

Authority: Toronto East York Community Council Report No. 11, Clause No. 38,
as adopted by City of Toronto Council on October 29, 30 and 31, 2002
Enacted by Council: November 28, 2002

CITY OF TORONTO

BY-LAW No. 986-2002

To designate the property at 550 Bayview Avenue (Don Valley Brick Works) as being of architectural and historical value or interest.

WHEREAS authority was granted by Council to designate the property at 550 Bayview Avenue (Don Valley Brick Works) as being of architectural and historical value or interest; and

WHEREAS the *Ontario Heritage Act* authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all the buildings and structures thereon, to be of historical or architectural value or interest; and

WHEREAS the Council of the City of Toronto has caused to be served upon the owners of the land and premises known as 550 Bayview Avenue and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Notice of Intention to designate the property and has caused the Notice of Intention to be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality as required by the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and

WHEREAS the reasons for designation are set out in Schedule "A" to this by-law; and

WHEREAS no notice of objection to the proposed designation was served upon the Clerk of the municipality.

The Council of the City of Toronto HEREBY ENACTS as follows:

1. The property at 550 Bayview Avenue, more particularly described in Schedule "B" and shown on Schedule "C" attached to this by-law, is designated as being of architectural and historical value or interest.
2. The City Solicitor is authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described in Schedule "B" to this by-law in the proper Land Registry Office.
3. The City Clerk is authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served upon the owners of the property at 550 Bayview Avenue and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of this by-law to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the City of Toronto as required by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

ENACTED AND PASSED this 28th day of November, A.D. 2002.

CASE OOTES,
Deputy Mayor

ULLI S. WATKISS
City Clerk

(Corporate Seal)

SCHEDULE “A”**HERITAGE PROPERTY REPORT****1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report is the “Long Statement of Reasons for Designation” for the designation of the property at 550 Bayview Avenue (Don Valley Brick Works) under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. It contains the Heritage Property Profile, as well as sections on the Historical Occupancy, Architectural Description and Significance of the property. Sources and a site plan are included. The introduction, below, forms the “Short Statement of Reasons for Designation”, intended for publication.

The property at 550 Bayview Avenue (Don Valley Brick Works) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. Founded in 1889 and open for a century at this location, the Don Valley Brick Works is one of the oldest brick works in the province and was the longest operating facility in Toronto and Ontario. Brick products produced by the company encompassed technological innovations of the industry and were used in many of Toronto’s landmark buildings. Clay and shale were extracted for brick production from the quarry to the north of the buildings, the North Slope of which is of particular geological significance.

The following buildings are recommended for designation. The Office (Building 1), Welding Shop (Building 3), and Lunchroom (Building 5) date to the early 1900s and form a group of low-rise brick-clad buildings flanking Mud Creek at the west end of the site. In the centre, the Sand-Lime Storage Building (Building 4), Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant (Building 6-7), and Sand-Lime Brick Storage Shed (Building 8) are structures added during the 1920s and 1960s as components of the series of sand-lime brick production plants on the property. They abut the series of structures comprised of the Clay-Shale Storage Building (Building 9), Clay-Grinding Building (Building 10), and Screening and Dust Collection Building (Building 11) that range in date from 1891 to 1925 and were variously associated with the stiff-mud, dry-press and soft-mud production lines. At the east end of the site, the Holding Room (Building 12), Brick Storage Shed (Building 13), Wire-Cut Brick Production Plant (Building 14), Dry-Press Brick Production Plant (Building 15) and Tunnel Kiln and Dryer (Building 16) were added during the 1950s through the 1970s. The Valley Chimney (Building 17), dating to 1906, is the last remaining chimney on the property and a landmark in the Don Valley. The architectural and historical significance of these buildings is described in the Heritage Property Report (Long Statement of Reasons for Designation).

The property at 550 Bayview Avenue is located on the north side of the street as it curves east and north toward Pottery Road. The property included in the designation is bounded by Bayview Avenue on the south, the east and west property lines and, on the north, the North Slope of the former quarry. The boundaries encompass the paved brick courtyard known as “Chimney Court” that separates the buildings from the quarry, the quarry garden with its wetlands and wildflower meadow, and the excavated and reconstructed channel of Mud Creek. The Don Valley Brick Yards contains an important collection of industrial buildings that reflect the history of brick making in Toronto and Ontario. The property is a landmark in the former municipality of East York and a dominant feature of the Don Valley.

1.1 HERITAGE PROPERTY PROFILE

DON VALLEY BRICK WORKS

ADDRESS:	550 Bayview Avenue (north side as street winds north and east toward Pottery Road)
WARD:	29 – Toronto-Danforth
NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY:	East York
HISTORICAL NAME:	Don Valley Brick Works
CONSTRUCTION DATE:	1889 ff.
ORIGINAL OWNER:	John, William and George Taylor
ORIGINAL USE:	Industrial (Brick Works)
CURRENT USE: *	Not applicable (* <i>this does not refer to permitted use(s) defined by the Zoning By-law</i>)
ARCHITECT/BUILDER/CRAFTSMAN:	See Appendix I
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	Not applicable
DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION:	Buildings 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11 and 17: brick construction with brick detailing; Buildings 6-7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16: steel frame construction with brick and metal detailing
ALTERATIONS:	Alterations are described in Appendix I
HERITAGE CATEGORY:	Architectural, historical and contextual criteria
RECORDER:	Kathryn Anderson, Heritage Preservation Services
REPORT DATE:	August 2001; revised June 2002

2.0 HISTORICAL OCCUPANCY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

2.1 DON VALLEY

After the last ice age, water drained away from the present-day Don Valley leaving deep deposits of cold water clay and shale (Darke, 11). While the area was visited by aboriginal peoples and explored by French traders, permanent settlement was delayed until the late 18th century with the arrival of the British. When John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada (Ontario), founded York as the province's capital in 1793, he named the river to the east of the townsite the "Don" in recognition of one in his native Yorkshire. Further investigation revealed that the Don River consisted of two main branches, the East Don and the West Don, plus several tributaries. Simcoe authorized members of the Skinner family to establish the first privately operated sawmill on the Don River, marking the earliest industry in the Don Valley.

2.2 DON VALLEY BRICK WORKS

John Taylor, with his brothers, William and George, obtained land in the Don Valley in the 1830s, establishing a paper mill on the Don River and acquiring other businesses in the late 19th century. In 1889, the Taylor Brothers established a brickyard on the site of the present Don Valley Brick Works where stock brick was produced using the soft-mud process. In this technique, clay quarried from the Don Valley was mixed with water from Mud Creek, a tributary of the Don River, placed into moulds, dried, and baked in kilns that were built on the site. Beginning in 1891, the Taylor Brothers constructed a full-fledged industrial brick works directly south of the quarry, calling their enterprise the “Don Valley Pressed Brick Company”. The name reflected the introduction of one of three new technological advances in brick making. Dry-press brick was produced with shale rather than clay in a nearly dry mixture that was machine-pressed into moulds. As the name suggests, the bricks did not require drying and were taken directly to be fired in kilns. Another new process produced stiff-mud brick from a mixture of clay and shale that used less water than the soft-mud technology. Clay was not forced into individual moulds, but rather a column of clay was extruded through an auger and cut into the required shapes. The product was referred to as wire-cut if a stiff wire was used to sever the clay. Texturing the surface of the auger created rug or tapestry brick. In the third innovation, enameled brick was finished by repeatedly glazing the surface of dry-press brick and burning it in special “muffle” kilns where the bricks were not exposed to direct heat. Products were shipped from the site by cart along Pottery Road or by rail via a spur line to the adjoining railway line. The company’s products were available across North America and won prizes at the World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 and the Toronto Industrial Fair in 1894. Many of Toronto’s landmark buildings, including Osgoode Hall, the Ontario Legislative Building, Massey Hall and Casa Loma, contain material made at the Don Valley Brick Works.

In 1893, the Don Valley Pressed Brick Company added one of the first continuous down-draft kilns in Ontario. Air that was carefully controlled in temperature and direction passed through a series of chambers, boosting the quantity and quality of the fired bricks. In 1907, the site employed two of only four continuous kilns operating in the province. The *Canadian Architect and Builder* described one of the kilns as “probably the largest of its kind on the continent” with a daily capacity of “from 85,000 to 100,000 brick, just about one-third more than all the other kilns combined” (April 1907). At the turn of the 20th century, the company produced stock brick in two colours using the soft-mud process, both plain and ornamental dry-press brick in two shades, as well as wire-cut, enameled, paving and fire brick, terra cotta, and hollow tile used for flues and drains. Following a downturn in the economy, the Taylor Brothers relinquished the company to their brother-in-law, Robert Davies. Davies and his associates incorporated the business as the “Don Valley Brick Company Limited” in 1909. By World War I, the site contained 35 buildings and a series of kilns. A major expansion occurred in the 1920s when the company, renamed the “Don Valley Brick Works Limited”, added electricity and opened a new sand-lime production plant. Sand-lime brick was less expensive brick used on the interior of buildings or for imitation sandstone.

In 1928, the estate of Robert Davies sold the brick works to Strathgowan Investments, which amalgamated the business with the Brandon Brick Company of Milton, Ontario, and the John Price Brickyard on Greenwood Avenue in Toronto. Now known as the “Toronto Brick Company”, at the outset of the Great Depression the business reached an annual output of 25 million bricks. The Don Valley Brick Works was the only plant in Ontario to produce brick using the soft-mud, stiff-mud and

dry-press processes simultaneously. The production of stock brick using the soft-mud process ended in the 1930s. During World War II with the restrictions on non-essential building construction, the brick works operated on a reduced scale, using German prisoners of war for labour. The post-war building boom resulted in a revived demand for stiff-mud brick. Changes to the site involved the demolition of existing structures, including three of the four landmark chimneys, and the destruction of the sand-lime brick production line in a disastrous fire in 1946.

In 1956, United Ceramics Limited of Germany acquired the Toronto Brick Company, retaining the name. Innovations during this period included the automation of the stiff-mud brick process and the continuous kilns. The construction of the Bayview Extension and the realignment of the Canadian National Railway line along the Don River in the late 1950s led to the expropriation of part of the brick works property and the demolition of the gas-fired kilns at the southeast end of the site. In 1962, the Parkhill Martin Brick Machine was relocated from the former John Price Brickyard to produce soft-mud bricks for the “antique” brick market. A new sand-lime brick production line was introduced in 1964. New dryers, kilns and machinery for wire-cut and dry-press brick followed.

By the early 1980s, most of the usable clay had been extracted from the quarry. The sand-lime production line was shut down. Torvalley Associates, a land development company, bought the site in 1984 for a housing development. In 1987, the Metropolitan Toronto Conservation Authority (now the Toronto Region Conservation Authority) acquired the Don Valley Brick Works in order to preserve the property. Brampton Brick, a firm founded in the early 20th century as the Brampton Pressed Brick Company, leased the brick works and purchased the equipment. As one of the last eight brick works operating in Ontario, Brampton Brick produced stiff-mud brick and some soft-mud brick. With the filling in of the shale pit, clay and shale were shipped to the site for the first time. Although production ended in 1989, Brampton Brick operated a retail outlet on-site until 1991. The regeneration of the property began in 1994, and the site reopened as a city park in 1997.

2.3 HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

One of the oldest industrial brick producing facilities in the province, the Don Valley Brick Works was the longest operating brick works in Toronto and Ontario. The company used the most advanced technical processes and equipment of the time, often simultaneously, and installed one of the earliest continuous kilns in Ontario. The wide-range of products made on-site were applied to numerous Toronto buildings, ranging from modest structures to the most recognizable landmarks of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As summarized in the report, Don Valley Brick Works: Heritage Documentation and Analysis, the property’s “most outstanding characteristic is its ability to portray the complexity of a long standing and well used industrial site and brick works in which buildings and spaces are periodically being added to, demolished, adapted and reused to accommodate technical changes, new markets and new ways of marketing, social conditions, new materials and processes of construction and new forms of transportation, sources of capital and power” (Unterman McPhail Cuming, 2-36).

3.0 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND SIGNIFICANCE:

3.1 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Appendix I, attached, provides descriptions with photographs of the extant buildings and structures at the Don Valley Brick Works. The buildings reflect the names and numbers shown on the plan attached as Appendix II (Unterman McPhail Cuming, Map 6).

Surviving buildings on the site range from the Clay-Shale Grinding Plant (Building 10), dating to 1891 and the oldest remaining structure, to the Brick Storage Shed (Building 13), completed in 1972.

3.2 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Don Valley Brick Works represents an important collection of industrial structures that reflects the additions and modifications to the building stock during the century-long operation of the site. As described in the report, the Don Valley Brick Works: Heritage Documentation and Analysis, “many interior walls have numerous openings – some to allow the passage of conveyors, others tracks; on other walls bricked-in windows or doors can be discerned; some buildings almost appear to build on or over or around others. Many walls are repaired with different types of brick and present a pastiche approach. It is this aspect that gives the brickworks its most enduring and viable “heritage” ” (Unterman McPhail Cuming, 2-36).

4.0 CONTEXT

4.1 CONTEXT AND SETTING

The property is located on the north side of Bayview Avenue as it curves east and north along the Don River toward Pottery Road. The property included in the designation is bounded by Bayview Avenue on the south, the east and west property lines and, on the north, the North Slope of the former quarry, which is a feature of particular geological importance. A paved brick courtyard known as “Chimney Court” separates the buildings from the quarry. To the north, the former quarry is now parkland with wetlands and ponds, walkways and bridges, and a wildflower meadow. Mud Creek runs through the site via an excavated and reconstructed channel. The Todmorden Mills Heritage Museum and Arts Centre is located to the northeast on the opposite side of the Don River.

4.2 CONTEXTUAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Don Valley Brick Works is an integral feature of the Don Valley in an area of geological significance. The collection of buildings, anchored by the “Valley” Chimney, is visible from many vantage points in the Don Valley and the surrounding area. The Don Valley Brick Works is important in context with the neighbouring Todmorden Mills Heritage Museum and Arts Centre as both sites reflect the industrial development of the Don Valley and early industry in Toronto.

5.0 SUMMARY

The property at 550 Bayview Avenue is historically and architecturally significant as the location of an important collection of industrial buildings that reflect the historical development of the Don Valley and the history of brick making in Toronto and Ontario. Geologically significant, the property with its physical features is a landmark in the Don Valley.

6.0 SOURCES

Baker, M. B. "Clay and the Clay Industry of Ontario". Report of the Bureau of Mines (Vol. XV, Part II). Toronto: 1906.

Catalogue of Don Valley Products. Toronto: The Don Valley Brick Works Limited, n.d.

Darke, Eleanor. A Mill Shall Be Built Thereon. An Early History of Todmorden Mills. Toronto: Natural History/Natural Heritage, 1995.

Goad's Fire Insurance Atlas, 1910 and 1910 revised to 1923.

Montgomery, Robert J. "The Ceramic Industry of Ontario". 39th Report of the Ontario Department of Mines (Vol. 39, Part 4). Toronto: 1930.

"Plant of the Don Valley Brick Works, Toronto". *Canadian Architect and Builder* (April 1907).

Sauriol, Charles. Remembering the Don. Scarborough, Ont.: Consolidated Amethyst Communications, 1981.

Simonton, Jean. "Former Toronto Brick Company, East York." Typescript. January 28, 1986.

Unterman McPhail Cuming. Don Valley Brick Works: Heritage Documentation and Analysis. Prepared for Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. December 1994.

APPENDIX I

Building 1: Office

The Office (Building 1) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. An important component of the Don Valley Brick Works, the building was constructed circa 1910 for offices, storage and workshops. The interior was reconfigured over time, with offices occupying the first two stories at the south end. A Showroom (former Building 2) was attached to the east side of the Office in 1970 and removed in the late 1990s. Historically, the Office is related to the sales and promotion of the products manufactured on-site, with additional functions designed to maintain the property and equipment. With the regeneration of the Don Valley Brick Works, the Office is currently used for programming and exhibit space.

The Office is located at the west end of the collection of buildings that occupy the south part of the property. The building is flanked on the east by the Lunchroom (Building 5) and Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant (Buildings 6-7), on the north by the Welding Shop (Building 3) and the Sand-Lime Storage Building (Building 4) and to the southeast by the Sand-Lime Brick Storage Shed (Building 8).

The Office features a two-storey rectangular plan. Using products made on-site, the building is constructed of brick with red pressed brick cladding and contrasting buff brick on the east wall. The flat roof has rolled roofing and, on the south and north ends, brick parapets with terra cotta trim. The window openings are segmental-headed with six-over-six sash windows and brick voussoirs and sills. The narrow end wall, facing south, forms the principal façade. Organized into four bays, the first floor has two segmental-headed door openings centered between window openings that are repeated in the upper storey. The 16 bays along the side (east and west) walls contain door and window openings, many of which have been altered. On the west wall, an overhang protects the window openings in the first storey where rectangular and overhead doors provide access to the interior. The rear (north) elevation has door openings in the first floor, and a single enlarged door opening above.

With the removal of the Showroom (former Building 2), the Office Building stands alone. Mud Creek Channel runs along the east side of the building. The Office, with the Welding Shop (Building 3) and the Lunchroom (Building 5), is an integral part of a cohesive group of buildings at the west end of the site that share a low scale and red brick cladding.

Building 3: Welding Shop (originally Water Treatment Plant)

The Welding Shop (Building 3) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. An important component of the Don Valley Brick Works, the building was constructed circa 1926 as a water softening and treatment plant. Water was drawn from Mud Creek and treated before mixing with clay and shale. The building became a Welding Shop in the 1950s. Historically, the Welding Shop is linked to the preparation of clay for the soft-mud, stiff-mud and dry-press brick processes.

The Welding Shop (Building 3) is located at the west end of the collection of buildings occupying the south part of the property. To the east, the Sand-Lime Storage Building (Building 4) is set slightly back (north of) Building 3. The Office (Building 1) is located southwest of the Welding Shop, with the Lunchroom (Building 5), the Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant (Buildings 6-7), and the Sand-Lime Brick Storage Shed (Building 8) to the southeast. Chimney Court, a paved brick courtyard, runs behind (north of) Building 3.

Rising one storey, the Welding Shop has a rectangular plan and a shed roof with terra cotta trim. The building is constructed of brick and faced with red pressed brick manufactured on-site. The long principal (south) façade has a large door opening containing wood doors. East of the doors, brick voussoirs are evidence of a window opening, now bricked in. There are window openings, now blocked in, on the narrow side (east and west) walls. At the north end, the east wall is cantered. The rear (north) wall has no openings and was previously concealed by a brick shed, built for oil storage and now removed. There is a brick pier on the left (east) end of the wall, and corbelled brickwork under the eaves at the west (right) end.

Mud Brick Channel runs directly under the building. With the Office (Building 1) and the Lunchroom (Building 5), the Welding Shop is an integral member of a cohesive group of buildings at the west end of the site that share a low scale and red brick cladding.

Building 4: Sand-Lime Storage Building (originally Shale Grinding and Dust Collection Building)

The Sand-Lime Storage Building (Building 4) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. An important component of the Don Valley Brick Works, the building was constructed in 1912-1913. It was originally used for the shale grinding and dust collection associated with the dry-press brick process. During this period, overhead bridges linked Building 4 to Buildings 9 and 10 to the east. Building 4 was used as a glazed brick plant during the 1950s. In 1962, a new sand-lime brick production line was introduced to this part of the property. Building 4 contained the bins for the storage of sand and lime, as well as two reactors where the materials were mixed before they were transferred to the brick presses in Buildings 6-7. In the 1970s, part of the interior was converted into a laboratory and the building was attached to the Lunchroom (Building 5) via a connecting building, now demolished. Historically, the Sand-Lime Storage Building is associated with three brick making processes.

The Sand-Lime Storage Building (Building 4) is located at the west end of the collection of buildings occupying the south part of the property. It is placed east of and set back from the Welding Shop (Building 3). On the east, it abuts the Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant (Buildings 6-7). The Office (Building 1) is located to the southwest, with the Lunchroom (Building 5) and the Sand-Lime Brick Storage Shed (Building 8) to the south. Chimney Court, a paved brick courtyard, extends behind (north of) Building 4.

Rising 2½ stories above a rubblestone foundation, the Sand-Lime Storage Building features a rectangular plan. The brick used for its construction and the red pressed brick cladding were made on-site. A distinctive gambrel (double-gable) roof, currently clad with asphalt shingles, covers the building and displays a parapet on the north end. On this slope, the shape of the roof was altered

with the addition of two wood-clad hipped-roofed equipment sheds. The principal (south) façade is organized into four bays. In the first floor, a large window opening in the left (west) bay is flanked by two door openings. The wall displays brick voussoirs that are evidence of earlier openings, now bricked in. The window openings in the upper floors (four in the second storey and two in the attic level) have segmental-arched window openings with brick voussoirs and sills. The southeast corner of the building is canted. On the long west wall, an oversized flat-headed window opening in the centre of the first storey is flanked by a segmental-arched window opening on the right (south) and a concrete block enclosure for machinery on the left (north). Openings were added to the east wall when the abutting Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant (Buildings 6-7) was added in 1962. There are segmental-arched window openings in both floors, some of which have been altered. The rear (north) elevation has segmental-arched window openings with brick voussoirs and sills. A window in the second storey retains its six-over-six sash windows, while other openings are bricked in or altered.

The Sand-Lime Storage Building is associated with several brick-making processes at the Don Valley Brick Works. For 25 years, Building 4 was part of the sand-lime brick production line that was re-established at the west end of the property. Through this process, the Sand-Lime Storage Building is important in context with the adjoining Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant (Building 6-7) and the Sand-Lime Brick Storage Shed (Building 8). The Sand-Lime Storage Building is particularly distinctive because of its height and gambrel roof.

Building 5: Lunchroom (originally Brick Enameling Plant)

The Lunchroom (Building 5) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. An important component of the Don Valley Brick Works, the building was constructed circa 1910 as a brick enameling plant. The enameled bricks were fired in a muffle kiln on the site of Buildings 6-7 and subsequently removed. North and south wings were added to the Lunchroom and later demolished. After World War II, the building was converted into a facility for workers, with a lunchroom and lockers. The present south extension contained washrooms. In 1978, a north wing was added to the Lunchroom, connecting it to the Sand-Lime Storage Building (Building 4) and providing additional washrooms and a laboratory. The latter wing, demolished in the late 1990s, was the last structure added to the brick works. Historically, the Lunchroom is associated with the enameled brick production line.

The Lunchroom is located at the west end of the collection of buildings occupying the south part of the property. The Welding Shop (Building 3) and the Sand-Lime Storage Building (Building 4) are located to the north, with the Office (Building 1) to the west, and the Sand-Lime Brick Storage Shed (Building 8) to the south. The east wall of the Lunchroom abuts the Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant (Buildings 6-7).

The Office features a one-storey rectangular plan above a rubblestone foundation. The building is constructed and clad with brick produced on-site. The north portion is faced with red dry-press brick, while the south addition has red rug brick cladding. The original part of the building extends six bays on the east and west walls under a shed roof with corrugated metal siding. At the north end, a brick parapet is trimmed with terra cotta. The narrow principal (north) façade is divided into two bays with a large opening in each bay. The side walls have segmental-headed window openings with

six-over-six sash windows and brick voussoirs and sills. Some of the openings have been altered. The west wall has three piers. The south addition extends two bays under a flat roof that is slightly lower than that on the original part of the building. There are flat-headed window openings on the side (east and west) walls. The south wall is blank.

With the Office (Building 1) and the Welding Shop (Building 3), the Lunchroom is an integral part of a cohesive group of buildings at the west end of the site that share a low scale and red brick cladding.

Buildings 6-7: Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant

The Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant (Buildings 6-7) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. An important component of the Don Valley Brick Works, the Central Bridge Company supervised the construction of the buildings in 1961. The Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant was built for the reintroduction of the sand-lime brick process. The original line started in the 1920s and was destroyed by fire in 1946. Buildings 6-7 replaced the clay shed (dating to 1928) connecting the Sand-Lime Storage Building (Building 4) to the Clay-Shale Storage Building (Building 9). The muffle kiln for the enameling plant and the Don Chimney, one of four distinctive chimneys on the property, were also demolished for Buildings 6-7. The new complex consisted of two parts. Building 6 housed brick presses and feed bins, while Building 7 held dryers and autoclaves. Brick produced here was moved directly to the Sand-Lime Brick Storage Shed (Building 8) to the south. Historically, the Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant was designed for the making of sand-lime brick, one of the major lines manufactured at the Don Valley Brick Works.

The Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant is located at the west end of the collection of buildings occupying the south part of the property. The Office (Building 1) and Welding Shop (Building 3) are located to the west. Buildings 6-7 abut the Sand-Lime Storage Building (Building 4) on the north, the Clay-Shale Storage Building (Building 9) and the Clay Grinding Building (Building 10) on the east, the Sand-Lime Brick Storage Shed (Building 8) to the south, and the Lunchroom (Building 5) on the west. Chimney Court, a paved brick courtyard, runs behind (north of) Buildings 6-7.

The Sand-Lime Brick Production Building rises one extended storey from a concrete foundation. To provide the height for the brick conveyors and feed bins, 16 pairs of arched steel girders support long open spans without interior columns. The original roof increased in height at the midway point. It was removed, along with the white glazed brick panels that enclosed the structure along the north end and part of the east side. On the north, a flat roof now covers the first four bays. The remainder of the roof and the walls are open. Toward the north end of the interior, a red and buff brick wall, supported on brick and steel piers, runs between Buildings 4 and 9 at a point almost even with the south wall of Building 4. The wall is open in the lower half, while the upper portion has square openings.

The Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant is important in context with the adjoining Sand-Lime Storage Building (Building 4) to the north and the Sand-Lime Brick Storage Shed (Building 8) to the south.

Building 8: Sand-Lime Brick Storage Building

The Sand-Lime Brick Storage Shed (Building 8) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. An important component of the Don Valley Brick Works, the building was constructed by Atkinson Buildings Limited in 1961-62 for the storage and transfer of sand-lime brick produced in the adjacent Buildings 6-7. It was constructed on the site of the series of kilns that lined the south end of the brick works. Historically, the Sand-Lime Brick Storage Building is associated with the production of sand-lime brick, one of the major lines manufactured at the Don Valley Brick Works.

The Sand-Lime Brick Storage Shed is located at the west end of the collection of buildings that occupy the south part of the property. It is attached to the south end of the Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant (Buildings 6-7). To the northwest, the Office (Building 1), Welding Shop (Building 3), and Lunchroom (Building 5) form a cohesive group of low-scale buildings.

The Sand-Lime Brick Storage Shed features an extended one-storey rectangular plan with the narrow ends facing east and west. Constructed of steel, the building is set on a concrete foundation. On the north and south sides, 8 pairs of steel girders support a low-pitched gable roof. The roof trusses create a clear span without interior supports. Corrugated metal siding covers the roof and extends six feet down the walls and the southwest corner of the structure. Below the cladding, the lower portion of the building is open to the elements.

The Sand-Lime Brick Storage Shed (Building 8) is important in context with the adjoining Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant (Buildings 6-7) and the Sand-Lime Storage Building (Building 4) to the north.

Building 9: Clay-Shale Storage Building (originally Clay Grinding and Dust Collection Building)

The Clay-Shale Storage Building (Building 9) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. An important component of the Don Valley Brick Works, the building was constructed in 1925, replacing a late 19th century wood-clad clay shed. It was originally used for the clay grinding and dust collection associated with the stiff-mud and dry-press brick processes. Later, a hollow tile plant was built at the southeast corner of Building 9, joining it to Building 11. In the 1960s, the grinding equipment was removed and the building reverted to a storage facility. When Brampton Brick occupied the property in the 1980s, some broken shale and clay from the quarry was carried by conveyor belt to the Clay-Shale Storage Building for storage and, later, grinding. Historically, the Clay-Shale Storage Building is related to the Clay Grinding Building (Building 10) and the Screening and Dust Collection Building (Building 11) that were part of the stiff-mud and dry-press brick production lines.

The Clay-Shale Storage Building is in the centre of the collection of buildings occupying the south part of the property. Its south wall is concealed by the adjoining Clay Grinding Building (Building 10) and the Screening-Dust Collection Building (Building 11). On the west, the building abuts the Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant (Buildings 6-7). The rear (north) side of the building faces the paved brick courtyard known as Chimney Court.

The Clay-Shale Storage Building features a large two-storey ell-shaped plan created by the removal of part of the north wall. Above a rubblestone base, the building is constructed and clad with brick produced on-site, with mottled red and buff brick facing. The slope of the gable roof varies from steeply-pitched on the east and shallow-pitched on the west where a raised road once accessed the second storey. A long wood-clad monitor extends along the ridge. The east and north walls are exposed. The one-storey east wall is clad with wood siding beneath the steep slope of the roof. The east wall has large openings, while all but two of those on the north wall are bricked in. Part of the north wall forms an “ell”. The west wall, abutting the Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant (Buildings 6-7), displays brick piers and large flat-headed window openings with brick trim. At the southeast corner of the building, where the Clay-Shale Storage Building abuts Buildings 10 and 11, a two-part addition for the former hollow tile plant is clad with red brick. The west section rises two stories beneath a shed roof, while the east portion has a gable roof with a parapet. The addition features segmental-headed window openings with brick voussoirs and sills. A wood brick connects this extension to Building 11.

The Clay-Shale Storage Building is important for its association with the other buildings in the Don Valley Brick Works that are related historically to the stiff-mud and dry-press brick production lines.

Building 10: Clay Grinding Building (originally Dry-Press Brick Production Plant)

The Clay Grinding Building (Building 10) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. Dating to 1891, Building 10 is the oldest surviving building at the Don Valley Brick Works and, purportedly, the first brick structure built on the site. Designed to hold the presses for the dry-press brick production line, it later housed the extrusion machine for the wire-cut brick plant. In the early 1960s, the clay grinding machinery was transferred to this building from Building 9. Clay was conveyed from the adjoining Clay Storage Building (Building 9), ground in this building, then transferred by conveyor to the Screening and Dust Collection Building (Building 11). Historically, the Clay-Shale Storage Building is a reminder of the first phase of development on the property and was subsequently associated with several brick-making processes.

The Clay Grinding Building is in the centre of the collection of buildings occupying the south part of the property. The abutting Clay-Shale Storage Building (Building 9) conceals its north wall, while its east wall is attached to the Screening and Dust Collection Building (Building 11). On the west, the building abuts the Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant (Buildings 6-7).

The Clay-Shale Storage Building features a large two-storey rectangular plan with the long walls facing north and south. Above a rubblestone foundation, the building applies materials manufactured on-site for the brick construction and the mottled red and buff brick cladding (a stabilizing steel frame was added inside the building at a later date). A steeply-pitched gable roof with a gabled dormer on the south slope covers the structure (a chimney has been removed from the south slope of the roof). On the south wall, the west (left) half of the lower storey is concealed by two single-storey red brick buildings containing the boilers. These additions feature large flat-headed door and window openings. Beside (east of) the boiler rooms, the first floor has a large

flat-headed door opening. In the second storey, the window openings are symmetrically organized. Segmental-headed window openings are bricked in or altered. Where the west wall abuts the Sand-Lime Brick Production Plant (Buildings 6-7), traces of the roof of a boiler house survive, along with small vents. The south and east walls abut the Clay-Shale Storage Building (Building 9) and the Screening and Dust Collection Building (Building 11), respectively.

The Clay-Shale Storage Building is important for its association with the other buildings in the Don Valley Brick Works that are related historically to the stiff-mud and dry-press brick production lines.

**Building 11: Screening and Dust Collection Building
(formerly part of Dry-Press Brick Production Plant)**

The Screening and Dust Collection Building (Building 11) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. Dating to 1910, the building was constructed for the soft-mud and stiff-mud brick production lines. Later, ground clay was conveyed from the adjoining Clay Grinding Building (Building 10) to the dry-press brick production line in Building 11. The kilns to the north and the dryers to the south have been removed. After World War II, Building 11 was used for screening and dust collection and for the storage of ground shale and clay. In 1962, the Parkhill Martin Brick Machine, manufactured by C. Baird and Son of Parkhill, Ontario, was relocated from the John Price plant on Greenwood Avenue. The machine, placed in the northeast corner of the building, produced bricks for the “antique” brick market.

The Screening and Dust Collection Building is located near the centre of the collection of buildings occupying the south end of the property. A portion of its north wall abuts the Clay-Shale Storage Building (Building 9). The Clay-Grinding Building (Building 10) conceals the entire west wall. Part of the south wall is covered by the adjoining Stock Brick Dryer Building (Building 11B), constructed in 1920 for the drying of soft-mud brick, and the Fan Room (Building C), designed to control the dryers in an adjoining building, now demolished (Buildings 11B and 11C are excluded from this report). The east wall faces the Holding Room (Building 12), built in 1960-1961 for the woodworking shop, lumber storage and brick holding area.

The Screening and Dust Collection Building features a long 2½-storey ell-shaped plan, with a projection at the southeast corner. Constructed of brick with buff brick cladding and red brick trim, the materials were produced on-site. The shed roof has a red brick parapet and steel cladding. The roof is extended in the centre by an equipment shed with wood cladding and a shed roof. A brick-clad flat-roofed tower rises at the northwest corner of the roof. The long south wall shows the traces of the roof of a building that contained the wire-cut brick dryers, now demolished. Segmental-headed window openings with brick voussoirs and sills survive in the upper storey. The adjoining buildings conceal the side walls (east and west). On the rear (north) wall, segmental- and flat-headed door and window openings have brick voussoirs and sills. In the second floor at the northwest corner of the building, a wood-clad bridge connects the Screening and Dust Collection Building to the Clay-Shale Storage Building (Building 9).

The Screening and Dust Collection Building is important for its association with the other buildings in the Don Valley Brick Works that were related historically to the soft-mud, stiff-mud and dry-press

brick production lines.

Building 12: Holding Room

The Holding Room (Building 12) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. An important component of the Don Valley Brick Works, the building was constructed in 1960-1961 for the woodworking shop, lumber storage and a brick holding area. It was built on the site of the #2 stock brick production plant, dating to the 1920s, and that of the original sand-lime brick production plant, destroyed by fire in 1946. Historically, the Holding Room is associated with the various production lines at the Don Valley Brick Works.

The Holding Room is located in the northeast section of the collection of buildings occupying the south portion of the property. Its east wall abuts part of the Tunnel Kiln and Dryer Building (Building 16), while its south wall adjoins the Dry-Press Brick Production Plant (Building 15).

Resting on a concrete foundation, the Holding Room features a single-storey rectangular plan covered by a flat roof. The steel frame is clad with brick produced on-site. On the exposed west wall, flat-headed window openings have steel sash windows. Inside, the Holding Room forms one continuous interior space with Buildings 15 and 16.

The Holding Room is contextually significant in relation to the Brick Storage Shed (Building 13), the Wire-Cut Brick Production Plant (Building 14), the Dry-Press Brick Production Plant (Building 15), and the Tunnel Kiln and Dryer Building (Building 16) at the southeast end of the Don Valley Brick Works.

Building 13: Brick Storage Shed

The Brick Storage Shed (Building 13) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. An important component of the Don Valley Brick Works, the building was constructed in 1972 for open brick storage. It was built on the site of the “Works” Chimney, one of four prominent chimneys on the property that was demolished in 1964. Historically, the Brick Storage Shed is associated with the dry-press and wire-brick production lines that operated at the southeast end of the site.

The Brick Storage Shed is located at the south end of the collection of buildings that occupied at the south end of the property. It is located directly west of the Wire-Cut Brick Production Plant (Building 14) that, with the Dry-Press Brick Production Plant (Building 15), and the Tunnel Kiln and Dryer Building (Building 16), dominates the southeast corner of the site. The south wall of Building 13 is set slightly north of that of the latter buildings.

The Brick Storage Shed features an extended one-storey rectangular plan with the narrow ends facing north and south. Constructed of steel, the building is set on a concrete foundation. On the east and west sides, 12 pairs of steel girders support a low-pitched gable roof. The roof is clad with corrugated sheet metal. A metal-clad shed-roof structure rises from the west slope of the roof. The roof cladding extends down the north wall. On the east wall, a brick addition connects the building to the adjoining Wire-Cut Brick Production Plant (Building 14). The remainder of the building is

open to the elements.

The Brick Storage Shed is contextually significant in relation to the Holding Room (Building 12), the Wire-Cut Brick Production Plant (Building 14), the Dry-Press Brick Production Plant (Building 15), and the Tunnel Kiln and Dryer Building (Building 16) at the southeast end of the Don Valley Brick Works.

Building 14: Wire-Cut Brick Production Plant

The Wire-Cut Brick Production Plant (Building 14) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. An important component of the Don Valley Brick Works, the structure was constructed in 1960-1961 by Atkinson Building Limited. Used for the production of stiff mud and wire-cut brick, the building contained an enamel spraying room, compressor room, packaging room and, at the south end, a storage area. Building 14 replaced several structures, including a number of brick kilns on the east end of the site. The building was extended to the north in 1964. Historically, the Wire-Cut Brick Production Plant reflects the ongoing brick making processes that were introduced in the 1890s and continued for almost a century in different locations on-site.

The Wire-Cut Brick Production Plant is located at the southeast end of the property. It is flanked by the Brick Storage Shed (Building 13) on the west, the Dry-Press Brick Production Plant (Building 15) on the east, and the Stock-Brick Dryer (Building 11B) and Fan Room (Building 11C) on the north. Buildings 11B and 11C are excluded from this report.

The Wire-Cut Brick Production Plant rises one extended storey on a concrete foundation. The long rectangular plan is aligned with the short end walls facing north and south. The structure is built of steel with open web trusses and columns. The walls are composed of corrugated metal siding beneath a gable roof with steel cladding. There are doors on the north and west walls, but no window openings. On the west wall, a brick-clad addition connects the building to the adjoining Brick Storage Shed (Building 13). The “Brick Works Mural”, dating to 1996 by Toronto artist Sady Ducros, extends across Buildings 14, 15 and 16 and conceals the lower portion of the south wall. The side walls (north and south) are clad with red brick.

The Wire-Cut Brick Production Plant is contextually significant in relation to the Holding Room (Building 12), the Brick Storage Shed (Building 13), the Dry-Press Brick Production Plant (Building 15), and the Tunnel Kiln and Dryer Building (Building 16) at the southeast end of the Don Valley Brick Works.

Building 15: Dry-Press Brick Production Plant

The Dry-Press Brick Production Plant (Building 15) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. An important component of the Don Valley Brick Works, the building was constructed in 1956-1957 for the dry-press brick line and for storage. The plant replaced a number of buildings, including a large continuous kiln. Wire-cut brick produced in Building 11 was dried and burned here. Later, dry-press brick machines were relocated to the northwest corner of the building, while the remainder was used for the inspection of finished brick. Historically, the Dry-Press Brick Production Plant reflects the ongoing brick making processes that

were introduced in the 1890s and continued for almost a century in various locations on-site.

The Dry-Press Brick Production Plant is located at the southeast end of the site. It is flanked by the Wire-Press Brick Production Plant (Building 14) on the west and the Tunnel Kiln and Dryer (Building 16) to the east. The north wall abuts the Holding Room (Building 12).

The Dry-Press Brick Production Plant rises one extended storey on a concrete foundation. The long rectangular plan is aligned with the short end walls facing north and south. The building rises one extended storey beneath a gable roof. The long side walls (east and west) are clad with red and yellow brick, while the south elevation has metal siding. The “Brick Works Mural” (1996), designed by Toronto artist Sady Ducros, extends across the south walls of Buildings 14, 15 and 16. On Building 15, the mural conceals a sign lettered “TORONTO BRICK”. Building 15 and the adjoining Holding Room (Building 12) and Tunnel Kiln and Dryer Building (Building 16) share one continuous interior space. Buildings 15 and 16 are all but identical, except that Building 16 is slightly larger.

The Dry-Press Brick Production Plant is contextually significant in relation to the Holding Room (Building 12), the Brick Storage Shed (Building 13), the Wire-Cut Brick Production Plant (Building 14), and the Tunnel Kiln and Dryer Building (Building 16) at the southeast end of the Don Valley Brick Works.

Building 16: Tunnel Kiln and Dryer Building

The Tunnel Kiln and Dryer Building (Building 16)) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. An important component of the Don Valley Brick Works, the building was constructed in 1956-57 for the burning and drying of bricks. It replaced a number of earlier buildings, including a continuous kiln, the original sand-lime brick plant, the #3 stock brick production line, and the “Brick” Chimney, one of four predominant chimneys on the site. The building contained three tunnel kilns that were fired by natural gas, with fuel oil as a backup. The railway-tunnel kilns, produced by G. W. Booth, were among the first installed in Ontario. Dry bricks were burned in one of two gas-fired Harrop tunnel kilns, each with the capacity of 38 cars. Six single-track tunnel dryers were located in the northwest corner. Each tunnel was 140 feet long and held 14 cars. Bricks were dried in two narrow track tunnel dryers next to the wire-cut brick dryer in the building. Historically, Tunnel Kiln and Dryer Building reflected the ongoing brick making processes that were introduced in the 1890s and continued for almost a century in different locations on-site.

The Tunnel Kiln and Dryer Building is located at the southeast end of the property. The Wire-Press Brick Production Plant (Building 14) flanks it on the west. Part of the west wall abuts the Holding Room (Building 12). Behind (north of) Building 16, the concrete retaining wall was constructed about 1891 to separate the buildings from the quarry to the north.

The Tunnel Kiln and Dryer Building rises one extended storey on a concrete foundation. The long rectangular plan is aligned with the short end walls facing north and south. Constructed of steel with red and yellow brick cladding, the building is covered by a gable roof. The east, north and west walls are enclosed with brick, while metal cladding faces the south wall. The “Brick Works Mural” (1996) by Toronto artist Sady Ducros extends across Buildings 14, 15 and 16, covering the lower part of the south walls. Building 16 shares one large interior space with the adjoining Holding Room (Building 12) and the Dry-Press Brick Production Plant (Building 15). Buildings 15 and 16 are all but identical, except that Building 16 is slightly larger in size.

The Tunnel Kiln and Dryer Building is contextually significant in relation to the Brick Storage Shed (Building 13), the Wire-Cut Brick Production Plant (Building 14), and the Dry-Press Brick Production Plant (Building 15) at the southeast end of the Don Valley Brick Works.

Building 17: Valley Chimney

The Valley Chimney (Building 17) is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. An integral component of the Don Valley Brick Works, the chimney was constructed in 1906 to ventilate three rectangular kilns to the south (now demolished). The height of the chimney reflected the effort to vent the kilns from their location deep in the Don Valley. The chimney remained in use until the early 1960s. Historically, the Valley Chimney was associated with the soft-mud, stiff-mud and dry-press brick processes at the Don Valley Brick Works.

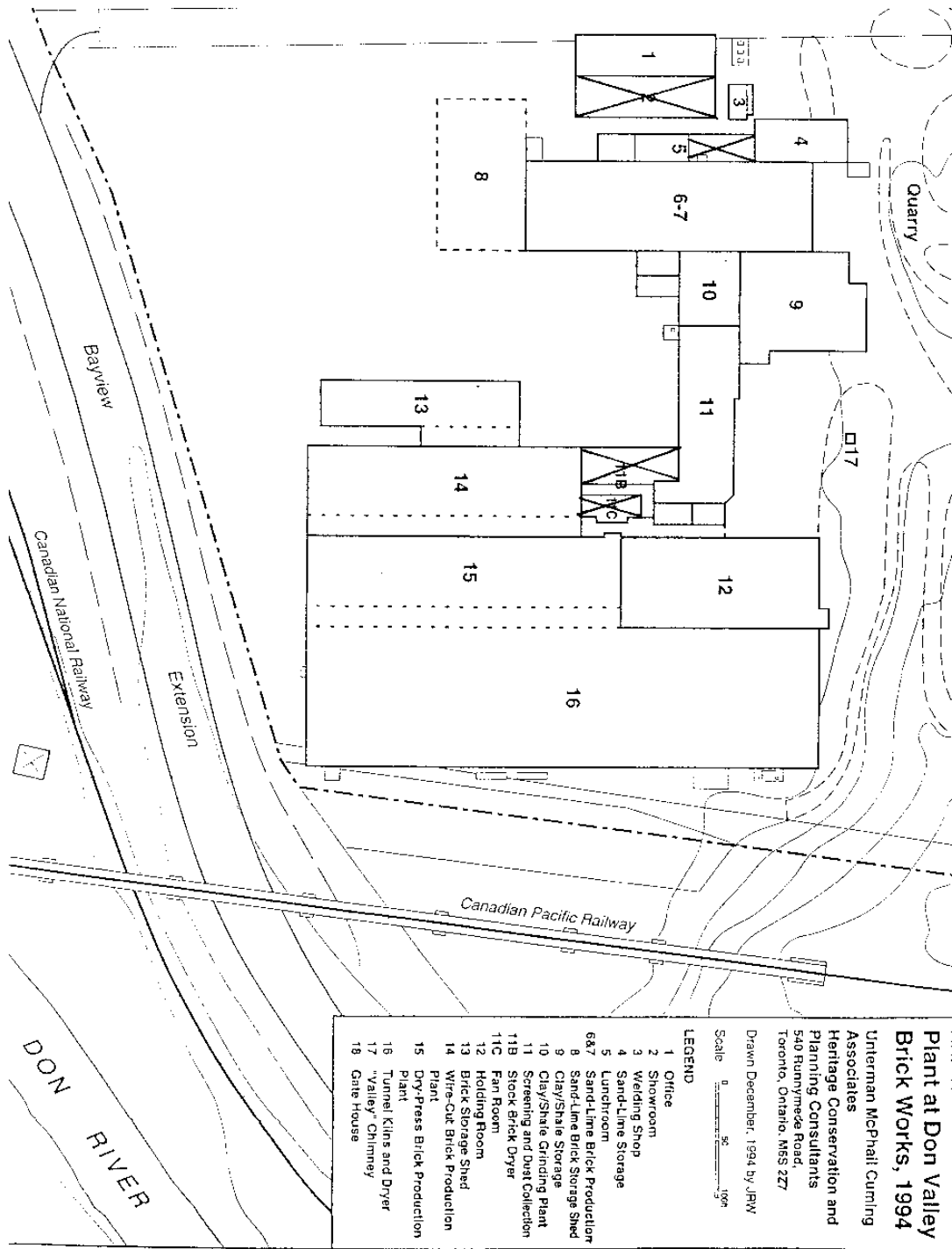
The Valley Chimney is centered at the north end of the collection of buildings occupying the south part of the property. It is located north of the Screening and Dust Collection Building (Building 11) at the east end of the Chimney Court, the paved brick courtyard that extends along the rear (north) walls of Buildings 4, 6-7 and 9. To the north of the Valley Chimney, the concrete retaining wall dates to 1891 and was built to separate the buildings from the adjoining quarry.

The Valley Chimney is square in shape and rises 85 feet. Constructed of buff brick, enamelled brick is used for the lettering that spells “VALLEY” on all four sides. Each façade displays a brick panel. At the base of the south wall, a semi-circular opening fed the flues from the kilns. In 1947, the upper portion of the chimney was altered, removing the decorative brick detailing and replacing it with contrasting red brick. This alteration was removed in 1994.

The Valley Chimney is a landmark on the site. It is the only survivor of the four distinctive chimneys, marked “Don”, “Valley”, “Brick” and “Yards” that once identified the property.

APPENDIX II

SITE PLAN



source: Unterman McPhail Cuming,
Don Valley Brick Works: Heritage Documentation and Analysis (1994)

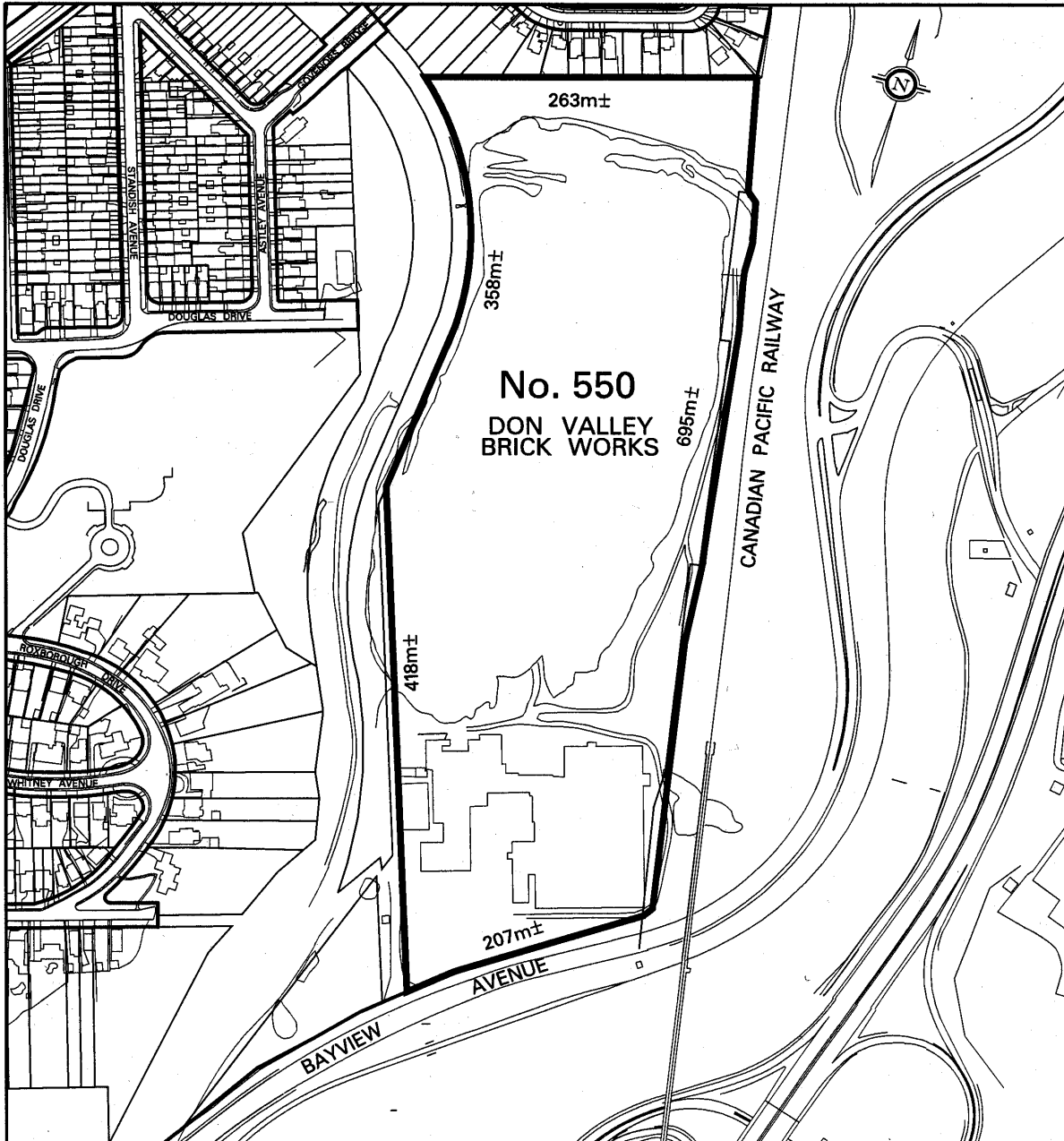
SCHEDULE “B”**LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

Part of PIN 10394-0117 (LT)

Parts of Lots 13 and 14 in Concession 2 Fronting the Bay designated as PARTS 6 and 7 on Plan 64R-10158 and PARTS 2, 3 and 4 on Plan 64R-10166 in the Land Titles Division of the Toronto Registry Office (No. 66) in the City of Toronto (formerly the Borough of East York) and Province of Ontario.

The hereinbefore described land being delineated by heavy outline on Sketch No. PS-2002-092 dated November 5, 2002, as set out in Schedule “C”.

SCHEDULE "C"



Toronto

WORKS & EMERGENCY SERVICES
TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION
SURVEY & MAPPING

NOTE:
THIS SKETCH IS NOT
A PLAN OF SURVEY
AND HAS BEEN COMPILED
FROM SURVEY NOTES AND
OFFICE RECORDS. IT SHALL
NOT BE USED EXCEPT FOR
THE PURPOSE INDICATED
IN THE TITLE BLOCK

PROPERTY INFORMATION SHEET

No. 550 BAYVIEW AVENUE
(DON VALLEY BRICK WORKS)
LAND DESIGNATED AS BEING OF
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL
VALUE AND INTEREST
(NOT TO SCALE)

WARD 29 - TORONTO-DANFORTH
DATE: NOV. 5, 2002

SKETCH No. PS-2002-092