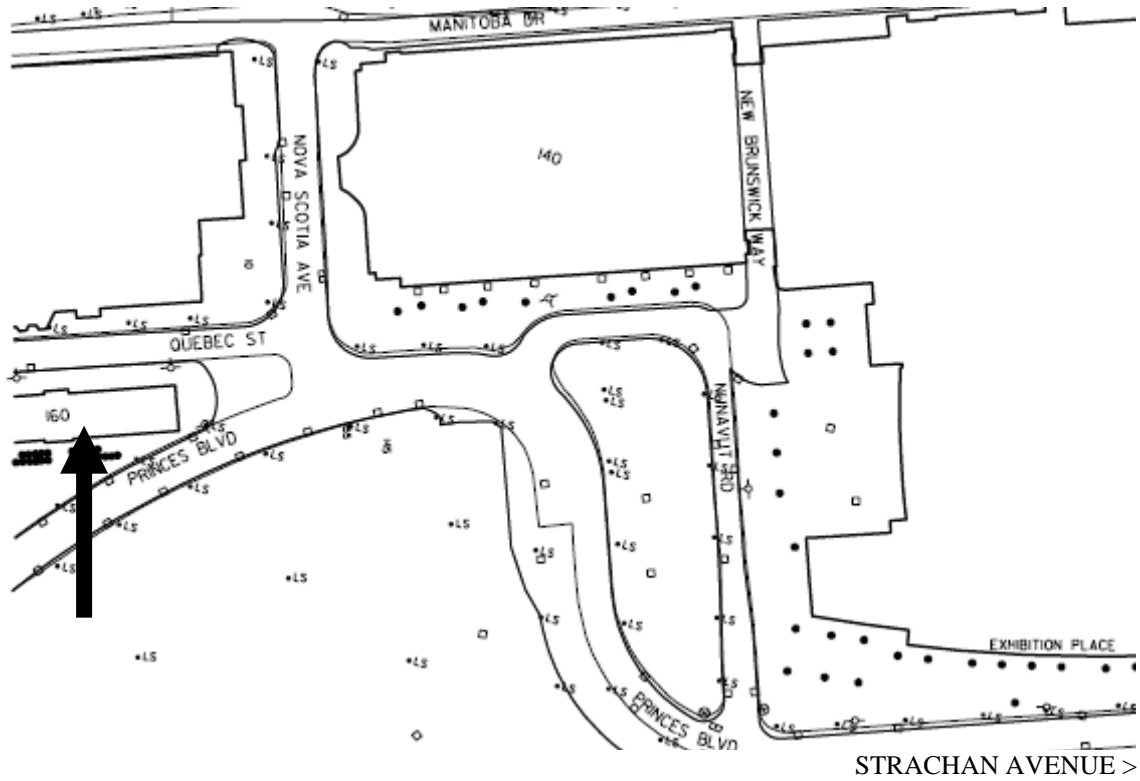


LOCATION MAP AND PHOTOGRAPH:  
HOCKEY AND SPORTS HALLS OF FAME BUILDING

ATTACHMENT NO. 16A



This location map is for information purposes only.  
The original location of the building is indicated by the arrow.



View of the principal (south) façade of the Hockey and Sports Halls of Fame Building, showing the elements identified for preservation as heritage attributes.

## **Hockey and Sports Halls of Fame Building**

### Description:

The property at 2 Strachan Avenue (also known as 160 Princes' Boulevard), is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and meets the criteria for municipal designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design, historical and contextual value. Constructed at Exhibition Place on property bounded by Princes' Boulevard, Quebec Street and Ontario Drive, the Hockey Hall of Fame was completed in 1961 and extended in 1966-67 with the east wing housing Canada's Sports Hall of Fame. The property was listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 1993, and a Heritage Easement Agreement was registered in 2006. The portions of the building described in the heritage attributes below have been identified for incorporation in the redevelopment of the site.

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Value:

The cultural heritage value of the Hockey and Sports Halls of Fame Building is related to its architectural significance as an exhibition building whose design was inspired by the Festival of Britain. Held in London in 1951 to celebrate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Great Exhibition, some of the exhibition halls created for that occasion were distinguished by folded plate canopy roofs, a feature applied to the Halls of Fame Building.

Historically, the value of the Hockey and Sports Halls of Fame Building is also connected to its association with the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, now Exhibition Place. In its current location since 1879, Exhibition Place contains an important collection of exhibition buildings ranging from the Horticulture Building dating to 1907 to structures added after World War II that reflected aspects of the Modern Movement in architecture, among them the Hockey and Sports Halls of Fame Building.

The Hockey and Sports Halls of Fame Building is associated with the practice of Toronto architects Allward and Gouinlock, who prepared the plans for the 1961 building and the east wing. In partnership beginning in the 1920s, the firm's portfolio included the Mechanical Engineering Building at the University of Toronto (completed 1948), which is considered one of the earliest buildings representing the Modern Movement in the city.

The Hockey and Sports Halls of Fame Building contributes to the evolution of Exhibition Place where the surviving 19<sup>th</sup> century exhibition buildings and the more recent edifices are recognized on the City's heritage inventory. The collection of buildings and structures at Exhibition Place includes many City-wide landmarks, among them the Princes' Gates marking the ceremonial entrance at the east end of the grounds.

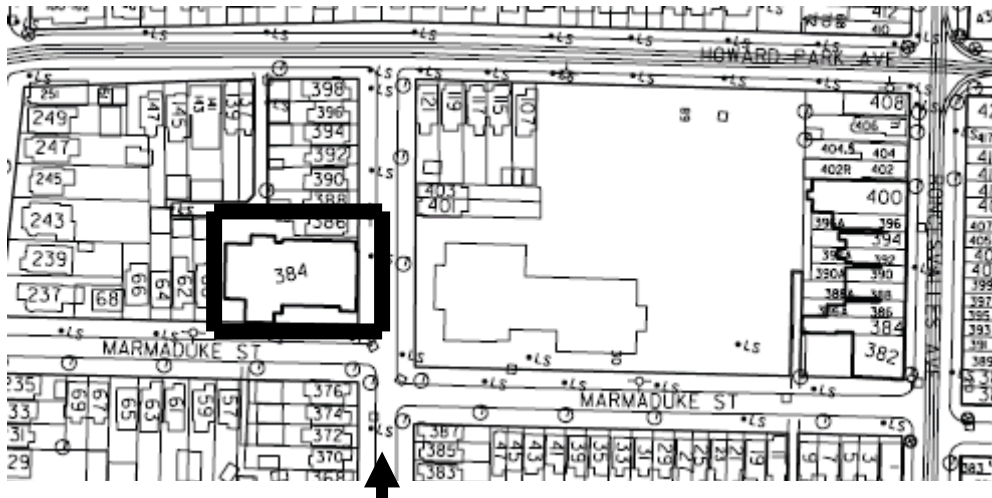
### Heritage Attributes:

The heritage attributes of the Hockey and Sports Halls of Fame Building related to its cultural heritage value as an important example of Modern architecture at Exhibition Place are found on the principal (south) façade and the interior, consisting of:

- The main entrance, which rises two stories and is fully glazed
- The portico protecting the main entry, with a cast-in-place folded-plate concrete canopy supported on four granite and mosaic-clad columns
- The granite-clad pilasters that flank the entry
- On either side of the entrance, the portions of the walls clad with pre-cast concrete panels in the first bay (consisting of one-half of each width of the flat panels and one-half of each return wall), the sections of the projecting roofs above, and the granite-trimmed planter boxes below
- On the interior, the entrance vestibule with its terrazzo flooring, blue-grey glass mosaic-tiled walls, and folded-plate roof, and the glazed aluminum screens above the outer and inner doors
- Originally located outside of the south entrance to the building, the flagpoles and the granite plinths that support them

The remainder of the south façade and the interiors, the side (east and west) elevations, the rear (north) wall, and the other landscape features are not included in the Reasons for Designation.

LOCATION MAP AND PHOTOGRAPH: 384 SUNNYSIDE AVE ATTACHMENT NO. 17A



Sunnyside Ave

This location map is for information purposes only.  
The exact boundaries of the property are not shown.



View of Howard Park Methodist Church, showing the east (right) and south (left) elevations, before the building was converted into a residential condominium.

## **Howard Park Methodist Church**

### Description

The property at 384 Sunnyside Avenue is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for its cultural heritage value or interest, and meets the criteria for municipal designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design, historical and contextual value. Located on the northwest corner of Sunnyside Avenue and Marmaduke Street, Howard Park Methodist Church was constructed in two sections, with the Sunday School opened in 1910 and the Sanctuary completed in 1915. The property was listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 2003, with a Heritage Easement Agreement registered in 2004.

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Howard Park Methodist Church is architecturally significant for its Neo-Gothic design and stonework, inspired by English Perpendicular architecture. Popular in Canada in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the style was distinguished from the earlier Gothic Revival by the absence of polychromatic detailing, . Historically, the church represents an institution of importance in the development of the area. The complex anchors the corner of Sunnyside Avenue and Marmaduke Street in the residential district south of Howard Park Avenue. With its size, stonework and architectural features, the building is an important visual feature in the Sunnyside neighbourhood east of High Park.

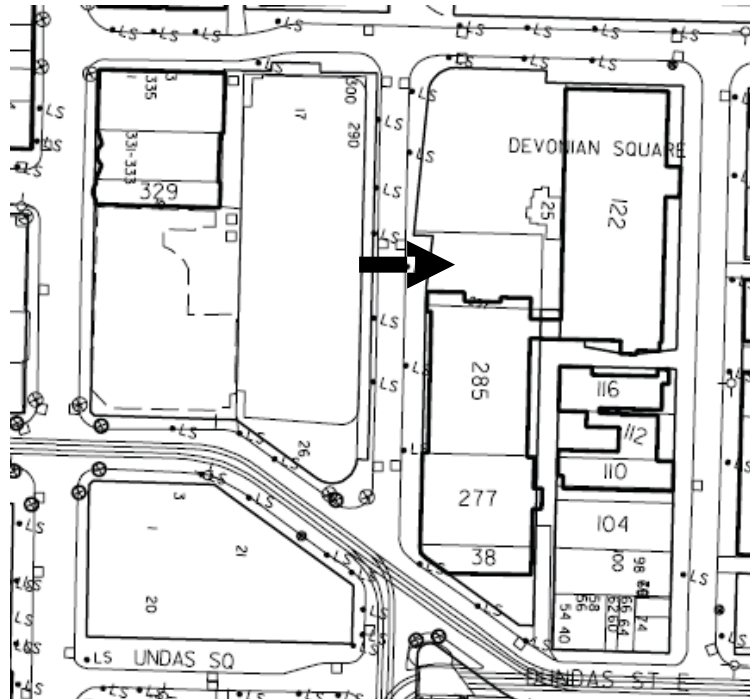
### Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of Howard Park Methodist Church related to its cultural heritage value as a significant example of Neo-Gothic design distinguished by its stonework are found on the exterior walls and roofs, consisting of:

- The cruciform plan with transepts, a spireless tower on the southeast corner, and a southwest wing that was originally built for the Sunday School.
- The raised stone base with window openings
- The rock-faced limestone applied for the cladding and trim, and the smooth stone used for the string courses, window sills, hood moulds and weatherings
- The steeply-pitched gable roofs with copper detailing, extended (and, in some cases, flared) eaves with brackets, chimneys, a cupola ventilator with a fleche and, along the north and elevations, wall dormers with parapets
- The corner tower that dominates the design, where the buttresses (some multi-sided), turrets, parapets and battlements emphasize the height and add visual interest
- On the tower, the combination of pointed-arched, Tudor-arched and flat-headed openings with wood windows containing tracery

- The fenestration introduced on the tower, which is repeated in detailing and shape on the exterior walls
- The principal (east) façade under the gabled end wall, where the entrance porch is accessed via a flight of stone steps
- The main entrance, where three Tudor-arched surrounds contain pairs of paneled wood doors with tracery lights
- In the upper part of the east façade, a monumental Tudor-arched tripartite window opening that incorporates stone detailing, wood windows with trefoil tracery, and stained and leaded glass
- The remaining elevations, which display similarly detailed oversized windows
- On all of the walls, pointed- or Tudor-arched window openings with voussoirs, and flat-headed window openings with stone lintels that contain wood windows with trefoil tracery and leaded glass
- The cast iron fence that outlines the south and east edges of the property

LOCATION MAP AND PHOTOGRAPH: 297 VICTORIA ST. ATTACHMENT NO. 18A



This location map is for information purposes.  
The location of O'Keefe House is indicated by the arrow.



This view of O'Keefe House shows the incorporation of the west façade (right) and north elevation (left) in Heaslop House, Ryerson University.

## O'Keefe House

### Description

The property at 297 Victoria Street is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for its cultural heritage value or interest, meets the criteria for municipal designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design, historical and contextual value. Located on the east side of Victoria Street, south of Gould Street, the five-storey office building was constructed in 1940-1941 as O'Keefe House. The property was listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 200-, and a heritage easement agreement was registered the following year. The principal (west) façade of the building has been incorporated into Heaslop House at the G. Raymond Chang School of Continuing Education at Ryerson University.

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

O'Keefe House is a reflection of Modern Classicism, the style popularized after World War I and noted for its smooth surfaces and Classical detailing. The building is distinguished by its sculpted detailing, designed by Charles McKechnie, which conveys the original use of the premises through the pictorial detail.

The historical importance of the property is associated with its development as the headquarters for the O'Keefe Brewing Company Limited, one of Toronto's oldest breweries, which was founded in 1862 and acquired by Canadian Breweries in 1934.

The building was designed by the Toronto architectural firm of Chapman and Oxley. In partnership since the early 1920s, the pair gained prominence for their designs at the Canadian National Exhibition (now Exhibition Place), including the Princes' Gates and the Ontario Government Building. The latter structures, as well as local landmarks such as the Runnymede Theatre (1927), the 1928 addition to the Robert Simpson Department Store, and the East Wing of the Royal Ontario Museum are local landmarks designed by Chapman and Oxley that are recognized on the City's heritage inventory.

Contextually, O'Keefe House is an important feature at Ryerson University that reflects the evolution of the campus from an area of commercial development northeast of Yonge Street and Dundas Street East to an educational centre in the city's downtown core.

### Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of O'Keefe House related to its cultural heritage value as a reflection of Modern Classicism are found on the principal (west) façade, the edge of the north elevation, and the roofline above, consisting of:

- The west façade, which rises five stories above a base with window openings
- The limestone cladding on the west façade that wraps around the north corner of the building



- The crest beneath the flat roofline.
- On the north façade, the central entrance where a stone doorcase incorporates a sculpture depicting brewery workers, grain and hops
- The horizontal division of the west wall by cornices and band courses
- The symmetrical organization of the fenestration on the west façade in single, double and triple flat-headed window openings