

## **Appendix E    Supporting Environmental Reports and Information**

## **Appendix E1 Cultural Heritage Existing Condition**



**REPORT**

**Power Downtown Toronto Project**  
*Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions Report*

Submitted to:

**Yu San Ong, Environmental Planner**

Environmental Programs & Approvals  
Hydro One Networks Inc.  
483 Bay Street, North Tower 12th Floor  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5G 2P5

Submitted by:

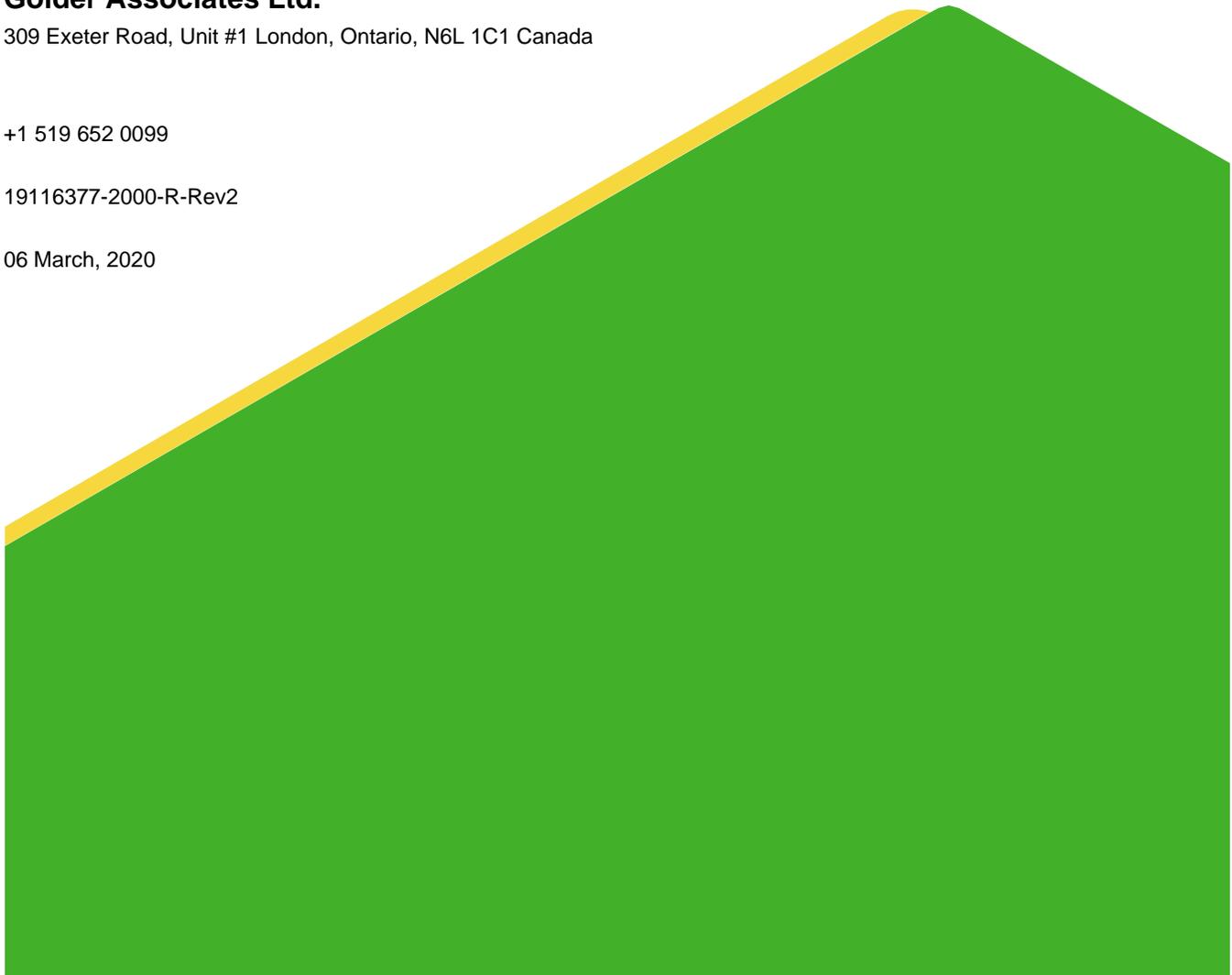
**Golder Associates Ltd.**

309 Exeter Road, Unit #1 London, Ontario, N6L 1C1 Canada

+1 519 652 0099

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## Distribution List

1 e-copy: Hydro One Networks Inc.

1 e-copy: Golder Associates Ltd.

## Personnel

<b>Project Director</b>	Michael Teal, M.A., Associate, Senior Archaeologist
<b>Project Manager</b>	Henry Cary, Ph.D., CAHP, RPA, Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist Ragavan Nithiyantham, M.A., CAHP, Cultural Heritage Specialist
<b>Research</b>	Alisha Mohamed, M.A., Cultural Heritage Specialist
<b>Report Production</b>	Henry Cary, Ph.D., CAHP, RPA Alisha Mohamed, M.A., Cultural Heritage Specialist
<b>Mapping &amp; GIS</b>	Paola Rico, B.A., GIS Technician Sofia Tomic, B.Sc., GIS Technician
<b>Senior Review</b>	Hugh Daechsel, M.A., Principal, Senior Archaeologist Michael Teal, M.A., Associate, Senior Archaeologist

## Executive Summary

*The Executive Summary summarizes only the key points of the report. For a complete account of the results and conclusions, as well as the limitations of this study, the reader should examine the report in full.*

In March 2019, Hydro One Networks Inc. (HONI) retained Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) to conduct a desktop Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions (CHEC) report to support a Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed Power Downtown Toronto Project (the Project) in the City of Toronto, Ontario. The Project will replace two 115-kV below-grade transmission circuits in Toronto's downtown area (C5E and C7E) installed in 1959 that run between the Terauley Transformer Station (TS) on Bay Street south of Dundas Street, and the Esplanade TS located on Lower Sherbourne Street south of The Esplanade. Installing the new below-grade circuits will require open-cut duct bank and/or tunneling methods restricted as much as possible to the road rights-of-way. The 1959 circuits will be drained and capped, then abandoned. The tunnel construction is anticipated to be in bedrock at approximately 25 metres below grade with entry, exit, ventilation and emergency shafts occurring at ground level. The locations of the shafts will be determined based on the route selection process undertaken during the Class EA.

To guide selecting the preferred route for the Project, HONI defined a study area of the downtown area bound on the east by Power Street, on the west by McCaul Street, and on the north by McGill Street. The south boundary is the Lake Ontario shoreline south of Queen's Quay. Overall the study area encloses approximately 528 hectares (ha), and measures 2.4 km north-south by 2.2 km east-west. Within this study area, HONI has proposed four routes for the new below-grade transmission circuits to run between the Terauley TS and Esplanade TS: Tunnel Route 1, Tunnel Route 2, Open Cut Route 2, and Open Cut Route 4.

Following guidance provided by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS), this CHEC provides a background on the relevant provincial and municipal legislation and policies for cultural heritage, and outlines the methods used to identify cultural heritage resources in the study area. The results of the study are then divided into two parts; the first part identifies all known cultural heritage resources in the study area as a whole, while the second part identifies all cultural heritage resources adjacent to or crossed by each proposed route option.

Golder's analysis of the route options determined that:

- Tunnel Route 2 will potentially impact the least number of cultural heritage resources (17 properties);
- Open Cut Route 2 crosses or is adjacent to 46 known cultural heritage resources, Open Cut Route 4 crosses or is adjacent to 42 known cultural heritage resources, while Tunnel Route 1 crosses or is adjacent to 23 properties; and
- Tunnel Route 1 and Open Cut Route 2 each intersect three HCDs that are currently under appeal or study, while Tunnel Route 2 and Open Cut Route 4 each intersect two HCDs currently under appeal.

All route options cross or are adjacent to known cultural heritage resources and may also impact potential cultural heritage resources identified through further research and field investigations. Golder therefore recommends to:

- Conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to identify all known and potential built heritage and cultural heritage landscape resources potentially impacted by the preferred route option.

- 
- The HIA will analyze any additional engineering and/or preferred route option information and provide technical impact mitigation recommendations to avoid or reduce adverse impacts, including potential vibration effects from the drilling activities.
  - As the tunnel construction is anticipated to be in bedrock 25 metres below grade, only the entry, exit, ventilation and emergency shafts occurring at ground level within these portions of the Study Area would require further assessment.
  - Conduct an HIA for the Terauley Transformer Station as part of the Power Downtown Toronto Project.
    - To support the Power Downtown Toronto Project, HONI retained Golder in March 2019 to conduct a CHER for the Terauley Transformer Station at 532 Bay Street. Golder determined that the Terauley Transformer Station meets the *Ontario Regulation 9/06* criteria for CHVI at a municipal level but does not meet the *Ontario Regulation 10/06* criteria for CHVI of provincial significance. Since the property was identified as having cultural heritage significance, Golder recommended to conduct an HIA for the Terauley Transformer Station as part of the Power Downtown Toronto Project.

## Study Limitations

Golder Associates Ltd. has prepared this report in a manner consistent with guidance developed by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to Golder Associates Ltd. by Hydro One Networks Inc. (the Client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

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Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project

# Table of Contents

<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0 POLICY FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1 <i>Ontario Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement</i>	1
2.2 <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>	3
2.3 <i>City of Toronto Official Plan</i>	3
<b>3.0 SCOPE &amp; METHOD</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4.0 RESULTS</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1 Study Area	5
4.1.1 Quadrant 1	6
4.1.2 Quadrant 2	12
4.1.3 Quadrant 3	20
4.1.4 Quadrant 4	32
4.1.5 Quadrant 5	39
4.1.6 Quadrant 6	49
4.1.7 Quadrant 7	56
4.1.8 Quadrant 8	58
4.2 Route Options	59
4.2.1 Tunnel Route 1	59
4.2.2 Tunnel Route 2	61
4.2.3 Open Cut Route 2	64
4.2.4 Open Cut Route 4	69
4.2.5 Results of Analysis & Recommendations	75
<b>5.0 SUMMARY STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>6.0 SOURCES</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>7.0 FIGURES</b>	<b>80</b>
7.1 Study Area	80

7.2	Tunnel Route 1 .....	82
7.3	Tunnel Route 2.....	84
7.4	Open Cut Route 2 .....	86
7.5	Open Cut Route 4 .....	88

## TABLES

Table 1: Record of consultation with City of Toronto Heritage Planning Staff. ....	5
Table 2: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 1 .....	6
Table 3: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 1 .....	10
Table 4: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 1 .....	11
Table 5: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 2 .....	12
Table 6: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 2 .....	19
Table 7: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 2 .....	19
Table 8: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 3 .....	20
Table 9: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 3 .....	26
Table 10: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 3 .....	30
Table 11: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 4 .....	32
Table 12: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 4 .....	38
Table 13: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 4 .....	38
Table 14: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 5 .....	39
Table 15: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 5 .....	45
Table 16: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 5 .....	47
Table 17: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 6 .....	49
Table 18: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 6 .....	55
Table 19: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 6 .....	55
Table 20: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 7 .....	56
Table 21: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 7 .....	56
Table 22: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 7 .....	57
Table 23: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 8 .....	58
Table 24: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 8 .....	58
Table 25: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 8 .....	58

Table 26: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Adjacent to Tunnel Route 1 .....	59
Table 27: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Adjacent to Tunnel Route 2.....	62
Table 28: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Adjacent to Open Cut Route 2 .....	64
Table 29: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Adjacent to Open Cut Route 4 .....	69
Table 30: Potential magnitude of impact to known cultural heritage resources by route option .....	75

## FIGURES

Figure 1: Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions for Quadrant 1 .....	81
Figure 2: Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions for Quadrant 2 .....	81
Figure 3: Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions for Quadrant 3 .....	81
Figure 4: Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions for Quadrant 4 .....	81
Figure 5: Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions for Quadrant 5 .....	81
Figure 6: Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions for Quadrant 6 .....	81
Figure 7: Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions for Quadrant 7 .....	81
Figure 8: Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions for Quadrant 8 .....	81
Figure 9: Tunnel Route 1, Quadrant 1 .....	83
Figure 10: Tunnel Route 1, Quadrant 2.....	83
Figure 11: Tunnel Route 1, Quadrant 4.....	83
Figure 12: Tunnel Route 1, Quadrant 6.....	83
Figure 13: Tunnel Route 2, Quadrant 1.....	85
Figure 14: Tunnel Route 2, Quadrant 2.....	85
Figure 15: Tunnel Route 3, Quadrant 4.....	85
Figure 16: Tunnel Route 4, Quadrant 6.....	85
Figure 17: Open Cut Route 2, Quadrant 1 .....	87
Figure 18: Open Cut Route 2, Quadrant 2 .....	87
Figure 19: Open Cut Route 2, Quadrant 4 .....	87
Figure 20: Open Cut Route 2, Quadrant 6 .....	87
Figure 21: Open Cut Route 4, Quadrant 1 .....	89
Figure 22: Open Cut Route 4, Quadrant 2 .....	89
Figure 23: Open Cut Route 4, Quadrant 4 .....	89
Figure 24: Open Cut Route 4, Quadrant 6 .....	89



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In March 2019, Hydro One Networks Inc. (HONI) retained Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) to conduct a desktop Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions (CHEC) report to support a Class Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed Power Downtown Toronto Project (the Project) in the City of Toronto, Ontario. The Project will replace two 115-kV below-grade transmission circuits in Toronto's downtown area (C5E and C7E) installed in 1959 that run between the Terauley Transformer Station (TS) on Bay Street south of Dundas Street, and the Esplanade TS located on Lower Sherbourne Street south of The Esplanade. Installing the new below-grade circuits will require open-cut duct bank and/or tunneling methods restricted as much as possible to the road rights-of-way. The 1959 circuits will be drained and capped, then abandoned. The tunnel construction is anticipated to be in bedrock at approximately 25 metres below grade with entry, exit, ventilation and emergency shafts occurring at ground level. The locations of the shafts will be determined based on the route selection process undertaken during the Class EA.

To guide selecting the preferred route for the Project, HONI defined a study area of the downtown area bound on the east by Power Street, on the west by McCaul Street, and on the north by McGill Street. The south boundary is the Lake Ontario shoreline south of Queen's Quay. Overall the study area encloses approximately 528 hectares (ha), and measures 2.4 km north-south by 2.2 km east-west. Within this study area, HONI has proposed four routes for the new below-grade transmission circuits to run between the Terauley TS and Esplanade TS: Tunnel Route 1, Tunnel Route 2, Open Cut Route 2, and Open Cut Route 4.

Following guidance provided by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS), this CHEC provides:

- An overview of the relevant heritage policies for identifying and protecting cultural heritage resources in Ontario;
- A summary of the study's objectives, scope, and the methods used to identify cultural heritage resources in the study area;
- An inventory of all known cultural heritage resources in the overall study area, followed by an inventory of those associated with each routing option; and,
- Recommendations for future studies.

## 2.0 POLICY FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 *Ontario Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement*

The *Ontario Planning Act* (1990) and associated *Provincial Policy Statement 2014* (PPS 2014) provide the legislative imperative for heritage conservation in land use planning. The *Planning Act* identifies conservation of resources of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest as a provincial interest, while PPS 2014 recognizes that protecting cultural heritage and archaeological resources has economic, environmental and social benefits, and contributes to the long-term prosperity, environmental health and social well-being of Ontarians. The *Planning Act* serves to integrate this interest with planning decisions at the provincial and municipal level, and states that all decisions affecting land use planning "shall be consistent with" PPS 2014.

The importance of identifying and evaluating built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes is recognized in two policies of PPS 2014:

- Section 2.6.1 – Significant built heritage resources and significant heritage landscapes shall be conserved;
- Section 2.6.3 – Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

PPS 2014 defines significant as resources “determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people”, and this determination can either be based on the provincial criteria prescribed in *O. Reg 9/06* and *Ontario Regulation 10/06* or by “municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective”. This definition also stresses that because not all resources may be “identified and inventoried by official sources”, the significance of some resources “can only be determined after evaluation”.

*Conserved* is defined in PPS 2014 as “the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value of interest is retained under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.” *Adjacent lands* are defined as “those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan”. Built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, heritage attributes, and protected heritage property are also defined in the PPS:

- **Built heritage resources:** a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal [Indigenous] community. Built heritage resources are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or included on local, provincial and/or federal registers.
- **Cultural heritage landscapes:** a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal [Indigenous] community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, main streets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trail ways, viewsheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance; and areas recognized by federal or international designation authorities (e.g. a National Historic Site or District designation, or a UNESCO World Heritage Site).
- **Heritage attribute:** the principal features or elements that contribute to a *protected heritage property’s* cultural heritage value or interest, and may include the property’s built or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (including significant views or vistas to or from a *protected heritage property*).
- **Protected heritage property:** property designated under Parts IV, V or VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property subject to a heritage conservation easement under Parts II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property identified by the Province and prescribed public bodies as provincial heritage property under the *Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties*; property protected under federal legislation, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Municipalities implement PPS 2014 through an official plan, which may outline further heritage policies.

## 2.2 Ontario Heritage Act

The Province and municipalities are enabled to conserve significant individual properties and areas through the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*. Under Part III of the *OHA*, compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* is mandatory for provincially-owned and administered heritage properties and holds the same authority for ministries and prescribed public bodies as a Management Board or Cabinet directive.

For municipalities, Part IV and Part V of the *OHA* enables councils to “designate” individual properties (Part IV), or properties within a Heritage Conservation District (HCD) (Part V) as being of “cultural heritage value or interest” (CHVI). Evaluation for CHVI under the *OHA* is guided by *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, which prescribes the “criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest”. If a property meets one or more of these criteria, it may be eligible for designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the *OHA*. The designation is recognized through municipal by-law, and the property must be included on a “Register” maintained by the municipal clerk. A municipality may also “list” a property on the Register to indicate it as having potential CHVI. Importantly, designation or listing in most cases applies to the entire property, not only individual structures or features.

For provincial properties, evaluation of potential cultural heritage resources must apply *Ontario Regulation 10/06 (O. Reg 10/06): Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of Provincial Significance*. Should a property meet the criteria, consent from the Minister for Tourism, Culture and Sport may be required prior to demolition or disposal.

## 2.3 City of Toronto Official Plan

The City’s *Official Plan (2006)*, particularly Section 3.1.5: Heritage Resources, contains policy on a range of heritage areas including archaeology and built heritage. Of direct relevance to this CHEC is the City’s definition for “adjacent”, which in relation to heritage means:

Those lands adjoining a property on the Heritage Register or lands that are directly across from and near to a property on the Heritage Register and separated by land used as a private or public road, highway, street, lane, trail, right-of-way, walkway, green space, park and/or easement, or an intersection of any of these; whose location has the potential to have an impact on a property on the heritage register; or as otherwise defined in a Heritage Conservation District Plan adopted by by-law (3-19).

## 3.0 SCOPE & METHOD

The objective of the CHEC was to identify through desktop sources all known or potential cultural heritage resources within the study area, as well as those associated with each proposed route. Since cultural heritage under the *Ontario Heritage Act* is linked to real property, analysis of the study area as a whole included all parcels within the 2.4 km by 2.2 km study area and those crossed by the study area boundaries.

To reduce complexity in mapping and description, the study area was divided into eight quadrants. Properties on the boundary of two quadrants were assigned to a single quadrant based on where the centre line of the parcel (calculated by GIS) was located.

Analysis of each route option included all parcels crossed by, or adjacent to, each proposed route. Adjacent parcels were considered following the *Provincial Policy Statement 2014* and the City's *Official Plan*, as well as to identify properties within a zone potentially impacted by construction vibration. There is no standard approach or threshold for assessing construction or traffic vibration impact to heritage properties, but structures within 60 m of works are generally accepted to require precondition surveys, regular monitoring for visible signs of damage, and traffic or construction separation (Carman *et al.* 2012:31).

Following guidance provided in the *MTCS Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties: Heritage Identification & Evaluation Process* (2014:2), the study area was screened for cultural heritage resources using the *MTCS Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes: A Checklist for the Non-Specialist* (2016; the *MTCS Checklist*). The *MTCS Checklist* provides a screening tool to identify all known or recognized cultural heritage resources in the study areas, commemorative plaques, cemeteries, Canadian Heritage River watersheds, properties with buildings 40 or more years old, or potential cultural heritage landscapes.

To complete the checklist, Golder undertook the following tasks:

- Reviewed federal, provincial, and municipal heritage registers, inventories, and databases were reviewed to identify known cultural heritage resources in the study area. These sources include:
  - Canadian Register of Historic Places ([www.historicplaces.ca](http://www.historicplaces.ca));
  - Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada Directory of Federal Heritage Designations ([https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche\\_eng.aspx](https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/search-recherche_eng.aspx));
  - Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada Directory of Heritage Railway Stations (<https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/culture/clmhc-hsmbc/pat-her/gar-sta/on>);
  - Ontario Heritage Trust Online Plaque Guide (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/online-plaque-guide>) and Ontario Places of Worship Inventory (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Ontario-s-Places-of-Worship/Inventory>), and List of Easement Properties (<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/property-types/easement-properties>);
  - Ontarioplaques.com (data correlated with the Ontario Heritage Foundation Online Plaque Guide);
  - Canadian Heritage River System list of designated heritage river systems (<http://chrs.ca/>);
  - The Ontario Heritage Bridge List in the Ontario Heritage Bridge Guidelines for Provincially Owned Bridges (Interim) (Ministry of Transport 2008); and,
  - City of Toronto Heritage Register (Open Data Catalogue [<https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/open-data/>] Heritage Register, Heritage Districts)
- Consulted with the City of Toronto heritage planning staff; and,
- Mapped and listed all identified cultural heritage resources by quadrant and by association with each proposed route option.

City of Toronto Officials from the Heritage Preservation Services department of the City Planning division were consulted during the background research for this report. A summary of the correspondence is provided in Table 1.

**Table 1: Record of consultation with City of Toronto Heritage Planning Staff.**

Date	Query	Contact	Response
April 29, 2019	Is the City's Open Data Portal up to date?	Alison Torrie-Lapaire Alison.torrie-lapaire@toronto.ca 416 392 4395	May 1: An update to the Open Data is planned for the near future. There has been some difficulty in providing this update publicly due to technical issues with the data and the City's GIS platforms.
April 29, 2019	Is the City's Open Data Portal up to date?	Yasmina Shamji yasmina.shamji@toronto.ca 416 382 1975	May 3: An update to the Open Data is planned for the near future.

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Study Area

All cultural heritage resources identified using the MTCS *Checklist* are listed and mapped by study area quadrant in the following subsections. As noted in the correspondence with City of Toronto Heritage Planning Staff presented in Table 1, the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal, which was used for the research and mapping in this report, is currently undergoing an update. The data presented in this report is based on the City's Open Data for the study area as of April 17, 2019.

#### 4.1.1 Quadrant 1

Table 2 provides the properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* or listed on the City of Toronto *Heritage Register* located within Quadrant 1 of the study area (Figure 1). Table 3 provides the properties within Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and Table 4 provides the properties where a heritage plaque is located.

**Table 2: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 1**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
532 Bay Street	Toronto Hydro-Electric Dynamo House, constructed 1889.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
604 Bay Street	Gray Coach Bus Terminal, 1932 building, Charles Dolphin (architect).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
82 Bond Street	William Lyon Mackenzie House, constructed 1857, attributed to William Rogers (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
105 Bond Street	Offices of C.E. Goad, constructed 1912 for Curry & Sparling, later Doubleday Canada.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
115 Bond Street	Holy Blossom Temple, constructed 1895, J.W. Siddall (architect), altered in 1938, later St. George's Greek Orthodox Church.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
116 Bond Street	First Lutheran Church, constructed 1898, Charles Wagner.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
137 Bond Street	House, constructed 1855, from 1879 the home of Eugene O'Keefe, 3rd storey addition in 1889.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
21 Dundas Square	Hermant Building and Hermant Annex, 9 storey western building constructed 1913; 14 storey eastern building and 6 storey Hermant Annex constructed 1930; 1913 building, Bond & Smith (architect); 1930 building, Benjamin Brown (architect). Included former 17 & 19 Dundas Square.	■ Intention to designate Part IV
110 Edward Street	House of Industry, now known as Laughlen Lodge, constructed 1848, William Thomas, additions in 1858, Joseph Sheard, and 1899, E.J. Lennox. Formerly known as 87 Elm Street.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 7-78)
8 Elm Street	Shops at 8-12 Elm Street, constructed c.1889-90.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1234-2007) ■ Heritage easement agreement, CT720206
10 Elm Street	Shops at 8-12 Elm Street, constructed c.1889-90.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1234-2007) ■ Heritage easement agreement, CT720206

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
12 Elm Street	Shops at 8-12 Elm Street, constructed c.1889-90.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1234-2007)</li> <li>■ Heritage easement agreement, CT720206</li> </ul>
14 Elm Street	St. George's Hall, constructed 1891, Edwards & Webster (architect), alterations c.1920, Sproatt & Rolph (architect), now known as the Arts & Letters Club.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 513-75)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement</li> </ul>
18 Elm Street	YWCA, constructed 1890-91, Gordon & Helliwell (architect), alterations in 1899, alterations and additions in 1982, Elmwood Club.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 334-79)</li> </ul>
31 Elm Street	House, constructed 1892.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
33 Elm Street	Semi-detached house, constructed 1871, Jason Price (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
35 Elm Street	Semi-detached house, constructed 1871, Jason Price (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
37 Elm Street	Part of row housing at 37-43 Elm Street, constructed c.1870.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
39 Elm Street	Part of row housing at 37-43 Elm Street, constructed c.1870.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
41 Elm Street	Part of row housing at 37-43 Elm Street, constructed 1868, James Farlery (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
43 Elm Street	Part of row housing at 37-43 Elm Street, constructed c.1870.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
49 Elm Street	John Labatt Bottling Works, constructed 1898, G.M. Miller.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
72 Elm Street	Semi-detached house, constructed c.1855 opposite Barnaby Place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
74 Elm Street	Semi-detached house, constructed c.1855 opposite Barnaby Place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
77 Elm Street	Formerly the Nurses' Residence, later Hospital for Sick Children, constructed 1987, Uno Prii (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
20 Gerrard Street East	Willard Hall, constructed 1911-12, Burke, Horwood & White (architect), addition in 1922.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 80-90)</li> </ul>
44 Gerrard Street East	Ontario College of Pharmacy, constructed 1885 by M. Sheard, alteration by Page & Steele (through to McGill Street).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
66 Gerrard Street East	Row houses, constructed 1855.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
68 Gerrard Street West	Semi-detached house, constructed 1867, James Maguire (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 134-85)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement - Registered CT883398</li> </ul>
72 Gerrard Street West	Semi-detached house, constructed 1860, altered in 1890.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 131-85. Replacing by-law 191-95)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement - Registered CT883398</li> </ul>
74 Gerrard Street West	Semi-detached house, constructed 1860, altered in 1890.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 131-85. Replacing by-law 191-95)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement - Registered CT883398</li> </ul>
78 Gerrard Street West	Semi-detached house, constructed 1889, Frank Phillips (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 132-85)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement, Registered CT883398</li> </ul>
84 Gerrard Street West	House, constructed 1875 by Benjamin Johnson, bricklayer, for himself.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 133-85, repealing by-law 375-94)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement, Registered CT883398</li> </ul>
50 Gould Street	Normal School, constructed 1851, Cumberland & Ridout (architect), remnant only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
131 McCaul Street	St. Patrick's Church & Rectory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
23 McGill Street	Part of row housing at 23-27 McGill Street, constructed 1891.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>.</li> </ul>
25 McGill Street	Part of row housing at 23-27 McGill Street, constructed 1891.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>.</li> </ul>
27 McGill Street	Part of row housing at 23-27 McGill Street, constructed 1891.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>.</li> </ul>
59 McGill Street	House, constructed 1879.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
200 St. Patrick Street	St. Patrick's Church, now Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, constructed 1870, Gundry & Langley architect.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
6 Trinity Square	Henry Scadding Home, constructed 1857, altered in 1862 and attributed to William Hay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 592-76)</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage easement agreement, Registered CT617482</li> </ul>
10 Trinity Square	Holy Trinity Rectory, constructed 1861, attributed to William Hay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 154-77)</li> <li>Heritage easement agreement, Registered C87501</li> </ul>
19 Trinity Square	Holy Trinity Church, constructed 1846-47, Henry Bowyer Lane; School constructed 1857, attributed to William Hay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 13-77).</li> <li>Heritage easement agreement, Registered C87500</li> </ul>
481 University Avenue	Maclean-Hunter Building, constructed 1909-10, Sproatt & Rolph (architect), addition in 1928 by Murray Brown, northwest corner of Dundas Street West and Centre Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
610 University Avenue	Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario Building, constructed 1915, G.W. Gouinlock (architect). Part of 620 University Avenue, south building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 399-87)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
244 Victoria Street	Pantages Theatre, constructed 1920 by Thomas W. Lamb, later called the Imperial Theatre in 1930, and the Imperial 6 Theatre in 1972, Mandel Sprachman.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 510-88)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
253 Yonge Street	Pair of stores constructed for John William Drummond in 1868.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
261 Yonge Street	Chapman Bros. Ltd. Jewellers, major alterations in 1910, Benjamin Chapman (designer) and W.F. Lewis (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
263 Yonge Street	Pantages Theatre, constructed between 1919-20 by Thomas W. Lamb; Imperial Theatre from 1930; Imperial 6 Theatre, alterations 1972, Mandel Sprachman; northern half renovated and restored in 1988, David K. Mesbur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 510-88)</li> </ul>
275 Yonge Street	Two stores for John Bugg, constructed 1868 and attributed to Robert Carrol(l) and William Rogers (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 543-01)</li> </ul>
277 Yonge Street	Two stores for John Bugg, constructed 1868 and attributed to Robert Carrol(l) and William Rogers (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 543-01)</li> </ul>
279 Yonge Street	Childs Restaurant and Offices, constructed 1918, (now known as LeCage Dinner Theatre, Hard Rock Cafe, Taco Bell, Ruby's Bar and Grill) J.C. Westervelt (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 952-01)</li> </ul>
297 Victoria Street	O'Keefe House, constructed 1940, Chapman & Oxley (architect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 394-2009)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement AT429583</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
302 Yonge Street	Bank of Nova Scotia Branch, constructed 1949.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1158-2008)
335 Yonge Street	William Reynolds Block, constructed 1888 and includes the Empress Hotel at southeast corner with Gould Street.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1176-2010)
340 Yonge Street	Thornton-Smith Building, constructed 1921, John M. Lyle.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
363 Yonge Street	Richard S. Williams Block, constructed 1890, Denison & King (architect).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
364 Yonge Street	Shop, constructed 1914, originally built for architect Horatio Boulton, designed by architect Alfred Baker.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
372 Yonge Street	John Wanless Building, constructed 1864.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
374 Yonge Street	Two stores built for Alfred Walton in 1862, mansard roof addition c.1892.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
374 A Yonge Street	John Wanless Building, constructed 1864.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
376 Yonge Street	John McBean Building, constructed 1865, attributed to John McBean (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
378 Yonge Street	Dominion Bank, Yonge and Gerrard Branch, constructed 1930 by John M. Lyle (now a Toronto Dominion Bank).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 85-76)
385 Yonge Street	Gerrard Building, constructed 1924, Sproatt & Rolph (architect).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
401 Yonge Street	Joseph Bickerstaff Block, constructed 1873.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>

Table 3: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 1

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
<i>None Present</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	■ <i>Not Applicable</i>

**Table 4: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 1**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
Southeast Corner of Foster Place and Elizabeth Street	Dedicated to Jean Lumb, C.M. (1919-2002), a Chinese-Canadian restaurateur who was behind the 'Save Chinatown' campaigns and was appointed to the Order of Canada.	■ Heritage Plaque
89 Chestnut Street	Dedicated to Edward S. 'Ted' Rogers Sr., a radio engineer from Toronto who created the first radio which could use alternative current instead of batteries.	■ Heritage Plaque
18 Elm Street	Dedicated to the YWCA, constructed 1890-91, Gordon & Helliwell (architect), alterations in 1899, alterations and additions in 1982, Elmwood Club.	■ Heritage Plaque
14 Elm Street	Dedicated to St. George's Hall, constructed 1891, Edwards & Webster (architect), alterations c.1920, Sproatt & Rolph (architect), now known as the Arts & Letters Club.	■ Heritage Plaque
40 Gould Street	Dedicated to Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. Located near the statue of Egerton Ryerson, at the entrance to Ryerson University.	■ Heritage Plaque
6 Trinity Square	Dedicated to Reverend Henry Scadding (1813-1902). Located at the Scadding House.	■ Heritage Plaque
555 University Avenue	Dedicated to Mary Pickford, Canadian actress. Located on the grounds of the Hospital for Sick Children, near her birthplace.	■ Heritage Plaque
378 Yonge Street	Dedicated to Dominion Bank, Yonge and Gerrard Branch, constructed 1930 by John M. Lyle (now a Toronto Dominion Bank).	■ Heritage Plaque

### 4.1.2 Quadrant 2

Table 5 provides the properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* or listed on the City of Toronto *Heritage Register* located within Quadrant 2 of the study area (Figure 2). Table 6 provides the properties within Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and Table 7 provides the properties where a heritage plaque is located.

Quadrant 2 encompasses two HCDs currently under appeal or study (Figure 2). These include the Garden District HCD (under appeal) and Cabbagetown South West HCD (under study). It is important to note that the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal does not necessarily depict all properties within HCDs under appeal or study as designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The information and mapping provided in this CHEC are based on data accessed in the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal as of April 17, 2019.

**Table 5: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 2**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
356 Berkeley Street	House, constructed 1885, William Cook (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
358 Berkeley Street	Semi-detached house, constructed 1883, John Smith (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
360 Berkeley Street	Semi-detached house, constructed 1883, John Smith (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
362 Berkeley Street	House, constructed 1882, John Smith (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
364 Berkeley Street	Part of row housing at 364-372 Berkeley Street, constructed 1883, George Barton (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
366 Berkeley Street	Part of row housing at 364-372 Berkeley Street, constructed 1883, George Barton (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
371 Berkeley Street	House, constructed 1881.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
373 Berkeley Street	House, constructed 1881.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
375 Berkeley Street	House, constructed 1881, alterations J.P. Hynes.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
322 Church Street	Oakham Hall, constructed 1848 by William Thomas, additions in 1900 by D.B. Dick, and 1973.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 569-78) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement AT4221
325 Church Street	Monetary Times Building, now Ryerson, constructed 1931, J.A. Thatcher.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
341 Church Street	Monetary Times Building, now part of Ryerson University, constructed 1931 by J.A. Thatcher.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> .
135 Dalhousie Street	Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. Warehouse, constructed 1910, Simpson's staff, large addition in 1916, Max Dunning and Burke, Horwood & White Associates (architect), addition in 1930, Simpson's staff and Frank S. Corley, now known as Sears Canada Inc., previous address known.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 218-97)

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
155 Dalhousie Street	Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. Warehouse, constructed 1910, Simpson's staff, large addition in 1916, Max Dunning and Burke, Horwood & White Associates (architect), addition in 1930, Simpson's staff and Frank S. Corley, now known as Sears Canada Inc., previous address known.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 218-97)
863-155 Dalhousie Street	Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. Warehouse, constructed 1910, Simpson's staff, large addition in 1916, Max Dunning and Burke, Horwood & White Associates (architect), addition in 1930, Simpson's staff and Frank S. Corley, now known as Sears Canada Inc., previous address known.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 218-97)
1210-155 Dalhousie Street	Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. Warehouse, constructed 1910, Simpson's staff, large addition in 1916, Max Dunning and Burke, Horwood & White Associates (architect), addition in 1930, Simpson's staff and Frank S. Corley, now known as Sears Canada Inc., previous address known.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 218-97)
1407-155 Dalhousie Street	Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. Warehouse, constructed 1910, Simpson's staff, large addition in 1916, Max Dunning and Burke, Horwood & White Associates (architect), addition in 1930, Simpson's staff and Frank S. Corley, now known as Sears Canada Inc., previous address known.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 218-97)
963-155 Dalhousie Street	Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. Warehouse, constructed 1910, Simpson's staff, large addition in 1916, Max Dunning and Burke, Horwood & White Associates (architect), addition in 1930, Simpson's staff and Frank S. Corley, now known as Sears Canada Inc., previous address known.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 218-97)
PH15-155 Dalhousie Street	Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. Warehouse, constructed 1910, Simpson's staff, large addition in 1916, Max Dunning and Burke, Horwood & White Associates (architect), addition in 1930, Simpson's staff and Frank S. Corley, now known as Sears Canada Inc., previous address known.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 218-97)
212 Dundas Street East	No information provided.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
231 Dundas Street East	No information provided.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
360 Dundas Street East	Semi-detached house, constructed c.1867.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 52-80)
366 Dundas Street East	Semi-detached house. Constructed in 1875.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 54-80)
358 Dundas Street East	Semi-detached house, constructed c.1867.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 52-80)
362 Dundas Street East	Semi-detached house, constructed c.1867.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 52-80)
364 Dundas Street East	Semi-detached house, constructed 1867.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 52-80)

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
370 Dundas Street East	Semi-detached house, constructed 1875.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 55-80)
368 Dundas Street East	Semi-detached house, constructed 1875.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 55-80).
295 George Street	No information provided.	■ Intention to designate
297 George Street	No information provided.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
299 George Street	301 George Street is the entrance for 299 George Street. 301 and 303 George Street (Frank Beecroft Houses).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1242-2012).
301 A George Street	301 George Street is the entrance for 299 George Street. 301 and 303 George Street (Frank Beecroft Houses).	■ Intention to designate
303 George Street	301 George Street is the entrance for 299 George Street. 301 and 303 George Street (Frank Beecroft Houses).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
305 George Street	Thomas Meredith House, constructed 1859.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 77-2008)
309 George Street	No information provided.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
311 George Street	No information provided.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
349 George Street	No information provided.	■ Intention to designate
70 Gerrard Street East	Smith House, constructed 1847, alterations in 1885, for Dr. J.E. Graham, Langley & Burke (architect), at northeast corner of Church Street.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
74 Gerrard Street East	Graham House, constructed 1884-85, Langley & Burke (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 462-79)
76 Gerrard Street East	House, constructed 1878-79.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 428-79)
78 Gerrard Street East	Semi-detached house, constructed 1858.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 485-79)
87 Gerrard Street East	Monetary Times Building, now part of Ryerson University, constructed 1931 by J.A. Thatcher.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
130 Gerrard Street East	Jarvis Street Baptist Church, constructed 1875, Langley & Burke architect, at northeast corner with Jarvis Street.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 281-99)
160 Gerrard Street East	Allan Gardens, grounds and first pavilion opened in September 1860; in 1888 property and buildings deeded to the City of Toronto by the Toronto Horticultural Society; in 1901 park named Allan Gardens; the Palm House constructed 1910, Robert McCallum (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 481-86)
189 Gerrard Street East	Semi-detached house, constructed 1880.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> .
191 Gerrard Street East	Semi-detached house, constructed 1880.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> .
201 Gerrard Street East	Semi-detached house.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> .
203 Gerrard Street East	Semi-detached house.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> .
205 Gerrard Street East	Semi-detached house, constructed 1878.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> .
207 Gerrard Street East	Semi-detached house, constructed 1878.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> .
237 Gerrard Street East	Edwin Hough House, constructed 1875.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> .
269 Gerrard Street East	Edwin Snider House, constructed 1880-81, George Hardy, contractor, later H. Beldon and Company; Toronto Public Library, "Library House", 1968; addition in 1973.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> .
80 Gould Street	Monetary Times Building, now Ryerson, constructed 1931, J.A. Thatcher.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
89 Gould Street	Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. Warehouse, constructed 1910, Simpson's staff, large addition in 1916, Max Dunning and Burke, Horwood & White Associates (architect), addition in 1930, Simpson's staff and Frank S. Corley, now known as Sears Canada Inc., previous address known.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 218-97)
280 Jarvis Street	Semi-detached house, constructed 1891.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
285 Jarvis Street	Part of row housing at 285-291 Jarvis Street, now known as 261 Jarvis Street, constructed 1890.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 229-76) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement Instrument #CA169639
287 Jarvis Street	Part of row housing at 285-291 Jarvis Street, now known as 261 Jarvis Street, constructed 1890.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 229-76) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement Instrument #CA169639

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
288 Jarvis Street	Semi-detached house, constructed 1890.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
289 Jarvis Street	Part of row housing at 285-291 Jarvis Street, constructed 1890.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 229-76)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement Instrument #CA169639</li> </ul>
290 Jarvis Street	Semi-detached house at 288-290 Jarvis Street, constructed 1890.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
291 Jarvis Street	Part of row housing at 285-291 Jarvis Street, constructed 1890. Now known as 261 Jarvis Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 229-76)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement Instrument #CA169639</li> </ul>
296 Jarvis Street	No information provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 223-88)</li> </ul>
298 Jarvis Street	No information provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 223-88)</li> </ul>
337 Jarvis Street	Samuel Platt House, constructed 1849-1850.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 282-99)</li> </ul>
108 Mutual Street	Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. Warehouse, constructed 1910, Simpson's staff, large addition in 1916, Max Dunning and Burke, Horwood & White Associates (architect), addition in 1930, Simpson's staff and Frank S. Corley, now known as Sears Canada Inc., previous address known.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 218-97)</li> </ul>
160 Mutual Street	Monetary Times Building, now part of Ryerson University, constructed 1931 by J.A. Thatcher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
189 Mutual Street	John W. Hare House.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intention to designate</li> </ul>
191 Mutual Street	Samuel G. Watson House.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intention to designate</li> </ul>
193 Mutual Street	Mary A. Strutt House.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intention to designate</li> </ul>
359 Ontario Street	Joseph C. McMillan Houses, constructed 1881-1882, semi-detached house.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>.</li> </ul>
361 Ontario Street	Joseph C. McMillan Houses, constructed 1881-1882, semi-detached house.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>.</li> </ul>
424 Ontario Street	William Hill House, constructed 1873.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
14 Pembroke Street	Duke of York Public School, constructed 1929, C.E.C. Dyson.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
17 Pembroke Street	Semi-detached house, constructed 1876	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
23 Pembroke Street	Semi-detached house, constructed 1876	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
35 Pembroke Street	House, constructed 1881, now known as 200 Sherbourne Street.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
78 Pembroke Street	House, constructed 1886.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
87 Pembroke Street	John Young Reid House, constructed 1872	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
105 Pembroke Street	Semi-detached house, constructed 1909.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
107 Pembroke Street	Semi-detached house, constructed 1909.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
136 Seaton Street	Part of row housing at 136-140 Seaton Street, constructed 1860, William Hall (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
138 Seaton Street	Part of row housing at 136-140 Seaton Street, constructed 1860, William Hall (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
140 Seaton Street	Part of row housing at 136-140 Seaton Street, constructed 1860, William Hall (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
208 Seaton Street	Semi-detached house.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
210 Seaton Street	Semi-detached house.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
231 Seaton Street	House, constructed 1869, William Dudley (builder).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 569-79)
306 Seaton Street	House for Reverend William McClure, constructed 1863.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
200 Sherbourne Street	Formerly known as 35 Pembroke Street. House, constructed 1881, now known as 200 Sherbourne Street.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
223 Sherbourne Street	All Saints Church & School, constructed 1874, R.C. Windeyer, additions in 1880, 1883 and 1891.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 601-83)
230 Sherbourne Street	House, constructed 1871	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
241 Sherbourne Street	Enoch Turner House, (Allendale), altered 1974-75, Diamond & Myers (architect)	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
	Part of 251 Sherbourne Street,	
260 Sherbourne Street	Semi-detached house, constructed c.1890, Knox & Elliot (architect).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
262 Sherbourne Street	Semi-detached house, constructed c.1890, Knox & Elliot (architect).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> .
261 Sherbourne Street	James Small House, constructed 1857, altered 1974-75, Diamond & Myers (architect). Part of 251 Sherbourne Street	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
279 Sherbourne Street	Semi-detached house, altered 1974-75, Diamond & Myers (architect). Part of 251 Sherbourne Street.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
281 Sherbourne Street	Semi-detached house, altered 1974-75, Diamond & Myers (architect). Part of 251 Sherbourne Street.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
283 Sherbourne Street	Semi-detached house, altered 1974-75, Diamond & Myers (architect). Part of 251 Sherbourne Street.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
291 Sherbourne Street	Colloden, constructed 1858, as the residence of J. Ross Robertson & family, 1881-1947.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
294 Sherbourne Street	John H. Thom house, constructed 1879.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
295 Sherbourne Street	Colloden, constructed 1858, as the residence of J. Ross Robertson & family, 1881-1947.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> .
297 Sherbourne Street	Semi-detached house.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> .
299 Sherbourne Street	Semi-detached house.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> .
300 Sherbourne Street	George H. Haymes House, constructed 1873, Joseph W. Phillips, contractor, now known as McLean's Rest Home.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
306 Sherbourne Street	Semi-detached house, constructed 1890. Formerly known as 193 Gerrard Street East.	■ Intention to designate

**Table 6: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 2**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
303 Parliament Street	Part of the Cabbagetown South Heritage Conservation District	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 887-2005).
327 Parliament Street	Part of the Cabbagetown South Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 887-2005)
296 A Gerrard Street East	Part of the Cabbagetown South Heritage Conservation District	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 887-2005)
298 Gerrard Street East	Part of the Cabbagetown South Heritage Conservation District	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 887-2005)
300 Gerrard Street East	Part of the Cabbagetown South Heritage Conservation District	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 887-2005)
302 Gerrard Street East	Part of the Cabbagetown South Heritage Conservation District	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 887-2005)
306 Gerrard Street East	Part of the Cabbagetown South Heritage Conservation District	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 887-2005)
308 Gerrard Street East	Part of the Cabbagetown South Heritage Conservation District	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 887-2005)

**Table 7: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 2**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
223 Sherbourne Street	Dedicated to All Saints Church & School, constructed 1874, R.C. Windeyer, additions in 1880, 1883 and 1891.	■ Heritage Plaque
291 Sherbourne Street	Dedicated to J. Ross Robertson, 1841-1918. Located at the site of his former home.	■ Heritage Plaque

### 4.1.3 Quadrant 3

Table 8 provides the properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* or listed on the City of Toronto *Heritage Register* located within Quadrant 3 of the study area (Figure 3). Table 9 provides the properties within Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and Table 10 provides the properties where a heritage plaque is located.

Quadrant 3 also encompasses the Garden District HCD, which is currently under appeal. It is important to note that the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal does not necessarily depict all properties within pending HCDs as designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The information and mapping provided in this CHEC are based on data accessed in the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal as of April 17, 2019.

**Table 8: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 3**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
16 Adelaide Street West	Formerly known as "Comet Bicycle Co.", E.J. Lennox (architect), alterations in 1905 for Aikenhead's Hardware. Façade moved to 9 Temperance Street. Part of Bay-Adelaide Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
40 Adelaide Street West	Formerly known as "Comet Bicycle Co.", E.J. Lennox (architect), alterations in 1905 for Aikenhead's Hardware. Façade moved to 9 Temperance Street. Part of Bay-Adelaide Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
100 Adelaide Street West	Concourse Building, constructed 1928, Baldwin & Greene (architect), decorative work by J.E.H. & Thoreau MacDonald.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 514-75)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CA691425</li> </ul>
192 Adelaide Street West	Bishop's Block, constructed c.1830, later known as the Pretzel Bell Tavern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 163-80)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement registered as Instrument N</li> </ul>
200 Adelaide Street West	Canadian Magazine Building, constructed 1913, Burke, Horwood and White (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
1 Adelaide Street East	This project includes properties formerly known as 85 Yonge Street and 20 Victoria Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 797-88)</li> </ul>
10 Adelaide Street East	Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Company, constructed 1908, G.W. Gouinlock (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 82-76)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CT732992</li> </ul>
39 Adelaide Street East	Millichamps' Building, constructed 1874-1875; alterations in 1885, Smith & Gemmell (architect), now CIBC. Now merged into 36 Toronto Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CT687822</li> </ul>
55 Adelaide Street East	Originally part of York County Courthouse, constructed 1852-3, alterations 1903, F.H. Herbert for Consumers' Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
57 Adelaide Street East	York County Courthouse, constructed 1852-53, Cumberland & Ridout (architect); alterations in 1926, Craig & Madill (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 504-78)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CA58758</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
302 Bay Street	Toronto Trust & Guarantee Building, first seven stories constructed 1916-17, William Sparling (architect) (now known as Crown Trust).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 503-75)</li> </ul>
303 Bay Street	National Club, constructed 1906, S.G. Curry, Sproatt & Rolph (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 83-76)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CT672906</li> </ul>
320 Bay Street	Canada Permanent, constructed 1928-30, F.H. Wilkes, Mathers & Haldenby, Sproatt & Rolph (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 502-75)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement C440805</li> </ul>
330 Bay Street	Northern Ontario Building, constructed 1925, Chapman & Oxley (architect), at northwest corner with Adelaide Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
336 Bay Street	Savarin Tavern, constructed 1929, N.A. Armstrong (architect); demolished 1980, façade erected in interior courtyard. Now merged into 330 Bay Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 664-80)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
347 Bay Street	National Building, constructed 1926, Chapman and Oxley (architects), Yolles and Rotenberg Limited (builders).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 795-2006)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
350 Bay Street	Dominion Trust Company Building, originally Atlas Building, constructed 1928, Stephen B. Coon (architect), John V. Gray Construction Company Limited (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
353 Bay Street	General Accident Insurance Building, constructed 1922, designed by F.S. Baker (architect), J. Warren Smith (engineer), W.M. Sutherland Company Limited (general contractors).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
372 Bay Street	Sterling Tower, constructed 1928, Chapman and Oxley (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
30 Bond Street	St. Michael's Hospital "E" Wing; entrance building, constructed 1936-37, W.L. Somerville (architect), Frances Loring (sculptor).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
55 Bond Street	Metropolitan Church Parsonage and Community Building, Parsonage constructed 1906, Curry, Sproatt & Rolph (architect); Community Building addition in 1929-30, J. Gibb Morton (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
51 Bond Street	Metropolitan Church Parsonage and Community Building, Parsonage constructed 1906, Curry, Sproatt & Rolph (architect); Community Building addition in 1929-30, J. Gibb Morton (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 133-209)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement AT1687114 (Church)</li> </ul>
57 Bond Street	St. Michael's Cathedral, constructed 1845-48, William Thomas; spire constructed in 1866, Gundry & Langley (architect); altered in 1890, J. Connolly (architect), at Shuter Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
200 Church Street	Bishop's Palace, constructed 1845-46, William Thomas (architect); addition 1852, Joseph Sheard (architect); addition 1889, F.C. Law (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
19 Duncan Street	Southam Press Building, constructed in 1908, Sproatt and Rolph (architect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
20 Duncan Street	Boarding Houses for Upper Canada College, constructed c.1833, additions and alteration in 1856, Cumberland & Storm (architect) (recently known as Ontario Cork Company).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
36 King Street West	Formerly the site of the John Kay Store, later Wood-Gundy, constructed 1898, S.G. Curry (architect). Now located at 11 Adelaide Street West, known as 40 King Street West.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CT672907 (for façade located at 11 Adelaide Street West)</li> </ul>
40 King Street West	Address includes Wood Gundy façade now located at 11 Adelaide St. West.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1035-2007)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CT672907 (for façade located at 11 Adelaide Street West)</li> </ul>
20 Lombard Street	Confirmed address for convenience number 26 Lombard Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 531-82)</li> </ul>
29 Nelson Street	Toronto Hydroelectric Substation D (now known as Duncan Station), constructed 1910, Robert McCallum (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
158 Pearl Street	White Swan Mills Building, constructed 1903.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
2 Queen Street West	Jamieson Building, constructed 1895, Curry, Baker & Company (architect); addition in 1915, John Witmer (designer); altered 1934; altered 1954; additions and alterations 1986-87. Alter Associates formerly known as 184 Yonge Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1247-2007)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
60 Queen Street West	Old (third) City Hall, constructed 1889-99, E.J. Lennox (architect); altered 1926, E.J. Lennox, murals by George A. Reid; stained glass by Robert McCausland, frieze carved by Holbrook & Mollington.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 332-86)</li> </ul>
60 Queen Street West	Old City Hall Cenotaph; 1924, Ferguson and Pomphery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
100 Queen Street West	City Hall, constructed 1965, Viljo Revell & J.B. Parkin Associates (architect), at northwest corner with Bay Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 147-91)</li> </ul>
130 Queen Street West	Osgoode Hall, East Wing constructed 1829-32, John Ewart (architect); West Wing and alterations to East Wing in 1844-46, Henry Bowyer Lane; grounds laid out in 1843, J.G. Howard (architect); centre rebuilt in 1857, Cumberland & Storm (architect); First Law School addition in 1880, William Storm (architect); Second Law School.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 477-90)</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
130 Queen Street West	Osgoode Hall fence & gates constructed 1866, W.G. Storm, St. Lawrence Foundry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
160 Queen Street West	Sir William Campbell House, constructed 1822, part of 330 University Avenue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 588-2010)</li> </ul>
219 Queen Street West	Not part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
2 Queen Street East	Bank of Montreal, Queen and Yonge Streets Branch, constructed 1909-10, Darling & Pearson (architect); addition to the east 1920-21, Darling & Pearson.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 310-88)</li> </ul>
56 Queen Street East	Metropolitan United Church, constructed 1870-71, Langley & Langley (architect); Manse constructed 1906, Sproatt & Rolph (architect); Carillon constructed 1922, Sproatt & Rolph; church rebuilt 1929, J. Gibb Morton (architect) at Bond Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1250-2007)</li> </ul>
73 Richmond Street West	Graphic Arts Building, constructed 1913, F.S. Baker (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 559-80)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement E538821</li> </ul>
78 Richmond Street West	Victory Building, constructed 1929-30, Baldwin & Greene (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
85 Richmond Street West	The Federal Building, constructed 1922-23, C. Howard Crane (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 960-88)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CA691409</li> </ul>
111 Richmond Street West	Yolles and Rottenberg Building, constructed 1954, Page and Steele (architect), Peter Dickinson, chief designer, Morden Yolles, engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 659-00)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
217 Richmond Street West	No information provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
20 Richmond Street East	Confederation Life Building, constructed 1890-92, Knox, Elliot & Jarvis (architect); alterations 1899, John Wilson Gray (architect). At Yonge Street through to Victoria Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 533-75)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
15 Shuter Street	Massey Hall, constructed 1893-94, S.R. Badgley (designer), G.M. Miller (job supervisor), at southwest corner with Victoria Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 501-75)</li> </ul>
2 Temperance Street	Dineen Building, constructed 1897, F.H. Herbert (architect), at northwest corner with Yonge Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1062-2009)</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
9 Temperance Street	Includes the front façade of building known as "Comet Bicycle Co." for Aikenhead's Hardware, E.J. Lennox (architect), 1905. Formerly located at 17 Temperance Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 588-88 and 376-96)</li> </ul>
17 Temperance Street	Formerly known as "Comet Bicycle Co.", E.J. Lennox (architect), alterations in 1905 for Aikenhead's Hardware. Façade moved to 9 Temperance Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 588-88 and 375-96)</li> </ul>
37 Temperance Street	Formerly known as "Comet Bicycle Co.", E.J. Lennox (architect), alterations in 1905 for Aikenhead's Hardware. Façade moved to 9 Temperance Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 588-88)</li> </ul>
40 Temperance Street	Formerly known as "Comet Bicycle Co.", E.J. Lennox (architect), alterations in 1905 for Aikenhead's Hardware. Façade moved to 9 Temperance Street. Part of Bay-Adelaide Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 588-88 and 375-96)</li> </ul>
17 Toronto Street	Consumers' Gas Company, constructed 1876, D.B. Dick (architect), additions in 1889, also for Consumers' Gas Company, H. McDougall (architect), and in 1904, G.W. Gouinlock (architect). Address contains 3 properties formerly known as 55 Adelaide Street East.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 508-75 and 17-77)</li> </ul>
23 Toronto Street	Consumers' Gas Company, H. McDougall (architect); addition in 1904, G.W. Gouinlock (architect), at southeast corner with Adelaide Street East.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
36 Toronto Street	Excelsior Life Building, constructed 1914-15, E.J. Lennox (architect). Now merged into 39 Adelaide Street East.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 272-84)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CT687822</li> </ul>
180 University Avenue	Bishop's Block, constructed c.1830, later known as the Pretzel Bell Tavern. Formerly known as 192 Adelaide St West.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 163-80)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement registered as Instrument N</li> </ul>
200 University Avenue	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, constructed 1961, John B. Parkin and Associates (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
250 University Avenue	Bank of Canada, constructed 1958, Marani and Morris (architect), H.H. Angus and Associates Limited (engineer), Anglin Norcross Ontario Limited (contractor/builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
330 University Avenue	Canada Life Assurance Company, constructed 1930-31, Sproatt & Rolph (architect), floor plaque designed by A. Scott-Carter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 069-97)</li> </ul>
361 University Avenue	Toronto Courthouse, constructed 1966, additions 1986 and 1987.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
380 University Avenue	University Club of Toronto, constructed 1931, Mathers & Haldenby, H. Wilkes, Associates.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 10-78)
73 Victoria Street	Comstock Building, constructed 1890, Denison and King (architect). Now merged into 75 Victoria Street.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 854-88)
75 Victoria Street	Address contains 2 properties formerly known as 73 Victoria St (Comstock Building, constructed 1890, Denison and King (architect) and 81 Victoria St (The Strand Hot).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 854-88)
160 Victoria Street	Canadian Bank of Commerce, constructed 1905, Darling & Pearson (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 131-90)
170 Victoria Street	Canadian Bank of Commerce, constructed 1905, Darling & Pearson (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 131-90)
100 Yonge Street	The Robert Fairweather Building, constructed 1919, C.S. Cobb (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 343-87) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement CT883866
104 Yonge Street	Upper Canada Bible & Tract Societies Building, constructed 1886, Gordon & Helliwell (architect); alterations in 1910 for Dunfield & Company, Burke, Horwood & White (architect). Formerly known as 102 Yonge Street.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 343-87)
110 Yonge Street	Canada Trust Building, constructed 1967-68, Crang & Boake (architect).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
113 Yonge Street	Lumsden Building, constructed 1909, J.A. MacKenzie (architect) at 2-6 Adelaide Street East.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 8-78)
118 Yonge Street	Part of Elgin Buildings, constructed 1850; alterations in 1901 for Ryrie Brothers, Matthew Sheard (architect); alterations 1910 for Holt, Renfrew & Co., James Havill (architect).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
173 Yonge Street	Now known as 2 Queen Street East, Bank of Montreal, Queen and Yonge Streets Branch, constructed 1909-10, Darling & Pearson (architect); addition to the east 1920-21, Darling & Pearson.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 310-88)
176 Yonge Street	The Simpson Departmental Store, burnt in 1894 and rebuilt in 1895, Burke & Horwood (architect); additions in 1900 and 1908, Burke & Horwood; addition in 1912, Burke, Horwood & White (architect); addition in 1923, Horwood & White (architect); addition in 1928, Chapman & Oxley (architect); alterations in 1968-69, John B.P. (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 118-76)
189 Yonge Street	Loew's Yonge Street Theatre and Winter Garden Theatre, constructed 1913-14, Thomas W. Lamb in association with Stanley Makepeace, now known as the Elgin and Wintergarden Theatres.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 12-79)

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
193 Yonge Street	J.F. Brown Building, constructed 1903, Henry Simpson (architect); altered in 1910 by J.W. Gray for T. Heintzman Company Limited (Heintzman Hall); altered 1985, Rasch & Au (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 260-85)</li> </ul>
197 Yonge Street	Canadian Bank of Commerce, constructed 1905, Darling & Pearson (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 131-90)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA630198</li> </ul>
201 Yonge Street	Canadian Bank of Commerce, constructed 1905, Darling & Pearson (architect); also site of Colonial Tavern demolished in 1987.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 131-90)</li> </ul>
203 Yonge Street	Canadian Bank of Commerce, constructed 1905, Darling & Pearson (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 131-90)</li> </ul>
205 Yonge Street	Bank of Toronto, constructed 1906, E.J. Lennox (architect), later Toronto Dominion Bank.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 505-75)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
211 Yonge Street	Adams Building, constructed 1920, William Steele and Sons Company (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
221 Yonge Street	John E. Thompson Block, constructed 1886; Yonge Street Mission, 1900; alteration 1904 for Crawford Brothers Limited, Crawford Brothers Tailors; altered 1917 for Rialto Theatre; altered 1920 for John Catto Company Limited, Dickie Construction Company.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
229 Yonge Street	Two store buildings for George Pears, constructed 1891, Langley & Burke (architect); addition in 1913-14, renamed the Ryrie Building, Burke, Horwood & White (architect); ground floor altered 1934, N.A. Armstrong (architect), at Shuter Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
241 Yonge Street	Art Metropole Building, constructed 1911, Mitchell & White (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>

Table 9: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 3

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
<i>King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District</i>		
208 Adelaide Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)</li> </ul>
212 Adelaide Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)</li> </ul>
214 Adelaide Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
216 Adelaide Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
218 Adelaide Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
217 Adelaide Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
224 Adelaide Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
230 Adelaide Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
236 Adelaide Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
240 Adelaide Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
244 Adelaide Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
14 Duncan Street	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> ■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016).
15 Duncan Street	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> ■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016).
26 Duncan Street	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016).
30 Duncan Street	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
21 Nelson Street	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
150 Pearl Street	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
181 Richmond Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
205 Richmond Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
218 Richmond Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
222 Richmond Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
224 Richmond Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
230 Richmond Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
240 Richmond Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
250 Richmond Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
100 Simcoe Street	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> ■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
116 Simcoe Street	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
126 Simcoe Street	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
142 Simcoe Street	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
168 Simcoe Street	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)
<i>Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District</i>		
180 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
194 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
198 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
202 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
204 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
205 Queen Street West	Canadian (Imperial) Bank of Commerce, constructed 1929, V.C. Horsburgh at southwest corner with Simcoe Street.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	
206 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
208 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
210 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
212 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
214 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
222 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
225 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
227 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
229 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
231 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
235 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
237 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
239 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
241 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
245 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
247 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
249 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
251 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
255 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
257 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
259 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
261 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
267 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
269 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
271 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)
273 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)

Table 10: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 3

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
Corner of Queen Street W and James Street	Dedicated to the Santa Claus Parade. Located at Route Start.	■ Heritage Plaque
Northwest corner of University Avenue and Queen Street West	Dedicated to Walter Seymour Allward, R.C.A. 1876-1955. Located adjacent to the South African War Memorial which he designed.	■ Heritage Plaque
60 Queen Street West	Dedicated to Old City Hall 1899-1965. Located on the east wing of the building.	■ Heritage Plaque
130 Queen Street West	Dedicated to Osgoode Hall. Located on the hall of the grounds at University Avenue.	■ Heritage Plaque
160 Queen Street West	Dedicated to Sir William Campbell 1758-1834. Located on the grounds of the Campbell House, now a museum.	■ Heritage Plaque

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
19 Trinity Square	Dedicated to the Church of the Holy Trinity 1847. Located on the exterior west wall.	■ Heritage Plaque
32 Victoria Street, Toronto	Dedicated to Flight Lieutenant David Ernest Hornell, V.C., 1910-1944. Located at David Hornell Public School.	■ Heritage Plaque
113 Yonge Street	Dedicated to Lumsden Building, constructed 1909, J.A. MacKenzie (architect) at 2-6 Adelaide Street East.	■ Heritage Plaque
178 Victoria Street	Dedicated to Massey Hall National Historic Site of Canada.	■ Heritage Plaque
189 Yonge Street	Dedicated to Loew's Yonge Street and Winter Garden Theatres.	■ Heritage Plaque
205 Yonge Street	Dedicated to Bank of Toronto, constructed 1906, E.J. Lennox (architect), later Toronto Dominion Bank.	■ Heritage Plaque

#### 4.1.4 Quadrant 4

Table 11 provides the properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* or listed on the City of Toronto *Heritage Register* located within Quadrant 4 of the study area (Figure 4). Table 12 provides the properties within Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and Table 13 provides the properties where a heritage plaque is located.

Quadrant 4 also encompasses three HCDs which are currently under appeal or study (Figure 4). These include the Garden District HCD (under appeal), Cabbagetown South West HCD (under study) and St. Lawrence Neighbourhood HCD (under appeal). It is important to note that the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal does not necessarily depict all properties within pending HCDs as designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The information and mapping provided in this CHEC are based on data accessed in the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal as of April 17, 2019.

**Table 11: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 4**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
125 Adelaide Street East	War Memorial, St. James' Cathedral, constructed c.1927, Sproatt & Rolph (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 588-77)
132 Adelaide Street East	John D. Lewis Building; 1870-1884.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 71-86)
134 Adelaide Street East	John D. Lewis Building; 1870-1884.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 71-86) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement CT776587
142 Adelaide Street East	John D. Lewis Building; 1870-1884.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 71-86)
252 Adelaide Street East	Bank of Upper Canada, constructed 1825-27, W.W. Baldwin (architect); alterations and additions 1872-76 for de la Salle Institute, H. Langley (architect); also 4th Post Office, constructed 1833-34, John Richards (contractor).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 504-75)
363 Adelaide Street East	Paul Bishop's Buildings, constructed 1848.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 895-98) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA578240
365 Adelaide Street East	Paul Bishop's Buildings, constructed 1848.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 895-98) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA578240
111 Berkeley Street	Semi-detached house, constructed 1881-82.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
111 Berkeley Street	House for James Vance, constructed 1872, at southeast corner with Richmond Street East.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
67 Berkeley Street	Part of row housing at 55-79 Berkeley Street, constructed 1872.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
69 Berkeley Street	Part of row housing at 55-79 Berkeley Street, constructed 1872.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
70 Berkeley Street	Berkeley Street Fire Hall #4, constructed 1905, A. Frank Wickson (architect); altered in 1971, R. Thom (architect), at southwest corner with Adelaide Street, now known as the Alumni Theatre.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
71 Berkeley Street	Part of row housing at 55-79 Berkeley Street, constructed 1872.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
73 Berkeley Street	Part of row housing at 55-79 Berkeley Street, constructed 1872.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
75 Berkeley Street	Part of row housing at 55-79 Berkeley Street, constructed 1872.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
77 Berkeley Street	Part of row housing at 55-79 Berkeley Street, constructed 1872.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
79 Berkeley Street	Part of row housing at 55-79 Berkeley Street, constructed 1872.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
93-95 Berkeley Street	Christie, Brown & Co. Stables, constructed 1906.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
82 Church Street	Originally built as a hotel in 1882, for Mr. William E. Cornell.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
103 Church Street	J. Frank Raw Ltd., constructed 1930, Murray Brown (Associate A.G. Elton).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 35-86)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CT810856</li> </ul>
167 Church Street	Athenaeum Club, constructed 1891, Denison & King (architect) Formerly known as 169 Church Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 675-2003)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement AT355503</li> </ul>
191 Church Street	Part of row housing at 191-197 Church Street, constructed 1848.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
193 Church Street	Part of row housing at 191-197 Church Street, constructed 1848.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
195 Church Street	Part of row housing at 191-197 Church Street, replacement building, constructed 1981-82, Mekinda, Snyder & Weis (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
197 Church Street	Part of row housing at 191-197 Church Street, constructed 1848.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
65 Jarvis Street	Part of row shops at 61-75 Jarvis Street, constructed 1872, William Stibbs (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CA560054</li> </ul>
73 Jarvis Street	Part of row shops at 61-75 Jarvis Street, constructed 1872, William Stibbs (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CA560054</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
75 Jarvis Street	Part of row shops at 61-75 Jarvis Street, constructed 1872, William Stibbs (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA560054</li> </ul>
99 Jarvis Street	Macfarlane's Hotel, now Jarvis House, constructed 1898, F.H. Herbert (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 598-94)</li> </ul>
113 Jarvis Street	First Official Residence of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, constructed in 1832.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
207 Jarvis Street	Part of row housing at 207-213 Jarvis Street, constructed 1879, John Small (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
209 Jarvis Street	Part of row housing at 207-213 Jarvis Street, constructed 1879, John Small (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
211 Jarvis Street	Part of row housing at 207-213 Jarvis Street, constructed 1879, John Small (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
213 Jarvis Street	Part of row housing at 207-213 Jarvis Street, constructed 1879, John Small (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
215 Jarvis Street	Part of row housing at 215-219 Jarvis Street, constructed 1863, Thomas Snarr (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
217 Jarvis Street	Part of row housing at 215-219 Jarvis Street, constructed 1863, Thomas Snarr (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
219 Jarvis Street	Part of row housing at 215-219 Jarvis Street, constructed 1863, Thomas Snarr (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
334 King Street East	Aluminum & Crown Stopper Company, constructed 1907-08, Henry Simpson (architect), north building on Parliament Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
334 King Street East	Aluminum & Crown Stopper Company, constructed 1911, F.H. Herbert (architect), south building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
86 Lombard Street	City Morgue, constructed 1907, Robert McCallum (City Architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 846-79)</li> </ul>
110 Lombard Street	Lombard Street Firehall, constructed 1886, David Roberts (architect); addition in 1895.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 546-86)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA667414</li> </ul>
3 Mutual Street	Richard Bigley Building, now Craig, Zeidler & Strong, constructed 1876.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
25 Ontario Street	Drug Trading Company Administration Office, constructed 1941-1942; addition 1946, Morgison & Babcock (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
78 Ontario Street	Hamilton Brewing Association Building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Intention to designate</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
90 Ontario Street	Newell Building.	■ Intention to designate
219 Parliament Street	Part of shops at 221-223 Parliament Street, constructed 1872-73.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
221 Parliament Street	Part of shops at 221-223 Parliament Street, constructed 1872-73.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
223 Parliament Street	Part of shops at 221-223 Parliament Street, constructed 1872-73.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
79 Queen Street East	Bank of Nova Scotia, constructed 1913 at southwest corner with Church Street.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
96 Queen Street East	Richard Bigley Building, now Craig, Zeidler & Strong, constructed 1876.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
98 Queen Street East	Richard Bigley Building, now Craig, Zeidler & Strong, constructed 1876.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
99 Queen Street East	Includes 99, 107, 109, 111, 115, 123 Queen Street East and Warehouse, constructed 1903-6, Mark Hall (architect), addition 1913, H.G. Salisbury (architect), now part of 99 Queen Street East.  Formerly known as 118 Richmond Street East.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 51-83)
216 Queen Street East	Part of row shops at 216-232 Queen Street East, constructed 1889.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
220 Queen Street East	Part of row shops at 216-232 Queen Street East, constructed 1889.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
222 Queen Street East	Part of row shops at 216-232 Queen Street East, constructed 1889.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
224 Queen Street East	Part of row shops at 216-232 Queen Street East, constructed 1889.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
226 Queen Street East	Part of row shops at 216-232 Queen Street East, constructed 1889.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
228 Queen Street East	Part of row shops at 216-232 Queen Street East, constructed 1889.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
229 Queen Street East	Kormann House Hotel, constructed 1897.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
230 Queen Street East	Part of row shops at 216-232 Queen Street East, constructed 1889.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
232 Queen Street East	Part of row shops at 216-232 Queen Street East, constructed 1889.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
234 Queen Street East	Part of Carlyle Block at 234-242 Queen Street East, constructed 1892-93, David and William Carlyle (contractors).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 762-89)
236 Queen Street East	Part of Carlyle Block at 234-242 Queen Street East, constructed 1892-93, David and William Carlyle (contractors).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 762-89)
237 Queen Street East	Andrew McFarren Building.	■ Intention to designate
238 Queen Street East	Part of Carlyle Block at 234-242 Queen Street East, constructed 1892-93, David and William Carlyle (contractors).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 762-89)
240 Queen Street East	Part of Carlyle Block at 234-242 Queen Street East, constructed 1892-93, David and William Carlyle (contractors).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 762-89)
242 Queen Street East	Part of Carlyle Block at 234-242 Queen Street East, constructed 1892-93, David and William Carlyle (contractors).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 762-89)
245 Queen Street East	S. Price and Sons Dairy Building.	■ Intention to designate
263-265 Queen Street East	No information provided.	■ Intention to designate
267 Queen Street East	Two stores for Robert Lauder, constructed c.1886	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 761-89)
271 Queen Street East	Densmore and Company Building, now known as William Tibbles and Company, constructed 1892.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 743-85)
317 Queen Street East	Berkeley St. Wesleyan Methodist Church, constructed 1872, Smith & Gemell (architect), later Berkeley Studios; at southwest corner with Berkeley Street.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 070-97)
339 Queen Street East	No information provided.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
84 Richmond Street East	Semi-detached house.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
88 Richmond Street East	Warehouse, constructed 1892.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
384 Richmond Street East	Dominion Envelope Company Building.	■ Intention to designate
410 Richmond Street East	Newell Building Annex.	■ Intention to designate
411 Richmond Street East	Gendron Manufacturing Company, constructed 1895, J.W. Siddall (architect)	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 351-83) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement CT630484

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
77 Seaton Street	William Hall House, constructed 1856, William Hall (builder).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 680-01)
91 Seaton Street	House, constructed 1865.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
69 Sherbourne Street	Victoria Tin Works Building, constructed 1883.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 262-2003) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement AT33619
64 Shuter Street	Duplex, constructed 1851-56; refaced c.1900.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
66 Shuter Street	Duplex, constructed 1851-56; refaced c.1900.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
68 Shuter Street	Duplex, constructed 1851-56.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
79 Shuter Street	John G. Scott House.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
70 Shuter Street	Duplex, constructed 1851-56.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
81 Shuter Street	Thomas C. Scott House.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
85 Shuter Street	Catherine Scott House.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
112 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 112-120 Shuter Street, constructed 1891, F. Armstrong (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
114 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 112-120 Shuter Street, constructed 1891, F. Armstrong (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
116 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 112-120 Shuter Street, constructed 1891, F. Armstrong (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
118 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 112-120 Shuter Street, constructed 1891, F. Armstrong (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
120 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 112-120 Shuter Street, constructed 1891, F. Armstrong (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
122 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
124 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
126 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
128 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
130 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
132 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
134 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
136 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
154 Shuter Street	Rosar Coach House, constructed 1910, J. M. Cowan (architect).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
188 Sherbourne Street	House.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
188 Sherbourne Street (rear)	House.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>

Table 12: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 4

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
281 Queen Street West	Part of the Queen Street West Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 979-2007)

Table 13: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 4

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
Northwest corner of Church Street and Queen Street East	Dedicated to Metropolitan United Church.	■ Heritage Plaque
260 Adelaide Street East	Dedicated to the forth York Post Office, National Historic Site of Canada.	■ Heritage Plaque
65 Bond Street	Dedicated to St. Michael's Cathedral.	■ Heritage Plaque
77 Church Street	Dedicated to York Mechanics' Institute. Located n the site of the former Mechanics' Institute.	■ Heritage Plaque

#### 4.1.5 Quadrant 5

Table 14 provides the properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* or listed on the City of Toronto *Heritage Register* located within Quadrant 5 of the study area (Figure 5). Table 15 provides the properties within Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and Table 16 provides the properties where a heritage plaque is located.

Quadrant 5 also encompasses one HCD, the St. Lawrence Neighbourhood, which is currently under appeal. It is important to note that the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal does not necessarily depict all properties within pending HCDs as designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The information and mapping provided in this CHEC are based on data accessed in the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal as of April 17, 2019.

**Table 14: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 5**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
University Avenue – Adam Beck Memorial	Adam Beck Memorial, constructed 1934. E. Hahn (sculptor).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
University Avenue – Boer War Memorial	Boer War Memorial, constructed 1910, Walter Allward (sculptor).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
181 Bay Street	John Crawford Block, constructed 1852. Formerly known as 38 and 40 Yonge Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 524-76)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CT920103</li> </ul>
181 Bay Street	Commercial Bank, constructed 1845, William Thomas (architect). Formerly known as 15 Wellington Street West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 515-75)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CT920104</li> </ul>
181 Bay Street	Warehouse Store, constructed 1854-55, William Hey and John Dixon (builder). Formerly known as 3 Wellington Street West, which had been moved from 11 Wellington Street West.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 602-83)</li> </ul>
181 Bay Street	Charles Moore and Company Importers and Wholesale Grocers Warehouse and Store, constructed 1871, attributed to Smith & Gemmell (architect). Formerly known as 5, 7 & 9 Wellington Street West.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 605-83)</li> </ul>
181 Bay Street	John Hagerty Building, constructed 1850-51; altered c.1879, Toronto News Company. Formerly known as 42 Yonge Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 524-76)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
181 Bay Street	William Cawthra Building, constructed 1850-51. Formerly known as 44 Yonge Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 524-76)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CT920103</li> </ul>
181 Bay Street	Bank of Montreal, constructed 1885-86, Darling & Curry (architect). Formerly known as 30 Yonge Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 255-76)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CT920102</li> </ul>
181 Bay Street	The Argyle Hotel, constructed 1846; altered 1865, William Irving (architect); altered 1901, F.H. Herbert (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 524-76)</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
	Formerly known as 1 Wellington Street West and 46 Yonge Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
181 Bay Street	The Argyle Hotel, constructed 1846; altered 1865, William Irving (architect); altered 1901, F.H. Herbert (architect). Formerly known as 1 Wellington Street West and 46 Yonge Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 524-76)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
181 Bay Street	BCE Place, located within the Union Station Heritage Conservation District. Includes the historic buildings formerly known as 36-46 Yonge Street, 1, 5, 7, 9 11, 15 Wellington Street West.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 524-76)</li> </ul>
181 Bay Street	Moffatt, Murray and Company, constructed 1844-45; altered 1928, W.R. Mead (architect). Formerly known as 36 Yonge Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 524-76)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
199 Bay Street	Commerce Court, constructed 1968-72, I.M. Pei and Associates with Page and Steele (architects), V.K. Mason and Peter Kiewit Sons Company of Canada Limited (contractors/builders).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 467-91 and 539-91)</li> </ul>
222 Bay Street	Former Toronto Stock Exchange, constructed 1937, George & Moorhouse (architect), S.H. Maw, Associate, Charles Comfort (Murals). Previously known as 232 Bay Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 570-78)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
40 Colborne Street	Also known as 17 Leader Lane.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
41 Colborne Street	Warehouse, constructed c.1892.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
47 Colborne Street	Milburn Building, constructed 1888-89, E.J. Lennox (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
20 Front Street West	Gowans Kent Building, constructed 1923, MacVicar and Heriot (architect) for Cassidy's Limited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 108-83)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CT920105</li> </ul>
61 Front Street West (rear)	Postal Delivery Building, constructed 1913-20, Ross & Macdonald (architect), Hugh G. Jones (architect), John M. Lyle (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
61 Front Street West	Postal Delivery Building, constructed 1913-20, Ross & Macdonald (architect), Hugh G. Jones (architect), John M. Lyle (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
71 Front Street West	Union Station, constructed 1913-20, Ross & Macdonald (architect), Hugh G. Jones (architect), John M. Lyle (architect), opened 1927.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 948-2005)</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
	Includes 65 Front Street West, the Union Station address recognized under the Federal Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act.	
1 Front Street East	O'Keefe Centre, constructed 1959-60, Earle C. Morgan and Page & Steele (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1156-2008)</li> </ul>
27 Front Street East	St. Lawrence Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
35 Front Street East	T. Griffith Block, later Beardmore Building, 1872, David Roberts (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 571-78)</li> </ul>
41 Front Street East	F.G. Perkins Block, later Continental Salvage, constructed c.1860; altered 1874-75, A. McDougall & F. Darling (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 155-76)</li> </ul>
47 Front Street East	Warehouse Store, constructed 1872, W.R. Strickland (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 429-78)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
49 Front Street East	Warehouse Store, constructed 1872, W.R. Strickland (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 430-78)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
1 King Street West	The Dominion Bank Building, constructed 1913-14, Darling and Pearson (architect), assisted by Harkness and Oxley (engineers). Now part of 5 King Street West.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 278-90)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
2 King Street West	Prudential Building, constructed 1960, Peter Dickinson Associates (architects).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
5 King Street West	Michie & Company, constructed 1893, Smith & Gemmell (architect). Now includes former 1 King Street West.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement E436044</li> </ul>
11 King Street West	Montreal Trust Tower, constructed 1964-65.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
25 King Street West	Canadian Bank of Commerce, constructed 1929-31, Darling & Pearson (architect), York & Sawyer (N.Y.), Associates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 467-91 and 539-91)</li> </ul>
44 King Street West	Bank of Nova Scotia, constructed 1946-1951, Mathers and Haldenby with Beck and Eadie (architects).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1036-2007)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CT672905</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
55 King Street West	Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto-Dominion Bank Tower, constructed in 1967, Banking Pavilion in 1968, Royal Trust Tower in 1969.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 871-203)
77 King Street West	Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto-Dominion Bank Tower, constructed 1967, Banking Pavilion in 1968, Royal Trust Tower in 1969.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 871-2003)
212 King Street West	Union Building, constructed 1907, Darling & Pearson (architect).	■ Intention to designate.
214 King Street West	Canadian General Electric, constructed 1917; west addition in 1919, Burke, Horwood & White (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1230-2007) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement CT768842
220 King Street West	Nicholls Building, constructed 1910, Denison & Stephenson (architect).	■ Intention to designate.
260 King Street West	Royal Alexandra Theatre, constructed 1907, John M. Lyle (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 512-75)
266 King Street West	Reid Building, constructed 1904, A.F. Wickson (architect).	■ Intention to designate
2 King Street East	Royal Bank of Canada, constructed 1913-15, Ross & Macdonald (architect); Banking Hall, Carrere & Hastings, and Eustace Bird. At 73 Yonge Street (northeast).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 103-76)
37 King Street East	King Edward Hotel, constructed 1901-02, E.J. Lennox (architect); addition 1921, Watt & Blackwell (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 156-76)
73 King Street East	E. Harris Company Building, convenience address of 73 King Street East.	■ Intention to designate.
79 King Street East	James McDonnell Building.	■ Intention to designate.
77 King Street East	John F. Smith Building, convenience address of 77 King Street East.	■ Intention to designate.
85 King Street East	Victoria Row.	■ Intention to designate.
91 King Street East	Albany Club.	■ Intention to designate.
95 King Street East	Tyrell Building.	■ Intention to designate.

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
17 Leader Lane	Also known as 40 Colborne Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
60 Simcoe Street	Roy Thomson Hall, constructed 1982, Arthur Erickson (architect) in association with Mathers and Haldenby (architect), Eastern Construction (contractor).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 689-01)</li> </ul>
71 Simcoe Street	St. Andrew's Manse, constructed 1873, Robert Grant (architect); altered 1894, D.B. Dick (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 495-81)</li> </ul>
73 Simcoe Street	St. Andrew's Manse, constructed 1873, Robert Grant (architect); altered 1894, D.B. Dick (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 495-81)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CT486292</li> </ul>
75 Simcoe Street	St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, constructed 1875, William Storm (architect); altered in 1907, Curry, Sproatt & Rolph (architect). At 189 King Street West.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 496-81)</li> </ul>
70 The Esplanade	Greey's Toronto Mill Furnishing Works Factory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 866-2006)</li> </ul>
10 Toronto Street	Post Office #7, now Argus Corporation, constructed 1851-53, Cumberland & Ridout (architect), later Cumberland & Storm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 182-2006)</li> </ul>
1 Wellington Street West	BCE Place, Argyle Inn.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 524-76)</li> </ul>
5 Wellington Street West	BCE Place, Charles Moore and Company Importers and Wholesale Grocers Warehouse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 603-83)</li> </ul>
3 Wellington Street West	BCE Place, Warehouse Store.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 602-83)</li> </ul>
9 Wellington Street West	BCE Place, Charles Moore and Company Importers and Wholesale Grocers Warehouse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 603-83)</li> </ul>
11 Wellington Street West	BCE Place, Warehouse Store. Formerly moved from 11 Wellington Street West to 3 Wellington Street West.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 602-83)</li> </ul>
15 Wellington Street West	BCE Place, Commercial Bank.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 515-75)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CT920104</li> </ul>
107 Wellington Street West	Toronto Club, constructed 1888, remodelled 1912, Darling & Pearson (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 506-75, 539-84 and 414-90)</li> </ul>
36-40 Wellington Street East	Part of Hutchison Building at 36-40 Wellington St. East, constructed 1855, attributed to John G. Howard (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
38 Wellington Street East	Part of Hutchison Building at 36-40 Wellington St. East, constructed 1855, attributed to John G. Howard (architect).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
40 Wellington Street East	Part of Hutchison Building at 36-40 Wellington St. East, constructed 1855, attributed to John G. Howard (architect).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
42 Wellington Street East	Ehmann Corporation.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
49 Wellington Street East	Gooderham Building, constructed 1892, David Roberts (architect), also known as the Flatiron Building.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 534-75) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement
30 Yonge Street	Bank of Montreal, constructed 1885-86, Darling & Curry (architect). Now merged into 181 Bay Street, BCE Place.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 256-76) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement CT920102
44 Yonge Street	BCE Place, William Cawthra Building, constructed 1850-51, located within the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 524-76)
49 Yonge Street	Bank of British North America, now Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, constructed 1872-73, Henry Langley (architect); alterations, 1903, Burke & Horwood (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 53-80)
51 Yonge Street	One of A.V. Brown's Buildings, constructed 1847, John G. Howard (architect); façade altered between 1872 and 1881 for Casimir Gzowski; 2nd Empire roof added prior to 1890; alterations in 1890 for Commercial Travellers Association.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
56 Yonge Street	Hotel Mossop, constructed 1907-08, J.P. Hynes (architect), now known as the Victoria Hotel.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
66 Yonge Street	The Dominion Bank Building, constructed 1913-14, Darling and Pearson (architect), assisted by Harkness and Oxley (engineers).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 278-90)
67 Yonge Street	Traders Bank Building, later Montreal Trust, constructed 1905-06, Carrere & Hastings (architect) in association with F.S. Baker.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 449-76 and 552-99)
68 Yonge Street	The Dominion Bank Building, constructed 1913-14, Darling and Pearson (architect), assisted by Harkness and Oxley (engineers).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 278-90)
69 Yonge Street	Canadian Pacific Railway Building, constructed 1911-13, Darling & Pearson (architect), assisted by Harkness and Oxley (engineers); refaced in 1929-30, Darling & Pearson.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 280-90)
70 Yonge Street	The Dominion Bank Building, constructed 1913-14, Darling and Pearson (architect), assisted by Harkness and Oxley (engineers).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 278-90)

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
83 Yonge Street	Hiram Piper & Brother Building, constructed 1857, Joseph Sheard (architect); addition 1895, C.J. Gibson (architect); alteration 1910, Hand, Harris & Merritt (architect); alteration 1914, Hand, Harris & Merritt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 527-76)</li> </ul>
70 York Street	Address contains the façade formerly known as 74-76 York Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1063-2009)</li> </ul>
74 York Street	Commercial Building, constructed 1889.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1063-2009)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA299026</li> </ul>

Table 15: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 5

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
<i>King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District</i>		
11 Duncan Street	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)</li> </ul>
224 King Street West	Part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1186-2016)</li> </ul>
<i>Union Station Heritage Conservation District</i>		
Front Street West - Skywalk	Skywalk, constructed 1989. Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)</li> </ul>
PATH System	PATH System. Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)</li> </ul>
161 Bay Street	Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)</li> </ul>
171 Bay Street	Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)</li> </ul>
200 Bay Street	Royal Bank Plaza, constructed 1976 Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
1 Front Street West	Dominion Public Building/Toronto Customs House, Entrance Block and Eastern Section, constructed 1929-32, Western Section constructed 1935-36, Thomas W. Fuller (architect). Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
100 Front Street West	Royal York Hotel, constructed 1924-29, Ross & Macdonald (architect) and Sproatt & Rolph, Associates (architect). Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
142 Front Street West	Industrial Building, constructed 1918. Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
146 Front Street West	Industrial Building, constructed 1918. Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
156 Front Street West	Industrial Building, constructed 1905. Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
171 Front Street West	Canadian National Express Building and York Teamway. Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
7 Station Street	Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
1 University Avenue	One University Avenue, office tower, constructed 1986. Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
33 University Avenue	Empire Plaza Condominium, constructed 1990. Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
40 University Avenue	Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
79 Wellington Street West	TD Waterhouse Tower, Toronto Dominion Centre, constructed 1985. Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
95 Wellington Street West	Part of Toronto-Dominion Centre, constructed 1988.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
	Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	
145 Wellington Street West	Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
55 York Street	Prudential House, constructed 1929, Kaplan & Sprachman (architect) . Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
56 York Street	Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
60 York Street	Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)

Table 16: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 5

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
Northwest corner of Front Street West and University Avenue	Dedicated to the Bishop's Palace, 1818, the residence of John Strachan, the first Anglican Bishop of Toronto.	■ Heritage Plaque
Southeast corner of King Street West and Simcoe Street	Dedicated to the St. Andrew's Church. Located on church grounds.	■ Heritage Plaque
Young Street (south end)	Dedicated to the Yonge Street Railway Overpass, considered to have a national historic significance rating of 3 and local significance of 4.	■ Heritage Plaque
303 Bay Street	Dedicated to "Canada First" Movement. Located the entrance to the National Club.	■ Heritage Plaque
20 Front Street West	Dedicated to the Gowans Kent Building, constructed 1923, MacVicar and Heriot (architect) for Cassidy's Limited.	■ Heritage Plaque
35 Front Street East	Dedicated to T. Griffith Block, later Beardmore Building, 1872, David Roberts (architect).	■ Heritage Plaque
41 Front Street East	Dedicated to F.G. Perkins Block, later Continental Salvage, constructed c.1860; altered 1874-75, A. McDougall & F. Darling (architect).	■ Heritage Plaque
47 Front Street East	Dedicated to Warehouse Store, constructed 1872, W.R. Strickland (architect).	■ Heritage Plaque
49 Front Street East	Dedicated to Warehouse Store, constructed 1872, W.R. Strickland (architect).	■ Heritage Plaque

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
100 Front Street West	Dedicated to the Royal York Hotel. Located on the site of the Queen's Hotel built for the CRP.	■ Heritage Plaque
37 King Street East	Dedicated to the King Edward Hotel, constructed 1901-02, E.J. Lennox (architect); addition 1921, Watt & Blackwell (architect).	■ Heritage Plaque
55 King Street West	Dedicated to the Toronto-Dominion Centre.	■ Heritage Plaque
260 King Street West	Dedicated to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, constructed 1907, John M. Lyle (architect).	■ Heritage Plaque
10 Toronto Street	Dedicated to the Old Toronto Post Office / Old Bank of Canada.	■ Heritage Plaque
49 Wellington Street East	Dedicated to Gooderham Building, constructed 1892, David Roberts (architect), also known as the Flatiron Building.	■ Heritage Plaque
95 Wellington Street West	Dedicated to 107 Wellington Street West, 1889, the site of the oldest private club building in Ontario, designed by Frank Darling and Samuel Curry.	■ Heritage Plaque
176 Yonge Street	Dedicated to the Bay Queen Street Store, the first building in Ontario with a load-bearing metal frame. Located on the north entrance of the store.	■ Heritage Plaque

#### 4.1.6 Quadrant 6

Table 17 provides the properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* or listed on the City of Toronto *Heritage Register* located within Quadrant 6 of the study area (Figure 6). Table 18 provides the properties within Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* located within Quadrant 6 of the study area (Figure 6). Finally, Table 19 provides the properties where a Heritage Plaque is present within Quadrant 6 of the study area.

Furthermore, Quadrant 6 also encompasses one HCD, the St. Lawrence Neighbourhood, which is currently under appeal (Figure 6). It is important to note that the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal does not necessarily depict all properties within pending HCDs as designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The information and mapping provided in this CHEC are based on data accessed in the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal as of April 17, 2019.

**Table 17: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 6**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
2 Berkeley Street	Toronto Knitting & Yarn Factory, constructed 1871, addition. C.J. Gibson (architect); alterations 1988, A.J. Diamond (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 665-80)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CT495</li> </ul>
25 Berkeley Street	Site of Upper Canada Parliament Building, constructed 1796, at southeast corner with Parliament Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 091-97)</li> </ul>
26 Berkeley Street	Consumers' Gas Company Station A, Engine and Condensing Houses, constructed 1887-88, Strickland & Symons, (architect), now known as Toronto Free Theatre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 122-76 and 638-80)</li> </ul>
55 Berkeley Street	Part of row housing at 55-79 Berkeley Street, constructed 1872.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
57 Berkeley Street	Part of row housing at 55-79 Berkeley Street, constructed 1872.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
59 Berkeley Street	Part of row housing at 55-79 Berkeley Street, constructed 1872.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
61 Berkeley Street	Part of row housing at 55-79 Berkeley Street, constructed 1872.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
63 Berkeley Street	Part of row housing at 55-79 Berkeley Street, constructed 1872.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
65 Berkeley Street	Part of row housing at 55-79 Berkeley Street, constructed 1872.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
6 Church Street	Greey's Factory Building, pre-1903.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 865-2006)</li> </ul>
9 Church Street	Warehouse, constructed 1877-78, later known as Toronto Cold Storage Building. 9 Church Street merged into 15 Church Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 564-84)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
15 Church Street	Warehouse, constructed 1877, known as 67-69 Front St. East. 15 Church Street Includes 9 Church St. and 67-69 Front St. East.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 564-84 561-84)</li> </ul>
65 Front Street	Warehouse, constructed 1872, at southeast corner with Church Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 200-2010)</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
77 Front Street East	Alexander Smith Block, later Tippet Richardson, constructed 1859.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 745-85)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement C813400</li> </ul>
81 Front Street East	Thomas Helliwell Block, constructed 1858.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 744-85)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA219101 and C813400</li> </ul>
85 Front Street East	Thomas Clarkson/John Hallam, constructed 1858; altered 1871.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 734-85)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA219101 and C813400</li> </ul>
87 Front Street East	Edward Leadlay Company, later Forsyth Souvenirs, constructed 1858; altered in 1871; addition in 1917, W. Williamson (architect); altered 1973, Hamilton, Ridgeley & Bennett (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 843-86)</li> </ul>
83 Front Street East	Thomas Helliwell Block, constructed 1858.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 744-85)</li> </ul>
91 Front Street East	Old City Hall, and South St. Lawrence Market, constructed 1844, Henry Bowyer Lane; rebuilt 1850, William Thomas (architect); rebuilt 1904, (City Architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 115-76)</li> </ul>
92 Front Street East	St. Lawrence Hall, constructed 1850-51, William Thomas (architect); restored 1966-67.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
94 Front Street East	Commercial Building, c.1830-40. Address now part of 100 Front Street East.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 562-84 and 560-84)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement C173220</li> </ul>
100 Front Street East	Commercial Buildings. Address includes properties formerly known as 94 and 98 Front St East, and 29 Jarvis Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 562-84 and 560-84)</li> </ul>
145 Front Street East	W. Davies & Company Pork Packing, first two stories constructed 1867; addition for J&J Taylor Safeworks in 1883, W.W. Blair (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 205-77)</li> </ul>
165 Front Street East	Toronto Street Railway Stables, constructed 1887-88, H.G. Salisbury (architect), now known as the Young People's Theatre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 101-76)</li> </ul>
219 Front Street East	Commercial buildings, constructed 1885.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
223 Front Street East	Standard Woolen Mills, constructed 1882, E.J. Lennox (architect); eastern addition, 1893; 4th floor added 1897; 4 story brick storehouse 1899.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 592-85)</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
	Now known as 227 Front Street East.	
227 Front Street East	Standard Woolen Mills, constructed 1882, E.J. Lennox (architect); eastern addition, 1893; 4th floor added 1897; 4 story brick storehouse 1899. Formerly known as 223 and 251 Front Street East.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 592-85, 123-76 and 639-80)</li> </ul>
251 Front Street East	Now known as 227 Front St. East.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 123-76)</li> </ul>
265 Front Street East	Site of Upper Canada Parliament Building, constructed 1796, at southeast corner with Parliament Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 091-97)</li> </ul>
296 Front Street East	Consumers' Gas Company Station A, constructed 1898, Bond & Smith (architect). Formerly known as 45 Parliament Street & 296 Front Street East.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 9-78)</li> </ul>
65 George Street	Part of Little York Hotel (Stables), constructed 1879, Langley, Langley & Burke (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
29 Jarvis Street	Commercial building including hotel, constructed c.1830-40. Now part of 100 Front Street East.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 560-84)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CT690745</li> </ul>
33 Jarvis Street	Commercial building; constructed c.1830-40.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 39-86)</li> </ul>
61 Jarvis Street	Part of a row shops at 61-75 Jarvis Street, constructed 1872, William Stibbs (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 83-2008)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA560054</li> </ul>
63 Jarvis Street	Part of a row shops at 61-75 Jarvis Street, constructed 1872, William Stibbs (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 83-2008)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA560054</li> </ul>
106 King Street East	War Memorial, St. James' Cathedral, constructed c.1927, Sproatt & Rolph (architect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
106 King Street East	St. James' Cathedral Burying Ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Intention to designate</li> </ul>
106 King Street East	St. James' Cathedral, constructed 1853, F.W. Cumberland & Thomas Ridout (architect); addition c.1874, Henry Langley (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 588-77)</li> </ul>
106 King Street East	St. James' Parish Hall & Diocesan Centre, constructed 1909, Darling & Pearson (architect); addition, Mathers & Haldenby.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1097-01)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA804537</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
107 King Street East	Convenience address for 105 King Street East.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 282-81)
109 King Street East	Convenience address for 105 King Street East.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 282-81)
111 King Street East	Convenience address for 105 King Street East.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 282-81)
125 King Street East	City Buildings, constructed c.1842, William Thomas (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 281-81) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement CT558460 and CA75209)
133 King Street East	City Buildings, constructed c.1842, William Thomas (architect); altered for William Thompson as the Army and Navy Store in 1887-88, Langley and Burke (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 87-76)
140 King Street East	St. Lawrence Galleries, constructed c.1850.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
142 King Street East	St. Lawrence Galleries, constructed c.1850.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
143 King Street East	City Buildings, constructed c.1839, J.G. Howard, Thomas Young (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 280-81)
144 King Street East	Bank of Commerce, constructed 1907, Darling & Pearson (architect).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
145 King Street East	City Buildings, constructed c.1839, J.G. Howard, Thomas Young (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 280-81)
150 King Street East	Daniel Brooke Building, constructed 1833; rebuilt before fire of 1849.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 793-85) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement, Registered CT999824
151 King Street East	St. Lawrence Hall, constructed 1850-51, William Thomas (architect); restored 1966-67.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 566-2009)
155 King Street East	Part of 151 King Street East.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
167 King Street East	Shop, constructed 1880.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
169 King Street East	Shop, constructed 1880.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
171 King Street East	Shop, first two stories constructed c.1836, Jacob Latham (builder); altered in 1880.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
172 King Street East	Sovereign Bank, constructed 1907, G.W. Gouinlock (architect).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 565-84)

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement CA560055</li> </ul>
173 King Street East	Shop, constructed 1842-43, Jacob Latham, (builder); Mansard roof constructed c.1870.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
175 King Street East	Shop constructed 1842-43, Jacob Latham (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
179 King Street East	Shop constructed 1842-43, Jacob Latham (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
181 King Street East	Shop, constructed 1855.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
185 King Street East	Thomas Thompson Building, altered in 1880, N.B. Dick (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
183 King Street East	Shop, constructed 1855.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
187 King Street East	Little York Inn, constructed 1879-80, Langley, Langley & Burke (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 335-79)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement, Registered CT433595</li> </ul>
197 King Street East	Nealon House, constructed 1888, now known as the Domed Stadium Pub.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 91-91)</li> </ul>
200 King Street East	Christie, Brown & Company, constructed 1874, additions 1883, 1892, 1899 and 1914, Adelaide Street frontage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
214 King Street East	W.A. Drummond & Company Dairy Supply Warehouse, constructed 1911, S.A. Waggett (architect). Formerly known 185 Frederick St and 204 King Street East.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intention to designate</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement E464387</li> </ul>
215 King Street East	A. Muirhead Company Paint Factory, constructed 1914, Wickson & Gregg (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
236 King Street East	Carolyn Smith Building, constructed 1888.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
241 King Street East	Pair of shops, constructed 1878.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
243 King Street East	Pair of shops, constructed 1878.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
245 King Street East	William Copeland Buildings, constructed 1879, at southwest corner with Sherbourne Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
247 King Street East	William Copeland Buildings, constructed 1879, at southwest corner with Sherbourne Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
251 King Street East	Grand Central Hotel, constructed 1868, later National Hotel & Tavern; altered 1905, Henry Simpson (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1086-2009)</li> </ul>
260 King Street East	Formed by merging 252 and 256A King Street East with four other properties not included on the inventory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 855-88)</li> </ul>
226 King Street East	Imperial Bank, constructed 1908, Darling & Pearson (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 897-98)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA578241</li> </ul>
271 King Street East	Site of Upper Canada Parliament Building, constructed 1796, at southeast corner with Parliament Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 091-97)</li> </ul>
298 King Street East	Charles Coxwell Small House, constructed 1845.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
302 King Street East	Tavern, constructed c.1860; altered 1872.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
359 King Street East	Reid Lumber Company, constructed 1891-92.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 682-84)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CT697089</li> </ul>
399 King Street East	Shop, constructed 1855.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
401 King Street East	Shop, constructed 1855.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
403 King Street East	Shop, constructed 1855.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
417 King Street East	Little Trinity Rectory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
1 Market Street	Old City Hall, and South St. Lawrence Market, constructed 1844, Henry Bowyer Lane; rebuilt 1850, William Thomas (architect); rebuilt 1904, (City Architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 115-76)</li> </ul>
8 Market Street	Warehouse, constructed 1899-1900, A.R. Denison (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
12 Market Street	Armory Hotel, constructed 1880, now known as the Old Fish Market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
51 Parliament Street	Consumers' Gas Company, Station A, constructed 1898, Bond & Smith (architect). Now known as 63 Parliament Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 9-78)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement C992406</li> </ul>
55 Parliament Street	Consumers' Gas Company, Station A, constructed 1898, Bond & Smith (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 9-78)</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
	Now known as 63 Parliament Street.	
63 Parliament Street	Consumers' Gas Company Station A, constructed 1898, Bond & Smith (architect). Formerly known as 45 Parliament Street & 296 Front Street East.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 9-78)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>

Table 18: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 6

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
<i>Not Present</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Not Applicable</i></li> </ul>

Table 19: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 6

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
Northwest corner of park at east end of The Esplanade	Dedicated to Ontario's First Parliament Buildings, first two brick structures build in 1789 to house the Legislature of Upper Canada.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Heritage Plaque</li> </ul>
93 Front Street East	Dedicated to the St. Lawrence Market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Heritage Plaque</li> </ul>
106 King Street East	Dedicated to St. James' Cathedral. Located on the church grounds, south side.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Heritage Plaque</li> </ul>
133 King Street East	Dedicated to City Buildings, constructed c.1842, William Thomas (architect); altered for William Thompson as the Army and Navy Store in 1887-88, Langley and Burke (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Heritage Plaque</li> </ul>
157 King Street East	Dedicated to St. Lawrence Hall, 1850. Located in the main foyer of the hall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Heritage Plaque</li> </ul>
172 King Street East	Dedicated to the Sovereign Bank, constructed 1907, G.W. Gouinlock (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Heritage Plaque</li> </ul>

#### 4.1.7 Quadrant 7

Table 20 provides the properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* or listed on the City of Toronto *Heritage Register* located within Quadrant 7 of the study area (Figure 7). Table 21 provides the properties within Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* located within Quadrant 7 of the study area (Figure 7). Finally, Table 22 provides the properties where a Heritage Plaque is present within Quadrant 7 of the study area.

**Table 20: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 7**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
40 Bay Street	Postal Delivery Building, constructed 1939-1941, Charles Dolphin (architect) with C.D. Sutherland; addition in 1946-1949.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 360-90)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement</li> </ul>
222 Bremner Boulevard	John Street Railway Gatehouse, constructed c.1918.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
222 Bremner Boulevard	Switch Cabin D Manual Interlocking Tower, constructed 1895, Grand Trunk Railway, original manual switch gear manufactured by Saby and Farmer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
222 Bremner Boulevard	CP Roundhouse, Water Tower, Coaling Tower; Sanding Tower, constructed 1929.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 385-96 and 1143-2008)</li> </ul>
55 Lake Shore Boulevard East	LCBO Office & Warehouse, constructed c.1947.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
145 Queens Quay West	Toronto Ferry Company Waiting Room, constructed 1907, later R.C.Y.C. ferry building, opposite York Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1249-2007)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement C690051</li> </ul>
207 Queens Quay West	Terminal Building, constructed 1928, Moores & Duneford of New York City (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
211 Queens Quay West	Floors 9-12 of the Terminal Building, constructed 1928, Moores & Duneford of New York City (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>

**Table 21: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 7**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
<i>Union Station Heritage Conservation District</i>		
Gardiner Expressway	Gardiner Expressway. Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)</li> </ul>
33 Bay Street	Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
55 Bremner Boulevard	Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
75 Bremner Boulevard	Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
222 Bremner Boulevard	Metro Toronto Convention Centre South Building. Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
60 Harbour Street	Toronto Harbour Commission Building, constructed 1917, Chapman & McGiffin (architect), at Bay Street. Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement CT918 882
90 Harbour Street	Workmen's Compensation Board Building, constructed 1953. Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006) ■ Heritage Easement Agreement C690051
15 York Street	Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)
18 York Street	Part of the Union Station Heritage Conservation District.	■ Designated under Part V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 634-2006)

Table 22: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 7

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
Waterfront, south end of Bay Street, west of the Ferry Dock	Dedicated to the Noronic Disaster, ship which burned in 1949, disaster where 119 people died. Located near where the ship burned.	■ Heritage Plaque
255 Bremner Boulevard	Dedicated to the John Street Roundhouse (CP) National Historic Site of Canada.	■ Heritage Plaque
1 Yonge Street	Dedicated to Yonge Street, built by Upper Canada's first lieutenant-governor to connect the town of York with the navel base on Georgian Bay.	■ Heritage Plaque

#### 4.1.8 Quadrant 8

Table 23 provides the properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* or listed on the City of Toronto *Heritage Register* located within Quadrant 8 of the study area (Figure 8). Table 24 provides the properties within Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* located within Quadrant 8 of the study area (Figure 8). Finally, Table 25 provides the properties where a Heritage Plaque is present within Quadrant 8 of the study area.

**Table 23: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 8**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
95 Queens Quay East	Redpath Sugar Refinery, constructed 1957, H.G. Acres & Company Limited (engineer), Gordon S. Adamson Associates (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>

**Table 24: Heritage Conservation District Properties Within Study Area Quadrant 8**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
<i>None Present</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Not Applicable</i></li> </ul>

**Table 25: Heritage Plaques Within Study Area Quadrant 8**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
<i>None Present</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Not Applicable</i></li> </ul>

## 4.2 Route Options

All cultural heritage resources identified using the MTCS *Checklist* which intersect or are adjacent to proposed route options Tunnel Route 1, Tunnel Route 2, Open Cut Route 2, and Open Cut Route 4 are listed and mapped in the following subsections.

### 4.2.1 Tunnel Route 1

Overall Tunnel Route 1 intersects or is adjacent to six (6) designated heritage properties, 15 listed heritage properties, and two (2) properties with intentions to designate (Figure 9 to Figure 12). These 23 properties are listed in Table 26.

Furthermore, Tunnel Route 1 also intersects three Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) which are currently under appeal or study. These include the Garden District HCD (under appeal), Cabbagetown South West HCD (under study) and St. Lawrence Neighbourhood HCD (under appeal). It is important to note that the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal does not necessarily depict all properties within pending HCDs as designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The information and mapping provided in this CHEC are based on data accessed in the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal as of April 17, 2019.

**Table 26: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Adjacent to Tunnel Route 1**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
363 Adelaide Street East	Paul Bishop's Buildings, constructed 1848.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 895-98)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA578240</li> </ul>
532 Bay Street	Toronto Hydro-Electric Dynamo House, constructed 1889.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
57 Bond Street	St. Michael's Cathedral, constructed 1845-48, William Thomas; spire constructed in 1866, Gundry & Langley (architect); altered in 1890, J. Connolly (architect), at Shuter Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
200 Church Street	Bishop's Palace, constructed 1845-46, William Thomas (architect); addition 1852, Joseph Sheard (architect); addition 1889, F.C. Law (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
212 Dundas Street East	No information provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
231 Dundas Street East	No information provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
214 King Street East	<p>W.A. Drummond &amp; Company Dairy Supply Warehouse, constructed 1911, S.A. Waggett (architect).</p> <p>Formerly known 185 Frederick St and 204 King Street East.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Intention to designate</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement E464387</li> </ul>
226 King Street East	Imperial Bank, constructed 1908, Darling & Pearson (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 897-98)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA578241</li> </ul>
245 King Street East	William Copeland Buildings, constructed 1879, at southwest corner with Sherbourne Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
247 King Street East	William Copeland Buildings, constructed 1879, at southwest corner with Sherbourne Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
251 King Street East	Grand Central Hotel, constructed 1868, later National Hotel & Tavern; altered 1905, Henry Simpson (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1086-2009)</li> </ul>
14 Pembroke Street	Duke of York Public School, constructed 1929, C.E.C. Dyson.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
35 Pembroke Street	House, constructed 1881, now known as 200 Sherbourne Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
216 Queen Street East	Part of row shops at 216-232 Queen Street East, constructed 1889.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
229 Queen Street East	Kormann House Hotel, constructed 1897.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
237 Queen Street East	Andrew McFarren Building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Intention to designate</li> </ul>
69 Sherbourne Street	Victoria Tin Works Building, constructed 1883.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 262-2003)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement AT33619</li> </ul>
188 Sherbourne Street	House.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
188 Sherbourne Street (rear)	House.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
200 Sherbourne Street	Formerly known as 35 Pembroke Street. House, constructed 1881, now known as 200 Sherbourne Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
223 Sherbourne Street	All Saints Church & School, constructed 1874, R.C. Windeyer, additions in 1880, 1883 and 1891.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 601-83)</li> </ul>
230 Sherbourne Street	House, constructed 1871	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
302 Yonge Street	Bank of Nova Scotia Branch, constructed 1949.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1158-2008)</li> </ul>

#### 4.2.2 Tunnel Route 2

Overall Tunnel Route 2 intersects or is adjacent to five (5) designated heritage properties, 10 listed heritage properties, and two (2) properties with intentions to designate (Figure 13 to Figure 16). These 17 properties are listed in Table 27.

Furthermore, Tunnel Route 2 also intersects two Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) which are currently under appeal. These include the Garden District HCD and St. Lawrence Neighbourhood HCD. It is important to note that the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal does not necessarily depict all properties within pending HCDs as

designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The information and mapping provided in this CHEC are based on data accessed in the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal as of April 17, 2019.

**Table 27: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Adjacent to Tunnel Route 2**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
363 Adelaide Street East	Paul Bishop's Buildings, constructed 1848.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 895-98)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA578240</li> </ul>
532 Bay Street	Toronto Hydro-Electric Dynamo House, constructed 1889.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
57 Bond Street	St. Michael's Cathedral, constructed 1845-48, William Thomas; spire constructed in 1866, Gundry & Langley (architect); altered in 1890, J. Connolly (architect), at Shuter Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
200 Church Street	Bishop's Palace, constructed 1845-46, William Thomas (architect); addition 1852, Joseph Sheard (architect); addition 1889, F.C. Law (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
212 Dundas Street East	No information provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
214 King Street East	W.A. Drummond & Company Dairy Supply Warehouse, constructed 1911, S.A. Waggett (architect).  Formerly known 185 Frederick St and 204 King Street East.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Intention to designate</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement E464387</li> </ul>
226 King Street East	Imperial Bank, constructed 1908, Darling & Pearson (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 897-98)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA578241</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
236 King Street East	Carolyn Smith Building, constructed 1888.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
245 King Street East	William Copeland Buildings, constructed 1879, at southwest corner with Sherbourne Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
247 King Street East	William Copeland Buildings, constructed 1879, at southwest corner with Sherbourne Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
251 King Street East	Grand Central Hotel, constructed 1868, later National Hotel & Tavern; altered 1905, Henry Simpson (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1086-2009)</li> </ul>
14 Pembroke Street	Duke of York Public School, constructed 1929, C.E.C. Dyson.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
216 Queen Street East	Part of row shops at 216-232 Queen Street East, constructed 1889.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
229 Queen Street East	Kormann House Hotel, constructed 1897.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
237 Queen Street East	Andrew McFarren Building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Intention to designate</li> </ul>
69 Sherbourne Street	Victoria Tin Works Building, constructed 1883.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 262-2003)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement AT33619</li> </ul>
302 Yonge Street	Bank of Nova Scotia Branch, constructed 1949.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1158-2008)</li> </ul>

### 4.2.3 Open Cut Route 2

Overall Open Cut Route 2 intersects or is adjacent to 13 designated heritage properties, 31 listed heritage properties, and two (2) properties with intentions to designate (Figure 17 to Figure 20). These 46 properties are listed in Table 28.

Furthermore, Open Cut Route 2 also intersects three Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) which are currently under appeal or study. These include the Garden District HCD (under appeal), Cabbagetown South West HCD (under study) and St. Lawrence Neighbourhood HCD (under appeal). It is important to note that the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal does not necessarily depict all properties within pending HCDs as designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The information and mapping provided in this CHEC are based on data accessed in the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal as of April 17, 2019.

**Table 28: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Adjacent to Open Cut Route 2**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
363 Adelaide Street East	Paul Bishop's Buildings, constructed 1848.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 895-98)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA578240</li> </ul>
365 Adelaide Street East	Paul Bishop's Buildings, constructed 1848.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 895-98)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA578240</li> </ul>
532 Bay Street	Toronto Hydro-Electric Dynamo House, constructed 1889.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
604 Bay Street	Gray Coach Bus Terminal, 1932 building, Charles Dolphin (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
137 Bond Street	House, constructed 1855, from 1879 the home of Eugene O'Keefe, 3rd storey addition in 1889.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
322 Church Street	Oakham Hall, constructed 1848 by William Thomas, additions in 1900 by D.B. Dick, and 1973.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 569-78)</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement AT4221</li> </ul>
325 Church Street	Monetary Times Building, now Ryerson, constructed 1931, J.A. Thatcher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
341 Church Street	Monetary Times Building, now part of Ryerson University, constructed 1931 by J.A. Thatcher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>.</li> </ul>
135 Dalhousie Street	Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. Warehouse, constructed 1910, Simpson's staff, large addition in 1916, Max Dunning and Burke, Horwood & White Associates (architect), addition in 1930, Simpson's staff and Frank S. Corley, now known as Sears Canada Inc., previous address known.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 218-97)</li> </ul>
155 Dalhousie Street	Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. Warehouse, constructed 1910, Simpson's staff, large addition in 1916, Max Dunning and Burke, Horwood & White Associates (architect), addition in 1930, Simpson's staff and Frank S. Corley, now known as Sears Canada Inc., previous address known.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 218-97)</li> </ul>
110 Edward Street	House of Industry, now known as Laughlen Lodge, constructed 1848, William Thomas, additions in 1858, Joseph Sheard, and 1899, E.J. Lennox.  Formerly known as 87 Elm Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 7-78)</li> </ul>
77 Elm Street	Formerly the Nurses' Residence, later Hospital for Sick Children, constructed 1987, Uno Prii (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
20 Gerrard Street East	Willard Hall, constructed 1911-12, Burke, Horwood & White (architect), addition in 1922.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 80-90)</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
87 Gerrard Street East	Monetary Times Building, now part of Ryerson University, constructed 1931 by J.A. Thatcher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
50 Gould Street	Normal School, constructed 1851, Cumberland & Ridout (architect), remnant only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
80 Gould Street	Monetary Times Building, now Ryerson, constructed 1931, J.A. Thatcher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
89 Gould Street	Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. Warehouse, constructed 1910, Simpson's staff, large addition in 1916, Max Dunning and Burke, Horwood & White Associates (architect), addition in 1930, Simpson's staff and Frank S. Corley, now known as Sears Canada Inc., previous address known.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 218-97)</li> </ul>
214 King Street East	W.A. Drummond & Company Dairy Supply Warehouse, constructed 1911, S.A. Waggett (architect). Formerly known 185 Frederick St and 204 King Street East.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Intention to designate</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement E464387</li> </ul>
226 King Street East	Imperial Bank, constructed 1908, Darling & Pearson (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 897-98)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA578241</li> </ul>
245 King Street East	William Copeland Buildings, constructed 1879, at southwest corner with Sherbourne Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
247 King Street East	William Copeland Buildings, constructed 1879, at southwest corner with Sherbourne Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
251 King Street East	Grand Central Hotel, constructed 1868, later National Hotel & Tavern; altered 1905, Henry Simpson (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1086-2009)</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
108 Mutual Street	Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. Warehouse, constructed 1910, Simpson's staff, large addition in 1916, Max Dunning and Burke, Horwood & White Associates (architect), addition in 1930, Simpson's staff and Frank S. Corley, now known as Sears Canada Inc., previous address known.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 218-97)</li> </ul>
160 Mutual Street	Monetary Times Building, now part of Ryerson University, constructed 1931 by J.A. Thatcher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
216 Queen Street East	Part of row shops at 216-232 Queen Street East, constructed 1889.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
229 Queen Street East	Kormann House Hotel, constructed 1897.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
237 Queen Street East	Andrew McFarren Building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Intention to designate</li> </ul>
69 Sherbourne Street	Victoria Tin Works Building, constructed 1883.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 262-2003)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement AT33619</li> </ul>
79 Shuter Street	John G. Scott House.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
81 Shuter Street	Thomas C. Scott House.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
85 Shuter Street	Catherine Scott House.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
112 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 112-120 Shuter Street, constructed 1891, F. Armstrong (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
114 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 112-120 Shuter Street, constructed 1891, F. Armstrong (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
116 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 112-120 Shuter Street, constructed 1891, F. Armstrong (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
118 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 112-120 Shuter Street, constructed 1891, F. Armstrong (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
120 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 112-120 Shuter Street, constructed 1891, F. Armstrong (builder).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
122 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
124 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
126 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
128 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
130 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
132 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
134 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
136 Shuter Street	Part of row housing at 122-136 Shuter Street, constructed 1877.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
154 Shuter Street	Rosar Coach House, constructed 1910, J. M. Cowan (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
297 Victoria Street	O'Keefe House, constructed 1940, Chapman & Oxley (architect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 394-2009)</li> <li>Heritage Easement Agreement AT429583</li> </ul>
335 Yonge Street	William Reynolds Block, constructed 1888 and includes the Empress Hotel at southeast corner with Gould Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1176-2010)</li> </ul>

#### 4.2.4 Open Cut Route 4

Overall Open Cut Route 4 intersects or is adjacent to 18 designated heritage properties, 21 listed heritage properties, and three (3) properties with intentions to designate (Figure 21 to Figure 24). These 42 properties are listed in Table 29.

Furthermore, Open Cut Route 4 also intersects two Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) which are currently under appeal. These include the Garden District HCD and St. Lawrence Neighbourhood HCD. It is important to note that the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal does not necessarily depict all properties within pending HCDs as designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The information and mapping provided in this CHEC are based on data accessed in the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal as of April 17, 2019.

The mapping provided for this report was supplied by HONI and is approximate given the early phase of the planning process. It should be noted that no portions of Open Cut Route 4 are expected to traverse through the Moss Park Armoury property.

**Table 29: Designated and Listed Heritage Properties Adjacent to Open Cut Route 4**

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
252 Adelaide Street East	Bank of Upper Canada, constructed 1825-27, W.W. Baldwin (architect); alterations and additions 1872-76 for de la Salle Institute, H. Langley (architect); also 4th Post Office, constructed 1833-34, John Richards (contractor).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 504-75)</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
532 Bay Street	Toronto Hydro-Electric Dynamo House, constructed 1889.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
604 Bay Street	Gray Coach Bus Terminal, 1932 building, Charles Dolphin (architect).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
325 Church Street	Monetary Times Building, now Ryerson, constructed 1931, J.A. Thatcher.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
341 Church Street	Monetary Times Building, now part of Ryerson University, constructed 1931 by J.A. Thatcher.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i> .
212 Dundas Street East	No information provided.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
110 Edward Street	House of Industry, now known as Laughlen Lodge, constructed 1848, William Thomas, additions in 1858, Joseph Sheard, and 1899, E.J. Lennox. Formerly known as 87 Elm Street.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 7-78)
77 Elm Street	Formerly the Nurses' Residence, later Hospital for Sick Children, constructed 1987, Uno Prii (architect).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
65 George Street	Part of Little York Hotel (Stables), constructed 1879, Langley, Langley & Burke (architect).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
295 George Street	No information provided.	■ Intention to designate
297 George Street	No information provided.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
299 George Street	301 George Street is the entrance for 299 George Street. 301 and 303 George Street (Frank Becroft Houses).	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 1242-2012).

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
301 A George Street	301 George Street is the entrance for 299 George Street. 301 and 303 George Street (Frank Beecroft Houses).	■ Intention to designate
303 George Street	301 George Street is the entrance for 299 George Street. 301 and 303 George Street (Frank Beecroft Houses).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
305 George Street	Thomas Meredith House, constructed 1859.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 77-2008)
309 George Street	No information provided.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
311 George Street	No information provided.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
349 George Street	No information provided.	■ Intention to designate
20 Gerrard Street East	Willard Hall, constructed 1911-12, Burke, Horwood & White (architect), addition in 1922.	■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 80-90)
44 Gerrard Street East	Ontario College of Pharmacy, constructed 1885 by M. Sheard, alteration by Page & Steele (through to McGill Street).	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
66 Gerrard Street East	Row houses, constructed 1855.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>
70 Gerrard Street East	Smith House, constructed 1847, alterations in 1885, for Dr. J.E. Graham, Langley & Burke (architect), at northeast corner of Church Street.	■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
74 Gerrard Street East	Graham House, constructed 1884-85, Langley & Burke (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 462-79)</li> </ul>
76 Gerrard Street East	House, constructed 1878-79.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 428-79)</li> </ul>
78 Gerrard Street East	Semi-detached house, constructed 1858.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 485-79)</li> </ul>
87 Gerrard Street East	Monetary Times Building, now part of Ryerson University, constructed 1931 by J.A. Thatcher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
130 Gerrard Street East	Jarvis Street Baptist Church, constructed 1875, Langley & Burke architect, at northeast corner with Jarvis Street.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 281-99)</li> </ul>
68 Gerrard Street West	Semi-detached house, constructed 1867, James Maguire (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 134-85)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement - Registered CT883398</li> </ul>
72 Gerrard Street West	Semi-detached house, constructed 1860, altered in 1890.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 131-85. Replacing by-law 191-95)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement - Registered CT883398</li> </ul>
74 Gerrard Street West	Semi-detached house, constructed 1860, altered in 1890.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i></li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
		<p><i>Act</i> (By-law 131-85. Replacing by-law 191-95)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement - Registered CT883398</li> </ul>
78 Gerrard Street West	Semi-detached house, constructed 1889, Frank Phillips (builder).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 132-85)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement, Registered CT883398</li> </ul>
84 Gerrard Street West	House, constructed 1875 by Benjamin Johnson, bricklayer, for himself.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 133-85, repealing by-law 375-94)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement, Registered CT883398</li> </ul>
50 Gould Street	Normal School, constructed 1851, Cumberland & Ridout (architect), remnant only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
80 Gould Street	Monetary Times Building, now Ryerson, constructed 1931, J.A. Thatcher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
285 Jarvis Street	Part of row housing at 285-291 Jarvis Street, now known as 261 Jarvis Street, constructed 1890.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 229-76)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement Instrument #CA169639</li> </ul>

Civic Address or Location	Description	Cultural Heritage Status
172 King Street East	Sovereign Bank, constructed 1907, G.W. Gouinlock (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 565-84)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement CA560055</li> </ul>
185 King Street East	Thomas Thompson Building, altered in 1880, N.B. Dick (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
187 King Street East	Little York Inn, constructed 1879-80, Langley, Langley & Burke (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 335-79)</li> <li>■ Heritage Easement Agreement, Registered CT433595</li> </ul>
200 King Street East	Christie, Brown & Company, constructed 1874, additions 1883, 1892, 1899 and 1914, Adelaide Street frontage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
14 Pembroke Street	Duke of York Public School, constructed 1929, C.E.C. Dyson.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>
378 Yonge Street	Dominion Bank, Yonge and Gerrard Branch, constructed 1930 by John M. Lyle (now a Toronto Dominion Bank).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated under Part IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (By-law 85-76)</li> </ul>
385 Yonge Street	Gerrard Building, constructed 1924, Sproatt & Rolph (architect).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Listed on the City of Toronto <i>Heritage Register</i></li> </ul>

### 4.2.5 Results of Analysis & Recommendations

The preceding analysis has determined that:

- Tunnel Route 2 will potentially impact the least number of cultural heritage resources (17 properties) (see Table 30);
- Open Cut Route 2 crosses or is adjacent to 46 known cultural heritage resources, Open Cut Route 4 crosses or is adjacent to 42 known cultural heritage resources, while Tunnel Route 1 crosses or is adjacent to 23 properties; and
- Tunnel Route 1 and Open Cut Route 2 each intersect three HCDs that are currently under appeal or study, while Tunnel Route 2 and Open Cut Route 4 each intersect two HCDs currently under appeal.

It is important to note that this analysis represents only the known potential cultural heritage resources identified along each route.

**Table 30: Potential magnitude of impact to known cultural heritage resources by route option**

	Tunnel Route 1	Tunnel Route 2	Open Cut 2	Open Cut 4
<b>Overall potential magnitude of impact on cultural heritage resources (dark grey)</b>				
<b>Number and type of potentially impacted cultural heritage resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 6 designated heritage properties</li> <li>■ 15 listed heritage properties</li> <li>■ 2 properties with intentions to designate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 5 designated heritage properties</li> <li>■ 10 listed heritage properties</li> <li>■ 2 properties with intentions to designate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 13 designated heritage properties</li> <li>■ 31 listed heritage properties</li> <li>■ 2 properties with intentions to designate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 18 designated heritage properties</li> <li>■ 21 listed heritage properties</li> <li>■ 3 properties with intentions to designate.</li> </ul>

All route options cross or are adjacent to known cultural heritage resources and may also impact potential cultural heritage resources identified through further research and field investigations. Golder therefore recommends to:

- Conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to identify all known and potential built heritage and cultural heritage landscape resources potentially impacted by the preferred route option.
  - The HIA will analyze any additional engineering and/or preferred route option information and provide technical impact mitigation recommendations to avoid or reduce adverse impacts, including potential vibration effects from the drilling activities.

- As the tunnel construction is anticipated to be in bedrock 25 metres below grade, only the entry, exit, ventilation and emergency shafts occurring at ground level within these portions of the Study Area would require further assessment.
- Conduct an HIA for the Terauley Transformer Station as part of the Power Downtown Toronto Project.
  - To support the Power Downtown Toronto Project, HONI retained Golder in March 2019 to conduct a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) for the Terauley Transformer Station at 532 Bay Street. Golder determined that the Terauley Transformer Station meets the *Ontario Regulation 9/06* criteria for CHVI at a municipal level but does not meet the *Ontario Regulation 10/06* criteria for CHVI of provincial significance. Since the property was identified as having cultural heritage significance, Golder recommended to conduct an HIA for the Terauley Transformer Station as part of the HONI Power Downtown Toronto Project.

## 5.0 SUMMARY STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In March 2019, HONI retained Golder to conduct a desktop Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions (CHEC) report to support a Class EA for the proposed Power Downtown Toronto Project (the Project) in the City of Toronto, Ontario. The Project will replace two 115-kV below-grade transmission circuits in Toronto's downtown area (C5E and C7E) installed in 1959 that run between the Terauley TS on Bay Street south of Dundas Street, and the Esplanade TS located on Lower Sherbourne Street south of The Esplanade. Installing the new below-grade circuits will require open-cut duct bank and/or tunneling methods restricted as much as possible to the road rights-of-way. The 1959 circuits will be drained and capped, then abandoned. The tunnel construction is anticipated to be in bedrock at approximately 25 metres below grade with entry, exit, ventilation and emergency shafts occurring at ground level. The locations of the shafts will be determined based on the route selection process undertaken during the Class EA.

To guide selecting the preferred route for the Project, HONI defined a study area of the downtown area bound on the east by Power Street, on the west by McCaul Street, and on the north by McGill Street. The south boundary is the Lake Ontario shoreline south of Queen's Quay. Overall the study area encloses approximately 528 hectares (ha), and measures 2.4 km north-south by 2.2 km east-west. Within this study area, HONI has proposed four routes for the new below-grade transmission circuits to run between the Terauley TS and Esplanade TS: Tunnel Route 1, Tunnel Route 2, Open Cut Route 2, and Open Cut Route 4.

Following guidance provided by the MTCS, this CHEC provides a background on the relevant provincial and municipal legislation and policies for cultural heritage, and outlines the methods used to identify cultural heritage resources in the study area. The results of the study are then divided into two parts; the first part identifies all known cultural heritage resources in the study area as a whole, while the second part identifies all cultural heritage resources adjacent to or crossed by each proposed route option.

Golder's analysis of the route options determined that:

- Tunnel Route 2 will potentially impact the least number of cultural heritage resources (17 properties);
- Open Cut Route 2 crosses or is adjacent to 46 known cultural heritage resources, Open Cut Route 4 crosses or is adjacent to 42 known cultural heritage resources, while Tunnel Route 1 crosses or is adjacent to 23 properties; and

- Tunnel Route 1 and Open Cut Route 2 each intersect three HCDs that are currently under appeal or study, while Tunnel Route 2 and Open Cut Route 4 each intersect two HCDs currently under appeal.

All route options cross or are adjacent to known cultural heritage resources and may also impact potential cultural heritage resources identified through further research and field investigations. Golder therefore recommends to:

- Conduct an HIA to identify all known and potential built heritage and cultural heritage landscape resources potentially impacted by the preferred route option.
  - The HIA will analyze any additional engineering and/or preferred route option information and provide technical impact mitigation recommendations to avoid or reduce adverse impacts, including potential vibration effects from the drilling activities.
  - As the tunnel construction is anticipated to be in bedrock 25 metres below grade, only the entry, exit, ventilation and emergency shafts occurring at ground level within these portions of the Study Area would require further assessment.
- Conduct an HIA for the Terauley Transformer Station as part of the Power Downtown Toronto Project.
  - To support the Power Downtown Toronto Project, HONI retained Golder in March 2019 to conduct a CHER for the Terauley Transformer Station at 532 Bay Street. Golder determined that the Terauley Transformer Station meets the *Ontario Regulation 9/06* criteria for CHVI at a municipal level but does not meet the *Ontario Regulation 10/06* criteria for CHVI of provincial significance. Since the property was identified as having cultural heritage significance, Golder recommended to conduct a HIA for the Terauley Transformer Station as part of the Power Downtown Toronto Project.

## 6.0 SOURCES

### Canadian Heritage Rivers System

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<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Ontario-s-Places-of-Worship/Inventory>

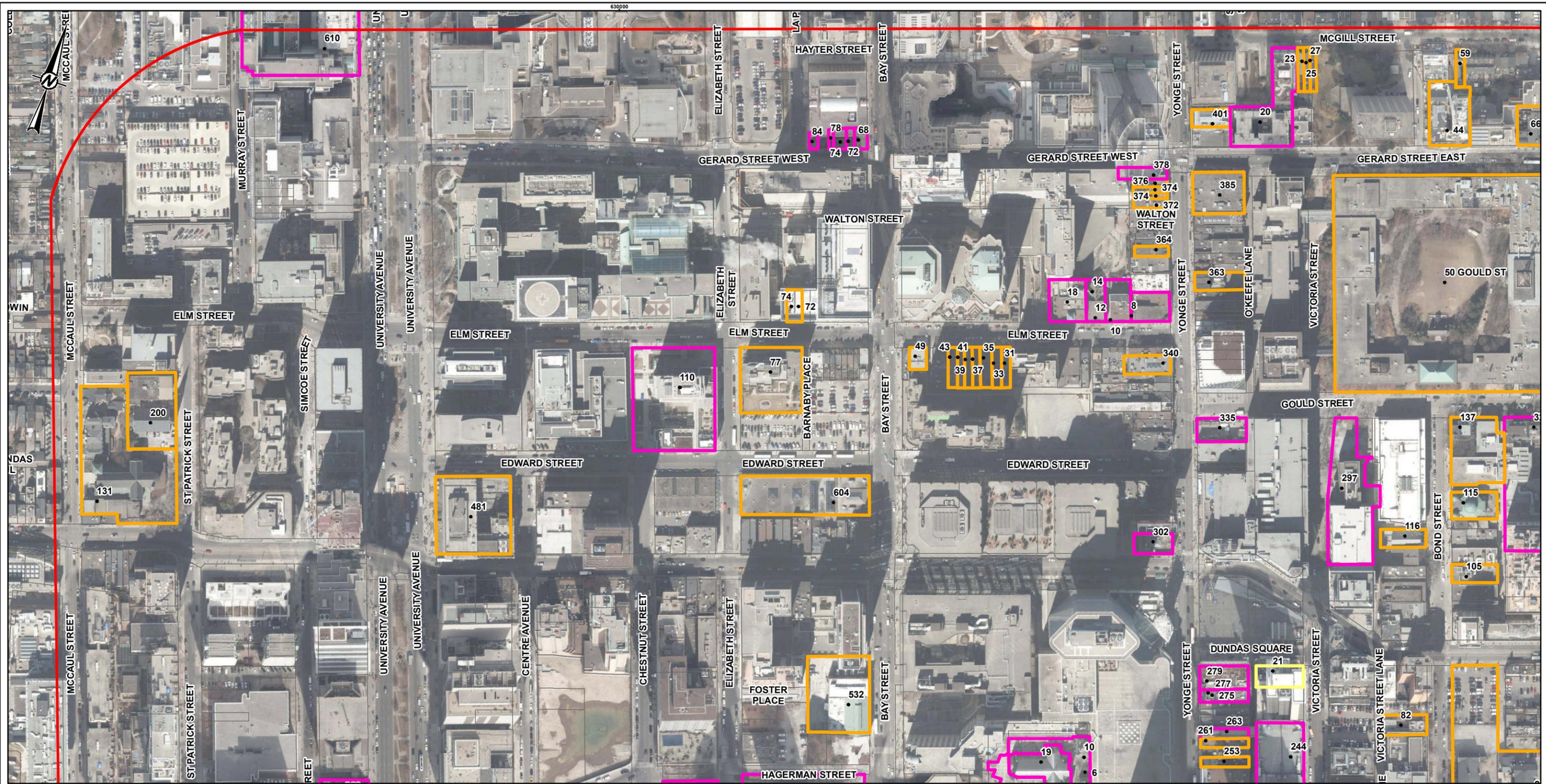
2019c *Easement Properties*. [online] Accessed at:

<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/property-types/easement-properties>

## **7.0 FIGURES**

### **7.1 Study Area**

All figures for the study area as a whole are provided in succeeding pages.



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO , OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
  3. PARCEL BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC, 2019
  4. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
  5. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  6. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

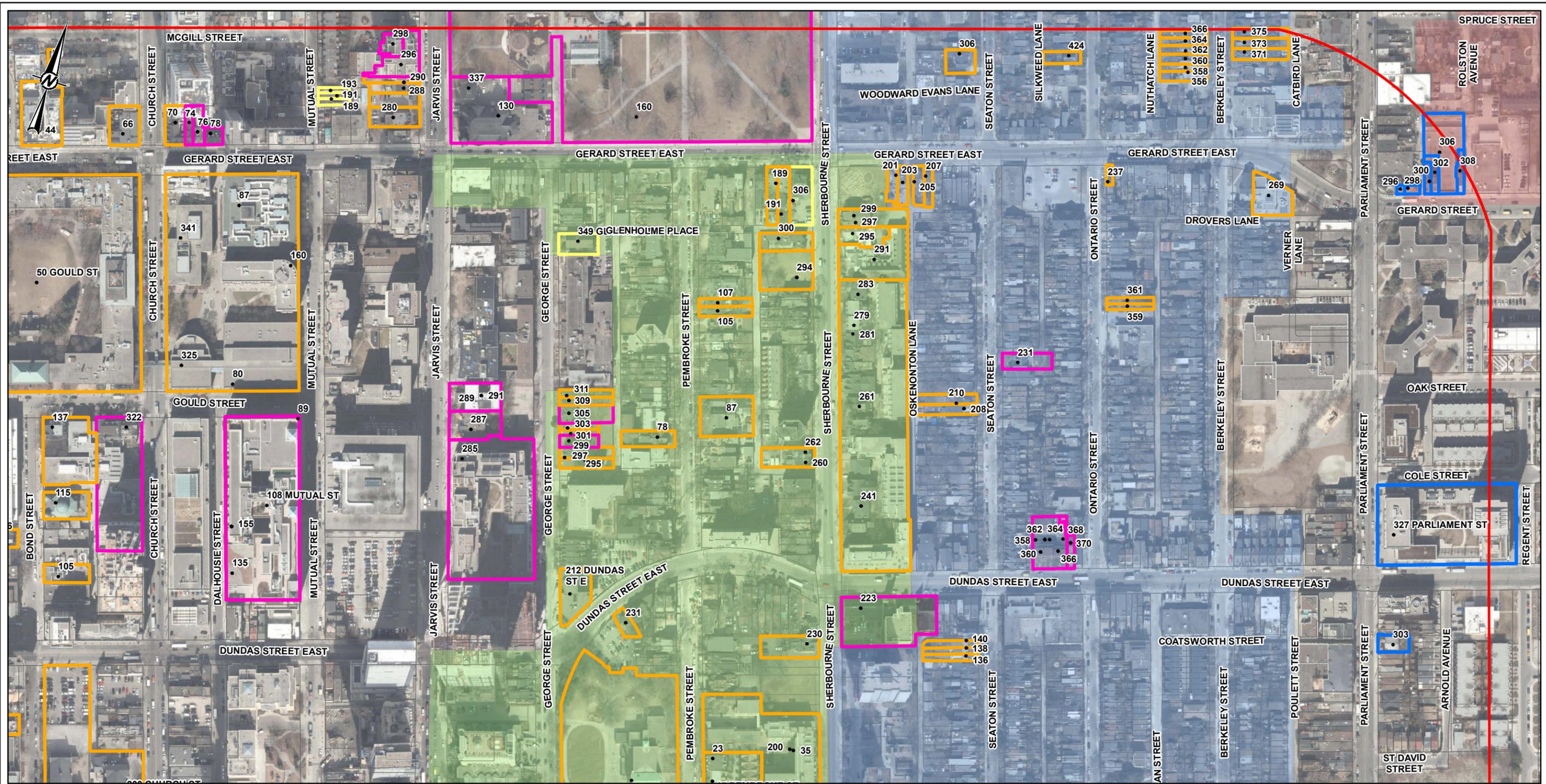
PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	1

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO , OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDR ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
  3. PARCEL BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC, 2019
  4. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
  5. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  6. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

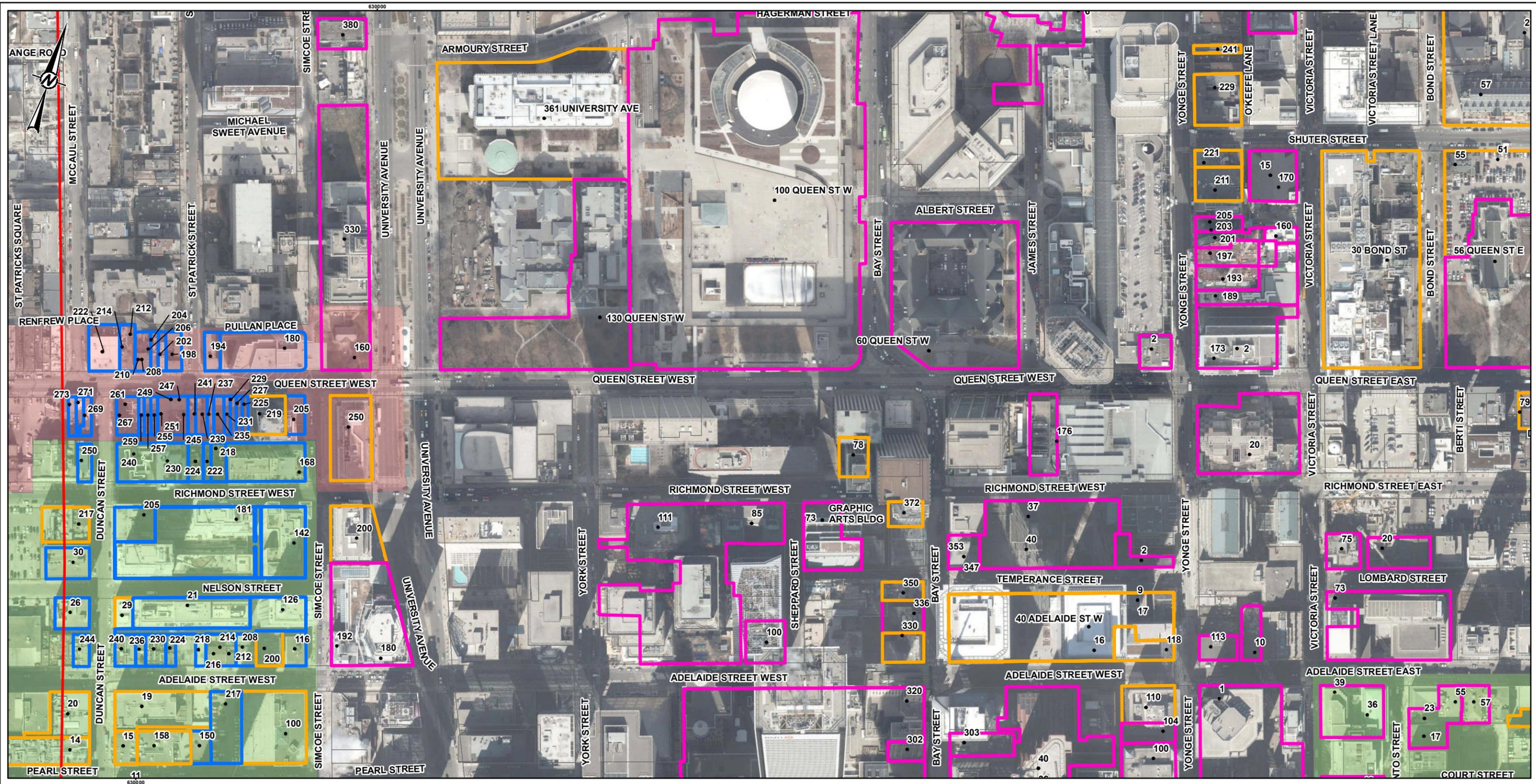
PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	2

PATH: S:\Client\HydroOne\Toronto\19116337\_HydroOne\_EA\03\_PRC\0002\_Cultural\_Heritage\19116337\_0002-HC-0000\_No\_Remarks.mxd PRINTED ON: 2019-05-07 AT: 3:42:12 PM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



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HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
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PREPARED	PR	
REVIEWED	HC	
APPROVED	-	

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNR/LIO, OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
  3. PARCEL BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC, 2019
  4. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
  5. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  6. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

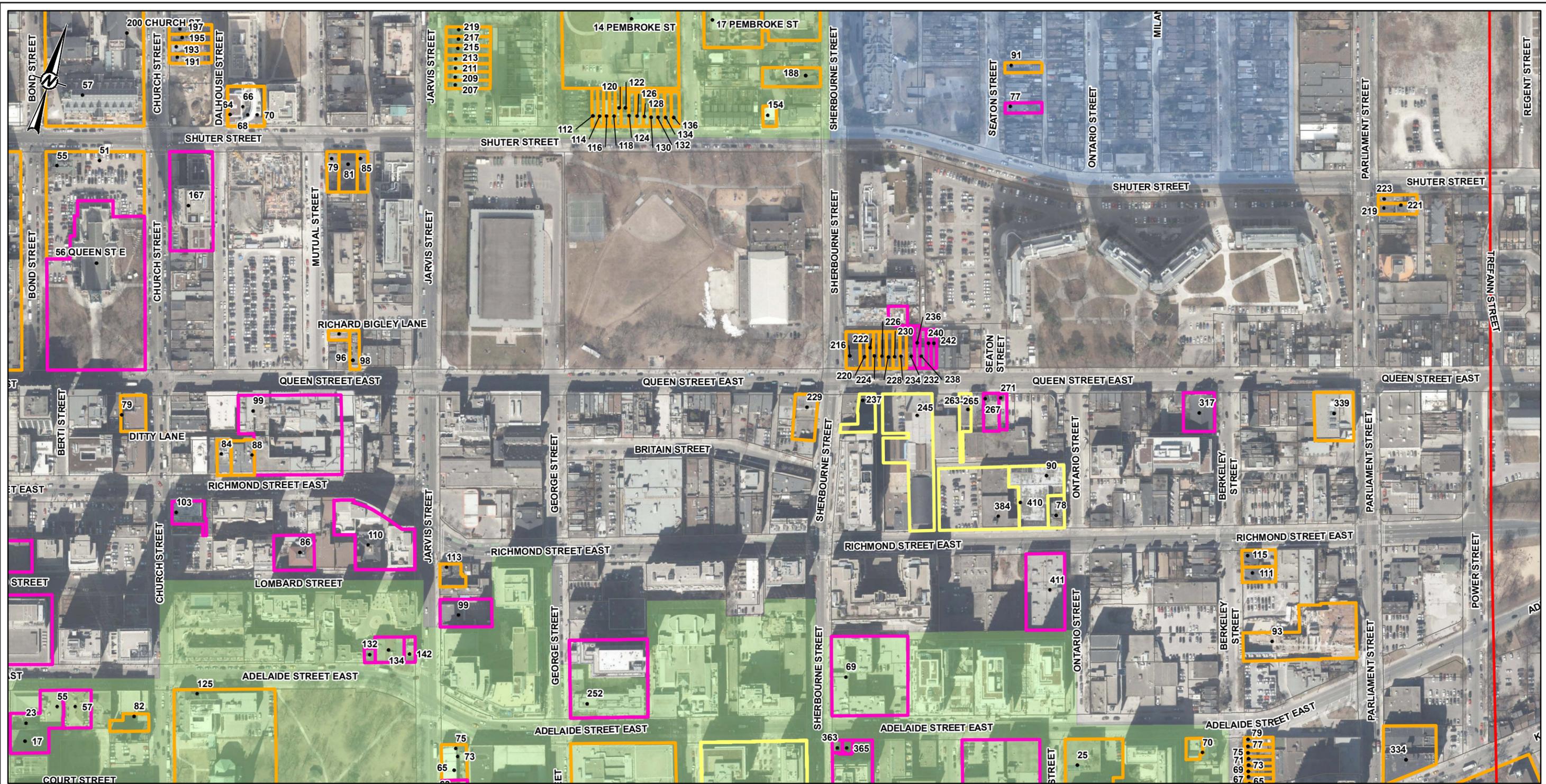
PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	3

PATH: S:\Client\HydroOne\Toronto\19116337\_HydroOne\_EA\03\_PROD\0002\_Cultural\_Heritage\19116337\_0002\_HC\0000\_No\_Remarks.mxd, PRINTED ON: 2019-05-07 AT: 3:42:27 PM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



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HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO , OBTAINED 2018
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  5. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  6. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

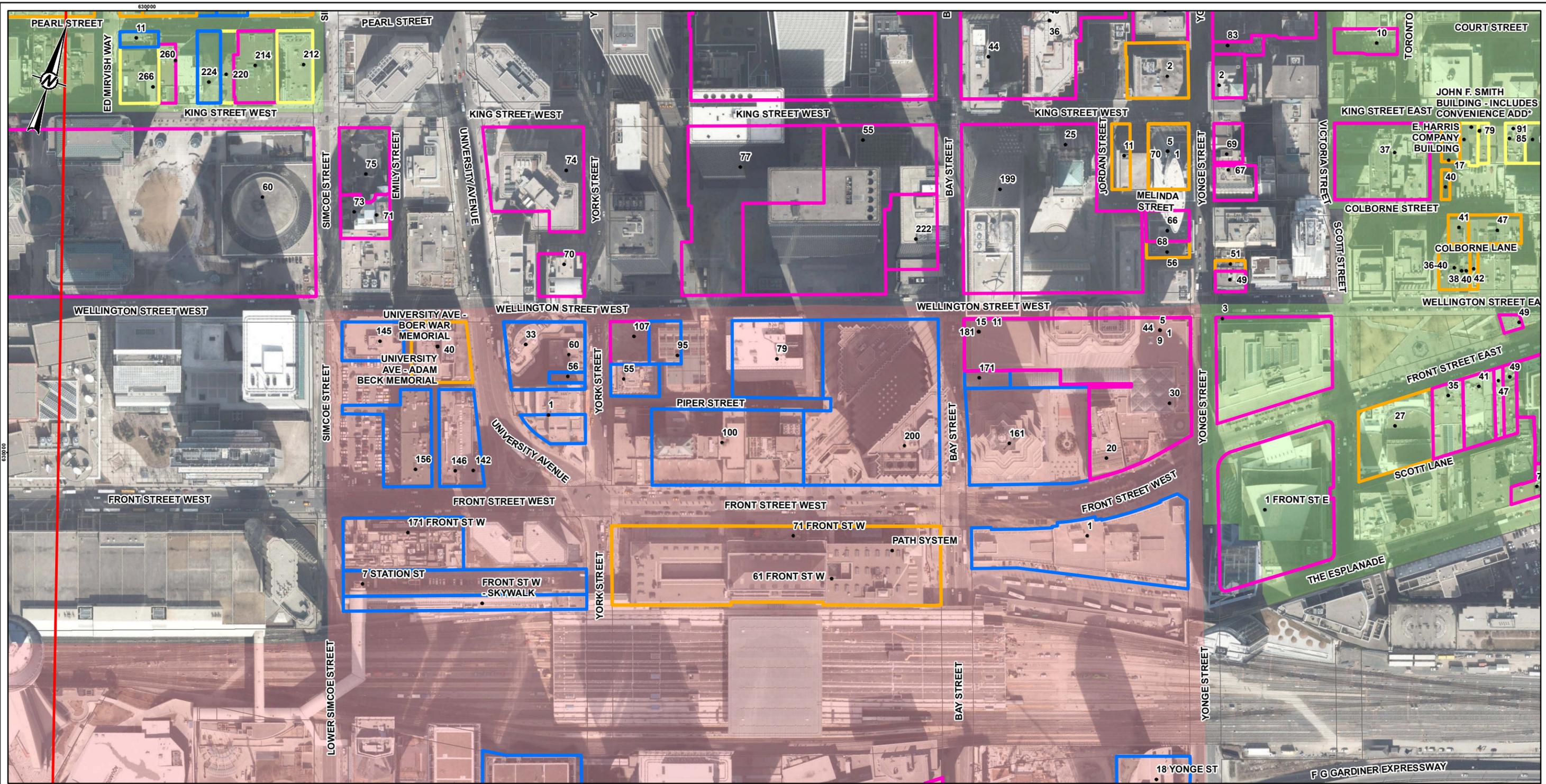
PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	4

PATH: S:\Client\HydroOne\Toronto\19116337\_HydroOne\_EA\01\_PROD\0002\_Cultural\_Heritage\19116337\_0002\_HC-0000\_No\_Remarks.mxd PRINTED ON: 2019-05-07 AT: 3:42:44 PM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



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HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO , OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
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  4. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
  5. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  6. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

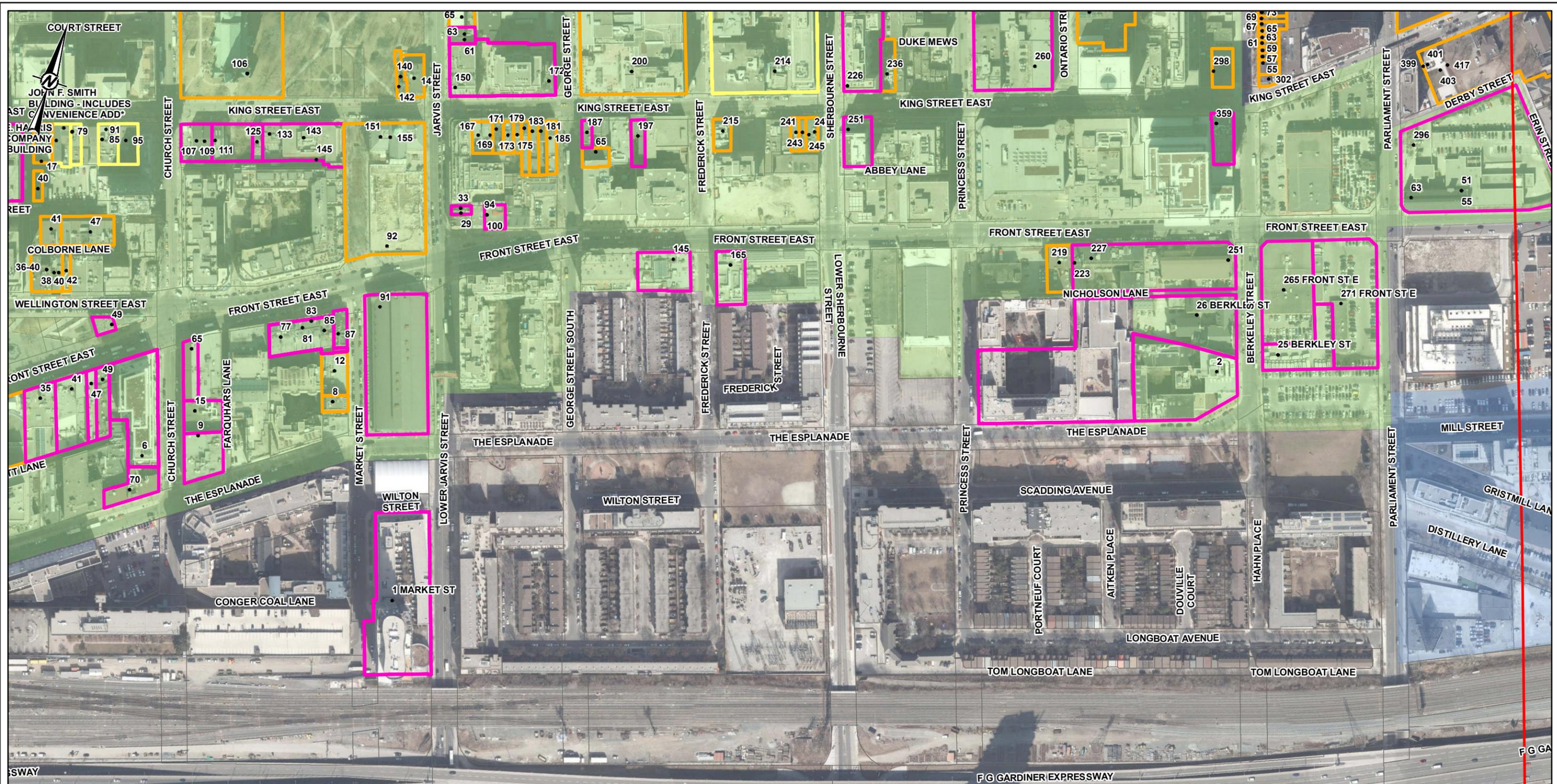
PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	5

PATH: S:\Client\HydroOne\Toronto\19116337\_HydroOne\_EA\03\_PROD\0002\_Cultural\_Heritage\19116337\_0002\_HC-0000\_No\_Routes.mxd PRINTED ON: 2019-05-07 AT: 3:42:59 PM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNR/LIO, OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
  3. PARCEL BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC, 2019
  4. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
  5. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  6. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

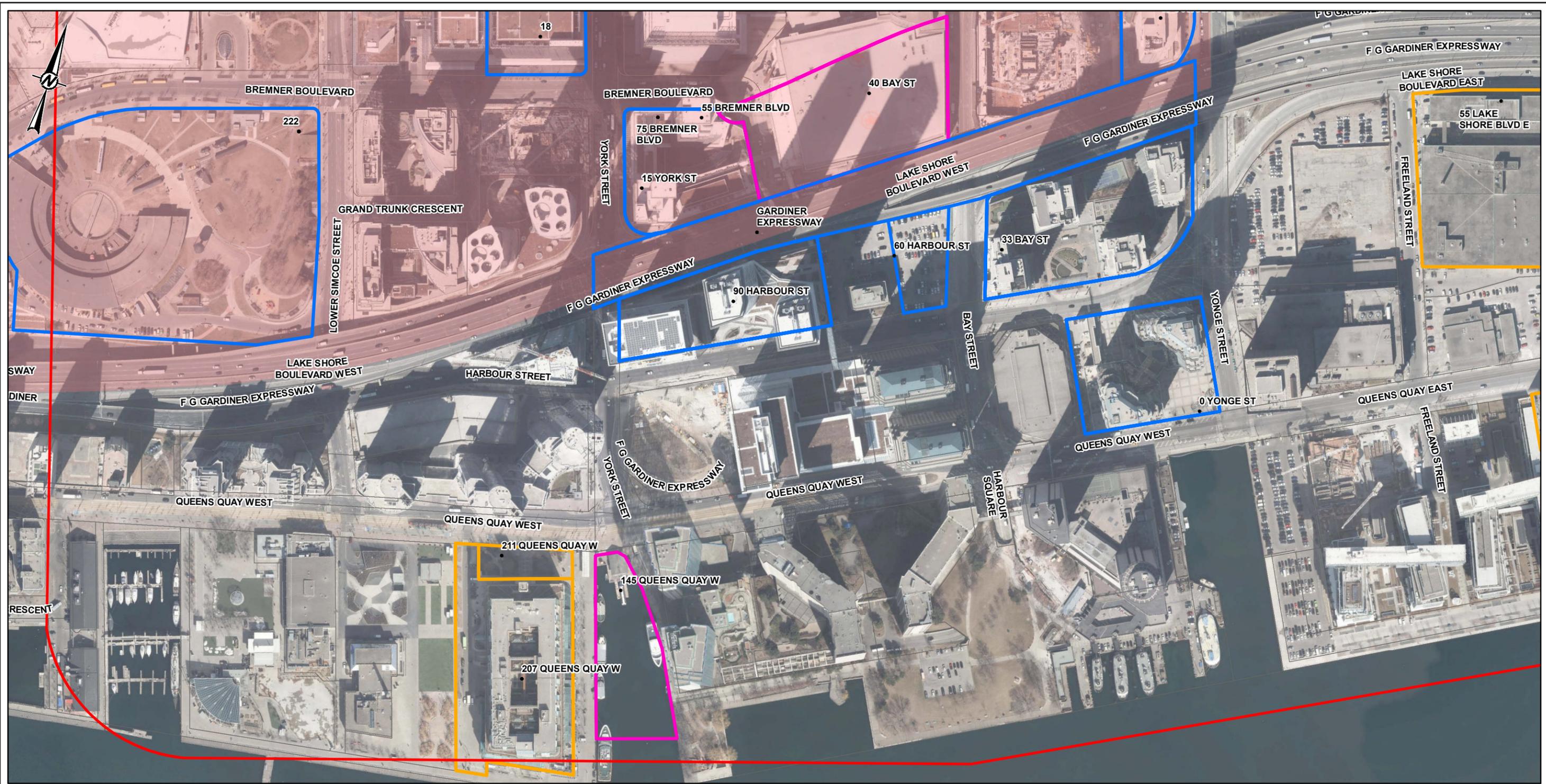
PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	6

PATH: S:\Client\HydroOne\2019\19116337\_HydroOne\_EA\03\_PRCDD\002\_Cultural\_Heritage\19116337\_0002\_HC\0002\_No\_Roads.mxd PRINTED ON: 2019-05-07 AT: 3:43:14 PM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



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HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
<b>GOLDER</b>	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDR ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
  3. PARCEL BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC, 2019
  4. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
  5. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  6. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	<b>7</b>

PATH: S:\Client\HydroOne\Toronto\19116337\_HydroOne\_EA\03\_PRCDD\002\_Cultural\_Heritage\19116337\_0002\_HC\0000\_No\_Remarks.mxd PRINTED ON: 2019-05-07 AT: 3:42:29 PM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



**LEGEND**

200 Civic Address

**Heritage Status**

- Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
- Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
- Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
- Listed heritage property
- Parcel Boundary

- Study Area
- Heritage Conservation Designated District
- Heritage Conservation District Under Study
- Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



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HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDR ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
  3. PARCEL BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC, 2019
  4. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
  5. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  6. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

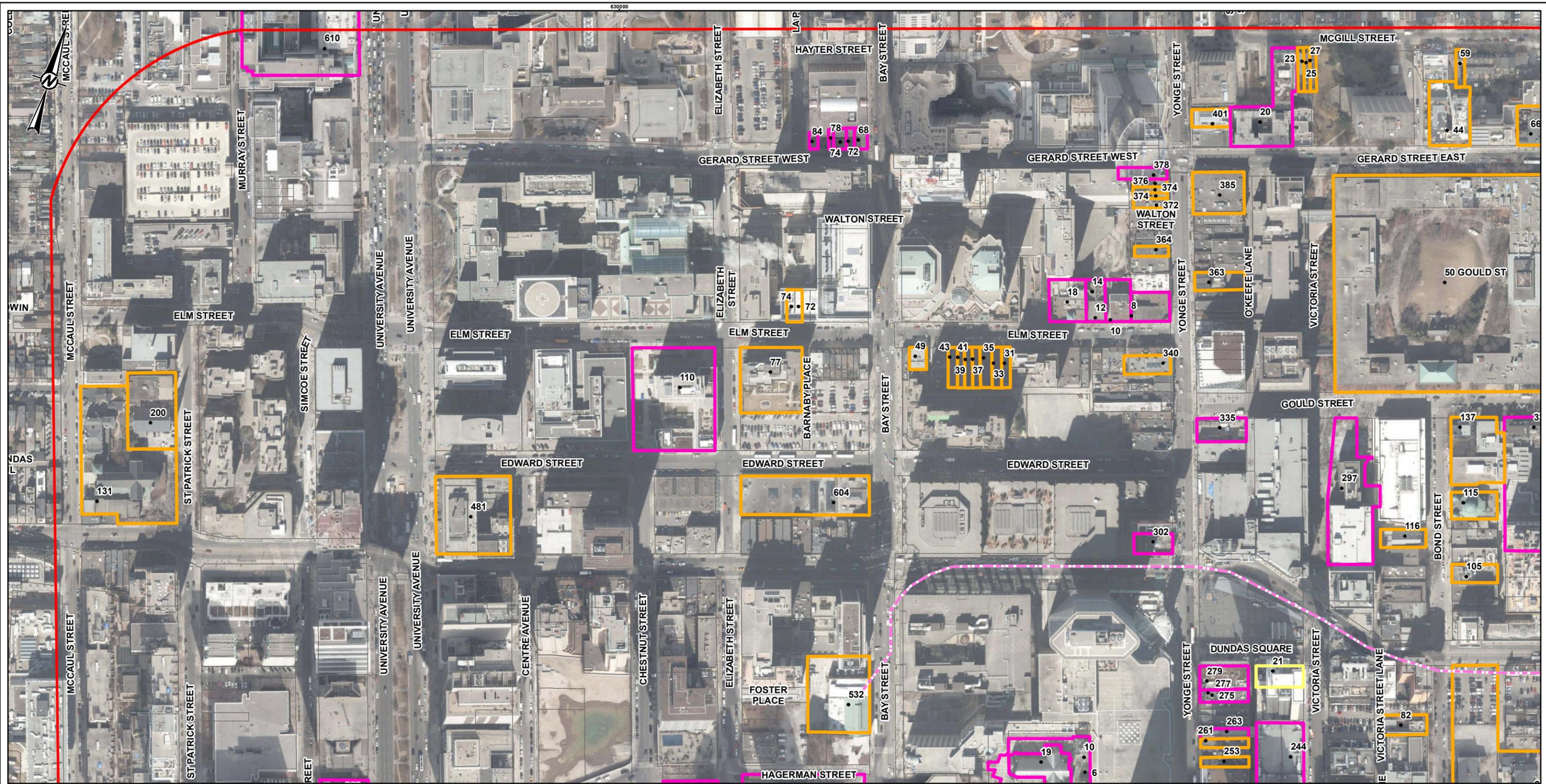
TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	8

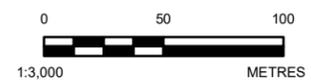
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 IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

## 7.2 Tunnel Route 1

All figures for Tunnel Route 1 are provided in succeeding pages.



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Proposed Tunnel Route 1
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



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HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
  3. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
  4. PARCEL BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC, 2019
  5. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
  6. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  7. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM:UTM ZONE 17

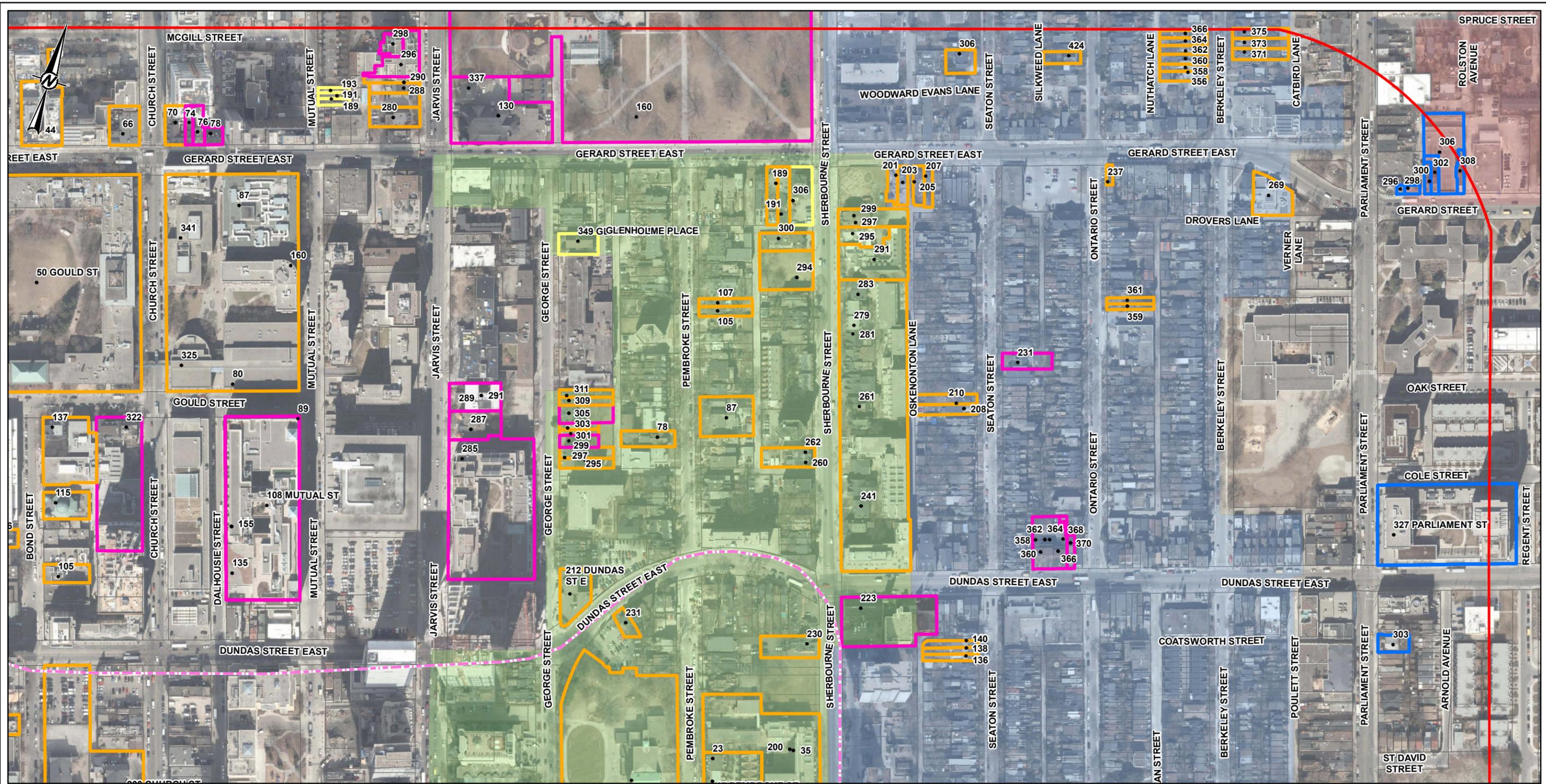
PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS - PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 1**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	9

PATH: S:\Client\HydroOne\Toronto\19116337\_HydroOne\_EA\03\_PRCDD002\_Cultural\_Heritage\19116337\_0002-HC-0002\_Tunnel\_Route\_1.mxd PRINTED ON: 2019-05-07 AM 12:01:03 PM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Proposed Tunnel Route 1
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

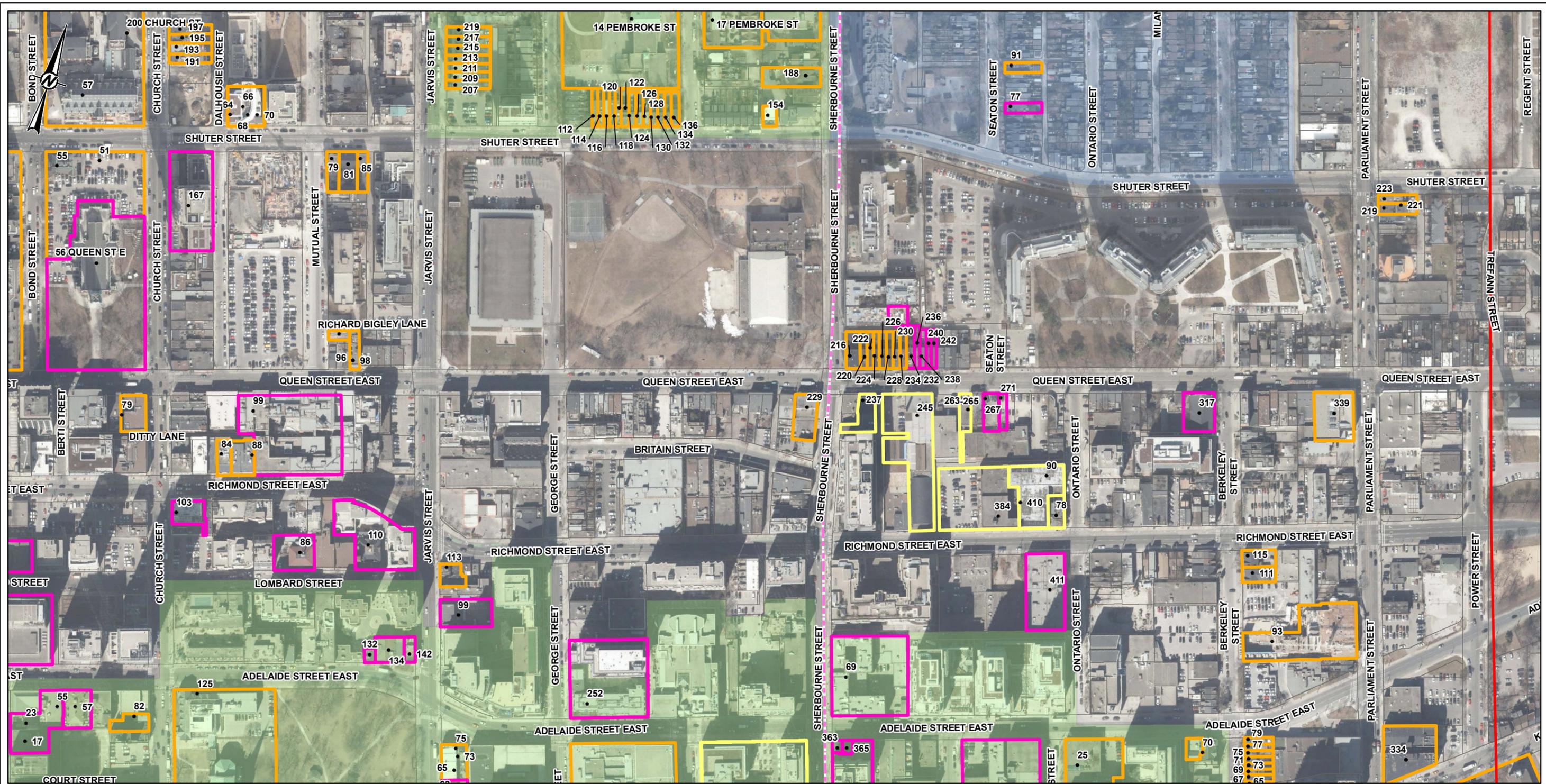
- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDR ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
  3. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
  4. PARCEL BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC, 2019
  5. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
  6. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  7. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE	<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS - PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 1</b>		
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	10

PATH: S:\City\HydroOne\Toronto\09\_19116337\_HydroOne\_EA\03\_PROD\0002\_Cultural\_Heritage\19116337\_0002\_HC-0002\_Tunnel\_Route\_1.mxd PRINTED ON: 2019-05-07 AM 12:01:23 PM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Proposed Tunnel Route 1
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT  
GOLDER

DATE: 2019-05-07

DESIGNED: PR

PREPARED: PR

REVIEWED: HC

APPROVED: -

0 50 100  
1:3,000 METRES

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2018
2. PRODUCED BY GOLDR ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
3. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
4. PARCEL BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC, 2019
5. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
6. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
7. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM:UTM ZONE 17

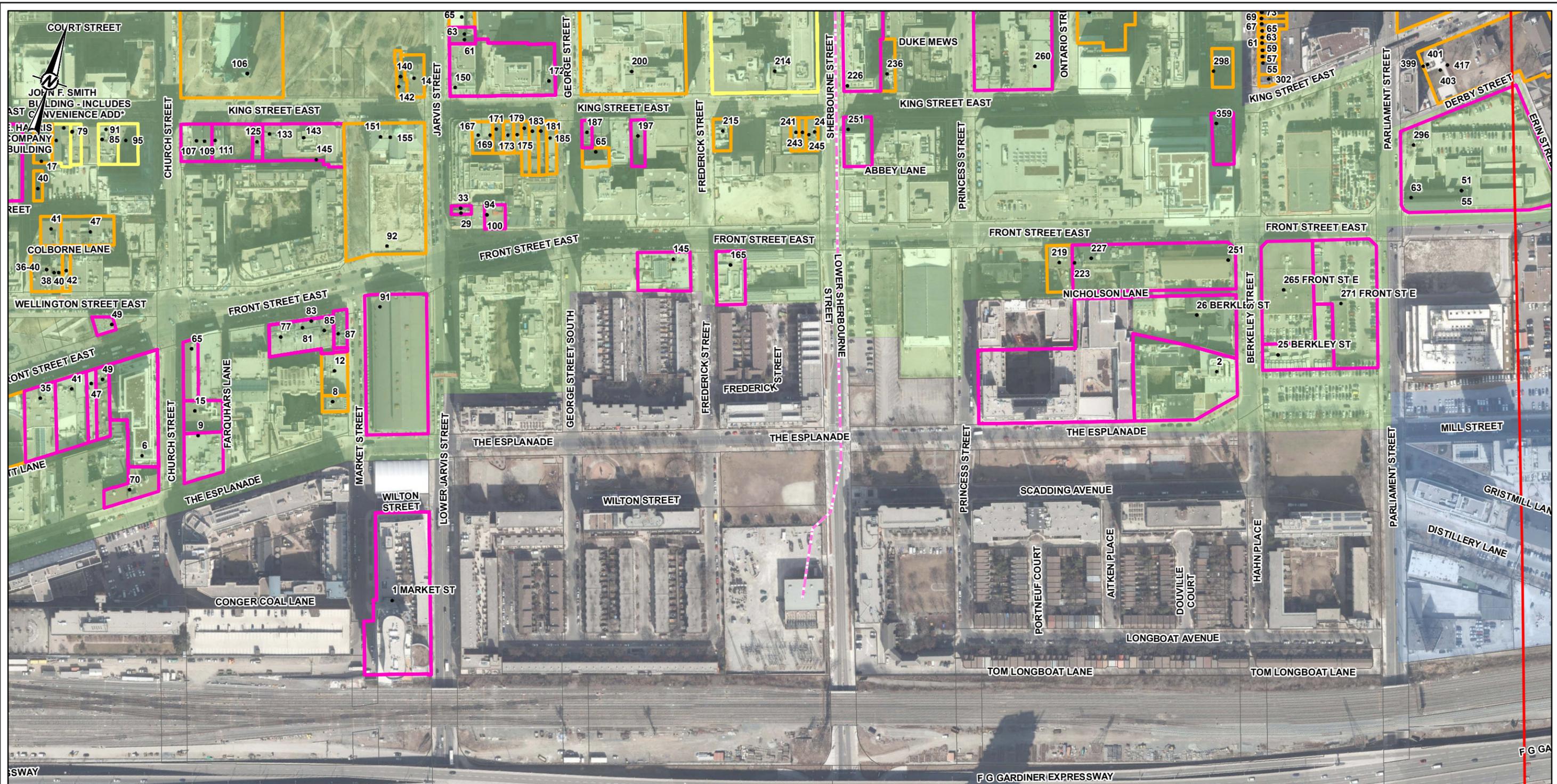
PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS - PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 1**

PROJECT NO. 19116337	CONTROL 0002	REV. -
		FIGURE <b>11</b>

PATH: S:\Client\HydroOne\Toronto\19116337\_HydroOne\_EA\03\_Heritage\19116337\_0002\_HC-0002\_Tunnel\_Route\_1.mxd PRINTED ON: 2019-05-07 AM 12:01:48 PM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Proposed Tunnel Route 1
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDR ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
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  6. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  7. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM:UTM ZONE 17

PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

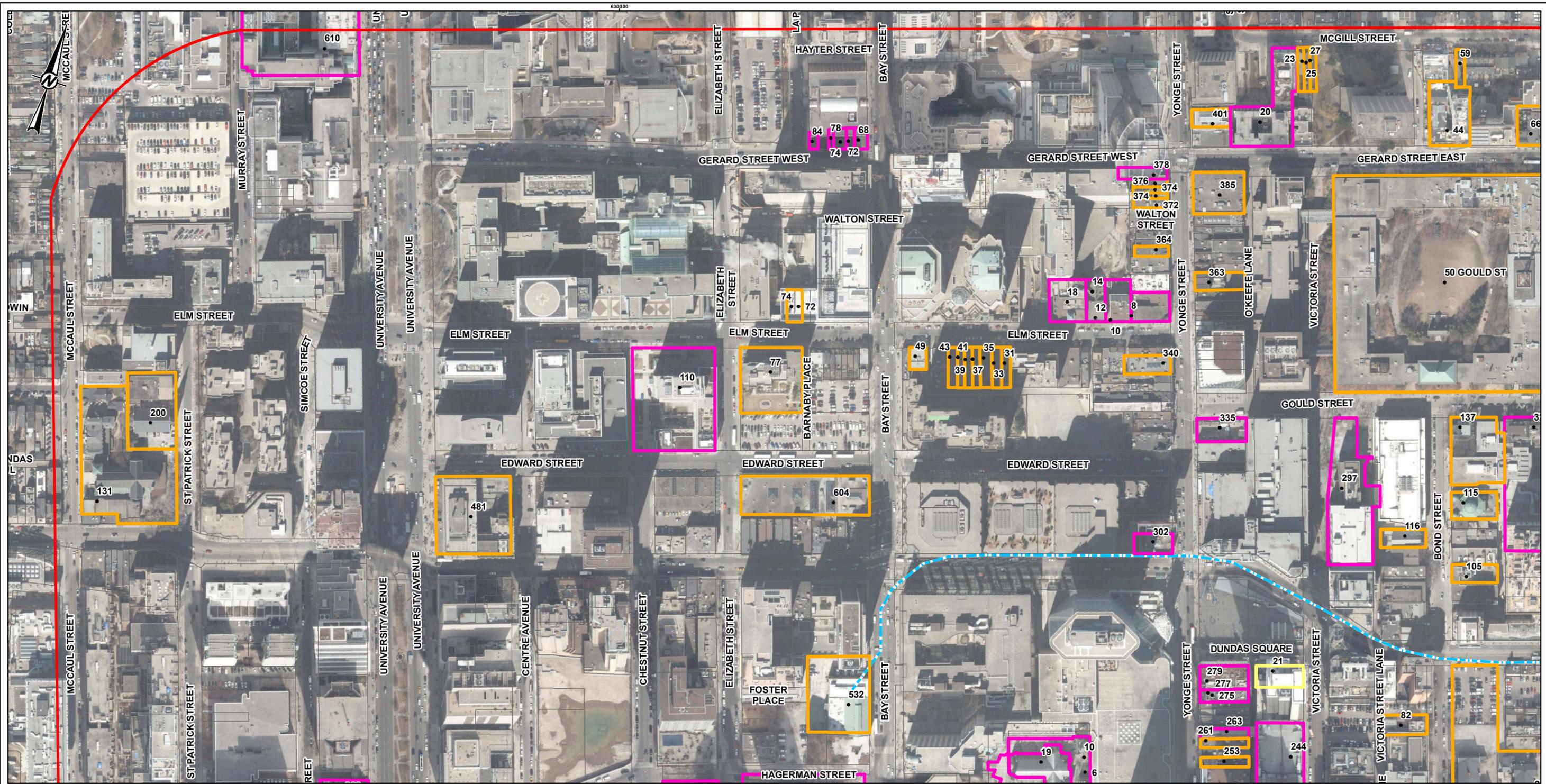
TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS - PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 1**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	12

PATH: S:\Client\HydroOne\2019\19116337\_HydroOne\_EA\03\_PROD\0002\_Cultural\_Heritage\19116337\_0002\_HC\0002\_Tunnel\_Route\_1.mxd PRINTED ON: 2019-05-07 AM 12:02:12 PM  
 IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

## 7.3 Tunnel Route 2

All figures for Tunnel Route 2 are provided in succeeding pages.



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Proposed Tunnel Route 2
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

**REFERENCE(S)**

1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2018
2. PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEEN'S PRINTER, 2018
3. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
4. PARCEL BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC, 2019
5. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
6. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
7. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

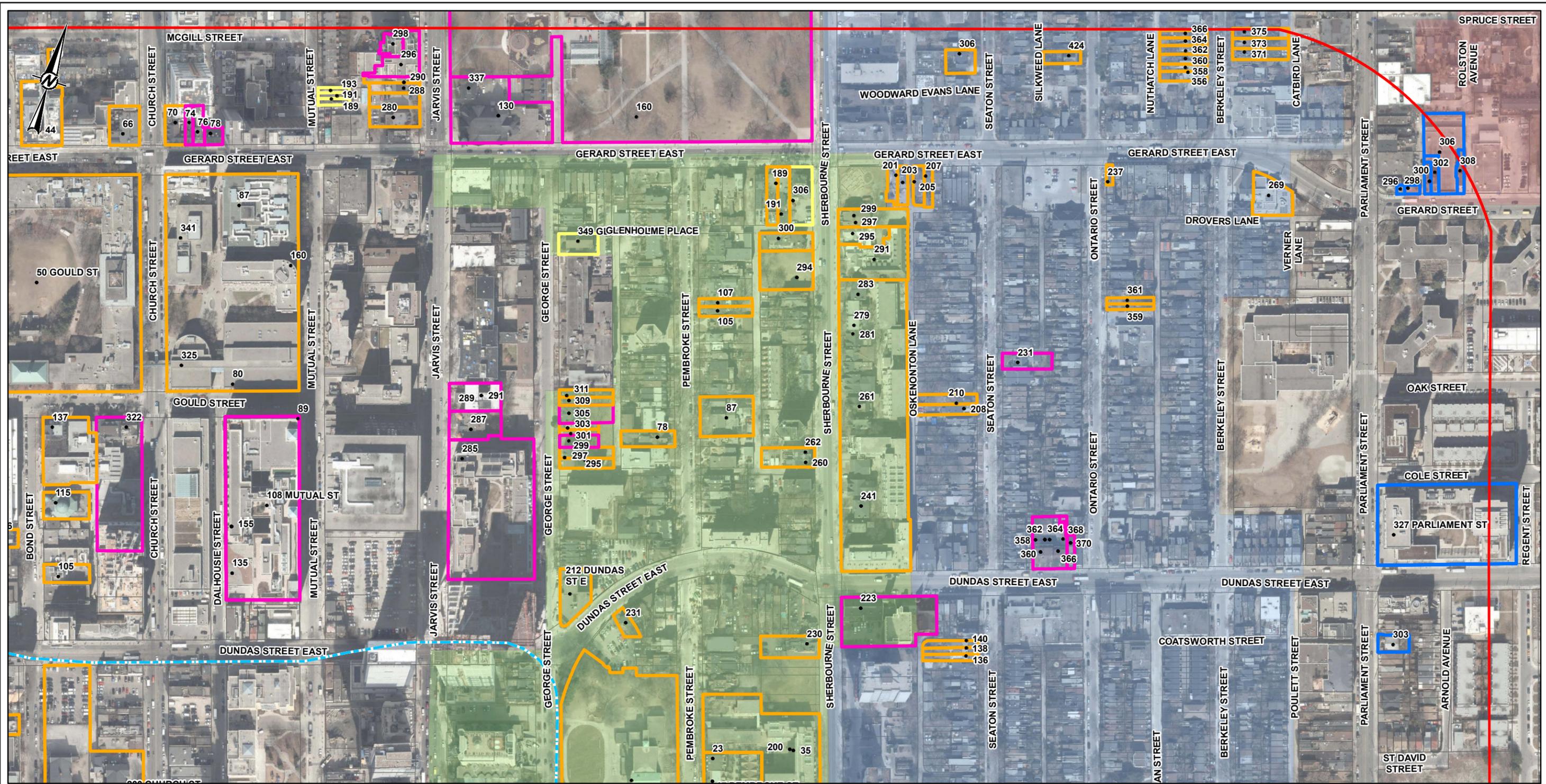
PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS - PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 2**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	13

PATH: S:\Client\HydroOne\Toronto\19116337\_HydroOne\_EA\03\_PRCDD002\_Cultural\_Heritage\19116337\_0002-HC-0003\_Tunnel\_Route\_2.mxd PRINTED ON: 2019-05-07 AM 12:01:17 PM

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Proposed Tunnel Route 2
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDR ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
  3. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
  4. PARCEL BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC, 2019
  5. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
  6. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  7. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

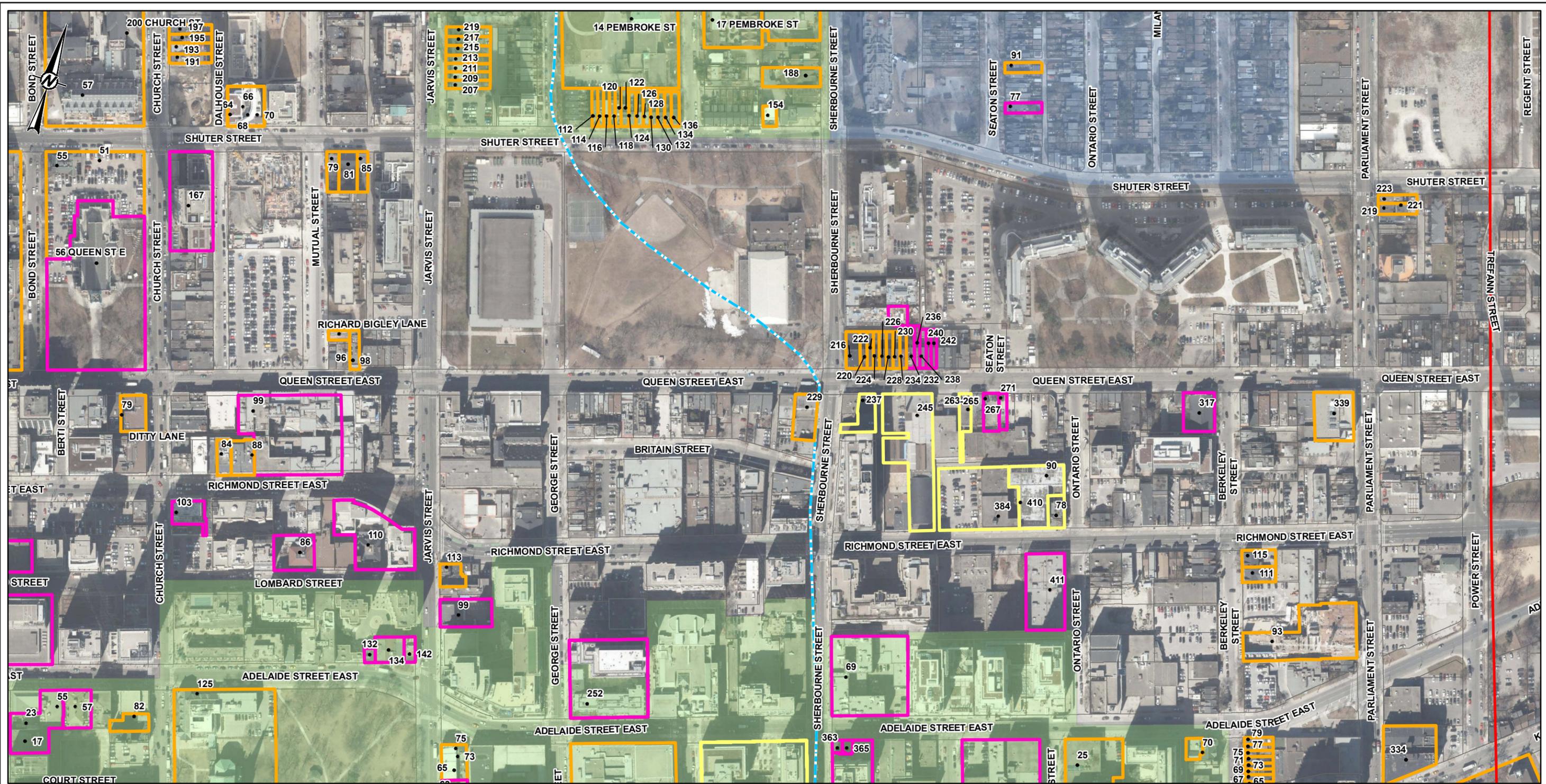
PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS - PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 2**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	14

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Proposed Tunnel Route 2
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

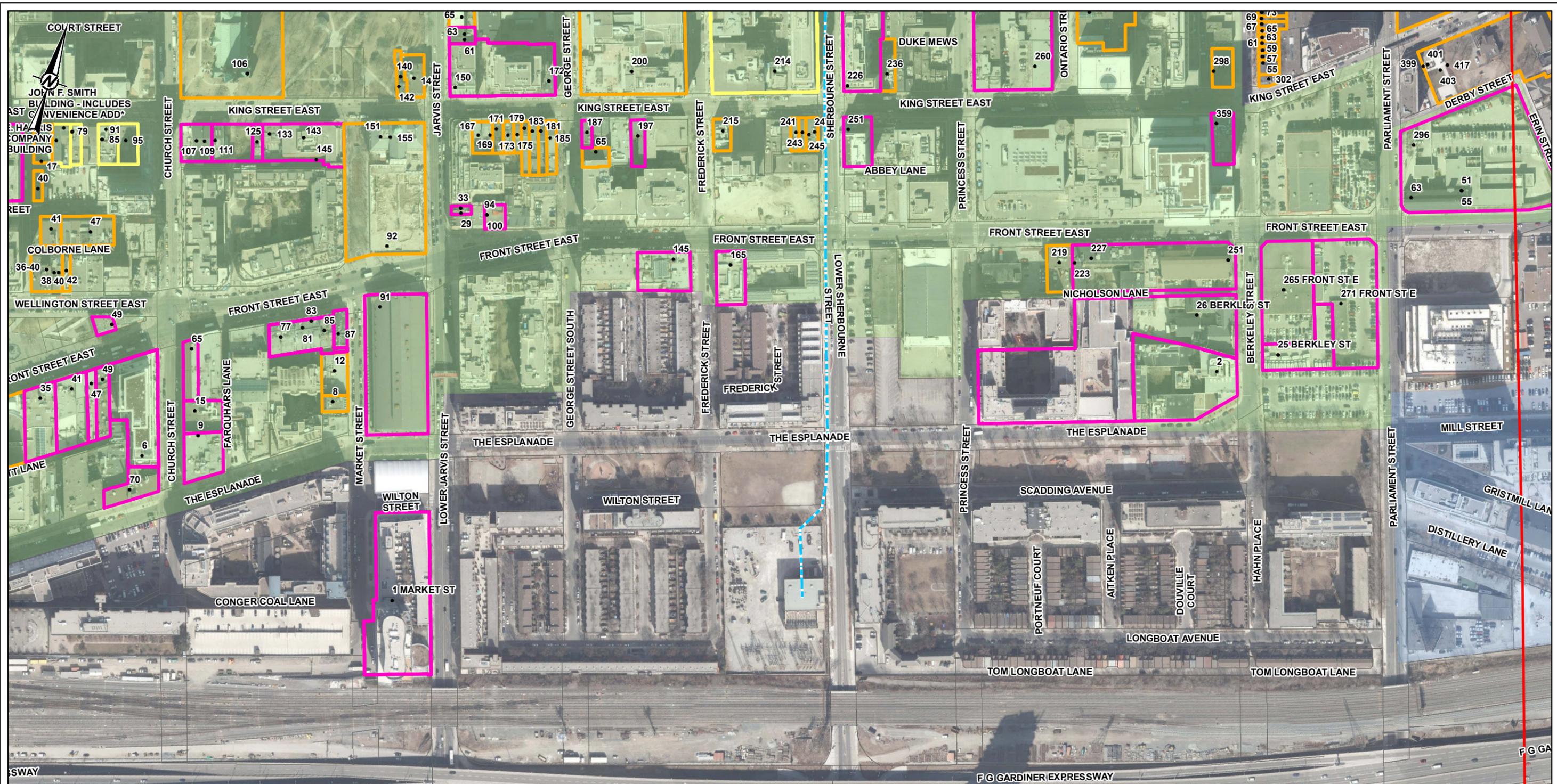
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
  3. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
  4. PARCEL BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC, 2019
  5. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
  6. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  7. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM:UTM ZONE 17

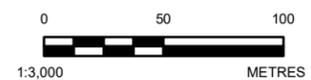
PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE	<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS - PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 2</b>		
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	15

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- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Proposed Tunnel Route 2
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



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HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDR ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
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  6. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  7. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM:UTM ZONE 17

PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS - PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 2**

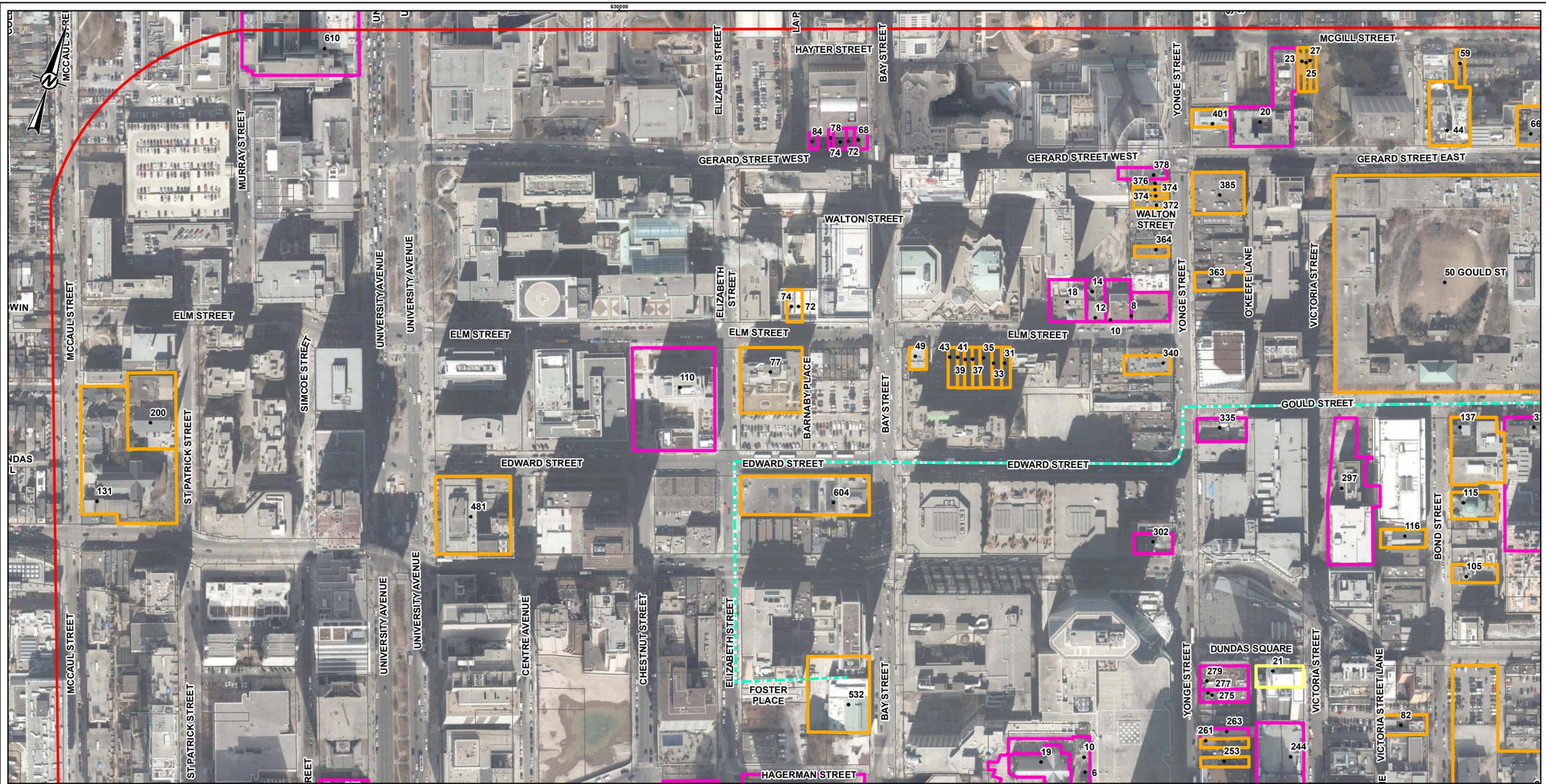
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	16

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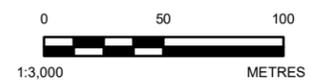
IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

## 7.4 Open Cut Route 2

All figures for Open Cut Route 2 are provided in succeeding pages.



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Proposed Open Cut Route 2
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



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HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
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  5. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
  6. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  7. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

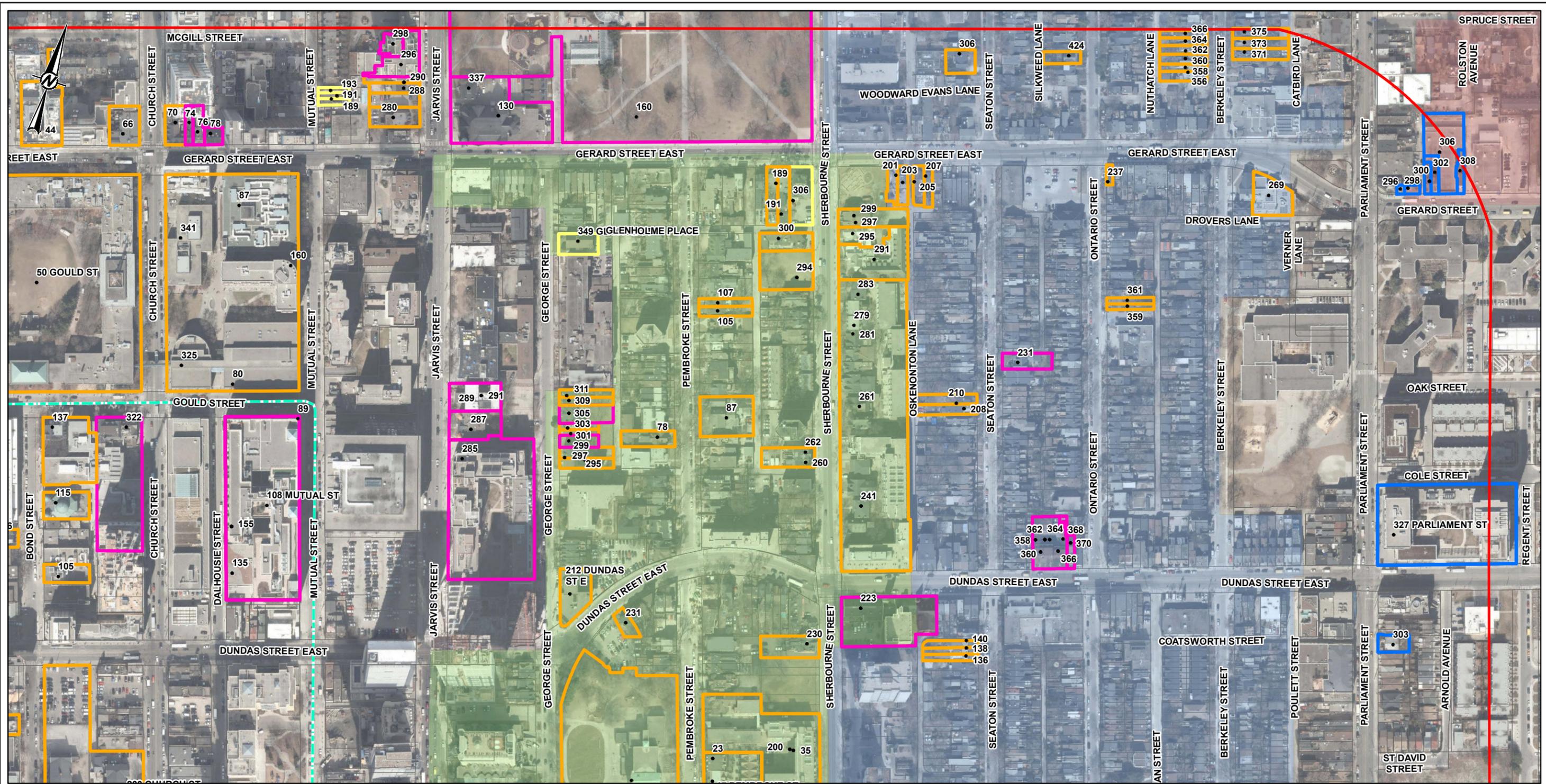
PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS - PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 2**

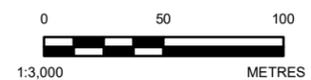
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	17

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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B



- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Proposed Open Cut Route 2
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



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HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDR ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
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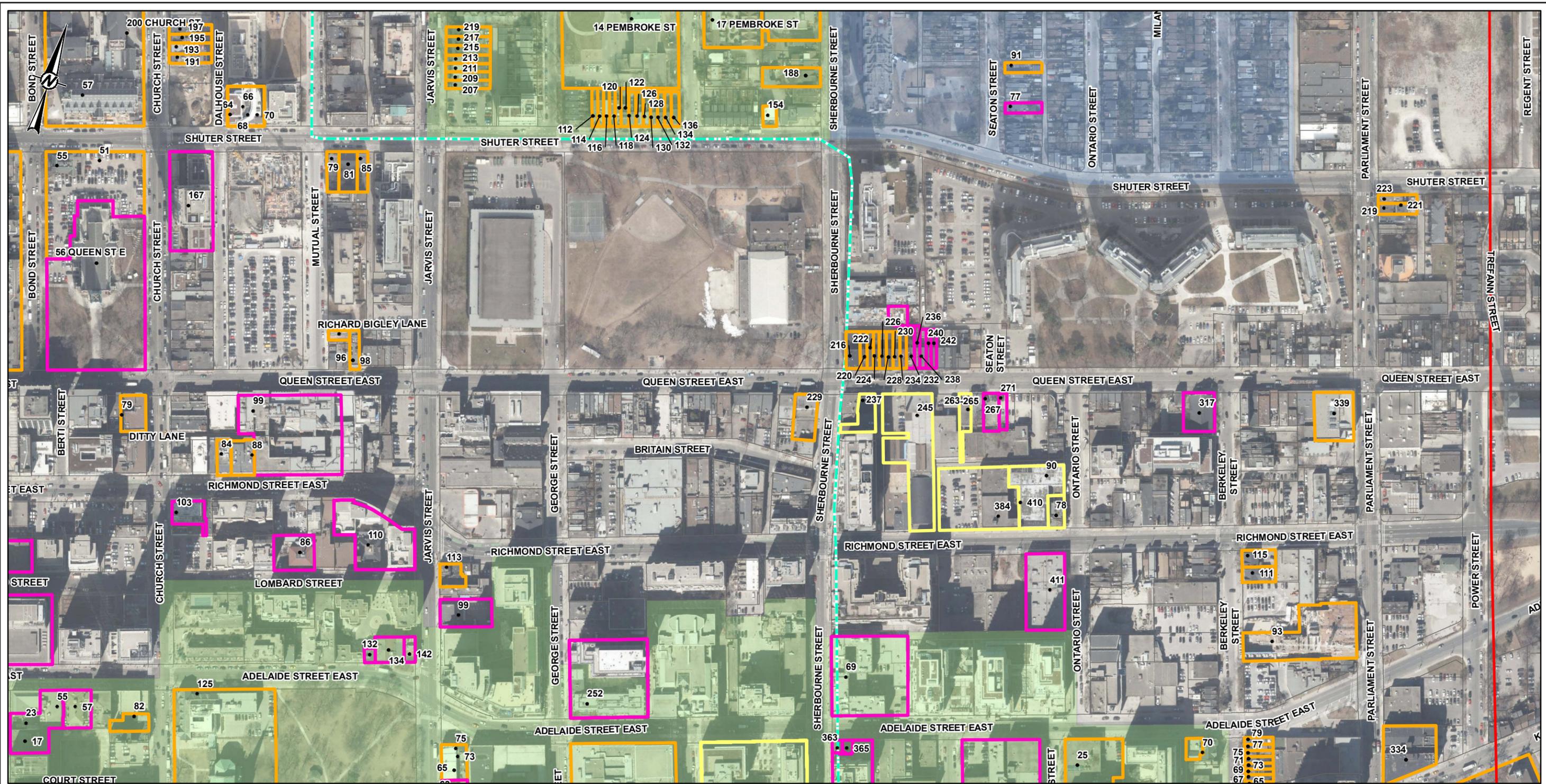
PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
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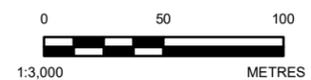
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19116337	0002	-	18

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- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Proposed Open Cut Route 2
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



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HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

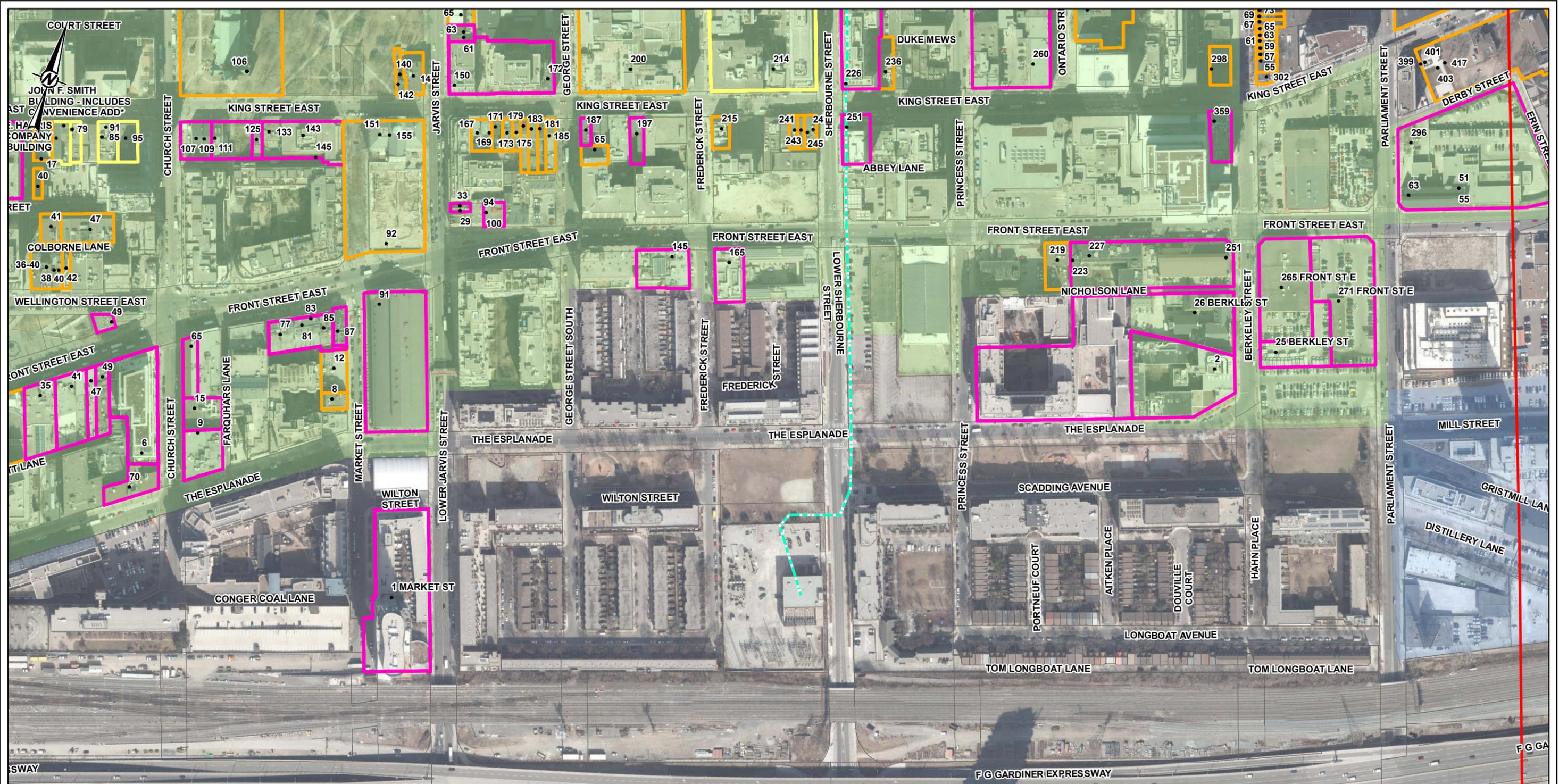
- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEEN'S PRINTER, 2018
  3. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
  4. PARCEL BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC, 2019
  5. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
  6. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  7. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS - PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 2**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	19

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- LEGEND**
- 200 Civic Address
  - Proposed Open Cut Route 2
  - Heritage Status**
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part IV)
  - Heritage property with intent to designate (Part IV)
  - Protected heritage property, designated (Part V)
  - Listed heritage property
  - Parcel Boundary
  - Study Area
  - Heritage Conservation Designated District
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Study
  - Heritage Conservation District Under Appeal



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HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
  3. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
  4. PARCEL BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC, 2019
  5. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
  6. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  7. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM:UTM ZONE 17

PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS - PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 2**

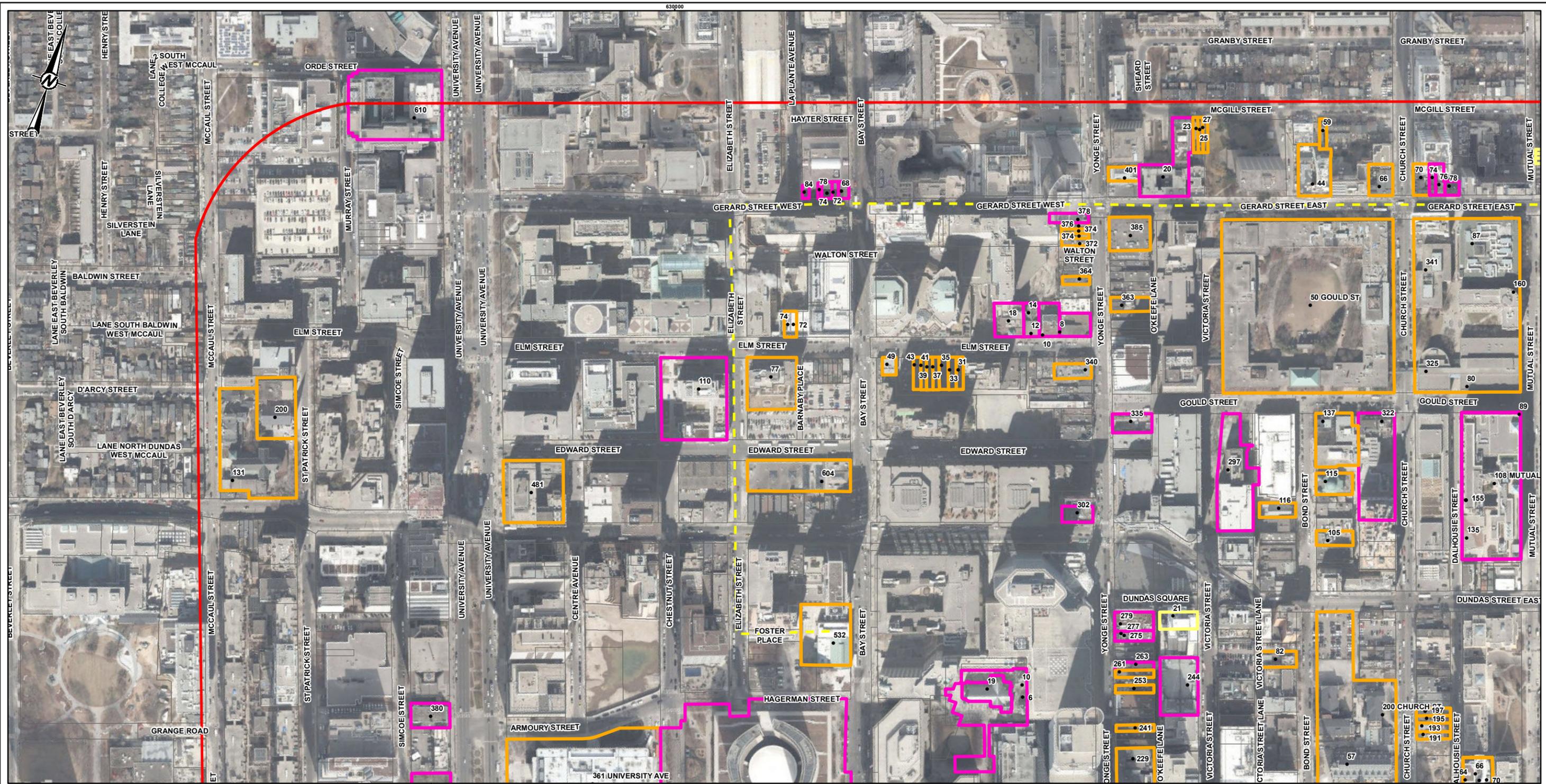
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	20

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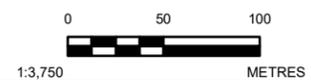
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## 7.5 Open Cut Route 4

All figures for Open Cut Route 4 are provided in succeeding pages.



- LEGEND**
- 200 CIVIC ADDRESS
  - PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 4
  - HERITAGE STATUS
  - PROTECTED HERITAGE PROPERTY, DESIGNATED (PART IV)
  - HERITAGE PROPERTY WITH INTENT TO DESIGNATE (PART IV)
  - PROTECTED HERITAGE PROPERTY, DESIGNATED (PART V)
  - LISTED HERITAGE PROPERTY
  - PARCEL BOUNDARY
  - STUDY AREA
  - HERITAGE CONSERVATION DESIGNATED DISTRICT
  - HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT UNDER STUDY
  - HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT UNDER APPEAL



CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

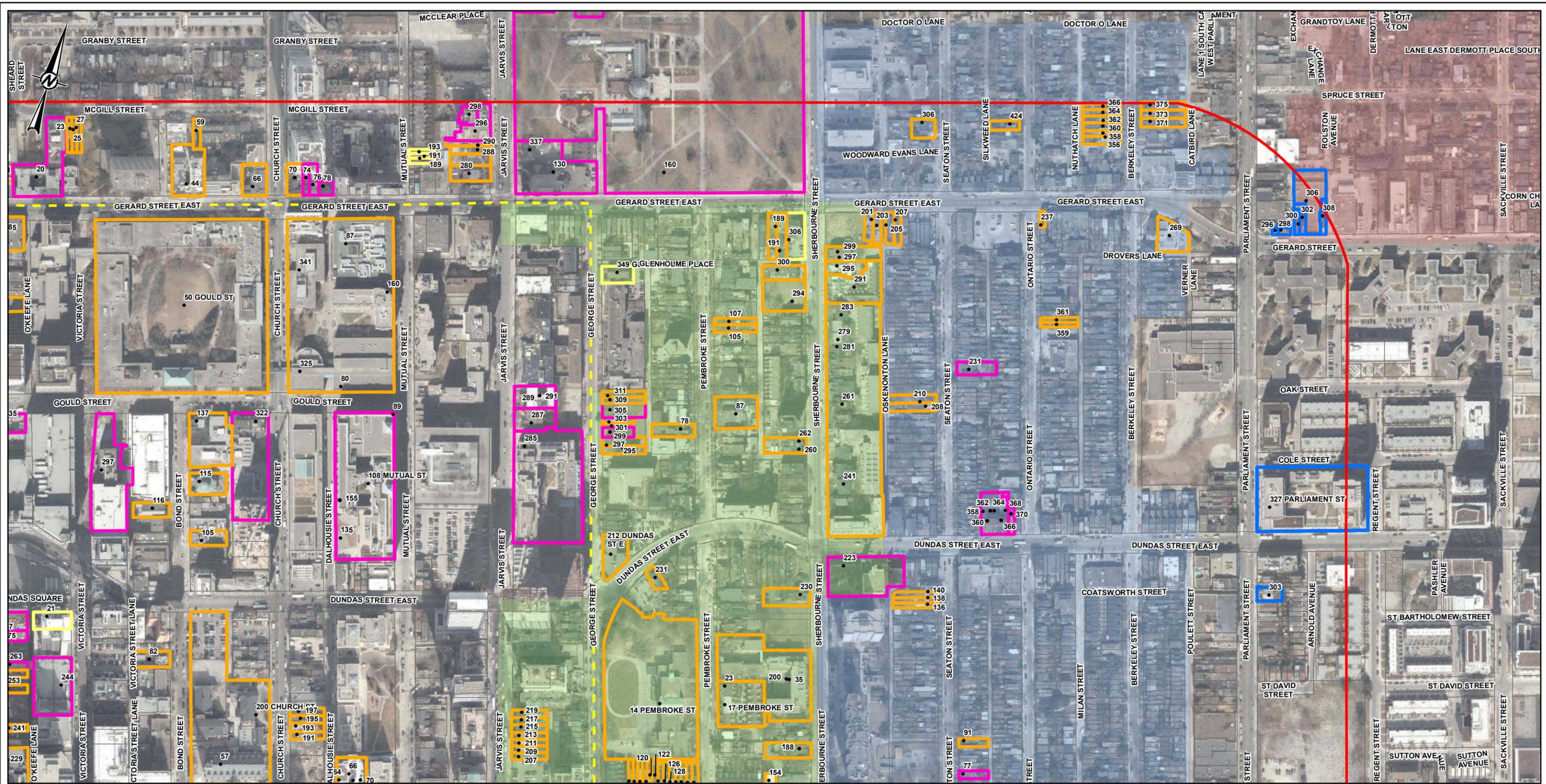
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  3. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
  4. PARCEL BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC, 2019
  5. HERITAGE PROPERTY DESIGNATION OBTAINED FROM CITY OF TORONTO HERITAGE INVENTORY, OPEN DATA, 2019
  6. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  7. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

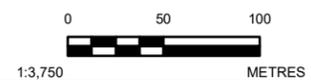
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS - PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 4**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	21

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- LEGEND**
- 200 CIVIC ADDRESS
  - PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 4
  - HERITAGE STATUS
  - PROTECTED HERITAGE PROPERTY, DESIGNATED (PART IV)
  - HERITAGE PROPERTY WITH INTENT TO DESIGNATE (PART IV)
  - PROTECTED HERITAGE PROPERTY, DESIGNATED (PART V)
  - LISTED HERITAGE PROPERTY
  - PARCEL BOUNDARY
  - STUDY AREA
  - HERITAGE CONSERVATION DESIGNATED DISTRICT
  - HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT UNDER STUDY
  - HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT UNDER APPEAL



CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

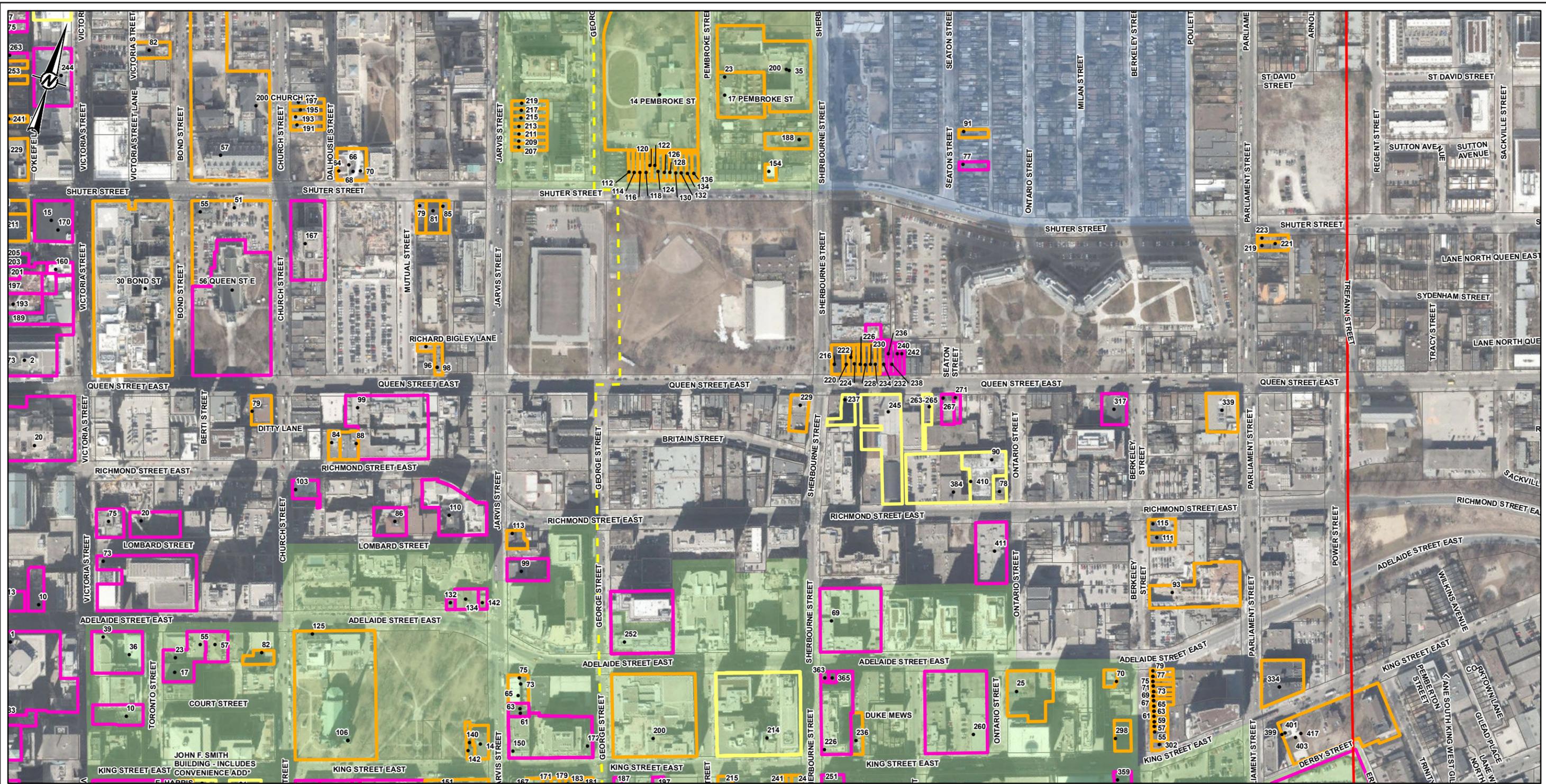
- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2018
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PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

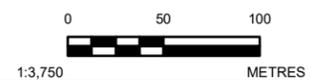
TITLE  
**CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS - PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 4**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	22

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- LEGEND**
- 200 CIVIC ADDRESS
  - PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 4
  - HERITAGE STATUS
  - PROTECTED HERITAGE PROPERTY, DESIGNATED (PART IV)
  - HERITAGE PROPERTY WITH INTENT TO DESIGNATE (PART IV)
  - PROTECTED HERITAGE PROPERTY, DESIGNATED (PART V)
  - LISTED HERITAGE PROPERTY
  - PARCEL BOUNDARY
  - STUDY AREA
  - HERITAGE CONSERVATION DESIGNATED DISTRICT
  - HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT UNDER STUDY
  - HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT UNDER APPEAL



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HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

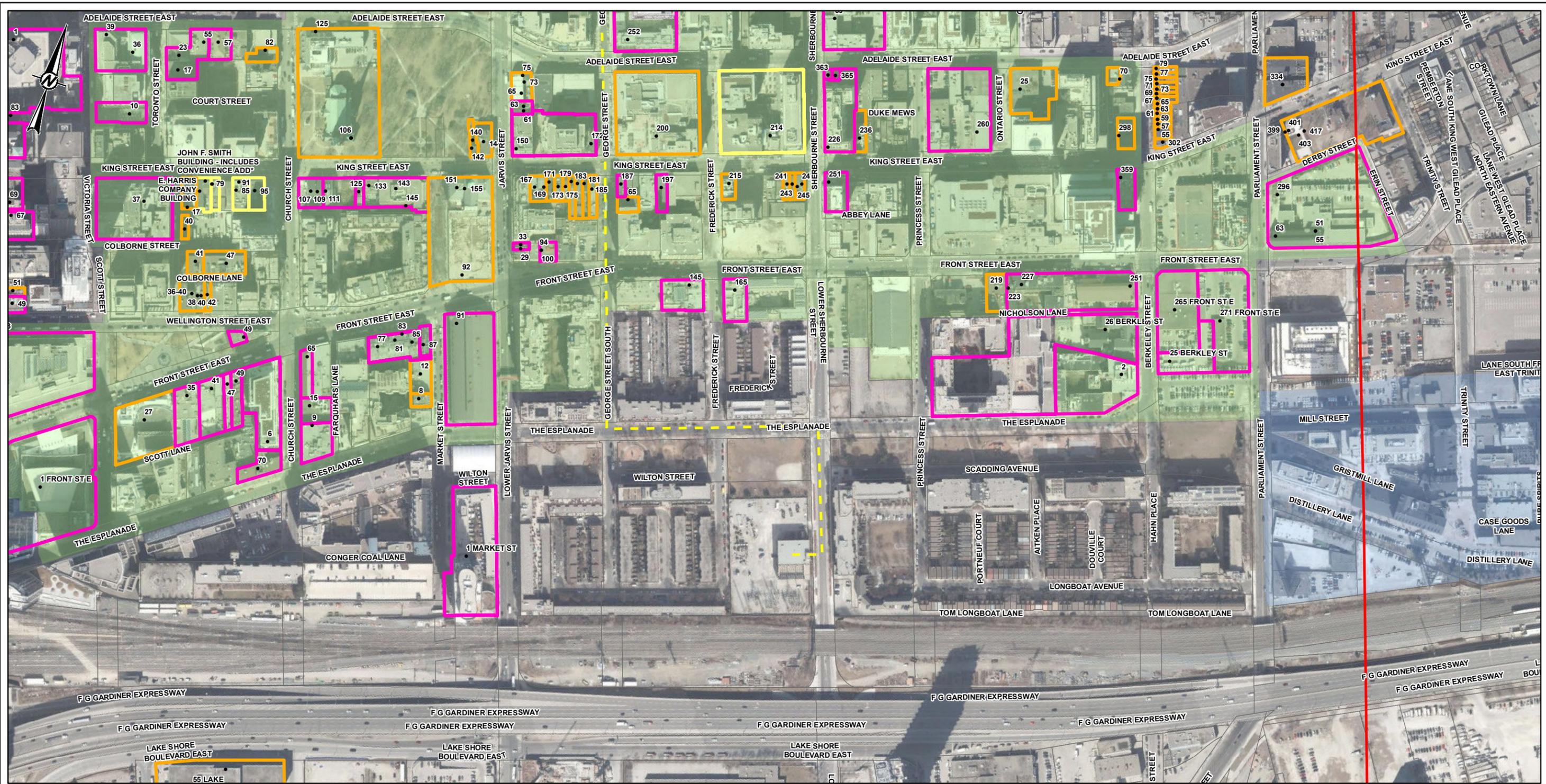
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DESIGNED	PR	
PREPARED	PR	
REVIEWED	HC	
APPROVED	-	

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNR FLIO, OBTAINED 2018
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  6. IMAGERY - CITY OF TORONTO, WEB MAPPING SERVICE, 2018
  7. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE	PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS - PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 4</b>	19116337	0002	-	23

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- LEGEND**
- 200 CIVIC ADDRESS
  - PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 4
  - HERITAGE STATUS**
  - PROTECTED HERITAGE PROPERTY, DESIGNATED (PART IV)
  - HERITAGE PROPERTY WITH INTENT TO DESIGNATE (PART IV)
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  - STUDY AREA
  - HERITAGE CONSERVATION DESIGNATED DISTRICT
  - HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT UNDER STUDY

HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT UNDER APPEAL



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HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-05-07
	DESIGNED	PR
	PREPARED	PR
	REVIEWED	HC
	APPROVED	-

- REFERENCE(S)**
1. BASE DATA - MNR F LIO, OBTAINED 2018
  2. PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER, 2018
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  7. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 17

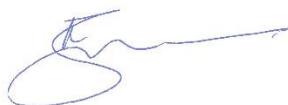
PROJECT  
DOWNTOWN TORONTO POWER PROJECT

TITLE	<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE EXISTING CONDITIONS - PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 4</b>		
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19116337	0002	-	24

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## Signature Page

### **Golder Associates Ltd.**



Ragavan Nithiyantham, M.A., CAHP  
*Cultural Heritage Specialist/Archaeologist*



Michael Teal, M.A.  
*Associate, Senior Archaeologist*

HC/AM/HD/RN/ly

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**[golder.com](http://golder.com)**

## **Appendix E2 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment**



**ORIGINAL REPORT**

## Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

*Proposed Replacement of Two Existing 115-kV Underground Transmission Circuits for the Power Downtown Toronto Project, City of Toronto, Ontario*

Submitted to:

**Hydro One Networks Inc.**

483 Bay Street  
North Tower, 12th Floor  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5G 2P5

Submitted by:

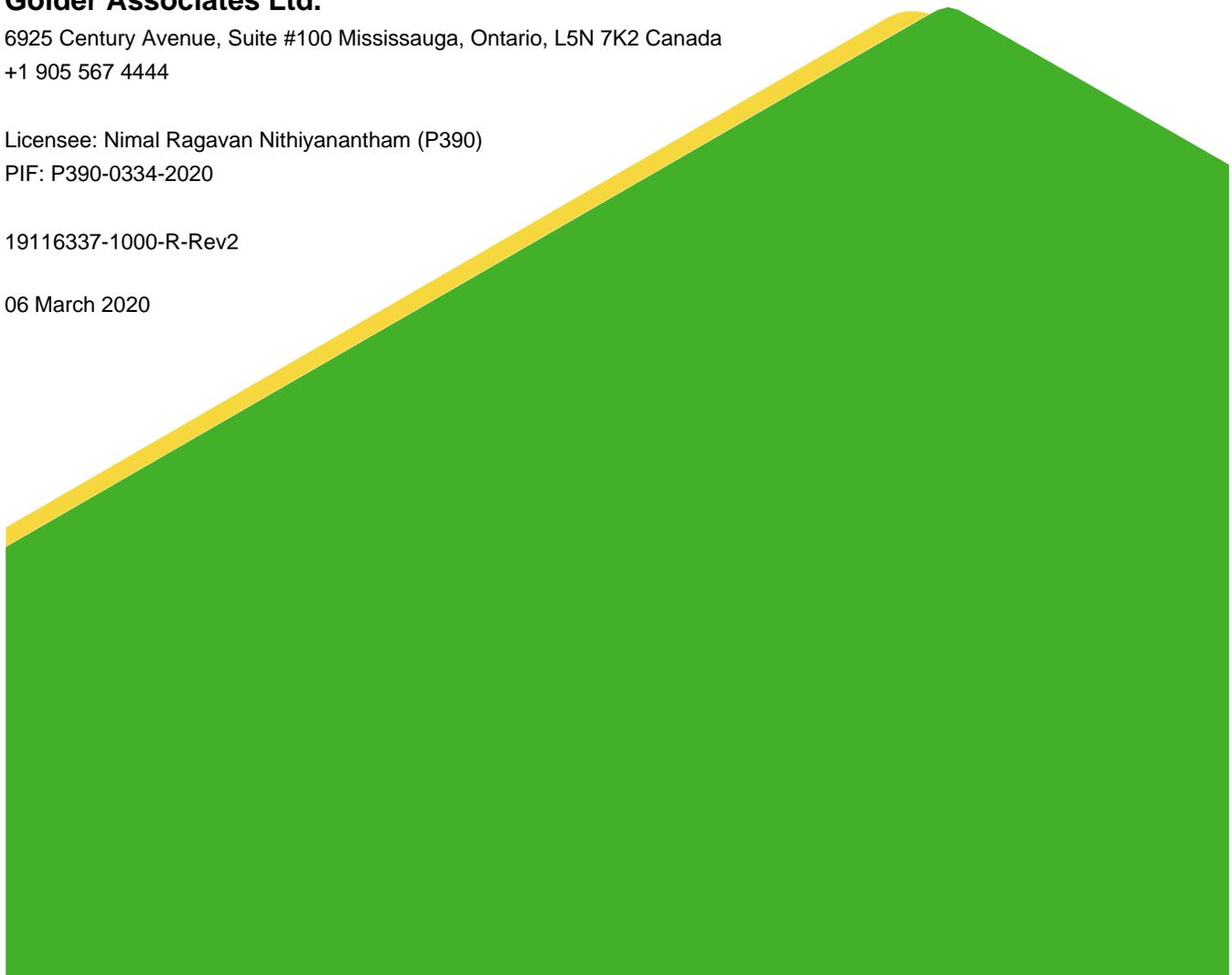
**Golder Associates Ltd.**

6925 Century Avenue, Suite #100 Mississauga, Ontario, L5N 7K2 Canada  
+1 905 567 4444

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## Personnel

<b>Project Director</b>	Michael Teal, M.A., Associate, Senior Archaeologist (P364)
<b>Project Manager</b>	Henry Cary, Ph.D., Cultural Heritage Specialist, Archaeologist (P327) Nimal Ragavan Nithiyantham, M.A., CAHP, Archaeologist (P390)
<b>Project Licensee</b>	Nimal Ragavan Nithiyantham, M.A., CAHP
<b>Field Director</b>	Jamie Lemon, M.A., Senior Archaeologist (P1056) Alisha Mohamed, M.A., Material Culture Analyst, Archaeologist (R1149)
<b>Historic Research</b>	Alisha Mohamed, M.A.
<b>Report Production</b>	Alisha Mohamed, M.A. Nimal Ragavan Nithiyantham, M.A., CAHP
<b>Senior Review</b>	Michael Teal, M.A.
<b>GIS</b>	Michael Martins, B.A. Sofia Tomic, B.Sc.
<b>Administrative Support</b>	Liz Yildiz, Administrative Assistant

## Acknowledgments

<b>Hydro One Networks Inc.</b>	Yu San Ong, Environmental Planner, Environmental Programs & Approvals
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## Executive Summary

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

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was contracted by Hydro One Networks Inc. (HONI) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in support of the Power Downtown Toronto Project, a proposed Class Environmental Assessment (EA) to replace two existing 115-kV underground transmission circuits located in the downtown area of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario. The project 'Study Area' measures approximately 528 hectares (ha) extending north-south (approximately 2.4 kilometres (km)) from an arbitrary boundary aligned with McGill Street to the Lake Ontario shoreline, and east-west (approximately 2.2 km) between arbitrary boundaries near Power Street and McCaul Street (Map 1). The two-existing circuits, C5E and C7E, were installed in 1959 and run between the Terauley Transformer Station (TS) and Esplanade TS. The Terauley TS is located on Bay Street south of Dundas Street while the Esplanade TS is located on Lower Sherbourne Street south of The Esplanade (Map 1).

The installation of the new underground circuits will involve open-cut duct bank and/or tunneling construction methods, and the existing cables will be drained, capped and abandoned. The tunnel construction is anticipated to be in bedrock at approximately 25 metres (m) below grade with entry, exit, ventilation and emergency shafts occurring at ground level. The Power Downtown Toronto Project proposes four potential new circuit routes to connect the Terauley TS with the Esplanade TS. These include Tunnel Routes 1 and 2, and Open Cut Routes 2 and 4 (Map 1). The preferred route will follow road allowance as much as possible and will be selected at the end of the Class EA process.

All four proposed circuit routes assume a width of approximately 10-12 m and are confined to the limits of the existing road allowance with the exception of a portion of Tunnel Route 2 and Open Cut Route 4, which traverses a portion of Moss Park (between Shuter and Queen Streets). The evaluation of archaeological potential is confined to the limits of the four potential circuit routes. The locations of the entry, exit, ventilation and emergency shafts are not part of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment and will be determined following the route selection process undertaken during the Class EA.

The background research determined that approximately one-third of the Study Area encompasses the 1797 Town of York as illustrated in Image 1. According to the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MHSTCI, there are 54 registered archaeological sites within a 500 m radius of the Study Area. Of these 54 registered archaeological sites, 18 registered archaeological sites are within 300 m of the proposed circuit routes for the Power Downtown Toronto Project. Four of these 18 registered archaeological sites are within 50 m of the proposed circuit routes for the Power Downtown Toronto Project; all four registered archaeological sites have been fully mitigated. A property inspection was conducted on the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> of April 2019 under PIF P1056-0130-2019, as per Section 12 of the MHSTCI' *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background study and property inspection of the four proposed circuit routes to connect the Terauley TS with the Esplanade TS in support of the Power Downtown Toronto Project, the following recommendations are presented:

- 1) This Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that there is no archaeological potential for the following proposed circuit routes, and, therefore, no further archaeological investigations are recommended for these circuit routes:
  - a. Tunnel Route 1; and,
  - b. Open Cut Route 2.

If either circuit route is selected and should construction impacts (i.e., shaft locations, access routes, construction laydown, stockpiling, etc.) extend beyond the limits of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of these circuit routes, further archaeological investigations may be warranted.

- 2) This Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that parts of the following proposed circuit routes retain archaeological potential:
  - a. Tunnel Route 2; and,
  - b. Open Cut Route 4.

If either circuit route is selected, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment involving test pit survey at 5 m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI (2011) is recommended for the areas retaining archaeological potential (Map 7). Stage 2 is only recommended in the areas retaining archaeological potential if construction impacts are less than 5 m from ground surface. If construction impacts from tunnelling are greater than 5 m from ground surface, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the areas of archaeological potential is not warranted. The remainder of both circuit routes were determined not to retain archaeological potential and may be considered free of further archaeological concern.

Furthermore, if either circuit route is selected, and should development impacts (i.e., shaft locations, access routes, construction laydown, stockpiling, etc.) extend beyond the limits of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of these circuit routes, further archaeological investigations may be warranted.

Despite best efforts and all due diligence, no archaeological assessment can necessarily account for all potential archaeological resources. Should deeply buried archaeological resources be identified during ground disturbance activity associated with future development of the Study Area, ground disturbance activities should be immediately halted and the Archaeology Division of the Culture Programs Unit of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) notified.

The MHSTCI is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and issue a letter of concurrence that archaeological licensing requirements have been met.

## Study Limitations

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed, or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments, and purpose described to Golder by Hydro One Networks Inc. (the Client). The factual data, interpretations, and recommendations pertain to the specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations, and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the Client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings, and other documents as well as electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges that electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration, and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations, and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling, and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the MHSTCI's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.

# Table of Contents

<b>1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Development Context.....	1
1.2 Objectives.....	2
<b>2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Chronology.....	3
2.1.1 Palaeo Period.....	4
2.1.2 Archaic Period.....	5
2.1.3 Woodland Period .....	5
2.2 Post-Contact Indigenous Occupation .....	6
2.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Resources .....	7
2.3.1 Toronto Park Lots .....	8
2.3.2 Historical Mapping .....	9
2.3.2.1 1797 Enlargement of York .....	9
2.3.2.2 1818 York and Surrounding Area .....	9
2.3.2.3 1842 City of Toronto .....	10
2.3.2.4 1862 Toronto Subdivisions .....	11
2.3.2.5 1893 Industrial Toronto .....	12
2.4 Aerial Photography and Satellite Imagery.....	13
<b>3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>14</b>
3.1 Previous Archaeological Research.....	14
3.2 The Natural Environment .....	17
3.3 Property Inspection .....	18
3.3.1 Tunnel Routes 1 and 2.....	18
3.3.2 Open Cut Route 2 .....	19
3.3.3 Open Cut Route 4 .....	19
<b>4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS.....</b>	<b>21</b>
4.1 Archaeological Potential.....	21

4.1.1	Potential for Pre- and Post-Contact Period Indigenous Resources.....	22
4.1.2	Potential for Historical Euro-Canadian Resources .....	22
4.1.3	City of Toronto Archaeological Potential Map.....	23
4.2	Archaeological Integrity.....	23
4.3	Conclusion.....	24
<b>5.0</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>8.0</b>	<b>IMAGES .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>9.0</b>	<b>MAPS .....</b>	<b>45</b>

## TABLES

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Toronto .....	3
Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 500 m of the Study Area .....	14
Table 3: Weather Conditions during Stage 1 Property Inspection .....	18

## IMAGES

Image 1: Part of 1797 Smith's Plan for the Enlargement of York. Source: Toronto Public Library Ms1889.1.3.....	29
Image 2: Part of 1818 Phillpotts' Plan of York. Source: Library and Archives of Canada NMC17026. ....	29
Image 3: Dundas Street from Yonge Street, facing west. Part of Tunnel Routes 1 and 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.....	30
Image 4: Dundas Street from Yonge Street, facing east. Part of Tunnel Routes 1 and 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.....	30
Image 5: Dundas Street from George Street, facing east. Part of Tunnel Route 1. Urban developmental disturbance evident. ....	31
Image 6: Sherbourne Street from Dundas Street, facing south. Part of Tunnel Route 1. Urban developmental disturbance evident.....	31
Image 7: Sherbourne Street from Shuter Street, facing south. Part of Tunnel Route 1 and Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.....	32
Image 8: Northwest corner of Moss Park, facing southeast. Part of Tunnel Route 2. Greenspace retains archaeological potential.....	32
Image 9: Southeast corner of Moss Park, facing northwest. Part of Tunnel Route 2. Greenspace retains archaeological potential.....	33

Image 10: Sherbourne Street from Queen Street, facing south. Part of Tunnel Routes 1 and 2 and Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident. ....	33
Image 11: Sherbourne Street from Front Street, facing south. Part of Tunnel Routes 1 and 2 and Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident. ....	34
Image 12: Sherbourne Street from the Esplanade TS, facing north. Part of Tunnel Routes 1 and 2 and Open Cut Routes 2 and 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.....	34
Image 13: Foster Lane between Terauley TS and Elizabeth Street, facing east. Part of Open Cut Routes 2 and 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.....	35
Image 14: Elizabeth Street from Dundas Street, facing south. Part of Open Cut Routes 2 and 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.....	35
Image 15: Edward Street from Elizabeth Street, facing east. Part of Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.....	36
Image 16: Edward Street from Yonge Street, facing west. Part of Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident. ....	36
Image 17: Gould Street from Yonge Street, facing east. Part of Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident. ....	37
Image 18: Gould Street from Church Street, facing west. Part of Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident. ....	37
Image 19: Gould Street from Mutual Street, facing west. Part of Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident. ....	38
Image 20: Mutual Street from Gould Street, facing south. Part of Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident. ....	38
Image 21: Shuter Street from Sherbourne Street, facing west. Part of Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.....	39
Image 22: Elizabeth Street from Gerrard Street, facing south. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.....	39
Image 23: Gerrard Street from Elizabeth Street, facing east. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.....	40
Image 24: Gerrard Street from Yonge Street, facing east. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident. ....	40
Image 25: Gerrard Street from Mutual Street, facing east. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident. ....	41
Image 26: George Street from Gerrard Street, facing south. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.....	41
Image 27: George Street from Dundas Street, facing south. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.....	42
Image 28: Moss Park paved pedestrian walkway east of the Moss Park Armoury driveway, facing north. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.....	42
Image 29: George Street from Queen Street, facing south. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident. ....	43

Image 30: George Street from King Street, facing south. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident. .... 43

Image 31: George Street from The Esplanade, facing north. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident..... 44

Image 32: The Esplanade from Sherbourne Street, facing west. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident..... 44

**MAPS**

Map 1: Location of Study Area and Proposed Circuit Routes ..... 46

Map 2: Study Area and Proposed Circuit Routes overlaid on 1842 Cane Plan ..... 47

Map 3: Study Area and Proposed Circuit Routes overlaid on 1862 Browne Plan ..... 48

Map 4: Study Area and Proposed Circuit Routes overlaid on 1893 Map ..... 49

Map 5: Study Area and Proposed Circuit Routes overlaid on 1947 Aerial Photograph ..... 50

Map 6: 2019 Satellite Image of Study Area and Photo Location Map ..... 51

Map 7: City of Toronto Archaeological Potential within and around Study Area ..... 52

Map 8: Stage 1 Assessment Results and Recommendations ..... 53

## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was contracted by Hydro One Networks Inc. (HONI) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment in support of the Power Downtown Toronto Project, a proposed Class Environmental Assessment (EA) to replace two existing 115-kV underground transmission circuits located in the downtown area of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario. The project 'Study Area' measures approximately 528 hectares (ha) extending north-south (approximately 2.4 kilometres (km)) from an arbitrary boundary aligned with McGill Street to the Lake Ontario shoreline, and east-west (approximately 2.2 km) between arbitrary boundaries near Power Street and McCaul Street (Map 1). The two-existing circuits, C5E and C7E, were installed in 1959 and run between the Terauley Transformer Station (TS) and Esplanade TS. The Terauley TS is located on Bay Street south of Dundas Street while the Esplanade TS is located on Lower Sherbourne Street south of The Esplanade (Map 1).

The existing C5E/C7E circuit commences at the Terauley TS and travels a short distance west (via Foster Place and Armoury Street) before turning southward along Chestnut Street and York Street (after Queen Street). The route later turns east on to Queens Quay and eventually north on to Lower Sherbourne before terminating at the Esplanade TS. The 1959 circuits were installed using the low pressure Self-Containing-Fluid-Filled (SCFF) cable system. The installation of the new underground circuits will involve open-cut duct bank and/or tunneling construction methods, and the existing cables will be drained, capped and abandoned. The tunnel construction is anticipated to be in bedrock at approximately 25 metres (m) below grade with entry, exit, ventilation and emergency shafts occurring at ground level. The Power Downtown Toronto Project proposes four potential new circuit routes to connect the Terauley TS with the Esplanade TS. These include Tunnel Routes 1 and 2, and Open Cut Routes 2 and 4 (Map 1). The preferred route will follow road allowance as much as possible and will be selected at the end of the Class EA process.

The proposed Tunnel Route 1 commences at the Terauley TS and after a short distance north (via Bay Street) heads eastward along Dundas Street before turning south on to Sherbourne Street and terminating at the Esplanade TS (Map 1). Tunnel Route 2 also heads eastward along Dundas from the Terauley TS (via Bay Street) Street but turns south on to George Street and southeast across Moss Park (between Shuter and Queen Streets). The route then continues south along Sherbourne Street towards the Esplanade TS (Map 1). Open Cut Route 2 travels north along Elizabeth Street from the Terauley TS (via Foster Place) before turning eastward on to Edward Street and Gould Street (after Yonge Street). The route eventually turns south on to Mutual Street followed by another turn east on to Shuter Street and a final turn south on to Sherbourne Street where it terminates at the Esplanade TS (Map 1). Open Cut Route 4 also travels north along Elizabeth Street (via Foster Place) from the Terauley TS however it turns east on to Gerrard Street and south on to George Street, traversing the paved pedestrian walkway and grassed portion along the western edge of Moss Park (just east of the Moss Park Armoury) to rejoin George Street before heading east once more on to The Esplanade towards the Esplanade TS (Map 1). It should be noted that no portions of Open Cut Route 4 are expected to traverse through the Moss Park Armoury property.

The mapping provided for this report was supplied by HONI and is approximate given the early phase of the planning process. All four proposed circuit routes assume a width of approximately 10-12 m and are confined to the limits of the existing road allowance with the exception of a portion of Tunnel Route 2 and Open Cut Route 4, which traverses a portion of Moss Park (between Shuter and Queen Streets). The evaluation of archaeological potential is confined to the limits of the four potential circuit routes. The locations of the entry, exit, ventilation and

emergency shafts are not part of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment and will be determined following the route selection process undertaken during the Class EA.

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was triggered by the Class EA for Minor Transmission Facilities in accordance with the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act*.

## 1.2 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to gather information about the Study Area's geography, history, current land conditions, and any previous archaeological research within the vicinity in order to determine the Study Area's archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate further archaeological assessment methods. To meet these objectives, Golder archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- review of relevant archaeological, historical and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- review of relevant historical mapping and aerial imagery of the Study Area;
- review of the City of Toronto Archaeological Management Plan mapping and the Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto (Interim Report) (2004);
- query of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, maintained by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI), to determine whether any archaeological sites have been registered within a 500 m radius of the Study Area;
- query of the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports, maintained by the MHSTCI, to determine whether any archaeological fieldwork has occurred within 50 m of the Study Area (see Section 3.1 for explanation on radius);
- property inspection to confirm existing conditions along the four proposed circuit routes within the Study Area.

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted under the professional consulting licence P1056 issued to Jamie Lemon of Golder (PIF# P1056-0130-2019). All activities undertaken during the assessment followed the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and the City of Toronto's 2011 *Archaeological Assessment Terms of Reference*. Activities conducted during the property inspection were undertaken from public roads and walkways; no permission to enter the Study Area was required.

## 2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

### 2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Chronology

Previous archaeological assessments and research have demonstrated that Toronto was intensively occupied by pre-contact Indigenous communities from the Palaeo period up to the time of European Contact. The following subsections outline the cultural or temporal periods recognized for southern Ontario more generally. The general culture history of Toronto, drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990) and spanning the entire pre-contact period and continuing into the post-contact period is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Toronto**

Period	Characteristic Elements	Time Period	Comments
Early Palaeo	Fluted Projectiles	9000 – 8400 BCE	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Palaeo	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 – 8000 BCE	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 – 6000 BCE	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 – 2500 BCE	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Lamoka (narrow points)	2000 – 1800 BCE	increasing site size
	Broadpoints	1800 – 1500 BCE	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 – 1100 BCE	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 – 950 BCE	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BCE	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BCE – 550 CE	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	550 – 900 CE	introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian*	900 – 1300 CE	emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian*	1300 – 1400 CE	long longhouses (100m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian*	1400 – 1650 CE	tribal warfare and displacement

Period	Characteristic Elements	Time Period	Comments
Contact Indigenous	Various Algonkian Groups	1700 – 1875 CE	early written records and treaties
Late Historic	Euro-Canadian	1796 CE – present	European settlement

*\*Ontario Iroquoian was historically used as temporal period marker and is not meant to imply assumptions regarding ethnicity*

### 2.1.1 Palaeo Period

The first human occupation of south-central Ontario begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period. Although there were a complex series of ice retreats and advances which played a large role in shaping the local topography, south-central Ontario was finally ice free by 12,500 years ago.

The first human settlement can be traced back 11,000 years, when this area was settled by Indigenous groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes. The period of these early Indigenous inhabitants is known as the Palaeo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990).

The current understanding of settlement patterns of Early Palaeo peoples suggests that small bands, consisting of probably no more than 25-35 individuals, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories. One of the most thoroughly studied of these groups followed a seasonal round that extended from as far south as Chatham, Ontario, to the Horseshoe Valley north of Barrie, Ontario. Early Palaeo sites tend to be located in elevated locations on well-drained loamy soils. Many of the known sites were located on former beach ridges associated with glacial lakes. There are a few extremely large Early Palaeo sites, such as one located close to Parkhill, Ontario, which covered as much as 6 ha. It appears that these sites were formed when the same general locations were occupied for short periods of time over the course of many years. Given their placement in locations conducive to the interception of migratory mammals such as caribou, it has been suggested that they may represent communal hunting camps. There are also smaller Early Palaeo camps scattered throughout the interior of south-western and south-central Ontario, usually situated adjacent to wetlands.

The most recent research suggests that population densities were very low during the Early Palaeo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990:54). Archaeological examples of Early Palaeo sites are rare.

The Late Palaeo Period (8400 to 8000 BCE) has been less well researched and is consequently more poorly understood. By this time the environment of south-central Ontario was coming to be dominated by closed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements. It seems that many of the large game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Palaeo Period had either moved further north, or as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths, become extinct.

Like the early Palaeo peoples, late Palaeo peoples covered large territories as they moved about in response to seasonal resource fluctuations. On a province wide basis, Late Palaeo projectile points are far more common than Early Palaeo materials, suggesting a relative increase in population.

The end of the Late Palaeo Period was heralded by numerous technological and cultural innovations that appeared throughout the Archaic Period, likely a result of the dynamic nature of the post-glacial environment and region-wide population increases.

### 2.1.2 Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic Period (8000 to 6000 BCE), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Palaeo environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous trees (Ellis et al. 1990:68-69). One of the more notable changes in the Early Archaic Period is the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points. Other significant innovations include the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, suggesting the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry. The presence of these often large and not easily portable tools suggests there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement, although it is still suspected that population densities were quite low, and band territories large.

During the Middle Archaic Period (6000 to 2500 BCE) the trend to more diverse toolkits continued, as the presence of netsinkers suggest that fishing was becoming an important aspect of the subsistence economy. It was also at this time that "bannerstones" were first manufactured.

Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic is an increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources for the manufacturing of projectile points. It seems that during earlier periods, when groups occupied large territories, it was possible for them to visit a primary outcrop of high-quality chert at least once during their seasonal round. However, during the Middle Archaic, groups inhabited smaller territories that often did not encompass a source of high-quality raw material. In these instances, lower quality materials which had been deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

It is also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period that long-distance trade routes began to develop, spanning the northeastern part of the continent. In particular, Indigenous copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior were being widely traded (Ellis et al. 1990:66). By 3500 BCE the local environment had stabilized in a near modern form (Ellis et al. 1990:69).

During the Late Archaic Period (2500 to 950 BCE) the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued. Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early or Middle Archaic sites, and it seems that the local population had definitely expanded.

This suggestion of increased territoriality is also consistent with the regionalized variation present in Late Archaic projectile point styles. It was during the Late Archaic Period that distinct local styles of projectile points appear. Also, during the Late Archaic Period, the trade networks which had been established during the Middle Archaic continued to flourish.

### 2.1.3 Woodland Period

The Early Woodland Period (940 to 400 BCE) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. Furthermore, the thin, well-made projectile points which were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic Period continue in use. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance.

The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic Periods also continued to function. During the last 200 years of the Early Woodland Period, projectile points manufactured from high quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear on sites in southwestern Ontario.

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, the Middle Woodland (300 BCE to 500 CE) provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland Periods. While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish were becoming an even more important part of the diet.

It is also at the beginning of the Middle Woodland Period that rich, densely occupied sites appear along the margins of major rivers and lakes. While these areas had been utilized by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied off and on for as long as several hundred years and large deposits of artifacts often accumulated. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, these Middle Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied off and on over the course of the year.

The Late Woodland Period began with a shift in settlement and subsistence patterns involving an increasing reliance on corn horticulture (Fox 1990:185). Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as 600 CE or a few centuries before. Corn did not become a dietary staple, however, until at least three to four hundred years later, and then the cultivation of corn gradually spread into south-central and south-eastern Ontario.

The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of agricultural life ways in south-central Ontario. The first agricultural villages in southern Ontario date to the 10<sup>th</sup> century CE. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland Period, these sites are located in the uplands, on well-drained sandy soils.

The Middle Late Woodland Period (1300 to 1400 CE) witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artifact assemblages. Changes in ceramic styles have been carefully documented, allowing the placement of sites in the first or second half of this 100-year period. Moreover, villages, which averaged approximately 0.6 ha in extent during the Early Late Woodland Period, now consistently range between one and two ha. Village size also continues to expand throughout the latter part of the Late Woodland Period, with many of the larger villages showing signs of periodic expansions.

## 2.2 Post-Contact Indigenous Occupation

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking peoples by the New York State Iroquois and the subsequent return of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Schmalz 1991).

Following the introduction of Europeans to North America, the nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as settlers began to colonize the land. Despite this shift in Indigenous life ways, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). This deep continuity is reflected in the oral and written histories of the Anishinaabek peoples as well. As a result, Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout southern Ontario which show continuity with past peoples, even if this connection has not been recorded in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

The Study Area is situated within the former Township of York in the County of York, Canada West. The Study Area first enters the historic record when the Mississaugas of the Credit entered into a treaty arrangement in 1787, known as Treaty 13, the Toronto Purchase.

*On the 23rd day of September, 1787, ... Sir John Johnson, representing the King and Wabukanyne, Neace and Paquan, Principal Chief and Warchiefs of the Mississa[auga] Nation at the Carrying Place, did execute an agreement for the purpose of conveying a tract of land to the King, but it has been ascertained that the Instrument was defective and imperfect, and nothing was done about carrying it out until the first day of August, 1805, an Indenture was made, at the River Credit at Lake Ontario, between William Claus, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent General and Deputy Inspector General of Indians and of their Affairs, for and in behalf of Our Sovereign Lord the King and the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mississa[uga] Nation of Indians. This purchase ..., is known at the Toronto Purchase and described as follows: "Commencing at the east bank of the south outlet of the Rive Etobicoke; thence up the same following the several windings and turnings of the said river to a maple tree, blazed on 4 sides at a distance of three quarters in a straight line from the mouth of the said river; thence north twenty-two degrees west twenty-four miles and one quarter; thence north sixty-eight degrees east fourteen miles; thence south twenty-two degrees east twenty-eight miles more or less to Lake Ontario; then westerly along the waters edge of Lake Ontario, to the eastern bank of the south outlet of the River Etobicoke, being the pace of beginning, together with all the woods and waters thereon." This last described parcel is only a small portion of the parcel, supposed to have been conveyed by the Indians, September 23rd, 1787, and the consideration demanded by the Indians was only ten shillings.*

(Morris 1943: 21-22)

## 2.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Resources

The City of Toronto sits within the former Township of York, territory that was purchased from the Mississaugas of the Credit by the British under Treaty 13, also known as the "Toronto Purchase", for £1,700 in 1787. The boundaries of the original treaty were unclear, and the purchase was subsequently confirmed by a second treaty concluded in 1805 (Benn 2008:59).

In the years between the two treaties, the township was surveyed by Augustus Jones and the first land patents were granted. In 1793, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, John Graves Simcoe, moved to Toronto in order to establish a naval base and garrison as a precautionary measure against uncertain relationships with the United States. Simcoe chose Toronto over the more established settlements at Niagara and Kingston because of its relative distance from the border with the United States and its defensible harbour (Moir 2011:24). Simcoe renamed the area he had chosen for the small settlement from 'Toronto', a Mohawk word associated with the trail leading from the mouth of the Humber River on Lake Ontario north to eventually reach Georgian Bay, to 'York' in honour of King George III's son, Prince Frederick, the Duke of York. The name Toronto was not officially associated with the settlement again until 6 March 1834 when the growing town of York was incorporated as the City of Toronto.

In 1793, the original core of Toronto consisted of 10 blocks bounded by the currently named George, Adelaide Parliament, and Front Streets. Within four years, the survey of the town had been extended west as far as Peter Street and north to Queen Street. The block sizes within this newly surveyed portion of the town were significantly larger than the original 10 blocks. North of Queen Street (then Lot Street), 100-acre (40.5 ha) blocks of land, known as 'Park Lots' were surveyed extending as far north as Bloor Street. These parcels of land were reserved for members of the 'Family Compact' and other supporters of the government to entice them to move to York (Toronto) from Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) where the government had previously been established.

In 1797, shortly after York had been established, the population of the town is estimated to be 212. A quarter century later, by 1825, York's population had increased to 1,679 and by the time the town of York was incorporated into the City of Toronto in 1834, the population had grown to 9,254. The population of Toronto continued to quickly expand in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and by 1851 it had reached 30,800 (Andreae 2008). Growth within the city continued apace for the remainder of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. By 1871, Toronto's population had reached approximately 56,000, by 1891 it had reached 181,000, and by 1911 it had doubled again to 378,000.

The Study Area is located within the downtown area of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario. The Study Area measures approximately 528 ha extending north-south (approximately 2.4 km) from an arbitrary boundary aligned with McGill Street to the Lake Ontario shoreline, and east-west (approximately 2.2 km) between arbitrary boundaries near Power Street and McCaul Street (Map 1). Historically, the Study Area encompassed part of Park Lots 3 to 12 as well as the Government Reserve and town lots laid out in the 1797 Plan of York.

### 2.3.1 Toronto Park Lots

Park Lots 3 to 12, First Concession from the Bay, were all granted on 4 September 1793 to government officials persuaded by Lt. Governor Simcoe to resettle in the Town of York. Park Lot 3 was granted to John Small, Clerk of the Executive Council, who maintained ownership of the lot until his death in 1831 when it was transferred to his two sons. The adjacent Park Lot 4 was granted to John White, first Attorney-General of Upper Canada, who also maintained ownership until his death which occurred in 1800 (after a duel with Small) and at which time the property was transferred to his son Charles Samuel White. In 1818 Charles sold Park Lot 4 to Samuel Ridout, the son of Thomas Ridout who was the Surveyor-General of Upper Canada and whose birthplace, Sherborne England, was commemorated in the naming of the road between Park Lots 4 and 5 (Sherbourne Street) (Ontario Genealogical Society 2019).

Moving westward, Park Lot 5 was originally granted to the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, William Osgoode. After Osgoode left York in 1794 to become the Chief Justice of Lower Canada, Park Lot 5 was transferred to David Smith who in 1819 sold it to prominent York merchant William Allan, who built the lavish Moss Park Estate. Allan's son, George William Allan, would later donate a part of the Lot to the Toronto Horticulture Society for the creation of the Allan Gardens. The adjacent Park Lot 6 was granted to Deputy Surveyor General David William Smith but by 1796 was transferred to Provincial Secretary and Registrar, William Jarvis, during a lot trade between multiple grantees (Smith 2018).

The Honourable John McGill was the original grantee of Park Lot 7, however, in 1799 he sold the northern 60 acres to Chief Justice John Elmsley. George Playter, a United Empire Loyalist, was the grantee of the adjacent Park Lot 8 of which he sold the southern 40 acres to McGill (1797) and the remaining 60 northern acres to Elmsley (1799) (Ontario Genealogical Society 2019).

Dr. James Macaulay, a surgeon who had served under Simcoe during the American Revolutionary War, was the original grantee of Park Lot 10. By 1796 however, he had traded the lot with an unnamed incumbent for Park Lot 9 which he patented on 1 September 1797. As for Park Lot 10, in 1796, it was transferred to David Smith who later traded it for unnamed lands with John Elmsley. Elmsley patented Park Lot 10 on 6 March 1798 (Smith 2018).

Park Lot 11 was originally granted to Justice William Dummer Powell, however, he exchanged his grant for the adjacent unassigned Park Lot 12 which he patented on 1 May 1798. As for Park Lot 11, it was granted to Reverend Thomas Raddish on 17 May 1797 but was sold a year later to John Elmsley. In 1822, Elmsley sold 50 acres to merchant Alexander Wood who, three years later, sold his portion to John Beverley Robinson. In 1828, Robinson sold the six southern acres to the Law Society of Upper Canada to build Osgoode Hall (Smith 2018).

## 2.3.2 Historical Mapping

### 2.3.2.1 1797 Enlargement of York

The earliest cartographic resource consulted when researching the Study Area was the 1797 “Plan for the enlargement of York, as amended by order of His Honor the President, projected in Lots containing an acre, more or less” by the Honourable David William Smith, Deputy Surveyor General from 1792 to 1798 (Image 1). The 1797 Plan portrays the Town of York’s boundaries as Lot (present-day Queen) Street to the north, an unlabeled Berkeley Street to the east, the lake front (at the time) to the south and Peter Street to the west. The 1797 Plan encompasses approximately one-third of the Study Area including all one-acre lots south of Queen Street and east of Town Lots 15 South of Lot Street, 11 North of Newgate Street, 20 South of King Street, 11 North of Market Street and two-thirds of Russel Square and Simcoe Place (Image 1).

Because the 1797 Plan does not extend beyond Lot (Queen) Street and the unlabeled Berkeley street, the northernmost and easternmost portions of the Study Area are not depicted. As the lake front in 1797 corresponds to slightly south of present-day Front Street, the southernmost portion of the Study Area is located in the Toronto bay. Notable properties within the Study Area depicted on the 1797 Plan include the two 4 acre lots at King and Church Streets reserved for a “Market” (the later St. Lawrence North Market is located slightly to the east) and “Church” (site of various St. James Church constructions) (Image 1).

As for the four proposed circuit routes to connect the Terauley TS with the Esplanade TS, between Queen and Front Streets, they appear to follow the road allowances of already laid out (or planned) transportation routes on the 1797 Plan. The eastern segment of Tunnel Routes 1 and 2, and Open Cut Route 2 travels along Caroline (part of present-day Sherbourne) Street as shown on the 1797 Plan. The eastern segment of Open Cut Route 4 travels along George Street on the 1797 Plan.

### 2.3.2.2 1818 York and Surrounding Area

The next map examined was the 1818 “Plan of York” by Lieutenant George Phillipotts which depicts cleared and uncleared lands within the Town of York and the surrounding area as well as early structures and cultivated properties (Image 2). Because the 1818 Plan shows the surveyed land to the north, east and west of the original town limits, it illustrates the northern and eastern portions of the Study Area not visible on the 1797 Plan. The portion of the Study Area between present-day Queen and McGill Streets is portrayed as partially settled and forested land within the stately Park Lots. The portion of the Study Area between present-day Berkeley and Power Streets (south of Queen Street) is portrayed as cleared land bordering the forests which flank the Don River. Once again, the lake front appears to correspond to slightly south of modern day Front Street thus the southernmost portion of the Study Area is located in the Toronto bay and includes a wharf south of an unlaid Church Street and one south of Frederick (present-day Pembroke) Street (Image 2).

Though unlabeled on the plan, notable structures erected by 1818 within the Study Area include a wooden precursor to St. James Cathedral at King and Church Streets, Bishop’s Palace, the elaborate home of Toronto’s first Anglican Bishop John Strachan (one of the earliest brick structures in York), at Graves (present-day Simcoe) and Front Streets, and Terauley Cottage, the home of James Macaulay, in Park Lot 9. The cottage appears to be situated just southeast of where the present-day Terauley TS is located (Image 2).

The 1818 Plan portrays the segments of the four proposed circuit routes between Queen and Front Streets as similar to their portrayal on the 1797 Plan except that for Open Cut Route 4, George Street does not appear to be laid out between Duchess Street (part of present-day Richmond Street) and Lot (Queen) Street. The segments of the routes north of Queen Street appear to roughly follow the border between cleared and uncleared land within

the Park Lots. West of Yonge Street, all four proposed circuit routes appear to traverse Park Lots 9 and 10 while east of Yonge Street, they traverse Park Lots 5 to 8. The 1818 Plan only depicts one structure which possibly intersects the pathway of the proposed circuit routes. The structure is located in the southeast corner of a crooked Caroline (Sherbourne) Street and Duchess (Richmond) Street. When compared back to the 1797 Plan, the structure would be located within Town Lot 3 North of Duchess Street belonging to John Holloway.

Finally, the 1818 Plan shows Taddle Creek, a stream leading to the Toronto bay, flowing through Park Lots 5 to 10 intersecting the northern and eastern segments of all routes (Image 2).

### 2.3.2.3 1842 City of Toronto

The third map consulted during the historic land use research of the Study Area was the 1842 “Topographical Plan of the City and Liberties of Toronto in the Province of Canada” by James Cane, civil engineer and surveyor (Map 2). The 1842 Plan shows the exponential development and urbanization of Toronto since Phillpotts’ 1818 Plan, especially after the incorporation of the city in 1834. Most notably, the Study Area now encompasses rows of unlabeled commercial or residential structures flanking King Street as well as numerous detached structures along the other major arteries such as York, Yonge, Church and New (present-day Jarvis) Streets south of Queen Street as well as Front, Newgate-Duke (merged as present-day Adelaide) and Hospital-Richmond-Duchess (merged as present-day Richmond) Streets. Lot (Queen) Street is flanked with structures west of Victoria Street but not east of it (Map 2). Once again, the lake front appears to correspond to slightly south of modern-day Front Street thus the southernmost portion of the Study Area is located in the Toronto bay and now includes six wharfs.

Notable structures within the Study Area depicted on the 1842 Plan include the New Government House and Gaol (Jail) at Berkeley and Front Streets, the Gas Works at Princess and Front Streets, the St. Lawrence North Market at New (Jarvis) and King Streets, a new stone St. James Church at Church and King Streets (The Cathedral Church of St. James 2019), part of the House of Assembly and all of Bishop’s Palace at Graves (Simcoe) and Front Streets, Moss Field (later Moss Park) Estate in Park Lot 5, Terauley Cottage in Park Lot 9, and the early Osgoode Hall in Park Lot 11 (Map 2).

The 1842 Plan portrays the segments of the four proposed circuit routes between Queen and Front Streets as similar to their portrayal on the 1818 Plan. North of Lot (Queen) Street, Tunnel Routes 1 and 2 appear to travel a short distance north through cultivated fields in Park Lot 10 before navigating eastward via vacant Head Street in Park Lot 9 and Crookshank Street in heavily subdivided Park Lots 8 and 7 (Map 2). Both Head and Crookshank Streets (along with other roads) will eventually merge to create present-day Dundas Street. In Park Lot 6, the two routes traverse the southern limits of the lot’s forest before diverging just west of Park Lot 5. Tunnel Route 1 continues through cultivated land north of Moss Field before turning south on to Sherbourne Street towards Lot (Queen) Street. Tunnel Route 2 travels south through a cultivated section of Park Lot 6 before changing direction southeast through Moss Field, along a portion of Taddle Creek, to Lot (Queen) Street (Map 2).

In Park Lot 10 an unlabeled Elizabeth Street does not appear established north of Terauley Cottage thus Open Cut Route 2 travels north through vacant land before turning east on what appears to be a recently laid but unlabeled Edward Street (Map 2). In Park Lot 9, Edward Street appears to be flanked by several residential properties. East of Yonge Street, Open Cut Route 2 follows along the labeled Gould Street in heavily subdivided Park Lots 8 and 7 before turning south on an unlabeled Mutual Street. At Shutter (Shuter) Street, the route turns east traversing cultivated land within Park Lots 6 and 5 including Moss Field. An unlabeled and incomplete Sherbourne Street is visible between the southern boundary of Park Lots 5 and 4 and Open Cut Route 2 traverses it to Lot (Queen) Street (Map 2).

Open Cut Route 4 travels the same path of vacant land as Open Cut Route 2 before Edward Street but continues north and then east traversing cultivated parcels in Park Lots 10 and 9 (Map 2). East of Yonge Street Open Cut Route 4 follows along the labeled Gerrard Street in heavily subdivided Park Lots 8 and 7 before continuing east into the uncleared section of Park Lot 6. As George Street is not yet established north of Lot (Queen) Street, Open Cut Route 2 turns south through the forested northern and cultivated southern sections of Park Lot 6 before reaching Lot (Queen) Street (Map 2).

Similar to the 1818 Plan, only one structure is depicted in 1842 as possibly intersecting the pathway of the proposed circuit routes. The structure appears to be an expanded version of the 1818 building that was located in the southeast corner of the crooked Caroline (Sherbourne) Street and Duchess (Richmond) Street (Map 2). The maps in this report are georeferenced as precisely as possible but it is important to note that due to inaccuracies in historic plans, the proposed circuit routes may appear to intersect the structures fronting the streets. Unless the present-day street has been significantly widened, these structures are not assessed if the proposed circuit routes are located within the road allowances.

### **2.3.2.4 1862 Toronto Subdivisions**

The fourth historic map examined was the 1862 “Plan of the City of Toronto shewing [sic] The Government Survey and the Registered Subdivision into Lots according to Plans Filed in the Office of the City Registrar” by Harry John Browne, under the direction of his father John Ownsworth Browne, Civil Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor (Map 3). The 1862 Plan shows the extensive subdivision of nearly all town lots and Park Lots within the city as well as the increase in laneways, churches, public buildings and other structures indicative of a growing population. The 1862 Plan also lists the seven early wards which divided Toronto, all of which are partially encompassed by the Study Area. The Study Area includes the southern sections of St. John’s and St. James Wards, the eastern ends of St. Patrick’s, St. Andrew’s and St. George’s Wards as well as the western sections of St. David’s and St. Lawrence Wards (Map 3).

One of the most notable developments within the Study Area on the 1862 Plan is the new harbourfront which now extends to an unlabeled street (‘The Esplanade’) from which 17 wharfs now jut out (Map 3). South of this new esplanade, the remaining portion of the Study Area is still located in the Toronto bay. Though the New Government House is no longer located at Berkeley Street, the Jail, a relocated larger Gas Works, two large mills (commercial and spice), a City Hall, the famous Jaques and Hayes [sic] furniture factory and Union Railway Station are all portrayed south of Front Street. In addition to these structures, the St. Lawrence North Market is still visible at Nelson (Jarvis) and King Streets, the current St. James Cathedral is depicted at Church and King Streets, a new Court House is shown at Church and Adelaide Streets, a new Post Office at Toronto and King Streets, the prestigious Rossin House Hotel at York and King Streets, part of the Parliament Buildings and all of Bishop’s Palace at Simcoe and Front Streets, and part of the new Upper Canada College at Simcoe and King Streets. North of Queen Street in the former Park Lots, the 1862 Study Area includes part of the new Botanical (later Allan) Gardens at Sherbourne and Gerrard Streets, Moss Park Estate at Sherbourne and Queen Streets, the new Normal School (teacher’s college) at Church and Gerrard Streets, the new St. Michael’s Cathedral and McGill Cottage at Church and Shuter Streets, the new Holy Trinity Church on the former site of Terauley Cottage west of Yonge Street, and the current Osgoode Hall façade at College (present-day) University Avenue and Queen Street (Map 3).

As for the four proposed circuit routes to connect the Terauley TS with the Esplanade TS, the 1862 Plan depicts the segments between Queen and Front Streets as similar to their 1842 portrayal. North of Queen Street, Tunnel Routes 1 and 2 appear to travel a short distance north along the new Terauley Street (part of present-day Bay

Street), before turning eastward on to Agnes (previously Head) and Crookshank Streets (merged as present-day Dundas Street). At George Street, the routes diverge with Tunnel Route 1 continuing along Wilton Crescent (also part of present-day Dundas Street) before turning south on to Sherbourne Street towards Queen Street. Tunnel Route 2 travels south on George Street before moving southeast through Moss Park, following a portion of Taddle Creek, to Queen Street (Map 3).

Open Cut Route 2 travels a short distance west on Dale Street (present-day Foster Place) to the now extended Elizabeth Street which it follows north before turning east on to Edward and Gould streets. On Gould Street, Open Cut Route 2 passes the south side of the Normal School before turning south on to the now labeled Mutual Street. At Shuter Street the route turns east and continues across Moss Park before turning south on to Sherbourne Street towards Queen Street (Map 3).

Open Cut Route 4 also travels along the extended Elizabeth Street but turns on the now labeled Gerrard Street west of Yonge Street. East of Yonge Street the route continues along Gerrard Street passing the north side of the Normal School before turning south on to the now extended George Street towards Queen Street (Map 3).

By 1862, Caroline (Sherbourne) Street is realigned between Queen and Duchess (Richmond) Streets and appears similar to the present-day position. Thus the building that was previously intersected by the proposed circuit routes is no longer visible. Thus the only structures depicted in 1862 as possibly intersecting the pathways of potential routes include a small building, possibly a gatehouse for the Moss Park Estate, in the northwest corner of Sherbourne and Queen Streets through which Proposed Tunnel Route 2 traverses as well as a few outbuildings north of the Moss Park Estate through which Proposed Open Route 2 traverses (Map 3).

### **2.3.2.5 1893 Industrial Toronto**

The final historic cartographic resource consulted was the 1893 Fisk & Co. Toronto Map published in the “Columbian Atlas of the World We Live In”. The 1893 Map emphasizes the developments in transportation throughout the city including the steam powered rail lines (solid lines), horse drawn streetcar routes (broken lines) and 24 wharfs (Map 4). Notable structures visible within the Study Area on the 1893 Map include the Jail, City Hall, furniture factory and Union Railway Station south of Front Street; part of the Parliament Buildings north of Front Street; St. Lawrence North Market, Post Office, Rossin House Hotel and part of the new Upper Canada College along King Street; part of the Horticultural (Allan) Gardens and Moss Park Estate along Sherbourne Street; the Normal School’s “St. James Square” campus, St. Michael’s Cathedral, the new Metropolitan United Church (built on the site of McGill Cottage), the Court House and St. James Cathedral along Church Street; Osgoode Hall at College (present-day) University Avenue and Queen Street; and the Holy Trinity Church west of Yonge Street (Map 4).

The 1893 Map depicts the segments of the four proposed circuit routes between Queen and Front Streets as similar to their portrayal in 1862 except that Caroline Street is now labeled as the continuation of Sherbourne Street south of Queen Street (Map 4). North of Queen Street, Tunnel Routes 1 and 2 traverse a similar path to that which was shown in 1862 except that Crookshank Street is now labeled Wilton Avenue (part of present-day Dundas Street) and Taddle Creek is no longer visible in the much reduced Moss Park (Map 4).

Open Cut Route 2 also travels a similar path to that which was portrayed in 1862 except that now Shuter Street extends east through Moss Park to Sherbourne Street where it turns south towards Queen Street. As for Open Cut Route 4, it follows an identical path to that which was portrayed in 1862 (Map 4). No structures are depicted as possibly intersecting the paths of the proposed circuit routes.

## 2.4 Aerial Photography and Satellite Imagery

Aerial photographs of Toronto from 1947 portray the Study Area as much changed from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (City of Toronto Archives). The most remarkable transformation within the Study Area by the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century is the extension of the lake front further south via land filling/reclamation along the shore. South of Front Street and cutting into the Esplanade, multiple rail lines from Union Station can now be seen along with the new Lake Shore Boulevard and Queen's Quay (Map 5). Not visible in 1947 is the Gardiner Expressway which would not commence construction until the following decade (City of Toronto 2019a) (Map 6).

The major roads within the Study Area appear similar to the 1893 Map except that Jarvis Street appears to have undergone road widening between Gerrard and Queen Street and University Avenue has also been widened to separate the north and south bound lanes (Map 5). Notable buildings visible within the Study Area on the 1947 aerial photo include the present-day Dominion Public Building and Union Station at Bay and Front Streets, the St. Lawrence North and South Markets on Jarvis Street (joined with a canopy over Front Street), present-day St. James and St. Michael's Cathedrals as well as the Metropolitan United Church along Church Street, the present-day Allan Gardens and the Ryerson Institute of Technology on the site of the Normal School (present-day Ryerson University) (Map 5).

Also visible in 1947 is the Moss Park municipal greenspace on the site of the demolished estate however the present-day John Innes Community Centre would not be built until 1951 followed by the Moss Park Arena in the 1970s (City of Toronto 2019a) (Map 6). George Street, which is visible along the eastern end of Moss Park in 1947, would become the paved driveway for the Moss Park Armoury built in the 1960s (City of Toronto 2019a) (Map 6). North of Queen Street, a large block of new buildings can be seen between Yonge and Bay Streets which, except for present-day Old City Hall and the Church of the Holy Trinity, comprise the Eaton's Department Store (Map 5). Directly west on Queen Street, Between Old City Hall and Osgoode Hall, a series of commercial structures and associated parking lots occupy the space that would later be present-day City Hall and Nathan Philip's Square (constructed in 1961, City of Toronto 2019a) (Map 6).

As for the four proposed circuit routes to connect the Terauley TS with the Esplanade TS, they appear to follow identical road allowances to that which was portrayed in the 1893 Map as well as what is portrayed in present-day satellite imagery (Map 6). The only structures depicted as possibly intersecting the paths of the proposed circuit routes in 1947 are single shops or residences fronting Shuter or Queen Streets in the northwest and southeast corners of Moss Park (Map 5). Present-day satellite imagery depicts the northwest corner of Moss Park as containing greenspace and paved walkways while the southeast corner contains greenspace, paved walkways and part of the Moss Park Arena (Map 6).

## 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

### 3.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order for an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MHSTCI were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area is located within Borden block *AjGu*.

Due to the large quantity of documented sites within the City of Toronto, the MHSTCI was contacted to assist with the site data search for this report (PIF# P1056-0130-2019). As the Study Area includes a buffer around the proposed circuit routes, the MHSTCI provided search results within a 500 m radius of the Study Area's centre coordinates. According to the OASD, there are 54 registered archaeological sites within a 500 m radius of the Study Area (provided by MHSTCI 18 March 2019) (Table 2). Of these 54 registered archaeological sites, 18 registered archaeological sites are within 300 m of the proposed circuit routes for the Power Downtown Toronto Project. Four of these 18 registered archaeological sites are within 50 m of the proposed circuit routes for the Power Downtown Toronto Project. These four registered archaeological sites include: *AjGu-62*, *AjGu-71*, *AjGu-82*, and *AjGu-105*; all four registered archaeological sites have been fully mitigated.

**Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 500 m of the Study Area**

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Development Status
AjGu-14	Toronto Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory	Euro-Canadian	Other: other	N/A
AjGu-15	Front Street	Euro-Canadian	N/A	N/A
AjGu-16	Thornton Blackburn	Aboriginal, Afro-Canadian, Euro-Canadian, Iroquoian, Iroquoian	Other: camp/campsite; Homestead; House; School	N/A
AjGu-17	St. James Cathedral	Euro-Canadian	Cemetery	N/A
AjGu-18	Southwest Campus	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	N/A
AjGu-19	Mackenzie House	Euro-Canadian	Homestead; House	N/A
AjGu-21	Navy Wharf	Euro-Canadian	Other: wharf/pier/dock	N/A
AjGu-23	Esplanade Crib	Euro-Canadian	Railway	N/A

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Development Status
AjGu-24	Furniss Water Works Wharf	Euro-Canadian	Other: wharf/pier/dock	N/A
AjGu-25	1894 Landfill	Euro-Canadian	Dump	N/A
AjGu-27	George Brown House	Euro-Canadian	Homestead; House	N/A
AjGu-28	Elgin-Winter Garden Theatre	Euro-Canadian	N/A	N/A
AjGu-34	N/A	Euro-Canadian	Railway	N/A
AjGu-35	J.G. Worts Residence	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	N/A
AjGu-36	Court House Square	Euro-Canadian	Other: Fire Brigade Hall, Mechanic's Institute; Midden	N/A
AjGu-39	St. Paul's Catholic Cemetery	Other	N/A	N/A
AjGu-41	Parliament	Euro-Canadian	Other: building; Administrative	Further CHVI
AjGu-42	Northfield House	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	Further CHVI
AjGu-46	N/A	Euro-Canadian	Mill	No Further CHVI
AjGu-48	The Grange	Euro-Canadian	House	Further CHVI
AjGu-49	Bishop's Block	Euro-Canadian	Other: townhouse	N/A
AjGu-50	Ontario Heritage Centre	Euro-Canadian	Other: building	N/A
AjGu-51	Toronto Hospital	N/A	Other: fever shed; Hospital; Outbuilding	No Further CHVI
AjGu-54	Barchard Box Factory	Euro-Canadian	Manufacturing	No Further CHVI
AjGu-61	Toronto Lime Kiln Works	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	N/A
AjGu-62	John Bugg Stores	Euro-Canadian	Other: other	No Further CHVI

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Development Status
AjGu-64	Lime Kiln Works Site	Euro-Canadian	Other: Industrial lime kiln; House	Further CHVI
AjGu-65	Bright-Barber	Euro-Canadian	Residential	Further CHVI
AjGu-66	N/A	Euro-Canadian	N/A	N/A
AjGu-67	West Market Square (AjGu-67)	Euro-Canadian	Hotel	N/A
AjGu-70	Beverly Site	Euro-Canadian	N/A	N/A
AjGu-71	157 Dundas Street East	Euro-Canadian	Residential	No Further CHVI
AjGu-72	32 Camden Street	Euro-Canadian	Residential	No Further CHVI
AjGu-77	The Alverthorpe Site	N/A	House; Inn	No Further CHVI
AjGu-80	Allan Gardens	Euro-Canadian	Other: pathway, trail	Further CHVI
AjGu-81	Doilery	Euro-Canadian	Residential	N/A
AjGu-82	King-Caroline	Euro-Canadian	Other: commercial, residential, industrial	No Further CHVI
AjGu-84	AjGu-84	N/A	N/A	N/A
AjGu-85	N/A	Euro-Canadian	Residential	N/A
AjGu-87	Richmond H1 Sit	Euro-Canadian	House	No Further CHVI
AjGu-89	Old Upper Canada College	Euro-Canadian	School	No Further CHVI
AjGu-90	Squire	Euro-Canadian	Manufacturing; Residential	No Further CHVI
AjGu-91	Armoury Street Ward Block	Other	Other: neighbourhood	No Further CHVI
AjGu-92	St. Lawrence Market	Euro-Canadian	Market	Further CHVI
AjGu-94	Britain St. Site	Euro-Canadian	Burial	Further CHVI

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Development Status
AjGu-95	Esplanade Crib & Wharves	English, Euro-Canadian	Other: Crib Wall & Commercial/Industrial uses; Railway; Wharf	Further CHVI
AjGu-96	Queen Street West Parking Lot Site	Euro-Canadian	Residential	No Further CHVI
AjGu-97	Michie-Stitt Site	English, Euro-Canadian	Agricultural; Butchering; Cabin; Cottage; House; Midden; Outbuilding; Residential; Stable	No Further CHVI
AjGu-98	City Corporation Wharf	Euro-Canadian	Wharf	No Further CHVI
AjGu-104	Wharves 26-28	Euro-Canadian	Wharf	No Further CHVI
AjGu-105	297 George Street	English	House; Outbuilding	No Further CHVI
AjGu-107	360 Richmond Street East Site	Euro-Canadian	House	Further CHVI
AjGu-108	The Esplanade - Market Street	Euro-Canadian	Other: shore wall	No Further CHVI
AjGw-511	Omagh III	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A = not available; CHVI = cultural heritage value or interest

### 3.2 The Natural Environment

The Study Area is situated within the “Iroquois Plain” physiographic region. The Iroquois Plain is the:

*The lowland bordering Lake Ontario, when the last glacier was receding but still occupied the St. Lawrence Valley, was inundated by a body of water known as Lake Iroquois which emptied eastward at Rome, New York Stage. Its old shorelines, including cliffs, bars, beaches, and boulder pavements are easily identifiable features, while the undulating till plains above stand in strong contrast to the lake bottom which has been smoothed by wave action or lacustrine deposits. ... The Iroquois plain extends around the western part of Lake Ontario, from the Niagara River to the Trent River ... The Iroquois lake plain, cut in previously deposited clay and till is partly floored with sand deposits ...*

(Chapman and Putnam 1984:190, 192)

Toronto has many natural areas including ravines, woodlands, and the shoreline of glacial Lake Iroquois. Native vegetation in the area is composed of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence mixed forest type and Carolinian forest species. Lake Ontario is located directly south of the Study Area and the Don River is located approximately 730

m east of the Study Area. Both waterbodies would have been important transportation routes for Indigenous and Euro-Canadian populations.

Toronto was also home to a number of tributaries, such as Taddle Creek, which no longer exist. The early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century maps showed Taddle Creek intersecting the northern and/or eastern segments of all four routes before draining into Toronto Bay. Taddle Creek was a stream used by Indigenous groups and European settlers for navigation and sustenance. The urbanization of Toronto in the 19<sup>th</sup> century caused portions of Taddle Creek to be buried or channeled into the city's sewer system. The stream was completely buried in 1884 (Smith 2018).

### 3.3 Property Inspection

The Study Area is characterized as urban commercial and residential land and measures approximately 528 ha extending north-south (approximately 2.4 km) from an arbitrary boundary aligned with McGill Street to the Lake Ontario shoreline, and east-west (approximately 2.2 km) between arbitrary boundaries near Power Street and McCaul Street (Map 1). The Stage 1 property inspection focused on the four proposed circuit routes to connect the Terauley TS, located on Bay Street south of Dundas Street, to the Esplanade TS, located on Lower Sherbourne Street south of The Esplanade (Map 7).

The property inspection was conducted by Alisha Mohamed of Golder (R1149) on the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> of April 2019 under PIF P1056-0130-2019, as per Section 12 of the MHSTCI's *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The weather, lighting and visibility conditions on these days were appropriate and did not function as barriers to the observation of features of archaeological potential (Table 3). The entirety of all four proposed circuit routes was subject to a property inspection and photograph documentation (Map 7). Images 3 to 32 represent key locations along the four proposed circuit routes and display the current land use conditions.

**Table 3: Weather Conditions during Stage 1 Property Inspection**

Date	Temperature	Weather Condition
12 April, 2019	13°C	Mainly cloudy with some sun, slight wind
13 April, 2019	14°C	Mainly sunny with some cloud cover, slight wind

#### 3.3.1 Tunnel Routes 1 and 2

The property inspection of Tunnel Routes 1 and 2 observed a short (approximately 100 m) journey north from the Terauley TS to Dundas Street via the four-lane (paved asphalt) Bay Street which was flanked by a concrete and glass residential (condominium) high rise and combined commercial/public institution high rise (Eaton Centre and Ryerson University building). Along the streetcar equipped four-lane (paved asphalt) Dundas Street, the route is intersected by four-lane Yonge and Church Streets, five-lane Jarvis Street, and bordered by low to high rise commercial and residential buildings, paved parking lots, a municipal square (Yonge-Dundas Square), government high rise (Toronto Public Health), hotel high rise, and gas station (Images 3-4, Map 7).

At George Street the two tunnel routes diverge with Tunnel Route 1 continuing east on Dundas Street and south on to the two-lane (plus bike path) paved asphalt Sherbourne Street towards Queen Street.

Along Dundas and Sherbourne Streets, the route passes low to high rise residential buildings, parking lots, a mid rise hotel building, a vacant grassed lot and low-rise public buildings (Moss Park Arena and John Innes

Community Centre) (Images 5-7, Map 7). Tunnel Route 2 instead travels south on the two-lane (paved asphalt) George Street before traversing southeast through the Moss Park municipal greenspace, asphalt/interlocking paved walkways and arena (Images 8-9, Map 7). South of Moss Park, Tunnel Route 2 joins Tunnel Route 1 along Sherbourne Street where they are intersected by four-lane Queen, King and Front Streets as well as three-lane (plus bike path) Richmond and Adelaide Streets before terminating at the Esplanade TS south of two-lane (paved asphalt) The Esplanade. Along Sherbourne Street, the routes are bordered by low to high rise residential and commercial buildings, paved parking lots, a cooperative parkette and municipal greenspace (David Crombie Park) (Images 10-12).

### 3.3.2 Open Cut Route 2

The property inspection of Open Cut Route 2 observed a narrow, paved asphalt laneway (Foster Place) running approximately 50 m west from the Terauley TS and ending at the wider two-lane (paved asphalt) Elizabeth Street (Image 13, Map 7). South of Foster Place was a mulched greenspace (Downtown Diversity Garden) while north of it was a large residential high-rise. On Elizabeth Street, the route continued north, intersected by Dundas Street and flanked by low to mid rise commercial buildings as well as a bus terminal (Greyhound Transportation Centre) at Edward Street (Image 14, Map 7). Moving eastward on the two-lane (paved asphalt) Edward Street, the route is intersected by Bay Street and bordered by a paved parking lot and mid to high rise residential and commercial buildings (Images 15-16, Map 7). At Yonge Street, the route detours approximately 50 m north before continuing eastward on Gould Street. While previously open to traffic, the two-lane (paved asphalt) Gould Street is now a pedestrian only walkway west of the Church Street intersection and flanked by various mid to low rise buildings associated with Ryerson University (Image 17-19, Map 7).

Where Gould Street ends, the route turns south on to the two-lane (paved asphalt) Mutual Street which is intersected once again by Dundas Street and flanked by low to high rise residential buildings, a cooperative parkette, a high rise government building (Official Documents Services) and paved parking lots (Image 20, Map 7). The route then continues eastward via the two-lane (plus bike path) paved asphalt Shuter Street which is intersected by Jarvis Street and bordered by low to mid rise residential buildings as well as a low rise government building (Moss Park Armoury) and adjacent municipal greenspace (Moss Park) (Image 21, Map 7). Finally, Open Cut Route 2 turns south on to Sherbourne Street where it merges with Tunnel Route 1, and later Tunnel Route 2, on the path towards the Esplanade TS.

### 3.3.3 Open Cut Route 4

The property inspection of Open Cut Route 4 followed the same initial path as Open Cut Route 2 but instead continued further north on Elizabeth Street towards Gerrard Street where it was flanked by residential high-rise buildings and the Hospital for Sick Children (Image 22, Map 7). After turning east on the two-lane (plus bike path) paved asphalt Gerrard Street, towards Yonge Street, the route is intersected by Bay Street and bordered by paved parking lots, commercial low rise buildings (row shops) as well as high rise residential buildings and hotels (Image 23, Map 7). Between Yonge and George Streets, the route is intersected by Church and Jarvis Streets and flanked by similar structures as observed west of Yonge Street, but with the addition of mid to high rise buildings associated with Ryerson University, as well as the low rise Jarvis Street Baptist Church and residential buildings (row houses) adjacent to the Allan Gardens (Images 24-25, Map 7).

Moving southward on the two-lane (paved asphalt) George Street, towards Shuter Street, the route is bordered by low to mid rise residential buildings, hostels/hotels and community housing as well as a low rise elementary school (Gabrielle-Roy) and associated greenspace (Images 26-27, Map 7). Between Shuter and Queen Streets, the route traverses the paved pedestrian walkway and grassed area along the western edge of Moss Park (just

east of the paved driveway for the Moss Park Armoury (Image 28, Map 7). It should be noted that no portions of Open Cut Route 4 are expected to traverse through the Moss Park Armoury property. South of Queen Street, towards The Esplanade, the route travels south along George Street once again and is bordered by low to high rise residential and commercial buildings as well as a government high rise (Health Force Ontario) (Images 29-31, Map 7). Turning eastward on to the Esplanade towards Sherbourne Street, the route is flanked by residential mid rise buildings and associated cooperative parkettes before merging on to the paths of the previous three routes for approximately 100 m south to the Esplanade TS (Image 32, Map 7).

## 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining whether any features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential are located on or in the vicinity of a Study Area. Features and characteristics that indicate archaeological potential are defined within Section 1.3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011:17-18) and include:

- Previously identified archaeological sites.
- Water sources:
  - Primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks).
  - Secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps).
  - Features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, and cobble beaches).
  - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).
- Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux).
- Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.
- Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases.
- Resource areas including:
  - Food or medicinal plants.
  - Scarce raw minerals (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert).
  - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining).
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement including:
  - Early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes).
  - Early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries.
- Early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes).
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.
- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities or occupations.

Many of the above features of archaeological potential have a buffer assigned to them, extending the zone of archaeological potential beyond the physical feature. The following buffers are commonly accepted by the MHSTCI and specifically indicated in Section 1.4 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011:20-21).

- 300 m buffer: previously identified archaeological site; water sources; areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement; or locations identified through local knowledge or informants.
- 100 m buffer: early historical transportation route.
- No buffer, potential is restricted to the physical limits or the feature: elevated topography, pockets of well drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations, resources areas, listed or designated properties and landmark properties.

#### 4.1.1 Potential for Pre- and Post-Contact Period Indigenous Resources

The potential for Indigenous archaeological resources within the Study Area was assessed by applying the MHSTCI archaeological potential criteria listed above in Section 4.1. Variables taken into account include: previously identified Indigenous archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, drainage, glacial geomorphology, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns which may result in a determination of archaeological potential. Other criteria, such as well-drained soils, or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. In archaeological potential modelling, a distance to water criterion of 300 m is generally employed for water sources, including lakeshores, rivers, creeks, and swamps.

Toronto has many natural areas including ravines, woodlands, and the shoreline of glacial Lake Iroquois. Native vegetation in the area is composed of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence mixed forest type and Carolinian forest species. Lake Ontario is located directly south of the Study Area and the Don River is located approximately 730 m east of the Study Area. Toronto was also home to a number of tributaries which are no longer existent, such as Taddle Creek which the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century maps show intersecting the northern and/or eastern segments of all four proposed circuit routes. All of these waterbodies would have been important transportation routes and resources for Indigenous populations but only Taddle Creek falls within the distance criterion to contribute to archaeological potential.

Soil texture can be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The soils of the Study Area have been found to be suitable for Indigenous agriculture and thus contribute to the archaeological potential for Indigenous archaeological resources.

Finally, the MHSTCI also views the presence of previously registered archaeological sites as an indicator of archaeological potential. One registered archaeological site, AjGu-16 is within 500 m of the Study Area, but greater than 300 m from the proposed circuit routes, and, thus, does not contribute to the Indigenous archaeological potential for the proposed routes (see Section 3.1 and Table 2).

#### 4.1.2 Potential for Historical Euro-Canadian Resources

The criteria used by the MHSTCI to determine potential for historical archaeological sites include the presence of: particular, resource-specific features that would have attracted past subsistence or extractive uses; areas of

initial, non-Indigenous settlement; early historic transportation routes; previously identified historic Euro-Canadian sites; and properties listed or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

As previously discussed, distance to modern or ancient water sources is an important determinant of past human settlement patterns thus the location of Lake Ontario directly south of the Study Area, the Don River approximately 730 m east of the Study Area, and Taddle Creek intersecting the northern and/or eastern segments of all four proposed circuit routes are also evaluated for historic Euro-Canadian archaeological potential. All of these waterbodies would have been important transportation routes and resources for Euro-Canadian populations but only Taddle Creek falls within the distance criterion to contribute to archaeological potential.

Approximately one-third of the Study Area encompasses the 1797 Town of York as illustrated in Image 1. Nineteenth century maps of the Study Area indicate a number of major north-south transportation arteries such as York, Yonge, Church, Jarvis, Sherbourne and Parliament Streets traversing the Study Area as well as east-west roads Front, Adelaide, Richmond, Queen, Dundas and Gerrard Streets. Fifty-four registered historic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites are located within 500 m of the Study Area, of which 18 registered archaeological sites are within 300 m of the proposed circuit routes for the Power Downtown Toronto Project, thus contributing to the Euro-Canadian archaeological potential for those proposed routes (see Section 3.1 and Table 2).

In addition to registered archaeological sites, numerous properties designated under the Ontario Heritage Act border the road allowances within which the four routes are proposed (Heritage Register Map, City of Toronto 2019b). Notable properties include William Reynolds Block, Oakham House and the Sears-Simpson Warehouse on Gould Street, the Andrew McFaren Building, Victoria Tin Works Building, the Paul Bishop Building, Imperial Bank and Grand Central Hotel on Sherbourne Street, the Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Allan Gardens and a number of historic houses on Gerrard and George Streets as well as many others (see Cultural Heritage Existing Conditions Report, Golder 2019).

### 4.1.3 City of Toronto Archaeological Potential Map

The City of Toronto's 'Archaeological Management Plan' (City of Toronto 2019c) (formerly 'A Master Plan of Archaeological Resources for the City of Toronto – Interim Report, ASI 2004) and digital mapping tool 'The Toronto Archaeological Potential Map' (City of Toronto 2019d) were consulted during this Stage 1 archaeological assessment. The digital mapping tool indicated that a large percentage of the Study Area (approximately 33%), especially between Queen and Front Streets, has archaeological potential (Map 7). The majority of the four proposed circuit routes to connect the Terauley TS with the Esplanade TS are located within road allowances, which do not have archaeological potential; however, the portions of Tunnel Route 2 which intersect the northwestern and southeastern corners of Moss Park are depicted as having archaeological potential in the City's digital mapping tool (Map 7).

City of Toronto Officials from the Heritage Preservation Services department of the City Planning division were consulted during the background research for this report. From this correspondence it was determined that the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal, which was used for the research and mapping in this report, is currently undergoing an update. The data presented in this report is based on the City's Open Data for the Study Area as of 04 September 2019.

## 4.2 Archaeological Integrity

A negative indicator of archaeological potential is extensive below-grade land disturbance. This includes widespread earth movement activities that would have removed or relocated any archaeological resources to

such a degree that their information potential and CHVI has been lost. Activities that are recognized to cause sufficient disturbance to remove archaeological potential include: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and infrastructure development. Activities including agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading, and landscaping do not necessarily remove archaeological potential (MHSTCI 2011:18).

### 4.3 Conclusion

While the distance to water sources and soil texture variables may suggest archaeological potential based on the MHSTCI list of criteria, the possible survival of any pre- or post-contact Indigenous resources in primary context within the Study Area is negated by the historic Euro-Canadian and modern development activities that have occurred (Maps 2-5). These activities, mainly post mid-20<sup>th</sup> century constructions, include the sub-grade disturbance associated with the construction and demolition of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings as well as the grading activity associated with the construction and maintenance of the present-day roads. Development activities that would have involved the removal of soil to at least the depth of foundation are considered to be deep and extensive land alterations. Thus, modern development activities have disturbed the original topography to such an extent that there is low potential for the recovery of pre- or post-contact Indigenous archaeological resources within majority of the Study Area in a meaningful context. This conclusion is consistent with the definition of ‘disturbance’ and the removal of archaeological potential from a property as per Section 1.3.2 (MHSTCI 2011:18).

While the location of the former Town of York, historic transportation routes, and proximity of registered historic Euro-Canadian sites may suggest archaeological potential based on the MHSTCI list of criteria, portions of the Study Area where modern development activities have involved the removal of soil to at least the depth of foundation are considered to be deep and extensive land alterations negating the survival of historic Euro-Canadian resources in primary context (Maps 5-6). As the majority of the proposed circuit routes are located within existing road allowances which have been in use since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, grading activity associated with the continuous construction, widening and maintenance of present-day roads would have negatively affected the archaeological potential within these portions of the Study Area. Tunnel Route 2 and Open Cut Route 4 are the only routes which have portions not located within an existing road allowance. Based on the City of Toronto’s digital mapping tool (City of Toronto 2019d) and property inspection, the portions of Tunnel Route 2 and Open Cut Route 4 which intersect the northwestern corner, southeastern corner and western border of Moss Park were evaluated to have retain archaeological potential.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background study and property inspection of the four proposed circuit routes to connect the Terauley TS with the Esplanade TS in support of the Power Downtown Toronto Project, the following recommendations are presented:

- 1) This Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that there is no archaeological potential for the following proposed circuit routes, and, therefore, no further archaeological investigations are recommended for these circuit routes:
  - a. Tunnel Route 1; and,
  - b. Open Cut Route 2.

If either circuit route is selected and should construction impacts (i.e., shaft locations, access routes, construction laydown, stockpiling, etc.) extend beyond the limits of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of these circuit routes, further archaeological investigations may be warranted.

- 2) This Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that parts of the following proposed circuit routes retain archaeological potential:
  - a. Tunnel Route 2; and,
  - b. Open Cut Route 4.

If either circuit route is selected, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment involving test pit survey at 5 m intervals in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the MHSTCI (2011) is recommended for the areas retaining archaeological potential (Map 7). Stage 2 is only recommended in the areas retaining archaeological potential if construction impacts are less than 5 m from ground surface. If construction impacts from tunnelling are greater than 5 m from ground surface, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the areas of archaeological potential is not warranted. The remainder of both circuit routes were determined not to retain archaeological potential and may be considered free of further archaeological concern.

Furthermore, if either circuit route is selected and should development impacts (i.e., shaft locations, access routes, construction laydown, stockpiling, etc.) extend beyond the limits of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of these circuit routes, further archaeological investigations may be warranted.

Despite best efforts and all due diligence, no archaeological assessment can necessarily account for all potential archaeological resources. Should deeply buried archaeological resources be identified during ground disturbance activity associated with future development of the Study Area, ground disturbance activities should be immediately halted and the Archaeology Division of the Culture Programs Unit of the MHSTCI notified.

The MHSTCI is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein and issue a letter of concurrence that archaeological licensing requirements have been met.

## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be representative of a new archaeological site or sites and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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University of Toronto Map and Data Library <<https://mdl.library.utoronto.ca/collections>>

## 8.0 IMAGES

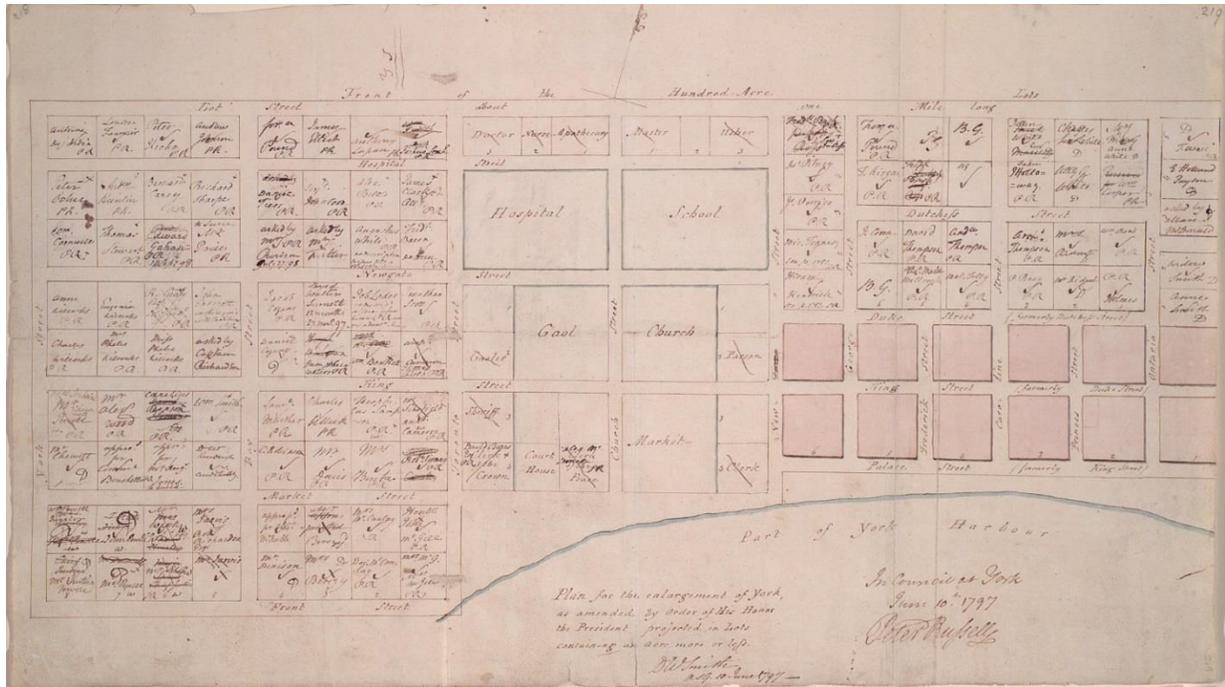


Image 1: Part of 1797 Smith's Plan for the Enlargement of York. Source: Toronto Public Library Ms1889.1.3.



Image 2: Part of 1818 Phillipotts' Plan of York. Source: Library and Archives of Canada NMC17026.



**Image 3: Dundas Street from Yonge Street, facing west. Part of Tunnel Routes 1 and 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 4: Dundas Street from Yonge Street, facing east. Part of Tunnel Routes 1 and 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 5: Dundas Street from George Street, facing east. Part of Tunnel Route 1. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



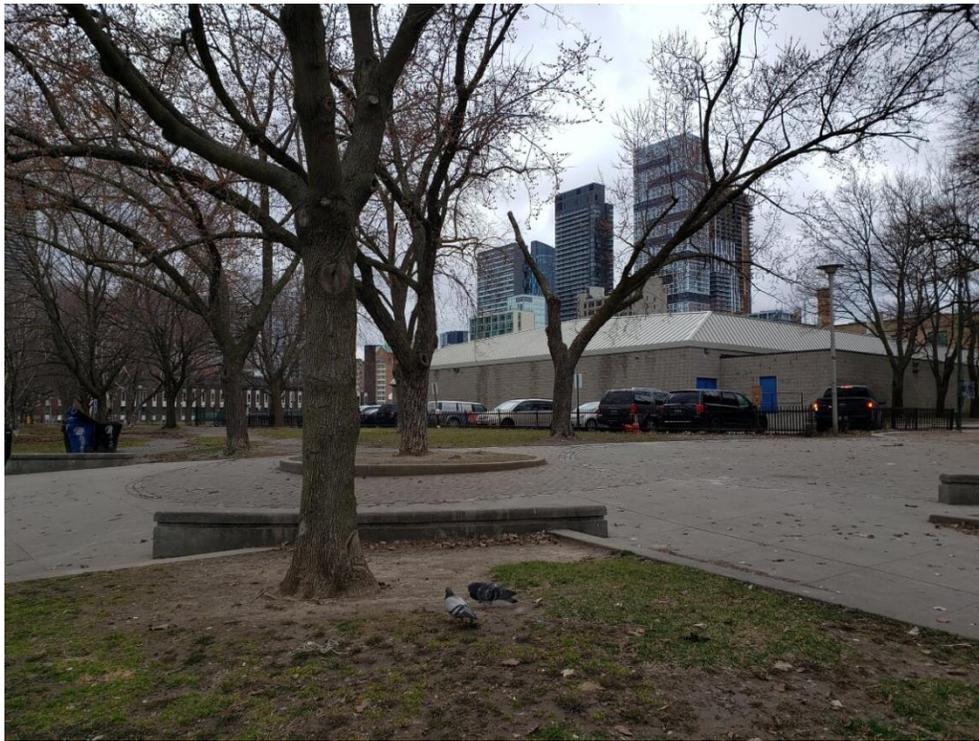
**Image 6: Sherbourne Street from Dundas Street, facing south. Part of Tunnel Route 1. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 7: Sherbourne Street from Shuter Street, facing south. Part of Tunnel Route 1 and Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 8: Northwest corner of Moss Park, facing southeast. Part of Tunnel Route 2. Greenspace retains archaeological potential.**



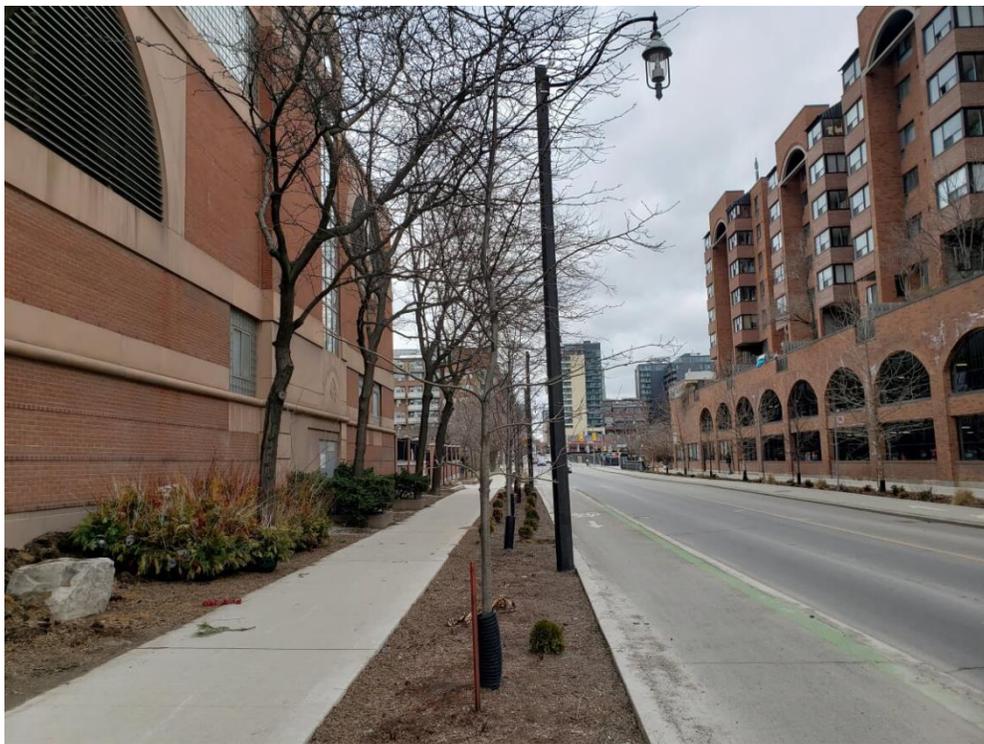
**Image 9: Southeast corner of Moss Park, facing northwest. Part of Tunnel Route 2. Greenspace retains archaeological potential.**



**Image 10: Sherbourne Street from Queen Street, facing south. Part of Tunnel Routes 1 and 2 and Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 11: Sherbourne Street from Front Street, facing south. Part of Tunnel Routes 1 and 2 and Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 12: Sherbourne Street from the Esplanade TS, facing north. Part of Tunnel Routes 1 and 2 and Open Cut Routes 2 and 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



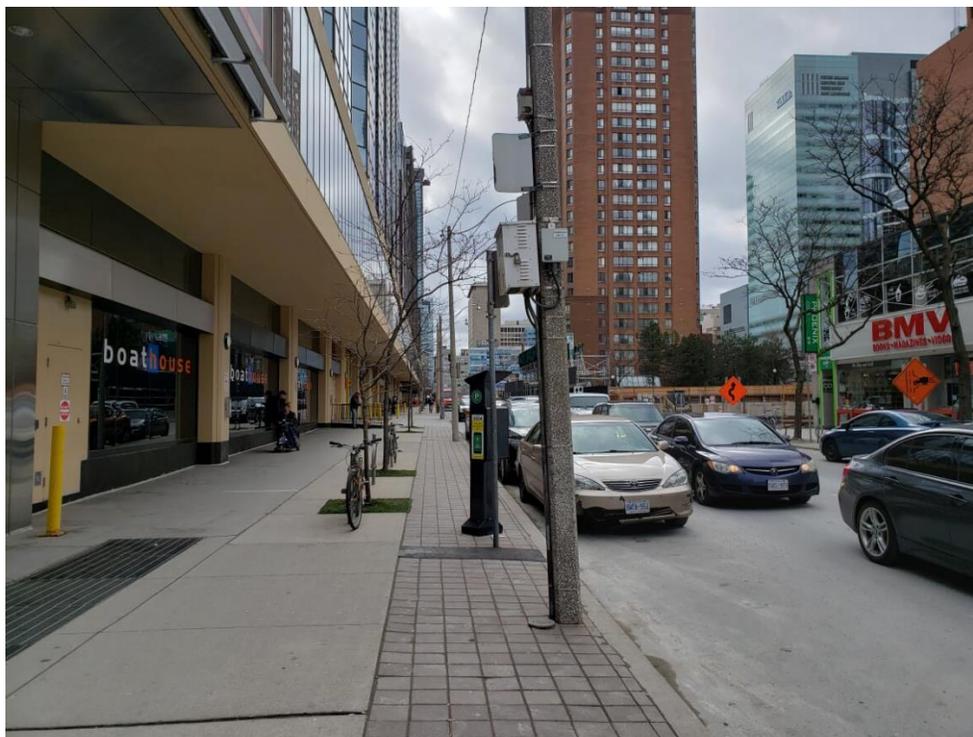
**Image 13: Foster Lane between Terauley TS and Elizabeth Street, facing east. Part of Open Cut Routes 2 and 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 14: Elizabeth Street from Dundas Street, facing south. Part of Open Cut Routes 2 and 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 15: Edward Street from Elizabeth Street, facing east. Part of Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 16: Edward Street from Yonge Street, facing west. Part of Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 17: Gould Street from Yonge Street, facing east. Part of Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 18: Gould Street from Church Street, facing west. Part of Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 19: Gould Street from Mutual Street, facing west. Part of Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 20: Mutual Street from Gould Street, facing south. Part of Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 21: Shuter Street from Sherbourne Street, facing west. Part of Open Cut Route 2. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 22: Elizabeth Street from Gerrard Street, facing south. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 23: Gerrard Street from Elizabeth Street, facing east. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 24: Gerrard Street from Yonge Street, facing east. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 25: Gerrard Street from Mutual Street, facing east. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 26: George Street from Gerrard Street, facing south. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



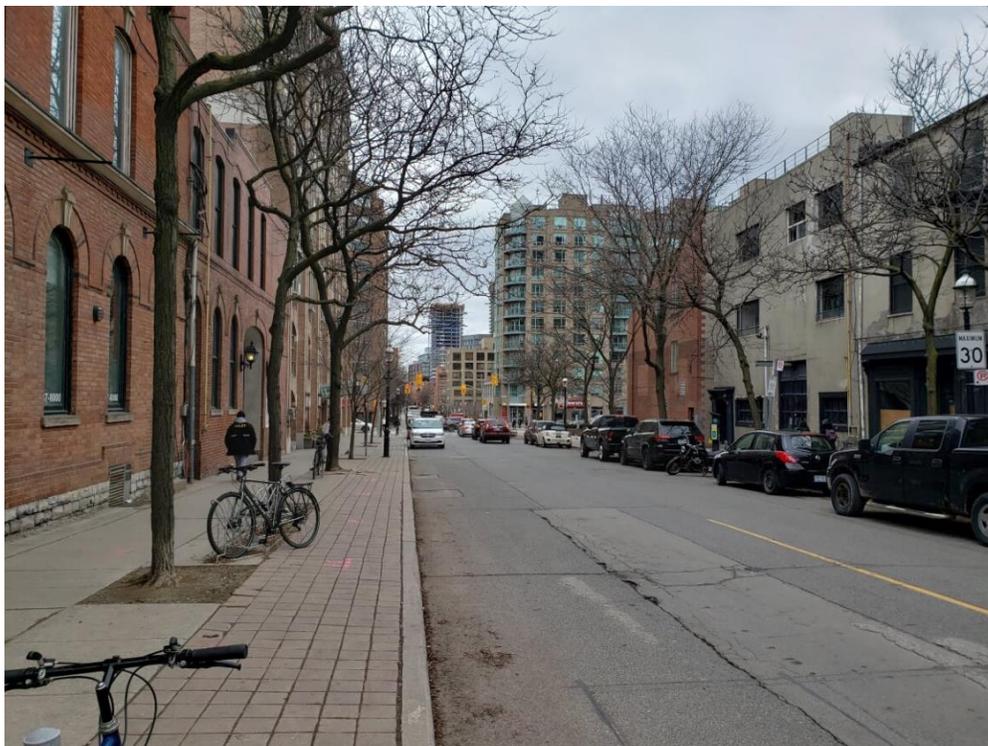
**Image 27: George Street from Dundas Street, facing south. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 28: Moss Park paved pedestrian walkway east of the Moss Park Armoury driveway, facing north. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 29: George Street from Queen Street, facing south. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 30: George Street from King Street, facing south. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



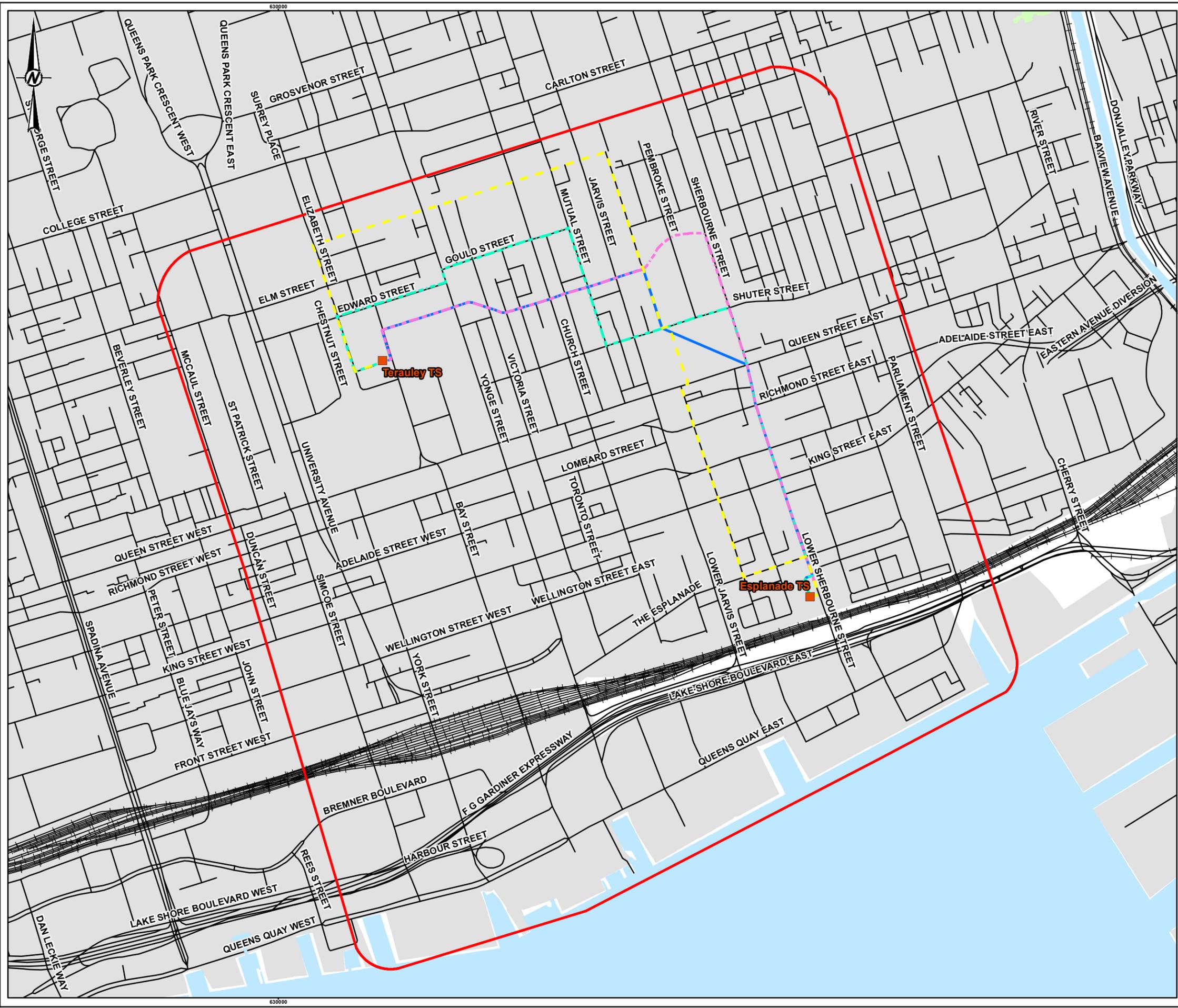
**Image 31: George Street from The Esplanade, facing north. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**



**Image 32: The Esplanade from Sherbourne Street, facing west. Part of Open Cut Route 4. Urban developmental disturbance evident.**

## 9.0 MAPS

All maps follow on succeeding pages.



**LEGEND**

- SUBSTATION
- ROAD
- + TRACK
- PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 4
- PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 1
- PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 2
- PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 2
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY
- WOODED AREA
- BUILT-UP AREA
- STUDY AREA



**REFERENCE(S)**

1. IMAGERY: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), SWISSTOPO, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
2. BASE DATA: LIO MNRF 2018
3. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
4. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

PROJECT  
POWER DOWNTOWN TORONTO PROJECT

TITLE  
**LOCATION OF STUDY AREA AND PROPOSED CIRCUIT ROUTES**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-03-05
DESIGNED	MM	
PREPARED	MM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	-	



PROJECT NO. 19116337	CONTROL 0001	REV. -	MAP 1
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LEGEND

- SUBSTATION
- - - PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 4
- - - PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 1
- PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 2
- - - PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 2
- STUDY AREA



- REFERENCE(S)
1. HISTORICAL IMAGE: JAMES CANE, 1842 TOPOGRAPHICAL PLAN OF THE CITY AND LIBERTIES OF TORONTO (DIGITIZED BY TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY)
  2. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
  3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

PROJECT  
POWER DOWNTOWN TORONTO PROJECT

TITLE  
**STUDY AREA AND PROPOSED CIRCUIT ROUTES OVERLAID ON 1842 CANE PLAN**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-03-05
DESIGNED	MM	
PREPARED	MM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	-	





**LEGEND**

- SUBSTATION
- PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 1
- PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 1
- PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 2
- PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 2
- STUDY AREA



**REFERENCE(S)**

1. HISTORICAL IMAGE: J. O. BROWNE, 1862 PLAN OF THE CITY OF TORONTO (DIGITIZED BY TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY)
2. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

PROJECT  
POWER DOWNTOWN TORONTO PROJECT

TITLE  
**STUDY AREA AND PROPOSED CIRCUIT ROUTES OVERLAID ON 1862 BROWNE PLAN**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-03-05
DESIGNED	MM	
PREPARED	MM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	-	



PROJECT NO. 19116337	CONTROL 0001	REV. -	MAP 3
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LEGEND

- SUBSTATION
- PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 4
- PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 1
- PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 2
- PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 2
- STUDY AREA



REFERENCE(S)

1. HISTORICAL IMAGE: HUNT & EATON, 1893 COLUMBIAN ATLAS OF THE WORLD WE LIVE IN (DIGITIZED BY UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MAP AND DATA LIBRARY)
2. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

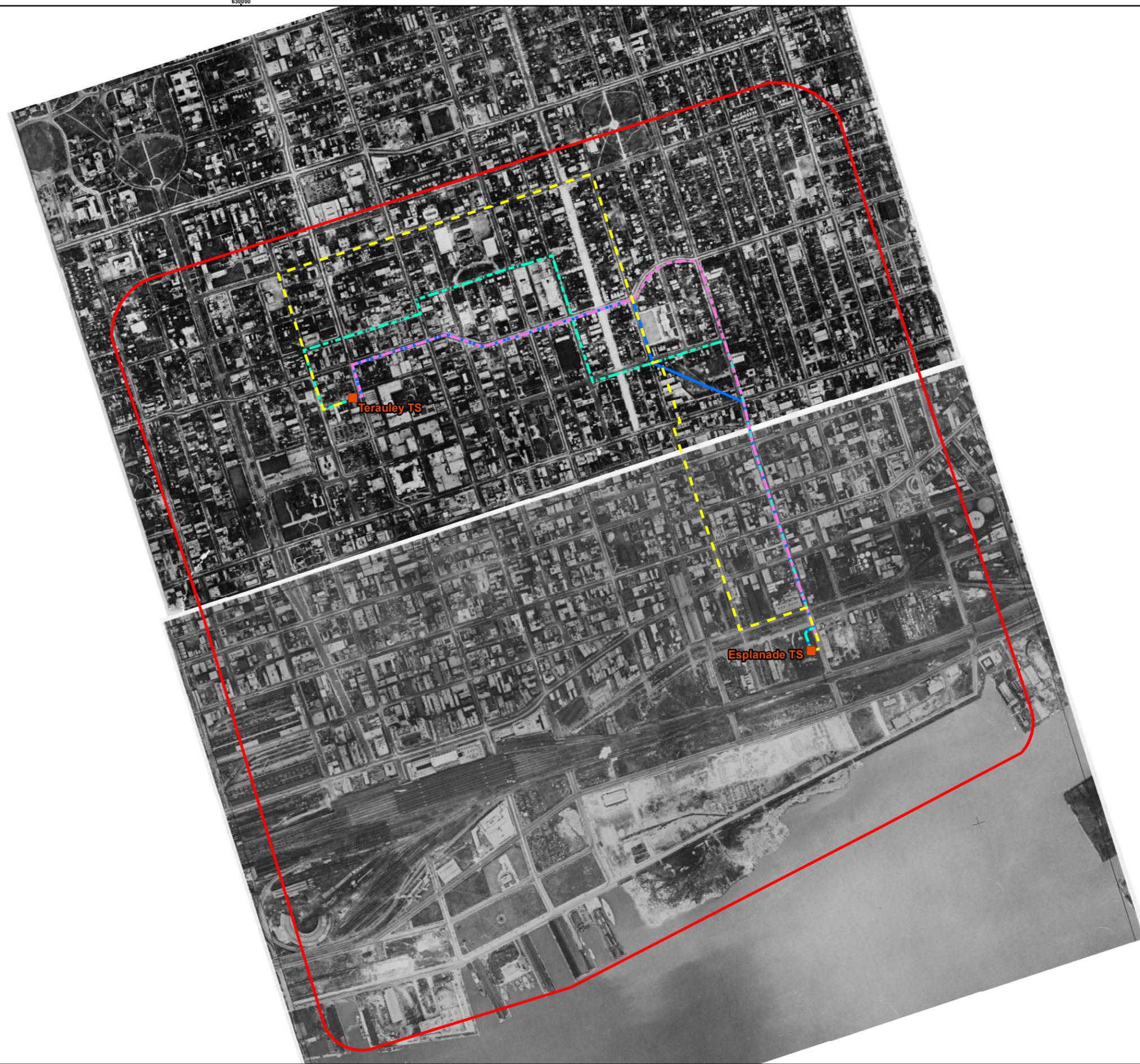
CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

PROJECT  
POWER DOWNTOWN TORONTO PROJECT

TITLE  
**STUDY AREA AND PROPOSED CIRCUIT ROUTES OVERLAID ON 1893 MAP**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-03-05
DESIGNED	MM	
PREPARED	MM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	-	





**LEGEND**

- SUBSTATION
- PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 4
- PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 1
- PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 2
- PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 2
- STUDY AREA



- REFERENCE(S)**
1. HISTORICAL IMAGE: CITY OF TORONTO ARCHIVES
  2. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
  3. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

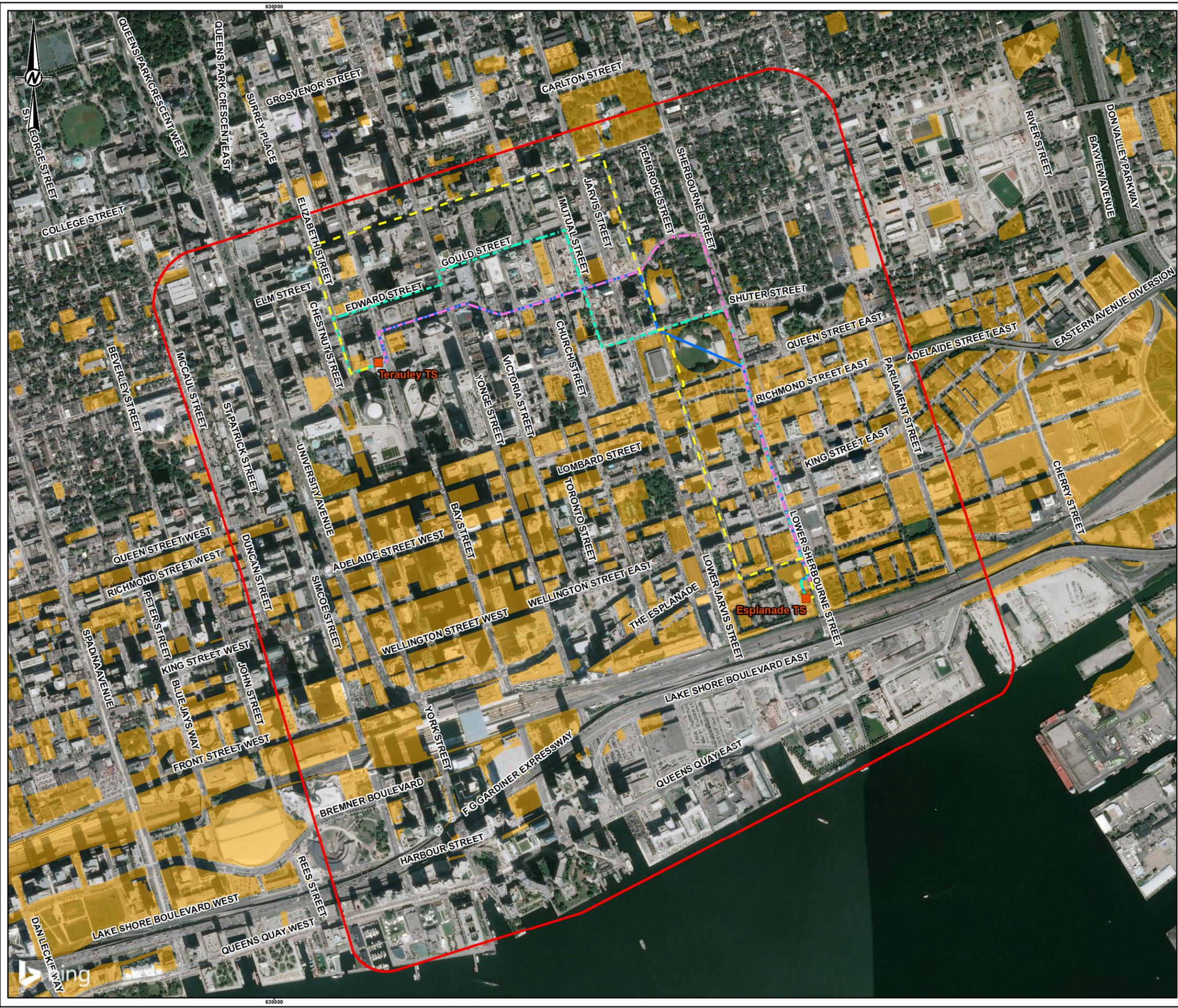
CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

PROJECT  
POWER DOWNTOWN TORONTO PROJECT

TITLE  
**STUDY AREA AND PROPOSED CIRCUIT ROUTES OVERLAID ON 1947 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-03-05
<b>GOLDER</b>	DESIGNED	MM
	PREPARED	MM
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	-

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
19116337	0001	-	<b>5</b>



**LEGEND**

- SUBSTATION
- PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 4
- - - PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 1
- PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 2
- - - PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 2
- CITY OPEN DATA SUGGESTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- STUDY AREA



**REFERENCE(S)**

1. IMAGERY: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), SWISSTOPO, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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2. BASE DATA: LIO MNR 2018
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OBTAINED FROM THE CITY OF TORONTO WEBSITE
4. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
5. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

PROJECT  
POWER DOWNTOWN TORONTO PROJECT

TITLE  
**CITY OF TORONTO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL WITHIN AND AROUND STUDY AREA**

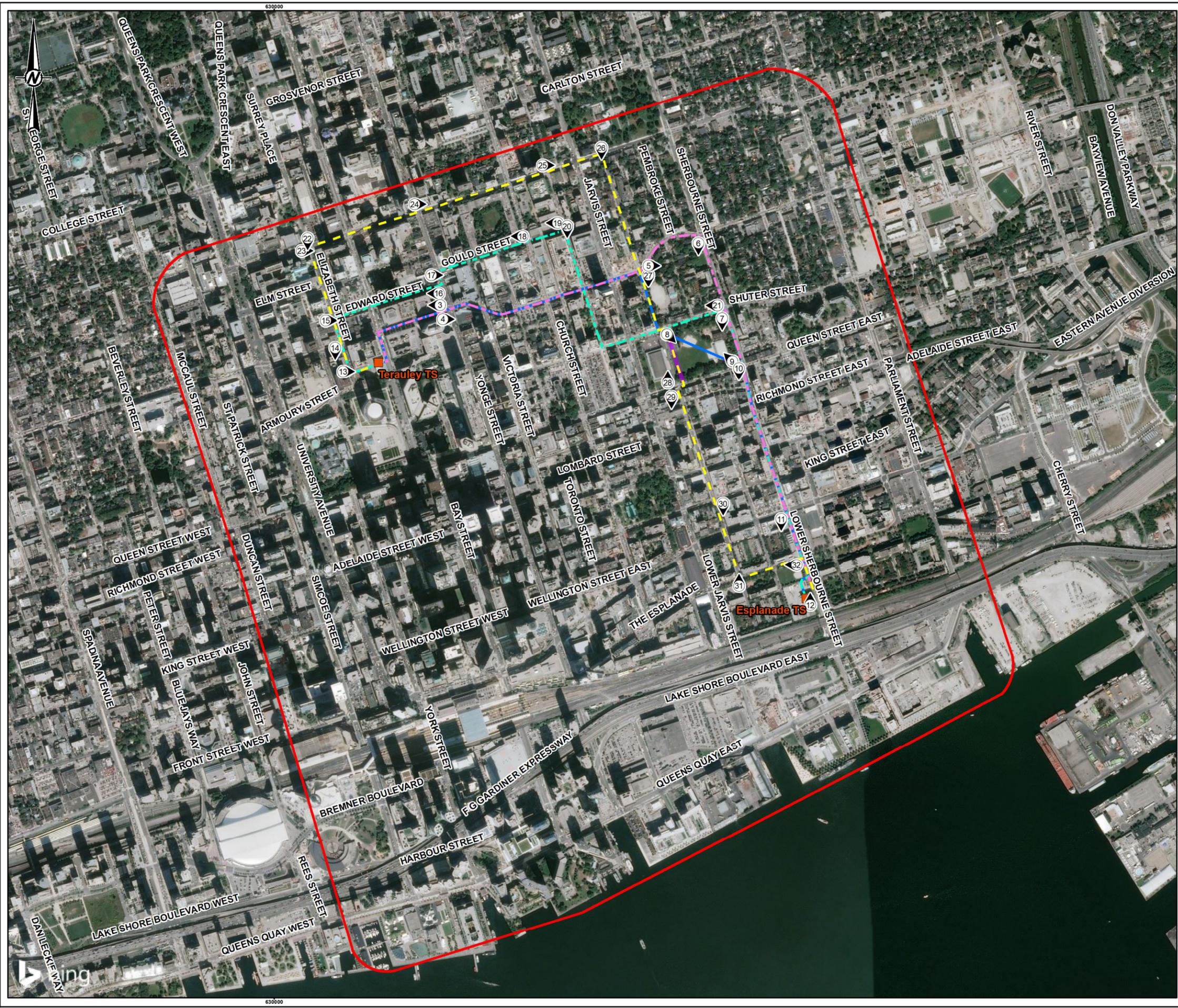
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-03-05
DESIGNED	MM	
PREPARED	MM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	-	

PROJECT NO. 19116337 CONTROL 0001 REV. - MAP 7



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**LEGEND**

- PHOTO LOCATION
- SUBSTATION
- PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 4
- PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 1
- PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 2
- PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 2
- STUDY AREA



**REFERENCE(S)**

1. IMAGERY: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), SWISSTOPO, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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2. BASE DATA: LIO MNR 2018
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OBTAINED FROM THE CITY OF TORONTO WEBSITE
4. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
5. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

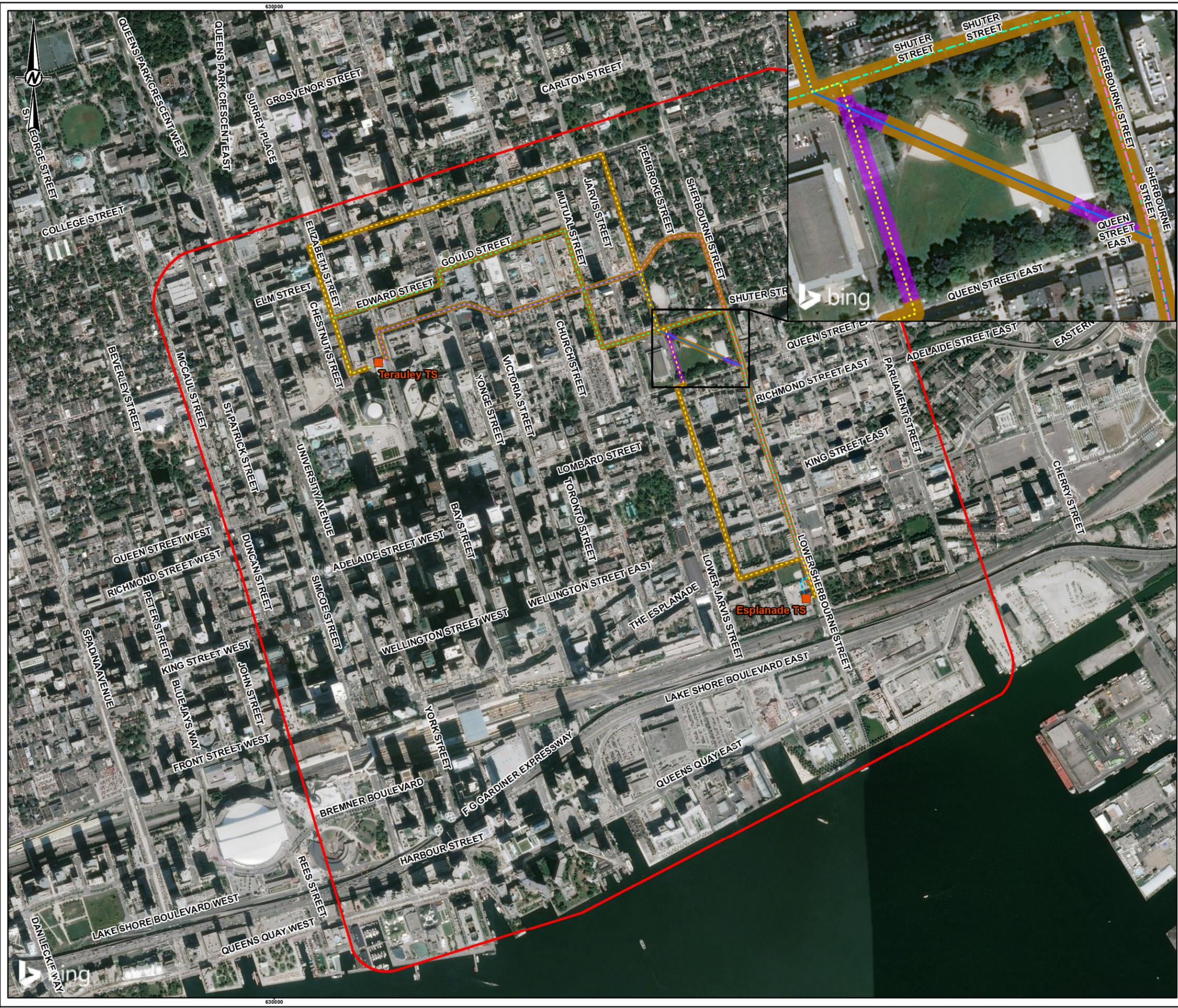
PROJECT  
POWER DOWNTOWN TORONTO PROJECT

TITLE  
**2019 SATELLITE IMAGE OF STUDY AREA AND PHOTO LOCATION MAP**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-02-19
DESIGNED	MM	
PREPARED	MM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	-	



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**LEGEND**

- SUBSTATION
- PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 4
- PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 1
- PROPOSED TUNNEL ROUTE 2
- PROPOSED OPEN CUT ROUTE 2
- STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED (TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 M INTERVALS)
- DISTURBED
- STUDY AREA



- REFERENCE(S)**
1. IMAGERY: ESRI, HERE, DELORME, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEOBASE, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), SWISSTOPO, MAPMYINDIA, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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  2. BASE DATA: LIO MNR 2018
  3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OBTAINED FROM THE CITY OF TORONTO WEBSITE
  4. OPEN CUT ROUTES AND TUNNEL ROUTES PROVIDED BY HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC., 2019
  5. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT  
HYDRO ONE NETWORKS INC.

PROJECT  
POWER DOWNTOWN TORONTO PROJECT

TITLE  
**STAGE 1 ASSESSMENT RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2019-02-19
DESIGNED	MM	
PREPARED	MM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	-	

PROJECT NO. 19116337 CONTROL 0001 REV. - MAP 8

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## Signature Page

### Golder Associates Ltd.



Ragavan Nithiyantham, MA, CAHP  
*Archaeologist & Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist*



Michael Teal, M.A.  
*Associate, Senior Archaeologist*

AM/JL/BD/RN/ly

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