

**4700 Keele Street – Inclusion on Heritage Inventory and
Intention to Designate under Part IV, Section 29 of the
Ontario Heritage Act**

Date:	October 1, 2009
To:	Toronto Preservation Board North York Community Council
From:	Director, Policy and Research, City Planning Division
Wards:	York West – Ward 8
Reference Number:	

SUMMARY

This report recommends that City Council include on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties the 14 buildings or building complexes on York University's Keele Campus at 4700 Keele Street that are listed in Recommendation No. 1 below. This report also recommends that City Council state its intention to designate under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act three of the historic structures located on the property at 4700 Keele Street and identified in Recommendation Nos. 2 and 3 below, which are currently listed on the City's heritage inventory.

Staff have been consulting with the York University Development Corporation about the proposed listings and designations as part of the ongoing discussions concerning the updates to the York University Secondary Plan. The proposed listings and designations of buildings on the Keele Campus of York University will enable Council to protect the site's heritage attributes and values while allowing the university to move forward with its future planning objectives.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The City Planning Division recommends that:

1. City Council include the following 14 buildings or building complexes on York University's Keele Campus at 4700 Keele Street on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties:

- a. Atkinson College, Phases I and II
 - b. Behavioural Science Building
 - c. Farquharson Life Sciences Building
 - d. Founders College and Residence
 - e. McLaughlin College and Tatham Hall
 - f. Osgoode Hall Law School
 - g. Petrie Science and Engineering Building
 - h. Ross Building
 - i. Scott Library
 - j. Steacie Science and Engineering Building
 - k. Stedman Lecture Halls
 - l. Tait McKenzie Centre, Phase I
 - m. Vanier College and Residence
 - n. Winters College and Residence
2. City Council state its intention to designate the property at 4700 Keele Street, specifically the portion of the site containing the Abraham Hoover House, under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
 3. City Council state its intention to designate the property at 4700 Keele Street, specifically the portion of the site containing the Jacob Stong House and Barn, under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
 4. If there are no objections to the designations in accordance with Section 29(6) of the Ontario Heritage Act, the solicitor be authorized to introduce the Bills in Council designating the properties under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
 5. If there are objections in accordance with Section 29(7) of the Ontario Heritage Act, the Clerk be directed to refer the proposed designations to the Conservation Review Board.

Financial Impact

There are no financial implications resulting from the adoption of this report. The public Notices of Intention to Designate will be advertised on the City's web site in accordance with the City of Toronto Act provisions.

DECISION HISTORY

At its meeting of May 25-27, 2009, City Council, in adopting Clause NY26.39 entitled "Report – York University Secondary Plan Update," requested the Director, Policy and Research, City Planning Division to report to the North York Community Council on the designation of four listed buildings on the Keele Campus of York University, as well as the listing of other buildings on the City's heritage inventory.

ISSUE BACKGROUND

The Keele Campus of York University contains an important collection of academic, institutional and residential buildings, many of which date to the initial development of the campus in the early 1960s. From this era, 14 buildings or building complexes on the campus were recognized on the inventory entitled “North York’s Modernist Architecture,” which was prepared by the Planning Department of the former City of North York in 1997. The North York Modern Inventory identified over 150 properties from the modernist era in architecture that were built between 1945 and 1981 and considered worthy of recognition. This report recommends that the 14 buildings or building complexes on the Keele Campus that are identified on the North York Modern Inventory and listed in Recommendation No. 1 be formally listed on the City’s heritage inventory. The Keele Campus contains other buildings with potential cultural heritage value, and staff may bring forward additional recommendations for including them on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in the future.

York University’s Keele Campus contains four historic structures that are recognized on the City’s heritage inventory. Following Council’s directive, staff have researched and evaluated the buildings according to the criteria prescribed for municipal designation by the Province of Ontario (Regulation 9/06). Reasons for Designation for three of the four listed buildings at 4700 Keele Street are attached as Attachments Nos. 3A (Abraham Hoover House) and 3B (Jacob Stong House and Barn). The fourth historic building, most recently known as the Hart House, requires additional research, and will be the subject of a forthcoming report to the Toronto Preservation Board and the North York Community Council.

As part of the ongoing discussions involving the York University Secondary Plan Update, staff have met with representatives of the York University Development Corporation to discuss the proposed listings and designations, taking into account the future plans for the Keele Campus while identifying and protecting the site’s heritage attributes and values.

COMMENTS

A location map (Attachment No. 1) is attached that shows the location of all of the buildings or building complexes identified in Recommendations Nos. 1-3. Photographs of the sites are appended as Attachments Nos. 2A-P

The 14 buildings and building complexes on the Keele Campus that are listed in Recommendation No. 1 have cultural heritage value and are worthy of inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties. They represent an important collection of academic, institutional and residential buildings that are associated with the initial development of the Keele Campus in the mid 1960s. Their values and attributes are described in the Reasons for Listing (Statements of Significance), which are appended to this report as Attachments Nos. 3C-P.

The three historic buildings on York University’s Keele Campus at 4700 Keele Street identified in Recommendations Nos. 2 and 3 are worthy of designation under Part IV,

Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, and meet the criteria for municipal designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under all three categories of associative, design and contextual value. The Reasons for Designation (Statements of Significance) for the Abraham Hoover House and the Jacob Stong House and Barn are attached (Attachments Nos. 3A and 3B) and include statements of the cultural heritage values of the properties with descriptions of their heritage attributes. The Reasons for Designation are intended to be posted on the City of Toronto's web site and served on the property owner and on the Ontario Heritage Trust according to the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act.

CONTACT

Mary L. MacDonald
Acting Manager, Heritage Preservation Services
Tel: 416-338-1079
Fax: 416-392-1973
E-mail: mmacdon7@toronto.ca

SIGNATURE

Barbara Leonhardt
Director, Policy and Research
City Planning Division

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ATTACHMENTS

Attachment No. 1 - Location Map, Keele Campus, York University
Attachment No. 2A - Photographs, Abraham Hoover House
Attachment No. 2B - Photographs, Jacob Stong House and Barn
Attachment No. 2C - Photographs, Atkinson College, Phases I and II
Attachment No. 2D - Photographs, Behavioural Science Building
Attachment No. 2E - Photographs, Farquharson Life Sciences Building
Attachment No. 2F - Photographs, Founders College and Residence
Attachment No. 2G - Photographs, McLaughlin College and Tatham Hall
Attachment No. 2H - Photographs, Osgoode Hall Law School
Attachment No. 2I - Photographs, Petrie Science and Engineering Building
Attachment No. 2J - Photographs, Ross Building
Attachment No. 2K - Photographs, Scott Building
Attachment No. 2L - Photographs, Steacie Science and Engineering Library
Attachment No. 2M - Photographs, Stedman Lecture Halls
Attachment No. 2N - Photographs, Tait McKenzie Centre, Phase I
Attachment No. 2O - Photographs, Vanier College and Residence

Attachment No. 2P - Photographs, Winters College and Residence
Attachment No. 3A - Reasons for Designation, Abraham Hoover House
Attachment No. 3B - Reasons for Designation, Jacob Stong House and Barn
Attachment No. 3C - Reasons for Listing, Atkinson College, Phases I and II
Attachment No. 3D - Reasons for Listing, Behavioural Science Building
Attachment No. 3E - Reasons for Listing, Farquharson Life Sciences Building
Attachment No. 3F - Reasons for Listing, Founders College and Residence
Attachment No. 3G - Reasons for Listing, McLaughlin College and Tatham Hall
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Attachment No. 3P - Reasons for Listing, Winters College and Residence



Abraham Hoover House – indicated by **arrow**

Jacob Stong House & Barn – **59**

Atkinson College, Phases 1 & 2 – **33**

Behavioural Science Building – **29**

Farquharson Life Sciences Building – **21**

Founders College – **50**

Founders Residence – **49**

McLaughlin College - **51**

Osgoode Hall Law School – **32**

Petrie Science & Engineering Building – **17**

Ross Building – **28**

Scott Library - **25**

Stecie Science & Engineering Library – **18**

Stedman Lecture Halls – **22**

Tait McKenzie Centre, Phase 1 - **4**

Tatham Hall – **52**

Vanier College – **56**

Vanier Residence - **55**

Winters College – **53**

Winters Residence – **54**



West façade (left) and south elevation (right) with main entrance and east additions



West façade (right) and north elevation (left)

PHOTOGRAPHS: JACOB STONG HOUSE & BARN ATTACHMENT NO. 2B



Jacob Stong House, showing north façade (left) and west elevation (right) with west wing



Jacob Stong Barn, showing south elevation

PHOTOGRAPHS: ATKINSON COLLEGE, PHASES I & II ATTACHMENT NO. 2C



Phase I academic building (west & south facades shown)



Phase I, Elvira Elliott Atkinson Hall (west façade shown)



Phase II, academic building (west façade shown)

PHOTOGRAPHS: BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE BUILDING ATTACHMENT NO. 2D



Behavioural Sciences Building, 1967, showing east (left) and north (right) elevations
(Source: Archives, York University, <http://pi.library.yorku.ca/dspace/handle/10315/764>)



North (left) and west (right) elevations



Farquharson Life Sciences Building, undated,
showing north (left) and west (right) elevations
(Source: Archives, York University, <http://pi.library.yorku.ca/dspace/handle/10315/693>)



Farquharson Life Sciences Building, showing south elevation



Founders College, undated, showing west entrance (right)
(Source: Archives, York University, <http://pi.library.yorku.ca/dspace/handle/10315/618>)



Founders Residence, undated, showing north (left) and west (right) elevations
(Source: Archives, York University, <http://pi.library.yorku.ca/dspace/handle/10315/1105>)



McLaughlin College, showing north elevation



Tatham Hall



Osgoode Hall Law School (centre), undated, view from northwest
(Source: Archives, York University, <http://pi.library.yorku.ca/dspace/handle/10315/1127>)



south elevation



east elevation

PHOTOGRAPHS: PETRIE SCIENCE & ENGINEERING BUILDING ATTACHMENT NO. 2I



Petrie Science and Engineering Building, 1968, showing west elevation and observatory (left), with south elevation (right)
(Source: Archives, York University, <http://pi.library.yorku.ca/dspace/handle/10315/698>)



Petrie Science and Engineering Building, 2006,
showing south elevation with fourth-floor rooftop addition



Ross Building, undated, showing south (left) and east (right) elevations
(Source: Archives, York University, <http://pi.library.yorku.ca/dspace/handle/10315/706>)



Ross Building, west elevation, from Central Square



Scott Library, undated, showing west elevation,
with Curtis Lecture Halls (left) and Ross Building (background)
(Source: Archives, York University, <http://pi.library.yorku.ca/dspace/handle/10315/1132>)



Scott Library, showing east elevation from Central Square



Steacie Science & Engineering Library, 1972, showing west façade
(Source: Archives, York University, <http://pi.library.yorku.ca/dspace/handle/10315/1125>)



Steacie Science and Engineering Library, showing north elevation and entrance



Stedman Lecture Halls, showing west elevation and entrance



Tait McKenzie Centre, Phase I, undated,
showing south (left) and east (right) elevations
(Source: Archives, York University, <http://pi.library.yorku.ca/dspace/handle/10315/1130>)



Tait McKenzie Centre, Phase I, showing south elevation (left)



Vanier College, showing east elevation



Vanier Residence, 1967

(Source: Archives, York University, <http://pi.library.yorku.ca/dspace/handle/10315/744>)



Winters College, showing east elevation and entrance



Winters Residence, showing west elevation (right) and entrance

Abraham Hoover House, York University

Description

The Abraham Hoover House on the Keele Campus of York University 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 the three categories of design, associative and contextual value. The Abraham Hoover House (circa 1850) is a 1½-storey house form building with additions that is located at the west end of Hoover Road in the southwest area of the Keele Campus. The Abraham Hoover House is included on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Abraham Hoover House is located on the Keele Campus of York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. After receiving its charter in 1959, York University offered its first classes at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965) before opening a campus at North York's Glendon Hall. As part of its development plans, in 1962 York University received over 400 acres of provincially-owned farmland near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York as the site of the Keele Campus. According to the master plan that guided development on the campus, the Abraham Hoover House was one of four historic buildings preserved on the site. With the official opening of the Keele Campus in October 1965, the Abraham Hoover House was retained in its original setting and used for faculty housing.

Historically, the Abraham Hoover House is associated with one of North York's pioneer families. Abraham was the son of Christian Hoover, who moved to York Township from Pennsylvania and acquired Lot 23, Concession 4 West, between Keele and Jane streets in 1826. Family records indicate that the 1½-storey frame house was in place by 1848, and the building was recorded in the Decennial Census of 1851 when it was occupied by Abraham Hoover. Extended over time, the dwelling remained in the Hoover family until the 1930s. The Abraham Hoover House is significant as one of the oldest surviving buildings in Toronto.

The Abraham Hoover House is an important example of a mid-19th century farmhouse that was altered over time to meet the needs of its inhabitants. The dwelling is a good example of early frame construction, and recalls its Pennsylvania-German origins in its scale, raised stone foundation and medium-pitched gable roof with returned eaves. The Abraham Hoover House displays the only documented use of late 19th century board-and-

batten cladding on a historical building in North York, with the material added to the structure following the construction of the rear (east) wings. The wraparound wood verandah is another important surviving attribute that relates to the extension of the original dwelling.

Standing in its original location overlooking Black Creek, the Abraham Hoover House recalls the historical character of Kaiserville, the Pennsylvania-German farming community that developed near the corner of Steeles Avenue West and Jane Street in the early 1800s. For nearly half a century, the Abraham Hoover House has contributed to the Keele Campus of York University.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Abraham Hoover House are:

- The scale, form and massing
- Above a raised rubblestone foundation, the 1½-storey T-shaped plan composed of the main body of the house (west) and the wings (east)
- The materials, with wood, stone and glass
- The medium-pitched gable roof with returned eaves, wood mouldings and chimneys on the main body, and the offset gable on the south end of the east wing
- The main entrance, which is located on the south elevation and features a doorcase with wood moulding, a six-panel door, and a glazed transom and sidelights
- The paneled exterior doors
- The fenestration, with flat-headed window openings and casement windows on the main body of the house, the round-arched window opening on the south elevation of the adjoining wing, and the six-over-six sash windows in some of the openings
- The board-and-batten cladding, and the verandahs on the south and east with bellcast roofs with curved rafters and chamfered posts
- On the interior, the side hall plan, the central staircase with newel post, the timber-beam ceilings, the wainscoting in the entrance hall and southwest room, the original fireplace surround in the southwest room, the built-in cupboards on the second floor, the paneled wood doors, the moulded door and window surrounds, and the plank floors
- The setting of the building in landscaped open space overlooking Black Creek

Jacob Stong House and Barn, York University

Description

The Jacob Stong House and Barn on the Keele Campus of York University are worthy of designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, and meet the criteria for municipal designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design, associative and contextual value. The Jacob Stong House (circa 1860) is a 2½-storey house form building that is located on the south side of Steeles Avenue West, west of Keele Street, and directly north of the Jacob Stong Barn (circa 1854). The Jacob Stong House and Barn are included on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Jacob Stong House and Barn are located on the Keele Campus of York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. After receiving its charter in 1959, York University offered its first classes at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965) before opening a campus at North York's Glendon Hall. As part of its development plans, in 1962 York University received over 400 acres of provincially-owned farmland near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York as the site of the Keele Campus. The master plan guiding development on the campus preserved four historic buildings on the site, including the Jacob Stong House and Barn. With the official opening of the Keele Campus in October 1965, the Jacob Stong House and Barn were retained in their original setting and used for university housing, programming and services.

The Jacob Stong House and Barn are associated with members of one of North York's most prominent pioneer families. The buildings are located in Lot 25, Concession 4 West, of York Township, which extended from Keele to Jane streets along the south side of Steeles Avenue West. The property was associated with the Stong family since 1816, when Jacob's father, Daniel Stong, began farming the land (four surviving buildings at the west end of the lot associated with Daniel Stong now form the nucleus of Black Creek Pioneer Village). Jacob Stong acquired the east half of the lot in 1854, and it is hypothesized that the barn was constructed soon afterward. The house was in place by 1860 according to Tremaine's Map of Toronto and York County, and the Decennial Census of 1861 recorded Stong and his family as the occupants of the brick house. In addition to his farming activities, Jacob Stong was a reputed livestock judge and roofing expert who was purportedly active in barn raising. As a member of the York Pioneer Historical Society, Stong was instrumental in saving Scadding Cabin (1794), the oldest document log building in Toronto that was relocated to the grounds of Exhibition Place in 1879. The Jacob Stong House and Barn were retained by family members until 1951.

The Jacob Stong House is an excellent example of a 19th century house form building that is distinguished by its pattern brickwork and Classical features. Its gracious period design is demonstrated by the decorative brick detailing applied to the walls and windows with quoins and lintels, the Classical returned eaves and brackets on the gabled roof, the quarter-round window openings on the end walls, and the centrally placed principal (north) entrance that incorporates glass sidelights and transom. Comparing the dwelling to Daniel Stong's original and second houses at Black Creek Pioneer Village, the Jacob Stong House is described as "the third and most architecturally refined domestic structure to be built by a member of the Stong family on the lands historically known as Lot 25, Concession 4" (Heritage Structure Report, Culture Branch, City of North York, September 10, 1996, 26).

Placed south of the house, the Jacob Stong Barn is a rare surviving example of an intact 19th century barn in the North York community, and one of few in the City of Toronto. The structure is distinguished by its sheer scale, heavy timber construction, and distinctive gambrel (double-sided) roof.

Standing in their original locations, the Jacob Stong House and Barn recall the historical character of Kaiserville, the farming community that developed around the intersection of Steeles Avenue West and Jane Street. For nearly half a century, the Jacob Stong House and Barn have contributed to the Keele Campus of York University.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Jacob Stong House are:

- The scale, form and massing
- Above a stone foundation, the 2½-storey rectangular plan with the two-storey rear (south) wing
- The materials, with red and buff brick, wood, stone and glass
- The steeply-pitched gable roof with returned eaves, mouldings and brackets (the east chimney is a replacement while the west chimney was removed)
- The main entrance, which is centered on the principal (north) façade and features a flat-headed doorcase with a paneled wood door, original hardware, three-quarter-length sidelights, flat transom, and geometric glazing bars
- The fenestration, with symmetrically placed flat-headed window openings with stone lintels and sills and six-over-six wood sash windows, and the quarter-round windows flanking the chimneys on the east and west walls
- The details, with contrasting buff brick applied for the corner quoins and window detailing, the Flemish bond brickwork on the north facade, the wood supports for the verandah (now removed) on the north elevation, and the surviving shutter hardware
- The 1½-storey rear (south) wing with its complementary cladding, detailing and, on the west wall, wood verandah

- On the interior, the centre hall plan, the paneled staircase with balustrades and newel post, the plaster mouldings with the ceiling modillion (dating to the late 19th century) in the entrance hall, the first-floor fireplaces in the southwest and northeast rooms, the wainscoting in the first-floor rooms, and the paneled doors, baseboards, and door and window surrounds
- The setting of the building in landscaped open space with the neighbouring Jacob Stong Barn directly south, and the remnants of a farm lane and orchard

The heritage attributes of the Jacob Stong Barn are:

- The scale, form and massing
- Above a stone foundation with openings, the rectangular plan
- The log and heavy timber structure with vertical board cladding
- The gambrel roof
- The large entrance on the north façade with double wood doors
- The setting of the building in landscaped open space, with the Jacob Stong House directly north, and the remnants of a laneway and orchard

Atkinson College, Phases I and II, York University

Description

Atkinson College, Phases I and II, on the Keele Campus of York University is worthy of inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties for its cultural heritage value. The complex, which is composed of two academic buildings (1966 and 1971) and Elmira Elliott Atkinson Hall (1967), is located south of Library Lane and east of Niagara Road in the area northeast of Sentinel Road and The Pond Road. The former City of North York recognized Atkinson College on its North York Modern Inventory.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Atkinson College is part of York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and, with its Keele Campus, the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. York University received its charter in 1959, offered its first classes in 1960 at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965), and opened a campus at North York's Glendon Hall in 1961. At that time, "a magnificent new city (was) planned as the home for York University" (*Telegram*, 22 June 1961) on a vast site of over 400 acres donated by the Ontario government near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York. Officially opened in October 1965, the Keele Campus followed a master plan developed by UPACE (University Planners, Architects and Consulting Engineers), a consortium of three leading Toronto architectural firms of the modernist era who worked in consultation with Dr. Thomas Howarth, Director of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, and the renowned landscape designer Hideo Sasaki of Harvard University. Phase I of Atkinson College was among the first buildings completed on the Keele Campus. In 2009, York University marked its 50th anniversary as Canada's third largest university, which is internationally regarded for its interdisciplinary approach to learning, range of academic programs, and teaching and research institutions, many of which are located on the Keele Campus.

An important component of York University's Keele Campus, Atkinson College is also historically linked to the development of adult education in Canada. In 1961, with the financial support of the Atkinson Charitable Foundation, York University created Joseph F. Atkinson College as the first of its type in Ontario to offer evening classes exclusively for adults enrolled in part-time studies for undergraduate degrees. Phase 1 of Atkinson College, including the Elmira Elliott Atkinson Hall, was officially opened on the Keele Campus in May 1967 as the first building at a major Canadian university designed solely for part-time students. Over 40 years since its appearance on York University's Keele Campus, Atkinson College is now part of the Faculty of Liberal Arts and Professional Studies.

The Toronto architectural firm of Allward and Gouinlock designed both phases of Atkinson College. Although members of UPACE prepared the plans for most of the campus's first buildings, the master plan allowed for the participation of other architectural firms. Hugh L. Allward (1899-1971), son of the famous Canadian sculptor, Walter S. Allward, opened an award-winning solo practice in Toronto in 1929 before entering a partnership with G. Roper Gouinlock in 1935. After World War II when the international style of modern architecture gained prominence in Canada, Allward and Gouinlock were recognized as early leaders of the new movement with their plans for the Mechanical Engineering Building (1948) at the University of Toronto. Allward and Gouinlock received the commission for Atkinson College after completing several projects on York University's Glendon Campus, including Glendon Hall Library (1962).

Atkinson College contributes to the collection of buildings on the Keele Campus of York University associated with the modernist era in architecture in Canada. The academic building and hall of Phase I follow the design principles developed by UPACE for low-rise campus structures on the Keele Campus, which encouraged consistency in scale, materials and detailing. Phase I displays the generally rectangular plan, red brick cladding combined with precast concrete elements, flat rooflines, small window openings, and minimalist details set out in the guidelines. Following the principle that entrances should be inconspicuous and buildings designed to be approached from all exposed sides, the Phase I academic building and hall are connected by a glazed link with entrances to both structures. At the southeast end of the complex, the tower identified as Phase II adhere to the design criteria for taller buildings on campus in using precast concrete, with the south entrance placed behind the pilotis. While adhering to the guidelines, each building is distinguished from the other first-generation structures on the Keele Campus by the individuality of its design.

Contextually, Atkinson College supports the historical character of York University's Keele Campus as the site was initially developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Following the original master plan devised by UPACE, the first generation of buildings were placed according to function, with fine arts facilities and professional schools including Atkinson College located south of Central Square. This system of organizing facilities by their use was new to university campuses planned in the 1960s, including Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia and Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario. With its integrated collection of three buildings, Atkinson College, Phases I and II, remains a significant feature on the Keele Campus of York University.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Atkinson College are:

- The scale, form and massing

- The materials, with brick cladding, precast and exposed aggregate concrete, and glass and metal detailing
- The flat rooflines
- The entries, with metal doors and glazing
- The fenestration, with ribbon windows and vertical window openings
- The detailing, with the concrete fins and cantilevered upper storey on the Phase I academic building, the brick piers with concrete caps on the hall, and the pilotis on Phase II
- The concrete and glass link joining the academic building (south) and the hall (north) of Phase I
- The location of the buildings on a sloped site that overlooks open space on the east side of the complex

Behavioural Science Building, York University

Description

The Behavioural Science Building on the Keele Campus of York University is worthy of inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties for its cultural heritage value. The three-storey academic building (1966) is located near the east end of Campus Walk, directly north of Vari Hall and adjacent to the Central Square complex. The former City of North York recognized the Behavioural Science Building on its North York Modern Inventory.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Behavioural Science Building is part of York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and, with its Keele Campus, the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. York University received its charter in 1959, offered its first classes in 1960 at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965), and opened a campus at North York's Glendon Hall in 1961. At that time, "a magnificent new city (was) planned as the home for York University" (*Telegram*, 22 June 1961) on a vast site of over 400 acres donated by the Ontario government near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York. Officially opened in October 1965, the Keele Campus followed a master plan developed by UPACE (University Planners, Architects and Consulting Engineers), a consortium of three leading Toronto architectural firms of the modernist era who worked in consultation with Dr. Thomas Howarth, Director of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, and the renowned landscape designer Hideo Sasaki of Harvard University. The Behavioural Science Building was among the first buildings completed on the Keele Campus. In 2009, York University marked its 50th anniversary as Canada's third largest university, which is internationally regarded for its interdisciplinary approach to learning, range of academic programs, and teaching and research institutions, many of which are located on the Keele Campus.

Opened in November 1966, the Behavioural Science Building is an important component of York University's Keele Campus that housed the offices and teaching, research and clinical facilities for the psychology department. The Behavioral Science Building was profiled in the August 1968 issue of *The Canadian Architect* magazine.

Gordon S. Adamson and Associates, which (with John B. Parkin Associates and Shore and Moffat and Partners) was one of the three firms comprising UPACE, designed the Behavioural Science Building. In practice since 1934, Adamson (1904-86) accepted traditional residential commissions until the 1940s when he embraced the modern movement in architecture. A Massey Medalist in 1953, by the end of the decade Adamson was acclaimed for modernist designs including the Redpath Sugar Refinery

(1957) on Queen's Quay East and the E. J. Pratt Library (1961) at the University of Toronto's Victoria University. For the Keele Campus of York University, Adamson's associate, John H. Bonnick, headed the design team that produced the Behavioural Science Building, other low-rise buildings from the mid 1960s, and the taller concrete structures for the Vanier Residence (1967) and the iconic Ross Building (1970).

The Behavioural Science Building also contributes to the collection of buildings on the Keele Campus of York University associated with the modernist era in architecture in Canada. It follows the design principles developed by UPACE for low-rise campus structures, which encouraged consistency in scale, materials and detailing. The Behavioral Science Building displays the generally rectangular plan, red brick cladding combined with concrete elements, flat roofline, small window openings, and minimalist details set out in the guidelines. With its entries recessed or placed in a glazed wall at the north end of the structure, the Behavioural Science Building follows the principle that entrances should be inconspicuous and buildings designed to be approached from all exposed sides. While adhering to the guidelines, the Behavioural Science Building is distinguished from the other first-generation structures on the Keele Campus by the individuality of its design.

Contextually, the Behavioural Science Building supports the historical character of York University's Keele Campus as the site was initially developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Following the original master plan devised by UPACE, the first generation of buildings were placed according to function, with science buildings including the Behavioral Science Building located north and northeast of Central Square. This system of organizing facilities by their use was new to university campuses planned in the 1960s, including Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia and Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario. With its position at the east end of Campus Walk where it is viewed from the west and north, the Behavioural Science Building remains a significant feature of the Keele Campus of York University.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Behavioural Science Building are:

- The scale, form and massing
- The materials, with brick cladding, precast, exposed aggregate and poured-in-place concrete, and glass and metal detailing
- The flat roofline
- The entries, with metal doors and glazing
- The fenestration, with vertical window openings
- The detailing, with the asymmetrically-placed brick-clad flat-roofed stair towers, cantilevered panels, and concrete fins
- The location of the building with the open space to the north that separates it from Stedman Lecture Halls (northeast) and Farquharson Life Science Building (northwest)

Farquharson Life Sciences Building, York University

Description

The Farquharson Life Sciences Building on the Keele Campus of York University is worthy of inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties for its cultural heritage value. The three-storey academic building (1965) is located on the north side of Campus Walk, east of the Computer Science and Engineering Building and north of the Central Square complex. The former City of North York recognized the Farquharson Life Sciences Building on its North York Modern Inventory.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Farquharson Life Sciences Building is part of York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and, with its Keele Campus, the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. York University received its charter in 1959, offered its first classes in 1960 at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965), and opened a campus at North York's Glendon Hall in 1961. At that time, "a magnificent new city (was) planned as the home for York University" (*Telegram*, 22 June 1961) on a vast site of over 400 acres donated by the Ontario government near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York. Officially opened in October 1965, the Keele Campus followed a master plan developed by UPACE (University Planners, Architects and Consulting Engineers), a consortium of three leading Toronto architectural firms of the modernist era who worked in consultation with Dr. Thomas Howarth, Director of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, and the renowned landscape designer Hideo Sasaki of Harvard University. The Farquharson Life Sciences Building was among the first buildings completed on the Keele Campus. In 2009, York University marked its 50th anniversary as Canada's third largest university, which is internationally regarded for its interdisciplinary approach to learning, range of academic programs, and teaching and research institutions, many of which are located on the Keele Campus.

Officially opened in October 1966, the Farquharson Life Sciences Building is an important component of York University's Keele Campus. While the complex was originally known as the Natural Science Building, it was renamed for scientist Dr. R. F. Farquharson. The Farquharson Life Sciences Building was featured in the August 1968 issue of *The Canadian Architect* magazine.

Shore and Moffat and Partners, which (with Gordon S. Adamson and Associates and John B. Parkin Associates), one of the three firms comprising UPACE, designed the Farquharson Life Sciences Building. Founded in Toronto in 1945 by Leonard Shore and Robert Moffat, the partnership received a Massey Medal in 1952 for the design of the York Township Municipal Building, which is recognized as an example of modernist

styling applied to a civic building in the post-war era in Toronto. Renamed Shore and Moffat and Partners in 1960, the firm specialized in educational buildings and prepared the master plan for the University of Waterloo. At York University's Keele Campus, William N. Greer was partner-in-charge for the firm's building projects, beginning with the Farquharson Life Sciences Building and culminating with the Scott Library in 1971.

The Farquharson Life Sciences Building also contributes to the collection of buildings on the Keele Campus of York University associated with the modernist era in architecture in Canada. It follows the design principles developed by UPACE for low-rise campus structures, which encouraged consistency in scale, materials and detailing. The Farquharson Sciences Building displays the generally rectangular plan (with wings), red brick cladding combined with concrete elements, flat roofline, small window openings, and minimalist details set out in the guidelines. With its entries recessed or, on the south wall, screened by a landscaped forecourt, the Farquharson Life Sciences Building follows the principle that entrances should be inconspicuous and buildings designed to be approached from all exposed sides. While adhering to the guidelines, the Farquharson Life Sciences Building is distinguished from the other first-generation structures on the Keele Campus by the individuality of its design.

Contextually, Farquharson Life Sciences Building supports the historical character of York University's Keele Campus as the site was initially developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Following the original master plan devised by UPACE, the first generation of buildings were placed according to function, with science buildings including the Farquharson Life Sciences Building located north of Central Square. This system of organizing facilities by their use was new to university campuses planned in the 1960s, including Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia and Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario. With its position near the east end of Campus Walk, where it is viewed across the open space to the south and east and from the rooftop terrace at Central Square, the Farquharson Life Sciences Building remains a significant feature of the Keele Campus of York University.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Farquharson Life Sciences Building are:

- The scale, form and massing
- The materials, with brick cladding, precast, exposed aggregate and poured-in-place concrete, and glass and metal detailing
- The flat roofline
- The entries, with metal doors and glazing
- The fenestration, with ribbon windows and flat-headed window openings
- The detailing, with the four brick-clad flat-roofed stair towers, and the capped concrete piers on the south wall

- The location of the building with the landscape forecourt (south) and the open space that separates it from the Behavioural Science Building (southeast) and Stedman Lecture Halls (east)

Founders College and Residence, York University

Description

Founders College and Residence on the Keele Campus of York University are worthy of inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties for their cultural heritage value. The four-storey academic building (1965) and neighbouring four-storey student residence (1965) are located east of Ottawa Road near the Founders Road entrance to the campus. The former City of North York recognized Founders College and Residence on its North York Modern Inventory.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Founders College and Residence are part of York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and, with its Keele Campus, the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. York University received its charter in 1959, offered its first classes in 1960 at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965), and opened a campus at North York's Glendon Hall in 1961. At that time, "a magnificent new city (was) planned as the home for York University" (*Telegram*, 22 June 1961) on a vast site of over 400 acres donated by the Ontario government near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York. Officially opened in October 1965, the Keele Campus followed a master plan developed by UPACE (University Planners, Architects and Consulting Engineers), a consortium of three leading Toronto architectural firms of the modernist era who worked in consultation with Dr. Thomas Howarth, Director of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, and the renowned landscape designer Hideo Sasaki of Harvard University. Founders College and Residence were among the first buildings completed on the Keele Campus. In 2009, York University marked its 50th anniversary as Canada's third largest university, which is internationally regarded for its interdisciplinary approach to learning, range of academic programs, and teaching and research institutions, many of which are located on the Keele Campus.

As the first residential college on campus, Founders College and Residence are important components of York University's Keele Campus. Opening in September 1965, the complex was named for the founders of the university who were not otherwise recognized. Through the college's association with the Faculty of Arts, the academic building contains an art gallery, while the residential houses are named for members of the Group of Seven.

The Founders College and Residence are associated with two different architectural practices. The academic building was designed by Gordon S. Adamson and Associates, which (with John B. Parkin Associates and Shore and Moffat and Partners) was one of the three firms comprising UPACE. In practice since 1934, Adamson (1904-86) accepted

traditional residential commissions until the 1940s when he embraced the modern movement in architecture. A Massey Medalist in 1953, by the end of the decade Adamson was acclaimed for modernist designs including the Redpath Sugar Refinery (1957) on Queen's Quay East and E. J. Pratt Library (1961) at the University of Toronto's Victoria University. For the Keele Campus of York University, Adamson's associate, John H. Bonnick, headed the design team that produced Founders College, other low-rise from the mid 1960s, and the taller concrete structures for the Vanier Residence (1967) and the iconic Ross Building (1970).

John B. Parkin Associates designed Founders Residence. Founded by John B. Parkin (1911-75) in 1937 and joined by John C. Parkin (no relation) as chief designer ten years later, the architects were leaders in introducing modernist architecture to Toronto in the mid 20th century. By the early 1960s, Parkin led Canada's largest architectural firm and, unusual at the time, employed engineers, landscape architects and interior designers along with a team of architects specializing in built form. Among its most recognized modernist works in Toronto are the Ortho Pharmaceutical Limited Building at Don Mills, the original Ontario Association of Architects Building in Rosedale, and, working in conjunction with international architects, New City Hall (with Viljo Revell) and the Toronto Dominion Centre (with Mies van der Rohe). At York University's Keele Campus, in addition to his designs for Founders Residence, John C. Parkin prepared the plans for McLaughlin College's Tatham Hall residence and Winters College and Residence.

The Founders College and Residence contributes to the collection of buildings on the Keele Campus of York University associated with the modernist era in architecture in Canada. The buildings follow the design principles developed by UPACE for low-rise campus structures, which encouraged consistency in scale, materials and detailing. With L-shaped plans forming a quadrangle, the college (east) and residence (west) display the red brick cladding combined with concrete elements, flat rooflines, small window openings, and minimalist details set out in the guidelines. With the entries recessed or strategically placed, the complex follows the principle that entrances should be inconspicuous and buildings designed to be approached from all exposed sides. While adhering to the guidelines, Founders College and Residence are distinguished from one another and from the other first-generation structures on the Keele Campus by the individuality of their designs.

Contextually, Founders College and Residence support the historical character of York University's Keele Campus as the site was initially developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Following the original master plan devised by UPACE, Founders was an integral part of the "college cluster" planned for each quadrant of the campus. This concept, based on Oxford and Cambridge universities where academic buildings, student accommodation and dining facilities were built around quadrangles, was only realized in the northeast area of the campus where Founders was joined by and connected to Vanier, Winters and McLaughlin colleges. Apart from the British precedents for residential

colleges, this system of organizing facilities by their use was new to university campuses planned in the 1960s, including Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia and Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario. With their position in the northeast college cluster, Founders College and Residence remain significant features of the Keele Campus of York University.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Founders College and Residence are:

- The scale, form and massing
- The materials, with brick cladding, precast and post-and-beam concrete, and glass and metal detailing
- The flat rooflines
- The entries, with metal doors and glazing
- The fenestration, with ribbon windows and vertical window openings
- The detailing of the college, with the brick-clad modules and the unique aluminum entrance sculpture by Canadian artist Walter Yarwood
- The detailing of the residence, with the flat-roofed brick-clad stair towers and the concrete grid of panels and capped piers
- The arrangement of the buildings to form a quadrangle around an open courtyard
- The enclosed links between Founders College and Winters, Vanier and McLaughlin colleges

McLaughlin College and Tatham Hall, York University

Description

McLaughlin College and Tatham Hall on the Keele Campus of York University are worthy of inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties for their cultural heritage value. The two-storey academic building (1968) and the neighbouring 12-storey student residence (1968) are located on McLaughlin Road, directly south of the Founders Road entrance to the campus. The former City of North York recognized McLaughlin College and Tatham Hall on its North York Modern Inventory.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

McLaughlin College and Tatham Hall are part of York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and, with its Keele Campus, the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. York University received its charter in 1959, offered its first classes in 1960 at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965), and opened a campus at North York's Glendon Hall in 1961. At that time, "a magnificent new city (was) planned as the home for York University" (*Telegram*, 22 June 1961) on a vast site of over 400 acres donated by the Ontario government near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York. Officially opened in October 1965, the Keele Campus followed a master plan developed by UPACE (University Planners, Architects and Consulting Engineers), a consortium of three leading Toronto architectural firms of the modernist era who worked in consultation with Dr. Thomas Howarth, Director of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, and the renowned landscape designer Hideo Sasaki of Harvard University. McLaughlin College and Tatham Hall were completed on the Keele Campus as part of the first phase of development during the 1960s. In 2009, York University marked its 50th anniversary as Canada's third largest university, which is internationally regarded for its interdisciplinary approach to learning, range of academic programs, and teaching and research institutions, many of which are located on the Keele Campus.

As the fourth residential college on campus, McLaughlin College and Tatham Hall are important components of York University's Keele Campus. The buildings were named for Colonel R. S. McLaughlin, the famous Canadian businessman and philanthropist, and Dr. George Tatham, the first master of the college. The complex won an award of merit from the Ontario Masonry Relations Council (OMRC) for outstanding design and masonry workmanship in 1969, and was a Massey Medal finalist the following year.

McLaughlin College and Tatham Hall on the Keele Campus of York University were designed by two different architectural practices. The college building is associated with Shore and Moffat and Partners, which (with Gordon S. Adamson and Associates and John B. Parkin Associates) was one of the three firms comprising UPACE. Founded in

Toronto in 1945 by Leonard Shore and Robert Moffat, the partnership received a Massey Medal in 1952 for the design of the York Township Municipal Building, which is recognized as an example of modernist styling applied to a civic building in the post-war era in Toronto. Renamed Shore and Moffat and Partners in 1960, the firm specialized in educational buildings and prepared the master plan for the University of Waterloo. At York University's Keele Campus, William N. Greer was partner-in-charge for the firm's building projects, culminating with Scott Library in 1971.

Tatham Hall was designed by John B. Parkin Associates. Founded by John B. Parkin (1911-75) as a solo practice in 1937, John C. Parkin (no relation) joined the firm as chief designer a decade later. The architects were leaders in introducing modernist architecture to Toronto in the mid 20th century. By the early 1960s, Parkin led Canada's largest architectural firm and, unusual at the time, employed engineers, landscape architects and interior designers along with a team of architects specializing in built form. Among its lauded modernist works in Toronto are the Ortho Pharmaceutical Limited Building at Don Mills, the original Ontario Association of Architects Building in Rosedale, and, working in conjunction with international architects, New City Hall (with Viljo Revell) and the Toronto Dominion Centre (with Mies van der Rohe). At York University's Keele Campus, in addition to his designs for Tatham Hall, John C. Parkin prepared the plans for Founders Residence and Winters College and Residence.

McLaughlin College and Tatham Hall contribute to the collection of buildings on the Keele Campus of York University associated with the modernist era in architecture in Canada. The academic building follows the design principles developed by UPACE for low-rise campus structures, which encouraged consistency in scale, materials and detailing. It displays the generally rectangular plan, red brick cladding combined with concrete elements, flat roofline, small window openings, and minimalist details set out in the guidelines. Tatham Hall followed the design criteria for taller buildings on campus in using precast concrete. In recessing the entries, both structures followed the principle that entrances should be inconspicuous and buildings designed to be approached from all exposed sides. While adhering to the guidelines, the college and residence are distinguished from one another and from the other first-generation buildings on the Keele Campus by the individuality of their designs.

Contextually, McLaughlin College and Tatham Hall support the historical character of York University's Keele Campus as the site was initially developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Following the original master plan devised by UPACE, the academic building and its residence were part of the "college cluster" planned for each quadrant of the campus. This concept, based on Oxford and Cambridge universities where academic buildings, student accommodation and dining facilities were built around quadrangles, was only realized in the northeast area of the campus where McLaughlin College and Tatham Hall joined Founders, Vanier and Winters colleges, with the academic buildings linked to one another. Apart from the British precedents for residential colleges, this system of organizing facilities by their use was new to university campuses planned in

the 1960s, including Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia and Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario. With their location in the northeast college cluster, McLaughlin College and Tatham Hall remain significant features of the Keele Campus of York University.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the McLaughlin College and Tatham Hall are:

- The scale, form and massing
- The materials, with brick cladding, poured-in-place and precast concrete, and glass and metal detailing
- The flat rooflines
- The entries, with metal doors and glazing
- The fenestration, with ribbon windows and vertical window openings
- The detailing of the college, with projecting brick modules and clerestory windows
- The detailing of the residence, with the interplay of concrete panels and piers
- The location of the buildings north of Founders College, with the academic buildings of both colleges connected by an enclosed link

Osgoode Hall Law School, York University

Description

Osgoode Hall Law School on the Keele Campus of York University is worthy of inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties for its cultural heritage value. The five-storey academic building (1969) is located on Nelson Road, north of The Pond Road in the area southwest of the Central Square complex. The former City of North York recognized the Osgoode Hall Law School on its North York Modern Inventory.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Osgoode Hall Law School is affiliated with York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and, with its Keele Campus, the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. York University received its charter in 1959, offered its first classes in 1960 at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965), and opened a campus at North York's Glendon Hall in 1961. At that time, "a magnificent new city (was) planned as the home for York University" (*Telegram*, 22 June 1961) on a vast site of over 400 acres donated by the Ontario government near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York. Officially opened in October 1965, the Keele Campus followed a master plan developed by UPACE (University Planners, Architects and Consulting Engineers), a consortium of three leading Toronto architectural firms of the modernist era who worked in consultation with Dr. Thomas Howarth, Director of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, and the renowned landscape designer Hideo Sasaki of Harvard University. Osgoode Hall Law School was completed on the Keele Campus as part of the first phase of development in the 1960s. In 2009, York University marked its 50th anniversary as Canada's third largest university, which is internationally regarded for its interdisciplinary approach to learning, range of academic programs, and teaching and research institutions, many of which are located on the Keele Campus.

While Osgoode Hall Law School is an important component of York University's Keele Campus, it is also historically significant as the oldest law school in Ontario. Its origins date to 1797 when the Law Society of Upper Canada was established to regulate the legal profession in the province and educate prospective lawyers. Beginning in 1832, the school was housed at Osgoode Hall, which was expanded during the next 150 years to provide additional accommodations. In the 1960s, when law schools in Ontario were required to affiliate with universities, Osgoode Hall Law School formed an association with York University. The complex was completed in May 1969, incorporating the largest law library in the British Commonwealth. In 2009, Osgoode Hall Law School was the largest in Canada.

The Toronto architectural practice of Marani, Routhwaite and Dick designed Osgoode Hall Law School. Although members of UPACE designed most of the campus's first buildings, the master plan allowed for the participation of other architects. The origins of the firm date to 1920 when Ferdinand Marani (1893-1971) established a solo practice in Toronto before entering into partnerships with a succession of architects. Between 1966 and 1971 when the firm was known as Marani, Rounthwaite and Dick, its major commissions included an office building for the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, which was regarded as a mastery of modernist design and a landmark on Bloor Street East. Prior to the commission for Osgoode Hall Law School, the partnership prepared the plans for the Metropolitan Toronto Courthouse on University Avenue.

Osgoode Hall Law School contributes to the collection of buildings on the Keele Campus of York University associated with the modernist era in architecture in Canada. While designed by architects not connected with UPACE, the complex generally follows the design principles developed for the low-rise campus structures on the Keele Campus, which encouraged consistency in scale, materials and detailing. Osgoode Hall Law School displays the red brick cladding combined with concrete elements, small window openings, and minimalist details set out in the guidelines. Following the principle that entrances should be inconspicuous and buildings designed to be approached from all exposed sides, the entries to the law school complex are either recessed or placed inconspicuously. Its design deviates from the design guidelines in the sprawling plan, which incorporates a large library and multi-sided moot courtroom that distinguishes the law school from the other first-generation structures on the Keele Campus.

Contextually, Osgoode Hall Law School supports the historical character of York University's Keele Campus as the site was initially developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Following the original master plan devised by UPACE, the first generation of buildings were placed according to function, with fine arts facilities and professional schools located south of Central Square. When Osgoode Hall Law School was being planned, consideration was given to locating it on York Boulevard, the ceremonial entrance to the campus. However, given the needs and space required by the institution, a large site was found west of Atkinson College. This system of organizing facilities by their use was new to university campuses planned in the 1960s, including Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia and Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario. With its scale and location near the south entrance to the campus, Osgoode Hall Law School remains a significant feature of the Keele Campus of York University.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Osgoode Hall Law School are:

- The scale, form and massing
- The materials, with brick cladding, precast concrete, and glass and metal detailing
- The flat roofline

- The entries, with metal doors and glazing
- The fenestration, with ribbon windows window openings
- The detailing, with the brick-clad stair tower and concrete piers, fins and lintels
- On the interior, the first-floor entrance lobby with the open space area
- The location of the building on a sloped site that is viewed from The Pond Road

Petrie Science and Engineering Building, York University

Description

The Petrie Science and Engineering Building on the Keele Campus of York University is worthy of inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties for its cultural heritage value. The four-storey academic building (1968) with the attached observatory (1969) is located on the north side of Campus Walk between the Steacie Science and Engineering Library (east) and the Chemistry Building (west), to which it is attached by a link. The former City of North York recognized the Petrie Science and Engineering Building on its North York Modern Inventory.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Petrie Science and Engineering Building is part of York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and, with its Keele Campus, the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. York University received its charter in 1959, offered its first classes in 1960 at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965), and opened a campus at North York's Glendon Hall in 1961. At that time, "a magnificent new city (was) planned as the home for York University" (*Telegram*, 22 June 1961) on a vast site of over 400 acres donated by the Ontario government near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York. Officially opened in October 1965, the Keele Campus followed a master plan developed by UPACE (University Planners, Architects and Consulting Engineers), a consortium of three leading Toronto architectural firms of the modernist era who worked in consultation with Dr. Thomas Howarth, Director of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, and the renowned landscape designer Hideo Sasaki of Harvard University. The Petrie Science and Engineering Building was among the first buildings completed on the Keele Campus. In 2009, York University marked its 50th anniversary as Canada's third largest university, which is internationally regarded for its interdisciplinary approach to learning, range of academic programs, and teaching and research institutions, many of which are located on the Keele Campus.

Officially opened in October 1968, the Petrie Science and Engineering Building with its attached observatory is an important component of the Keele Campus, which enabled York to become the only university in Canada to offer specialized programs in meteorological sciences at both the undergraduate and graduates levels. The complex was profiled in the August 1968 issue of *The Canadian Architect* magazine.

Shore and Moffat and Partners, which (with Gordon S. Adamson and Associates and John B. Parkin Associates) was one of the three firms comprising UPACE, designed the Petrie Science and Engineering Building. Founded in Toronto in 1945 by Leonard Shore and Robert Moffat, the partnership received a Massey Medal in 1952 for the design of the

York Township Municipal Building, which is recognized as an example of modernist styling applied to a civic building in the post-war era in Toronto. Renamed Shore and Moffat and Partners in 1960, the firm specialized in educational buildings and prepared the master plan for the University of Waterloo. At York University's Keele Campus, William N. Greer was partner-in-charge for the firm's building projects, culminating with the Scott Library in 1971.

The Petrie Science and Engineering Building contributes to the collection of buildings on the Keele Campus of York University associated with the modernist era in architecture in Canada. It follows the design principles developed by UPACE for low-rise campus structures, which encouraged consistency in scale, materials and detailing. The Petrie Science and Engineering Building displays the generally rectangular plan, red brick cladding combined with concrete elements, flat roofline, small window openings, and minimalist details set out in the guidelines. With its entries inset or, on the south wall, screened by a landscaped forecourt, the Petrie Science and Engineering Building follows the principle that entrances should be inconspicuous and buildings designed to be approached from all exposed sides. While adhering to the guidelines, the Petrie Science and Engineering Building is distinguished from the other first-generation buildings on the Keele Campus by both the individuality of its design and its landmark observatory.

Contextually, the Petrie Science and Engineering Building supports the historical character of York University's Keele Campus as the site was initially developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Following the original master plan devised by UPACE, the first generation of buildings were placed according to function, with science buildings including the Petrie Science and Engineering Building located north of Central Square. This system of organizing facilities by their use was new to university campuses planned in the 1960s, including Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia and Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario. With its location at the west end of Campus Walk where it is contextually and functionally related to the adjoining Steacie Science and Engineering Library, the Petrie Science and Engineering Building remains a significant feature of the Keele Campus of York University.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Petrie Science and Engineering Building are:

- The scale, form and massing
- The materials, with brick cladding, precast and poured-in-place concrete, and glass and metal detailing
- The flat roofline
- The entries, with metal doors and glazing
- The fenestration, with ribbon windows window openings
- The detailing, with the raised base, the brick-clad flat-roofed stair towers, and the setback of the first storey on the south wall

- At the northwest corner, the attached observatory with twin domes
- The location of the building on the north side of Campus Walk where it is viewed from the south and from the open space to the north

The addition at the south end of the roof, which is an alteration to the original building, is not a heritage attribute. The glazed link connecting the Petrie Science and Engineering Building to the Chemistry Building (west) is not included in the Reasons for Listing.

Ross Building, York University

Description

The Ross Building on the Keele Campus of York University is worthy of inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties for its cultural heritage value. The nine-storey academic building (1970) is located at the east end of Central Square near the centre of the campus. The former City of North York recognized the Ross Building on its North York Modern Inventory.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Ross Building is part of York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and, with its Keele Campus, the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. York University received its charter in 1959, offered its first classes in 1960 at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965), and opened a campus at North York's Glendon Hall in 1961. At that time, "a magnificent new city (was) planned as the home for York University" (*Telegram*, 22 June 1961) on a vast site of over 400 acres donated by the Ontario government near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York. Officially opened in October 1965, the Keele Campus followed a master plan developed by UPACE (University Planners, Architects and Consulting Engineers), a consortium of three leading Toronto architectural firms of the modernist era who worked in consultation with Dr. Thomas Howarth, Director of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, and the renowned landscape designer Hideo Sasaki of Harvard University. Completed in 1970 at the heart of the campus, the Ross Building marked the ceremonial entrance to Central Square. In 2009, York University marked its 50th anniversary as Canada's third largest university, which is internationally regarded for its interdisciplinary approach to learning, range of academic programs, and teaching and research institutions, many of which are located on the Keele Campus.

Formally known as the Ross Humanities and Social Sciences Building, the edifice is an important component of York University's Keele Campus. The building was officially opened in May 1970 when it was named for Dr. Murray G. Ross, the first president of York University. Containing lecture halls, classrooms, laboratories, study areas and offices, in April 1971 the Ross Building received a special citation from the international College and Universities Conference and Exposition when it was recognized along with Scott Library and Central Square.

Gordon S. Adamson and Associates, which (with John B. Parkin Associates and Shore and Moffat and Partners) was one of the three firms comprising UPACE, designed the Ross Building. In practice since 1934, Adamson (1904-86) accepted traditional residential commissions until the 1940s when he embraced the modern movement in

architecture. A Massey Medalist in 1953, by the end of the decade Adamson was acclaimed for modernist designs including the Redpath Sugar Refinery (1957) on Queen's Quay East and E. J. Pratt Library (1961) at the University of Toronto's Victoria University. For the Keele Campus of York University, Adamson's associate, John H. Bonnick, headed the design team that produced buildings for the residential colleges and science cluster, culminating in the iconic Ross Building at Central Square.

While the Ross Building contributes to the collection of buildings on the Keele Campus of York University associated with the modernist era in architecture in Canada, it also remains one of Toronto's best-known examples of the Brutalist style, marked by its monumentality and grid pattern of concrete panels. The Ross Building is distinguished from all other buildings on the Keele Campus by its sheer scale as it extends along the podium at the east edge of Central Square and rises from a base recessed behind pilotis. Its oversized ceremonial entrance bay leads from the east side of the building to the rooftop terrace at Central Square (the ceremonial ramp that originally accessed the east side of the Ross Building was removed with the construction of Vari Hall).

The Ross Building anchors the east end of Central Square, which is the symbolic and physical centre of the Keele Campus. Beneath the podium, the Ross Building is directly connected to Central Square, which extends around an open courtyard at street level and is surmounted by a rooftop terrace with direct access to the Ross Building and the Scott Library.

Contextually, Ross Building supports the historical character of York University's Keele Campus as the property was initially developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Following the original master plan crafted by UPACE, the site was organized along an east-west axis anchored by Central Square, and the Ross Building and Scott Library were conceived and designed as architectural markers at the centre of the campus. With its monumental scale and Brutalist design, the Ross Building is also a local landmark that is viewed from many vantage points on the Keele Campus and beyond.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Ross Building are:

- The scale, form and massing
- The materials, with precast and poured-in-place concrete, and glass and metal detailing
- The flat roofline
- The entries, with metal doors and glazing
- The fenestration, with ribbon windows window openings
- The detailing, with the recessed lower stories and pilotis, the grid pattern of concrete piers and panels organizing the upper floors, the narrow stepped end walls (north and south) and the asymmetrical placement of the bay with the ceremonial opening and nameplate

- The location of the building at the east end of Central Square where it is viewed from points on and beyond the campus

Scott Library, York University

Description

The Scott Library on the Keele Campus of York University is worthy of inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties for its cultural heritage value. The six-storey library (1970) is located at the west end of Central Square near the centre of the campus. The former City of North York recognized the Scott Library on its North York Modern Inventory.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Scott Library is part of York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and, with its Keele Campus, the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. York University received its charter in 1959, offered its first classes in 1960 at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965), and opened a campus at North York's Glendon Hall in 1961. At that time, "a magnificent new city (was) planned as the home for York University" (*Telegram*, 22 June 1961) on a vast site of over 400 acres donated by the Ontario government near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York. Officially opened in October 1965, the Keele Campus followed a master plan developed by UPACE (University Planners, Architects and Consulting Engineers), a consortium of three leading Toronto architectural firms of the modernist era who worked in consultation with Dr. Thomas Howarth, Director of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, and the renowned landscape designer Hideo Sasaki of Harvard University. The official opening of the Scott Library in 1971 marked the end of the first phase of construction on the Keele Campus. In 2009, York University celebrated its 50th anniversary as Canada's third largest university, which is internationally regarded for its interdisciplinary approach to learning, range of academic programs, and teaching and research institutions, many of which are located on the Keele Campus.

An important component of York University's Keele Campus, the Scott Library was originally known as Central Library and renamed for William P. Scott, Chair of the Board of Governors of York University. With the Ross Building and Central Square, the library received a special citation from the international College and Universities Conference and Exposition in April 1971.

Shore and Moffat and Partners, which (with Gordon S. Adamson and Associates and John B. Parkin Associates) was one of the three firms comprising UPACE, designed the Scott Library. Founded in Toronto in 1945 by Leonard Shore and Robert Moffat, the partnership received a Massey Medal in 1952 for the design of the York Township Municipal Building, which is recognized as an example of modernist styling applied to a

civic building in the post-war era in Toronto. Renamed Shore and Moffat and Partners in 1960, the firm specialized in educational buildings and prepared the master plan for the University of Waterloo. At York University's Keele Campus, William N. Greer was partner-in-charge for the firm's building projects, culminating with the Scott Library in 1971.

The Scott Library contributes to the collection of buildings on the Keele Campus of York University associated with the modernist era in architecture in Canada. Anchoring the west edge of Central Square across from the Ross Building, Scott Library is distinguished from other first generation buildings on the Keele Campus by the individuality of its Brutalist design, which is identified by the scale of the multi-sided structure and application of different textures of concrete, including the cantilevered panels marking the upper southeast stories. With direct access to the rooftop terrace of Central Square, the interior features a multi-storey atrium that contributes to the monumentality of the edifice.

The Scott Library anchors the west end of Central Square, which is the symbolic and physical centre of the Keele Campus. Beneath the podium, the library is directly connected to Central Square, which extends around an open courtyard at street level and is surmounted by a rooftop terrace with direct access to the Scott Library and the Ross Building.

Contextually, Ross Building supports the historical character of York University's Keele Campus as the property was initially developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Following the original master plan crafted by UPACE, the site was organized along an east-west axis anchored by Central Square, and the Scott Library and Ross Building were conceived and designed as architectural markers at the centre of the campus. With its elevated position at the east end of Central Square, the Scott Library is viewed from many points on the campus, and overlooks Stong Pond and the arboretum to its west.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Scott Library are:

- The scale, form and massing
- The materials, with precast and poured-in-place concrete, and glass and metal detailing
- The flat roofline
- The entries, with metal doors and glazing
- The fenestration, with ribbon windows window openings
- The detailing, with the multi-storied plan and the cantilevered floors on the southeast elevation
- On the interior, the atrium with the multi-storey concrete staircase beneath a grid ceiling

- Rising two floors below and four stories above the roof of Central Square, the direct access to both the first-floor interior of Central Square (with its central courtyard) and the rooftop terrace
- The location of the building at the west end of Central Square, where it is viewed from different areas on the campus and overlooks Stong Pond and the vista to the southwest

Steacie Science and Engineering Library, York University

Description

The Steacie Science and Engineering Library on the Keele Campus of York University is worthy of inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties for its cultural heritage value. The single-storey library (1965) is located on the north side of Campus Walk between the Petrie Science and Engineering Building (west) and the Computer Science and Engineering Building (east), to which it is attached by a glazed link. The former City of North York recognized the Steacie Science and Engineering Library on its North York Modern Inventory.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Steacie Science and Engineering Library is part of York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and, with its Keele Campus, the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. York University received its charter in 1959, offered its first classes in 1960 at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965), and opened a campus at North York's Glendon Hall in 1961. At that time, "a magnificent new city (was) planned as the home for York University" (*Telegram*, 22 June 1961) on a vast site of over 400 acres donated by the Ontario government near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York. Officially opened in October 1965, the Keele Campus followed a master plan developed by UPACE (University Planners, Architects and Consulting Engineers), a consortium of three leading Toronto architectural firms of the modernist era who worked in consultation with Dr. Thomas Howarth, Director of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, and the renowned landscape designer Hideo Sasaki of Harvard University. The Steacie Science and Engineering Library was the first building completed on the Keele Campus. In 2009, York University marked its 50th anniversary as Canada's third largest university, which is internationally regarded for its interdisciplinary approach to learning, range of academic programs, and teaching and research institutions, many of which are located on the Keele Campus.

As the first building completed on the campus, the Steacie Science and Engineering Library is an important component of York University's Keele Campus. Prior to its official opening as a science library in October 1966, it housed the university's administrative offices and other facilities until additional buildings were completed. The Steacie Science and Engineering Library received the Award of Merit in the 1966 Annual Design Awards of the Ontario Mason Relations Council (OMRC) for outstanding design and masonry workmanship.

Gordon S. Adamson and Associates, which (with John B. Parkin Associates and Shore and Moffat and Partners) was one of the three firms comprising UPACE, designed the

Steacie Science and Engineering Library. In practice since 1934, Adamson (1904-86) accepted traditional residential commissions until the 1940s when he embraced the modern movement in architecture. A Massey Medalist in 1953, by the end of the decade Adamson was acclaimed for modernist designs including the Redpath Sugar Refinery (1957) on Queen's Quay East and E. J. Pratt Library (1961) at the University of Toronto's Victoria University. For the Keele Campus of York University, Adamson's associate, John H. Bonnick, headed the design team that produced the Steacie Science and Engineering Library, other low-rise buildings from the mid 1960s, and the taller concrete structures for the Vanier Residence (1967) and the iconic Ross Building (1970).

The Steacie Science and Engineering Library contributes to the collection of buildings on the Keele Campus of York University associated with the modernist era in architecture in Canada. It follows the design principles developed by UPACE for low-rise campus structures, which encouraged consistency in scale, materials and detailing. The Steacie Science and Engineering Library displays the generally rectangular plan, red brick cladding combined with concrete elements, flat roofline, small window openings, and minimalist details set out in the guidelines. With its entries recessed on the north and south walls, the Steacie Science and Engineering Library follows the principle that entrances should be inconspicuous and buildings designed to be approached from all exposed sides. While adhering to the guidelines, the Steacie Science and Engineering Library is distinguished from the other first-generation buildings on the Keele Campus by the individuality of its design.

Contextually, Steacie Science and Engineering Library supports the historical character of York University's Keele Campus as the site was initially developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Following the original master plan devised by UPACE, the first generation of buildings were placed according to function, with science buildings including the Steacie Science and Engineering Library located north of Central Square. This system of organizing facilities by their use was new to university campuses planned in the 1960s, including Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia and Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario. With its location on Campus Walk where it is contextually and functionally related to the adjoining Petrie Science and Engineering Building, the Steacie Science and Engineering Library remains a significant feature of the Keele Campus of York University.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Steacie Science and Engineering Library are:

- The scale, form and massing
- The materials, with brick cladding, precast and exposed aggregate concrete, and glass and metal detailing
- The flat roofline
- The entries, with metal doors and glazing

- The fenestration, with ribbon windows window openings
- The detailing, with concrete fins and the setback and recessed courtyard on the west wall
- On the interior, the entrance corridor along the west end of the building with the beamed concrete ceiling, and the coloured mural inside the interior entrance to the library
- The location of the building where it is viewed from Campus Walk (south) and the open space and parking areas to the north

The glazed link to the Computer Science and Engineering Building (east) is not a heritage attribute.

Stedman Lecture Halls, York University

Description

The Stedman Lecture Halls on the Keele Campus of York University are worthy of inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties for their cultural heritage value. The three-storey building with lecture halls (1966) is located at the east end of Campus Walk directly north of the York University Student Centre. The former City of North York recognized the Stedman Lecture Halls on its North York Modern Inventory.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Stedman Lecture Halls are part of York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and, with its Keele Campus, the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. York University received its charter in 1959, offered its first classes in 1960 at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965), and opened a campus at North York's Glendon Hall in 1961. At that time, "a magnificent new city (was) planned as the home for York University" (*Telegram*, 22 June 1961) on a vast site of over 400 acres donated by the Ontario government near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York. Officially opened in October 1965, the Keele Campus followed a master plan developed by UPACE (University Planners, Architects and Consulting Engineers), a consortium of three leading Toronto architectural firms of the modernist era who worked in consultation with Dr. Thomas Howarth, Director of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, and the renowned landscape designer Hideo Sasaki of Harvard University. The Stedman Lecture Halls were among the first buildings completed on the Keele Campus. In 2009, York University marked its 50th anniversary as Canada's third largest university, which is internationally regarded for its interdisciplinary approach to learning, range of academic programs, and teaching and research institutions, many of which are located on the Keele Campus.

Originally known as Lecture Hall No. 1, the Stedman Lecture Halls are an important component of York University's Keele Campus. The building was completed in September 1966 and officially opened in 1968 when it was renamed for George H. Stedman. The Stedman Lecture Halls were profiled in *The Canadian Architect* magazine and nominated for a design award by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (RAIC) in 1967.

Gordon S. Adamson and Associates, which (with John B. Parkin Associates and Shore and Moffat and Partners) was one of the three firms comprising UPACE, designed the Stedman Lecture Halls. In practice since 1934, Adamson (1904-86) accepted traditional residential commissions until the 1940s when he embraced the modern movement in

architecture. A Massey Medalist in 1953, by the end of the decade Adamson was acclaimed for modernist designs including the Redpath Sugar Refinery (1957) on Queen's Quay East and E. J. Pratt Library (1961) at the University of Toronto's Victoria University. For the Keele Campus of York University, Adamson's associate, John H. Bonnick, headed the design team that produced the Stedman Lecture Halls, other low-rise buildings from the mid 1960s, and the taller concrete structures for the Vanier Residence (1967) and the iconic Ross Building (1970).

The Stedman Lecture Halls contribute to the collection of buildings on the Keele Campus of York University associated with the modernist era in architecture in Canada. The building follows the design principles developed by UPACE for low-rise campus structures, which encouraged consistency in scale, materials and detailing. The Stedman Lecture Halls display the generally rectangular plan, red brick cladding combined with concrete elements, flat roofline, small window openings, and minimalist details set out in the guidelines. With the entries recessed or, at the south end, set back under a flat-roofed porch, the Stedman Lecture Halls follow the principle that entrances should be inconspicuous and buildings designed to be approached from all exposed sides. While adhering to the guidelines, the Stedman Lecture Halls are distinguished from other first-generation buildings on the Keele Campus by the individuality of the design.

Contextually, Stedman Lecture Halls supports the historical character of York University's Keele Campus as the site was initially developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Following the original master plan devised by UPACE, the first generation of buildings were placed according to function, with science buildings located north of Central Square. Because the Stedman Lecture Halls were originally reserved for the behavioural science and biology departments, the building was placed near the science cluster. This system of organizing facilities by their use was new to university campuses planned in the 1960s, including Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia and Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario. With its location at the east end of Campus Walk where it is viewed from the open spaces to the west and north, the Stedman Lecture Halls remain a significant feature of the Keele Campus of York University.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Stedman Lecture Halls are:

- The scale, form and massing
- The materials, with brick cladding, precast and exposed aggregate concrete, and glass and metal detailing
- The single-storey plan, where the configuration of the interior lecture halls is expressed on the exterior of the building
- The flat roofline
- The entries, with metal doors and glazing

- The fenestration, with ribbon windows at the clerestory level
- The location of the building with the open space to the west that separates it from Behavioral Science Building (south) and Farquharson Life Science Building (west)

Tait McKenzie Centre, Phase I, York University

Description

The Tait McKenzie Centre, Phase I, on the Keele Campus of York University is worthy of inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties for its cultural heritage value. The physical education complex (Phase 1, 1966) is located on Thompson Road, directly south of the Northwest Gate to the campus. The former City of North York recognized the Tait McKenzie Centre on its North York Modern Inventory.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Tait McKenzie Centre, Phase I, is part of York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and, with its Keele Campus, the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. York University received its charter in 1959, offered its first classes in 1960 at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965), and opened a campus at North York's Glendon Hall in 1961. At that time, "a magnificent new city (was) planned as the home for York University" (*Telegram*, 22 June 1961) on a vast site of over 400 acres donated by the Ontario government near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York. Officially opened in October 1965, the Keele Campus followed a master plan developed by UPACE (University Planners, Architects and Consulting Engineers), a consortium of three leading Toronto architectural firms of the modernist era who worked in consultation with Dr. Thomas Howarth, Director of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, and the renowned landscape designer Hideo Sasaki of Harvard University. Phase 1 of the Tait McKenzie Centre was among the first buildings completed on the Keele Campus. In 2009, York University marked its 50th anniversary as Canada's third largest university, which is internationally regarded for its interdisciplinary approach to learning, range of academic programs, and teaching and research institutions, many of which are located on the Keele Campus.

Phase I of the Tait McKenzie Centre is an important component of York University's Keele Campus. Officially opened in December 1966, the first phase of the physical education centre contained gymnasias, squash courts, a swimming pool and other recreational facilities. Following their organization in 1967, York's first sports teams (originally known as the "York Yeomen" and now called the "York Lions") were based at the centre. York University's first spring convocation was held at the complex in June 1967.

Shore and Moffat and Partners, which (with Gordon S. Adamson and Associates and John B. Parkin Associates) was one of the three firms comprising UPACE, designed Phase I of the Tait McKenzie Centre. Founded in Toronto in 1945 by Leonard Shore and Robert Moffat, the partnership received a Massey Medal in 1952 for the design of the

York Township Municipal Building, which is recognized as an example of modernist styling applied to a civic building in the post-war era in Toronto. Renamed Shore and Moffat and Partners in 1960, the firm specialized in educational buildings and prepared the master plan for the University of Waterloo. At York University's Keele Campus, William N. Greer was partner-in-charge for the firm's building projects, culminating with the Scott Library in 1971.

The Tait McKenzie Centre, Phase I, contributes to the collection of buildings on the Keele Campus of York University associated with the modernist era in architecture in Canada. It follows the design principles developed by UPACE for low-rise campus structures, which encouraged consistency in scale, materials and detailing. Phase I of the Tait McKenzie Centre displays the generally rectangular plan, red brick cladding combined with concrete elements, flat roofline, small window openings, and minimalist details set out in the guidelines. With the entries recessed or, on the south wall, screened by a landscaped forecourt, Phase I of the Tait McKenzie Centre follows the principle that entrances should be inconspicuous and buildings designed to be approached from all exposed sides. While adhering to the guidelines, the Tait McKenzie Centre, Phase I, is distinguished from the other first-generation buildings on the Keele Campus by the individuality of its design.

Contextually, Tait McKenzie Centre supports the historical character of York University's Keele Campus as the site was initially developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Following the original master plan devised by UPACE, the first generation of buildings were positioned according to function. The physical education centre was placed toward the northwest corner of the campus where it was accessible yet offered room for future expansion. This system of organizing facilities by their use was new to university campuses planned in the 1960s, including Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia and Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario. With its scale and location near the Northwest Gate to the campus, Phase I of the Tait McKenzie Centre remains a significant feature of the Keele Campus of York University.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Tait McKenzie Centre, Phase I, are:

- The scale, form and massing
- The materials, with brick cladding, precast concrete, and glass and metal detailing
- The flat roofline
- The entries, with metal doors and glazing
- The fenestration, with ribbon windows window
- The detailing, with the brick-clad flat-roofed stair tower and concrete piers, fins and lintels
- The location of the building on a sloped site that is viewed from all directions

The west additions to the original building are not included in the Reasons for Listing.

Vanier College and Residence, York University

Description

Vanier College and Residence on the Keele Campus of York University are worthy of inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties for its cultural heritage value. The three-storey academic building (1966) and the attached 13-storey student residence (1967) are directly south of Founders College, to which Vanier College is connected by an enclosed link. The former City of North York recognized the Vanier College and Residence on its North York Modern Inventory.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Vanier College and Residence are part of York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and, with its Keele Campus, the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. York University received its charter in 1959, offered its first classes in 1960 at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965), and opened a campus at North York's Glendon Hall in 1961. At that time, "a magnificent new city (was) planned as the home for York University" (*Telegram*, 22 June 1961) on a vast site of over 400 acres donated by the Ontario government near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York. Officially opened in October 1965, the Keele Campus followed a master plan developed by UPACE (University Planners, Architects and Consulting Engineers), a consortium of three leading Toronto architectural firms of the modernist era who worked in consultation with Dr. Thomas Howarth, Director of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, and the renowned landscape designer Hideo Sasaki of Harvard University. Vanier College and Residence were among the first buildings completed on the Keele Campus. In 2009, York University marked its 50th anniversary as Canada's third largest university, which is internationally regarded for its interdisciplinary approach to learning, range of academic programs, and teaching and research institutions, many of which are located on the Keele Campus.

As the second residential college opened on the campus, Vanier College and Residence are important components of York University's Keele Campus. Vanier was named for Canada's Governor General, and the complex was profiled in the August 1968 issue of *The Canadian Architect* magazine.

Vanier College and Residence on the Keele Campus of York University are associated with two different architectural practices. John B. Parkin Associates, which (with Gordon S. Adamson and Associates and Shore and Moffat and Partners) was one of the three firms comprising UPACE, designed the academic building. John B. Parkin (1911-

75) established his practice in 1937, ten years before he was joined by John C. Parkin (no relation) as chief designer. The architects were leaders in introducing modernist architecture to Toronto in the mid 20th century. By the early 1960s, Parkin led Canada's largest architectural firm and, unusual at the time, employed engineers, landscape architects and interior designers along with a team of architects specializing in built form. Among its most recognized modernist works in Toronto are the Ortho Pharmaceutical Limited Building at Don Mills, the original Ontario Association of Architects Building in Rosedale, and, working in conjunction with international architects, New City Hall (with Viljo Revell) and the Toronto Dominion Centre (with Mies van der Rohe). At York University's Keele Campus, in addition to his designs for Vanier College, John C. Parkin prepared the plans for McLaughlin College's Tatham Hall residence and Winters College and Residence.

Gordon S. Adamson and Associates designed the Vanier Residence. In practice since 1934, Adamson (1904-86) accepted traditional residential commissions until the 1940s when he embraced the modern movement in architecture. A Massey Medalist in 1953, by the end of the decade Adamson was acclaimed for modernist designs including the Redpath Sugar Refinery (1957) on Queen's Quay East and E. J. Pratt Library (1961) at the University of Toronto's Victoria University. For the Keele Campus of York University, Adamson's associate, John H. Bonnick, headed the design team that produced the Vanier Residence, as well as other low-rise buildings from the 1960s and the iconic Ross Building (1970).

Vanier College and Residence contribute to the collection of buildings on the Keele Campus of York University associated with the modernist era in architecture in Canada. The academic building follows the design principles developed by UPACE for low-rise campus structures, which encouraged consistency in scale, materials and detailing. It displays the generally rectangular plan, red brick cladding combined with concrete elements, flat roofline, small window openings, and minimalist details set out in the guidelines. Vanier Residence followed the design criteria for taller buildings on campus in using precast concrete. The entries to the college and residence are either recessed or placed strategically, following the principle that entrances should be inconspicuous and buildings designed to be approached from all exposed sides. While adhering to the guidelines, Vanier College and Residence are distinguished from one another and from the other first-generation buildings on the Keele Campus by the individuality of their designs.

Contextually, Vanier College and Residence support the historical character of York University's Keele Campus as the site was initially developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Following the original master plan devised by UPACE, Vanier was part of the "college cluster" planned for each quadrant of the campus. This concept, based on Oxford and Cambridge universities where academic buildings, student accommodation and dining facilities were built around quadrangles, was only realized in the northeast area of the campus where Vanier joined Winters, McLaughlin and Founders colleges,

with the academic buildings physically linked to one another. Apart from the British precedents for residential colleges, this system of organizing facilities by their use was new to university campuses planned in the 1960s, including Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia and Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario. With their location in the northeast college cluster, Vanier College and Residence remain significant features of the Keele Campus of York University.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Vanier College and Residence are:

- The scale, form and massing
- The materials, with brick cladding, cast-in-place, exposed aggregate and precast concrete, and glass and metal detailing
- The flat rooflines
- The entries, with metal doors and glazing
- The fenestration, with ribbon windows, vertical and three-sided window openings
- The detailing of the college, with the projecting upper storey supported on pilotis
- The detailing of the residence, with corner setbacks
- The location of the buildings south of Founders College, with separate links from Vanier College to its residence and the academic building of Founders

Winters College and Residence, York University

Description

Winters College and Residence on the Keele Campus of York University are worthy of inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties for its cultural heritage value. The two-storey college and neighbouring four-storey student residence (1967) are located near the northwest corner of Ian MacDonald Boulevard and Winters Road. The former City of North York recognized the Winters College and Residence on its North York Modern Inventory.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Winters College and Residence are part of York University, a significant institution in the City of Toronto that contributed to the growth in the 1960s of Canadian post-secondary education and, with its Keele Campus, the establishment of new university campuses outside traditional urban centres. York University received its charter in 1959, offered its first classes in 1960 at the University of Toronto (with which it was affiliated until 1965), and opened a campus at North York's Glendon Hall in 1961. At that time, "a magnificent new city (was) planned as the home for York University" (*Telegram*, 22 June 1961) on a vast site of over 400 acres donated by the Ontario government near the southwest corner of Steeles Avenue West and Keele Street in North York. Officially opened in October 1965, the Keele Campus followed a master plan developed by UPACE (University Planners, Architects and Consulting Engineers), a consortium of three leading Toronto architectural firms of the modernist era who worked in consultation with Dr. Thomas Howarth, Director of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, and the renowned landscape designer Hideo Sasaki of Harvard University. The Winters College and Residence were among the first buildings completed on the Keele Campus. In 2009, York University marked its 50th anniversary as Canada's third largest university, which is internationally regarded for its interdisciplinary approach to learning, range of academic programs, and teaching and research institutions, many of which are located on the Keele Campus.

As the third residential college on the campus, Winters College and Residence are important components of York University's Keele Campus. Officially opened in March 1968, the complex was named for the Honourable Robert H. Winters, the first Chair of the Board of Governors of the university and a federal cabinet minister. In the residence, the names of the individual houses honour Canadian scientific explorers.

John B. Parkin Associates, which (with Gordon S. Adamson and Associates and Shore and Moffat and Partners) was one of the three firms comprising UPACE, designed Winters College and Residence. Founded as a solo practice by John B. Parkin (1911-75) in 1937, ten years later John C. Parkin (no relation) joined the partnership as chief designer. The architects were leaders in introducing modernist architecture to Toronto in

the mid 20th century. By the early 1960s, Parkin led Canada's largest architectural firm and, unusual at the time, employed engineers, landscape architects and interior designers along with a team of architects specializing in built form. Among its most recognized modernist works in Toronto are the Ortho Pharmaceutical Limited Building at Don Mills, the original Ontario Association of Architects Building in Rosedale, and, working in conjunction with international architects, New City Hall (with Viljo Revell) and the Toronto Dominion Centre (with Mies van der Rohe). At York University's Keele Campus, in addition to his designs for Winters College and Residence, John C. Parkin prepared the plans for the student residence at Founders College and McLaughlin College's Tatham Hall residence.

Winters College and Residence contribute to the collection of buildings on the Keele Campus of York University associated with the modernist era in architecture in Canada. The buildings follow the design principles developed by UPACE for low-rise campus structures, which encouraged consistency in scale, materials and detailing. With the east wall of the college and the U-shaped design of the residence forming a quadrangle, the buildings display the red brick cladding combined with concrete elements, flat rooflines, small window openings, and minimalist details set out in the guidelines. The entries to the college and residence are either recessed or placed strategically, following the principle that entrances should be inconspicuous and buildings designed to be approached from all exposed sides. While adhering to the guidelines, Winters College and Residence are distinguished from one another and from the other first-generation buildings on the Keele Campus by the individuality of their designs.

Contextually, Winters College and Residence support the historical character of York University's Keele Campus as the site was initially developed in the 1960s and early 1970s. Following the original master plan devised by UPACE, Winters was part of the "college cluster" planned for each quadrant of the campus. This concept, based on Oxford and Cambridge universities where academic buildings, student accommodation and dining facilities were built around quadrangles, was only realized in the northeast area of the campus where Winters joined Vanier, McLaughlin and Founders colleges, with a link to the academic building at Founders. Apart from the British precedents for residential colleges, this system of organizing facilities by their use was new to university campuses planned in the 1960s, including Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia and Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario. With their location in the northeast college cluster, Winters College and Residence remain significant features of the Keele Campus of York University.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Winters College and Residence are:

- The scale, form and massing
- The materials, with brick cladding, precast and post-and-beam concrete, and glass and metal detailing

- The flat rooflines
- The entries, with metal doors and glazing
- The fenestration, with ribbon windows and vertical window openings
- The detailing of the college, with the projecting second storey and brick jack arches
- The detailing of the residence, with shallow brick stair towers with piers, and concrete fins
- The arrangement of the buildings to form a quadrangle with an open courtyard, and the enclosed link between Winters College and the academic building at Founders College