



STAFF REPORT ACTION REQUIRED

Intention to Designate under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act – 693 Bathurst Street

Date:	January 22, 2014
To:	Toronto Preservation Board Toronto and East York Community Council
From:	Acting Manager, Urban Design, City Planning Division
Wards:	Ward 20 – Trinity-Spadina
Reference Number:	P:\2014\Cluster B\PLN\HPS\TEYCC\February 25 2014\teHPS04

SUMMARY

This report recommends that City Council state its intention to designate the property at 693 Bathurst Street (convenience address: 725 Bathurst Street) under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for its cultural heritage value. The property at 693 Bathurst Street was listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 2005.

In October 2013 an application was made to the Toronto and East York Committee of Adjustment to construct a temporary dome on the playing field at Central Technical School. The Toronto and East York Community Council at its meeting of October 17, 2013 adopted TE27.68 (Heritage Designation Report – Central Technical School), directing the Acting Director, Urban Design to prepare a staff report that evaluates and makes recommendations regarding the potential designation of Central Technical School under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. The Community Council further directed that "the report should contemplate the entire school site as a cultural heritage landscape and the iconic view corridors from Bathurst Street to the original main entrance of the school building."

Following research and evaluation, staff have determined that the property at 693 Bathurst Street (with the convenience address of 725 Bathurst) meets Ontario Regulation 9/06, the provincial criteria prescribed for municipal designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The City Planning Division recommends that

1. City Council state its intention to designate the property at 693 Bathurst Street (Central Technical School campus) under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act in accordance with the Statement of Significance: 693 Bathurst Street (Reasons for Designation) attached as Attachment No. 3 to the report (January 22, 2014) from the Acting Director, Urban Design, City Planning Division.
2. If there are no objections to the designation in accordance with Section 29(6) of the Ontario Heritage Act, City Council authorize the City Solicitor to introduce the bill in Council designating the property under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
3. If there are objections in accordance with Section 29(7) of the Ontario Heritage Act, City Council direct the City Clerk to refer the designation to the Conservation Review Board.
4. If the designation is referred to the Conservation Review Board, City Council authorize the City Solicitor and appropriate staff to attend any hearing held by the Conservation Review Board in support of Council's decision on the designation of the property.

Financial Impact

There are no financial implications reporting from the adoption of this report.

DECISION HISTORY

City Council listed the property at 693 Bathurst Street on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties at its meeting of December 5-7, 2005. 693 Bathurst Street is the confirmed address for the property, which is also identified for convenience purposes as 725 Bathurst Street and contains the Central Technical School campus composed of buildings, landscaped elements and open space currently occupied by a sports field.

At its meeting of October 17, 2013, the Toronto and East York Community Council adopted TE27.68 and directed the Acting Director, Urban Design "be requested to prepare a staff report to the Toronto and East York Community Council, through the Toronto Preservation Board, that evaluates and makes recommendations with respect to the potential designation of Central Technical School, located at 725 Bathurst Street under Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act and consider its inclusion on the City's inventory of heritage properties." The Toronto and East York Community Council further directed that "the report should contemplate the entire school site as a cultural heritage landscape and the iconic view corridors from Bathurst Street to the original main entrance of the school building"

(<http://app.toronto.ca/tmmis/viewAgendaItemHistory.do?item=2013.TE27.68>)

ISSUE BACKGROUND

City Council included the property at 693 Bathurst Street (Central Technical School) on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 2005 as part of the Harbord Village Area Study that recommended the listing of 36 individual properties in the neighbourhood. The designation of the property under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act will allow council to consider alteration to the property or refuse demolition through the issuance of permits under sections 33 and 34 of the same part, respectively. Any application for a permit to alter a heritage property will be reviewed against the Council adopted Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. The Standards and Guidelines encourages minimal intervention such that the cultural heritage values, attributes, form and integrity of a heritage property are not permanently impaired.

In October 2013, an application was made to the Toronto and East York Committee of Adjustment to install a temporary seasonal dome on the playing field at the west end of the school property, as well as a permanent structure to house equipment. The dome would be in place from October to April and enable the site to be used year-round for sports and recreational activities.

As part of its review of the Committee of Adjustment Application in October 2013, Heritage Preservation Services requested that should the Committee approve the requested variances to construct a seasonal sports dome and permanent utility building at Central Technical School, that the building permit drawings be subject to the approval of the Acting Manager of Heritage Preservation Services.

COMMENTS

A location map (Attachment No. 1) and Photographs (Attachment No. 2) are attached.

As requested by the Toronto and East York Community Council, staff have examined the property at 693 Bathurst Street as a cultural heritage landscape and as a result have studied the entire Central Technical School campus, with its associated buildings, structures and landscaped spaces to determine its cultural heritage value. In so doing, staff have consulted the definition of "cultural heritage landscape" contained in City of Toronto Official Plan Amendment 199 and in the Provincial Policy Statement (2005). The results of the research and evaluation, which are contained in the attached Heritage Property Research and Evaluation Report (Attachment No. 4) and inform the Statement of Significance (Reasons for Designation) attached as Attachment No. 3, have determined that the property at 693 Bathurst Street (Central Technical School) meets Ontario Regulation 9/06, the criteria prescribed for municipal designation.

The property at 693 Bathurst Street is worthy of designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for its cultural heritage value, and meets the criteria for municipal designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under all three categories of design, associative and contextual values. On a campus occupying the expansive property bounded by Bathurst, Harbord, Borden and Lennox Streets, Central Technical School has cultural heritage value as the first technical school built in Toronto, which set the standard for its successors and incorporated the inaugural art department in a public school in the city that has educated many of Canada's most celebrated artists and art instructors. Individually, the original school building (completed 1915) demonstrates its cultural heritage value as an excellent and highly crafted example of Collegiate Gothic

styling by the notable Montreal architectural practice of Ross and MacFarlane and its successor firm, Ross and Macdonald, that is noted for its iconic west tower that is viewed across open space from Bathurst Street. Adjoining the original school building (1915) and its attached South Wing (1951), the Art Centre is valued as a purpose-built arts facility by the noted Toronto architect, Macy DuBois, who was awarded a Massey Medal for Architecture for its design. Contextually, the property at 693 Bathurst Street has cultural heritage value for the original school building (1915) with its iconic tower, the attached South Wing and adjoining Art Centre, which define the character of the campus where the tower is viewed across the open space from Bathurst Street and stands as a prominent local landmark in Harbord Village.

The Statement of Significance (Attachment No. 3) comprises the Reasons for Designation, which is the Public Notice of Intention to Designate and will be advertised on the City of Toronto's web site in accordance with the City of Toronto Act provisions and served on the property owners and on the Ontario Heritage Trust according to the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act. In the Statement of Significance, the heritage attributes of the property include the original school building (1915), the attached South Wing (1951), the separate Art Centre (1962) at the southwest corner of Lennox and Borden Streets, and the views from Bathurst Street to the landmark west tower.

CONTACT

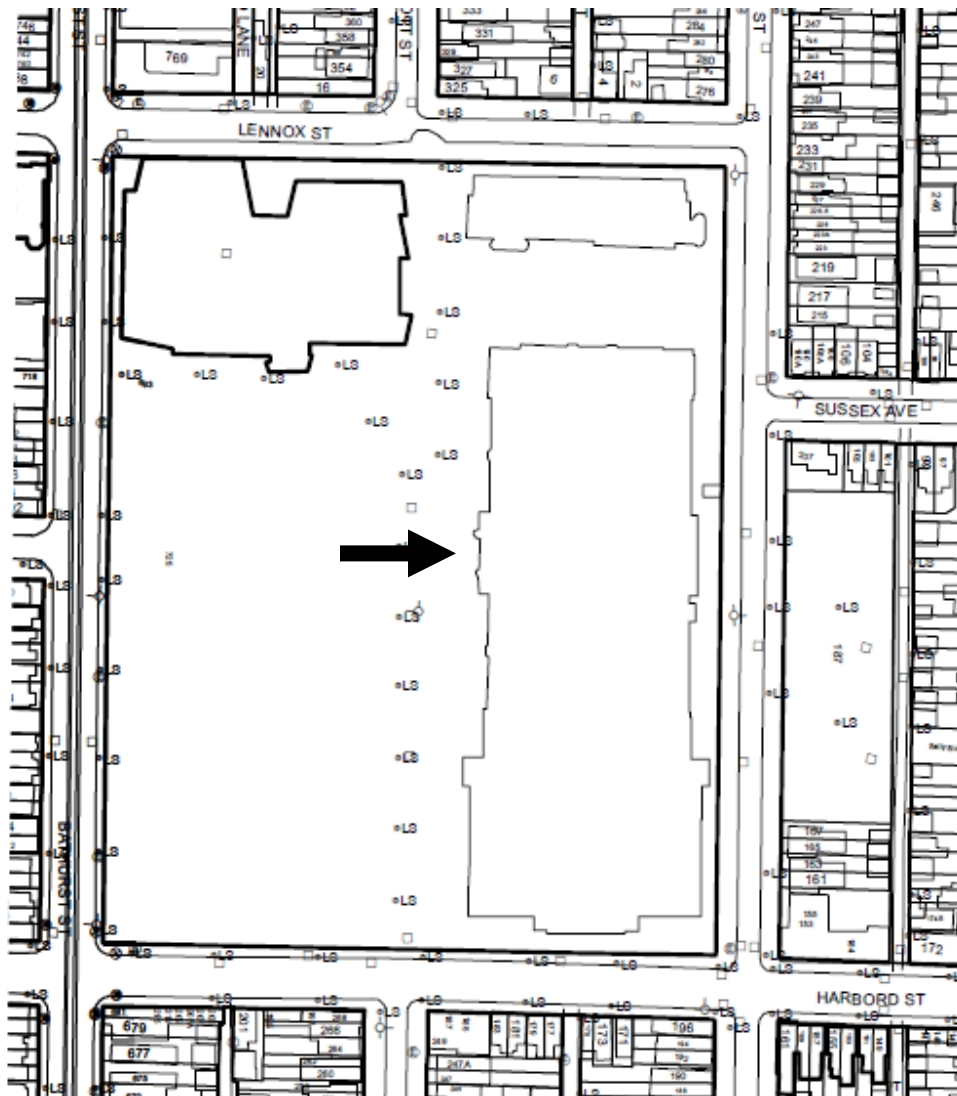
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SIGNATURE

James Parakh
Acting Director, Urban Design
City Planning Division

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment No. 1 – Location Map
Attachment No. 2A-B – Photographs
Attachment No. 3 – Statement of Significance (Reasons for Designation)
Attachment No. 4 – Heritage Property Research and Evaluation Report



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

The **arrow** marks the original school building (1915) at Central Technical School with the attached South Wing (1951) on Harbord Street. The Art Centre is directly north at the southwest corner of Lennox and Borden Streets. The Bathurst Building at the southeast corner of Bathurst and Lennox Street, which is outlined in black and contains the swimming pool, gymnasias and other functions, is not identified as a heritage attribute in the Statement of Significance for the property



Photograph of the principal (west) facade of the original school building (1915) that faces west with the view to the landmark tower from the intersection of Bathurst and Herrick Streets across the open space currently occupied by the sports field (Heritage Preservation Services, January 2014)



Photograph of the Central Technical School campus, showing the view from the southwest corner of Bathurst and Harbord Streets across the open space (currently reserved for the sports field) to the iconic tower on the original school building (1915) (Heritage Preservation Services, January 2014)



Photograph of the South Wing (1951), which is attached to the south end of the original school building (1915) where the principal (south) facade fronts onto Harbord Street (Heritage Preservation Services, January 2014)



Photograph of the Art Centre at Central Technical School, which is placed directly north of the original school building (1915) in the northeast corner of the campus, with the principal facade facing north toward Lennox Street (right) and the east end wall adjoining Borden Street (left) (Heritage Preservation Services, January 2014)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: 693 BATHURST STREET ATTACHMENT NO. 3 (REASONS FOR DESIGNATION)

Description

The property at 693 Bathurst Street (also known as 725 Bathurst Street) is worthy of designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, and meets the provincial criteria prescribed for municipal designation under all three categories of design, associative and contextual value. Located on a large property bounded by Bathurst Street (west), Harbord Street (south), Borden Street (east), and Lennox Street (north), the Central Technical School campus contains the original school building (1915) with its south wing (1951), the Art Centre (1962) and Bathurst Building (1967) at the north end of the site, and open space along Bathurst Street, north of Harbord Street. The site was listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 2005.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Central Technical School (1915) has cultural heritage value as an excellent and well-crafted example of Collegiate Gothic design applied to a secondary school in Toronto. Built almost exclusively with Canadian materials, it is unique as the only school in Toronto bearing the coat-of-arms of the City. Distinguished by the application of medieval detailing and the landmark tower, Central Technical School (1915) is extended by the south wing (1951) that complements it in scale, materials and detailing, but is differentiated by its blending of contemporary Modern Classicism with Collegiate Gothic influences. Directly north of the 1915 school and housed in a separate building, the Art Centre (1962) is an important example in Toronto of Brutalist design that features the trademark textured concrete, but is set apart by its tiered design with geometrical planes and sculptural detailing, as well as by innovative fenestration on the north façade (designed to light the interior studios) that contrasts with the solidity of the silo-like stair towers on the south wall.

First built in 1915 as one of the largest educational facilities in the British Empire, Central Technical School has been valued since its inception as an institution of significance in the neighbourhood and in the city, where it was designed as the first purpose-built technical school and used as a model for those that followed. The art department, which was the first of its kind in a Toronto public school and which was relocated into the purpose-built design-winning Art Centre on the campus, has for nearly a century, been associated with Canada's foremost artists, who either received training at the institution or served as its instructors, including inaugural directors Alfred Howell, Peter Haworth and Charles Goldhamer.

Central Technical School demonstrates cultural heritage value for its associations with architects of national importance. The original school building (1915) was planned by the Montreal architectural practice of Ross and MacFarlane, which won the competition to design it, and completed by the successor firm, Ross and Macdonald. This project coincided with Ross and Macdonald's role in the design of Toronto's Union Station, and was followed by commissions for the Royal York Hotel, Eaton's College Street Store (now the Carlu) and Maple Leaf Gardens that, with Central Technical School, are local landmarks in the city.

The Art Centre at Central Technical School was designed by the notable architect Macy DuBois while a partner in the firm of DuBois + Fairfield, who practiced in Toronto for nearly half a century. While known nationally for the Ontario Pavilion at Expo '67, among DuBois's most recognized commissions in Toronto were education buildings at the University of Toronto (New College) and George Brown College (Casa Loma Campus), and the Central Technical Art Centre for the Toronto Board of Education (now the Toronto District School Board) for which he received a Massey Medal for Architecture (1964).

Contextually, on the Central Technical School campus, the original school building with its central tower (1915), the attached South Wing (1951) and the adjoining Art Centre (1962) have cultural heritage value for their functional, physical, visual and historical links to one another and their surroundings, where they are placed in open space that provides both a setting for the structures as well as view corridors between Bathurst Street and the centre block of the original school building (1915) with its iconic tower. As the focal point on the Central Technical School property, the tower block establishes the character of the campus where it is viewed across the open space along Bathurst Street, which is currently occupied by a sports field, and is valued as a prominent local landmark in the Harbord Village neighbourhood.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the property at 693 Bathurst Street (Central Technical School campus) are the original school building (1915) and its South Wing (1951), the Art Centre (1962), and the open space along Bathurst Street as described below:

Central Technical School and Tower (1915)

- The placement, orientation and setback of the building on the west side of Borden Street between Harbord and Lennox Streets where the principal (west) facade faces west toward Bathurst Street and fronts onto open space, which currently contains a playing field
- The scale, form and massing on the three-storey rectangular-shaped plan with a rubblestone base incorporating door and window openings and a moulded water table
- The materials, with steel and stone construction, and stone, terra cotta, wood and glass detailing
- On the principal (west) facade, the centre block with the square tower, which has multi-sided buttresses, balustrades, decorative stonework, narrow lancet windows and, in the upper stories, the monumental two-storey window opening with the decorated spandrel and the surround with quoins, and the flat-headed window openings with quoins
- The main entrance, which is placed at the base of the landmark tower block in a stone archway supported on buttresses with sculptures symbolizing Industry and Science and contains three sets of paneled oak doors with pointed-arched transoms
- Above the west entry, the coat-of-arms of the City of Toronto
- On either side of the tower block, the organization of the west facade with stepped frontispieces on the corners, the fenestration with single, double, tripartite and four-part windows with stone trim, and the similar fenestration and detailing found on the north and the rear (west) elevations
- On the rear (east) wall on Borden Street, the projection of the centre section of the wall and the chimney in the form of a buttress

- The subsidiary entrances
- On the interior, the entrance hall and auditorium

South Wing (1951)

- The two-storey South Wing, which is attached to the south end of the original school building (1915), with the brick cladding, stone trim and strip windows
- On the principal (south) facade of the South Wing facing Harbord Street, the three-part entrance with stone facing, name band and crest (which are repeated on the east entry), the slit window openings, and the two-storey oriel window with decorative stonework, brackets and quoins

Art Centre (1962)

- The Art Centre, which is located in a separate building and placed on the northeast corner of the Central Technical School campus
- The concrete finishes on the Art Centre, which include panels on the east and west ends with geometrical patterns, the two-storey plan above the basement (which is sunken and exposed on three sides), the main entrance (north) on Lennox Street, and the two stair towers on the rear (south) elevation
- The organization of the principal (north) facade, which is stepped and combines vertical windows and sloped skylights in the first floor and continuous strip windows in the second floor, which is set back

Views

- The views across the Central Technical School campus to the landmark west tower block of the original school building (1915) through the open space that separates the structure from Bathurst Street, specifically the direct view along the line of Herrick Street
- The view from the southwest corner of Bathurst and Harbord Streets looking northeast across the open space on the Central Technical School campus to the landmark west tower block on the original school building (1915)

HERITAGE PROPERTY RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT



CENTRAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL CAMPUS
693 BATHURST STREET, TORONTO

Prepared by:

Heritage Preservation Services
City Planning Division
City of Toronto

January 2014

1. DESCRIPTION



Above: principal (west) entrance, Central Technical School (1915); cover: principal (west) façade, Central Technical School (1915) viewed from Bathurst and Herrick Streets (Heritage Preservation Services, 2014)

693 Bathurst Street: Central Technical School Campus	
ADDRESS	693 Bathurst Street (northeast corner of Harbord Street); convenience address: 715 Bathurst Street
WARD	Ward 20 - Trinity-Spadina
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Plan 331, Lots 1-17; Plan 757, Lots 1-4; Plan 93, part Lot 2, Lots 3-7 and 36-43
NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY	Harbord Village
HISTORICAL NAME	Central Technical School
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1915 (original school completed)
ORIGINAL OWNER	Toronto Board of Education
ORIGINAL USE	Educational (technical school)
CURRENT USE*	Educational (secondary school)
	* This does not refer to permitted use(s) as defined by the Zoning By-law
ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER	1915 School: Ross and Macdonald, architects ¹ ; 1962 Art Centre: DuBois + Fairfield
DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION/MATERIALS	Stone cladding with stone, terra cotta, wood and glass trim
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Collegiate Gothic
ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS	1951: South Wing ² ; 1962: Art Centre; 1967: Bathurst Building
CRITERIA	Design, associative and contextual values
HERITAGE STATUS	Listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties
RECORDER	Heritage Preservation Services: Kathryn Anderson
REPORT DATE	January 2014

¹ The original designs were prepared by Ross and Macdonald's predecessor, Ross and MacFarlane

² Toronto Board of Education Buildings erected between 1921 and 1949 were under the supervision of the Board's architect, C. E. Cyril Dyson

2. BACKGROUND

This research and evaluation report describes the history, architecture and context of the property at 693 Bathurst Street, and applies evaluation criteria to determine whether it merits designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. The conclusions of the research and evaluation are found in Section 4 (Summary).

i. HISTORICAL TIMELINE

Key Date	Historical Event
1854-1855	Plans 93, 112 and 120 are registered on parts of the "Crookshank Estate" as the first residential subdivisions on the former Park Lots east of present-day Bathurst Street
1884	Goad's Atlas (the first to illustrate this part of the city) shows the development to date of the residential neighbourhood northeast of Bathurst and Harbord Streets
1891	The Toronto Technical School opens, occupying a series of temporary facilities in downtown Toronto
1904	The Toronto Board of Education assumes responsibility for the Toronto Technical School
1912	The update to Goad's Atlas shows the neighbourhood northeast of Bathurst and Harbord Streets where Barton Street Public School is illustrated
1912 Mar	Details are issued for an architectural commission for Central Technical School, the Board of Education's first technical institution
1912 July	Montreal architects Ross and MacFarlane's' competition-winning drawings for Central Technical School are illustrated in <u>Construction</u> magazine (MacFarlane retires the same year)
1913 Apr	Construction of Central Technical School begins, following the razing of Borden Street Public School and the neighbouring houses, and the closure of Herrick Street between Lippincott and Borden Streets
1913 Sept	Canadian Prime Minister Robert Borden lays the cornerstone for the school
1915 June	The school building is completed
1915 Aug	Central Technical School officially opens
1915 Oct	A pictorial in <u>Construction</u> magazine includes photographs and plans for the school as completed by Ross and Macdonald, architects
1923	The update to Goad's Atlas shows Central Technical School in detail
1932	"The Annex" at 844 Bathurst Street is acquired for additional space
1951	The South Wing is built on Harbord Street
1961 Aug- 1968 Dec	The Toronto Board of Education acquires properties along Bathurst Street between Harbord and Lennox Streets
1962	The Central Technical School Art Centre is completed on the former football field at the southwest corner of Borden and Lennox Streets
1964	The Art Centre is awarded a Massey Medal for Architecture
1967	The Bathurst Building with the swimming pool, gymnasium and other facilities is built on the southeast corner of Bathurst and Lennox Streets, where the former residential and commercial buildings have been removed along the west side of Bathurst
2005	The property at 693 Bathurst Street is listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties

ii. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Harbord Village

The property at 693 Bathurst Street is located in Harbord Village, the neighbourhood bounded by present-day College Street, Spadina Avenue, Bloor Street West and Bathurst Street. This area developed on Park Lots 16 through 18, which were part of the series of 100-acre allotments laid out north of the Town of York (Toronto) and granted to associates of the provincial government as country estates beginning in the late 18th century. The original patent holders did not retain Park Lots 16-18, whereby provincial administrator Peter Russell assembled much of the acreage. While most of Russell's tract was acquired by George Taylor Denison as the location of the "Bellevue" estate, the westerly portion of Park Lot 18 was purchased by George Crookshank, who laid out "Crookshank's Lane" as the future Bathurst Street. Beginning in the mid 19th century and illustrated on the maps and atlases found in Section 6, the area was parcelled into residential subdivisions that were initially occupied by British settlers, followed by other immigrants from Europe.

Harbord Village was once known as the South Annex, but was renamed for the primary east-west street that crosses the community. In 2005, part of the residential neighbourhood was designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act as the Harbord Village Heritage Conservation District. Other significant properties in the area are identified on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties, including Central Technical School at 693 Bathurst Street.

Central Technical School

The origins of Central Technical School date to 1891 when the City of Toronto supported the establishment of the Toronto Technical School, which offered evening courses covering a range of technical subjects in temporary facilities. The institution became co-educational in 1896 when training in domestic science was introduced. By 1901, both day and night classes encompassed subjects ranging from commerce, drafting and industrial design, to mathematics, physics and chemistry. At the same time, "the need for technical education provided by the state was becoming universal, as a result of expanding trade in world markets and the discontinuance of the apprentice system."³ The Toronto Board of Education (forerunner to the Toronto District School Board) established a special committee to study the development and funding of technical programs, a process that was supported by a landmark report on industrial education that was commissioned by the federal government and prepared by Dr. John Seath, Superintendent of Education for Ontario. This resulted in the passage of the Industrial Education Act in 1911, which provided generous grants to school boards to construct and equip technical schools.

The operation of the Toronto Technical School was placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education in 1904. At this time, some elementary and secondary schools offered commercial courses that included stenography and typewriting, and these functions were initially transferred to

³ Cochrane, 126

the technical school.⁴ In 1907, ambitious plans were underway to consolidate all classes in a purpose-built facility with 150 rooms. The Board of Education was challenged in finding a site large enough to accommodate the planned complex. It decided to use one of its existing properties, occupied by Borden Street Public School in the residential neighbourhood northeast of Bathurst and Harbord Streets. As illustrated on the Goad's Atlases attached as Images 4-6, the Board acquired the adjoining lands, razed the structures thereon, and received permission from the City to close Herrick Street between Lippincott and Borden Streets (Image 8). A design competition was organized in 1912, with construction commencing the next year and continuing into 1915 (Image 9). The estimated cost of \$1,500,000 was borne entirely by the City of Toronto without provincial grants. The new school filled the city blocks bounded by Harbord, Borden, Lennox and Lippincott Streets, with open space reserved for a football field at the north end and tennis courts adjoining Harbord Street to the south. The principal (west) entrance was positioned to complete the view east along Herrick Street to and from Bathurst Street. This orientation was deliberate, as the School Board planned to extend its property westward to Bathurst Street as, according to an editorial in the October 1915 issue of Construction magazine, "...in time when the nearby shacks are demolished and a wide approach planned from Bathurst Street, the work will be heartily commended by all."⁵

Following its opening for the fall session in 1915, Central Technical School was profiled in a comprehensive article in Construction magazine, accompanied by plans and photographs (Images 10 and 11). The complex included an auditorium with a seating capacity approaching 1300, an amphitheatre accommodating 200 seats, and a basement gymnasium with a running track. While the design incorporated four passenger elevators, only one was installed in the southwest corner of the complex. One floor was devoted to the "domestic science and domestic art" classes offered to female students, while workshops for different trades were placed in the basement.

The new school accommodated 5000 night students and 2500 day students. It added courses in social studies and English to its curriculum, and offered preparatory classes for university admittance in science and engineering. The institution introduced the first art department in Toronto's public school board, with English sculptor Alfred Howell, followed by artist and designer Peter Haworth and painter and illustrator Charles Goldhamer, as the successive directors of the art school. As part of the protocol for the art program, only academically-trained professional artists were employed as instructors, and included such notables as painter Doris McCarthy, muralist Frederick Challener, and sculptor Elizabeth Wyn-Wood. Group of Seven member Lawren Harris and Painters Eleven associates Harold Town and William Ronald were among "the legion of department graduates who became ranking artists in Toronto, and who were to make national names for themselves in all artistic disciplines, including graphic design, illustration, stage design, painting, sculpture and ceramics."⁶

The success of and demands placed on Central Technical School quickly strained its capacity and temporary structures were added to the site. In response, additional complexes were planned in

⁴ In 1904, the Board of Education placed the eight commercial classes then offered in its public high schools under the jurisdiction of the technical school. However, the courses were taught in temporary facilities at elementary schools until the Central High School of Commerce opened on Shaw Street in 1916. It was joined in 1925 by the Eastern High School of Commerce to serve the other half of the city

⁵ Construction (October 1915), 408

⁶ Sisler, 99

other parts of the city, with Riverdale Branch Technical School opening in 1923, Western Technical-Commercial School in 1928, and Northern Vocational School two years later.⁷ Among the innovations introduced at Central Technical School in the 1920s was the first guidance councillor employed by the public school board. Central Tech and its successors were the first secondary schools in Toronto to receive maximum funding to stock libraries and employ full-time librarians.

By the 1930s, Central Technical School concentrated on educating youth, with adult students moved to other facilities. The school operated around the clock for the duration of World War II when the Royal Canadian Air Force, Army and Navy oversaw courses in aircraft mechanics, wireless operation, tank repairs and other military training. After the conflict, the ongoing demand for accommodations resulted in the completion of the South Wing in 1951, which provided additional technical facilities, as well as a new auditorium and cafeteria. At the southwest corner of Lennox and Borden Streets, the Art Centre opened in 1962 in a separate structure that was specially designed to maximize natural and artificial lighting on the interior. Five years later, the Bathurst Building was built on the northwest corner of the site to accommodate additional shops, two gymnasias and an Olympic-scale swimming pool.

In the mid 20th century, the Board of Education boasted that Central Technical School, "built entirely by Toronto, with no government grants, has been pronounced by one of the European technical education experts as one of the finest schools of its kind in the world, and still holds a noble prominence."⁸ In operation on Bathurst Street for nearly a century, Central Technical School evolved as a secondary school that continued to focus on technical and artistic education while offering a full academic program along with recreational activities.

Architects for the Central Technical School Campus

The Montreal architectural partnership of Ross and MacFarlane won the architectural competition to design Central Technical School, and the project was completed by its successor firm, Ross and Macdonald. Both practices were headed by George Allen Ross (1879-1946), who received his architectural education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the École des Beaux Arts before gaining experience with firms in Boston and New York City. Returning to his hometown of Montreal, Ross formed a partnership with David Huron MacFarlane (1875-1950) in 1904. While Ross and MacFarlane's documented projects were heavily concentrated in Montreal, they also designed the Mutual Street Arena in Toronto with local architect F. H. Herbert in 1911-12. MacFarlane retired from the practice due to ill health in 1912, and the Central Technical School was completed after Ross engaged the firm's head draftsman, Robert Henry Macdonald (1875-1942) as his new partner. Born in Australia, Macdonald had also trained at MIT and with American architects.

⁷ Riverdale Branch Technical School was renamed Danforth Technical School in the 1930s and is now known as Danforth Secondary and Technical School. Western Technical-Commercial School at 125 Evelyn Avenue was originally designed to accommodate separate technical and commercial schools, each administered by its own principal and staff. Northern Vocational School was renamed Northern Secondary School in 1960

⁸ Cochrane, 127

In 1913 while Central Technical School was under construction, Ross and Macdonald undertook two additional commissions of particular note in Toronto: the Royal Bank Building at Yonge and King Streets in Toronto (with American architects Carrere and Hastings) and Union Station (with Hugh Jones and John M. Lyle). The latter project was not completed until the late 1920s, the period when Ross and Macdonald associated with Toronto architectural firms to design the Royal York Hotel, Eaton's College Street Store and Maple Leaf Gardens, all of which survive as local landmarks. Ross and Macdonald are recognized as "one of the largest and most prolific architectural offices in Canada prior to World War II..."⁹

The Central Technical School Art Centre (1961), which is housed in a separate purpose-built structure in the northeast corner of the campus, was designed by Macy DuBois of the Toronto architectural firm of Fairfield + DuBois. American architect Gazell Macy DuBois (1929-2007) studied at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, relocating to Toronto in 1958 when he was selected as a semi-finalist in the competition to design New City Hall. He worked briefly for the leading post-World War II architectural practice of John B. Parkin Associates (later the Parkin Partnership) before joining Robert Fairfield Associates, which was renamed Fairfield and DuBois in 1962. The firm underwent several name changes in the later 20th century, and was known as the DuBois Plumb Partnership from 1979 to 2001 when DuBois practiced with Helga Plumb. Fairfield + DuBois designed buildings for the University of Toronto, Trent University in Peterborough, Lake Head University in Thunder Bay, and George Brown College in Toronto, as well as the landmark Ontario Pavilion at Expo '67 in Montreal. Many of DuBois's institutional projects introduced concrete cladding, a material that was not universally embraced during the period, but in which the architect took a particular interest. Working in association with F. C. Etherington, Chief Architect for the Toronto Board of Education, DuBois's distinctive plans for the Central Technical School Art Centre were awarded a Massey Medal for Architecture in 1964.

iii. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Contemporary photographs showing the Central Technical School campus are found on the cover and in Sections 2 and 6 of this report.

As the core structure on the campus, Central Technical School (1915) is designed in the Collegiate Gothic style, a variation of the Neo-Gothic or Modern Gothic style that was popularized for educational buildings in the early 20th century. Based on the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the style is identified by its medieval-inspired features, yet distinguished from the late 19th century Gothic Revival by its horizontal planes and lack of polychromy. In Toronto, one of the earliest examples of Collegiate Gothic was Hart House at the University of Toronto (1911-19), which was under construction at the same time as the Central Technical School.

Central Technical School (1915) features an extended rectangular-shaped three-storey plan above a raised basement that incorporates door and window openings in the rubblestone base with a moulded water table. Although steel-frame construction was used, the stone walls are load bearing and faced with a combination of pink and grey ("piebald") limestone, and trimmed with stone and terra cotta apart from the Indiana limestone applied to the window trim.

⁹ The Canadian Encyclopedia, <http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/en/article/ross-macdonald/>

The principal (west) façade is organized into three parts with a centre block with a tower and, at either end (north and south) stepped frontispieces surmounted by pinnacles with crests. The design is highlighted by the square tower facing Bathurst Street that displays multi-sided buttresses, balustrades, decorative stonework and narrow lancet windows. The main entrance to the complex is placed at the base of the tower, where a flight of stone steps leads to a wide porch. The stone archway is supported on buttresses that feature sculptures symbolizing Industry and Science, with a figure in a cap and gown representing academic pursuits, and another holding a hammer and chisel symbolizing technical education. Three sets of paneled oak doors have pointed-arch transoms. A stone crest incorporating the coat-of-arms of the City of Toronto is placed above the entrance. Band courses divide the upper portion of the tower where a monumental two-storey window opening has a decorated spandrel and a surround with quoins. The openings above are reduced in size, and a flat-headed window opening with quoins is surmounted by a trio of lancet windows that are repeated on the other faces of the tower.

The remainder of the west façade has openings with single, double, tripartite and four-part windows have stone detailing. The organization and appearance of the fenestration is repeated on the exposed north elevation and the rear (east) wall.¹⁰ On the latter wall, the centre section projects and contains a chimney in the form of a buttress. Secondary entries are found on the west, north and east walls. Inside the west entrance, the entrance hall and auditorium are interior areas that are identified as heritage attributes.

Blending features of Modern Classicism with Neo-Gothic styling, the South Wing rises two stories and features brick cladding, stone trim and strip windows. The principal (south) facade facing Harbord Street has a raised three-part entrance with a name band and crest, features that are repeated on the east entry. The south wall displays slit window openings and two-storey oriel windows with decorative stone work, brackets and quoins. The east elevation extends along Harbord Street where a lower wing at the southeast corner of the complex features horizontal planes of brickwork with stone banding and functional openings.

Central Technical School Art Centre

Located directly north of the Central Technical School (1915), the Art Centre is designed in the Brutalist style that enjoyed a burst of popularity in the 1960s and 1970s and is identified by its examination of "the beauty and power of concrete."¹¹ Inspired by late 19th century utilitarian architecture and Expressionism, the style emerged in Britain during the 1950s when English architects Peter and Allison Smithson and their colleagues addressed post-war construction needs with their designs for monolithic structures using béton brut (rough concrete) in a manner they labelled Brutalism. In Toronto, while the most famous example of the Brutalist style remains Robarts Library (1973) on the University of Toronto's St. George Campus, its appearance post-dated the Art Centre at Central Technical School.

¹⁰ There was similar detailing and openings on the south wall (as seen in archival images) prior to the addition of the South Wing

¹¹ Maitland, 185

Architect Macy DuBois credited his design for the Art Centre to "Sputnik", whereby the advances the former Soviet Union made in technology during the Cold War era prompted educators in North America to refocus efforts on scientific and technical education.¹² As a result, plans to relocate the art department at Central Technical School resulted in the construction of a separate purpose-built structure at the north end of the campus. DuBois collaborated with the department head, Charles Goldhamer and instructor Dawson Kennedy in the design that, in his words, showed "that intimate relationship between the architect and the users."¹³

The Central Technical School Art Centre features a two-storey plan above a basement that is exposed on three sides by a 'moat' that introduces natural light to the lower level.¹⁴ The structure is clad with roughly-textured concrete. The principal facade faces north on Lennox Street where the wall is stepped in two stages and contains the main entrance. The vertical windows combined with sloped skylights in the lower floor and the continuous strip windows in the upper storey work together to provide maximum light to the interior studios. Openings with louvers are placed on the end walls (east and west), where cantilevered panels form geometrical patterns that, with the overall shape of the structure, add visual interest and an artistic quality to the design. The geometrical planes of the building are countered by the round silo-shaped stairwells on the corners of the rear (south) wall. The design and placement of the Art Centre allows all sides of the structure to be viewed from vantage points on Lennox and Borden Streets. Although its appearance does not refer stylistically to the original school building (1915) in the manner the South Wing (1951) does, the Art Centre nevertheless complements it in its scale and orientation at the northeast corner of the Central Technical School campus.

¹² Concrete Toronto, 97

¹³ Concrete Toronto, 97

¹⁴ Moffatt, <http://spacing.ca/toronto/2013/07/30/mod-toronto-a-sculptural-art-school-at-central-tech/>

iv. CONTEXT

As shown on the location maps attached as Image 1, the property at 693 Bathurst Street occupies the equivalent of four city blocks within the area defined by Bathurst Street (west), Harbord Street (south), Borden Street (east), and Lennox Street (north). The main building (1915) faces west toward Bathurst Street, with its rear (east) wall overlooking Borden Street and the attached South Wing (1951) fronting on Harbord Street. With the scale of the property and the addition of the Art Centre (1962) and Bathurst Building (1967) near the north end of the site, Central Technical School forms a campus that anchors the northeast corner of the Bathurst and Harbord intersection.

The self-contained campus adjoins the residential neighbourhood of Harbord Village to the east and north. Commercial and institutional buildings, as well as some residential structures, line Bathurst and Harbord Street. On the opposite side of Bathurst Street, the former Bathurst Street Methodist Church (1888), which now houses the Bathurst Street Theatre, is recognized on the City of Toronto's heritage inventory.

The Central Technical School campus comprises a significant open space that is viewed from Bathurst Street. Noteworthy views focus on the centre block with the tower of the original school building (1915), which is aligned with Herrick Street to the west and is directly viewed from the intersection of Bathurst and Herrick.¹⁵ The view of the tower from the southwest corner of Bathurst and Harbord Streets is also identified as a heritage attribute.¹⁶ The views are marked on the location map attached as Image 1 below.

3. EVALUATION CHECKLIST

The following evaluation applies Ontario Regulation 9/06 made under the Ontario Heritage Act: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, the criteria prescribed for municipal designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. The evaluation table is marked "N/A" if the criterion is "not applicable" to the property or X if it is applicable, with explanatory text below.

Design or Physical Value	
i. rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	X
ii. displays high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit	X
iii. demonstrates high degree of scientific or technical achievement	N/A

Style, Type and Craftsmanship – The Central Technical School (1915) has cultural heritage value as an excellent and well-crafted example of Collegiate Gothic design applied to a secondary school

¹⁵ Although the west end of Herrick Street was closed between Borden and Lippincott Streets for the original school building (1915), and from Lippincott to Bathurst when the present site of the playing field and track was added to the property in the 1960s, the road continues westward to Euclid Avenue and the grounds of Harbord Collegiate Institute (1890, with additions), which is a designated heritage property

¹⁶ To appreciate the view of the tower across the open space, it is necessary to stand on the southwest corner of Bathurst and Harbord Streets, as the views from the northeast corner of the intersection adjoining the school property are diminished by the current chain link fence and line of trees

in Toronto. Built almost exclusively with Canadian materials, it is unique as the only school in Toronto bearing the coat-of-arms of the City. Distinguished by the application of medieval detailing and the landmark tower, Central Technical School (1915) is extended by the south wing (1951) that complements it in scale, materials and detailing, but is differentiated by its blending of contemporary Modern Classicism with Collegiate Gothic influences. Directly north of the 1915 school and housed in a separate building, the Art Centre (1962) is an important example in Toronto of Brutalist design that features the trademark textured concrete, but is set apart by its tiered design with geometrical planes and sculptural detailing, as well as the innovative fenestration on the north façade (designed to light the interior studios) that contrasts with the solidity of the silo-like stair towers on the south wall.

Historical or Associative Value	
i. direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	X
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N/A
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	X

Institution - Built in 1915 as one of the largest educational facilities in the British Empire, since its inception Central Technical School has been valued as an institution of significance in the neighbourhood and the city where it was designed as the first purpose-built technical school and the model for those that followed. With the inaugural art department in a public school in Toronto, which was relocated into the purpose-built design-winning Art Centre on the campus, for nearly a century Central Technical School has been associated with Canada's foremost artists who either received training at the institution or served as its instructors, including its inaugural directors Alfred Howell, Peter Haworth and Charles Goldhamer.

Architects - Central Technical School demonstrates cultural heritage value with its associations with architects of national importance. The original school building (1915) was planned by the Montreal architectural practice of Ross and MacFarlane, which won the competition to design it, and completed by the successor firm, Ross and Macdonald. This project coincided with Ross and Macdonald's role in the design of Toronto's Union Station, and was followed by commissions for the Royal York Hotel, Eaton's College Street Store (now the Carlu) and Maple Leaf Gardens that, with Central Technical School, are local landmarks in the city.

The Art Centre at Central Technical School was designed by the notable architect Macy DuBois while a partner in the firm of DuBois + Fairfield, who practiced in Toronto for nearly half a century. While known nationally for the Ontario Pavilion at Expo '67, among DuBois's most recognized commissions in Toronto were education buildings at the University of Toronto (New College) and George Brown College (Casa Loma Campus), and the Central Technical Art Centre for the Toronto Board of Education (now the Toronto District School Board) for which he received a Massey Medal for Architecture (1964).

Contextual Value	
i. important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	X

ii. physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	X
iii. landmark	X

Character and Landmark – As the focal point on the Central Technical School property, the centre block with the tower establishes the character of the campus where it is viewed across the open space along Bathurst Street, which is currently occupied by a sports field, and is valued as a prominent local landmark in the Harbord Village neighbourhood.

Surroundings – On the Central Technical School campus, the original school building with its central tower (1915), the attached South Wing (1951) and the adjoining Art Centre (1962) have cultural heritage value for their functional, physical, visual and historical links to one another and their surroundings where they are placed in open space that provides both a setting for the structures as well as view corridors between Bathurst Street and the centre block of the original school building with its iconic tower.

4. SUMMARY

Following research and evaluation according to Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 693 Bathurst Street has design, associative and contextual values. On a campus occupying the expansive property bounded by Bathurst, Harbord, Borden and Lennox Streets, Central Technical School has cultural heritage value as the first technical school built in Toronto, which set the standard for its successors and incorporated the inaugural art department in a public school in the city that has educated many of Canada's most celebrated artists and art instructors. Individually, the original school building (completed 1915) demonstrates its cultural heritage value as an excellent and highly crafted example of Collegiate Gothic styling by the notable Montreal architectural practice of Ross and MacFarlane and its successor firm, Ross and Macdonald, that is noted for its iconic west tower that is viewed across open space from Bathurst Street. Adjoining the original school building (1915) and its attached South Wing (1951), the Art Centre is valued as a purpose-built arts facility by the noted Toronto architect, Macy DuBois, who was awarded a Massey Medal for Architecture for its design. Contextually, the property at 693 Bathurst Street has cultural heritage value for the original school building (1915) with its iconic tower, the attached South Wing and adjoining Art Centre, which define the character of the campus where the tower is viewed across the open space from Bathurst Street and stands as a prominent local landmark in Harbord Village.

5. SOURCES

Archival Sources

Archival Photographs (individual citations in Section 6)

City of Toronto Directories, 1915 ff.

Goad's Atlases, 1884 ff.

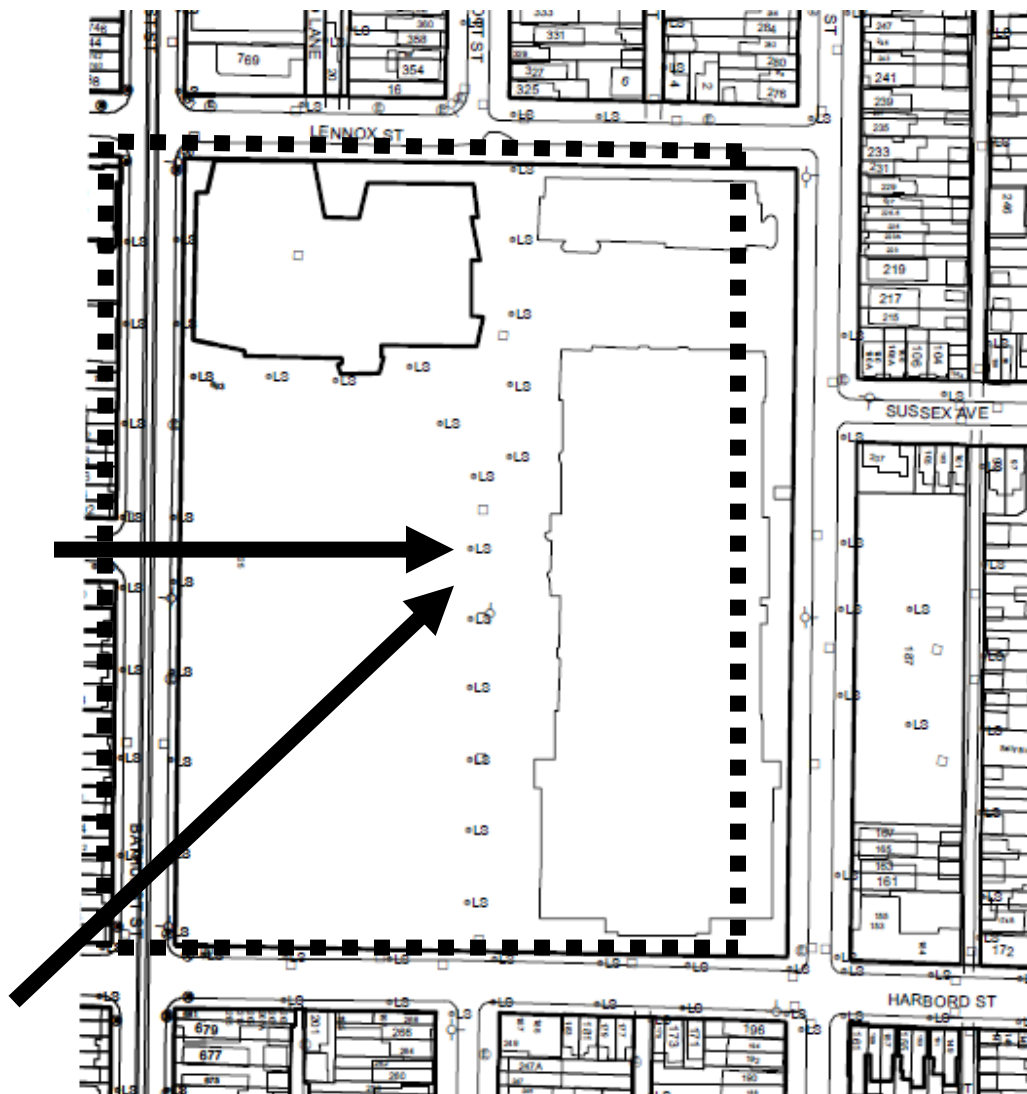
Magnus, Map of the City of Toronto, ca. 1855

Underwriters' Survey Bureau Atlas, October 1930 updated to August 1945
Wadsworth and Unwin, Map of the City of Toronto, 1872

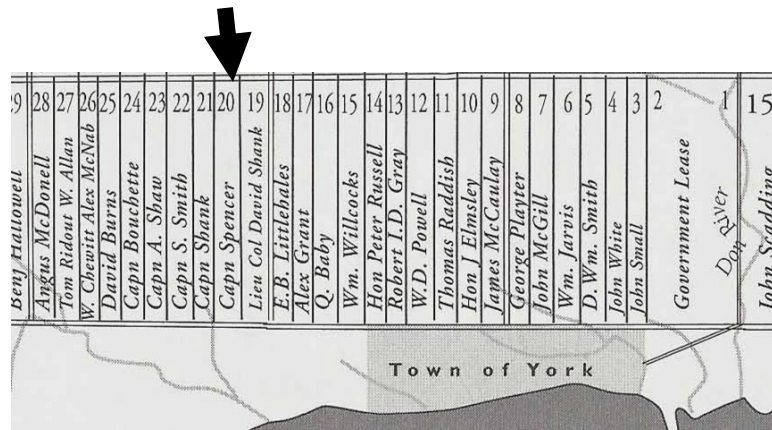
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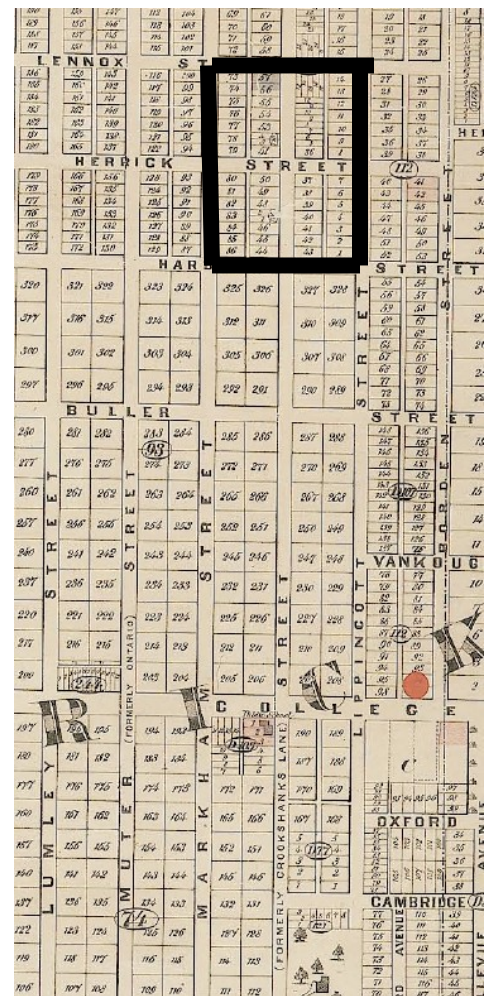
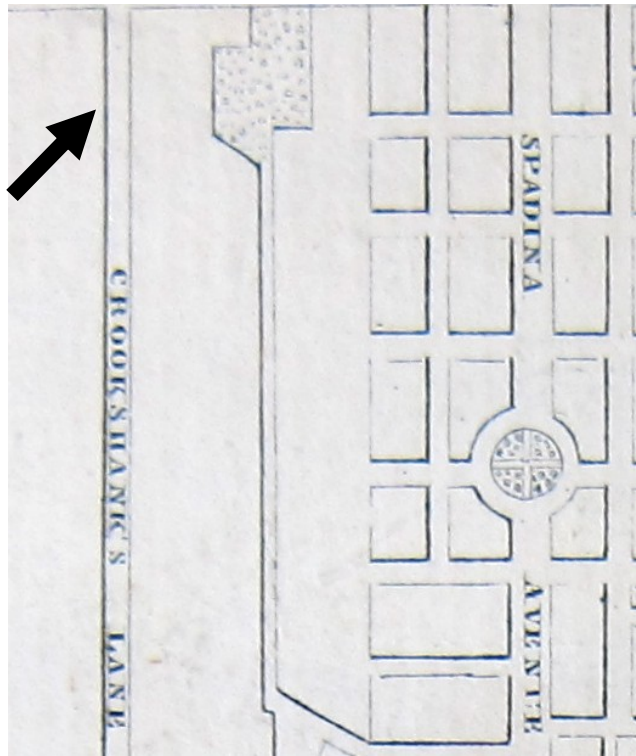
6. IMAGES - maps and atlases are followed by other archival images and contemporary photographs



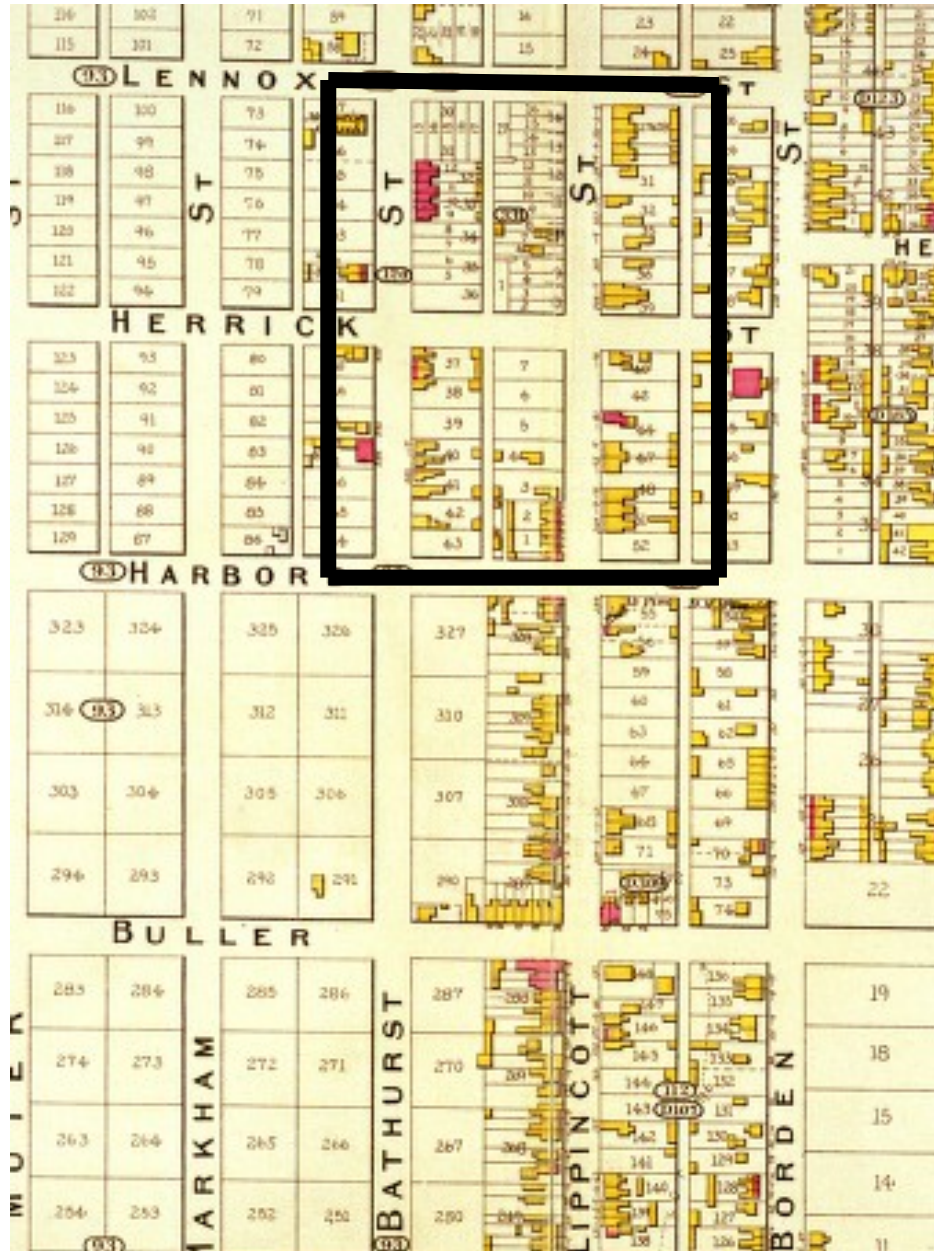
1. City of Toronto Property Data Map: showing the property with Central Technical School campus bounded by Bathurst Street (west), Harbord Street (south), Borden Street (east) and Lennox Street (north) within the **dotted lines**. The Bathurst Building at the southeast corner of Bathurst and Lennox Streets, which is outlined in bold, is not identified as a heritage attribute at the time of the writing of this report. The **arrows** mark the two views from Bathurst Street and to the iconic tower of the original school building (1915) that are identified in this report (View 1: from Herrick Street; View 2: from the southwest corner of Bathurst and Harbord Streets)



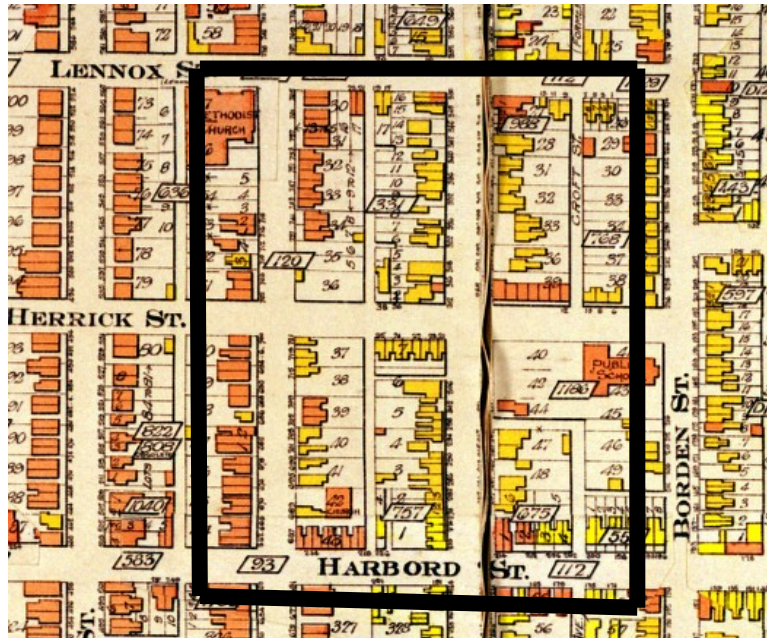
2. Park Lots: showing Park Lots 16-18 where Central Technical School was later constructed (Lundell, 10)



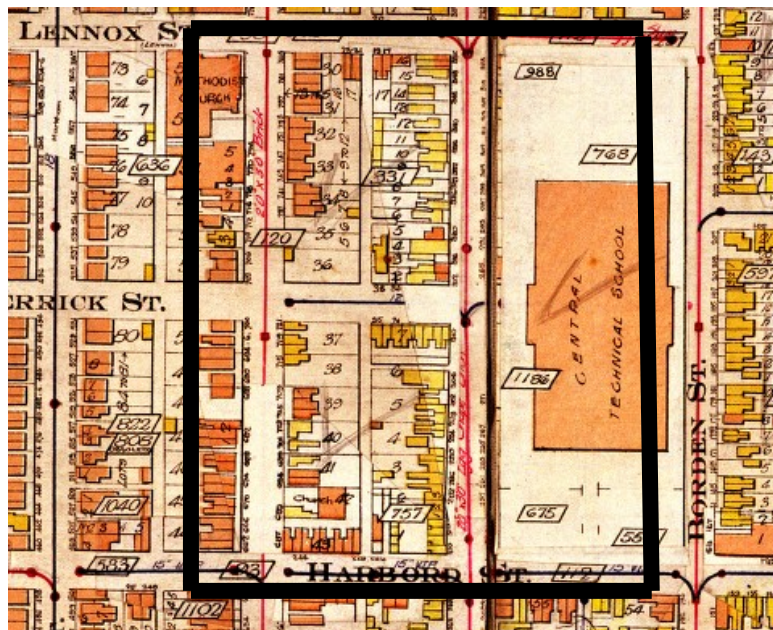
3. Historical Maps: showing the area immediately prior to its subdivision for residential development ca. 1855 by Magnus (left), and after the first building lots were in place in 1872 by Wadsworth and Unwin (right). On the 1872 map, the future location of Central Technical School is **outlined**



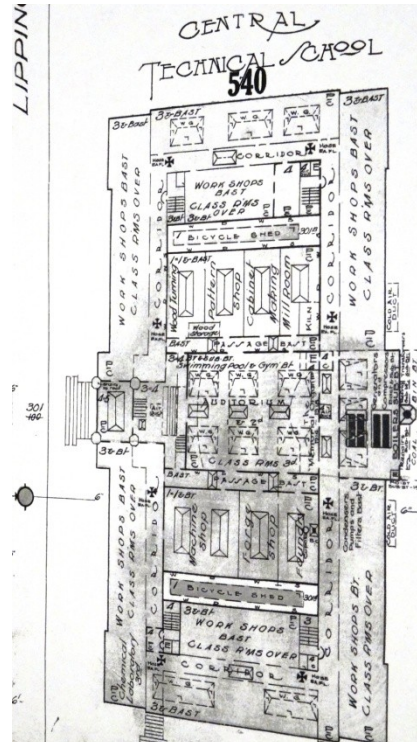
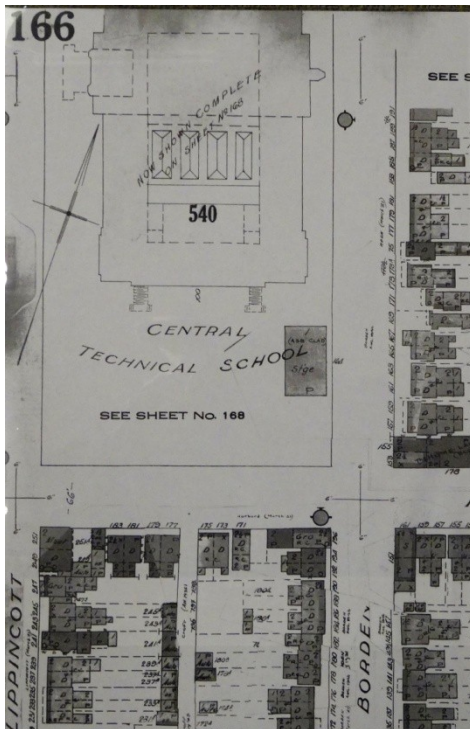
4. Goad's Atlas, 1884: the first Goad's covering the area shows the development to date of the residential neighbourhood northeast of Bathurst and Harbord Streets that was later replaced by Central Technical School and its grounds (the present campus is **outlined**)



5. Goad's Atlas, 1910 updated to 1912: the same area as shown in Image 4 is **outlined**, illustrating the site immediately before the construction of Central Technical School and the closure of the east end of Herrick Street (the Board of Education at that time owned part of the lands, including the site where Borden Street Public School stood on the southwest corner of Herrick and Borden Streets)



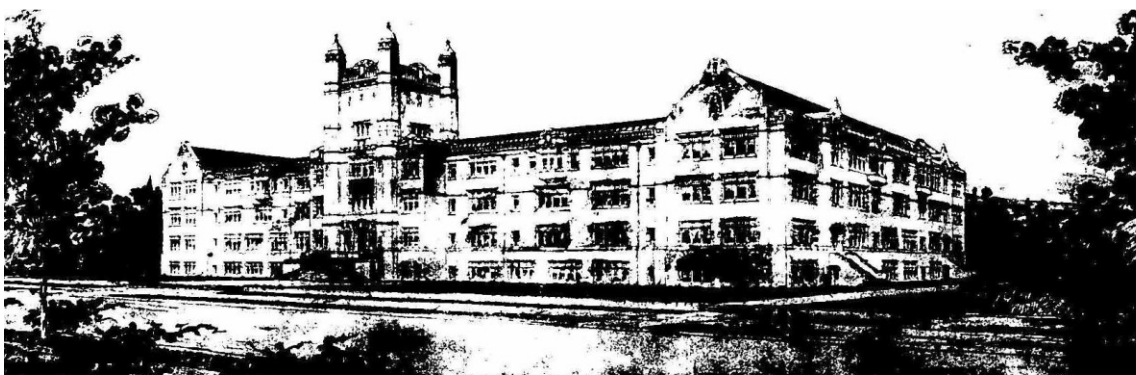
6. Goad's Atlas, 1910 updated to 1923: showing the school in place on the site **outlined** by Harbord, Lippincott, Lennox and Borden Streets; the west half of the current property retained its residential buildings (with many of those along Bathurst Street later converted to commercial uses) until the 1960s



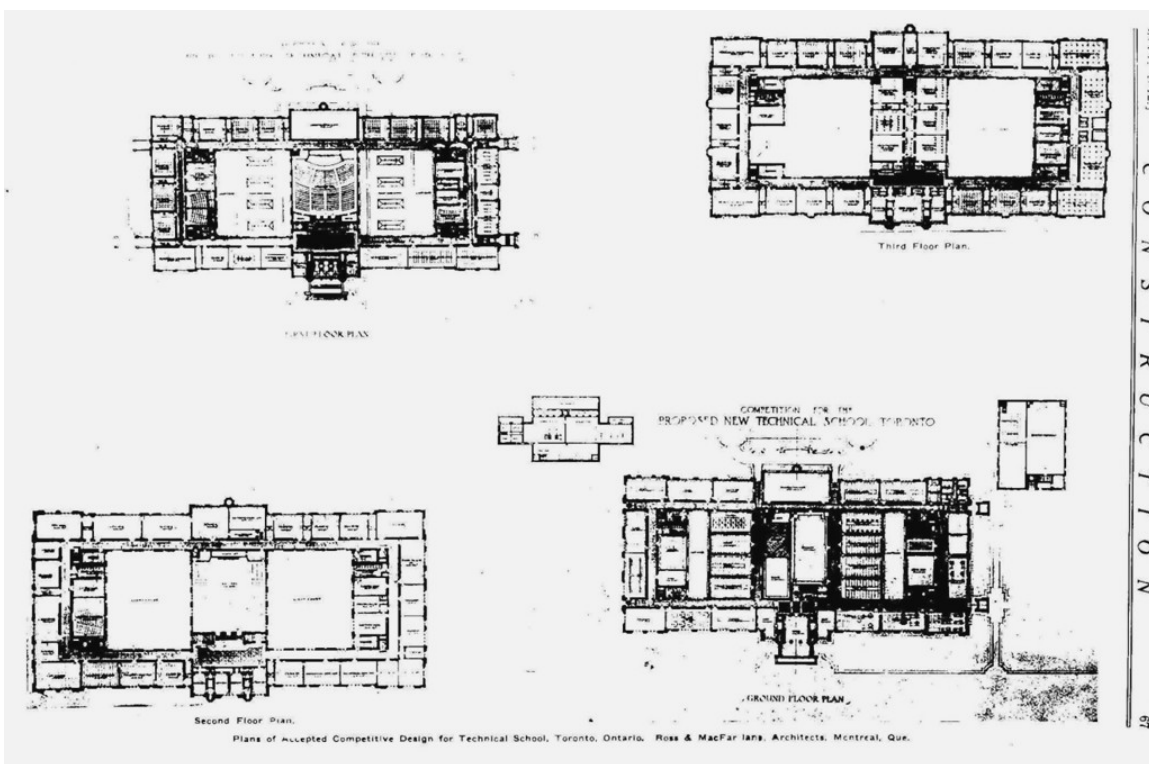
7. Underwriters' Survey Bureau Atlas, October 1930 updated to August 1945: showing the property on the north side of Harbord Street between Borden and Lippincott Streets (left) and the plan of the school (right)



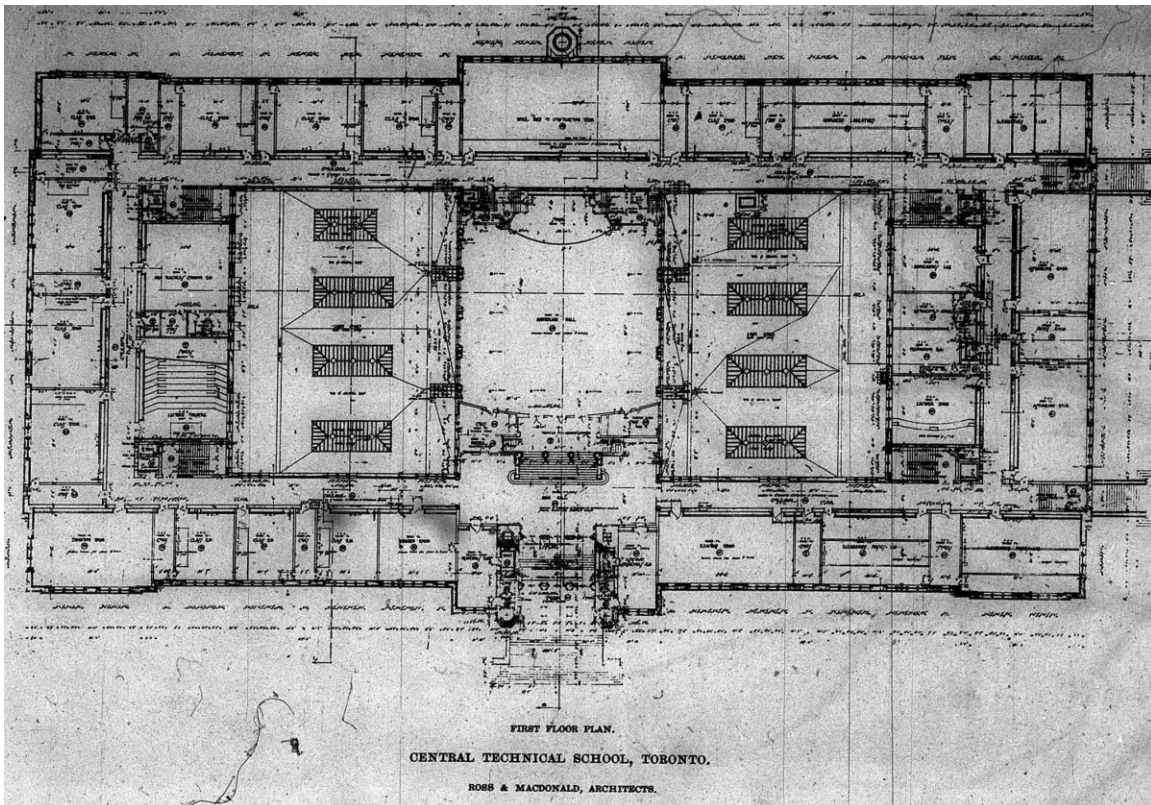
7. Archival photograph, Borden and Lippincott Streets, c.1911: view east along Herrick Street from Lippincott to Borden, showing the residential buildings prior to their demolition for Central Technical School and the closure of this section of the street (City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1244, Item 7030)



Accepted Competitive Design for Technical School, Toronto, Ontario. Ross & MacFarlane, Architects, Montreal, Que.



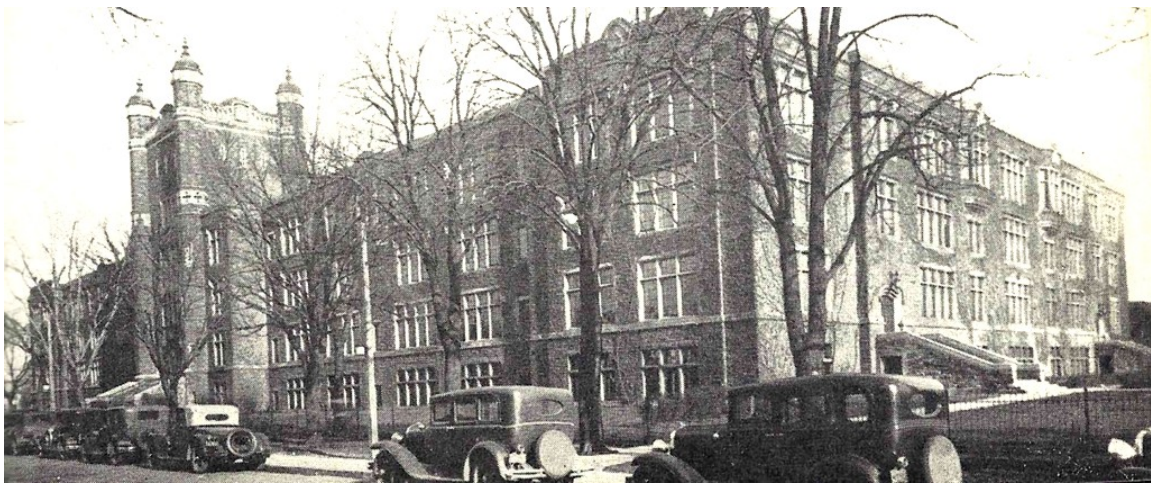
9. Elevation and Plans, Central Technical School, 1912: showing the designs by architects Ross and MacFarlane (predecessors to Ross and Macdonald) that won the architectural competition for the school (Construction, July 1912)



10. Archival Photograph and Plan, Central Technical School, 1915: showing the school and first-floor plan as completed by architects Ross and Macdonald (Construction, October 1915)



11. Archival Photograph, Central Technical School, 1915: showing the landmark tower on the west facade where the sculpted crest of the City of Toronto is placed above the centre entrance (Construction, October 1915)



12. Archival Photographs, Central Technical School, 1920s (above) and undated (below): showing the complex on the east side of Lippincott Street, north of Harbord Street (above: City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1257, Item 235; below: Cochrane, 149)



13. Photograph, Central Technical School Art Centre: view from the interior of the first-floor fenestration on the north façade that combines vertical windows and sloped skylights to provide maximum natural light to the studio spaces (Concrete Toronto, 96)



14. Photographs, Central Technical School (1915): showing the views from the intersection of Bathurst and Herrick Streets (above) and from the southwest corner of Bathurst and Harbord Streets (below) across open space (currently reserved for a sports field) to the iconic west tower (Heritage Preservation Services, January 2014)



15. Photographs, Central Technical School: showing the north end of the original school building (1915), above, and part of the rear (east) wall on Borden Street, below (Heritage Preservation Services, January 2014)



16. Photographs, Central Technical School: showing the South Wing (1951) with the principal (south) facade on Harbord Street, above, and its placement on the northwest corner of Harbord and Borden Streets, below (Heritage Preservation Services, January 2013)



17. Photographs, Central Technical School: showing the Art Centre (1962) with the north (left) and west (right) elevations, above, and north (right) and east (left) elevations, below (Heritage Preservation Services, January 2014)



18. Photograph, Central Technical School: showing the Art Centre (1962), with the east wall (right) and the south elevation (left) (Heritage Preservation Services, January 2014)



19. Photograph, Central Technical School: showing the east (left) and north (right) walls of the Bathurst Building (1967), which is located on the southeast corner of Bathurst and Lennox Streets and contains the physical education complex and other functions (Heritage Preservation Services, January 2014)