at 2 and 4 Adelaide Place)</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four-storey commercial building • Distinguished by its well-crafted classical design, particularly the contrasting brick applied for the quoins, the door and window trim, and along the roofline. <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1885 • Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District • Associated with the second wave of development in the King-Spadina neighbourhood in the 20th century <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributing property in the King-Spadina HCD • Important collection of late-19th and early-20th century warehouses on the street that include, to the east, the Gurney Stove Factory (1872) at 520 King, which has similar pattern brick embellishments • Important in defining, supporting and maintaining the historical character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood, reflecting its evolution from a 19th-century residential and institutional enclave and Toronto's manufacturing centre in the 20th century, to its current status as a mixed-use community <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The setback, placement and orientation of the building on the north side of the street between Portland and Bathurst streets • Scale, form and massing of the four-storey rectangular-shaped plan, flat roofline, red brick cladding, contrasting buff brick detailing, and brick and stone trim, south elevation where the stories are divided horizontally by brick, band courses and vertically into two bays by quoins, south elevation, the first floor has segmental-arched openings with brick hood moulds in the west bay and flat-headed openings in the east bay, fenestration in upper stories on south elevation with segmental-arched openings with brick hood moulds and stone sills 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p> <p>King Street West Properties: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2017/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-108565.pdf</p>

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OLW-044	Commercial	602-606 King Street West	<p>Designated Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-Law #220-2016)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>Parisian Laundry Building-Designation for 602 King Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative example of an early 20th century warehouse with monumental classical detailing <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed 1904 Designed by architect Harry Simpson <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building is a landmark on the northwest corner of King and Portland Streets where it contributes to the character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood as it developed as an industrial area in the early 20th century Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three-story building on a raised basement, clad with buff brick and trimmed with stone, rectangular plan emphasizes length over width, south facade with three bays by colossal three-storey brick piers, main entrance with oversized surround where tapered piers support an entablature with finials and scrolled brackets, large flat-headed window openings on all stories beneath a wide cornice that incorporates oversized piers and images of Ionic capitals in the brickwork, parapet with a semi-circular pediment marks the south end of the flat roof, with large chimney extends from the north end of the building, on the fourteen-bay east and west walls, two-storey arcades contain commercial windows beneath paired semi-elliptical-headed window openings in the third floor 		<p>By-Law #220-2016: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=6491</p> <p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p>

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLW-046	Commercial	487 Adelaide Street West	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (December 5, 2017)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241- 2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>487 Adelaide Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two storey commercial building distinguished by its Art Moderne design, particularly the simplified design the variety of linear window shapes and the detailing on the recessed north entrance <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1951 Linked to its setting in the King-Spadina neighbourhood where it anchors the southwest corner of Portland Street and, with its setting adjoining late-19th century commercial and residential buildings and early-20th century warehouses, reflects the evolution of the community Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the southwest corner of Portland Street and Adelaide Street Building supports the commercial character dating to the early/mid-20th century of the King-Spadina neighbourhood <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location on Adelaide Street West Scale, form, massing of the two-storey plan above the raised base with the large flat-headed window openings, flat roofline with coping, buff brick cladding and brick and stone detailing, main entrance north elevation in centre of the wall in stone surround, surmounted by a narrow flat-headed window opening and flanked by trios of tripartite flat-headed window openings with stone sills, east elevation with nine bays with the symmetrically-placed flat-headed window openings with stone sills and, in the centre of the wall, the entrance in the stone surround 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p> <p>Adelaide Street West Properties: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2017/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-108564.pdf</p>

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLW-047	Residential	1-11 Adelaide Place	<p>Designated Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1056-2017)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>William Clarke Row Houses- 1-11 Adelaide Place</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group of six attached two-storey row houses above raised stone bases which display a mixture of architectural features drawn from the most popular styles of the late Victorian era <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1890 Provides information about the historical evolution of the community, which began as a residential neighbourhood on land formerly allocated for the Military Reserve. Constructed by local builder William Clarke, who built these and the adjoining semi-detached houses at 505-507 and 509-511 Adelaide St. W., all of which survived after the community was transformed as the King-Spadina industrial district following the Great Fire of 1904 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District Houses contribute to the historical character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood as surviving house form buildings that represent the initial development of the Military Reserve as a residential neighbourhood in the mid to late 19th century. Remain historically, visually and physically linked to their settings on Adelaide Place, which is a distinctive residential enclave between Adelaide and King Streets <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location Adelaide Place Scale, form, massing of the group of six two-storey row houses above raised stone bases with window openings, mansard roofs with shed-roof dormers, brick cladding and brick, stone, wood and glass detailing including string courses, arrangement of the row houses into three pairs, principal elevations of each pair designed as mirror images with main entrances raised and placed side-by-side in the ground floor in gabled frontispieces, detailing of the west entries set in round-arched surrounds with brick, hood moulds and transoms, flat-headed window opening in the second storey of each house, oversized segmental-arched window opening, with stained glass transoms on the houses at 1, 3 and 9 Adelaide Place 		<p>By-Law #1056-2017: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=9850</p> <p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p>

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OLW-048	Residential	509-511 Adelaide Street West	<p>Designated Part IV under the Ontario Heritage Act (By-Law #1062-2017)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>William Clarke Row Houses-509 and 511 Adelaide Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pair of two-and-a-half-storey row houses which display features of the Gothic Revival style designed as mirror images <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1883 • Provides information about the historical evolution of the community, which began as a residential neighbourhood on land formerly allocated for the Military Reserve. They were constructed by local builder William Clarke, who built these and the adjoining semi-detached houses at 505-507 and 509-511 Adelaide Street West (where he also resided), all of which survived after the community was transformed as the King-Spadina industrial district following the Great Fire of 1904 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District • Houses contribute to the historical character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood as surviving house form buildings that represent the initial development of the Military Reserve as a residential neighbourhood in the mid to late 19th century where they remain historically, visually and physically linked to their settings on Adelaide Place, which is a distinctive residential enclave between Adelaide and King Streets <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale, form, massing of the pair of 2½-storey house forms that share the rectangular-shaped plan with crossgable roof with the centre gable containing decorative wood bargeboard and, on 511 Adelaide the returned eaves, red brick cladding and brick, stone and wood trim, where contrasting, buff brick applied for the string courses and quoins and the window openings on the north wall, elevations of the houses as mirror images, main entrances raised and placed side-by-side in the centre of the first floor protected by the open porch with wood detailing, outer bay of each house, the single-storey bay with segmental-arched, openings, keystones, brick flat arches and stone sills, Round-arched window openings in the second floor and the single roundarched, opening in the attic level 		<p>By-Law #1062-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1062.pdf</p> <p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p>

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OLW-049	Residential	505-507 Adelaide Street West	Designated Part IV under the Ontario Heritage Act (By-Law #1061-2017) Designated Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)	<p>William Clark Houses Row Houses- 505 and 507 Adelaide Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pair of two-and-a-half-storey row houses which display features of the Gothic Revival style • Designed as mirror images, the houses are distinguished in particular by the pattern brick detailing and the elaborate wood detailing in the gables and on the porches, as well as their connection to the near identical pair of adjoining houses at 509 and 511 Adelaide Street West <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1883 • Provide information about the historical evolution of the community, which began as a residential neighbourhood on land formerly allocated for the Military Reserve. They were constructed by local builder William Clarke, who built these and the adjoining semi-detached houses at 509 and 511 Adelaide (where he also resided) as well as the neighbouring row houses at 1-11 Adelaide Place, all of which survived after the community was transformed as the King-Spadina industrial district following the Great Fire of 1904 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District • Houses contribute to the historical character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood as surviving house form buildings that represent the initial development of the Military Reserve as a residential neighbourhood in the mid to late 19th century where they remain historically, visually and physically linked to their settings on Adelaide Place, which is a distinctive residential enclave between Adelaide and King Streets <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale, form, massing of the pair of two-and-a-half-storey house form buildings that share the rectangular shaped plan under the cross-gable roof with the centre gable containing decorative wood bargeboard and, on 511 Adelaide the returned eaves, Red brick cladding and brick, stone and wood trim, where contrasting buff brick is applied for the string courses and quoins on the north elevation 		By-Law #1061-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1061.pdf By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf

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OLW-050	Residential	497-499 Adelaide Street West	<p>Designated Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-Law #554-2017)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>Marvyn row houses- 497-499 Adelaide Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pair of two-and-a-half-storey row houses which display features of the Gothic Revival style • Designed as mirror images, the houses are distinguished by the wood detailing in the gables and the decorative brickwork on the bay windows. <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1883 • Built by John and Felix Marvyn (attribution) <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District • Provide information about the historical evolution of the community, which began as a residential neighbourhood on land formerly allocated for the Military Reserve. The pair of semi-detached houses was among the series of dwellings constructed along King, Portland and Adelaide Streets by John Marvyn and members of his family, who remained landowners in the area until the Second World War era. • The Marvyn Houses at 497 and 499 Adelaide Street West survived after the community was transformed as the King-Spadina industrial district following the Great Fire of 1904, which resulted in the removal of most of the residential buildings <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-and-a-half-storey houses on rectangular-shaped plans, with cross-gable roofs with chimneys at the east and west ends; Clad in red brick with the principal elevations organized as mirror images, with the main entrances raised and placed side-by-side in the centre bays; Segmental-arched door surrounds and transoms with brick flat arch; Window openings have stone sills, while the door and window openings display brick flat arches and corbelled brickwork decorates the bay windows between the first and second storey openings 		<p>By-Law #554-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law0554.pdf</p> <p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p>

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OLW-052	Residential	512-514 Adelaide Street West	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (December 5, 2017)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>512 and 514 Adelaide Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pair of two-and-a-half-storey semi-detached house distinguished by their late Victorian design, particularly the round-arched openings with the corbelled brickwork <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1880 • Linked to their setting on the north side of Adelaide Street West, west of Portland Street, in the King-Spadina neighbourhood where they adjoin other surviving late 19th century residential and commercial buildings in the block • Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District and visually linked to the neighbourhood – a contributing resource <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valued for the role of the residential buildings in defining, supporting and maintaining the historical character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood, reflecting its evolution from a 19th-century residential and institutional enclave and Toronto's manufacturing centre in the 20th century, to its current status as a mixed-use community. • Associated with the first wave of development in the King-Spadina neighbourhood in the 19th century <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on Adelaide Street West • Scale, form, massing of the 2½-storey rectangular-shaped plans above raised bases with window openings, cross-gable roof with the returned eaves on the south gable, red brick cladding and the brick, stone and wood detailing, south elevations as mirror images with the entrances placed in the outer bays in segmental-arched openings with transoms, south elevations, the fenestration with the segmental-arched openings above the entrances, the round-arched openings in the centre bays, the corbelled brick detailing, and the stone sills 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p> <p>Adelaide Street West Properties: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2017/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-108564.pdf</p>

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OLW-053	Commercial/ Residential	506 Adelaide Street West	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (December 5, 2017) Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)	<p>506 Adelaide Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-and-a-half storey building distinguished by its Second Empire design, particularly the prototypical mansard roof with pedimented dormers <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1870 originally for residential use, it was later converted for commercial use Linked to their setting on the north side of Adelaide Street West, west of Portland Street, in the King-Spadina neighbourhood where they adjoin other surviving late 19th century residential and commercial buildings in the block Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District and visually linked to the neighbourhood – a contributing resource <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valued for the role of the residential buildings in defining, supporting and maintaining the historical character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood, reflecting its evolution from a 19th-century residential and institutional enclave and Toronto’s manufacturing centre in the 20th century, to its current status as a mixed-use community. Associated with the first wave of development in the King-Spadina neighbourhood in the 19th century <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location on Adelaide Street West Scale, form, massing of the two-a-half-storey rectangular-shaped plan, mansard roof with the pair of dormers with pediments on the south slope, wood cladding and detailing, south elevation with ground floor storefront, pair of flat-headed window openings with the wood detailing in the second storey 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p> <p>Adelaide Street West Properties: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2017/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-108564.pdf</p>

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OLW-054	Commercial	504 Adelaide Street West 116 Portland Street West	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (December 5, 2017) Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241- 2017, under appeal)	<p>504 Adelaide Street West (includes 116 Portland Street West)</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-storey building distinguished by its design with the modest scale, regularly-placed openings and gable roof identified with late-19th century commercial edifices. <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1880 Archival records indicate that it was originally clad with stucco and used for commercial uses, with a grocer identified as the first occupant Linked to their setting on the north side of Adelaide Street West, west of Portland Street, in the King-Spadina neighbourhood where they adjoin other surviving late 19th century residential and commercial buildings in the block Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District and visually linked to the neighbourhood – a contributing resource <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valued for the role of the residential buildings in defining, supporting and maintaining the historical character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood, reflecting its evolution from a 19th-century residential and institutional enclave and Toronto's manufacturing centre in the 20th century, to its current status as a mixed-use community. Associated with the first wave of development in the King-Spadina neighbourhood in the 19th century <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location on Adelaide Street West Scale, form, massing of two-storey rectangular-shaped plan, gable roof and shed roofs on the two-storey and single-storey north wings that are viewed from Portland Street, south elevation with the central entrance, and flat-headed window openings in first and second stories, east side elevation, with flat-headed openings, north elevation with flat-headed openings 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p> <p>Adelaide Street West Properties: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2017/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-108564.pdf</p>

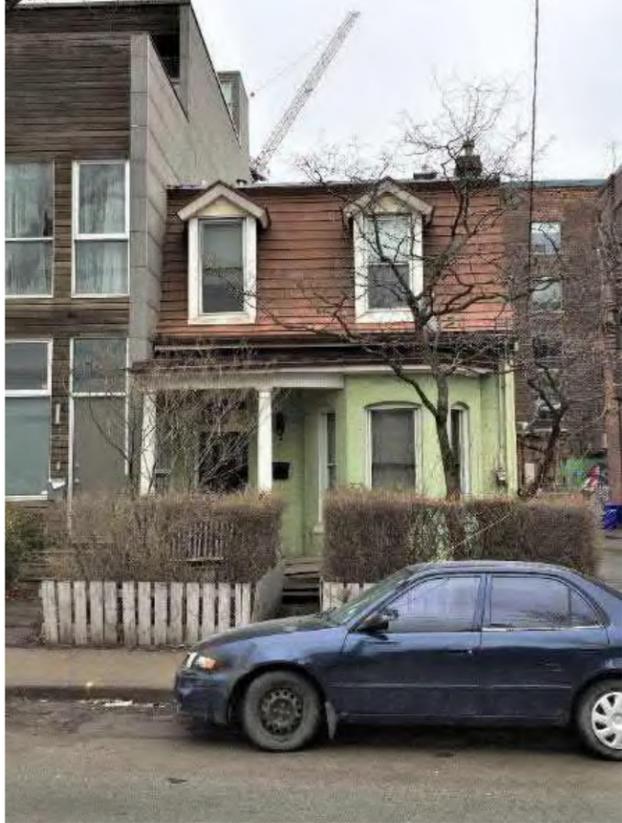
Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLW-059	Residential	124-130 Portland Street	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (December 5, 2017)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241- 2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>124, 126, 128 and 130 Portland Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two pairs of two-and-a-half storey semi-detached house distinguished by their designs as Toronto Bay-n- Gable houses with prototypical arrangement of bay windows and gables, and repetition of oversized segmental-arched openings <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1880 Located in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District and visually linked to the neighbourhood <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the west side of Portland Street between Adelaide and Richmond street Building supports to the 19th century residential character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes: Location on Portland Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale, form, massing with rectangular shaped plans above stone bases, cross gabled roofs, gable east slopes, brick cladding and stone and wood detailing, designed as mirror images with main entrances in outer bays in segmental arched surrounds with transoms, window fenestration with oversized segmental- arched openings with transoms, round arched windows in gables east elevation 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p>

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OLW-065	Cultural Heritage Landscape-HCD	Queen Street West HCD	Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #979-2007)	<p>Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District</p> <p>Queen Street West HCD Boundaries: The Queen Street West HCD comprises the linear streetscape between Bathurst Street to University Avenue, including but not limited to all properties fronting on the north and south sides of Queen Street West.</p> <p>The history and identity of the Queen Street West HCD result from (Section 4.3 of the HCD Plan):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cultural heritage which is inscribed in the memories of people who have, and continue to live in, work in, and visit Queen Street West • A concentration of heritage buildings which contribute to the overall character of the street • An urban framework which situates the district as a focal area in the downtown, intricately connected with several neighborhoods, mixed-use areas, and open spaces • A sense of visual coherence along the street, which results in part from a continuous street wall, defined by the cumulative character of building scale, mass, height, and proportion. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attribute Categories (Section 4.2 and Section 5 of the HCD Plan):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent Architecture and Prominent Buildings • Street Wall • Street Wall Elements • Building Heights • Facade Patterns and Features • Public Realm • Circulation <p>A total of 169 properties are included in the HCD, 103 of which are identified as contributing Buildings (Map on page 35 and Appendix of addresses in the HCD Plan). Six are also designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (see separate entries in this table) All properties within the boundary of the Queen Street West HCD are located within the OLW Study Area.</p>		<p>By-Law #979-2007: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2007/law0979.pdf</p> <p>HCD Plan: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2007/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-5172.pdf</p>

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OLW-067	Residential	530-538 Richmond Street West	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (October 4, 2017)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241- 2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>530, 532, 534, 536, and 538 Richmond Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row of two-and-a-half storey row houses • Toronto Bay-n-Gable houses, with prototypical arrangement of bay windows beneath the gabled roofs • 536 and 538 have original brick detailing <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in the 19th century • Associated with the first wave of development in King-Spadina neighbourhood in 19th century • Contributing properties in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Richmond Street W. between Augusta Avenue and Portland Street. • Valued for their role of the residential buildings in defining, supporting and maintaining the heritage character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood reflecting the neighbourhoods evolution <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on Richmond Street West • Scale, form, massing of two-and-a-half storey storey rectangular shaped plans • Cross gabled roof, red brick cladding, and brick, stone and wood detailing, raised entrances with segmental arched openings, window fenestration, 536 and 538 lozenge pattern brickwork, east elevation of 530 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2007/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-5172.pdf</p> <p>Richmond Street West Properties: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2017/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-108566.pdf</p>

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OLW-068	Residential	540-542 Richmond Street West	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (August 18, 1976)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241- 2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>540 and 542 Richmond Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-and-a-half storey semi-detached house with Toronto Bay-in-Gable design • Principal elevation is mirror images with bay windows surmounted by projecting gables <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in the 19th century • Associated with the first wave of development in King-Spadina neighbourhood in 19th century • Contributing properties in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Richmond Street W. between Augusta Avenue and Portland Street. • Valued for their role of the residential buildings in defining, supporting and maintaining the heritage character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood reflecting the neighbourhoods evolution <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on Richmond Street West • Scale, form, massing of two-and-a-half storey, arrangement of principal elevation of the houses as mirror images, heavy stone lintels over ground floor windows, scalloped shingles of bay and gable, brick chimney 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2007/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-5172.pdf</p>

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OLW-069	Residential	544 Richmond Street West	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (December 5, 2017)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>544 Richmond Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detached two-and-a-half storey house with a Late Victorian design with stone detailing with the continuous lintels and sills <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1890 Associated with the first wave of development in King-Spadina neighbourhood in 19th century Contributing properties in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the north side of Richmond Street W. between Augusta Avenue and Portland Street Valued for their role of the residential buildings in defining, supporting and maintaining the heritage character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood reflecting the neighbourhoods evolution <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of the house on Richmond Street Scale, form and massing, cross gabled roof, red brick cladding, stone and wood detailing, entrance raised in the right bay and in a flat headed window opening with continuous stone lintels and sills 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2007/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-5172.pdf</p>
OLW-072	Residential	139-145 Portland Street	<p>Designated Part IV of the <i>OHA</i> (By-laws 1754-2019 and 76-2020)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241- 2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>139, 141, 143, and 145 Portland Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A group of two pairs of two-and-a-half storey row houses built as a set with Gothic Revival styling with central gable with decorative wood bargeboard Designed as mirrored images <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1881 Associated with the first wave of development in King-Spadina neighbourhood in the 19th century Contributing properties in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District Associated with Francis Phillips, who built this house along with 139, 141, 143 Portland Street <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located at the east side of Portland Street between Adelaide and Richmond streets Valued for its role in a distinctive streetscape and in defining, supporting, and maintaining the King-Spadina neighbourhood <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p>		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2007/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-5172.pdf</p>

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				<p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the house on Richmond Street • Scale, form, massing of two-and-a-half storey rectangular shaped plan, cross gable roof, red brick cladding, contrasting buff brick detailing for the string course beneath west roofline, entrances side-by-side, mirror images, segmental arched window openings, single round arched attic opening in gable 		
OLW-073	Residential	135 Portland Street	<p>Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (December 5, 2017)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>135 Portland Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detached one-and-a-half storey house • Rare surviving example in King-Spadina area of a vernacular house-form with Second Empire design style with mansard roof with the pedimented dormers <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1870 • Associated with the first wave of development in King-Spadina neighbourhood in the 19th century • Contributing properties in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District • Associated with Francis Phillips, who built this house along with 139, 141, 143 Portland Street <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located at the east side of Portland Street between Adelaide and Richmond streets • 135 Portland was isolated and separated from the contiguous row of Victorian residential properties by a modern infill <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the house on Portland Street • Scale, form, massing of one-and-a-half storey rectangular shaped plan, mansard roof with pair of gabled dormers, stucco cladding, transom, open porch 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2007/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-5172.pdf</p>

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLW-074	Commercial	127 Portland Street	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (December 5, 2017) Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241- 2017, under appeal)	<p>127 Portland Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detached four-storey commercial building distinguished by its classical design, including contrasting brick details, stepped parapet, and elaborate stone surround on east entrance <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in the early/mid 1900s • Associated with the second wave of development in King-Spadina neighbourhood-evolution of the community in the early 20th century • Contributing properties in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located at the east side of Portland Street between Adelaide and Richmond streets • Valued for its role in defining, supporting, maintaining the historical character of King-Spadina neighbourhood <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the building on Portland Street • Scale, form, massing of the four-storey rectangular shaped plan, raised base, flat roofline, red brick cladding, decorative brickwork on west elevation and stepped parapet, three bays west elevation separated by brick piers with contrasting brick detailing, transom, fenestration 		By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2007/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-5172.pdf
OLW-076	Commercial	20 Maud Street	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (December 5, 2017) Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)	<p>20 Maud Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detached three-storey commercial building distinguished by its classical design, including the corbelled brickwork and the stone entrance surround <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1920 • Associated with the second wave of development in King-Spadina neighbourhood -evolution of the community in the early 20th century • Contributing properties in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the west side of Maud Street between Adelaide and King streets • Valued for its role in defining, supporting, maintaining the historical character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p>		By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2007/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-5172.pdf

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the building on Portland Street • Scale, form and massing of the three-storey building above a raised base with segmental-arched window openings, flat roofline with corbelled brick on the penthouse, east elevation with cornice and stone entrance surround, window fenestration with stone stills, south elevation with repetition of windows with brick and stone detailing and oversized first floor door 		
OLW-077	Industrial	497, 505 and 511 Richmond St West 60 Brant Street 17 Maud Street	Designated Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (May 02, 1983) Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241- 2017, under appeal) City of Toronto Heritage Easement #AT4314945 (60 Brant Street) #AT314944 (497-505 Richmond Street West)	<p>Waterworks Building Complex – 497 Richmond Street (with 505 and 511)- includes 60 Brant Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed as a public works complex that is distinguished by its Art Deco detailing with decorative stonework. • Interior workshop displays and original wood floor • The original complex was centred around a courtyard • Currently undergoing redevelopment; the original detail of 17 Maud Street is obscured <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex designed by City Architects Office in 1932, including architect J.J. Woolnough • Associated with the second wave of development in King-Spadina neighbourhood -evolution of the community in the early 20th century • Contributing properties in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size of the property which incorporates St. Andrew's Playground, the scale, placement of the building on Richmond Street, and the position of the complex to terminate the vista south on Augusta Ave. • The complex is a local landmark in the King-Spadina neighbourhood and defines, supports, and maintains the historical character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the building associated with the Water Works complex • Scale, form and massing that rises from one to two extended stories around an interior courtyard that is entered from Richmond or Maud streets, brick cladding, brick, stone, wood, metal and glass detailing, flat roofs, with wood monitors with metal detailing above workshops, gabled skylights with metal trusses over warehouse, Admin building with stone base and stonework, window fenestration with piers and flat-headed openings, surviving wood exteriors, interior workshops and warehouse, setting of complex 		By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2007/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-5172.pdf

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OLW-109	Commercial	388-396 Queen Street West	Designated Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-Law #844- 86) Designated Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-Law #979-2007)	<p>G.R.R. Cockburn Commercial Building at 388, 394 and 396 Queen Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey five-unit commercial block constructed of brick with a Mansard style roof with slate tiles in a fish-scale pattern and triangular pediment that includes the 1881 date of construction <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1881 • Architect: William G. Storm • Named after George Ralph Richardson Cockburn (1834-1912), a Scottish born educator and political figure in Toronto • Contributes to the Queen West Heritage Conservation District <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the northwest corner of Queen Street West and Spadina Avenue • A unique and prominent landmark in the neighbourhood <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the building on Queen Street West • Scale, form, massing of the three-storey row of shops, symmetrical design, buff and red bricks from the Toronto brickyards, common cornice at the top, simple unadorned lines, slate tiles on narrow mansard-style roof (beneath cornice are fish-scale pattern), triangular pediment divides the cornice into 2 sections and contains the 1881 date of building construction and decorative brickwork, top cornice with modillions, rectangular third storey windows, segmentally-arched windows of second storey, decorative brickwork on front façade 		By-Law #979-2007: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2007/law0979.pdf

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OLW-110	Commercial	441 Queen Street West	<p>Designated Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #820- 84)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #979- 2007)</p> <p>City of Toronto Heritage Easement Agreement #CT745537</p>	<p>Oddfellows' Hall (property name in designation, not to be confused with Oddfellow's Hall at 2 College St.)- 441 Queen Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey red brick commercial building has an angled corner entry with a limestone column (recently the middle portion restored) and intact shopfront cornice • Includes an ornate wood cornice with modillions beneath it that resembled large dentils <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1886 • First occupants were the Devaney Brothers Dry Goods store- on the first floor. Second and third floors rented to various tenants, including the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows, as well commercial enterprises and manufacturers • Designed by Toronto Architects Henry Langley & Edmund Burke, who later designed Victoria College at University of Toronto • In 1984 Makos Furs moved into building and renovated the turret and the wood trim on the north and west facades • Contributes to the Queen West Heritage Conservation District <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in the southeast corner of Queen Street West and Spadina Avenue • The ornate Italianate-style turret became a unique and prominent landmark in Queen Street West neighbourhood <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the building on Queen Street West • Scale, form, massing of the three storey building, angled corner entry with limestone column and intact storefront cornice, upper floors are divided by shallow brick pilasters which rise to bracketed projections on main cornice, fenestration of paired windows with transoms, corner is emphasized by inset bay windows with elaborate detailed pediments, consoles and pilasters, brickwork with stone band courses, hood window surrounds, basket weave brick patters, roofline with corner beehive (Italianate-style) turret and decorative ogee finials 		<p>By-Law #820-84: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=10818</p> <p>By-Law #979-2007: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2007/law0979.pdf</p>

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OLW-116	Commercial	119-121 Spadina Avenue	<p>Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register (July 1989)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241- 2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>Balfour Building - 119 and 121 Spadina Avenue Location of Toronto Historical Plaque</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twelve-storey commercial building crowned by a two-storey tower. Considered the finest example of Art Deco architecture in Toronto (architectural drawings online) <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1930 • Toronto Architect Benjamin Brown- one of his most important commissions • Commissioned by Jewish entrepreneurs • Builder: H.A. Wickett Construction • Named after Arthur J. Balfour, the author of the 1917 Balfour Declaration pledging British support for a future Jewish homeland in Palestine • Originally built for the Schiffer-Hillman Clothing Company- many Jewish garment businesses were located in this building (see Historical Plaque) • Linked to its setting in the King-Spadina neighbourhood as part of a collection of early 20th century warehouses adjoining the King and Spadina intersection that includes the adjoining Hobberlin Building (1920) and Ellis Building (1922) <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the northeast corner of Spadina Avenue and Adelaide Street • This building, together with the Tower Building, across Spadina Avenue (also designed by Brown), formed a gateway to Toronto's garment district • Valued for the role in defining, supporting and maintaining the historical character of King-Spadina neighbourhood, reflecting its evolution from a 19th century residential and institutional enclave and Toronto's manufacturing centre in the 20th century, to its current status as a mixed-use community • Contributing property in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Criterion 6) The property has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use. The building was commissioned by Jewish entrepreneurs and occupied by a number of notable clothing businesses, including the Schiffer-Hillman Clothing Co. Together with the Tower Building across Spadina Avenue (also designed by Brown), it formed a gateway to Toronto's garment district, which employed many of Toronto's Jewish residents.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the building on Spadina Avenue • Scale, form, massing of the twelve storeys crowned with two storey tower, brick and stone Art Deco details including the roofline and the tower, large windows, doorway of structure 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p> <p>Toronto's Historical Plaques: http://www.torontohistory.org/Pages/Balfour_Building.html</p>

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				with modest stone decorations and labelled "Balfour Building", window above main entrance with glass panes		
OLW-117	Commercial	384 Adelaide Street West	Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register (December 5, 2017) Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241- 2017, under appeal	<p>Ellis Building - 384 Adelaide Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detached four-storey industrial loft structure distinguished by its Neo-classical design, including dentils in its cornice and stone detailing including a stone labeled "Ellis Building" <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1922 W.F. Sparling Company Architects Was the headquarters of Barber-Ellis Stationary company, a wholesaler and excess space rented to Thomas and Sons, lithographers, Hurst Aubrey Company Limited, a manufacturing agent Linked to its setting in the King-Spadina neighbourhood as part of a collection of early 20th century warehouses adjoining the King and Spadina intersection that includes the adjoining Hobberlin Building (1920) and Ellis Building (1922) Contributing property in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the north side of Adelaide Street, east of Spadina Avenue Valued for the role in defining, supporting and maintaining the historical character of King-Spadina neighbourhood, reflecting its evolution from a 19th century residential and institutional enclave and Toronto's manufacturing centre in the 20th century, to its current status as a mixed-use community <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of the building on Adelaide Street Scale, form, massing of the four-storey building with raised base with windows, concrete structure with red bricks, dentils in cornice, large windows, symmetrical design apart from entrance, decorative faux balconies, fleur-de-lis designs, stone lintels 		By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf

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OLW-118	Commercial	380 Adelaide Street West	<p>Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register (December 5, 2017)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241- 2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>British Aluminum Building - 380 Adelaide Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detached two-storey commercial building distinguished by its classical design, including robust piers organizing the large window openings. <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1929 Designed by Toronto architects Chapman and Oxley Linked to its setting in the King-Spadina neighbourhood as part of a collection of early 20th century warehouses adjoining the King and Spadina intersection that includes the adjoining Hobberlin Building (1920) and Ellis Building (1922) Contributing property in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the north side of Adelaide Street, east of Spadina Avenue Valued for the role in defining, supporting and maintaining the historical character of King-Spadina neighbourhood, reflecting its evolution from a 19th century residential and institutional enclave and Toronto’s manufacturing centre in the 20th century, to its current status as a mixed-use community <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of the building on Adelaide Street Scale, form, massing of the two-storey plan above an extended base with window openings, flat roofline with the coping, brown brick cladding, brick and stone detailing, south elevation with three bays and brick piers with stone coping, south elevation with main entrance in a round-arched stone surround beneath a single flat-headed window with stone detailing, window fenestration on south elevation with the stone lintels and sills, east elevation with regularly-placed window openings 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p> <p>Adelaide Street West Properties: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2017/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-108564.pdf</p>

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OLW-119	Industrial	366 Adelaide Street West	<p>Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register (May 2005)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241- 2017, under appeal</p>	<p>Hobberlin Building (now The Capitol Building) - 366 Adelaide Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven-storey brick warehouse style building- one of the largest buildings in Toronto of this type <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1920 • Architects: Yolles and Rotenberg Contractors and Designers • It was one in a group of warehouse lofts built to accommodate the needs of Toronto's garment industry • Linked to its setting in the King-Spadina neighbourhood as part of a collection of early 20th century warehouses adjoining the King and Spadina intersection that includes the adjoining Hobberlin Building (1920) and Ellis Building (1922) • Contributing property in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Adelaide Street West, just east of Spadina Avenue • Contributes to the character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood as it evolves <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the building on Adelaide Street West • Scale, form, massing of the seven-storey building, flat roof, structure steel side walls, yellow brick façade, terra cotta tiles on seventh floor with Art Deco designs, strong vertical lines dominate south façade, large rectangular windows, entrance on Adelaide Street with large windows 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p>

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OLW-120	Commercial	358-360 Adelaide Street West	<p>Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register (June 16, 2005)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241- 2017, under appeal)</p>	<p>Weld Building - 358 and 360 Adelaide Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six-storey red brick building distinguished by its classical design • Includes the name “Weld Building” beneath the cornice <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1925, reconstructed in 1999 • Architect: Watt and Blackwell • Has been the home to multiple dance clubs • Contributing property in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Adelaide • Contributes to the character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood as it evolves <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the building on Adelaide Street West • Scale, form, massing of the six-storey building, flat-headed windows with 8-over-8 sash windows or six-over-six, projecting brick pilasters, stone surround around the ground level, main entrance with tall multi-paned transom, “Weld Building” written beneath the cornice 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p>
OLW-122	Commercial	350 Adelaide Street West	<p>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #492-2018)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241- 2017, under appeal)</p> <p>City of Toronto Heritage Easement Agreement #AT4839370</p>	<p>Hollinger Building - 50 Adelaide Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey store and warehouse building with a raised basement and brick cladding. A representative example of a mid-century commercial warehouse building in the Art Moderne style • Combination of traditional materials such as yellow brick and stone with modern materials such as structural glass brick and alumite along with the composition and detailing of the principal elevation on Adelaide Street displays a high degree of artistic merit <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1941 • Originally associated with the fur and garment industry, it has been occupied by a variety of businesses including those of the Kirshenbaum family who as Kern Stationers occupied the building for over 50 years until the property was sold for redevelopment. The building also has value as it demonstrates the work of the architect Benjamin Swartz who was well-known for his factory and residential commissions • Contributing property in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Contextual Value:</p>		<p>By-Law #492-2018: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2018/law0492.pdf</p> <p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the north side of Adelaide Street between Peter Street and Spadina Avenue, adjacent to 352 Adelaide St. Maintains a mid-century low-rise commercial warehouse building character which is part of the diverse historic built form of the neighbourhood. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of the building on Adelaide Street West Scale, form, massing of two-storey building with raised base, flat roof, yellow brick cladding, south elevation openings with vertical headers, pattern of window mullions in transom lights, grid pattern window openings, stone details including decorated tooled stone cladding, structural glass brick, fluted alumite band, terrazzo floor at recessed entrance 		
OLW-123	Commercial	352 Adelaide Street West	<p>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #492-2018)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)</p> <p>City of Toronto Heritage Easement Agreement #AT4839370</p>	<p>Alexander Engraving Co - 352 Adelaide Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three storey commercial warehouse with brick cladding Warehouse type with mill construction which is evident in the regular disposition of the windows reflective of the internal structural grid and the departure with the large ground floor window designed for display and advertising Front façade has been retained, rear of building undergoing demolition <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1909 Originally associated with Alexander Engraving Company, from as early as 1920 the building was occupied by the Zuckerman family who operated the Novelty Embroidery Company, later known as Toronto Quilting and Embroidery Ltd. which by 1982 was known as Doubletex Inc. which now has branches in numerous Canadian and American cities. The building is also valued for its association with the Toronto architect George R. Harper Contributing property in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the north side of Adelaide Street between Peter Street and Spadina Avenue, adjacent to 350 Adelaide St. Maintains a mid-century low-rise commercial warehouse building character which is part of the diverse historic built form of the neighbourhood. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of the building on Adelaide Street West Scale, form, massing of three-storey building with rectangular plan, flat roof, red brick cladding east elevation, buff brick cladding west elevation, south elevation window fenestration including large display window, segmental- 		<p>By-Law #492-2018: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2018/law0492.pdf</p> <p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p>

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				arched openings, pattern of division of windows with a transom lights, east elevation windows six-over- six sash		
OLW-125	Commercial/ Residential	342 Adelaide Street West	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (July 16, 1984) Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241-2017, under appeal)	<p>H.S. Strathy House - 342 Adelaide Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey painted brick former house in the Second Empire style with complex massing including a mansard roof and decorative wood details <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1858, mansard roof added 1876, front store addition 1912 • Associated with the first wave of development in King-Spadina area, now Entertainment District <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Adelaide Street West between Spadina and Richmond streets • Currently surrounded by modern high-rises including commercial storefronts <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the building on Adelaide Street West • Scale, form, massing of three-storey building with brick cladding and Second Empire style details including mansard roof with decorative wood details 		<p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p>

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OLW-129	Commercial/ Residential	280 Queen Street West	<p>Designated Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #354- 82)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #979- 2007)</p>	<p>280 Queen Street West- Commercial Block</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey commercial building by its late Victorian architecture including Queen Anne and distinguished Second Empire design styles • Unique store and residential building <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1881 • First owner was B. Homer Dixon, and stores first tenant was William Mara, Grocers <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Queen Street West, where Queen Street widens • Contributing to the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District • At a terminating vista, this prominent building is a local landmark <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patterned brickwork and stone dressings, rows of cornice brackets, fine woodwork details enhance hipped roof dormers in the slate mansard roof, steeply pitched pyramidal roof of the corner tower 		<p>By-Law #354-82: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=2948</p> <p>By-Law #979-2007: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2007/law0979.pdf</p>
OLW-130	Institutional	295-299 Queen Street West	<p>Designated Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #589- 86)</p> <p>Listed on Canadian Register</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #979- 2007)</p> <p>City of Toronto Heritage Easement Agreement #CT825263</p>	<p>Wesley Building- 295-299 Queen Street West (295 Queen Street W. documented under the by-law) Location of a Toronto Historical Plaque (in lobby)</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-storey Gothic influenced building that is an outstanding example of terra cotta cladding, entirely covering its three main facades which constitute a fine sculptural composition in a picturesque Gothic motif. Includes a three-storey rear wing • Awarded Landmark Designation by the Ontario Association of Architects- one of Toronto's most recognizable facades and unique buildings <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1913 as the headquarters for the Methodist Book and Publishing House • Designed by Toronto architects Burke, Horwood and White • The building named after John Wesley, founder of Methodism. • Commissioned by the Methodist Church, later transformed into a media centre associated with Toronto's cultural development. Originally housed the administrative offices, presses and book rooms of the Methodist Book and Publishing Company. The business was renamed The Ryerson Press in 1919 in honour of Egerton Ryerson, its first editor and the Methodist minister 		<p>By-Law #589-86: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=3539</p> <p>By-Law #979-2007: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2007/law0979.pdf</p> <p>historicplaces.ca: https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=4921</p>

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				<p>credited with the establishment of Ontario’s public-school system. After the founding of the United Church of Canada in 1925, the Wesley Building served as its national headquarters until 1959. In 1985 building was purchased by CHUM/CITY-TV and the building was renovated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building played an instrumental role in shaping the Entertainment District and Canada’s music and broadcasting scenes. <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the north side of Queen Street West, at the southwest corner of Queen and John streets Contributing to the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District Major landmark in Queen Street West <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Criteria 5)</p> <p>This property demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period. This building is an outstanding example of terra cotta cladding, entirely covering its three main facades which constitute a fine sculptural composition in a picturesque Gothic motif.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes (from historicplaces.ca): Key elements relate to the distinctive Neo-Gothic style including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of medieval-inspired detailing, white glazed terra cotta cladding on three facades with piers, recessed spandrel panels, roof parapets, crocketed pinnacles, white glazed terra cotta on thee elevations, ogee arches and foils, scribes on the moulded band course between the second and third stories, roundels with book motifs and trefoils on the piers, the arched surround on the main entrance on Queen Street West, the interior coffered plaster ceiling in the entrance foyer off Queen Street West 		

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OLW-131	Industrial	260 Richmond Street West	<p>Designated Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #797- 2006)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #1241- 2017), under appeal</p>	<p>Tip Top Tailors Warehouse - 260 Richmond Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative example of an industrial building from First World War period that displays a high degree of craftsmanship with the application of terra cotta on portions of the principal (south) façade <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1914, with a six-storey addition 1924 Associated with the second wave of development in King-Spadina neighbourhood Contributing property in the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District Reflects the practices of Toronto architect Isadore Feldman and the architectural firm of Kaplan and Sprachman Direct association with an organization that is significant to the development of the business community in Toronto. Founded by David Dunkelman in 1909 to manufacture men’s clothing, Tip Top Tailors became one of Canada’s leading retailers in the 20th century <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the north side of Richmond Street West, between John and Peter streets, south of Queen Street Valued in defining, supporting, maintaining the historical character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of the building on Richmond Street West Cladding on south façade, south roofline with crenellated parapet with stepped and arched sections, south façade including raised base, eight bays separated by piers and recessed pilasters, cornice with scroll pattern and dentils between fourth and fifth stories, detailing south façade with banding on the raised base and window openings, south entrance with round-arched opening in 1914 section, painted signage: “TIP TOP TAILORS SUITS AND O’COATS MADE TO MEASURE”, flat-headed window openings and square panels with reliefs above fifth and sixth storey 		<p>By-Law #797-2006: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2006/law0797.pdf</p> <p>By-Law #1241-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law1241.pdf</p>

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OLW-134	Institutional	250 University Avenue	<p>Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register (Feb. 24, 1997)</p> <p>Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #979- 2007)</p>	<p>Former Bank of Canada Building- 250 University Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten storey former Bank of Canada building distinguished by its Mid-Modern design • Proposed for redevelopment- current building is proposed as the podium of a 54-storey condo building (Zoning by-law amendment, June 2018) <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1958 with vaults for gold and cash for banks in the Greater Toronto Area. • Marani and Morris, Architects; H.H. Angus and Associates Limited, engineers; Anglin Norcross Ontario Limited, Contractor/Builder • Two bas-relief carvings designed by Cleeve Horne and Coat of Arms carved in granite by Louis Temporale-north side relief with mend, women and children, south side more of a family portrait. These were the first abstract public sculptures carved in Toronto and reveal change in architectural sculpturing. <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on southwest corner of University Avenue and Queen Street West, and spans the entire block extending Simcoe Street and southerly to Richmond Street West • 248-250 is listed as a contributing property within the Queen Street West HCD, in the Appendix <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the building on University Avenue • Scale, form, massing of the ten-storey building with rows of rectangular windows with mullions separated by stone cladding, glass entranceway with decorative stone carving over the entrance, brown panelling on the podium (ground-floor) level, two bas-relief carvings 		<p>By-Law #979-2007: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2007/law0979.pdf</p>

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OLW-135	Commercial	330 University Avenue Includes 160 Queen Street West (OLW- 138)	Designated Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #069- 97)	<p>Canada Life Assurance Co.- 330 University Avenue - within OLW-138, Campbell House</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steel skeleton, the Canada Life Building is clad with Indiana limestone above a granite base. The E-shaped plan features a long facade along University Avenue, with a 12-storey centre block, 6-storey tower, and 8- storey wings • Displays the tiered outline of the second-generation skyscrapers of the post-First World War period, with the enriched Classical detailing favoured during the early 20th century <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1929-31 as the new headquarters by architects Sproatt & Rolph, Builder: Anglin-Norcross Limited • Floor plaque designed by A. Scott-Carter • Only surviving building on University Avenue completed as part of an improvement scheme to create a ceremonial boulevard in the Beaux Arts tradition, linking the Ontario Legislative Building at Queen's Park with Union Station on Front Street • This building indicates the monumental effect that the commissioners south in 1929 in the University Avenue Extension Act <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the west side of University Avenue, north of Queen Street West • Set back behind an iron fence • Landscaped grounds include OLW-138 (160 Queen Street West) which is within the Queen Street West HCD <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Criteria 4) The property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province. The Canada Life Building displays the tiered outline of the second-generation skyscrapers of the post-First World War period, with the enriched Classical detailing favoured during the early 20th century. Constructed with a steel skeleton, the Canada Life Building is clad with Indiana limestone above a granite base.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exterior Attributes: iron fence, steel skeleton, the Canada Life Building is clad with Indiana limestone above a granite base, E-shaped plan features a long facade along University Avenue, with a 12-storey centre block, 6-storey tower, and 8-storey wings, lower 4 stories with channeled stonework, flat-headed windows with multi-paned sashes, upper floors window opening divided by pilasters enriched with Classical stone detailing, Letters "Canada Life" on north, west and south faces of the tower, east façade with three storey portico with 10 columns, base three bronze doors inset behind aluminum gates, centre door marked by a semi-circular pediment with oversized keystone and console brackets, colonnade topped by balcony at five storey window openings, aluminum spandrels placed beneath 7 and 8 storey windows, 9 storey window openings marked by bracketed sills and divided by moulded panels, 		By-Law #069-97: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=3571

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
				<p>balcony running beneath 13 bays at 10th storey, 11 storey window openings with balconets with stone carving, cornice divide the structure horizontally, 6 storey tower balconies and fanlights at 15 storey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wings of building with channeled stonework of lower floors, pilasters • Interior attributes: the ground-floor vestibule, entrance hall, and elevator with bronze doors and hardware, 11th floor marble doorcases, pilasters, egg-and-dart ceiling moulding and light fixtures; doorcase off the foyer displaying Classical detailing and transom with grillwork; 14th floor elevator machine room brass handrail; 15th floor boardroom columns and fluted pilasters, panelled ceiling, and brass fixtures with chandeliers and ceiling and wall-mounted fixtures; 15th floor lavatory tiled floors and walls, anteroom with panelling and fluted columns with dentilled cornice; 17th floor observation lounge doors with transoms and egg-and-dart moulding, panelling and monumental fluted pilasters, vaulted ceiling, and light fixtures. 		
OLW-136	Streetscape	University Avenue, east and west side, Front Street West north to Queen's Park	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>University Avenue Streetscape - including east and west side of street, from Front Street West north to Queen's Park to just north of College Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban street- a wide six to eight-lane urban street laid out as a boulevard, including a landscaped generous central median that consists of memorials, statues, gardens, and fountains • Lined with many prominent landmark institutional and civic structures. Memorials, statues, gardens, fountains and monuments including the Canada Life Building, Osgoode Hall, Toronto Courthouse, Toronto Armoury (demolished) • Terminating vista of Ontario Legislative Building and Queen's Park at the north end • Ceremonial in character <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originally laid out in 1829 as a private 120-foot-wide boulevard connecting Queen Street with King's College (now University of Toronto) • Landscaped walkways laid out by Andre Parmentier, a Belgium horticulturist • Opened as a public road in the 1880s, and used as the ceremonial passage to the Ontario Parliament Buildings when completed in 1892 • During the late-1920s plans were made for intersection of Queen and University to become a grand square with traffic circle and to be named Vimy Square. The Great Depression of 1929 ended the plans and only the Canada Life Building (OLW-135) was built as part of the scheme • 1928 the City adopted the "University Avenue Extension Act"- to design a route from Queen to Front Street. • University Avenue was extended south of Richmond Street on an angle to Front Streets. North to Queen's Park, University Avenue was divided by a landscaped boulevard (the setting for monuments) and flanked by wide sidewalks. The commission 		

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				<p>recommended that new buildings along the route adhere to a uniform cornice line of 100 feet, but towers could extend beyond this height</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widened in 1948 • Current surface areas and landscaping designed by Dunington-Grubb & Stenson in 1963, concurrent with construction of University Avenue subway • Street includes many National Historic Sites including Union Station, Royal Alexandra Theatre, Osgoode Hall, The Grange, George Brown House, Women’s College Hospital, University College, Annesley Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music (National Historic Sites Urban Walks: Toronto) • Street includes memorials: South African War Memorial, Adam Beck Memorial- Emanuel Hahn, Canadian Airman’s Memorial, Robert Hood Saunders Memorial- Emanuel Hahn <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major north-south thoroughfare in downtown Toronto • Provides a connection between the downtown core and major landmarks to the north, such as Queen’s Park, the Ontario Legislature, and the University of Toronto • Landscaped median with a ceremonial character <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six to eight-lane avenue extending north from Front Street to Queen’s Park north of College Street • Intersection of Queen Street West and University Avenue • Prominent landmark institutional and civic buildings and other built elements, including median, memorials, statues, gardens and fountains • Landscaped central median with fountains, monuments, flowerbeds, mature trees, and seating areas • Terminating vista of Ontario Legislative buildings and Queen’s Park at north end of University Avenue • Ceremonial character 		

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLW-137	Civic	Cenotaph, North side of Queen Street West at University Avenue (within OLW- 136)	Previously Identified BHR/CHL Relief Line South	<p>South African War Monument on Queen Street West and University Avenue - within OLW-136, University Avenue Streetscape</p> <p>Design and Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monument <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unveiled in 1908 • Commemorates Canadian soldiers who served overseas during the Second Boer War (1899-1902) • Designed by prolific Canadian sculptor Walter Seymour Allward <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent landmark at Queen Street West and University Avenue intersection • Within the University Avenue streetscape (OLW-136) <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Criteria 7) The cenotaph has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province. The monument was designed by prolific Canadian sculptor Walter Seymour Allward.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large granite obelisk located on traffic island in the centre of University Avenue north of Queen Street West. Stepped base with three cast-bronze figures, and cast bronze figure atop obelisk 		<p>Toronto's Historical Plaques: http://torontoplaques.com/Pages/Walter_Seymour_Allward.html</p>

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLW-138	Residential	160 Queen Street West Part of 330 University Avenue (OLW-135)	Designated Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #588- 2010) Designated Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #979- 2007)	<p>Campbell House- 160 Queen Street West (part of 330 University Avenue) Location of a Toronto Historical Plaque - within OLW-136, University Avenue Streetscape</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-and-a-half storey house • Rare surviving example of an early 19th century building in Toronto designed in the Georgian style. Style is epitomized in Campbell House's elegant proportions, symmetrical south façade, and pedimented gable with an oval window. <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built around 1822- in the Town of York • It is also one of the oldest remaining house form buildings in Toronto, currently operates as a museum • Associated with a person of significance in the early history of the city and the Province of Ontario- Originally commissioned for and occupied by Sir William Campbell (1758-1834), who was appointed the Chief Justice for the Province of Upper Canada (now Ontario) in 1825. Campbell is distinguished as first Canadian judge to receive a knighthood in 1829 • Currently operated as a museum and the grounds are public open space maintained by the City <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located presently near the northwest corner of Queen Street West and University Avenue. • House originally built on Duke Street. Moved to present location in 1972 • Landmark on Queen Street West. Its appearance, vintage and associations with the legal profession, it complements Osgoode Hall, the early 19th century landmark on the opposite (northeast) corner of Queen Street West and University Avenue • 160 is listed as a contributing property within the Queen Street West HCD, in the Appendix <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Criteria 7) The property has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province. Campbell House is associated with a person of significance in the early history of the city and the province. The residence was originally commissioned for and occupied by Sir William Campbell (1758-1834), who was appointed the Chief Justice for the Province of Upper Canada (now Ontario) in 1825. A Scottish-born soldier who became a lawyer and politician in Nova Scotia, Campbell moved to Upper Canada (Ontario) in 1811 when he was offered a judgeship. At the time of his appointment as Chief Justice, Campbell was a leading member of the community who served as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Governor of the Bank of Upper Canada, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Toronto's first hospital. Campbell is distinguished as first Canadian judge to receive a knighthood in 1829.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p>		<p>By-Law #588-2010: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2010/law0588.pdf</p> <p>By-Law #979-2007: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2007/law0979.pdf</p>

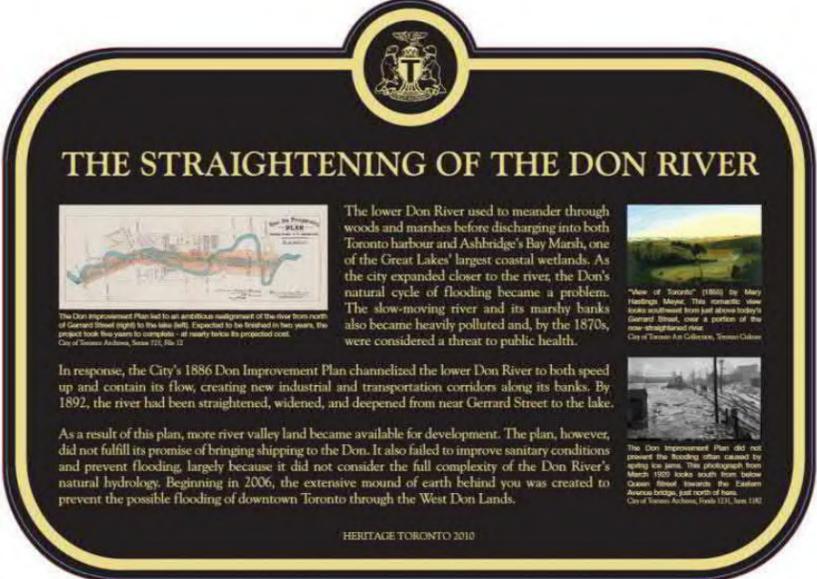
Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exterior attributes: Scale, form, massing, brick cladding and wood trim, two-and-a-half storey rectangular plan, gable roof with truncated end, extended eaves, brick end chimneys, enclosed pediment oval window, south façade with symmetrical arrangement of frontispiece, main entrance and fenestration, south entry with double paneled wood doors, multi-paned fanlight, sidelights, portico with columns and entablature, flat-headed window openings with nine-over-nine sash, replicated louvered wood shutters, east and west elevations with symmetrically placed windows • Grounds –Landscaped property, including trees, hedging and property fence • Interior attributes – centre hall plan with basement kitchen, southwest and southeast rooms on the first floor, southwest and east rooms on second floor; tall ceiling heights, plaster ceilings with mouldings and rosettes, panelled wood doors and surrounds, wood window surrounds and paneled reveals, wood baseboards and chair rails, brick fireplaces with wood mantels and original pine floors; first floor hall restored semi-circular wood staircase and fanlight above north door; first floor southwest room restored niches flanking the fireplace; and the kitchen’s original brick fireplace, hearth, bake oven and floor. 		

Appendix C. Excerpts from the Cultural Heritage Report Inventory (AECOM 2020a), South Section

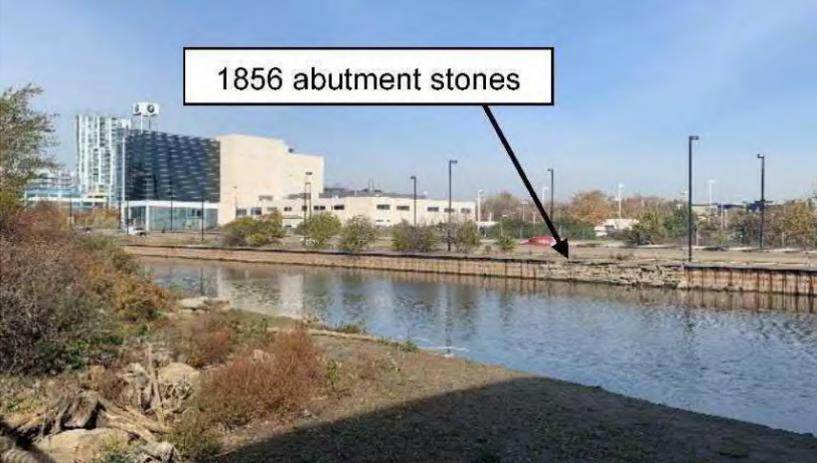
Appendix C. Excerpts from the Cultural Heritage Report Inventory (AECOM 2020a), South Section

Information for relevant properties has been reproduced from the *Ontario Line Project: Final Environmental Conditions Report – Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment* (AECOM, 2020a), the *Heritage Detailed Design Report: Ontario Line Corktown Station Early Works* (AECOM, 2021b), the *Draft Heritage Detailed Design Report: Ontario Line Early Works at Lower Don Bridges* (AECOM, 2021c), and *Heritage Detailed Design Report: Ontario Line Lakeshore East Joint Corridor Early Works* (AECOM, 2021d). There are three properties that were originally inventoried in the Cultural Heritage Report that were updated in the Lakeshore East Joint Corridor Early Works Report to include cultural heritage commemorative plaques located on the properties and those updates have been incorporated into this appendix (OLS-015, OLS-016, OLS-126). The information in the heritage recognitions column of this table has been updated and is current as of August 27, 2021. There is also one case, OLS-097, where the address has been updated to reflect current municipal zoning. No other changes were made to the information presented in this table.

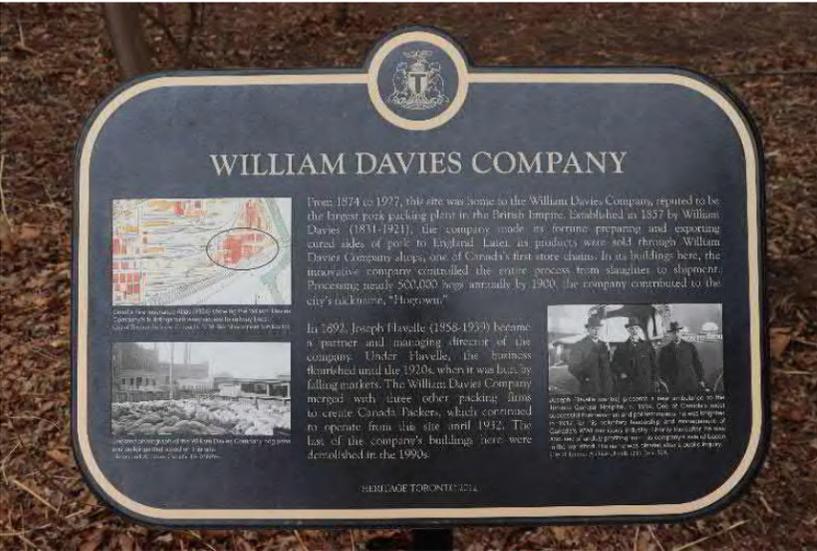
Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
CS-004	Cultural Heritage Commemorative Plaque	Parliament Square Park	Ontario Heritage Trust Plaque	<p>Ontario Heritage Trust Plaque- Ontario's First Parliament Buildings 1798</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial Heritage Plaque- blue and gold <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario Heritage Trust Plaque marking the location of the first parliament buildings in Ontario Plaque Text reads as follows: ONTARIO FIRST PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS 1798 In 1793 it was decided to move the capital of Upper Canada from Niagara to York (now Toronto). Two single-storey brick parliament buildings were constructed near this site. Opened in June 1798 the buildings were used for court proceedings and religious services in addition to parliamentary sessions. During their occupation of York, April 27 to May 2, 1813, American troops set fire to the parliament buildings. By 1820 they had been repaired and a connecting centre block added. Four years later, fire from an overheated chimney flue reduced them to ruins. The site was abandoned and in 1832 new parliament buildings were completed on Front Street, west of Simcoe Street. <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context-specific plaque located on the site of Ontario's First Parliament buildings 		
LDB-001 Note: a small portion of this resource (specifically the Bala Underpass) is in the legal boundary of OLS-024	Public Space: Former location of the first railway crossing of the Lower Don River	Two parcels including the Lower Don Trail on the west bank of the Lower Don River, generally bounded by the river, the existing Lakeshore East rail bridge to the south, and the Metrolinx Richmond Hill GO line/Bala Underpass to the west. The Bala Underpass, including the retaining wall, is within OLS-024 (Note, this resource does not include municipal addresses; northern parcel is owned by the City of Toronto,	Potential built heritage resource/cultural heritage landscape Identified in Heritage Detail Design Report field review	<p>Former location of the first railway crossing of the Lower Don River</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public space (landscape) between the Bala Underpass associated with the Richmond Hill GO line and the Lower Don River. Includes a landscaped ridge along the Lower Don River with the Lower Don Trail, public space with seating and view of the Lower Don River Two commemorative plaques (currently not extant), formally situated side-by-side, situated along the Lower Don Trail at the Bala Underpass Includes the 1856 abutment stones from the original rail bridge reused for seating in the public space 1856 abutment stones from the original rail bridge used in the retaining wall associated with the Bala Underpass 1856 abutment stones on the east side of the Lower Don River as viewed from the public space (LDB-001) on the west side of the Lower Don River. <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The public space is representative of where the first railway crossing over the Lower Don River was built in 1856 which formed part of the Grand Trunk's mainline One former plaque commemorates the Lower Don River railway crossing while the other commemorates the straightening of the river in 1892 Grand Trunk built a new bridge in 1892 using the 1856 abutments. 		

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		southern parcel is owned by the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1930 the Canadian National Railway Bridge was constructed to the south of the 1892 bridge with a current elevated track. Sometime after the 1892 superstructure was removed but left the abutments in situ. In 2007, the river was widened for flood control, impacting the 1856 abutment stones causing removal. Some original stones from the 1856 abutments were relocated to become commemorative features of the original railway crossing and now serve as part of the retaining wall of the Bala Underpass and as makeshift seating on the west side of the Lower Don River adjacent to the Bala Underpass. 1856 abutments on the east riverbank of the Lower Don River are still intact today. <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public space along the Lower Don Trail between the Lower Don River to the east, Lakeshore East corridor rail tracks to the south and the Richmond Hill GO line to the west The reuse of the 1856 abutment stones at this location commemorate the original railway bridge at this location on the Lower Don River The plaques were situated along the Lower Don Trail adjacent to the Lower Don River. Located in the vicinity of the West Don Lands neighbourhood <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public space associated with the Lower Don River Bicycle Trail, between the Bala Underpass and the Lower Don River Former 1856 abutment stones of the original railway crossing, now seating stones in the public space adjacent to the Lower Don River and current railway crossing Retaining wall of the Bala Underpass using 1856 abutment stones of the original railway crossing as wing walls View of 1856 abutment stones in their original location on the east side of Lower Don River from public space 	 <p>Commemorative plaque images from: https://urbantoronto.ca/news/2014/07/heritage-toronto-unveils-two-don-river-commemorative-plaques The field review on November 6, 2020, indicated the plaques are not extant</p>  <p>View of Bala Underpass (AECOM, 2020a)</p>	

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					 <p>View of abutment seating and Bala Underpass (Metrolinx, 2020)</p>  <p>View of abutment seating (AECOM, 2020a)</p>	

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					 <p>Former 1856 abutment stones serving as seating (Metrolinx, 2020)</p>  <p>View of 1856 abutment stones part of wall on east side of Don River (AECOM, 2020a)</p>	

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
LDB-002	Bridge	Bridge carrying a gas main over Lower Don River	<p>Potential built heritage resource/cultural heritage landscape</p> <p>Identified in Heritage Detail Design Report field review</p>	<p>Consumer's Gas Company Bridge</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-span concrete through-arch bridge with enclosed deck <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed in 1930 • Constructed by the Consumer's Gas Company to carry a large gas main across the Lower Don River • Replaced an earlier structure which collapsed in 1929 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located across the Lower Don River, adjacent to the Lower Don Trail and Don Valley Parkway <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-span through-arch design • Concrete construction • Enclosed bridge deck 		
LDB-003	Bridge	Former alignment of Eastern Avenue over Lower Don River (Old Eastern Avenue Bridge)	<p>Potential built heritage resource/cultural heritage landscape</p> <p>Identified in Heritage Detail Design Report field review</p>	<p>Old Eastern Avenue Bridge</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-span Baltimore Through-Truss bridge with riveted construction • Rare Canadian example of a truss bridge with three truss lines <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed in 1933 to carry Eastern Avenue across the Lower Don River • Replaced an earlier truss bridge which was destroyed by flooding earlier in the year • Abandoned in 1964 when Eastern Avenue was realigned for contrition of the Don Valley Parkway <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on former alignment of Eastern Avenue across the Lower Don River, adjacent to the Lower Don Trail and Don Valley Parkway <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-span Baltimore Through-Truss design • Riveted construction • 14 panel design • Three truss lines • Concrete sidewalks and decorative railings 		

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LDB-004	Cultural Heritage Commemorative Plaque	155 Bayview Avenue - Corktown Common, west side of Bala Underpass	Heritage Toronto Plaque	<p>Heritage Toronto Plaque- 155 Bayview Avenue, within Corktown Common</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large interpretative panel with text and graphics <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage Toronto Plaque marking the location of a former industrial complex in Corktown Common Plaque text reads as follows: William Davies Company From 1874 to 1927, this site was home to the William Davies Company, reputed to be the largest pork-packing plant in the British Empire. Established in 1857 by William Davies (1831 to 1921), the company made its fortune preparing and exporting cured sides of pork to England. Later, its products were sold through William Davies Company shops, one of Canada's first store chains. In its buildings here, the innovative company controlled the entire process from slaughter to shipment. Processing nearly 500,000 hogs annually by 1900, the company contributed to the City's nickname "Hogtown". In 1862, Joseph Flavelle (1858 to 1939) became a partner and managing director for the company. Under Flavelle, the business flourished until the 1920s, when it was hurt by falling markets. The William Davies company merged with three other packing firms to create Canada Packers, which continued to operate from this site until 1932. The last of the company's buildings here were demolished in the 1990s. <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context-specific plaque located on reclaimed industrial lands within the West Don Lands neighbourhood, near the Lower Don River, west of the Richmond Hill GO Corridor and east of Bayview Avenue 	 <p>Heritage Toronto Plaque (AECOM, 2021)</p>	

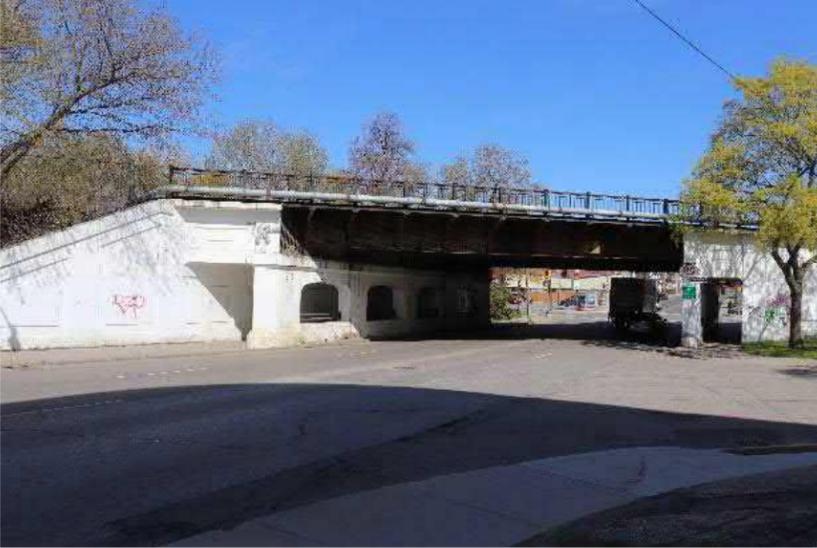
Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLS-002	Residential	450 Pape Avenue William Harris House	Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-law 34-2011)	<p>William Harris House - Cranfield House- 450 Pape Avenue Location of a Toronto Historical Plaque</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-and-a-half storey house with irregular-shaped plan, typical of Queen Anne Revival design, while the classical elements, including columned porches and patterned mullions, are associated with restrained architecture of the Edwardian era • Important surviving example of residential architecture in Riverdale that is distinguished by its dramatic design <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1901 • Associated with Toronto architect Henry Simpson • Associated with William Harris, Toronto businessman who in 1869 est. W. Harris and Company to manufacture animal by-products. In 1901, Harris founded Harris Abattoir Company Limited, which merged with William Davies Company and similar enterprises to form nationally recognized Canada Packers Limited. Members of the Harris family occupied 450 Pape Avenue for nearly 30 years. 1930 transferred to the Salvation Army <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located at the northwest corner of Pape Avenue and Riverdale Avenue • Its distinctive appearance and placement on a corner site where both the lot and the house form building surpass the size of other residential properties in the neighbourhood - a local landmark in Riverdale <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on Dingwall Avenue • Two-and-a-half storey form, scale, massing, irregular-shaped plan, hipped roof with Flemish gables, hipped dormers, tall brick chimneys, red brick cladding with brick, sandstone, wood glass details, east façade with entrance with wood door with glass insert, sidelights, transom, south elevation with curved porch with classical detailing flanked by bow windows, fenestration on east and south, flat-headed openings with sandstone labels contain wood sashes with stained glass, oval-shaped mullions or lozenge-shaped mullions, west wing with sunporch with classical details, surviving stone and ironwork fence 		<p>By-Law #34-2011: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2011/law0034.pdf</p>

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OLS-006	Residential Streetscape	619-685 Pape Avenue and 634-664 Pape Avenue Pape Avenue Residential Streetscape	Previously Identified BHR/CHL Relief Line South	<p>Pape Avenue Streetscape- 619-685 Pape Avenue, 634-664 Pape Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row of two-and-a-half storey detached, and semi-detached houses with Edwardian Classicism design influences <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed between 1910-1930 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on east side of Pape Avenue <p>Maintains the early 20th century character of Pape Avenue</p> <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale, form, massing of detached and semi-detached houses, brick facing, medium end-gable and side-gable roofs, double oriel windows, angled dormer, and gables with return eaves 		
OLS-007	Residential	560 Pape Avenue	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>560 Pape Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-and-a-half storey house with Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival inspired design including voussoir arched window openings with stained glass inserts and decorative brick details <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appears on 1884 Goad's Fire Insurance Plan • Landowner shown as J. Taylor <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on northwest corner of Pape Avenue and Frizzel Avenue on Large lot with mature trees • Appears to be considerably older than nearby houses <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on east side of Pape Avenue • Two-and-a half storey massing, red brick cladding, south and east facing bays with gables, voussoir arched windows, stained glass window inserts 		

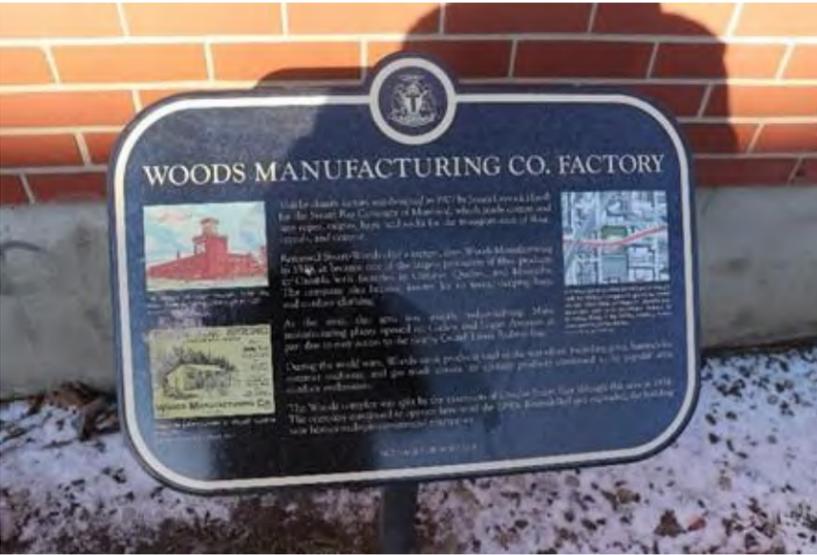
Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLS-008	Institutional	701 Pape Avenue	Previously Identified BHR/CHL Relief Line South	<p>Toronto Public Library, Pape/Danforth Branch – 701 Pape Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey library with Tudor Revival style characteristics <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 1929 • Designed by George, Moorhouse & King Architects, Toronto firm active 1913-1935 • Modern glassed south addition <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the east side of Pape Avenue, just south of Danforth Avenue • Maintains the early 20th century character of Pape Avenue <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale, form, massing, Tudor Revival style including mock-timber framing, rectangular oriel windows with multi-paned glass, curvilinear wood details, raised brick and stone walls, bay window on ground floor, stone and brick walls extend above roofline, two gables on main facade with bargeboard and decoration in the apex 		
OLS-009	Commercial	705-707 Pape Avenue	Previously Identified BHR/CHL Relief Line South	<p>705-707 Pape Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey commercial building with influences of Art Deco style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed c. 1930s <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the east side of Pape Avenue, just south of Danforth Avenue • Maintains the early 20th century character of Pape Avenue <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone or cement details in Art Deco style, symmetrical fenestrations on second storey, continuous window sills and lintels on second storey windows 		

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OLS-010	Residential	498 Pape Avenue	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>498 Pape Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vernacular tall and narrow two-and-a-half storey red brick house with a cross-gabled roof • Voussoir arched front window with stained glass insert <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shown on the Goad's 1884 Fire Insurance Plan • Landowner listed as N.K. Bain • Possible associations with Bain family, Bain Avenue <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on Pape Avenue at corner of Bain Avenue <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on Pape Avenue at corner of Bain Avenue • Vernacular two-and-a half storey massing, red brick cladding and decorative brick details, brick chimney on north façade, stained glass inserts, east facing gable with brackets, decorative brickwork 		
OLS-011	Institutional	220 Langley Avenue (formally 410 Pape Avenue) Pape Avenue Junior Public School	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (Feb. 1, 2000)	<p>Pape Avenue Junior Public School- 220 Langley Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Began as a four-room school in 1899. Several additions were made to the building from 1908 to 1914. The Modern Wing in the modernist style is built in 1958, addition 1976 • Pape Avenue Public School complex designed with a mixture of Gothic and Classical features <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original building built in 1898, designed by Charles H. Bishop, rebuilt 1912 by G.T. Gayton • Toronto Board of Education staff, architects <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located at the southwest corner of Pape and Langley Avenues, with earliest section of school along Langley • Important feature in Riverdale neighbourhood <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on Langley Avenue 		

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earliest section- rectangular-shaped building covered by a steeply pitched hip roof with extended eaves, south façade arranged around a central three-storey tower with a hip roof, lower storey contains double entrance doors, a three-part segmental-headed transom, a bracketed hood with Gothic caplets, second storey with oversized segmental-arched surround decorated with stone voussoirs and three-part window and a blind opening, top of the tower displays Gothic-inspired chimneys, detailing in stone and copper, and pattern brick detailing, walls flanking the tower have flat-headed window openings organized between incised brick piers, five-part sliding sash windows contain six-over-one lights • Two-storey wing attached at right angles to the rear of original building, gable roof with extended eaves with moulded cornices and brackets, large decorated brick chimney on west slope, east and west walls with identical arrangements with two extended bays separated by brick piers, flat-headed openings contain four-part sliding sash windows with four-over-four lights, The window surrounds incorporate dentils and decorated spandrels • At the north end, the wing is set at right angles to the latter additions and parallel to the earliest part of the school. The roof has two large decorated brick chimneys on the north slope, north wall organized into three bays, lower storey with segmental bay window has brick detailing, in upper storey flat-headed openings with five-part sliding sash windows, door and window openings on the remaining walls of this addition 		
OLS-012	Streetscape	229-243 Langley Avenue Langley Avenue Streetscape (west side)	Previously Identified BHR/CHL Relief Line South	<p>Langley Avenue Streetscape (west side)- 229-243 Langley Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row of Semi-detached and Single-detached two-storey brick and siding clad houses – Edwardian Classicism style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed between 1910-1930 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This property is important in maintaining and supporting the early 20th century residential character of the surrounding area <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale, form, massing, open verandah, end-gable and side-gable roofs, oriel windows 		

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OLS-014	Bridge	Carlaw Avenue and Gerrard Street East Subways	<p>Previously Identified BHR/CHL</p> <p>Metrolinx Provincial Heritage Property</p>	<p>Lakeshore East Railway Corridor- subways of Gerrard Street East and Carlaw Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed as two linked three span subway structures that carries three tracks over Carlaw Avenue and Gerrard Street East. • Steel plate girder structures that forms the main spans of the subways, and railway embankment that carries the rail corridor with reinforced concrete abutments with pedestrian spans <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 1930-1931 as a grade separation project in response to an increasing number of accidents at the former grade crossings • Constructed by the Canadian Bridge Company Limited (superstructure) • Constructed by Richardson Construction Company (substructure) <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located at the Gerrard Street East and Carlaw Avenue <p>The two main spans, the Carlaw Ave. subway and Gerrard St. E. subway were separated into two CHERs completed by AECOM, August 2016. Both spans were determined to meet O. Reg. 9/06 but not O. Reg. 10/06.</p> <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale and mass of the structures • Concrete abutments with pedestrian spans/walkways constructed into earthen embankment • Concrete arcaded piers separating pedestrian traffic from vehicular traffic • Concrete panelling and decorative details that are represented in similar subway structures along the corridor • Steel plate girders • Community murals on bridge abutments and wing-walls • Aluminum sculpture installation: <i>Blue Fire</i> (1996) by Dereck Rivington 	 <p style="text-align: center;">Gerrard Street East Subway</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Carlaw Avenue Subway</p>	

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OLS-015	Industrial Cultural Heritage Commemorative Plaque	400 Carlaw Avenue Jefferson Glass Co. Factory	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>400 Carlaw Avenue – Jefferson Glass Co. Factory (Location of a commemorative installation a part of the <i>Made in Toronto, A Digital Walking Tour</i>)</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two and three-storey brick clad former industrial complex with a large industrial chimney at the rear. Central sections of building display have brick and stone detailing, north and south sections likely later additions <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earliest section of building illustrated on 1913 the Goad Fire Insurance Plan, City of Toronto Jefferson Glass Co. in 1912, at peak made 35,000 bulbs a day at this site. Purchased by Moishe Oelbaum of the Acme Paper Box Co. in 1931. The 1932 and 1933 City Directories list the Glass Art Cut China Co. factory at 400 Carlaw Avenue Central section of Carlaw Avenue building constructed between 1913 and 1924 Associated with the Carlaw-Dundas factories established in the area with manufactured a diverse range of products <p>Historical plaque transcription: <i>A major producer of Ontario blown and pressed glass opened here in the early 1910s. The Jefferson Glass Co. specialized in light shades and illuminated signs and by 1918 it was also making about 35,000 light bulbs a day. The Acme Paper Box Co., founded by Moishe (Moses) Oelbaum, bought the Jefferson factory in 1931. Born in Galicia in Eastern Europe, Oelbaum was a philanthropist who donated to many causes and helped establish several Jewish schools in Toronto. Acme remained a family business until 1964 when it was sold to a conglomerate and the plant became a paper mill. After the mill moved away in the 1980s, the factory fell into disuse. The area's multi-floor industrial buildings could not accommodate the latest production lines and new laws regulated pollution from heavy industries. The building was later refurbished and now houses many light industries and small businesses.</i></p> <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property occupies the entire street frontage on the west side of Carlaw Avenue between Dickens Street and the railway Building sits very close to the street with a small front lawn Located in the Leslieville neighbourhood <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two and three-storey brick clad commercial building constructed in phases during the 20th century. Central section of Carlaw Avenue façade with paired, voussoir arched window separated by brick pilasters with chamfered stone capitals Large industrial chimney at rear 	  <p>Heritage Toronto Plaque. Photograph taken by AECOM in 2020</p>	

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OLS-016	Industrial Cultural Heritage Commemorative Plaque	1 Dickens Street Woods Manufacturing Company	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>Woods Manufacturing Company - 1 Dickens Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey commercial building with a five-storey rectangular tower at northwest corner <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 1907 • Designed by architect James Layrock Havill • Occupied by the Woods Manufacturing Co., makers of cotton-fibre products such as tents, bags, and canvas <p>Historical Plaque Transcription:</p> <p><i>WOODS MANUFACTURING CO. FACTORY</i> This landmark factory was designed in 1907 by James Layrock Havill for the Smart Bag Company of Montreal, which made cotton and jute ropes, twines, bags, and sacs, for the transportation of flour, cereals, and cement. Renamed Smart-Woods after a merger, then Woods Manufacturing in 1918, it became one of the largest producers of fibre products in Canada, with factories in Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba. The company also became known for its tents, sleeping bags, and outdoor clothing. At the time this area was quickly industrializing. Many manufacturing plants opened on Carlaw and Logan Avenues in part due to the access to the nearby Grand Trunk Railway Line. During the World Wars, Woods made products vital to the war effort, including tents, hammocks, summer uniforms, and gas mask covers. Its civilian products continued to be popular with outdoor enthusiasts. The Woods complex was split by the extension of Dundas Street East through this area in 1954. The company continued to operate here until the 1980s. Remodelled and expanded, the building now houses multiple commercial enterprises.</p> <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on north side of Dundas Street at the corner of Jones Avenue • Tower with "Woods Plant No. 2" painted signage is a local landmark <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey brick commercial/industrial building with flat roof. Dickens Street Façade with large voussoir arched window openings separated by brick pilasters with chamfered stone capitals. Recessed bays on Jones Avenue façade with brick pilasters and corbelled brickwork at top. Tower at northwest corner of building with crenellation along roofline, recessed panel details, and surviving Woods Company painted signage 	  <p>Heritage Toronto Plaque. Photograph taken by AECOM in 2020</p>	

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OLS-017	Cultural Heritage Landscape – HCD	Riverdale HCD	Designated Part V of the OHA (By-law 951-2008)	<p>Riverdale Heritage Conservation District (Location of Toronto’s Historical Plaque)</p> <p>Riverdale HCD boundary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HCD boundaries are established to capture all properties east of De Grassi Street on First Avenue (except St. Ann’s Roman Catholic Church and rectory (see below), and all properties fronting on Tiverton and West Avenues, which are part of two adjacent plans of subdivision, some of the first to occur after annexation of this area in 1884. Even though there are several non-contributing properties on the west side of West Avenue, it is important to include both sides of the street in order to allow for restoration of lost heritage attributes over time. <p>The history and identity of the Riverdale HCD result from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The large number of original buildings, with the majority of heritage attributes present or capable of being restored Mixture of architectural styles including Bay-n-Gable, Second Empire, and scaled-down Edwardian Four Square The relative completeness of the original fabric and its relatively early period of development <p>Heritage Character Statement: <i>The significance of these streets lies in the large number of original buildings, with the majority of their heritage attributes present or capable of being restored. The streets were some of the earliest developed on the east side of the Don River, and reflect the period of development which stretched from the mid 1880s to the First World War. The houses are a mixture of the “Bay-n-Gable” style, Second Empire Row houses, and examples of modest scaled Edwardian Four Square. The houses were built for working class residents and are generally modest in scale and detail. It is the relative completeness of the “sets,” and the relatively early period of development in a generally later community, that warrants protection under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act. It is the continuity of the heritage fabric that is most important to protect, preserve and restore.</i></p> <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attribute Categories (Section 6 of the HCD Plan):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built form and current (unaltered) condition Architectural styles First Avenue Tiverton Avenue West Avenue <p>12 “Contributing” properties within the Riverdale HCD boundaries are located within the OLS Study Area.</p> <p><u>First Avenue</u> North side: Nos. 124-238 South side: Nos. 79-165, 173-193</p> <p><u>Tiverton Avenue</u> West side: Nos. 2-70 East side: Nos. 15-89</p>	<p>See Appendix K of the CHR to view an enlarged version of the map</p>	<p>By-Law #951-2008: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2008/law0951.pdf</p> <p>HCD Plan: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2008/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-14121.pdf</p>

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				<p><u>West Avenue</u> East side: Nos. 1-73 West side: Nos. 18-36, 42-52, 54, 58, 62, 64, 66, 78-86</p> <p>(Section 8.3, page 43 of the HCD Plan)</p>		
OLS-018	Cultural Heritage Landscape	Queen Street East – Riverside HCD Note: Contributing and non-contributing properties have not been defined as part of the HCD Study and therefore have not been included.	Heritage Conservation District, under study	<p>The Queen Street East– Riverside HCD is currently under study by the City of Toronto. At the time of this report, little accessible information on the proposed HCD is available. The proposed HCD extends along Queen Street East from East Don Roadway to De Grassi Street.</p> <p>Eight properties within the Queen Street East - Riverside HCD boundaries are designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, 10 are listed on the City of Toronto’s Heritage Inventory</p>	Plan photo not available.	City of Toronto: http://app.toronto.ca/tmmis/viewAgendaItemHistory.do?item=2014.TE33.14
OLS-024	Industrial	385 Cherry Street Cherry Street Interlocking Tower	Previously Identified BHR/CHL Metrolinx Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance	<p>Cherry Street Interlocking Tower – 385 Cherry Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brick railway structure built in 1930-31 • Building is unique in Ontario as one of a set of three towers designed and constructed expressly for the housing and operation of a railway interlocking machine • Electro-mechanical interlocking machine is an early example of control systems that are critical to modern industrial processes. It was the largest system built in Canada • The tower was built to exacting specifications with high-quality materials • Tower is an aesthetically pleasing and interesting example of railway architecture, as seen in its overall form and mix of classically inspired and Art-and-Crafts motifs <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Toronto Terminals Railway Co. built the tower and viaduct, modernizing the rail corridor and creating Toronto’s 20th century railway lands • The building was designed by J.W. Orrock, Chief Engineer of Buildings for the Canadian Pacific Railway <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tower helps define the USRC as a working transportation landscape within a formerly industrial area of Toronto • Tower is co-located with the Cherry Street USRC Subway <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (THA, 2013) – Tower satisfied the criteria of Ontario Regulation 9/06 and 10/06</p> <p><u>The portion of the property that is a Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance is within the Metrolinx Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance Boundary.</u></p>		

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				<p>The property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario’s cultural heritage. The tower housed and supported the operation of an interlocking machine that was part of a large interlocking system installed as part of the USRC. The interlocking system has remained in use since 1931 and is currently used by VIA and GO Transit. The property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province. The tower captures the essence of the best railway architecture of the period in its design and construction. The tower is visually linked to Union Station and its train sheds, as well as to the viaduct and the tracks. The property demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period. The interlocking system was state-of-the-art of the 1920s. The technology represented in the interlocking machine was an early development of industrial computers. In effect an interlocking machine is a non-programmable computer with the program fixed in the interlocking bed. The tower’s structural design addresses multiple technical requirements for the housing, maintenance and operation of the interlocking equipment; it has remained in use for its original purpose since 1931. The property has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use. The USRC represents a major investment in railways in Ontario during a period of modernization. Union Station served as a major landmark for the province; not just for the city. Millions of people across the province used the USRC as passengers; thousands of people worked there. The tower is part of that landscape. The property has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province. The Toronto Terminals Railway Co. built the tower; it has importance to the province in modernizing Ontario’s busiest passenger rail corridor and operating its system into the present day.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes: Key contextual attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location adjacent to tracks • Full integration with the retaining wall of the corridor’s viaduct • Iron guard rail fencing atop Cherry Street Bridge • Orientation towards the tracks • Clear views along the tracks in both directions <p>Key attributes of its historical association:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elements associated with railway architecture of its period, especially its shape, scale, and solid masonry • Eclectic styling, with rectangular shape, hipped roof with flared eaves, restrained and noble detailing • Organization of the building around the interlocking machine and its power sources • Apparent complexity of the equipment and separation of the functionality by floor for the equipment and personnel <p>Key exterior attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views of the tower when travelling by train to Union Station 	<p>Metrolinx Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance Boundaries (THA 2018)</p>	

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views to the tower when looking east along Cherry Street and when looking from the Distillery District • High proportion of elements surviving from its original period of design and construction • Hierarchy of the building as seen in its materials and detailing with a poured in place concrete foundation, all brick first and second storeys, stone belt course band capping the foundation and brick soldier courses marking the first and second storeys • Its silhouette, composed of a rectangular block surmounted by a steep hip roof with wide flared eaves • Its symmetry in plan and appearance • Its solid, well-detailed mid-brown brick construction laid in common bond with horizontal mortar joints raked back from brick face and with vertical joints struck flush with brick • Its orientation toward the track as seen in its long rectangular plan parallel to the tracks, the main entrance facing the tracks and the arrangement of most windows toward views of the tracks • The principal entry door at track level with its oak door frame and mouldings, and its glazing with divided lights and a transom • The restrained application of masonry detailing, such as the soldier course at the second floor, the blind arches above the windows, and contrasting limestone elements, including keystones • Stone lintels, and the carved bracket below the Train Directors' bay • The shape and scale of the projecting Director's Bay with its view to the tracks • The projecting bay of the Train Directors' control desk facing the tracks, including opening for a large undivided window, narrow window returns, pressed metal spandrel wall below the windows, moulded copper profile at the window heads, and exposed concrete floor of the bay supported by robust carved limestone brackets • The generous scale of the windows on the third storey, organized symmetrically in groups of three on each side of the bay and on the two ends of the building • Exposed and decoratively carved wood rafters and exposed roof boards at flared eaves projection • The copper roof cap; • All exterior elements that are consistent between the three interlocking towers <p>Key Interior attributes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prefabricated steel staircase, newels and welded-wire mesh screen • Original oak doors and frames • Original oak window frames, casings, mullions, and sills • Original finishes in the train operation room <p>Key attributes related to technical achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its construction using pier casings • The functional hierarchy of the building, with a workshop and power controls in the basement, the relay racks on the ground floor, and the interlocking machine and office on the first floor 		

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access stairs linking all floors • The holding basin for the battery array • The interlocking machine, consisting of metal cabinets containing the electro-mechanical interlocking bed and its associated relay and inspection compartment in the middle of machine • The track diagram board • The relay racks, electrical racks from the 1930s onwards, and the related electrical cables • The electrical concrete conduit built into the structure • The electrical control board in basement battery room 		
OLS-025	Bridge	Cherry Street Subway	<p>Previously Identified BHR/CHL</p> <p>Metrolinx Provincial Heritage Property</p>	<p>Cherry Street Subway – Cherry Street under Union Station Rail Corridor</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-span plate girder bridge with riveted steel construction • Displays a high degree of craftsmanship in its steel and concrete work <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed in 1928-29 as part of the Waterfront Viaduct grade separation project constructed in association with Union Station <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bridge is important in defining and supporting the transit corridor, and the industrial character of the area as part of the Waterfront Viaduct <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No CHER and CHERR completed by THA, 2016. The bridge was determined to meet criteria of O. Reg. 9/06, but not O. Reg. 10/06.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its construction in 1927 as one of four similar subways in the Waterfront Viaduct, a major City of Toronto initiative to establish a continuous, grade-separated rail line across the southern part of the city. • The precise construction and excellent overall condition of the built-up steel frame sections • The concrete abutments and deck fascia; board formed with elegant falsework panelling and angled returns to the south • Its location within the elevated USRC corridor 		

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OLS-029	Cultural Heritage Landscape – National Historic Site	Gooderham & Worts Distillery National Historical Site and Distillery District Heritage Conservation District	National Historic Site HCD under Study Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-Law 154-76 applies to the complex) Listed on the Canadian Register City of Toronto Heritage Easement Agreement CA397773, CA397771, CA397781, CA397779, CA397777, CA397775, CA397783, AT228498.	<p>Gooderham & Worts Distillery National Historic Site (and Distillery District Heritage Conservation District, Under Study)</p> <p>The heritage value of the Gooderham and Worts Complex resides in the unique sense of history and place created by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the completeness of the complex in illustrating the entire distillery process, from the processing of raw materials, to the storage of finished products for export; the physical evidence that it provides about the history of Canadian business, the distilling industry and 19th-century manufacturing processes; the architectural cohesiveness of the site characterized by a high degree of conformity in the design, construction and craftsmanship of its constituent buildings; and the physical relationships among the buildings and between the site and the railway to the south. <p><i>The Gooderham and Worts Complex includes 30 brick and stone industrial buildings, some of which are attached to one another, located on 13 acres of land at the intersection of Trinity and Mill streets on the eastern edge of downtown Toronto. The buildings were constructed between 1859 and 1927 to produce, package, store, market and develop spirits for the Gooderham and Worts firm. The formal recognition consists of the buildings on their property at the time of designation</i></p> <p>Potential to meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Criteria 1, 4, 5)</p> <p>The property represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history. The district is an imposing landmark, containing a number of buildings that collectively bear witness to the evolution of the Canadian distilling industry. The property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province as seen in its completeness of the complex in illustrating the entire distillery process, from the processing of raw materials, to the storage of finished products for export; the physical evidence that it provides about the history of Canadian business, the distilling industry and 19th-century manufacturing processes. The property demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period - the architectural cohesiveness of the site characterized by a high degree of conformity in the design, construction and craftsmanship of its constituent buildings; and the physical relationships among the buildings and between the site and the railway to the south.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes (from historicplaces.ca):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing spatial arrangement of the buildings on the site arrayed along lanes and streets; Industrial skyline of pitched roofs, turrets, chimney stacks and parapets Coordinated palette of material and paint colours throughout Large scale of the complex; Functional spatial organization, apparent in the rectilinear alignment of buildings along Mill Street; Isolation of storage buildings from one another; Location of the complex adjacent to rail line and former shoreline of Toronto Bay; Alignment and connection of buildings with one another to create continuous articulated facades, especially those of: the malthouse and office block (buildings 28 and 31-36) and the water tank, still rooms, bottling/mixing room 	<p>Historical Site Map HDH http://distilleryheritage.com/maps_page2.html</p> <p>See Appendix K of the CHR to view an enlarged version of the map</p>	<p>HCD Study: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2016/pb/bgrd/backgroundfile-98818.pdf</p> <p>Historicplaces.ca: https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=1195</p> <p>Parks Canada: https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfh/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=539</p>

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				<p>and warehouse (buildings 53-59); Unity of design through consistent exterior use of brick, limestone and formal motifs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Italianate detailing throughout, including round-arched openings; segmented-arch windows ordered facades; corbelled brickwork and symmetrical arrangement of openings and organization of elevations • High level of craftsmanship in the brickwork, stone masonry and timber framing; • Provision of natural light through the extensive use of multi-pane glazing • Survival of numerous functional building types; • Neoclassical design of the four-storey distillery and mill building (buildings 2-5), with segmented-arched windows; pedimented gable ends, limestone stringcourses, stone quoins, and symmetrically arranged openings • Reinforced construction of the distillery building (buildings 2-5) with thick stone walls, metal braces and timber framing • Italianate treatment of the malthouse/office block (buildings 28 and 31-36), with façade symmetry, corbelled brickwork, pilasters, and pedimented entrance bay • Neoclassical cupola of the of the office building (building 31) • Solid masonry construction, buttresses, heavy doors, and substantial wooden windows and shutters of the tank houses and warehouses (buildings 42, 43, 44, 47-50, 59, 61-65, 75) • Massive scale and extensive fenestration of the six-storey rack warehouse (building 42) • Functional design of the rack warehouse with solid brick walls reinforced with buttresses, punctuated by a highly symmetrical arrangement of segmented-arched windows (building 42) • High quality of the masonry of the rack warehouse (building 42), evident in: corbelled brickwork along the cornice; brick voussoirs over each window; brick buttresses; limestone lintels; limestone trim at the foundation • Substantial, fortified exterior treatment of the rack warehouse, as evidenced in: iron bars on windows; timber exterior shutters; iron hardware on windows and doors; • Scale and functional design of the malthouse (buildings 35 and 36), with specialized spaces located on each of its three storeys and its attic; • Interior detailing of the malthouse (buildings 35 and 36), including its small windows, cast-iron columns, roof vents, brick vaults, malting floors, and granary; • Full-storey multi-paned windows with large transoms on each storey of the west elevations of the pure spirits building block (buildings 53-57 and 61-62); • Cast-iron facades with the elaborate iron railing on the second storey of the four connected structures comprising the pure spirits building (buildings 53-57 and 61-62); • All connecting conveyance ways, for pedestrians and materials, located at the second storey and above; • Entire complement of supporting buildings in their massing, materials and detailing, including the machine shop (building 8), molasses tank (building 9), cooperage (building 34), steam fitter's shop (building 45), lunch room (building 45a), boiler house (building 46), stable/garage (building 52), bottling/tank 		

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				house (building 58), pumphouse (building 60) and case warehouse (building 74)		
OLS-030	Former Industrial/ Residential	390 Cherry Street Former Rack warehouses within the Distillery District National Historic Site and proposed HCD study area Contributing property in the Distillery District HCD	Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-law 154-76- designation for the complex) Part of the National Historic Site (1988) Listed on the Canadian Register City of Toronto Heritage Easement Agreement	<p>Gooderham & Worts Distillery National Historic Site and Distillery District HCD (within OLS-029) 390 Cherry Street - Rack Warehouse</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two one storey former rack warehouses (connected) acting as the podium for the 42-storey mixed use condominium metal and glass tower called the “Gooderman” • They were one-storey warehouses with brick walls sitting on stone rectangular foundations. The extent facades feature recessed panels terminated by sawtooth brick coursing, common in most Gooderham & Worts buildings. <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rack warehouses, used to store whisky in barrels on racks, were built in 1889 to the designs of architect David Roberts Jr. • The interior has been adaptively reused and with additions (the tower) <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on the west side of Cherry Street, south of Mill Street- marking a defining entrance to the area • Contributing property within Distillery District Heritage Conservation District study area <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: Yes (see OLS-029)</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on Cherry Street • One storey brick buildings with brick pilasters and stone rectangular foundation, the façade with recessed panels terminated by sawtooth brick coursing, two chimneys along Cherry Street 		<p>By-Law #154-76: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=1900</p> <p>Parks Canada: https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfh/d/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=539</p>

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OLS-031	Industrial	2 Trinity Street Former Stone and Fermenting Cellar within the Distillery District National Historic Site and proposed HCD study area Contributing property in the Distillery District HCD	Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-law 154-76- designation for the complex) Part of the National Historic Site (1988) Listed on the Canadian Register City of Toronto Heritage Easement Agreement	<p>Gooderham & Worts Distillery National Historic Site and Distillery District HCD (within OLS-029) 2 Trinity Street -Stone and Fermenting Cellar</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group of buildings associated with the stone and fermenting cellar- rusticated limestone that are classically proportioned with gable roofs <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originally built 1859-Grist mill and Distillery, interior was rebuilt in 1869 following a fire Also includes Boiler House and its chimney, and an addition Designed by David Roberts Sr. Symbolic of Toronto's development and best preserved 19th century industrial complex in Ontario The interior has been adaptively reused <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location on the west side of Trinity Street, just south of Mill Street This group anchors the site with its light grey colour Contributing property in the Distillery District Heritage Conservation District study area which forms an important streetscape <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: Yes (see OLS-029)</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location on Mill and Trinity streets Form, scale, massing buildings in group, rusticated limestone, gable roofs, classical proportions 		<p>By-Law #154-76: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=1900</p> <p>Parks Canada: https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=539</p>
OLS-032	Industrial	55 Mill Street Former Cooperage and Maltings group within the Distillery District National Historic Site and proposed HCD study area Contributing property in the Distillery District HCD	Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-law 154-76- designation for the complex) Part of the National Historic Site (1988) Listed on the Canadian Register City of Toronto Heritage Easement Agreement	<p>Gooderham & Worts Distillery National Historic Site and Distillery District HCD (within OLS-029) 55 Mill Street - Cooperage and Maltings group</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nine connecting Victorian industrial structures with red brick exterior set on a rusticated hammer-dressed coursed rubble limestone base <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originally built 1863-1864 to serve as a cooperage, carpentry shop, malt house, malt kilns, whiskey rectifiers Designed mostly by David Roberts Sr. Symbolic of Toronto's development and best preserved 19th century industrial complex in Ontario The interior has been adaptively reused <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location on the west side of Trinity Street, just south of Mill Street Contributing property within the Distillery District Heritage Conservation District study area which forms an important streetscape 		<p>By-Law #154-76: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=1900</p> <p>Parks Canada: https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=539</p>

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				<p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (see OLS-029)</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on Mill and Trinity streets • Form, scale, massing of connecting brick buildings with segmentally arched windows, masonry arch that is three brick wide over most windows, remnants of chimney stacks, rusticated hammer-dressed coursed rubble limestone base 		
OLS-034	Civic	265, 269, 271 Front Street East and 25 Berkeley Street Site of Upper Canada Parliament Buildings – Deeply buried site	Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-law 091-1997) Designated Part V of the OHA, St. Lawrence Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District, under appeal (by-law 1328-2015)	<p>First Parliament Site- 265, 269, 271 Front Street East and 25 Berkeley Street 269-271 Front Street East and 25 Berkeley Street owned by the City of Toronto; 265 Front Street East owned by Ontario Heritage Trust</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site of Upper Canada Parliament Buildings - deeply buried archaeological site <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1796- Two brick buildings joined by a covered walkway (demolished) • Now the site of a car wash, car-rental agency and Nissan dealership • Site of where Upper Canada’s first Parliament Buildings once stood- From 1797 until they burned in War of 1812, and again in 1824. Moved to new location Front Street in 1829. • Remnants of the site beneath the parking lot of the property- considered a “lost historic site” in the St. Lawrence Neighbourhood HCD Plan, under appeal <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location at the southeast corner of Parliament Street and King Street, at the foot of Berkeley Street • Within the St. Lawrence Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Criteria 2) 265 Front Street East has been determined to meet O. Reg. 9/06 under Part II of the OLA. OHT was consulted during the development of this CHR and noted that the property has not been evaluated under O. Reg. 10/06. The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario’s history as there remains the potential for deeply buried archaeological remains.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deeply buried archaeological remains 		<p>By-Law #091-1997: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=3055</p> <p>By-Law #1328-2015: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2015/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-84943.pdf</p>

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OLS-035	Cultural Heritage Landscape – HCD	St. Lawrence Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District	Designated Part V of the OHA (By-law 1241-2017, St. Lawrence Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District, under appeal)	<p>St. Lawrence Neighbourhood HCD</p> <p>The St. Lawrence Neighbourhood HCD boundary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The St. Lawrence Neighbourhood is a large mixed-use area to the east of Toronto’s downtown core. Its southern border takes in both sides of Front Street East. Its eastern edge is defined by the western side of Parliament Street from Front Street East north to King Street East and includes the 51 Division police station at the northeast corner of that intersection; north of King Street East, the border takes in the west side of Berkeley Street. Adelaide Street forms the northern border of the District; both the north and south side of Adelaide Street are included with the exception of the northern properties at the east and west ends. The western boundary encompasses both sides of Victoria Street up to Front Street East, and then south again including the buildings on the east side of Yonge Street. The District has significant historical value, because in a very real sense, in terms of community activity, commerce and political events, the District may be characterized as the birthplace of the City of Toronto. Its historical value is further enhanced by the number of significant events that occurred within its boundaries. These include the survey of the original 10 blocks defining the town of York and the siting of the First Parliament buildings. <p>The history and identity of the St. Lawrence Neighbourhood HCD result from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of Toronto’s oldest neighbourhoods Landscape and potential archaeological resources that reflect the evolution of Toronto, from the founding of the Town of York to the contemporary city of today The St. Lawrence Market and major landmark buildings such as St. James Cathedral and the Flatiron Building Numerous educational and theatrical institutions that helped to revitalize the area in the latter half of the 20th century Two historical building typologies exemplify the District’s physical character and historical evolution- Commercial Warehouse typology and the Industrial building typology <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attribute Categories (Section 2.1, page 33-35 of the HCD Plan):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District heritage attributes may be considered in terms of five categories. Built Form Landscape Streetscape Function Archaeological resources <p>78 Contributing Properties are located within the boundaries of the St. Lawrence Neighbourhood HCD (Map on page 51 of the HCD Plan). 65 of these properties are individually designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>, 45 are listed on the City of Toronto’s Heritage Register, and there are four National Historic Sites.</p>	<p>Map 3: Properties identified as Contributing Properties</p> <p>See Appendix K of the CHR to view an enlarged version of the map</p>	<p>By-Law#1328-2015: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2015/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-84918.pdf</p> <p>Part 1: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2015/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-84919.pdf</p> <p>Part 2: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2015/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-84940.pdf</p> <p>Part 3: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2015/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-84941.pdf</p> <p>Part 4: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2015/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-84942.pdf</p> <p>Part 5(a): https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2015/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-84943.pdf</p> <p>Part 5(b): https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2015/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-85141.pdf</p> <p>Part 5(c): https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2015/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-85490.pdf</p>

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				Approximately, 68 Contributing Properties are within the OLS Study Area (using the parcel data on the map).		
OLS-041	Residential/ Commercial	302-306 King Street East Tavern/Garibaldi House	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (June 20, 1973)	<p>Tavern/Garibaldi House- 302 and 306 King Street East</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vernacular two-storey structure with an end gable roof, clad in horizontal vinyl siding (new vinyl windows) <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1860, alteration 1872 Connected to the row houses at 53-79 Berkeley Street <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location at the northeast corner of King Street East and west side of Berkeley Street Within the Old Town neighbourhood (Corktown) <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale, form, massing of the two-storey building with end gable roof, flat-headed windows with a segmental arch window surround, entrance with transom, corner storefront windows 		
OLS-042	Residential	53-79 Berkeley Street, 535 Adelaide Street East Row houses	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (June 20, 1973)	<p>Row Housing- 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, and 79 Berkeley Street, 535 Adelaide Street East</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two storey 14-row houses, clad in stucco with segmentally arched window opening <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1872 Connected to 320-306 King Street East Typical of modest workers houses identified with the development of the Corktown neighbourhood in the 19th century <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location on the north side of King Street East and west side of Berkeley Street Within the Old Town neighbourhood (Corktown) <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonious (shared) scale, form, massing of the two-storey 14-row houses, segmentally arched window openings, transoms over doors, west elevation as mirror images, Juliet balconies with iron railings 		

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OLS-043	Commercial	93-95 Berkeley Street Christie, Brown & Co. Stables	Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-law 1037-2015) City of Toronto Heritage Easement Agreement AT4263157 (July 3, 2016)	<p>Christie, Brown & Co. Stables- 93-95 Berkeley Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two storey, red brick-clad structure with stone decoration and trim and a single storey stucco-clad extension at the rear • A representative and well-crafted example of a stable building designed in relation to the nearby main factory complex of Christie, Brown & Co. on Adelaide Street East • Stables represent the new taste for Beaux Art Classicism, a style favoured for civic buildings at the turn of the 20th century • Façade has been retained as part of new development (remainder of building demolished) <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1906 • Christie, Brown & Co. Stables is associated with the history of the nationally significant company of Christie, Brown & Co. which in its various iterations flourished from 1853 to 1928 when it was absorbed by Nabisco • Stables is valued for its association with the architects Sproatt and Rolph <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located mid-block on the east side of Berkeley Street, north of Adelaide Street East • Long est. presence on Berkeley Street, one of Toronto's first streets originating with the layout of the Town of York in 1793. The Christie, Brown & Co. Stables contributes to an understanding of the evolution of the street which from its earliest date combined institutions of civic importance <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exterior attributes: Scale, form, massing on two-storey rectangular plan with one storey extension with flat roof, brick, stone, and stucco, decorative stone trim at the parapet, windows and sills and the two stone rondels, stepped parapet on west façade, west façade with shallow brick, double-storey arches, south and west façades the thermal window openings with their tripartite divisions, arched heads, entrance set in central bay on west façade • Interior attributes: wagon elevators, granolithic floor material, 'segregated' hospital stalls outside of main building, horse-cleaning room at the centre under skylight, red oak stalls, special system of delivering horse feed 		<p>By-Law 1037-2015 https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2015/law1037.pdf</p>

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OLS-044	Residential	111 Berkeley Street	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (June 20, 1973)	<p>Semi-detached house- 111 Berkeley Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-storey semi-detached red house with Classical design elements <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1881-82 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the west side of Berkeley Street, just south of Richmond Street East <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale, form and massing of the two-storey semi-detached house, dichromatic brick, buff brick voussoirs, segmentally arched window openings, decorative bargeboard in gables, bay windows ground floor with dentils, rusticated stone foundation, transom above one entrance, symmetrical façade with mirror images 		
OLS-045	Residential	115 Berkeley Street House for James Vance	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (June 20, 1973)	<p>House for James Vance- 115 Berkeley Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-storey semi-detached red house with Classical design elements <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1872 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located at the southeast corner of Richmond Street and Berkeley Street <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale, form and massing of the two-storey semi-detached house, dichromatic brick, buff brick "Jack" style voussoirs, flat-headed window openings, buff-brick course between the first and second floor, buff-brick quoins, decorative bargeboard in gables, bay windows ground floor with dentils, stone foundation, transom above one entrance, symmetrical façade with mirror images, south elevation with unique buff-brick wall surrounding windows 		

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OLS-049	Institutional and Park	140 and 150 Sherbourne Street John Innes Community Centre and Moss Park Contributing property within the Garden District HCD	Previously Identified BHR/CHL Relief Line South Designated Part V of the OHA, (by-law 232-2017), under appeal	<p>John Innes Community Centre- 140 Sherbourne Street – building within Moss Park (150 Sherbourne Street)</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey buff-brick mid-century institutional building that blends elements of Art Moderne and International styles (140 Sherbourne Street) • Includes landscaped park with trails and ball diamond <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institution constructed 1951 • Moss Park named after the original estate of Allan family whose mansion stood on the west side of Sherbourne Street between Queen and Shuter streets (mansion demolished 1905). The mansion stood where the city park of the same name is today • Moss Park is a lasting remnant of the 1855 Plan of Subdivision of the Moss Park Estate lands <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Queen Street East and the west side of Sherbourne Street • Contributing property located within the Garden District Heritage Conservation District • Moss Park functions as the southern landscaped terminus connected to Allan Garden. • Represents an evolved 19th century picturesque estate lands <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <p>140 Sherbourne Street:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale, form, massing, smooth exterior, flat roof, projecting front door with rounded edges, concrete lintel and sill moulding <p>150 Sherbourne Street:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural vegetation, including the mature street tree canopy, trails, views along Pembroke Street between Moss Park and Allan Gardens 	 <p style="text-align: center;">140 Sherbourne Street</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Google Maps aerial view, 2020</p>	<p>By-Law #232-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law0232.pdf</p>

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OLS-050	Commercial	263-265 Queen Street East	Designated Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (By-law 990- 2015)	<p>Christina Lauder Buildings - 263 and 265 Queen Street East</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two storey two-part commercial storefronts with the scale and gable roof identified with the first generation of stores in the area, as well as the detailing of the storefront and the decorative brickwork associated with period design <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1875 • Historically and visually related to their surroundings on Queen Street East opposite the commercial blocks at 216-242 Queen, which are listed on the City's heritage inventory as other surviving examples of late 19th century buildings in the vicinity <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the south side of Queen Street East between Sherbourne and Ontario streets • Historical relationship to Queen Street East, east of Sherbourne Street as it developed in the late 19th century and where they stand as important surviving examples of the type of commercial buildings that characterized the block prior to the removal of the other period structures <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on Queen Street East • Scale, form, massing of the two-storey building under a gable roof, brick cladding and brick and wood detailing on the north wall, north façade with organization of the first-floor storefronts that reflect period detailing, fenestration in the second storey of the north wall with pairs of segmental-arched window openings with brick detailing, corbelled brickwork beneath the cornice on the north wall, wood cornices with brackets 		<p>By-law: 990-2015 https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2015/law0990.pdf</p>

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OLS-051	Commercial	244-246 Queen St East Jones Avenue School, originally Earl Grey School	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>244-246 Queen Street East</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey frame and brick commercial row – Renaissance Revival style • Unique example of turn of the century commercial property <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed in 1890 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Queen Street East • Row is collectively linked, physically and historically as a key commercial area of Queen Street East and contribute to the 19th century character of the area <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale, form, massing, flat roofline with cornice, pilasters differentiating between buildings, decorated frieze and belt course, round-arched brick voussoirs with ornate keystones over third storey windows, stone hood moulds with keystones over second storey windows, ground floor storefronts- one with decorative bracket and dentils 		
OLS-052	Commercial	250 Queen Street East	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (Identified through the King-Parliament Secondary Plan Review in 2019)	<p>250 Queen Street East</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey brick commercial building – Renaissance Revival style • Unique example of turn of the century commercial property <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed c. 1890 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Queen Street East • Row is collectively linked, physically and historically as a key commercial area of Queen Street East and contribute to the 19th century character of the area <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale, form, massing, flat roofline with cornice, pilasters differentiating buildings, decorated frieze and belt course, keystone detailing over windows 		

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OLS-057	Commercial	237, 241, 243 Queen Street East	Designated Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #989-2015)	<p>Andrew McFarren Building- 237, 241 and 243 Queen Street East</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-and-a-half storey building with low scale, rectangular plan and gable roof • Design indicative of the first generation of stores in Toronto that were usurped in the late 19th century by taller and more elaborately detailed buildings with flat roofs and narrow street frontages • West part of the structure has been removed <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1870 for Andrew McFarren, a dealer in wholesale and retail groceries, liquor, flour and feed • Archival records and maps indicate that the Andrew McFarren Building was one of the first brick buildings constructed on Queen Street adjoining Sherbourne Street, which became a prominent intersection in the growing city <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the south side of Queen Street East, east of Sherbourne Street • Andrew McFarren Building is related to its role in maintaining and supporting the historical character of Queen Street East in the blocks adjoining Moss Park and Corktown as it developed in the second half of the 19th century <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location on Queen Street West • Scale, form, massing of the 2½-storey building with the rectangular-shaped plan under the gable roof, roof detailing with returned eaves on the east end and the segmental-headed wall dormers along the north slope, north elevation, the ground floor storefront where the entries are recessed between commercial scale window openings with wood trim, second storey, the symmetrical arrangement of the flat-headed window openings containing wood sash windows 		<p>By-Law #989-2015: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2015/law0989.pdf</p>

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OLS-063	Cultural Heritage Landscape – HCD	Garden District Heritage Conservation District	Designated Part V of the OHA, (By-law 232-2017, under appeal)	<p>Garden District Heritage Conservation District</p> <p>Garden District HCD boundary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boundaries of the Garden district HCD are Carlton Street to the north, Sherbourne Street to the east, Queen Street East to the south and George Street on the west (with a jog along Jarvis street, north of Gerrard Street, accounting for the Allan Gardens property boundaries). The boundary limits include the full right-of-ways on George Street and Sherbourne Street, where the boundary does not include properties on both sides of the street (see map on pg. 31 of the HCD Plan) <p>The history and identity of the Garden District HCD result from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical associations with the development of the neighbourhood, laid out in 1855 as the Moss Park Estate by George William Allan, Allan Gardens and Moss Park Its contextual value as part of the original Moss Park Estate lands; the 1855 lot pattern represents the growth and development of the City in the late 19th century Wide range of architectural styles, late 19th and early-20th century residential buildings illustrating the growth/redevelopment of the district over time The social and community significance of the open spaces of Allen Gardens and Moss Park <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes (Section 4.2 of the HCD Plan, page 29):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of the residential neighbourhood situated between the open spaces of Allan Gardens to the north and Moss Park to the south The remnant street and landscape patterns representative of the 1855 Moss Park Estate plan of subdivision including the curve in Dundas Street, laneways to the rear of properties, generous building setbacks, soft landscaped front-yards, orientation of buildings fronting to the street, and walkway connection between front entrances and the public street The pre-dominant low-rise residential character of the District, including 2-3 storey single detached, row house, semi-detached and duplex house-form buildings in a variety of architectural styles from the 19th- and early20th-centuries that demonstrate the periods of growth between 1850 and 1930 The collection of buildings representing a diversity of architectural styles, including (but not limited to) Second Empire, Bay and Gable, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque, Edwardian Classicism, and vernacular, and architectural treatment of roofs, materials, windows, doors, entrances, porches, balconies, and storefronts The soft-landscaped streetscape character of the District created by landscaped front-yards and street tree canopy The Pembroke Street character sub-area, which functions as the low-scale, residential spine of the District, lined with landscaped front-yards and tree canopy, providing a central access and green connection between Allan Gardens and Moss Park 	<p>See Appendix K of the CHR to view the contributing and non-contributing properties maps within the HCD</p>	<p>HCD Plan: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2017/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-99124.pdf</p> <p>By-Law #232-2017: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2017/law0232.pdf</p>

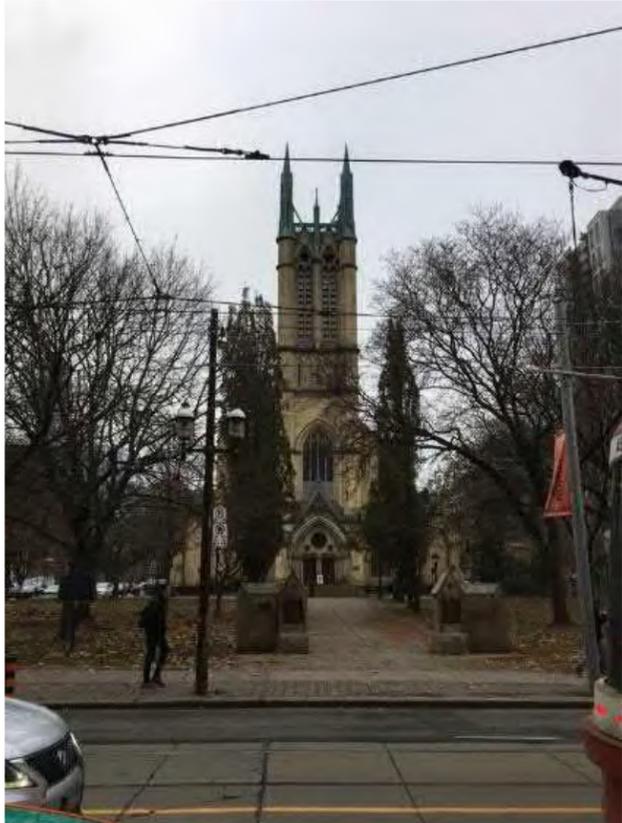
Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gerrard and Shuter streets character sub-areas, which function as edges to open spaces Allan Gardens and Moss Park respectively, with low-scale residential house-form buildings oriented towards the parks • The Dundas Street character sub-area, marked by a curved alignment that runs through the heart of the District, which illustrates the evolution of the street from a residential street to commercial thoroughfare, with a mix of adaptively re-used house-form buildings for commercial use, and some purpose-built commercial buildings • The George and Sherbourne streets character sub-areas that function as the east and west edges of the District with a primarily residential character. • North-south views within the District terminating at Allan Gardens and Moss Park • The community support institutions that occupy adaptively reused house-form buildings or purpose-built buildings throughout the District • The absence of front-yard parking and the absence of garages facing the street • The archaeological resources in the District that provide evidence of both pre-contact and historic Euro-Canadian history, reflecting the evolution of Toronto. <p>A total of 163 Contributing Properties have been identified within the HCD Study Area Boundaries. 33 properties are also listed on the City of Toronto's Heritage Register, and 12 are separately designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>. Only one property, OLS-049, 140/150 Sherbourne Street, is located within the OLS Study Area (see OLS-049).</p>		

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OLS-087	Commercial	103 Church Street (Includes 101 and 105 Church St and 65 Richmond Street)	Designated Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-Law #35-86) City of Toronto Heritage Easement Agreement CT810856 (August 26, 1986)	<p>J. Frank Raw Ltd. - 103 Church Street Location of Toronto Historical Plaque</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-storey commercial building with Art Deco detailing • The façade is notable for its recessed and octagonal upper-floor windows and for its decorative metal work. <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1930 for Frank Raw Limited • Architect Murray Brown in association with A.G. Elton • In 1931, Brown received an award for this work in the Commercial Buildings category from the Toronto chapter of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. • During the Second World War, a manufacturer of glow-in-the-dark aircraft dials and watch hands occupied the third floor. <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent corner building is an excellent example of its period <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-storey Art Deco building with an ivory stucco façade • Decorative metalwork on doors and window spandrels are well executed and illustrate fine craftsmanship • Large windows on upper floors which provide north light into the work areas and the display windows at street level, are noteworthy for the refinement of their surrounds 		By-Law #35-86: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=3378
OLS-088	Industrial	114 Richmond Street East (Includes 94, 98, 100 and 110 Richmond St E and 99, 107, 109, 111, 115, 123 Queen St E) Robertson Brothers, Confectioners	Designated Part IV of the <i>OHA</i> (By-law 51-83)	<p>Robertson Brothers, Confectioners- 114 Richmond Street East</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four-storey brick building in the Second Empire style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1870 for Robertson Brothers, Confectioners Architect Mark Hall <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first buildings are examples of the influence of the Second Empire style on industrial architecture • Later expansions, before and after the turn of the century, were by Architect, Mark Hall. These included all other red brick buildings on Queen Street East <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Empire style as expressed in several designs for the window hood moulds and the details of the mansard roof and dormers • Later expansions, before and after the turn of the century these included all other red brick buildings on Queen Street East, each designed with a variety of decorative brick panels and 		By-Law #51-83: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=3368

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				<p>trim, arched top floor windows and bracketed cornices, hall was also responsible for the Richmond Street East buildings, built in 1906-1909, plainer in design of window, door and cornice details. H. G. Salisbury, Architect, completed the series in 1913</p>		
OLS-091	Commercial	100-114 Queen Street East	<p>100-104 Queen Street East are Designated Part IV of the <i>OHA</i> (By-law 1138-2020)</p> <p>106-114 Queen Street East are Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register (July 29, 2020)</p>	<p>100-114 Queen Street East</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey brick commercial row – Classical Revival style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed between 1880 and 1889 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property is contextually fitting with neighbouring late 19th and early 20th century properties along Queen Street East • Located on the north side of Queen Street East, just west of Jarvis Street <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soldier course detailing with continuous sills, symmetrical, flat fenestration, brick pilasters, recessed ground floor entrances with floor-to-ceiling windows on ground floor, 12-bay façade with soldier course detailing 		

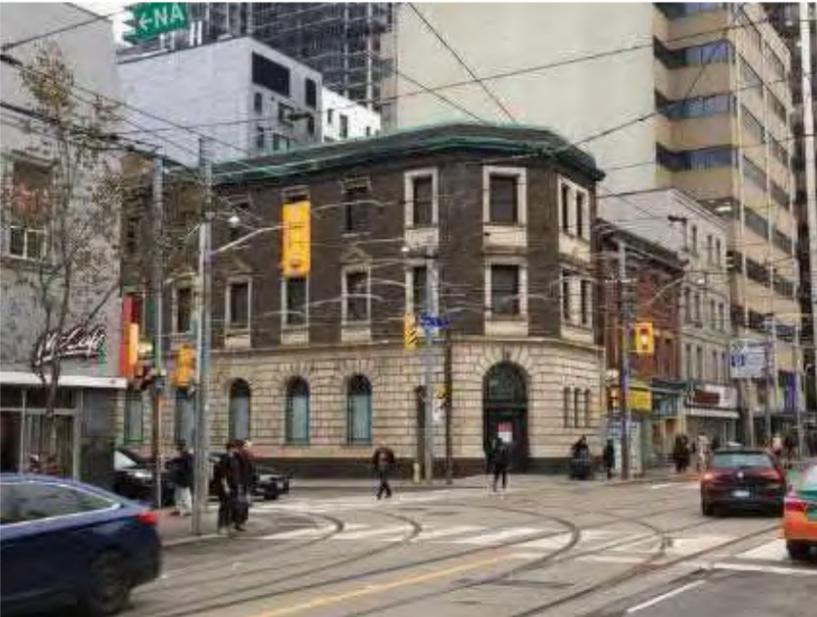
Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLS-092	Commercial	98 Queen Street East Richard Bigley Building, now Craig, Zeidler & Strong	Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-law 1138-2020)	<p>Richard Bigley Building, now Craig, Zeidler & Strong- 98 Queen Street East</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four-storey brick building with former retail storefront with Victorian detailing <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1876 <p>Contextual Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Queen Street East between Jarvis Street and Mutual Street • Supports the 19th century commercial character of this portion of Queen Street East <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red brick building with former retain storefront, large bay windows with decorative mullions, and denticulated, cornices and a large arched window on the fourth floor, parapet wall with corbelled brickwork and series of inset stone letters that read 'Richard Bigley Building'. 		

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OLS-093	Commercial	3 Mutual Street	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (June 20, 1973)	<p>3 Mutual Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four-storey brick building with former retail storefront with Victorian detailing <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1901 <p>Contextual Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Queen Street East between Jarvis Street and Mutual Street • Valued for its contribution to an understanding of the historical development of this part of the Garden District neighbourhood, which was transformed through John G. Howard's late 1840s design from a single-family estate to a dense urban neighbourhood <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red brick building with primary (west) elevation divided into three bays and features a series of vertically oriented windows at the second and third storeys. These windows are capped by rusticated stone lintels • Rounded arched window openings are found on the fourth level above which there is a datestone and arched brick parapet. The ground level features a similar tripartite arrangement with a single entrance door flanked by two evenly spaced vertically oriented windows. • The south elevation features a series of evenly spaced windows capped by round brick arches. 		

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OLS-094	Place of Worship	56 Queen Street East 51, 51 A, 53, 57 Shuter Street 51 and 55 Bond Street 174 Church Street Metropolitan United Church and Metropolitan Church Parsonage	Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-law 1250-2007) (By-law 133-2009) Listed on Ontario Heritage Trust Places of Worship Inventory	<p>Metropolitan United Church and Metropolitan Church Parsonage-Designation 56 Queen Street East and 51 Bond Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metropolitan United Church is architecturally significant for its Gothic-inspired detailing. Reflecting its development in two phases, the building blends late 19th century Gothic Revival elements on the principal (south) façade and the surviving parts of the towers, with the rebuilt features and spatial organization influenced by early 20th century Neo-Gothic design Two-and-a-half storey Metropolitan Church Parsonage with Neo-Gothic design Church exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originally constructed in 1870-1872 as Metropolitan Wesleyan Methodist Church Original church architects: Langley & Langley; Manse, 1906, Sproatt & Rolph; Carillon, 1922, Sproatt & Rolph; rebuilt 1929 on same foundation, J. Gibb Morton Metropolitan Church Parsonage built in 1906 linked to architect Sproatt and Rolph with plans in association with S.G. Curry Important institution in the Church Street corridor where the Anglicans and Roman Catholics built cathedrals to the south and north, respectively <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated in the block bounded by Queen Street East, Church Street, Shuter Street and Bond Street, with the Metropolitan Church Parsonage (51 Bond Street) at the north end of the site Placed in a park-like setting, Metropolitan United Church is a landmark in the City of Toronto and, with its dominant spire, is important in context with St. Michael's Cathedral to the north and St. James' Cathedral to the south Institutional landmark <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: Yes (Criteria 4, 6, 7)</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials, featuring a steel frame, sandstone base, white (yellow) brick cladding, and limestone, brick and wood trim, with elaborate medieval-inspired stone detailing on all elevations, rectangular plan, with a nave and side aisles, transepts and porches, an orthogonal chancel at the north end, and an entrance tower at the south end, nave, rising one extended storey and covered by a steeply pitched gable roof with slate tiles and a chimney Parkland setting with Central courtyard walled in stone Church: South façade- gable end wall anchored by octagonal towers and marked by large pointed-arch window openings with tracery, main entrance to the church, which is placed in a portico at the base of the central tower and reached by limestone steps, entrance portico with a four-pointed arch supported on either end by four columnettes with carved capitals Inside the portico, the pair of double wood doors 		<p>By-Law #1250-2007: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2007/law1250.pdf</p> <p>By-Law#133-2009: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2009/law0133.pdf</p>

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				<p>separated by a similar columnette and containing leaded and glazed inserts, above the doors the tympanum containing a single octofoil window flanked by a pair of quatrefoil windows, surmounting the tympanum, the stone gable with crockets and a sexfoil opening that is supported by two carved stone angels and terminates with a poppyhead finial, above the entrance portico on the south side of the tower the large pointed-arch window opening containing tracery, tower where the four faces are divided horizontally by band courses and, at the midway point, brick corbels mark a series of niches with ogee arches and lancet windows, top of each face of the tower, the pairs of pointed-arch openings incorporating cinquefoil openings above columnettes that support ogee arches with scalloped louvers, gables that extend above the roof of the tower and contain blind trefoils. balustrade marking the flat roof where a diminutive spirelet is centered on each face, corners of the tower the full-height octagonal towers that are capped with carved stone octagonal spirelets, tower at the southeast corner that contains a staircase lighted by lancet windows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East and west elevations- window openings containing stone tracery and, in many cases, stained glass, projecting two-storey entrance porches placed near the south end of the east and west walls, on each porch the buttresses flanking an arched entrance that contains a pair of wood doors with inserts and an intricate transom, above the entry the pointed-arch window opening with a hood mould, south of each entrance porch, the small pointed-arch window opening set in an arched surround with a sloped sill, side aisles with five bays from the porches to the transepts, which have stepped buttresses to organize the pointed-arch window openings, on each transept, the gabled frontispiece where a monumental arched window opening is flanked by buttresses and turrets, above the side aisles, the nave where clerestory windows are placed between pilasters • North wall- nave, featuring a gabled parapet with a finial, a monumental memorial window and, at the corners, diminutive towers with turrets, flat roof and stone balustrade, introduced on the side aisles, which continues on the chancel as it wraps around the north end of the nave, on the chancel, the buttresses organizing the arched window openings, which are irregularly spaced and rise two stories beneath hood moulds, entrances to the chancel that are placed under oversized pointed-arch windows with tracery. • Interior attributes: entrance porch, narthex, nave, side aisles, transepts and chancel; in the nave, brick and stone finishes under vaulted wood ceiling with timbers and carved angel heads; arcade of pointed arches from columns separating nave from side aisles; reredos incorporating carved religious symbols and sedilia at north end of chancel; organ screens and wood carvings in canopied choir stalls <p>Parsonage: Exterior attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The squared and coursed rock-faced sandstone cladding with cut and combed limestone window and door surrounds and capstones. The moderately pitched gable roof with chimneys on the west (front) and east ends and at the centre. The 2½-storey asymmetrical H-shaped plan with crow-stepped gables capping the wings. On the principal (west) facade, the two-storey 		

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				<p>projecting and buttressed porch with crenellations in the gable parapet wall. The porch gable, which is nested within the large gable capping the south half of the elevation and features a large chimney asymmetrically placed behind the south porch return. Reached by limestone steps, the entrance to the porch where the stone surround displays a four-centered arched opening, quoins and carved foliated corbels. Inside a set of double doors, the interior of the porch, with stone walls, an oak cornice moulding and a floor clad with terra-cotta square tiles. The west entrance, with a glazed oak entrance door that mimics the design of the windows, with a steeply sloped and projecting wood sill at the base of the glazing. Above the west entrance, the carved recessed date panel showing "1906". Over the west entry, the three nine-light casement windows that are divided by stone mullions and set in a stone surround with quoins. The treatment of the above-noted openings, with steeply sloped and projecting stone sills, and astragal mouldings in the wood frames.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The window openings above the basement level, which have stone mullions, sill design and astragals. On the south side of the west facade, the two sets of three nine-light window openings with wood casement windows that are asymmetrically placed and not aligned above each other. At the peak of the gable, the single narrow louvered vent to the attic peak of the gable. On the north side of the west facade, the pairs of window openings in both stories, with six-over-six wood sash windows in the first floor and nine-light casement windows above. The organization of the north elevation facing Shuter Street around a central courtyard walled in stone. The projecting wings on the right and left, which are fronted with gable ends slightly asymmetrical in design and have openings with casement and sash windows similar to others on the building. On the south elevation overlooking Metropolitan United Church, the large gable with a projecting crenellated two-storey bay window at the east end. At the west end of the south wall, the smaller projecting two-storey square bay window under a gable with crenellations. On the south wall, the first- and second-storey window openings where multiple sets of wood sash windows are set in a six-over-nine pattern and separated by stone mullions. The stone wall enclosing the west and north sides of the Parsonage, composed of rock faced sandstone and peaked limestone capstones. The two endposts and the two square gateposts that are capped with pyramidal capstones, and the spheres topping the gateposts. 		

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OLS-095	Commercial	79 Queen Street East Bank of Nova Scotia	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (June 9, 1976)	<p>Bank of Nova Scotia- 79 Queen Street East</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey brick and cast stone building in the Edwardian Classicism style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1913 • Designed by architect John Lyle <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prominent structure anchors the southwest corner of Queen Street East and Church Street <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setback, scale and massing of the brick structure, use of stonework and large windows on the main floor with brick arches, use of hood and label mouldings on second and third storey windows 		
OLS-096	Commercial	8, 10, 12, 20, 22, 26 Richmond Street East, 106 Victoria Street, 157, 159 Yonge Street J. Frank Raw Ltd	<p>Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-law 533-75)</p> <p>City of Toronto Heritage Easement Agreement A925275 (June 9, 1981)</p>	<p>Confederation Life Building- 8, 10, 12, 20, 22, 26 Richmond Street East, 106 Victoria Street, 157, 159 Yonge Street (Location of Toronto Historical Plaque)</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six-storey office building with design that incorporates Richardsonian Romanesque and French Gothic architectural elements, and originally featured decorative pinnacles and a taller central tower with elaborate stone tracery. Revitalized in the early 1980s. • In 1892, was one of the tallest buildings in the City • Building remains an important part of Toronto's architectural heritage <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1890-92 • Plans for the building arose from an international competition won by Knox, Elliot and Jarvis, architects; alt. 1899, John Wilson Gray • Served as the headquarters of the Confederation Life Association until 1955 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located at that corner of Richmond Street East and Yonge Street <p>Landmark building</p> <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six-storey building, Credit Valley sandstone blocks at the base, carvings in the façade, entrance on Richmond Street, tall 		<p>By-Law #533-75: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=1952</p>

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				windows with wish bone surrounds, red brick construction, originally featured decorative pinnacles and a taller central tower with elaborate stone tracery		
OLS-097	Commercial	2 Queen Street East (Formerly known as 173, 177 and 181 Yonge Street) Bank of Montreal	Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-law 310-88) City of Toronto Heritage Easement Agreement CA751900 (December 6, 2001)	<p>Bank of Montreal- 173 Yonge Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two storey Edwardian Baroque building, now podium of an office tower and entrance to Yonge Subway <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1909-1910 as a branch office for the Bank of Montreal was designed by the Toronto architectural firm of Frank Darling and John Pearson. About 1913 an addition was built to the east Carved stone was supplied by Doulton and Company At beginning 21st century, facades were restored and interior renovated to create and entrance to the Yonge Subway <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the northeast corner of Yonge Street and Queen Street East Landmark significance at one of Toronto's most important intersections <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exterior attributes: The major facades of the south and west are terracotta, and symmetrical with regular fenestration. Important exterior features include the granite base, the first-floor arched windows with moulded surround, recessed oak panelled entrance, oak doors, solid tympanum with blind medallions and deeply recessed second floor windows Other significant elements include the ornamented cornice, decorated parapet and light fixtures flanking the main entrance, ornamentation of windows and doors with garlands, leaves and wreaths, heavy cornice with large modillions beneath Interior attributes: double barrel vaulted vestibule, vaulted banking hall with side aisle, anteroom with original iron stairway and elevator case; marble columns, flooring, and wall-coverings; wainscoting in the banking hall, decorative plaster work 		<p>By-Law #310-088: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=2998</p>

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OLS-104	Commercial	189 Yonge Street and 146, 148 Victoria Street	<p>Designated Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 12-79)</p> <p>National Historic Site – with plaque (1982)</p> <p>Listed on the Canadian Register</p> <p>Provincial Heritage Property</p>	<p>Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden Theatre- National Historic Site By-law for 189 Yonge Street and 146 and 148 Victoria Street Owned by the Ontario Heritage Trust</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rare stacked (double decker) movie theatre, with lower theatre with Renaissance décor (opened 1913). Shared vaudeville and movie shows with smaller Winter garden above (opened 1914) <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed between 1911-1913 by New York architect Thomas W. Lamb for entrepreneur Marcus Loew – outstanding example of his work Partially redecorated by H.N. Stillman in 1934 Winter Garden closed in 1928 Restored by Ontario Heritage Foundation in 1980s A centre for Vaudeville, Motion Pictures and late 20th Century Theatre Revival. <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the northwest corner of Yonge Street and Queen Street West Located in downtown, forms an integral part of the streetscape <p>Met Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Criteria 3) OHT was consulted during the development of this CHR and confirmed this property is a PHP and noted that the property has not been evaluated under O. Reg. 10/06.</p> <p>The property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage. The theatre is the last untouched example in Canada of the work of one of the world's pre-eminent "Movie Palace" architects; this double-decker complex was unique in Canada and included many features later found in movie palaces.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location on Yonge Street in downtown Toronto, siting, flush to sidewalk, aligned with commercial buildings on street; classically inspired masonry, terracotta façade with ornate marquee, steel frame construction technology, large uninterrupted interior volumes and balconies supported by steel trusses, functional organization with stacked theatres, exterior box office, and large columned lobby with corridor to auditorium, surviving evidence of the original décor, furnishings and finishes, atmospheric décor of the Winter Garden Theatre with its trailing vines, beech leaf components, garden furnishings and garden murals, and Renaissance Revival décor of the Elgin Theatre with its classical motifs, gilding and scagliola, elements of the design of the Elgin Theatre typical of Lamb movie palaces, such as the use of cantilevered balcony trusses in the auditorium, the virtual elimination of obstructing columns, and evidence of the close attention paid to details 		<p>National Historic Site: https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=536</p> <p>By-Law #12-79: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=2921</p> <p>historicplaces.ca: https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=9622</p>

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				<p>associated with fire prevention, manifest in exits, lights, metal stairs and fireproof finishes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unique double-decker theatre design and construction, Yonge Street façade with traditional Edwardian design, Six terra cotta columns framing the three second storey Roman-arched windows, Reconstructed entrance doors on Yonge Street with eight panes of bevelled glass, a wood frame, and decorative art glass transoms, Reproduction wooden bird cage box office with stained glass roof outside of Yonge Street's entrance doors, Reconstructed suspended entrance canopy adorned with 50 rows of hanging lights, Vertical sign reading "Elgin and Winter Garden" based on the original "Loew's" sign, Moderately adorned Victoria Street façade, Long narrow lobby colonnade, restored to its 1930s appearance, Colour scheme of the Elgin Theatre in crimson and gold seen in the seats, draperies and carpeting, Elgin's panels and plaster decoration burnished in patina glaze, • Elgin's dome that replicates much of the detail in the rest of the theatre with garlands, ribbons, and masks, Original hand operated passenger elevators, Grand staircase with scagliola balustrade leading to the Winter Garden seven stories above Whimsical rooftop garden of the Winter Garden theatre, Winter Garden's columns constructed to resemble tree-trunks, Winter Garden's murals of roses, morning glories, and climbing ivy covering the walls, Winter Garden's ceiling adorned with lanterns and over 5000 beech leaves and branches, Winter Garden's sounding board mural of blue sky and white clouds with mountains, 1930s seats from Chicago's Biograph Theatre in the Winter Garden installed during the 1980s restoration, 125 pieces of vaudeville scenic flats and backdrops found in the Winter Garden, 3 scenic flats on display in public spaces throughout the theatre, Original terrazzo flooring in some areas of the lobby, Large quantity of surviving scagliola in the balustrade and columns, Restored historic rope rigging system in the fly-towers, Collection of historic projection equipment, More than 60 ceramic and glass vessels recovered during construction by the Ontario Heritage Foundation, nineteenth century foundation well where an additional 500 artifacts were recovered, Location in the heart of downtown Toronto, Proximity to other theatres, most notably the Pantages (now the Canon theatre), Location on a section of Yonge Street that historically and presently is a major commercial centre 		

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OLS-105	Commercial	2 Queen Street West Jamieson Building	Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-law 1247-2007) City of Toronto Heritage Easement Agreement (registered as Instrument No. CT4889267 on June 19, 2018)	<p>Jamieson Building- 2 Queen Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four-and-a-half storey commercial building with Classical features • Detailing was inspired by the Renaissance Revival style, which is identified by the use of different window shapes to distinguish the individual stories, and the application of Classical motifs. The rounded southeast corner is a highlight of the design • Façade is being restored and incorporated as part of new development <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1895 Curry, Baker & Co.; add. 1915, John Witmer, designer; altered 1934; altered 1954; adds. and alts. 1986-87, Alter Associates formerly known as 184 Yonge St. • Completed in 1896 for Philip Jamieson, found of the largest merchant tailors and retail clothing manufacturing companies in late 19th century Canada • Between 1912 and 1980, the building was occupied by a branch of Woolworth's, the American chain of five-and- dime stores • Part of a trio of retail giants (Eaton's, Simpson's, Woolworth) located at Queen and Yonge until 1976 that made Queen and Yonge the Centre for retail for Toronto and were a shopping destination for others across the Province <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the northwest corner of Yonge Street and Queen Street West • Within the financial district of Toronto • Scale and attention to detail, the Philip Jamieson Building complements the Robert Simpson Store at 176 Yonge Street and the Bank of Montreal Building at 2 Queen Street West, which are designated under the Ontario Heritage Act <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four-and-a-half storey plan with a cornice and parapet along the flat roofline, buff brick cladding with brick, stone and terra cotta trim, uniform fenestration in the second through the fourth stories, with flat-headed openings in the second and third floors and elaborate round-arched openings in the upper storey, detailing of the window openings, with stone surrounds and sills on the second floor, and terra cotta trim on the third and fourth stories, the attic level, the small rectangular window openings placed above a stone band course 		<p>By-Law #1247-2007: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2007/law1247.pdf</p>

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OLS-106	Commercial	176 Yonge Street 401 Bay Street	Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-Law 118-76)	<p>The Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. Department Store (now Hudson's Bay and Sak's Fifth Avenue) - 176 Yonge Street and 401 Bay Street (Designation for 160-178 Yonge Street) Ontario Heritage Trust Plaque</p> <p>Design or Physical Value: Six-to-nine storey late 19th century department store complex</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early use of steel and cast-iron structure • 33-storey modernist office tower (Simpson Tower - 401 Bay Street) <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed in 1894 to the designs of Langley & Burke • Destroyed by fire in March of 1895, and rebuilt with new fireproof design • Additions were made by Burke & Horwood (1899-1900) and Horwood & White (1922-1924) as the store expanded, these additions largely mirror the design of the original store • Art Deco Bay Street addition with Arcadian Court restaurant by Chapman & Oxley completed in 1928-1929 • 33-storey modernist Simpson Tower completed at northwest corner of complex in 1967. Design by John B. Parkin Architects. • Associated with Canadian retailer Robert Simpson (1834-1897) who founded the Robert Simpson Company Ltd, a major department store which operated between 1894 and 1991 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landmark at the intersection of Queen Street West and Yonge Street at the south end of the Eaton Centre retail complex <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Criteria 5) The property demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period - it is an early example of the use of steel post and, beam construction in Canada</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six-storey commercial department store with rectangular massing, flat roof, bred brick cladding and terracotta details. First storey base with large display windows separated by tapering piers clad in granite. Second-storey course with alternating bay windows and fanlights. Third to fifth storey façade with windows grouped in threes, separated by pilaster-like piers. Sixth floor with triplet windows separated by short columns. Overhanging metal cornice with bracket course • Nine-storey 1928-1929 extension with three-storey limestone-clad base with large storefront windows. Arched two-storey entranceways with decorative metalwork. Course of Doric pilasters with windows and cornice detail on third storey. Fourth to ninth storeys with red brick cladding, vertical columns of windows with decorative stone capitals • 32-storey Simpson Tower with six-storey base, horizontal bands of windows, ribbed concrete pilasters extending from ground level to cornice. Overhanging cornice with vertical decorative light features. Building undergoing renovation/recladding at time of field review 		<p>By-Law #118-76: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=2893</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location occupying entire block bounded by Queen Street West, Richmond Street West, Yonge Street and Bay Street 		
OLS-107	Commercial	65 Queen Street West Thompson Building	Previously Identified BHR/CHL Relief Line South	Thompson Building – 65 Queen Street West Design or Physical Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25-storey office building Representative example of the Brutalist style Historical or Associative Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed in 1972 Contextual Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the south side of Queen Street West Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No Potential Heritage Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rows of concrete pilasters dividing windows 		

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OLS-111	Civic/Monument	60 Queen Street West Old (third) City Hall and Old City Hall Cenotaph	Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-law 332-86) National Historic Site Listed on the Canadian Register	<p>Old (third) City Hall and Old City Hall Cenotaph- 60 Queen Street West – National Historic Site</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architectural design influenced by the Romanesque Revival work of American architect Henry Hobson Richardson • One of most significant examples of Canada’s architectural heritage • Cenotaph constructed of granite cut from Canadian Shield <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1889-99 by architect E.J. Lennox; altered 1926, E.J. Lennox; murals by George A. Reid; stained glass by Robert McCausland; frieze carved by Holbrook & Mollington • Served as Toronto’s third City Hall until 1965 • Cenotaph unveiled in 1925- Built by Toronto Architects “Ferguson/Pomphrey” • Symbolism of the building important in identifying the public stature of its function in the Municipality • Far-reaching historic associations with the social, political and economic life of the City and Province <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Queen Street West, between Bay Street and Yonge Street <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Criteria 1, 4, 7) The property represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario’s history. The buildings massive scale and monumental design reflect its dual function as city hall and courthouse, the increasing complexity of civic administration, and the desire of city politicians to convey the prosperity and rapid urbanization experienced by Toronto in the second half of the 19th century. The property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province. The Old Toronto City Hall and York County Court House is one of Canada’s finest examples of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. The property has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province. Designed by local architect E.J. Lennox between 1883 and 1886, the City Hall and Court House took eleven years to construct, from 1889 to 1899. Its design used a variation of the Romanesque style developed by American architect H.H. Richardson, which was popular for public buildings during the 1880s. Numerous crafts-and tradespeople were involved in its construction, including Robert McCausland Limited (stained glass) and George Agnew Reid (muralist).</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old City Hall exterior attributes: Scale, form, facades of rough Credit Valley masonry with New Brunswick stone trimmings, corner pavilions, off-centred clock and bell tower terminating the vista of Bay Street, steeply pitched roof, brick paved courtyard entered through wrought iron gate, grand main entrance with large steps terminating under three large arches which form a loggia, masonry of exterior with elaborate decoration in contrasting textures and colours and carvings 		<p>By-Law #332-86: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=2522</p> <p>Historicplaces.ca: https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=4255&pid=0</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cenotaph attributes: Scale, form, massing, location in front of Old City Hall, inscriptions on cenotaph, concrete detailing <p>Key elements which relate to the heritage value of the Old Toronto City Hall and York County Court House include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its location in the heart of downtown Toronto; its relationship to its site, including its axial relationship to Bay Street; • Its Richardsonian Romanesque style, evident in its massive scale and proportions, its quadrangle plan, the heaviness evident in the detailing and treatment of materials, the richly textured and coloured sandstone exterior, the predominance of round-headed openings, steeply pitched roofs, towers and intricately carved medieval decoration; • Elements typical of H.H. Richardson’s architecture, including the quadrangular plan, the clock tower, and architect’s identifiers carved in stone on the building; • Its massing, consisting of a four-storey-high quadrangle arranged around an open central courtyard, with corner pavilions and square and circular towers; The solidity and sense of permanence conveyed by the rich texture and massive proportions of stone elements, the massive proportions of door and window openings, the deep window reveals with stone mullions; Its steeply pitched hipped roofs, with shaped gable dormers; • The massive, square clock-tower, aligned with Bay Street, and decorated with a series of medieval motifs; • The use of contrasting colours and textures of stone, including sandstone from the Credit Valley and New Brunswick, in shades of russet and beige • The use of rock-faced blocks of stone, enlivened by many carved surfaces; • The round-arched window openings, often presented in pairs or arcaded bands with elaborate stone voussoirs, window surrounds, colonettes and stone mullions • The triple-arched entrance; Its elaborate stone detailing, including grotesques, voussoirs and carved window surrounds, mullions, colonettes, carved panels; • Its interior plan, including the two-storey entrance hall with a grand, divided staircase, and the former Council Chamber with a spectator gallery above; Surviving original interior detailing in wood, plaster, iron, bronze and marble, including a mosaic floor, columns with plaster capitals, faux-marble finishes, woodwork, wrought-iron grotesques and gas lamp standards, and doorknobs bearing the city’s old coat of arms; Interior painted murals by George Agnew Reid; A monumental stained-glass window by Robert McCausland Limited in the entrance hall. 		

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OLS-112	Civic	100, 110 Queen Street West City Hall and Nathan Philips Square	Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-Law 147-91)	<p>Toronto City Hall and Nathan Philips Square- 100 and 110 Queen Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Hall complex features a large public square containing a two-storey podium with two office towers which curve to frame a low domed saucer-shaped Council Chamber • Contemporary building technology and materials, and unique forms were used in a progressive Modernist design based on Classical principles. • The structure is constructed of poured concrete. The 20-storey West Tower and the 27-storey East Tower have windowless back (convex) walls clad in pre-clad ribbed concrete with marble inserts, and inner (concave) stainless steel and glass curtain walls. The glazed podium with a cantilevered parapet roof extends into an elevated colonnaded walkway which outlines the perimeter of the public square. A ceremonial ramp leads from the east side of the square to the roof of the podium. Three public entrances are placed in the south face of the podium • City Hall complex is one of the earliest examples of a design with a high-rise tower, low podium, and open public square with underground parking in the planning history of Toronto <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1965, architects Viljo Revell & J.B. Parkin Associates-provided administrative space and a Council Chamber for the City of Toronto, as well as offices for the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto • Toronto architectural firm of John B. Parkin Associates with John C. Parkin as principal in charge assisted during the construction period, 1962-65. <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the northwest corner of Queen Street West and Bay Street • Toronto City Hall is Viljo Revell's masterpiece and Toronto's most famous landmark <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Criteria 1, 4, 5, 7)</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex which features a large public square containing two-storey podiums with office towers, curved to frame a low domed saucer-shaped Council Chamber, concrete material, 20-storey West Tower and 27- storey East Tower have windowless back convex walls clad in pre-clad ribbed concrete with marble inserts, inner concave stainless steel and glass curtain walls, glazed podium with cantilevered parapet roof extending into elevated colonnaded walkway outlining parameter of public square, ceremonial ramp, public entrances • Interior attributes: concrete walls, terrazzo floors, laminated wood finishes, stainless steel elevator doors, specially commissioned Knoll furniture 		<p>By-Law #147-91: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=3692</p>

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OLS-113	Institutional	130 Queen Street West Osgoode Hall, East Wing	Designated Part IV of the OHA (By-law 477-90) National Historic Site of Canada (1979) Listed on the Canadian Register	<p>Osgoode Hall- 130 Queen Street West East part: owned Law Society of Ontario, West part: owned by the Government of Ontario Location of OHT plaque and National Historic Site plaque</p> <p>(Part of OLW-136- University Avenue Streetscape)</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The three-storey “east wing”, built in 1832, constructed in red brick with stone detailing, reflects the English Palladian style • Centre and “west wing” added 1844-46 designed by Henry Bower Lane • 1857 centre wing replaced by Cumberland and Storm and added other components • First Law School added to the rear of the east wing in 1865 was designed by William Storm in the Renaissance Revival style-linked to east wing style • Second Law School addition in 1890 was designed by William Storm • Third Law School addition in 1937, modern style, designed by Saunders & Ryrie • Fourth Law School addition in 1956, modern style, designed by Mathers and Haldenby • Distinctive wrought-iron fence and gates which surround the property, built by Hamilton and Son of the St. Lawrence Foundry, Toronto <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original building constructed 1829-32 by architect John Ewart, assisted by Dr. W.W. Baldwin • Grounds laid out in 1843 • East Wing of Osgoode Hall was built on a site acquired from John Beverley Robinson as the headquarters for the Law Society of Upper Canada, the professional organization formed in 1797 to represent the Province of Ontario's lawyers. The building was named for William Osgoode, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada • In 1874 when Osgoode Hall was formally divided between the two occupants, the Law Society retained the east wing and the lands to the south, east and northeast, while the Province acquired the remainder <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the northeast corner of University Avenue and Queen Street West • East Wing of Osgoode Hall with its extensions and landscaped grounds are an outstanding record of the continuing evolution of architectural styles in Canada from the early 19th century to present day, and. are examples of the work of several of the most important architects in Toronto during this. period. The site is an historical landmark in the development of the legal profession in Canada • Well-known for its commanding presence along Queen Street <p>Potential (East Wing) and Meets Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Criteria 1, 4, 7)</p>		<p>By-Law #477-90: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=3396</p> <p>Historicplaces.ca: https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=4258</p> <p>National Historic Site: https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfh/d/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=549</p>

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				<p>Osgoode Hall (provincially owned portion) has been identified as meeting O. Reg 10/06 under Part II of the Ontario Heritage Act.</p> <p>The property represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history. Osgoode Hall was designated a National Historic Site in 1979 because it represents the judicial institution in Ontario and the role of law in protecting Underground Railroad refugees from extradition, and because it ranks among Canada's architectural and historical treasures. The property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province. Architecturally, Osgoode Hall represents a blend of Palladianism and Neoclassicism characteristic of mid-19th-century Canadian architecture. The original building was erected in 1829-32 to designs by John Ewart, assisted by Dr. W.W. Baldwin. The building's unusual plan and elevation are a result of numerous successive additions by a series of different architects. Centre and west wings were added in 1844-6 to designs by Henry Bower Lane, establishing the basic composition of the present building. Renovations by Cumberland and Storm in 1857 replaced the centre wing and added other significant decorative and structural components. In 1865, a law school was added to the rear of the East Wing, to plans by William Storm. Additions and alterations to the building continued throughout the 20th century. The property has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province. Since its construction in 1832, Osgoode Hall has served as the headquarters for the Law Society of Upper Canada, the governing body of the legal profession in Ontario. The building was named for William Osgoode, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada. As law society headquarters, Osgoode Hall has provided a library, dining room and study space for practising lawyers since 1832. During the 19th century it also provided sleeping quarters for students-at-law. From 1889 to 1974 the law society operated a law school at Osgoode Hall, until 1959, the only one in the province.</p> <p>The law society continues to administer the bar admission course for Ontario from Osgoode Hall. Since 1846 Osgoode Hall has also served as a courthouse for senior provincial courts, and many important cases have been heard here. The Province has owned part of the building since 1874, with the Law Society retaining ownership of the East Wing and Great Library. Growth of both the law society and the court system prompted the numerous additions and alterations made to the building over the course of the 19th and 20th centuries.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes (By-Law #477-90):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Wing: three storey with red brick and stone detailing, reflecting English Palladian style; First Law School Addition: buff brick (West Wing); Cobblestone driveway, landscaped lawns, ornate cast iron fence with six baffles, brick fence • Interior attributes in East Wing: entrance and stairhall with decorative ceilings and stained glass dome, fireplace mantels, cornices, and ceiling decoration in Benchers' Dining Room and Benchers' Reception Room; First Law School Addition Convocation Hall paneled walls, torches from London, England Middle Temple, minstrels' gallery, beamed and vaulted wooden ceiling, contemporary stained glass windows. Barristers' Club 		

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				<p>Rooms contain unusual beamed ceilings with wooden animal carvings and caricatures of vices.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes from the Statement of Significance (historicplaces.ca):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its composite character, reflecting the successive additions to the building in keeping with its expanding functions; Distinctive features of its architecture, including the quality of materials, the richness of ornament, and the hierarchical use of the classical orders; Its basic form, consisting of projecting wings joined by a long, centre section; • Its Palladian design, evident in the prominent end pavilions, the frontispieces comprised of rusticated base and temple motifs, and the arrangement of storeys into basement, principal and attic; <p>Exterior elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its distinctive south façade; • The sculptural treatment of the façades introduced by Henry Bower Lane to harmonize the east and west wings, including projecting frontispieces, rich window surrounds, and dentilled cornices; • The Neoclassical exterior elements of the wings, including the heavy entablature and parapet hiding the slope of the roof, and the use of channelled, ashlar masonry for the bases of the frontispieces; • The rich exterior treatment of the centre wing, including the rich, rustication of the base, the round-headed windows separated by pilasters, hooded mouldings over openings, an attic storey, and a balustrade; • Elements added in 1857 to unite the three wings, including a continuous cornice, a continuous string course, and the repetition of the temple and arcaded motif; <p>Interior elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • elements of its interior plan added in 1857 and associated with its use by the Law Society of Upper Canada, including the Great Library, the Rotunda, and the dining room; • the use of a hierarchy of orders and their ornament for interior detailing, including the use of Tuscan on the ground floor, the more elegant Ionic for the piano nobile, and the richest Corinthian in the Great Library and Court of Queen's Bench; • the use of a hierarchy of interior finishes for the original stratified hierarchy of interior spaces; • surviving original interior finishes and features, including deeply carved door surrounds, tile, walnut and oak floors, Caen stone mantles and pine mantles, coloured glass in the stair landings and atrium spaces; door hardware, light fixtures, the wood-panelled dining room, and Caen stone stairs; • surviving original interior elements and detailing in the Great Library, including its division into vaulted hall and side aisles, its central, shallow, coffered dome, a blind arcade that mirrors the round-headed windows of the exterior wall, and its decorative plaster work; • surviving original interior elements and detailing in the Rotunda, including arcading with piers below and paired columns above; <p>Contextual elements:</p>		

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its formal setting, including the grassed lawn with Y-shaped walkways and traditional plantings, the decorative cast-iron fence along the perimeter of the property, and the Victorian, cast-iron entrance gate; • The presence, design and material of the cast-iron fence; • Viewscapes of the building from the street; • Features establishing its landmark status within the urban environment, including its axial location heading York Street, its low height in a dense environment, the enclosure of its grounds, and the extent of open land around the building 		
OLS-118	Commercial	123 Queen Street West Sheraton Centre Hotel	Previously Identified BHR/CHL Relief Line South	<p>Sheraton Centre Hotel – 123 Queen Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43-storey Brutalist-style hotel with concrete cladding <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 1970-1972 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed as part of urban renewal project connected to the new City Hall and Nathan Phillips Square • Landmark opposite Nathan Phillips Square <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale, form, massing, concrete exterior cladding, symmetrical fenestration, inner courtyard with landscaped garden and waterfall 		

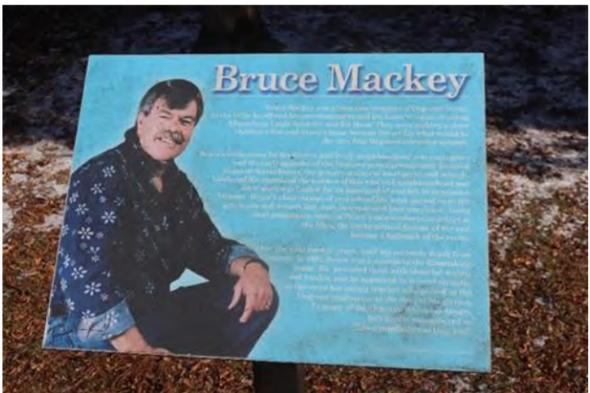
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OLS-119	Commercial	216-232 Queen Street East	Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register (June 20, 1973)	<p>216-232 Queen Street East</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A row of three-storey brick commercial Renaissance Revival style buildings • Flat roof with cornice, brick pilasters and keystone detailing • Recessed entrances <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row of shops built in 1889 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the character of the late 19th and early 20th century commercial streetscape <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row of three-storey shops at 216-232 Queen Street East • Flat roofline with cornice • Pilasters differentiating between buildings • Decorated frieze • Keystone windows at 3rd storey 	 <p data-bbox="2013 899 2334 923">Google Street View, June 2019</p>	
OLS-120	Commercial	234-242 Queen Street East Carlyle Block	Designated under Part IV of the OHA (By-Law #762-89)	<p>Carlyle Block -234-242 Queen Street East</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A three-storey brick commercial building, designed in the Romanesque Revival style • Symmetrical with regular fenestration arrangements • On the ground floor, brick pilasters and storefront cornice, projecting second floor decorated bays, stained glass and window sash, moulded brickwork and stone trim • Arched window surrounds, segmentally arched paired windows on the third floor, keystones, second and third floor shallow pilasters and elaborately decorated roof cornice <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 1892-1893 • Properties named after David and William Carlyle, the contractors <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rowhouse is collectively linked physically and historically as a key commercial area of Queen Street East • Contributes to the 19th century character of the street <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey brick commercial building, designed in the Romanesque Revival style • Symmetrical with regular fenestration arrangements 	 <p data-bbox="2013 1532 2334 1556">Google Street View, June 2019</p>	<p>By-Law #762-89: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=3027</p>

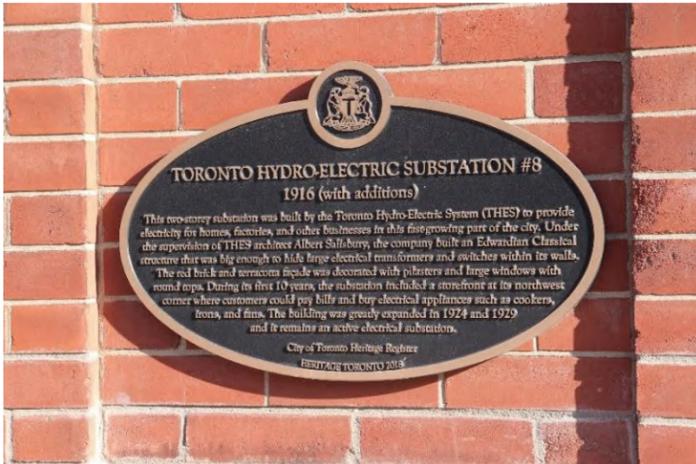
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the ground floor, brick pilasters and storefront cornice, projecting second floor decorated bays, stained glass and window sash, moulded brickwork and stone trim Arched window surrounds, segmentally arched paired windows on the third floor, keystones, second and third floor shallow pilasters and elaborately decorated roof cornice 		
OLS-121	Industrial	245 Queen Street East	<p>Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register (Nov.9, 2016)</p> <p>Intention to Designate Part IV of the OHA (Dec. 5, 2016)</p>	<p>S. Price and Sons Dairy Building – 245 Queen Street East</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A two-storey industrial building with brick cladding and stone and wood detailing. Designed with features of Edwardian Classicism Displays the red brickwork, symmetry and classical detailing that are characteristics of Edwardian Classicism, but its design is particularly distinguished by the stone detailing on the principal (north) elevation with the frontispiece that incorporates the round-arched entrance surround at its base and the half-round pediment at the roofline <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed in 1906 Designed as a dairy by Toronto architect J. Francis Brown for S. Price and Sons Limited (included the stable at the rear on Richmond Street) Active during late 19th and early 20th century Current use is commercial <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plays a role in defining and supporting the character of the Queen and Sherbourne neighbourhood Demonstrates the evolving landscape in the early 20th century from residential/commercial to an industrial district <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale, form, massing of the two storey building with Edwardian Classical design elements including red brickwork, stone detailing, frontispiece, round-arched entrance surround, half-round pediment at the roofline, brick and stone parapet 	 <p>Google Street View, June 2019</p>	<p>Heritage Property Research and Evaluation Report: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2016/pb/bgrd/backgroundfile-96554.pdf</p>

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OLS-122	Residential	6, 8, and 10 Paisley Avenue	Previously Identified BHR/CHL	<p>6, 8, 10 Paisley Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The triplex consists of two-and-a-half storey brick veneer bay-and-gable houses. Includes stained glass, decorative brickwork in the form of fielded panels and a string course. The steep roof is influenced by Gothic Revival <p>Historical or Associative Value: Constructed between 1903 and 1908</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the earliest streets developed in Toronto Associated with working-class area <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> West of the rail corridor on a railway embankment that extends eastwards from Union Station East side of the Don River Streetscape has remained relatively unchanged since the development in the early 20th century <p>A Cultural Heritage Evaluation Recommendations Report (CHERR) was completed by AECOM, Jan. 2017. The property was determined to meet O. Reg. 9/06 but not 10/06.</p> <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale and mass of the structure; The prominent projecting bay with a steeply pitched gable; Unifying features, such as the continuous brick string courses across all three houses; The field panels; Stained glass, and; Fenestration 	 <p>Google Street View, June 2019</p>	

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OLS-123	Residential	15 and 17 Tiverton Avenue Contributing property in Riverdale HCD.	Previously identified BHR/CHL Designated Part V of the OHA, Riverdale Heritage Conservation District, By-law 951-2008	<p>15 and 17 Tiverton Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pair of one-and-a-half storey worker’s cottages constructed of brick <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1905 • Designed by E.J. Lennox for lawyer and businessman David Fasken as income properties <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West of the Metrolinx Lakeshore East rail corridor • Located within the Riverdale Heritage Conservation District • East side of the Don River <p>A Cultural Heritage Evaluations Recommendations Report (CHERR) was completed by AECOM, Jan. 2017. The property was determined to meet O. Reg. 9/06 but not 10/06.</p> <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale and mass of the structure as part of a cohesive cultural landscape of small workers’ homes, particularly the similar duplex at 19-21 Tiverton, probably also by Lennox; • The location within the Riverdale Heritage Conservation District; • The symmetrical façade with polygonal dormers; • Original materials, including the brick and any other details that are extant 	 <p data-bbox="2013 1084 2334 1114">Google Street View, June 2019</p>	

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OLS-124	Residential	60 and 62 McGee Street	Previously identified BHR/CHL	<p>60 and 62 McGee Street</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 6-bay, two-storey double frame house with polychromatic brick veneer and a medium pitched side gable roof with end chimneys. The symmetrical main façade of the house features a central porch with a bellcast roof. The segmentally arched window openings have polychromatic brick hood mouldings incorporating decorative pressed brick. • Rare style of house within the City of Toronto <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed between 1875 and 1881 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West side of McGee Street between Queen Street East and Eastern Avenue • Don River and Don Valley Parkway are located approximately 1.5 kilometers west of the McGee Street Houses • Located in a mixed area of commercial, residential, and recreational properties • Streetscape has remained relatively unchanged since the early 20th century • Developed into a working-class area <p>A Cultural Heritage Evaluations Recommendations Report (CHERR) was completed by AECOM, Jan.2017. The property was determined to meet O. Reg. 9/06 but not 10/06.</p> <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale and mass of the structure • The symmetry of the street façade • The polychromatic treatment of the veneer • Extant window(s), door surrounds with transom lights • Original materials, including the brick and any other details that are extant • Pitch of the roof 	 <p data-bbox="2013 1090 2334 1116">Google Street View, June 2019</p>	

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OLS-126	Streetscape – Cultural Heritage Landscape Cultural Heritage Commemorative Plaques	De Grassi Street from Queen Street East to Wardell Street	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>De Grassi Street- streetscape (Location of Heritage Toronto Plaque)</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streetscape that includes adjacent row of houses that are distinctively tall, semi-detached houses with a gable centred over the two entrances, located on the west side of the street Bruce Mackey Park on the east side of the street Workers cottages- cottage style (i.e., 52 De Grassi Street) <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A side street named after Captain Filippo “Philip” De Grassi, an Italian-born soldier who emigrated to Canada in 1831 A number of residences on the west side of the street built between 1884 and 1890/Goad Insurance Plans Street was the location of the early episodes for the world famous Degrassi TV series Workers cottages built on De Grassi Street when manufacturing companies operated in the area- featured in Self-Guided Walking Tour of Riverside Architecture <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located in south Riverdale neighbourhood, runs one-way northbound from Queen Street East to Gerrard Street <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical plaque for the Riverdale Railway Station affixed to the sidewalk, adjacent to the northwest wingwall of the Queen Street East subway 19th century row of two storey semi-detached houses on the west side of the street, including workers cottages Group of plaques in the Bruce Mackey Park, adjacent to the west side of the Lakeshore East railway tracks 	 <p>Photograph taken of De Grassi Street streetscape by AECOM in 2020</p>  <p>Heritage Toronto Plaque on the Queen Street East subway. Photograph taken by AECOM in 2020.</p>  <p>Commemorative Plaque in Bruce Mackey Park. Photograph taken by AECOM in 2020.</p>	<p>Bruce MacKay plaque: http://torontoplaques.com/Pages/Bruce_Mackey_Degrassi.html</p>

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LSE-001	Industrial Cultural Heritage Commemorative Plaque	369 Carlaw Avenue	Listed on City of Toronto Heritage Register (May 6 & 7, 1991) (Identified in this Heritage Detailed Design Report)	<p>Toronto Hydroelectric Substation #8 – 369 Carlaw Avenue (Location of Heritage Toronto Plaque)</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed as a two-storey hydroelectric substation to provide electricity to local industry and residents • Edwardian-Classical design with nine-bay west façade, four bay north façade, and rounded northwest corner. • Size and scale of the structure was necessary to enclose early electrical transformer equipment which could not be used outside. • Formerly contained a storefront on the northwest corner, evidence of this is still visible in the brickwork and foundation wall. <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed in 1916 with a southern addition in 1924, and eastern addition in 1929 • Designed by Albert Salisbury (1887-1955), staff architect with the Toronto Hydro Electric System who oversaw the design of more than twenty transformer stations in the City of Toronto between 1912 and 1950. <p>Historical Plaque Transcription</p> <p>TORONTO HYDROELECTRIC SUBSTATION #8, 1916 (with additions)</p> <p>This two-storey substation was built by the Toronto Hydro-Electric System (THES) to provide electricity for homes, factories, and other businesses in this fast-growing part of the city. Under the supervision of THES architect Albert Salisbury, the company built an Edwardian Classical structure that was big enough to hide large electrical transformers and switches within its walls. The red brick and Terra Cotta façade is decorated with pilasters and large windows with round tops. During its first 10 years, the substation included a storefront at its northwest corner where customers could pay bills, and buy electrical appliances such as cookers, irons, and fans. The building was greatly expanded in 1924 and 1929 and remains an active substation.</p> <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the east side of Carlaw Avenue, south of the railway subway at Gerrard Street East <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey massing of structure • Edwardian-Classical Design • Red brick façade with pilasters • Arched window openings with concrete keystone details • Decorative Terra-Cotta cornice with bracket course 	 <p>Photograph of LSE-001 taken by AECOM in 2020.</p>  <p>Heritage Toronto Plaque. Photograph taken by AECOM in 2020.</p>	

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
				Carlaw Avenue entranceway with Terra-Cotta cladding, decorative brackets and cornice.		

Appendix D. Excerpts from the Cultural Heritage Report Inventory (AECOM 2020a), North Section

Appendix D. Excerpts from the Cultural Heritage Report Inventory (AECOM 2020a), North Section

Information for relevant properties has been reproduced from the *Ontario Line Project: Final Environmental Conditions Report – Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment* (AECOM, 2020a). The information in the heritage recognitions column of this table has been updated and is current as of August 27, 2021. No other changes were made to the information presented in this table.

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLN-001	Place of Worship	849 Don Mills Road	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (January 29, 2020)	<p>St. Andrew Kim Korean Catholic Church of Canada. Originally Gestetner Co. Ltd. of Canada Offices- 849 Don Mills Road</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey place of worship with overhanging eaves and steel wall panels with concrete cladding and lancet style windows • Representative example of Mid-Century Modern influenced design <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 1963 • Expresses the original design principles of the Flemington Park Master Plan • Designed by Toronto architects Crang and Boake • Associated with Gestetner Co. Ltd, manufactures of photocopiers, office equipment • Yields information which contributes to an understanding of the Flemington Park community <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the east side of Don Mills Road, just north of Wynford Drive • Defines the streetscape of Wynford Drive with neighbouring Modernist commercial buildings <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey horizontal massing, overhanging eaves, steel T-beam wall panels, concrete cladding, lancet windows 		

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLN-004	Commercial	789 Don Mills Road Foresters Building	Previously Identified BHR/CHL (Don Mills Crossing Secondary Plan)	<p>Foresters Building- 789 Don Mills Road</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early example of a 24-storey high-rise suburban office complex in the City of Toronto. Building includes a two-storey podium • Representative example of Mid-Century Modern influenced design principles found with the Flemington Park Master Plan <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 1967 • Designed by Toronto architects Bergmann and Hagman • Associated with Toronto-based developers Olympia and York • Associated with the International Order of Foresters fraternal society <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the east side of Don Mills Road, just north of Rochefort Drive • Contextually linked to the Flemington Park design concept and the Don Mills neighbourhood area <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24-storey high-rise on two-storey podium, pre-cast concrete structure, grey-tinted glazing, aluminium cladding 		
OLN-005	Institutional	770 Don Mills Road/ Ontario Science Centre (OSC)	Listed on the Municipal Heritage Register (April 25-27, 2006) Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance	<p>Ontario Science Centre- 770 Don Mills Road Building footprints on title to MGCS, Lands City of Toronto/TRCA owned but leased by Centennial Centre of Science and Technology</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important example of Modernist/Brutalist architecture • Design includes Integration of buildings and landscape represent connection of science and nature <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 1964-69 • First large commission for Canadian architect Raymond Moriyama • Constructed as a Centennial project by the Government of Ontario • First interactive museum of its type in Canada <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent location at Don Mills and Eglinton intersection makes the Ontario Science Centre a landmark in the area <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Criteria 2, 4) This property has potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history. It was the first interactive museum</p>		

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
				<p>of its type in Canada. The property also has aesthetic, visual and contextual importance to the province. It is an important example of Modernist/Brutalist architecture in Ontario.</p> <p>A Heritage Significance Study by William N. Greer (2003), Consultant for ORC (now IO)- determined Ontario Science Centre is a provincially significant heritage property for architectural and historical reasons.</p> <p>CHER completed 2013 by Unterman McPhail Associates – determined to meet criteria for O. Reg 9/06 (was not evaluated under O. Reg 10/06). IO was consulted during the development of this CHR and noted that the property has not been evaluated under O. Reg. 10/06.</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <p>From the Heritage Significance Study (Greer 2003):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location at Don Mills Road and Eglinton Avenue with valley lands and tablelands to the east of the Don River West Branch, complex of three inter-connected buildings located in natural landscape, use of texture concrete in design and cladding, view of natural landscape from property, walkways on property with connections to E.T. Seaton Trail and neighbouring roads, berms and planting along Don Mills Road, driveway and entrances off Don Mills Road, sign/lighting, benches, traditional views between the river valley and the slope and tableland <p>From the Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluation Report (Unterman & McPhail Associates 2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property at the southwest corner of the intersection of Eglinton Avenue East and Don Mills Road comprising of valley and tableland to the east of the Don River, West Branch; • Complex of three inter-connected buildings set in a natural landscape; • View of the natural landscape; • Outdoor areas; • Entry drives from Don Mills Road leading in the property; • Walkways on the property providing access from Don Mills Road and Eglinton Avenue East and connections to E.T. Seton Park; • Public area on the tableland beside Don Mills Road comprising public forecourt, parking and entranceway to the Ontario Science Centre; • Berms with planting extending along Don Mills Road and Eglinton Avenue East that shield the parking lots from the main entry and bordering arterial roads; • Two level north parking lot with detailed concrete retaining wall, plantings, ramps and walkway; and, • South parking lot. 		

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLN-008	Institutional	55 Gateway Boulevard	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (February 14, 2006)	<p>Gateway Boulevard Public School – 55 Gateway Boulevard</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low single storey school building with horizontal massing • Example of Modernist style school <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 1966 • Represents the original planning principles of the Flemingdon Park Master Plan • Designed by architectural firm of Mandel & Boigon <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the west side of Gateway Blvd • Contextually linked to the Flemingdon Park design concept <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low, single storey horizontal massing, clerestory windows, black anodised window frames, brown brick cladding 		
OLN-009	Commercial	42-46 Overlea Boulevard Façade of Coca Cola Company of Canada Bottling Plant – Incorporated into Costco Store	<p>Designated under Part IV of the OHA (By-Law #425-2017, Enacted May 17, 2017)</p> <p>City of Toronto Heritage Easement Agreement, AT4590048. (June 6, 2017)</p>	<p>Façade of former Coca Cola Bottling Company of Canada plant; incorporated into Costco store- 42-46 Overlea Boulevard</p> <p>Bronze sculpture Coca-Cola (1964), by Walter Yarwood</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven bay, three-storey commercial building with overhanging eaves and eight columns with gold anodized cladding • Example of Modernist style commercial building • Original building has been altered and converted for new use—only original façade and artwork remains <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 1963-64 • Designed by prolific Toronto architectural firm of Mathers & Haldenby, who completed 17 projects for the Coca Cola Company • Coca-Cola bronze sculpture is the work of Canadian sculptor Walter Yarwood, who helped introduce Abstract Expressionism to Canada • The last remaining industrial complex on Overlea Boulevard <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Overlea Blvd • Contextually linked to the Thorncliffe Park planned community <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat roof, overhanging eaves, seven-bay, three-storey façade, eight columns with gold anodized cladding, bronze sculpture Coca-Cola by Walter Yarwood 		<p>By-Law #425-2017: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/oha/details/file?id=7282</p>

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLN-010	Infrastructure	1080 Millwood Road Leaside Transformer Station	Previously Identified BHR/CHL (CHER Completed by AECOM, 2019) Provincial Heritage Property	<p>Hydro One Leaside Transformer Station-1080 Millwood Road</p> <p>Design or Physical Value: Two-storey steel building clad in brick with Edwardian and Beaux-Arts design details</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively intact example of early power station in Ontario <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed c. 1928 Reflects the significant regional investment in hydroelectric power during the 1920s Has direct associations with Paugan Falls and Niagara Falls hydroelectric power generation <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the north side of Millwood Road The historically, functionally, and visually to a landscape of hydroelectric infrastructure <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>A CHER completed determined that the property met Ontario Regulation 9/06, but not 10/06 (AECOM 2019)</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale, form and massing of original building, steel structure, generally symmetrical exterior design, restrained Edwardian and Beaux-Arts influenced style 		
OLN-013	Place of Worship/ Cemetery	126 O'Connor Drive Don Mills United Church and Cemetery	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review Listed on Ontario Heritage Trust Places of Worship Inventory	<p>Don Mills United Church and Cemetery (Location of a Plaque)</p> <p>Design Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of worship with Gothic Revival design style including lancet windows Cemetery with stone monuments and iron gate <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original church constructed in this site in 1819 Historically linked to the Todmorden community Present church constructed c. 1950 Cemetery established in 1822 (closed for burials in 1958) Includes the John Taylor family (private burial ground, established 1839); Plaque on stone wall – The Taylor Cemetery. The family operated the Paper Mills and Brick Mill in Don Valley <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located at the northwest corner of Pape Avenue and O'Connor Drive Remnant of the former Todmorden community Cemetery has been located here since the 19th century <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p>		<p>Ontario Heritage Trust: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-database/search/powresults/details?id=8399&backlinkslug=search&fields%5Bproperty_name%5D=don+mills+united+church</p>

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1950 Gothic influenced church, single-storey Montessori school wing on east side, cemetery to west of church building, stone wall with iron gate at cemetery entrance 		
OLN-014	Residential	1311 Pape Avenue	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (September 27, 2006)	<p>1311 Pape Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victorian vernacular-style house Stone lintels above doors and windows Bargeboards in gables Three storey turret on south side <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely dates to the late 19th century <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the east side of Pape Avenue, north of O'Connor Drive One of the earliest structures along this section of Pape Avenue <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersecting gable roof, three-storey turret, stone lintels, wooden bargeboard, red brick cladding 		
OLN-017	Institutional	1083 Pape Avenue Royal Canadian Legion, Branch No. 10	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>Royal Canadian Legion Branch No. 10-1083 Pape Avenue (Todmorden Memorial Hall)</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-storey institution with six-bay south façade with brick pilasters between the bays <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed in 1927 Historical associations with the Royal Canadian Legion <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the east side of Pape Avenue, just south of O'Connor Drive Possible former commercial building, located in mixed commercial/residential area <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six-bay south façade, brick pilasters between bays, large windows, brown brick cladding, memorial stones for the Great War on the side wall 		

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLN-018	Institutional	100 Torrens Avenue	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	William Burgess Public School- 100 Torrens Avenue Design or Physical Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey institution with a H-shaped plan in an Edwardian Classical style Historical or Associative Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 1914 • Designed by architects Lindsay, Brydon & Grieg Contextual Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Torrens Avenue, just east of Pape Avenue • Historical associations with the community for over 100 years Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No Potential Heritage Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey massing, H-shaped plan, buff brick cladding, decorative brick panels and banding, decorative cornice 		
OLN-019	Place of Worship	1041 Pape Avenue	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review Listed on Ontario Heritage Trust Places of Worship Inventory	Bethany Baptist Church- 1041 Pape Avenue Design or Physical Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gothic influenced church building • Mid-century modern addition Historical or Associative Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original church building has 1920 cornerstone date • North addition dates to 1950-1960s Contextual Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the southeast corner of Pape Avenue and Cosburn Avenue • Possible historical associations with the community Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No Potential Heritage Attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form and massing of original church building, red brick cladding and Gothic-inspired details, Mid-century modern north addition with pink brick cladding, stained glass windows, 1920 cornerstone 		

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLN-020	Commercial Streetscape	968-1042 Pape Avenue 947-1031 Pape Avenue Commercial Streetscape	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>Early-to-mid-twentieth century commercial streetscape- 968-1042 Pape Avenue and 947-1031 Pape Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial streetscape on the east and west sides of Pape Avenue, with a variety of architectural styles and designs Low rise with one or two-storey massing <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed circa 1910s-1940s <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical associations with the development of the East York community Create a commercial “main street” between Sammon Avenue and Gamble Avenue <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixture of one and two-storey commercial structures, decorative brickwork, mixture of flat, gable and mansard roofs 		
OLN-021	Place of Worship	746 Pape Avenue Calvary Church	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review (Note, not listed on OHT Places of Worship Inventory)	<p>Calvary Church- 746 Pape Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gothic influenced church building Symmetrical façade with entrance wings and stained glass windows <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed in circa 1930s Possible historical associations with the community <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the west side of Pape Avenue, north of Danforth Avenue Property includes the church, a 21st century apartment building and a parking lot (Not listed on Ontario Heritage Trust Places of Worship Inventory) <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gothic-inspired design, symmetrical façade, flat roof, front entrance wings/ vestibules, stained glass windows 		

Cultural Heritage Report Ref. # or OLA Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image	Hyperlinks
OLN-022	Place of Worship	606 Danforth Avenue Church of the Holy Name	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (August 18, 1976) Listed on Ontario Heritage Trust Places of Worship Inventory	<p>Church of the Holy Name- 606 Danforth Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renaissance Revival style church • Design based on the Basilica di Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome and its design intent on making an architectural statement on the Danforth • Built with imported stone from Indiana • First tier church is three times height of door. Grand manner columns, columns with great height, topped with alternating triangular and rounded pediments in the Renaissance manner. Unlike Renaissance example, the pediments are broken. The second level has a volute motif, used frequently on Jesuit churches. Atop both the first and second tier pediments there are balustrades, also found in the Renaissance examples. The crowning of the building is a copper domed campanile. All the proportions are balanced and refined to Renaissance principles. <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 1914-26 • Built mostly when the Danforth was wide open fields • Designed by architect Arthur William Holmes, an architect who devoted his career to the design of buildings for the Roman Catholic church in southern Ontario • Historically associated with the Irish and Greek immigrants that arrived in Canada • to settle in the Danforth and Cabbagetown neighbourhoods <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the north side of Danforth Avenue, just west of Pape Avenue • Historical associations with the community • Prominent monument, making it a landmark of the Toronto Danforth <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes (Crierion 6) The property has a strong or special association with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, and cultural reasons. Built to accommodate the rapidly expanding Catholic population in the Danforth area. Holy Name has welcomed waves of immigrants to Canada for years, including Green, Irish, Italians, and today, the African Catholic community.</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, scale, and massing and location on Danforth Avenue, Basilican plan, Renaissance Revival design style, symmetrical stone façade with pyramidal massing and central tower, stained glass windows, grand manner columns with great height topped with alternating triangular and rounded pediments in the Renaissance manner, second level with volute motif, balustrades atop both first and second tier pediments (broken), copper domed campanile, building materials including imported stone from Indiana, Over the main doors the statement that 		<p>Ontario Heritage Trust: https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-database/search/powresults/details?id=317&backlinkslug=associated-records&</p>

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				<p>motivated its founders was engraved: "In nomine Jesu omne genu flectatur"</p>		
OLN-023	Commercial	646-650 Danforth Avenue Royal Bank of Canada Branch	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (October 17, 1983)	<p>Royal Bank of Canada Branch- 646-650 Danforth Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey commercial building with Beaux-arts style design including terra-cotta cladding and decorative cornice <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 1926 • Designed by architectural firm of Bond & Smith <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located at the northwest corner of Pape Avenue and Danforth Avenue <p>Contributes to commercial streetscape of Danforth Avenue</p> <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey, four bay south façade, three bay east façade, angled corner entrance, decorative terra-cotta cladding, chamfered corner with entrance 		

Appendix E. Inventory of Additional Lands, West Section

Appendix E. Inventory of Additional Lands, West Section

BHR/CHL Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known of Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image
OLAW-001	Commercial	459 and 459A Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-storey vernacular commercial building <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Queen Street West neighbourhood is associated with the western growth and development of the city, including significant events such as the survey of Lot Street, the creation of the military reserve and Fort York, early railway development, the founding of Trinity College and Trinity Bellwood Park, and the creation of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing property in Queen Street West HCD The district is an early example of Main Street commercial development <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low rise scale and setback Ground floor store front with wide sign band and large display window Recessed entrance The materials with red brick cladding, buff brick quoins, red and buff brick drip moulds with key stones Arched windows Buff brick detailing and brackets along flatline roof 	
OLAW-002	Commercial	455 and 457 Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three-storey modern commercial building with historical influences <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Queen Street West neighbourhood is associated with the western growth and development of the city, including significant events such as the survey of Lot Street, the creation of the military reserve and Fort York, early railway development, the founding of Trinity College and Trinity Bellwood Park, and the creation of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-contributing property in Queen Street West HCD <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite being a non-contributing property, this building has been designed to be in keeping with the character and attributes as those that are contributing properties within the district. These attributes include: Low rise scale and setback Large windows on the ground floor Red brick cladding An arched window 	

BHR/CHL Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known of Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image
OLAW-003	Commercial	453 Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-storey vernacular commercial building <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Queen Street West neighbourhood is associated with the western growth and development of the city, including significant events such as the survey of Lot Street, the creation of the military reserve and Fort York, early railway development, the founding of Trinity College and Trinity Bellwood Park, and the creation of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing property in Queen Street West HCD The district is an early example of Main Street commercial development <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low rise scale and setback Ground floor store front with wide sign band and large display window Recessed entrances for stores and upper units Upper unit entrances with transom windows and pediment The materials with red brick cladding and stone banding Flatline roof 	
OLAW-004	Commercial	451 and 451A Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-storey vernacular commercial building <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Queen Street West neighbourhood is associated with the western growth and development of the city, including significant events such as the survey of Lot Street, the creation of the military reserve and Fort York, early railway development, the founding of Trinity College and Trinity Bellwood Park, and the creation of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing property in Queen Street West HCD The district is an early example of Main Street commercial development <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low rise scale and setback Ground floor store front with wide sign band and large display window Recessed entrances for stores and upper units Upper unit entrances with transom windows and pediment The materials with red brick cladding and stone banding Flatline roof 	

BHR/CHL Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known of Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image
OLAW-005	Commercial	449, 449A and 449B Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-storey vernacular commercial building <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Queen Street West neighbourhood is associated with the western growth and development of the city, including significant events such as the survey of Lot Street, the creation of the military reserve and Fort York, early railway development, the founding of Trinity College and Trinity Bellwood Park, and the creation of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing property in Queen Street West HCD The district is an early example of Main Street commercial development <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low rise scale and setback Ground floor store front with wide sign band and large display window Recessed entrance The materials with red brick cladding and stone banding Flatline roof 	
OLAW-006	Commercial	443 Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-contributing property in Queen Street West HCD <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite being a non-contributing property, this building has been designed to be in keeping with the character and attributes as those that are contributing properties within the district. These attributes include: Low rise scale and setback Large windows on the ground floor 	

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OLAW-007	Commercial	439 Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-storey vernacular commercial building <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Queen Street West neighbourhood is associated with the western growth and development of the city, including significant events such as the survey of Lot Street, the creation of the military reserve and Fort York, early railway development, the founding of Trinity College and Trinity Bellwood Park, and the creation of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing property in Queen Street West HCD The district is an early example of Main Street commercial development <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low rise scale and setback Ground floor store front with wide sign band and large display window Recessed entrance Side gable roof with two north facing dormers with arched windows 	
OLAW-008	Commercial	437 Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modern one-storey commercial building in vernacular style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-contributing property in Queen Street West HCD The district is an early example of Main Street commercial development <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite being a non-contributing property, this building has been designed to be in keeping with the character and attributes as those that are contributing properties within the district. These attributes include: Low rise scale and setback Large windows on the ground floor Recessed entry Wide sign band Flatline roof 	

BHR/CHL Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known of Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image
OLAW-009	Commercial	435 and 435A Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-storey commercial building in vernacular style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-contributing property in Queen Street West HCD • The district is an early example of Main Street commercial development <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite being a non-contributing property, this building has been designed to be in keeping with the character and attributes as those that are contributing properties within the district. These attributes include: • Low rise scale and setback • Large windows on the ground floor • Recessed entry • Wide sign band • Flatline roof 	
OLAW-010	Commercial	406 Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey mixed-use/commercial brick building in vernacular style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-contributing property in Queen Street West HCD <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite being a non-contributing property, this building has been designed to be in keeping with the character and attributes as those that are contributing properties within the district. These attributes include: • Low rise scale and setback • Large windows on the ground floor • Brick cladding • Recessed entry • Wide sign band • Flatline roof 	

BHR/CHL Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known or Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image
OLAW-011	Commercial	404 Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey mixed-use/commercial brick building in vernacular style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-contributing property in Queen Street West HCD <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite being a non-contributing property, this building has been designed to be in keeping with the character and attributes as those that are contributing properties within the district. These attributes include: • Low rise scale and setback • Large windows on the ground floor • Brick cladding • Flatline roof 	
OLAW-012	Commercial	402 Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey mixed-use/commercial building in vernacular style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-contributing property in Queen Street West HCD • The district is an early example of Main Street commercial development <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite being a non-contributing property, this building has been designed to be in keeping with the character and attributes as those that are contributing properties within the district. These attributes include: • Low rise scale and setback • Large windows on the ground floor • Brick cladding (which has been painted) • Wide sign band • Flatline roof 	
OLAW-013	Commercial	400 Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey vernacular commercial building <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Queen Street West neighbourhood is associated with the western growth and development of the city, including significant events such as the survey of Lot Street, the creation of the military reserve and Fort York, early railway development, the founding of Trinity College and Trinity Bellwood Park, and the creation of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributing property in Queen Street West HCD • The district is an early example of Main Street commercial development <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low rise scale and setback 	

BHR/CHL Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known of Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground floor store front with wide sign band and large display window • Recessed entrance • The materials with red brick cladding, and stone lintels and sills • Flatline roof with wood soffit and frieze board 	
OLAW-014	Commercial	165, 169 ½, 171, 171 ½, 173, 175, 175 ½, 177 Spadina Avenue and 378 Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Originally Bank of Hamilton - 165 Spadina Avenue</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-storey commercial building in Edwardian style with Beaux Arts influences <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1902 • Architect G.W. Gouinlock • The Queen Street West neighbourhood is associated with the western growth and development of the city, including significant events such as the survey of Lot Street, the creation of the military reserve and Fort York, early railway development, the founding of Trinity College and Trinity Bellwood Park, and the creation of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributing property in Queen Street West HCD • The district is an early example of Main Street commercial development <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominent angled corner entrance at the intersection of Queen Street West and Spadina Avenue • Frontispiece with Doric columns, stone keystone, and stone balustrade • Stone block exterior on first storey • First storey windows with entablature resting on Doric columns combined with interlocking stone window surrounds • First storey windows with interlocking stone window surrounds and keystones • Second and third storey storey red brick exterior with ten rows of horizontal corbels • Second storey windows with prominent red brick voussoirs and stone keystones • Third storey windows flanked by Corinthian columns supporting a stone entablature • Less ornate north end of building with rows of vertical corbels and third storey windows with brick surrounds and stone sills • The materials, with red brick cladding, stone blocks, and stone detailing • Flat roof with decorative bracket soffits and dentil frieze 	
OLAW-015	Commercial	372 and 372A Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey commercial building of unknown style (façade is now covered with modern siding) <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Queen Street West neighbourhood is associated with the western growth and development of the city, including significant events such as the survey of Lot Street, the creation of the military reserve and Fort York, early railway development, the founding of Trinity College and Trinity Bellwood Park, and the creation of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributing property in Queen Street West HCD • The district is an early example of Main Street commercial development <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low rise scale and setback • Ground floor store front with wide sign band and large display window 	

BHR/CHL Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known of Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image
OLAW-016	Commercial	370 Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recessed entrance Flatline roof <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-storey commercial building of unknown style (façade is now covered with modern siding) <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Queen Street West neighbourhood is associated with the western growth and development of the city, including significant events such as the survey of Lot Street, the creation of the military reserve and Fort York, early railway development, the founding of Trinity College and Trinity Bellwood Park, and the creation of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing property in Queen Street West HCD The district is an early example of Main Street commercial development <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low rise scale and setback Ground floor store front with wide sign band and large display window South facing dormer 	
OLAW-017	Commercial	185 Spadina Avenue	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six-storey commercial building with Beaux Arts influences <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1916 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This property exists within the context of 20th century development and commercialization on and around Spadina Avenue (it is located just outside of the Queen Street West HCD and near the King-Spadina HCD) <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The setback, placement, and orientation of the building on the east side of the street The scale, form, and massing of the six-storey rectangular-shaped plan with the flat-headed window openings The flatline roof with castellations The materials, with the buff brick cladding and stucco Pediment entrance Arch shaped windows on side elevation with brick lintels Ornamental concrete motifs near top of building picturing alternating company crests and diamonds 	

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OLAW-018	Commercial	205 Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Canadian (Imperial) Bank of Commerce – 205 Queen Street West</p> <p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-storey commercial building in Beaux Arts Classicism style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built 1929 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributing property in Queen Street West HCD • The Queen Street West neighbourhood is associated with the western growth and development of the city, including significant events such as the survey of Lot Street, the creation of the military reserve and Fort York, early railway development, the founding of Trinity College and Trinity Bellwood Park, and the creation of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limestone block exterior • Two Doric style columns flanking the entrance • Relief with Greek key design above entrance • Flatline copper roof with finials 	
OLAW-019	Mixed Use	180 Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (by-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-contributing property in the Queen Street West HCD • The Queen Street West neighbourhood is associated with the western growth and development of the city, including significant events such as the survey of Lot Street, the creation of the military reserve and Fort York, early railway development, the founding of Trinity College and Trinity Bellwood Park, and the creation of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p>	

BHR/CHL Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known of Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image
OLAW-020	Mixed Use	219 Queen Street West	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register (July 16, 17, 18, 19, 2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located immediately adjacent to the Queen Street West and King-Spadina HCDs, although it is not part of either district <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p>	
OLAW-021	Mixed Use	463 Queen Street West	Designated Part V of the OHA, Queen Street West HCD (By-law 979-2007)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three storey mixed use building in Edwardian style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built 1900-1913 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributing property in Queen Street West HCD • The Queen Street West neighbourhood is associated with the western growth and development of the city, including significant events such as the survey of Lot Street, the creation of the military reserve and Fort York, early railway development, the founding of Trinity College and Trinity Bellwood Park, and the creation of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat roof • Red brick exterior • Concrete lintels • Bay window on second storey 	

Appendix F. Inventory of Additional Lands, South Section

Appendix F. Inventory of Additional Lands, South Section

BHR/CHL Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known of Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image
OLAS-001	Residential	19 Tiverton Avenue	Designated Part V of the <i>OHA</i> , Riverdale HCD (By-law 951-2008)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One- and one-half storey attached Edwardian workers cottages <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1905 Designed by the prominent Toronto-based architect Edward James Lennox <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing property in the Riverdale HCD The Riverdale HCD consists of the some of the earliest developed streets on the east side of the Don River and reflect a period of development which stretches from the mid 1880s to the First World War. The HCD contains a large number of original buildings with the majority of their heritage attributes present or capable of being restored. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One- and one-half storey structure Mansard roof with capped dormer Buff brick exterior with buff brick lintels 	
OLAS-002	Residential	21 Tiverton Avenue	Designated Part V of the <i>OHA</i> , Riverdale HCD (By-law 951-2008)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One- and one-half storey attached Edwardian workers cottages <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built in 1905 Designed by the prominent Toronto-based architect Edward James Lennox <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing property in the Riverdale HCD The Riverdale HCD consists of the some of the earliest developed streets on the east side of the Don River and reflect a period of development which stretches from the mid 1880s to the First World War. The HCD contains a large number of original buildings with the majority of their heritage attributes present or capable of being restored. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One- and one-half storey structure Mansard roof with capped dormer Painted brick exterior with buff brick lintels 	

BHR/CHL Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known of Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image
OLAS-003	Residence	25 Tiverton Avenue	Designated Part V of the OHA, Riverdale HCD (By-law 951-2008)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One- and one-half storey semi-attached Edwardian residence <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built circa 1891-1914 • Built by Hugh Munro <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributing property in the Riverdale Heritage Conservation District • The Riverdale HCD consists of the some of the earliest developed streets on the east side of the Don River and reflect a period of development which stretches from the mid 1880s to the First World War. The HCD contains a large number of original buildings with the majority of their heritage attributes present or capable of being restored. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One and one half storey structure • Side gable roof with shed roof rear section and gable dormer 	
OLAS-004	Commercial	242 First Avenue	Designated Part V of the OHA, Riverdale HCD (By-law 951-2008)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-contributing property in the Riverdale HCD • The Riverdale HCD consists of the some of the earliest developed streets on the east side of the Don River and reflect a period of development which stretches from the mid 1880s to the First World War. The HCD contains a large number of original buildings with the majority of their heritage attributes present or capable of being restored. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes: N/A</p>	

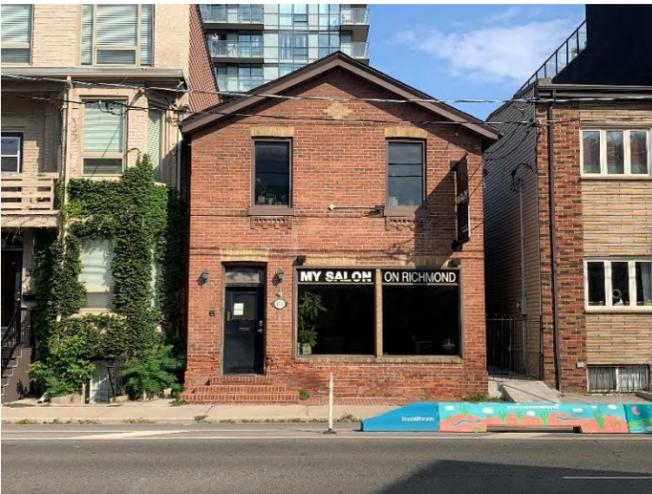
BHR/CHL Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known of Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image
OLAS-005	Commercial	240 First Ave	Designated Part V of the OHA, Riverdale HCD (By-law 951-2008)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-contributing property to the Riverdale HCD The Riverdale HCD consists of the some of the earliest developed streets on the east side of the Don River and reflect a period of development which stretches from the mid 1880s to the First World War. The HCD contains a large number of original buildings with the majority of their heritage attributes present or capable of being restored. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes: N/A</p>	
OLAS-006	Residence	238 First Ave	Designated Part V of the OHA, Riverdale HCD (By-law 951-2008)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two storey detached residence built in Vernacular style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built circa 1924-1947 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing property in the Riverdale Heritage Conservation District The Riverdale HCD consists of the some of the earliest developed streets on the east side of the Don River and reflect a period of development which stretches from the mid 1880s to the First World War. The HCD contains a large number of original buildings with the majority of their heritage attributes present or capable of being restored. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two storey structure Shed roof with gable dormers 	

BHR/CHL Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known of Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image
OLAS-007	Residence	236 First Ave	Designated Part V of the <i>OHA</i> , Riverdale HCD (By-law 951-2008)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two storey detached resident built in the Second Empire style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built circa 1903-1912 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing property in the Riverdale Heritage Conservation District The Riverdale HCD consists of the some of the earliest developed streets on the east side of the Don River and reflect a period of development which stretches from the mid 1880s to the First World War. The HCD contains a large number of original buildings with the majority of their heritage attributes present or capable of being restored. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two storey structure Mansard roof with two gable dormers Red brick first storey exterior Shed roof porch 	
OLAS-008	Mixed Use	60 Queen Street East and 129 Church Street	Designated Part IV of the <i>OHA</i> (By-law 182-2021)	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rare example in the City of Toronto of a late 19th century corner building with a turret, a prominent feature that marks an expansion of the original two storey building completed in the 1840s. <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associated with prominent members of the medical profession including Dr. George Herrick, Dr. James Thornburn, and Dr. James Cassidy <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contains contextual value for its scale, setback, and style which are visually and physically linked to the Garden District Neighbourhood where it represents the mid-19th to early 20th century residential and commercial character of the surrounding area <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The setback, placement, and orientation of the building, anchoring the northeast corner of Church Street and Queen Street East The scale, form, and massing of the red brick building (currently overclad with metal siding) with its three storey height with mansard roof on the west elevation The materials with the red brick (currently overclad with metal siding) The principal (west and south) elevations including the corner turret with its conical roof and main entrance directly below located in the left (north) bays and flat headed window openings with stone lintels and sills in all three storeys. The arrangement and shape of the window openings, including the two windows at the second floor level that are currently overclad with metal siding 	

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OLAS-009	Commercial	252 Queen Street East	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two storey semi-attached structure of vernacular design with symmetrical front façade <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built <i>circa</i> 1859 • Associated with the popular CBC television program “Kim’s Convenience”, a CBC television program that ran from 2016 until 2021. The building was used for exterior shots. <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the mid-19th to early 20th century commercial character of Queen Street east between Parliament Street and Sherbourne Street <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: Yes</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two storey structure • Side gable roof • Symmetrical front façade • Association with the popular CBC television program “Kim’s Convenience” 	
OLAS-010	Mixed Use	287 Queen Street East	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two and one half storey semi-attached structure of Second Empire design <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built <i>circa</i> 1860-1880 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the mid-19th to early 20th century commercial character of Queen Street east between Parliament Street and Sherbourne Street • Physical and visual link to 289, 291, 293, and 295 Queen Street East <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two and one half storey structure • Mansard roof with gable dormers • Red brick exterior • Buff brick quoins • Buff brick drip moulds above second storey windows with red brick keystones • Horizontal red brick and buff brick band below roofline • Storefront first storey 	

BHR/CHL Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known of Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image
OLAS-011	Mixed Use	289 Queen Street East	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two and one half storey attached structure of Second Empire design <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built <i>circa</i> 1860-1880 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the mid-19th to early 20th century commercial character of Queen Street east between Parliament Street and Sherbourne Street • Physical and visual link to 287,291, 293, and 295 Queen Street East <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two and one half storey structure • Mansard roof with gable dormers • Red brick exterior • Buff brick quoins • Buff brick drip moulds above second storey windows with red brick keystones • Horizontal red brick and buff brick band below roofline • Storefront first storey 	
OLAS-012	Mixed Use	291 Queen Street East	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two- and one-half storey attached structure of Second Empire design style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built <i>circa</i> 1860-1880 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the mid-19th to early 20th century commercial character of Queen Street east between Parliament Street and Sherbourne Street. • Physical and visual link to 287, 289, 293, and 295 Queen Street East <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two and one half storey structure • Mansard roof with gable dormer • 1/1 windows in gable dormer and 2/2 windows on second storey • Painted brick exterior • Brick drip moulds, brick quoins, keystones, and horizontal brick band below roofline • Storefront first storey 	

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OLAS-013	Mixed Use	293 Queen Street East	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two and one half storey attached structure of Second Empire design style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built <i>circa</i> 1860-1880 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the mid-19th to early 20th century commercial character of Queen Street east between Parliament Street and Sherbourne Street. • Physical and visual link to 287, 289, 291, and 295 Queen Street East <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two and one half storey structure • Mansard roof with gable dormer • Painted brick exterior • Brick drip moulds, brick quoins, keystones, and horizontal brick band below roofline • Storefront first storey 	
OLAS-014	Mixed Use	295 Queen Street East	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two and one half storey attached structure of Second Empire design style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built <i>circa</i> 1860-1880 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the mid-19th to early 20th century commercial character of Queen Street east between Parliament Street and Sherbourne Street. • Physical and visual link to 287, 289, 291, and 293 Queen Street East <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two and one half storey structure • Mansard roof with gable dormer • Painted brick exterior • Brick drip moulds, brick quoins, keystones, and horizontal brick band below roofline • Storefront first storey 	

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OLAS-015	Residential	470 and 472 Richmond Street East	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three storey detached structure of Italianate design style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built <i>circa</i> 1903-1913 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the mid-19th to early 20th century character of the King-Parliament area which consists of a mix of 19th to 20th century residential, commercial, and industrial areas. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three storey structure • Flat roof • Painted brick exterior on front façade • Projecting bays on first and second storey of front façade • Decorative brackets below roof line of front façade • Rusticated stone lintels 	
OLAS-016	Mixed Use	474 Richmond Street East	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two storey semi-detached Ontario vernacular residence <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built <i>circa</i> 1858 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the mid-19th to early 20th century character of the King-Parliament area which consists of a mix of 19th to 20th century residential, commercial, and industrial areas. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two storey structure • Front facing gable roof • Red brick exterior • Buff brick lintels and buff brick decorative brickwork below gable 	

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OLAS-017	Residential	106-112 Berkeley Street	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two and one half storey semi-attached structure of Toronto Bay and Gable design style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built <i>circa</i> 1884-1890 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the mid-19th to early 20th century character of the King-Parliament area which consists of a mix of 19th to 20th century residential, commercial, and industrial areas. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two and one half storey structure • Side gable roof with projecting gable bays and flat roof rear section • Bargeboard in gables • Red brick exterior • Buff brick detailing including keystones, brick banding, and buff brick section between foundation and first storey windows • Louvred window openings in gables • Red brick decorative detailing between buff brick above foundation and first storey windows • Stone foundation 	
OLAS-018	Industrial	553 and 571 Adelaide Street East	Listed on Municipal Heritage Register	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early 20th century two storey industrial property <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built <i>circa</i> 1913 to 1939 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the mid-19th to early 20th century character of the King-Parliament area which consists of a mix of 19th to 20th century residential, commercial, and industrial areas. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two storey structure • Flat roof (east section) and parapet roof (west section) • Red brick exterior with pilasters • Brick voussoirs above first storey windows 	

Appendix G. Inventory of Additional Lands, North Section

Appendix G. Inventory of Additional Lands, North Section

BHR/CHL Ref. #	Type of Property	Location/ Address	Heritage Recognition	Description of Known of Potential Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and Heritage Attributes	Photographs/Digital Image
OLAN-004	Industrial	21 Redway Road	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early 20th century sewage treatment plant with Romanesque architectural features • Techniques employed represented a high degree of technical achievement and protected the water quality of the Don River <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 1929 • Historically associated with R.C. Harris, noted City of Toronto Public Works Commissioner • Historically associated with the growth of the City of Toronto in the early 20th century through amalgamations and annexations <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historically linked to the former industrial use of the Don Valley • Physically linked to the Don River and responsible for water levels <p>Potential to meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early 20th century red brick Romanesque style buildings 	
OLAN-003	Industrial Ruins CHL	The Don Valley Paper Company Middle Mill Address N/A— Approximately 42 metres northwest of terminus of Beechwood Drive in Lower Don Parklands west to Don River	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruins of 19th century mill complex, including kiln and mill race <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed c. 1858 • Lime kiln and tail race built by the Taylor brothers. The brothers owned three paper mills along the Don River, including a mill at this location known as the “Middle Mill”, which was built in 1858. • The Taylor Brothers declared bankruptcy in 1901 and the mill was renovated and reopened in 1909 by the Don Valley Paper Company Limited. • The mill buildings were demolished in the early 1990s <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of a cultural heritage landscape encompassing the former Middle Mills • The mill race is physically and historically linked to the Don River • Historically linked to the former industrial use of the Don Valley • Historically linked to adjacent CN railway tracks, as the mill was serviced by a spur from the trackage • While not along the paved multi-use trail, the kiln serves as a landmark as it is especially memorable and easily discernible when contrasted with the largely naturalized area. The kiln serves as a local attraction and is frequently photographed and visited. <p>Potential to meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brick and stone kiln • Mill race 	

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OLAN-002	Residential	48 Eaton Ave	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-and-a-half storey brick residence <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built 1909-1912 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area was developed during Toronto's expansion in the early 20th century. In 1908 Danforth Avenue was the northern limit of Toronto, with the land north of Danforth and east of Leslie Street being a Clergy Reserve within the Township of York. By 1910 the city limit had begun to creep north, and by 1924 the area surrounded by Danforth Avenue to the south, Pape Avenue to the west, Aldwych Avenue to the north, and Donlands Avenue to the east had been completely infilled with small streets, houses, and other structures. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red brick cladding • Front gabled roof with dormer on side (north) elevation • Arched window and door opening on first floor with brick voussoirs and brick sill under window 	

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OLAN-001	Residential	50 Eaton Avenue	Potential BHR/CHL Identified during field review	<p>Design or Physical Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-and-a-half storey residence in Edwardian Classicism style <p>Historical or Associative Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built 1913-1914 <p>Contextual Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This area was developed during Toronto's expansion in the early 20th century. In 1908 Danforth Avenue was the northern limit of Toronto, with the land north of Danforth and east of Leslie Street being a Clergy Reserve within the Township of York. By 1910 the city limit had begun to creep north, and by 1924 the area surrounded by Danforth Avenue to the south, Pape Avenue to the west, Aldwych Avenue to the north, and Donlands Avenue to the east had been completely infilled with small streets, houses, and other structures. <p>Potential to Meet Ontario Regulation 10/06: No</p> <p>Potential Heritage Attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Front gable roof Second storey bay window Porch with colonette supports and red brick bases with stone banding 	

Appendix H. Inventory of Additional Lands, Streetcar Diversion Section