

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## Amica Islington Village

4946 DUNDAS STREET WEST

PROJECT NO. EVOQ: 9315-19-00

ISSUE DATE: DECEMBER 2019



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## 1.0 Introduction

This Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared by EVOQ Architecture Inc. for Amica Mature Lifestyles Inc. as part of the new seniors' residence to be developed at 4946 Dundas Street West. Currently, the site consists of a 2.5 storey former municipal building and a one-and-two-storey strip of retail buildings. The new proposed development, hereafter referred to as the Proposal, consists of a U-shaped building footprint with a six storey building fronting Dundas Street West with a four storey podium, 10-storey tower fronting Burnhamthorpe Road, and a 9-storey tower at the rear of the property. The site, hereafter referred to as the Subject Property, is designated under Part IV under the Ontario Heritage Act.

The Proposal includes the demolition of the retail buildings. The Georgian Revival front addition from the 1940s will be conserved while the remains of the Methodist church from the 1840s and the back addition from the 1940s will be demolished.

The purpose of this Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is to evaluate the impact that the Proposal will have on the cultural heritage resources of the Subject Property and to recommend an overall approach to the conservation of these resources. Our conclusions and recommendations are based on a review of the proposal, additional primary and secondary documentation listed in Appendix A: Bibliography, and a site visit conducted on March 26, 2019.



Figure 2: View of the Subject Property looking northeast, Image via Google Maps

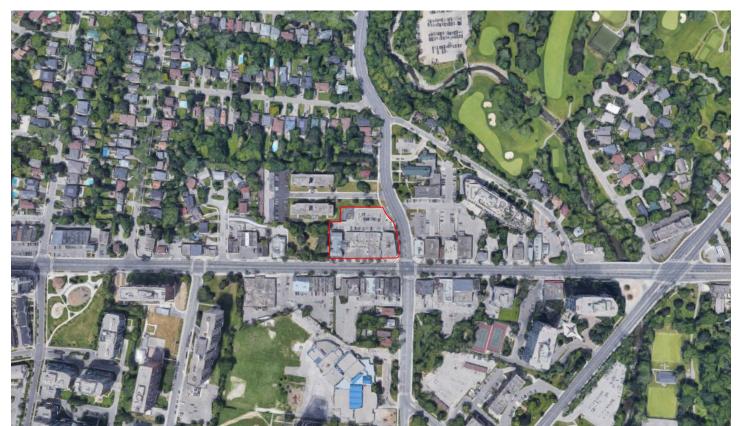


Figure 1: Map of surrounding context with Subject Property indicated, image obtained via Google Maps.

# 1.1 Applicable Guidelines & Key Heritage Policies

This section outlines the relevant policies and guidelines used to inform the evaluation of the Proposal and the preparation of the HIA.

## City of Toronto Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference

The format of this document adheres to the City of Toronto's *Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference*, and includes the following components:

- 1. Introduction to the Development Site
- 2. Background Research and Analysis
- 3. Statement of Significance
- 4. Assessment of Existing Condition
- 5. Description of the Proposed Development and Site Alteration
- 6. Impact of Development and Site Alteration
- 7. Considered Alternatives and Mitigation Strategies
- 8. Conservation Strategy
- 9. Bibliography and Relevant Appendices

### Parks Canada Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada

The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada forms the basis of the approach to heritage conservation that was used to produce this HIA. The process defined by the document of understanding, planning, and intervening was closely adhered to when assessing the impact of the Proposal on the cultural heritage value of the Subject Property and its heritage attributes (character-defining elements). The primary treatment for the Proposal, as defined in the Standards and Guidelines, is rehabilitation. The following standards apply for the rehabilitation of a heritage property:

- 1. Conserve the heritage value of an historic place. Do not remove, replace or substantially alter its intact or repairable character-defining elements. Do not move a part of an historic place if its current location is a character-defining element.
- 2. Conserve changes to an historic place that, over time, have become character-defining elements in their own right.
- 3. Conserve heritage value by adopting an approach calling for minimal intervention.
- 4. Recognize each historic place as a physical record of its time, place and use. Do not create a false sense of historical development by adding elements from other historic places or properties, or by combining features of the same property that never coexisted.
- 5. Find a use for an historic place that requires minimal or no change to its character-defining elements.
- 6. Protect and, if necessary, stabilize an historic place until any subsequent intervention is undertaken. Protect and preserve archaeological resources, take mitigation measures to limit damage and loss of information.
- 7. Evaluate the existing condition of character-defining elements to determine the appropriate intervention needed. Use the gentlest means possible for any intervention. Respect heritage value when undertaking an intervention.
- 8. Maintain character-defining elements on an ongoing basis. Repair character-defining elements by reinforcing their materials using recognized conservation methods. Replace in kind any extensively deteriorated or missing parts of character-defining elements, where there are surviving prototypes.

- 9. Make any intervention needed to preserve characterdefining elements physically and visually compatible with the historic place and identifiable on close inspection. Document any intervention for future reference.
- 10. Repair rather than replace character-defining elements. Where character-defining elements are too severely deteriorated to repair, and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements. Where there is insufficient physical evidence, make the form, material and detailing of the new elements compatible with the character of the historic place.
- 11. Conserve the heritage value and character-defining elements when creating any new additions to an historic place or any related new construction. Make the new work physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic place.
- 12. Create new additions or related new construction so that the essential form and integrity of an historic place will not be impaired if the new work is removed in the future.

### Provincial Policy Statement

Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) regarding Cultural Heritage and Archaeology provides guidance for the assessment of the impact of the Proposal on the existing cultural heritage resources. The following policies in the PPS are particularly relevant:

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

### Ontario Heritage Act

Section 33 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* further dictates the approach and process to assessing the impact of alterations to a heritage building, particularly as described in Sentence (1):

33 (1): No owner of property designated under section 29 shall alter the property or permit the alteration of the property if the alteration is likely to affect the property's heritage attributes, as set out in the description of the property's heritage attributes that was required to be served and registered under subsection 29 (6) or (14), as the case may be, unless the owner applies to the council of the municipality in which the property is situated and receives consent in writing to the alteration.

The preparation of the HIA was also guided by Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, which lays out evaluation criteria to be used in order to determine whether a property merits designation under Part IV of the Act. In the case of the Subject Property and Proposal, which is listed but not designated under Part IV, these evaluation criteria were used to help guide and ensure the identification and preservation of the existing cultural heritage value and heritage attributes.

### Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe

Section 4.2.7 of the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe for Cultural Heritage Resources notes:

- 4.2.7.1 Cultural heritage resources will be conserved in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in strategic growth areas.
- 4.2.7.2 Municipalities will work with stakeholders, as well as First Nations and Métis communities, in developing and implementing official plan policies and strategies for the identification, wise use and management of cultural heritage resources.
- 4.2.7.3 Municipalities are encouraged to prepare archaeological management plans and municipal cultural plans and consider them in their decision-making.

### City of Toronto Official Plan

The HIA was prepared in accordance with the City of Toronto's *Official Plan*, specifically with regards to the policies laid out in Section 3.1.5 – Heritage Conservation. Of particular relevance to the Subject Property and Proposal are the following policies:

- 3.1.5.5: Proposed alterations, development, and/or public works on or adjacent to a property on the Heritage Register will ensure that the integrity of the heritage property's cultural heritage value and attributes will be retained, prior to work commencing on the property and to the satisfaction of the City. Where a Heritage Impact Assessment is required in Schedule 3 of the Official Plan, it will describe and assess the potential impacts and mitigation strategies for the proposed alteration, development or public work.
- 3.1.5.26: New construction on or adjacent to a property on the Heritage Register will be designed to conserve the cultural heritage values, attributes and character of that property and to mitigate visual and physical impact on it.

#### Etobicoke Centre Secondary Plan

The Subject Property falls within the City of Toronto's Etobicoke Centre Secondary Plan as part of the Islington Village Area, which provides objectives for the future planning and development within its boundaries. The following objectives apply:

#### 2. Principles to Success

Islington Village

Islington Village is the historical "main street" shopping core located primarily along the north side of Dundas Street and continuing westward across Kipling onto Bloor Street. Buildings are typically two storeys with at-grade retail uses.

Additional "main street" development consisting of buildings up to five storeys in height with at grade retail and office or residential on subsequent floors, will fill existing gaps and provide a continuation of this pedestrian-oriented form of development throughout the area.

### 3.3 Creating Character

Scale, urban design and public art will help shape the character of Etobicoke Centre.

The physical character of an area can help its residents and visitors identify with the area. The look and feel of an area can be characterized through its building scale, urban design, streetscape and public art. Signature buildings with the ability to create a lasting memory among visitors to the area, a close-knit urban fabric with good pedestrian connections and well designed and located public art will all provide a contribution toward the character of the area.

#### *3.3.1 Scale*

The general scale of buildings in Etobicoke Centre will make the area stand out from its environs and identify the area as a focal point. The provision of differing building scales will assist in establishing and promoting the character and function of various areas within the Centre.

#### **POLICIES**

- 3.3.1.1 To maximize the number of housing opportunities within the City Centre, new housing will take the form of mid-rise and high-rise apartment dwellings.
- 3.3.1.2 The general scale of buildings in Etobicoke Centre will promote an urban character.
- 3.3.1.4 To further the concept of the Islington Village "Main Street" area, buildings along Dundas Street will be developed at a pedestrian scale.

#### 3.4 Urban Design

Development within the Centre will be guided by Urban Design policies and a set of Urban Design Guidelines.

#### **POLICIES**

- 3.4.4 To avoid massive continuous building slabs, the size of tower floor plates should be limited to create a distinct skyline character and allow views through the site.
- 3.4.5 New commercial buildings will reinforce the pedestrian activity and amenity of the street by:
  - a. locating buildings close to the streetline;
  - b. locating main entrances to buildings facing public streets and providing direct connections to the public sidewalk;
  - c. placing all parking and drive-aisles (except those drive-aisles required to provide access to the street) behind the front wall of the building;
  - d. providing pedestrian amenities such as walkways, seating areas and weather protection; and
  - e. providing direct exterior access to all ground floor commercial units.

- 3.4.6 Tall building proposals must, at a minimum, address key urban design considerations such as:
  - a. demonstrate how the proposed building and site design will contribute to and reinforce the urban structure of the area;
  - b. demonstrate how the proposed building and site design relate to adjacent buildings and blocks within the immediate neighbourhood;
  - c. minimize the negative impact of shadows, sky view and wind on adjacent public areas including streets, parks, open spaces;
  - d. take into account the relationship of the site to topography and other tall buildings;
  - e. minimize the negative impact of shadows, sky view and wind on neighbouring private properties and residential neighbourhoods;
  - f. provide adequate transition between taller buildings and the adjacent lower scaled buildings; and
  - g. provide high quality, comfortable and usable publicly accessible open spaces and areas.

#### 3.13 Creating a Climate for Reinvestment

Etobicoke Centre's potential will be actively promoted to attract new investment and area improvements.

Area businesses, property owners, the development community and the broader city constituency must be made aware of the tremendous potential of the Centre. Conditions that promote the benefits of living, working, entertaining and investing in Etobicoke Centre must be provided. These conditions can be created through:

- flexible, growth-oriented land use policies;
- the provision of incentive-oriented programs; and
- *leadership by example.*

#### 3.13.1 Flexible, Growth-Oriented Land Use Policies

- 3.13.1.1 Large scale, stand-alone retail stores and "power centres" are not permitted in Mixed Use Area A and B.
- 3.13.1.2 Commercial uses (other than ancillary commercial uses) in Mixed Use Area A and B will generally only be permitted where there is good access to arterial roads.

#### 3.13.3 Mixed Use Area B

Mixed Use Area B will continue as the pedestrian focus of Etobicoke Centre. Primarily located along Dundas Street west of Islington Avenue and comprising the historic Islington Village area, lands in this designation will be developed with pedestrian-scale buildings having retail and service uses located at grade to enhance and expand the main street shopping area.

#### **POLICIES**

#### 3.13.3.1 Mixed Use Area B will:

- a. consist of a broad range of commercial, residential and institutional uses in single use or mixed-use buildings;
- b. have buildings that are built to the street line with at-grade retail, office or service uses;
- c. have buildings that are developed at a pedestrian-scale height; and
- d. provide a continuous pedestrian-oriented retail shopping strip to serve surrounding residential and office and institutional uses.



Figure 3: View of the Subject Property looking northeast, EVOQ

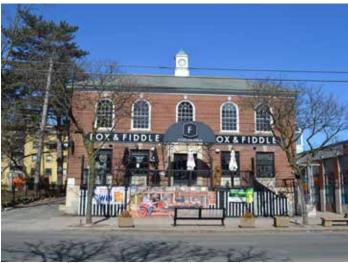


Figure 4: View of the Georgian Revival volume looking north, EVOQ



Figure 5: View of the Subject Property looking east, EVOQ

## 2.0 Introduction to the Development Site

## 2.1 Description of the Subject Property

The development site is located at the northwest corner of Dundas Street West and Burnhamthorpe Road, and is municipally known as 4946 Dundas Street West. The site is bordered by Dundas Street West to the south, Burnhamthorpe Road to the east, a private road to the apartments at 22 and 24 Burnhamthorpe Road to the north, and the Islington Pioneer Cemetery to the west. The Subject Property measures approximately 5,300 square metres with a frontage of 90.5 metres on Dundas Street West and a depth of 65.9 metres on Burnhamthorpe Road. There are three buildings on the site: a two and a half storeys restaurant that used to be the Etobicoke Township Hall; a one storey strip mall; and a three storey commercial building.



Figure 6: Main entrance of the Georgian Revival Volume, EVOQ

The complex was designated Part IV under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1979 for its importance as a landmark as the first municipal hall, its context within the streetscape, and its design. The building was built in three phases. The central volume is the original structure built in 1843 as the Wilcox Branch of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. In 1946, the building underwent substantial renovations including additions at the front and rear designed by the Toronto based architecture firm, Hank and Irwin. The front addition was constructed in the Georgian Revival style and was used as Etobicoke's municipal offices. In the 1980s, the neighbouring properties to the east were demolished and replaced with low-rise commercial space, and the glass atrium and exterior fire escapes were added to the original 1843 building.

The Georgian Revival building is two and a half storeys with a hipped roof and a small cupola clock tower. The symmetrical façade fronting Dundas Street West is composed of five bays clad in red brick with an English bond. The first storey coursing is rusticated with every fifth course recessed. At the second floor, the brick quoins accentuate the building's corners. The raised main entrance has a manufactured stone door surround composed of pilasters and a segmental arched pediment with an engraving that reads 'Etobicoke Municipal Offices' capped with a scrolled stone panel. A staircase on its east side leads up to a front patio. The first storey has double hung wood windows with eight over eight panes of glass. Their brick flat arches have a manufactured stone keystone, and stone veneer cladding was installed at their sills. The second storey windows are single hung and arched with an arched brick lintel and a manufactured stone keystone and lintel.



Figure 7: Secondary entrance of the Georgian Revival volume, EVOQ

The west façade of the Georgian Revival building has two bays with identical windows on the first and second storeys. The basement windows have been filled in. The east façade is similar to the west one with a secondary entrance on the first level. The entrance has a manufactured stone door surround with a simple stone lintel and pediment that read 'Police'. This entrance was likely added to the building when Etobicoke's police department was located in the building. The 1843 one and a half storey church has been substantially altered. A storey was added to the building. The now two-and-a-half storey gabled structure connects the front and rear additions from the 1940s. Its east and west facades are red brick with a running bond. Two brick buttresses on each side were added in the late 19th century. Fire escapes were added to both facades in the 1980s which resulted in a number of new openings. Based on different brick colouration, it appears that a number of windows were relocated to meet the building's evolving uses. The foundation walls of the original church are stone rubble covered in a cementitious material.

The rear addition from 1946 is constructed in red brick with an English bond. A portion of the north façade has an additional wythe of brick with a running bond. The windows on the addition are not regular and a number on the second floor have been filled in. Some windows have brick voussoirs and a stone lintel. The east façade has a chimney that tapers in three areas and extends above the side gable roof. The foundations are a mixture of concrete blocks and poured concrete.

In the 1980s, the ground floors of the original 1843 building and 1946 additions were significantly altered to accommodate a restaurant. The second storey is still used for offices, and a number of interior partitions were added to subdivide the rooms.

The 1980s development is composed of a one storey strip mall and three-storey commercial and office space. A gabled skylight and curtain wall connect the new development to the original building. The Dundas Street West façade of the single storey development have a purpose built store front design with a curtain wall and mixture of brick and concrete block piers that demarcate the commercial spaces. The three storey commercial and office space uses the same materials with finer grain bays. The third storey is a slightly recessed curtain wall with a green metallic fascia and flat roof. The three storey development is chamfered at the corner of Dundas Street West and Burnhamthorpe Road.



Figure 8: Remnant of original church volume (left), EVOQ



Figure 9: Skylight attachment to the original church volume, EVOQ

## 2.2 Description of the surrounding context

The Subject Property is located along the north side of the Mixed-Use land use designation along Dundas Street West. It is also located within the Islington Village sub-area of the Etobicoke Centre secondary plan. There are no site specific policies applicable to the Subject Property.

Properties directly adjacent to the Subject Property are low to mid-rise in height and have mixed-uses of residential, commercial, and institutional. South, east, and southeast of the Subject Property along Dundas Street West are a number of one to three storey 20th century commercial and mixed use buildings. This area does not have a consistent character.

Northwest to the Subject Property are mid-rise apartment buildings constructed in the 1950s. Further northwest is a large swathe of low-rise, single to semi-detached homes that range from Edwardian Classical to post WWII developments.

The Islington (Methodist) United Church is located to the northeast of the Subject Property and is the closest property Listed on the City of Toronto's Heritage Register. Originally located on the Subject Property, the church moved to a manse (now commercial space) in the late 19th century, to the southeast of the Subject Property. In the mid-20th century, a Neo-Gothic church was constructed at 25 Burnhamthorpe Road, and the congregation has been located there since.

Directly adjacent and west of the Subject Property is the Islington Pioneer Cemetery. Like the Subject Property, this land was donated by the Wilcox family in the 1840s and contains the remains of the Village's prominent early settlers such as the Montgomery family who contributed to the development of Islington Village. In the early 20th century, Austrian Pines were planted in the cemetery and create a large tree canopy.



Figure 10: Properties on the south side of Dundas St W, across from the Subject Property. Image via Google Streetview



Figure 11: View of the Islington United Church looking from the Subject Property



Figure 12: View of the Islington Pioneer Cemetery looking from the Subject Property



Figure 13: View of the Islington Pioneer Cemetery looking to the Subject Property

## 2.3 Present owner contact information

**Kevin Parsons** 

Trinity Development Group Inc., Property Manager 77 Bloor Street West, 16th Floor, Suite 1601 Toronto, ON, M5S 1M2

Phone: 416-255-8800 ext. 222 Email: kparsons@trinity-group.com

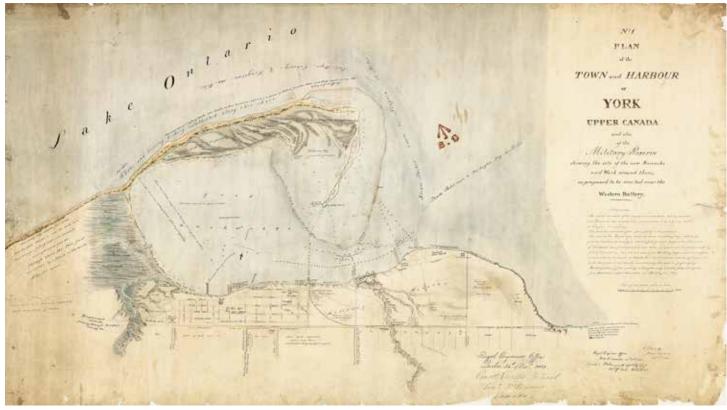


Figure 14: Royal Engineer Office. No. 1 Plan of the town and habour of York Upper Canada, 1833.

## 3.0 Background Research and Analysis

## 3.1 Development History of the Subject Property

### The Natural Landscape and Early Settlement

Approximately 12,500 years ago, the last of the ice age glaciers began to retreat northward, leaving an ancient glacial lake in its stead. Known as 'Lake Iroquois', it was a melt water lake whose water levels stood 40 metres higher than the current Lake Ontario. The Subject Property would have been on the shores of Lake Iroquois; its shoreline was roughly located along what is now Dundas Street West and Davenport Road.

Around 10,000 years ago, the Laurentian (Laurentide) glacier at St. Lawrence River retreated significantly to the north and east allowing a passage for Lake Iroquois to retreat towards St. Lawrence River. As a result, the Lake dropped to seas level, creating a shoreline approximately 20 kilometres south of the current Lake Ontario. Early hunter-gatherer inhabitants moved in from the south, though little evidence of their life remains given that many of their campsites are now submerged by Lake Ontario.

By 6000BCE, the climate began changing and warming. With the climbing temperatures came rising water levels, temperate forests and fauna as well as wild game from the south. The lake, now known as Lake Ontario, began to rise in water levels and take shape to form its current shoreline. The early inhabitant population increased as hunting and fishing became important. An overland portage trade route known as the 'Carrying Place' developed, linking Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. The land began supporting crop production and farming. Inhabitants would create semi-permanent villages, providing them with a base while hunting/gathering and for the farming of crops, such as corn, beans and squash. Evidence of Iroquoian villages, in the forms of longhouses, defensive stockades and cultivated farms, as well as material artifacts, has been found in the greater Toronto region.

In the 14th century, the Iroquoian-speaking bands in the Ontario region began consolidating their tribes to become larger social groups. One such group, the Wendat, adopted the Toronto region as part of their territory. However, the Wendat preferred settlement around Georgian Bay; reasons speculated have included better fishing opportunities, waterway access, and creating tribal relations with neighbours. Toronto, thus, was sparsely populated between the 14th and 16th centuries.



Figure 15: 1856 Map of the township of Etobicoke, in the county of York, compiled by Charles Unwin, Provincial Land Surveyor, Provincial Chambers, Toronto.

### 17th and 18th Centuries

The advent of the 1600's brought increasing European contact, namely the fur traders and missionaries. Their presence also brought foreign diseases to the area and a great number of Indigenous peoples perished. In addition, the Iroquois from New York moved into the Indigenous territories in Ontario, looking to defeat and absorb those groups into their tribe. They captured the Huron territory and brought it under Iroquois control. In the late 1600's, the Iroquois tribe of Seneca settled in the Toronto region. Evidence exists of two communities in Toronto, one at the mouth of Rouge River and the other on the Humber River, both strategically located along the Carrying Place trail. The Seneca people were soon displaced by the Mississaugas, an Anishinaubeg people.

By the 18th century, the European presence increased, with both the French and the British vying for strategic dominance of northeastern North America and their trade waterways. During these conflicts, the region was claimed by the French and an outpost, known as Fort Rouille, was constructed in 1750 on what is now Toronto. However, by 1760 the French were soundly defeated by the British around the Great Lakes region and forced to retreat northwards to Montreal, passing the region to British rule. Shortly after, the American Revolution was waged to the south (1775-83). With American independence achieved in 1783, a number of loyalist refugees looked to move northwards to settle in the region to remain within British territory.

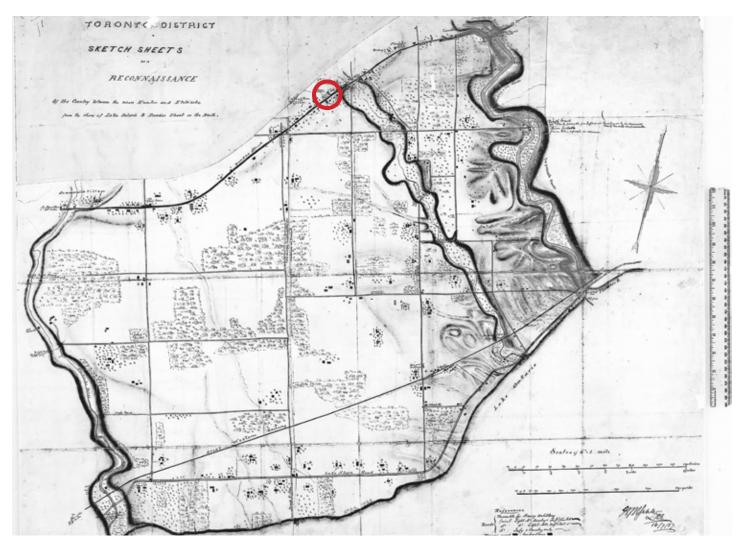


Figure 16: 1867 Toronto District Sketch Sheets of a Reconnaissance of the Country between the rivers Humber and Etobicoke from the shore of Lake Ontario to Dundas Street on the North

The British looked for both a suitable place to establish a settlement as well as a site that could support military operations around the Great Lakes. They negotiated with the Mississaugas and purchased the lands north of Lake Ontario in 1787, chosen for both its access to the Carrying Place and its protected harbour to defend against potential invasions by the Americans. The land was cleared for farming, settlers moved into the area, and it was decided that the provincial capital of Upper Canada would be established on this site. The Town of York, later the City of Toronto, was established in 1793 near the mouth of the Don River. In 1795, 'Etobicoke' became the official name of the Township west of the Humber River and the first survey was completed by Abraham Iredell. Iredell surveyed the 31,000 acres into farmland.

4946 Dundas Street West was originally part of Lot 8, Concession A, Clergy Block, and remained unoccupied until the 19th century.



Figure 17: Etobicoke, Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York, 1878



4007	T	0 11	District of	D1
183/	Ioronto	& Home	DISTRICT	Directory

Surname	Given Name	Concession	& Lot #	# Township	Soundex	Remarks
Wilcox	Abatha	1	11	Caledon East	W42	2
Wilcox	Allan	N1	3	Toronto	W42	2 Old Survey
Wilcox	Amos	N2	16	Toronto	W42	2 Old Survey
Wilcox	Daniel	3	8	Chinquacousy	East W42	2
Wilcox	Dudley	1	46	Markham	W42	2
Wilcox	Friend	A	12	Etobicoke	W42	2
Wilcox	John	3	8	Chinquacousy	East W42	2
Wilcox	Leonard	-	-	Toronto City	W42	2 Lot St. Wes
Wilcox	Richard	N1	3	Toronto	W42	2 Old Survey
Wilcox	Stephen	1	14	Caledon East	W42	2
Wilcox	Trueman	A	8	Etobicoke	W42	2
Wilcoxson	Robert	1	11	Whitby	W42	2
Wilcoxson	Thomas	6	12	Whithy	W42	2

Figure 18: York County GenWeb 1837 Toronto & Home District Directory

### 19th and 20th Century

The first known resident of the Subject Property was Amasa Wilcox. Wilcox and his family leased 40 hectares of Clergy Reserve (part of the Subject Property) after they arrived from New York in 1816. The Wilcox family was an integral part to the development to the Village of Islington. Wilcox built the first general store at the northeast corner of Dundas Street West and Burnhamthorpe Crescent in 1830. By the late 1830s, Amasa Wilcox acquired ownership of a lot of his leased land. In 1839 he decided to move to the more rural region of Oxford County. Over the years, Wilcox donated a number of his land holdings to the village for its development including the first school (1832); the Islington Burying Ground/Islington Pioneer Cemetery (1844); and the Subject Property for the Methodist church (1843).

Islington's first Methodist church was constructed on the Subject Property in 1843. The Wilcox Branch of the Wesleyan Methodist Church was constructed on wood frame and roughcast and could hold approximately 200 members. The church was used until the late 1880s when it was then sold to the Township of Etobicoke for the use of a Township Hall and public library.

After the transfer from a church to a municipal institution, the building went through a number of changes, including the addition of brick cladding and shallow buttresses. One of the first photos of the building is from 1903 and shows the symmetrical one-and-a-half storey building with a front-facing gable roof, a central entrance flanked by windows on the primary facade, and a secondary façade with three bays partitioned by two shallow buttresses with windows on either side.

The library portion of the building was only housed here until 1921 when it likely moved into its own building. In 1920, the Township Hall housed school children while they were awaiting their new school building to be completed.

After WWII, the population of Etobicoke was rapidly expanding and the Township was in need of a larger municipal office. The Toronto-based architecture firm, Hank and Irwin, were hired to complete the Township Hall expansion in the 1940s. This included the Georgian Revival volume at the front with symmetrical massing and classical detailing; the rear volume which likely housed more office space; and the addition of a second floor to the original 1840s structure. The municipal offices moved out in 1958 when the Etobicoke Civic Centre at 399 The West Mall was completed. The building continued to be used for other municipal functions such as the municipal police headquarters until the 1980s.

In the 1980s, the building went through extensive interior renovations on the ground floor to accommodate a restaurant. Based on the interior finish schedule shown in a drawing from the building permit department, some of the interior wood finishes were restored. The second storey is still used as office space and a number of interior partitions were added to subdivide the original spaces. Other alterations from the 1980s include a roof replacement; the demolition of part of the rear two-storey brick building; the addition of exterior fire stairs on the east and west elevations of the original structure; and a glazed connection to attach the heritage building to the neighbouring retail spaces. Drawings illustrating the evolution of the building are appended to this report.



Figure 19: C. 1927 Etobicoke Township Hall, Toronto Archives

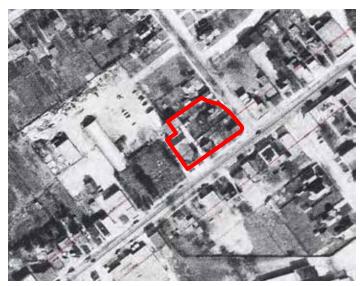


Figure 20: 1953 Aerial Image, City of Toronto Archives



Figure 21: Etobicoke Municipal Building, c.1950, Toronto Archives

<i>f</i> : : :	FLOOR	BASE/TRIM	WALLS	CEILING
FURNACE	unfinished	•	unfinished	unfinished
BEER & WINE COOLER	unfinished	-	insulated	insulated
COLD STORAGE FREEZER	unfinished	-	insulated	insulated
OFFICE	unfinished	-	unfinished	unfinished
STAFF ROOM	unfinished	•	unfinished	unfinished
WOMEN	cer.tile	cer.tile	painted ANB '	painted GWB
MEN	cer.tile	cer, tile	painted (WB	painted GWB
PATIO	wolmanized wood	-		
LOUNGE AREA	carpet/hard wood at bar		exist wod: dado made good painted (%B	painted GWB metal tiles
SERVICE BAR	rubber	rubber	painted 👭	painted GWB
RESTAURANT AREA	carpeting	wood	painted GIB	painted GWB metal tiles

Figure 22: Finish Schedule from 1980s building permit drawing.



Figure 23: 1983 Aerial Image, City of Toronto Archives



Figure 25: 1987 Aerial Image, City of Toronto Archives

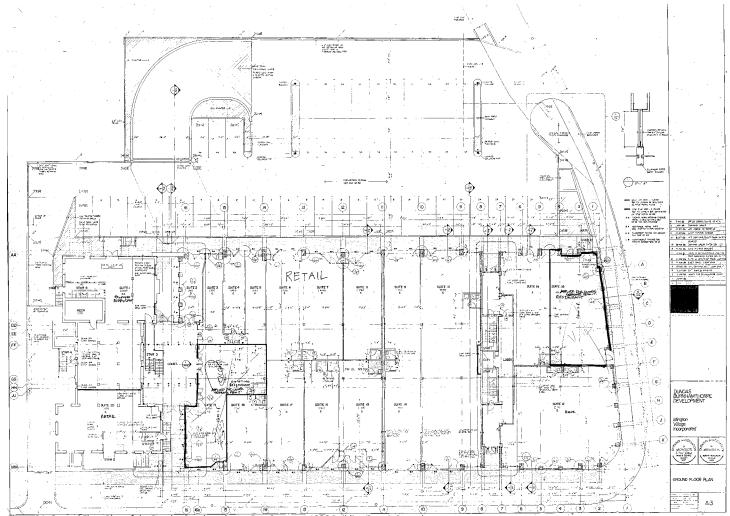


Figure 24: Ground Floor Plan of the Dundas Burnhamthorpe Development, 1986 Building Permit Records

### 3.2 Assessment of Cultural Heritage Value

In accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act, an analysis of the cultural heritage value of the Subject Property was carried out in compliance with the criteria listed in Sentence (2) of Ontario Regulation 9/06 based on the information presented in this HIA. The Subject Property was already designated Part IV under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1979. The reasons for designation are listed as follows:

The building is a landmark important from a local historical perspective as the first municipal hall and architecturally significant because of its design and its position in the streetscape.

The central portion of the structure approximately forty by sixty feet was built in 1843 of frame roughcast construction as the Wilcox Branch of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. In 1888, Council for the Corporation of the Township of Etobicoke purchased the site for use as the first township offices and authorized the construction of a stone foundation, the bricking of the outside walls, and the addition of buttresses. The building was used for municipal and judicial purposes, and for social gatherings. From 1890 until 1921, the structure also housed a public library endowed by the Carnegie Foundation. In 1919-1920 during the construction of a new school, children attended classes in the hall. As the municipality expanded, various additions were constructed until the municipal offices were moved to a new complex in 1957. For over a century, the building was therefore a centre of community affairs.

The most significant addition at the front of the structure adjacent to Dundas Street West was designed by Hanks and Irwin, Architects, and constructed in 1947. The design was influenced by the Confederation Hall in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island and is a notable example of the use of eighteenth century English forms in Canadian architecture. Although a small and simple office block, the finely laid brick, stone detail around the windows, overall symmetry and clock tower contribute to its status as a local landmark which provided a central focus for the development of the community and set a tone in the commercial area in accord with the character of the adjacent residential neighbourhoods.

For the purpose of this HIA we have reviewed the property under O.Reg. 9/06. The following table demonstrates the characteristics of the Subject Property that determine its cultural heritage value:

	Ontario Regulation 9/06 Criteria	Applicable			
1. The pr	operty has design value or physical value because it,				
i.	is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.	No			
ii.	displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	Yes			
iii.	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No			
2. The pr	operty has historical or associative value because it,				
i.	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.	Yes			
ii.	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.	Yes			
iii.	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	No			
3. The pr	3. The property has contextual value because it,				
i.	is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area.	Yes			
ii.	is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	No			
iii.	is a landmark	Yes			

Its cultural heritage values relate to its historic association with and use as a Township Hall, and to the design and physical values of the 1940s street facing wing. While the 1843/1888 structure remains, it does not have a high level of design and craftsmanship and has been significantly altered so as to retain little integrity and authenticity. The 1946 addition, on the other hand, has retained its heritage value as the public face of the building, and for its design and physical qualities.

Historically the building is associated with the institution and development of the Township of Etobicoke through its use as a church, township hall, public library, school, police headquarters, and other municipal offices.

Contextually the building is a landmark along Dundas Street West and solidifies the former municipal hub for the Township of Etobicoke.



Figure 26: Etobicoke Municipal Chambers, previously the Etobicoke Town Hall. At the time of this photo, it served as the Metropolitan Toronto Police District #2 and Licensing Commission. Ca late 1960's, City of Toronto Archives

## 4.0 Statement of Significance

The property at 4946 Dundas Street West is currently designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for its cultural heritage value. EVOQ has developed a statement of significance based on Ontario Regulation 9/06.

### 4.1 Description of Heritage Resource

The former Islington Methodist Church and Etobicoke Township Hall is located near the northwest corner of Dundas Street West and Burnhamthorpe Road. The building is composed of three parts. The 1946 Georgian Revival building fronting the street was designed by the Toronto based architecture firm Hank and Irwin. To its rear are the heavily altered original church built in 1843, and another addition also built in 1946.

## 4.2 Heritage Value

The property has cultural heritage value based on its design and physical values displaying a high degree of craftsmanship in the Georgian Revival building from 1946; for its association with the institutional development of Islington Village and the Township of Etobicoke, and its architects, Hank and Irwin; and its contextual value as a landmark and historical indicator of the institutional centre of Islington Village and the former Township of Etobicoke.

Its design and physical values are based on its Georgian Revival style. It is composed of a two and a half storey volume defined by symmetrical massing, classical architectural detailing, regular bays with a flat arched windows on the first storey and arched windows on the second, manufactured stone keystones and lintels, pedimented central entrance, and a clock tower/cupola.

The historical values are tied to the associations the Subject Property has had with different institutions for over 100 years. The Subject property has direct associations with the Wilcox family who were one of three families involved with the early development of Islington Village; the Methodist church that was first constructed on the site; and the Township of Etobicoke that used this site for its municipal offices, library, and police station before it was converted into a restaurant. The Georgian Revival addition from 1946 is the primary volume fronting Dundas Street West and yields information that contributes to the early governing of the Township of Etobicoke.

The Subject property has contextual value. It is a landmark along Dundas Street West and marks the development of the Township of Etobicoke and early development of Islington Village. It is visually and historically connected to the Islington Pioneer Cemetery adjacent to the property.

### 4.3 Heritage Attributes

The following features of the Subject Property have been identified as heritage attributes that contribute to its overall cultural heritage value: The setbacks, placement, and orientation of the building on the north side of Dundas Street West

- The setbacks, placement, and orientation of the building on the north side of Dundas Street West
- Its highly visible location beside the Islington Pioneer Cemetery
- The scale, form and massing of the 1946 Georgian Revival building with its two and a half storey volume defined by its symmetrical massing and regular bays
- The red brick English bond cladding and use of stone accents
- The brick detailing including the quoins and rustication
- The central entrance and decorative stone door surround and pediment
- The secondary entrance on the east façade with its stone door surround
- The flat and arched windows with key stones and original wood windows
- The hipped roof profile and clock tower/cupola

The 1980s commercial development and rear 1946 addition are not considered heritage attributes. While the original church structure is somewhat intact, it has had a floor added to it, and is concealed on its principal north façade by the Georgian Revival front wing and on its south façade by the 1946 addition. The various renovations and modifications to the church building have substantially altered its original character and impacted its integrity and authenticity. It has not been identified as a heritage attribute.

## 5.0 Assessment of Existing Condition

The Subject Property was developed in three phases: the 1840s Methodist church building, the 1940s rear and front addition to the church; and the 1980s commercial development. The Georgian Revival building has remained largely intact since its completion in 1946. The interior of the building was largely renovated in the 1980s when the first floor was transformed into a restaurant.

#### **Foundations**

The concrete block foundations are in good condition with localized areas of atmospheric soiling. The poured concrete foundations are generally in good condition. The foundations with parging are in fair condition with localized areas of atmospheric soiling, cracking, spalling, and a number of inappropriate repairs.



Figure 27: Typical conditions of the west elevation foundations, EVOQ



Figure 28: Typical conditions of the east elevation foundations, EVOQ

### Brick & Manufactured Stone Masonry

The brick cladding are in good condition with the exception of the west façade of the original church volume. The west façade has a number of areas with open joints, atmospheric soiling, and rust staining. The manufactured stone masonry is in good condition.



Figure 29: Typical conditions of masonry within the enclosed vestibule, EVOQ



Figure 30: Typical conditions of masonry on the west elevation, EVOQ

### Doors and Windows

The wood windows are in good condition. They are single glazed. Steel fire storm window with wire mesh glass and some have aluminum storm windows attached on the exterior.



Figure 31: Typical condition of wood windows, EVOQ



Figure 33: Windows on the west elevation with storm windows, EVOQ



Figure 32: Main entrance to the Georgian Revival addition, EVOQ

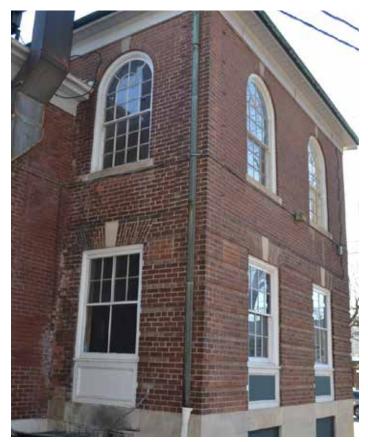


Figure 34: Typical window conditions of the 1940s addition, EVOQ



Figure 35: View of the clocktower looking southwest, EVOQ

## Clock Tower/Clock Cupola

The clock tower is in good condition as seen from the ground level and neighbouring roof. The clocks on all four sides of the tower are currently inoperable.



Figure 36: View of the clocktower looking north, EVOQ



Figure 37: General view of the historic building's roof, EVOQ

## Roof

The asphalt shingle roof, gutters, and rainwater leaders are in generally good condition.

## 6.0 Description of the Proposed Development

The proposal consists of the full redevelopment of the Subject Property with the exception of the 1946 Georgian Revival building fronting Dundas Street West.

The two and a half storey rear addition and church structure, as well as the one and three storey commercial development will be demolished. The Subject Property will be redeveloped into a U-shaped mid-rise retirement complex around a one storey courtyard and one below grade parking level. It will be composed of a four story podium with a stepped-back ten storey apartment tower along Burnhamthorpe Road, a six storey wing on Dundas Street West, and a nine storey wing at the rear of the property. The new development will be linked to the 1946 Georgian Revival building with an L-shaped two storey building that connects to the rear of the heritage building, and defines a small courtyard between the heritage building and the 6-storey wing on Dundas Street West.

The new development will have a contemporary architectural language with its rectilinear, orthogonal massing, expressed bays and glazed panels. The first two storey of the podium will be composed of regular double height glazed bays framed with red brick with a stone base and paler brick accents. The next two storeys will be slightly set back, with narrower glazed bays framed with buff bricks and red accent bricks. The midrise upper storeys will be further set back from the podium with irregular full height glazed panels framed with buff bricks, and with corner balconies.

The main entrance will be on Dundas Street West. The driveway will be located at the secondary entrance along Burnhamthorpe Road and lead to a drop-off in the courtyard and a ramp access to the underground parking garage. The development will be setback 6.6 metres from the northern property line and a 14.8 metre setback at the west property line adjacent to the existing cemetery (with the exception of the link to the heritage building and heritage building itself). The building will meet the southern property line, along Dundas Street West, with no setback. The Burnhamthorpe Road setback will vary between 0 and 5.3 metres given that the property line follows the angle of the road.



Figure 38: Southwest Corner of the Proposed Development from Dundas Street West, Montgomery Sisam



Figure 39: Southeast Corner from Dundas and Burhamthorpe, Montgomery Sisam



 ${\it Figure~41: View~South~on~Burhamthorpe,~Montgomery Sisam}$ 

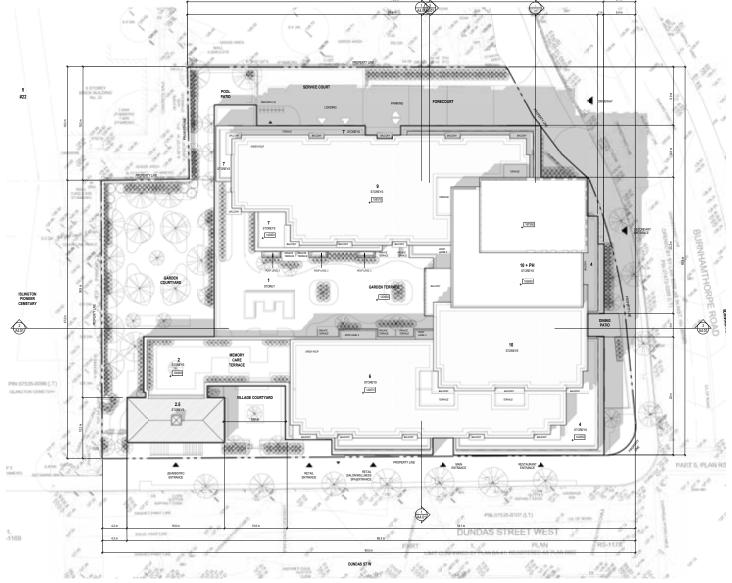


Figure 40: Proposed Development Site Plan, MontgomerySisam

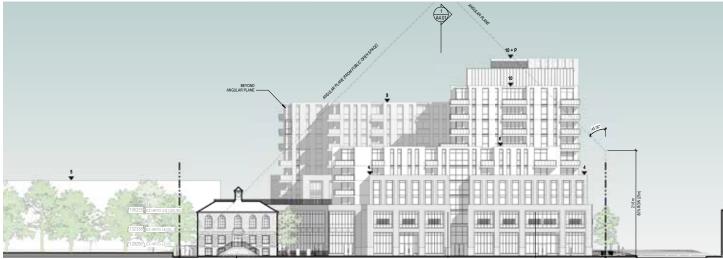


Figure 42: South elevation of the proposed development, MontgomerySisam

The proposal will maintain the existing tree canopy along the Dundas Street West and Burnhamthorpe Road edge. Additional landscaping is planned within the forecourt, pool patio, memory care garden and courtyard, and village courtyard; and will include a tree-canopy, lawns, and other hedge and bush plantings. Short-term outdoor bike storage will be provided at the southwest corner of the service court next to the loading dock. The roof of the two story link to the heritage building will be planted as a memory care terrace. The roof of the courtyard will be a garden terrace. A green roof is proposed for the southern six storey wing and northern nine storey wing.



Figure 43: Detailed view of the west elevation highlighted the rear treatment of the heritage building, MontgomerySisam



Figure 44: West elevation of the proposed development, MontgomerySisam

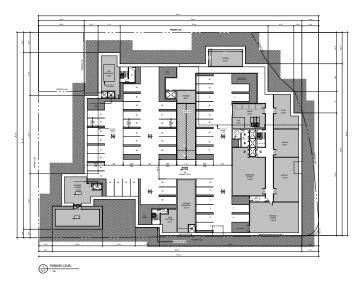


Figure 45: Basement floor plan, MontgomerySisam

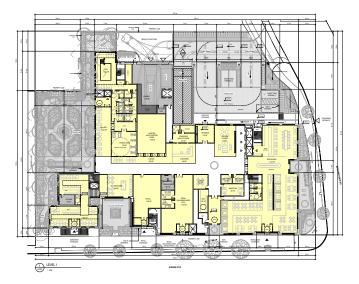


Figure 46: First floor plan, MontgomerySisam



Figure 47: Second floor plan, MontgomerySisam



 ${\it Figure~48: Third~floor~plan,~Montgomery Sisam}$ 



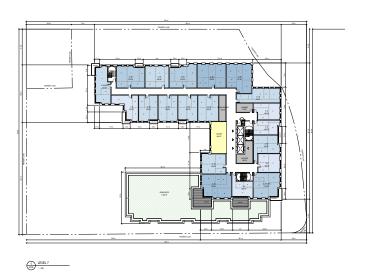
Figure 49: Fourth floor plan, MontgomerySisam



Figure 50: Fifth floor plan, MontgomerySisam



Figure 51: Six floor plan, MontgomerySisam



 ${\it Figure~52: Seventh~floor~plan, Montgomery Sisam}$ 

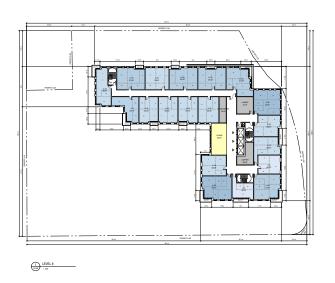


Figure 53: Eighth floor plan, MontgomerySisam



Figure 54: Ninth floor plan, MontgomerySisam

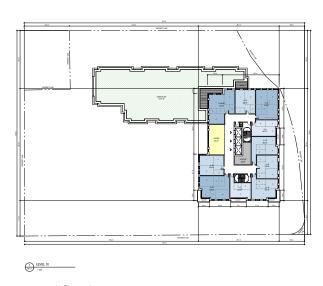
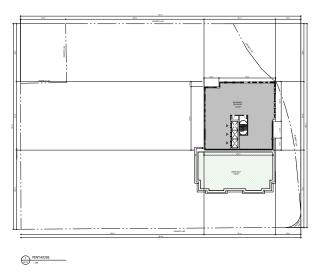


Figure 55: Tenth floor plan, MontgomerySisam



 ${\it Figure 56: Penthouse plan, Montgomery Sisam}$ 



Figure 57: Southwest axonometric view of the proposed development, Montgomery-Sisam



Figure 58: Southeast axonometric view of the proposed development, Montgomery-Sisam



Figure 59: Northwest axonometric view of the proposed development, Montgomery-Sisam

The total gross construction area of the Proposal is 20,087 square meters, inclusive of the underground parking, circulation and mechanical/electrical areas. The project will include 200 residential units and associated amenities.

The basement floor and underground parking will be accessed through a ramp down at the north end of the property. 48 parking spots will be provided, along with storage for residents. In addition, the basement floor will also contain the main kitchen, staff area, mechanical spaces, and laundry. The ground floor will include a pool and gym, multipurpose room/theatre, seating areas, a billiards/ games room, management offices, and a number of retail spaces including a 126 seated restaurant. The second floor will have 28 independent living units, a lounge, a library, laundry facilities, a greenhouse/solarium, a large garden terrace, and a craft kitchen with private dining and a family room. Independent living suites are apartment suites, with access to on-site amenities, services, and activities and professional support as required. The third floor will house all 30 memory care units, two lounges, a large dining space, and access to the memory care terrace. Memory care units support seniors living with dementia or memory loss. The fourth floor will contain 30 assisted living units and has the same layout as the third floor with the exception of a terrace. Assisted living suites will provide support for daily living and includes caregiver staff, medical, laundry, and servery areas. The fifth and six floors will each have 23 assisted living units with three separate lounges including a TV room and a dining area. The seventh to tenth floors will consist of independent living units and a small lounge area. The upper floors will include 19 units on the seventh and ninth floors, 18 units on the eighth floor, and 10 units on the tenth floor. The floor to floor height will be generally 3 metre. The ground floor height will be 6.5 metres high, and the mechanical penthouse service space will extend 6 metres above the mechanical penthouse floor.

## 7.0 Impact of Development & Mitigation Strategies

There are three classifications for the impacts that a proposed development may have on an identified cultural heritage resource: positive, neutral, or negative. Positive impacts may include retaining a property or element of cultural heritage value; protecting it from loss or removal; maintaining or restoring heritage attributes; or constructing sympathetic alterations and additions. Negative impacts may include the demolition or removal of heritage attributes; alterations that are unsympathetic or incompatible; the isolation of a cultural heritage resource from its setting or context; or the obstruction of heritage attributes. Neutral impacts have neither positive nor negative effects on the cultural heritage resource.

These impacts may in turn be direct, when a development physically or aesthetically alters a cultural heritage resource, or indirect, when a development affects the character and expression of an adjacent or nearby cultural heritage resource. These classifications are determined through analysis based on the integrity and conservation of the cultural heritage resources as stipulated in the Official Plan and PPS policies, and as per the evaluation criteria laid out in Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

This section discusses the impacts of the proposed development and explores the mitigation strategies taken to limit the negative impacts on the cultural heritage resources. As well, mitigation strategies being employed on interventions with neutral impacts are discussed. The impacts on both the 1946 Georgian Revival addition and original Methodist Church need to be considered.

Generally, the proposed development is respectful of the existing topography, and site. The proposal seeks to demolish the 1980s development in its entirety, the rear 1946 addition, and the remains of the 1843 church structure. The 1946 Georgian Revival building fronting Dundas Street West will be conserved.

The 1946 Georgian Revival building presents the primary volume and massing that is visible from the street. The original 1843 church structure is concealed behind the later 1940s addition. Over time, the various renovations and modifications have fundamentally altered its original character. The heritage value of the original 1840s structure has been heavily compromised by these alterations which have impacted both its integrity and authenticity. The original church structure is no longer legible. The demolition of this volume will not negatively affect the heritage values of the site.

The 1940s rear building constructed and the 1980s commercial development do not have heritage value, and therefore their demolition will not have an impact on the cultural heritage values of the property.

The proposed development maintains the 1946 Georgian Revival building with its two and a half storey volume and small clock tower/cupola. The Georgian Revival building will be rehabilitated, and its building envelope will be conserved.

The proposed village courtyard will create a generous 10.6 meters separation between the new six-storey wing of the building and the heritage structure. A two-storey glazed link at the north end of the courtyard will connect the new building to the old Town Hall. This link will require the demolition of the original church building. Its footprint will match the footprint of the original 1840s church. The link will be setback from the rear corners of the heritage building, and meet the rear wall. The courtyard and setbacks will ensure that the 1946 Georgian Revival building will remain clearly legible as a 3-dimentional structure.

The development proposes a four storey podium along Dundas Street West and Burnhamthorpe Road. Its first two storeys continue the datum line of the heritage building. The regular bays, red bricks and stone bases will be a contemporary architectural expression that is compatible with the Georgian Revival character of the heritage building.

The proposed development has little to no impact on the neighbouring heritage resources. Shadow studies were conducted March 21 & September 21 (equinox) and June 21 & December 21 (solstice) to review any potential impacts on the adjacent heritage resources. The tower form will not have any negative shadow impacts. There will be no shadow impacts on the heritage resource at 25 Burnhamthorpe Road or the adjacent Islington Pioneer Cemetery.

The cultural heritage values and heritage attributes of the Subject Property, as described in section 4.3, will be preserved. The project does require the demolition of the 1843 church structure. Its demolition will have a limited negative impact on the values of the site. The cultural heritage values of the church structure have been significantly compromised with the additions to its front and rear, the addition of another floor, and the modifications to its window openings. The cultural heritage values of the property now reside principally in the 1946 Georgian Revival building that is the public face of the building. The proposed development will have on balance a positive impact on the cultural heritage values of the property by conserving the Georgian Revival building, increasing its visibility by removing the glazed atrium and creating the side courtyard.



Figure 60: Shadow study at September and March 21st, MontgomerySisam

## 8.0 Conservation Strategy

The following is a proposed conservation strategy for the protection and treatment of the heritage attributes of the building to be considered with the proposal:

- 1. The new development must be compatible with, distinguishable from, and subordinate to the 1946 Georgian Revival building.
- 2. The 3-dimentional legibility of the 1946 Georgian Revival building must be conserved.
- 3. Prior to demolition work and dismantling of any heritage materials, all existing conditions are to be thoroughly photographed and documented in order to establish a historic record of the building prior to construction.
- 4. Care is to be taken for the proper handling and storage of all salvaged heritage materials to be reinstalled on the building so as not to inadvertently damage these materials during the construction process.
- 5. The restoration of all brick surfaces and manufactured stone elements should be considered as part of the Proposal. Proper research, testing, and mock-ups must be conducted to determine the appropriate treatments and methods for the cleaning, repair, and consolidation of all brick surfaces and manufactured stone elements. Inappropriate cleaning or repair treatments can result in permanent damage to and loss of heritage materials and elements.
- 6. The original window design should be maintained. New windows and window frames should reproduce as close as possible the appearance of the existing windows.
- 7. The roof, cupola and clock should be conserved. The wood shingles should be replaced with new flashing at the junction with the cupola. The wood structure should be preserved using appropriate wood conservation repairs. The clock should be made operational.

## 9.0 Conclusion

The analysis of the heritage impact of the proposed design is based on an understanding of the cultural heritage values of the building and on the application of the *Parks Canada Standards* and *Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, in particular Standard 11 which states:

Conserve the heritage value and character-defining elements when creating any new additions to an historic place or any related new construction. Make the new work physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic place.

The proposed design meets the test of Standard 11 of *compatibility, distinguishability and subordination*: its volume and massing are set back from the 1940s structure, and allow the three-dimensional reading of the heritage building to be maintained. The design is compatible with and distinguishable from the heritage building. The podium design continues the datum line of the heritage building, and reflects its materials and regular bays. The upper levels reflect this regular rhythm. While the new development is considerably larger than the heritage building, it remains subordinate. The new development does not detract from the heritage building. The 3-dimentional integrity and views of the Georgian Revival building are maintained and reinforced by the side courtyard and setback two-storey link building.

This Heritage Impact Assessment finds that the proposed development conforms to the policies outlines in the heritage framework (section 1.1) by conserving the integrity of the cultural heritage resource and its heritage attributes. The project will have a positive impact on the Georgian Revival building by conserving it and reinforcing its prominence as a neighbourhood landmark.

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# C. By-Law 1979-259



CITY OF ETOBICOKE BY-LAW NUMBER	1979-259
BOX NUMBER	273989

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SUPPLEMENTARY FILE

1979-259-01.tif [ naming convention for oversize scans ]



# The Corporation of the Borough of Etobicoke BY-LAW Number \_\_1979-259\_\_\_\_

A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE PROPERTY AT 4946 DUNDAS STREET WEST

WHEREAS The Ontario Heritage Act, 1974 as amended authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including the buildings and structures thereon, to be of historic and/or architectural value or interest;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Borough of Etobicoke has caused to be served upon the owner of the lands and premises known as 4946 Dundas Street West and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation notice of intention to so designate the aforesaid real property and has caused such notice of intention to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality once for each of three consecutive weeks;

AND WHEREAS the reasons for designation are set out in Schedule "B" hereto;

AND WHEREAS an objection was received and the Ontario Conservation Review Board held a hearing on September 13, 1979 after which it recommended "that 4946 Dundas Street West be duly designated by by-law under the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act, 1974, as being of historical and architectural value";

AND WHEREAS Council has considered the report of the Ontario Conservation Review Board;

THEREFORE THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF ETOBICOKE ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. THAT the real property known municipally as 4946 Dundas Street West, more particularly described in Schedule "A" attached hereto is designated as being of historical and architectural interest.

## 

- 2. THAT the Borough Solicitor be authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described in Schedule "A" hereto in the proper land registry office.
- 3. THAT the Borough Clerk be authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served upon the owner of the aforesaid property and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of this by-law to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the Borough of Etobicoke.

ENACTED AND PASSED this 15th day of October, 1979.

MAYOR

CLERK



Page Number \_\_\_\_\_2

### The Corporation of the Borough of Etobicoke

BY-LAW Number \_\_\_\_1979-259

Schedule "A"

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Etobicoke formerly the Township of Etobicoke in the County of York, and being composed of part of Lot 8, Concession 2 or A, Clergy Block, more particularly described as follows:

PREMISING that the most north-westerly limit of Dundas Street has a course of north 36 degrees 4 minutes east and relating all bearings herein thereto.

COMMENCING at a point in the north-westerly limit of Dundas Street where an iron tube has been planted distant 26 feet 6 inches measured south-westerly there along from the intersection of the said north-westerly limit of Dundas Street with the south-westerly limit of Burnhamthorpe Road as closed by By-law No. 10,201;

THENCE south 36 degrees 4 minutes west along the north-westerly limit of Dundas Street a distance of 99 feet 6 inches to an iron bar planted.

THENCE continuing south 36 degrees 4 minutes west along the said north-westerly limit of Dundas Street, a distance of 82 feet 6 inches to a cut cross in the north-westerly limit of the said Dundas Street which cross is at the most easterly angle of the Islington Cemetery.

THENCE north 53 degrees 39 minutes west along the north-easterly limit of the Islington Cemetery a distance of 132 feet 0 inches to an iron tube planted at the most northerly angle of the said Islington Cemetery.

THENCE continuing north 53 degrees 39 minutes west a distance of 32 feet  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches to a point in the south-easterly limit of Block A, Registered Plan 3207.

THENCE north 35 degrees 27 minutes east along the south-easterly limit of the said Block A a distance of 48 feet  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches to an angle in the said Block A.

THENCE continuing north 35 degrees 27 minutes east a distance of 33 feet 7-3/4 inches to a standing iron bar planted.

THENCE south 53 degrees 39 minutes east a distance of 33 feet 0 inches to a cut across at a point in an old fence line.

THENCE north 36 degrees 4 minutes east along an old fence line parallel to the north-westerly limit of Dundas Street a distance of 98 feet 7 inches more or less to a point therein distant 26 feet six inches measured south-westerly there along from the south-westerly limit of Burnhamthorpe Road as closed by By-law 10,201

THENCE south 53 degrees 59 minutes east a distance of 131 feet 11-3/4 inches more or less to the place of beginning.

SAVE AND EXCEPT thereout and therefrom the following lands required for the widening of Dundas Street West;

ALL AND SINGULAR, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Borough of Etobicoke, formerly the Township of Etobicoke, in the County of York and being composed of part of Lot 8, Concession "A", Clergy Block, in the said Borough, containing by admeasurement one thousand, six hundred and eighty-nine square feet (1,689) more or less, and being described as follows:

PREMISING that bearings herein are astronomic and are referred to the meridian seventy-nine degrees and twenty-six minutes West (79°26'W) at latitude forty-two degrees and thirty-six minutes North (42°36'N);

9 -	110111201	

Page Number

## The Corporation of the Borough of Etobicoke

BY-LAW Number <u>1979-259</u>

Schedule "A"

COMMENCING at a point in the Northwesterly limit of Dundas Street distant one hundred and twenty-two and eight hundredths feet (122.08) measured Southwesterly thereon from its intersection with the Southwesterly limit of Burnhamthorpe Road;

THENCE South thirty-three degrees, thirty-six minutes and forty seconds West (S33° 36' 40"W) along the northwesterly limit of Dundas Street a distance of one hundred and eighty-one and seventy-eight hundredths feet (181.78) to a point therein:

THENCE North fifty-six degrees, eight minutes and ten seconds West (N56° 08' 10"W) a distance of nine and forty-three hundredths feet (9.43);

THENCE North thirty-three degrees, forty-one minutes and fifty seconds East (N33° 41' 50"E) a distance of one hundred and eighty-one and seventy-four hundredths feet (181.74) to a point marked by a standard iron bar;

THENCE South fifty-six degrees, twenty-five minutes and twenty seconds East (S56° 25' 20"E) a distance of nine and fifteen hundredths feet (9.15) more or less to the point of commencement.

P	agı	e i	4	u m	þ	e	r	
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Schedule "B"

Reasons for the designation of the property at 4946 Dundas Street West

The building is a landmark important from a local historical perspective as the first municipal hall and architecturally significant because of its design and its position in the streetscape.

The central portion of the structure approximately forty by sixty feet was built in 1843 of frame roughcast construction as the Wilcox Branch of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. In 1888, Council for the Corporation of the Township of Etobicoke purchased the site for use as the first township offices and authorized the construction of a stone foundation, the bricking of the outside walls, and the addition of buttresses. The building was used for municipal and judicial purposes, and for social gatherings. From 1890 until 1921, the structure also housed a public library endowed by the Carnegie Foundation. In 1919-1920 during the construction of a new school, children attended classes in the hall. As the municipality expanded, various additions were constructed until the municipal offices were moved to a new complex in 1957. For over a century, the building was therefore a centre of community affairs.

The most significant addition at the front of the structure adjacent to Dundas Street West was designed by Hanks and Irwin, Architects, and constructed in 1947. The design was influenced by the Confederation Hall in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island and is a notable example of the use of eighteenth century English forms in Canadian architecture. Although a small and simple office block, the finely laid brick, stone detail around the windows, overall symmetry and clock tower contribute to its status as a local landmark which provided a central focus for the development of the community and set a tone in the commercial area in accord with the character of the adjacent residential neighbourhoods.

Page Number 1

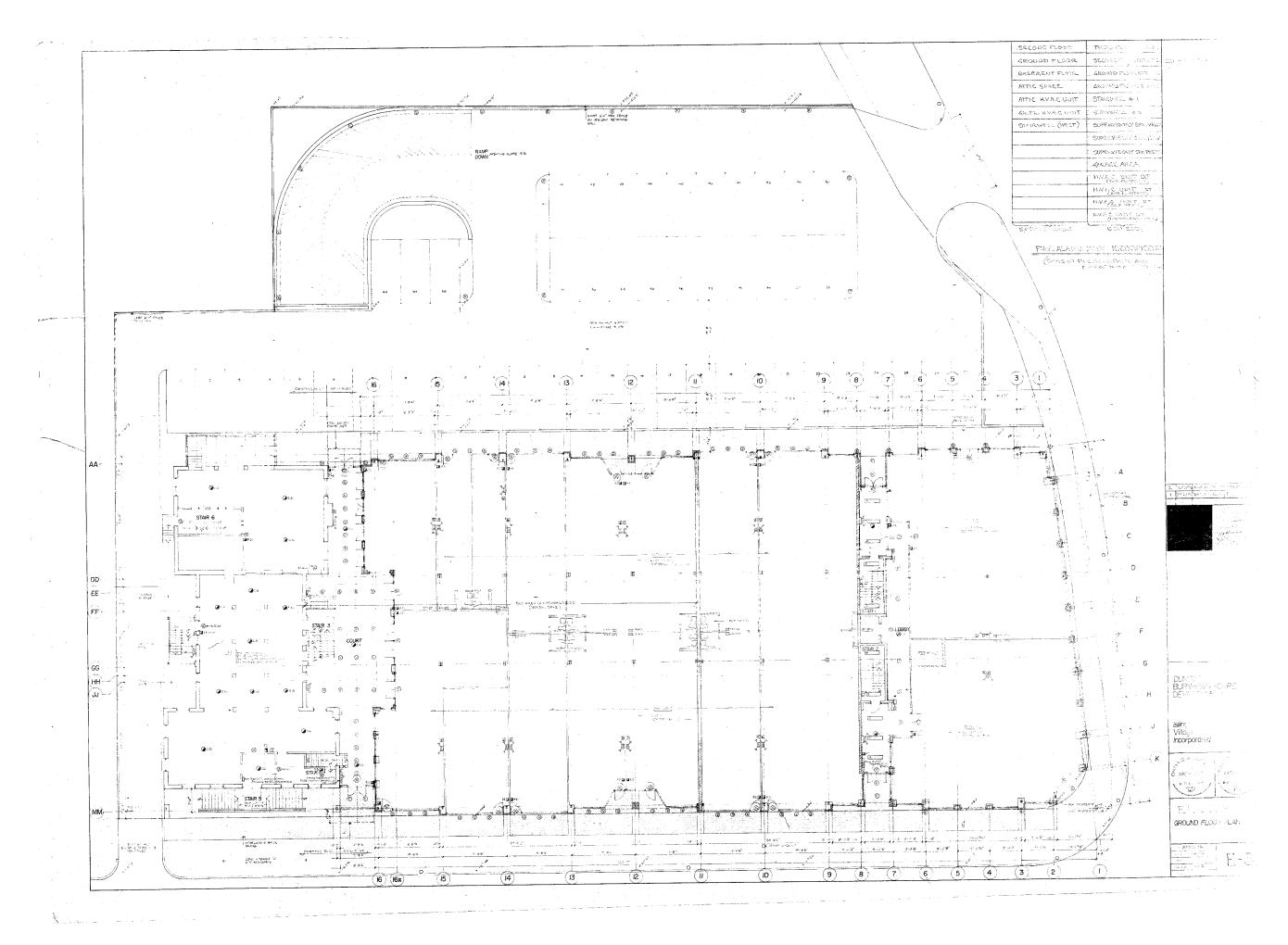
THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF ETOBICOKE
BY-LAW NUMBER 1979-259

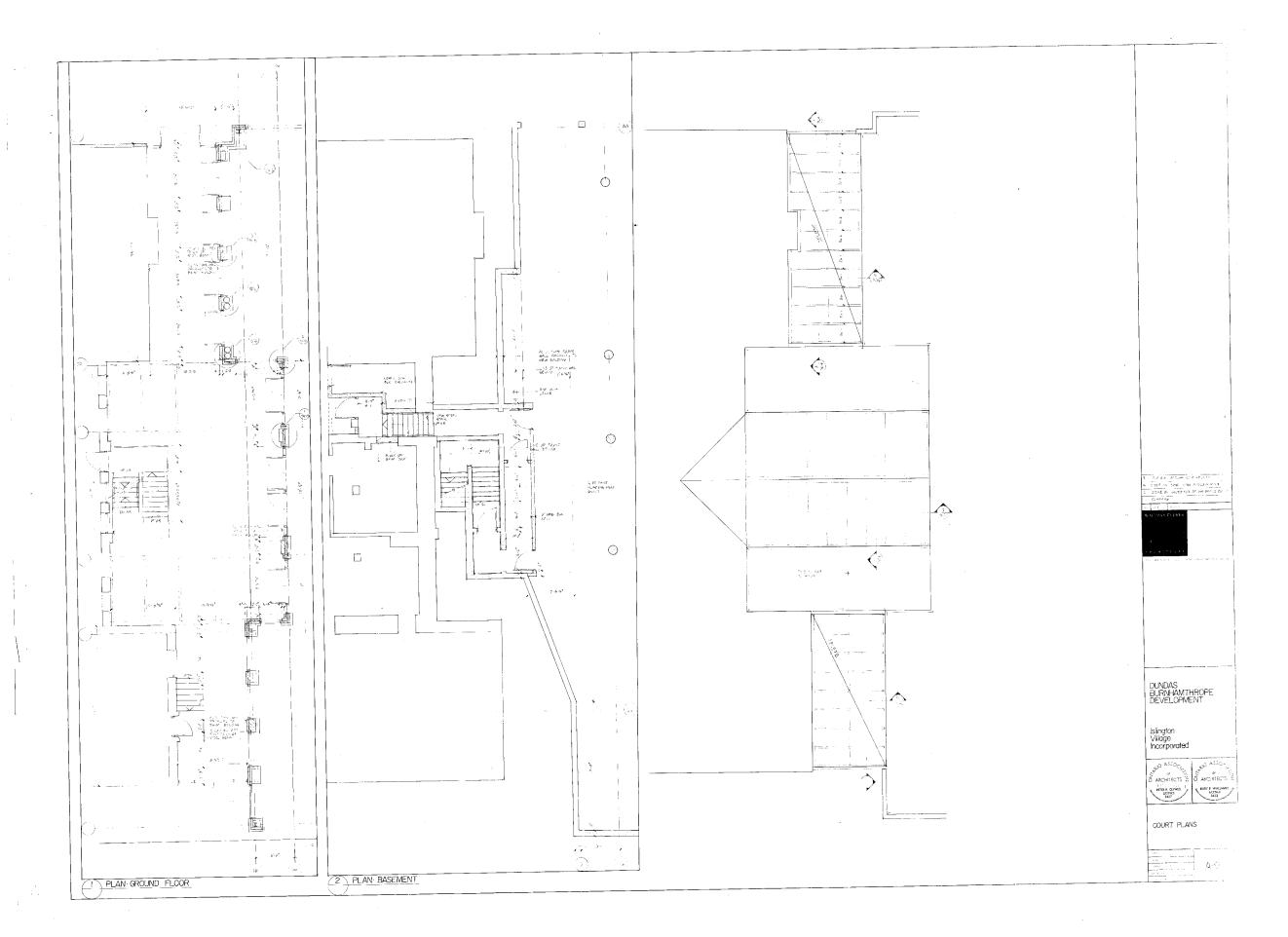
A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE PROPERTY AT 4946 DUNDAS STREET WEST

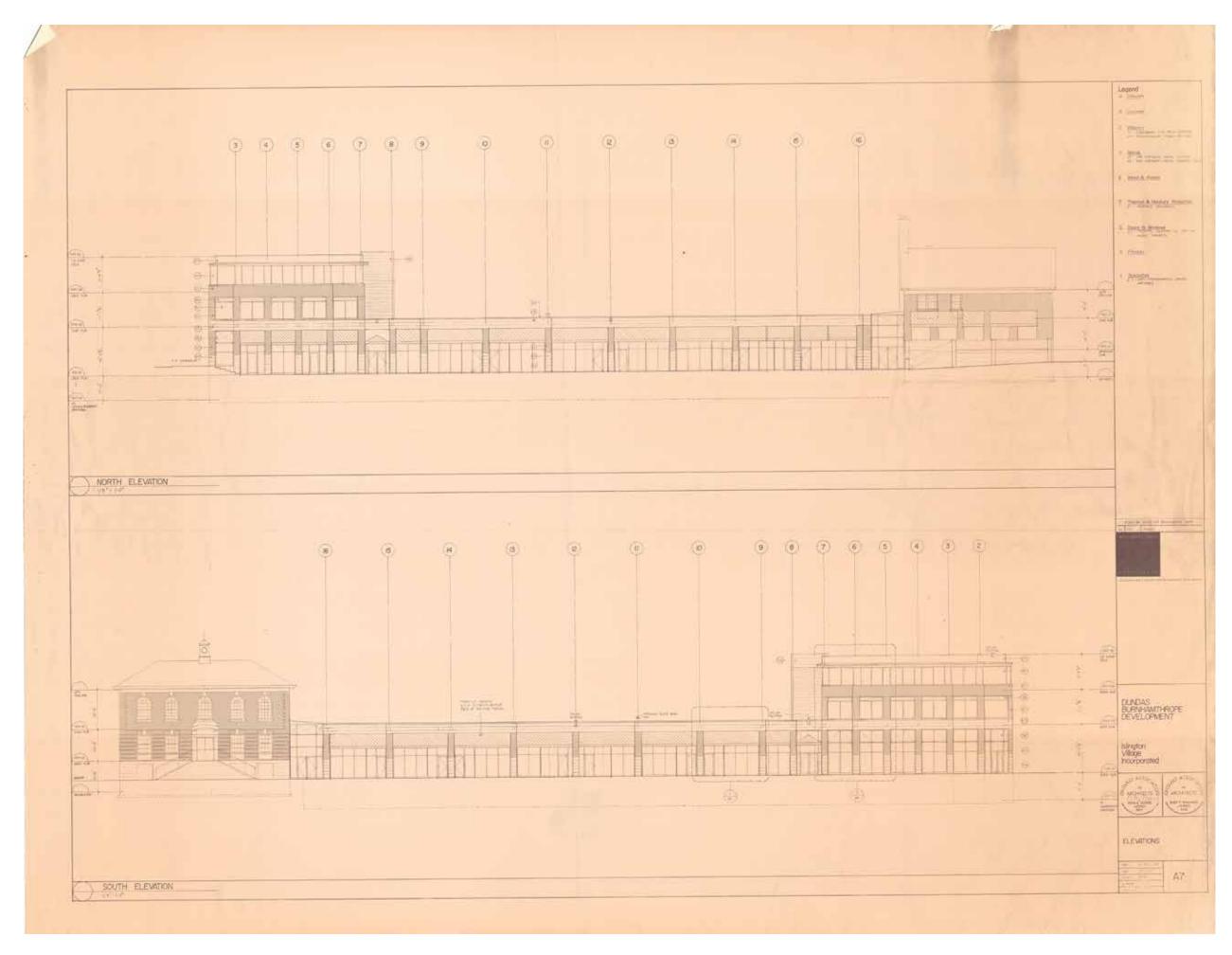
PASSED: October 15, 1979

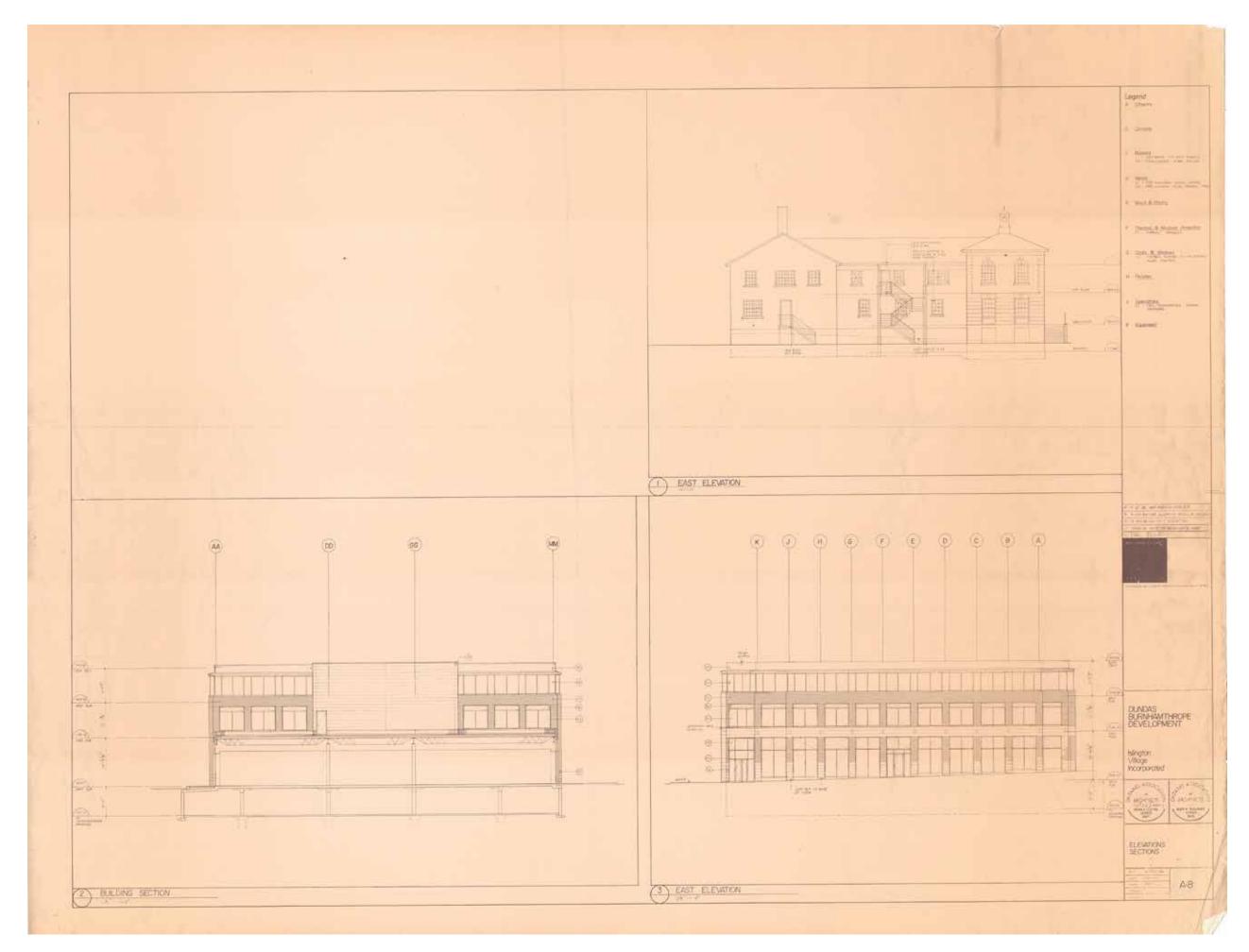
R. F. Cloutier, Borough Clerk.

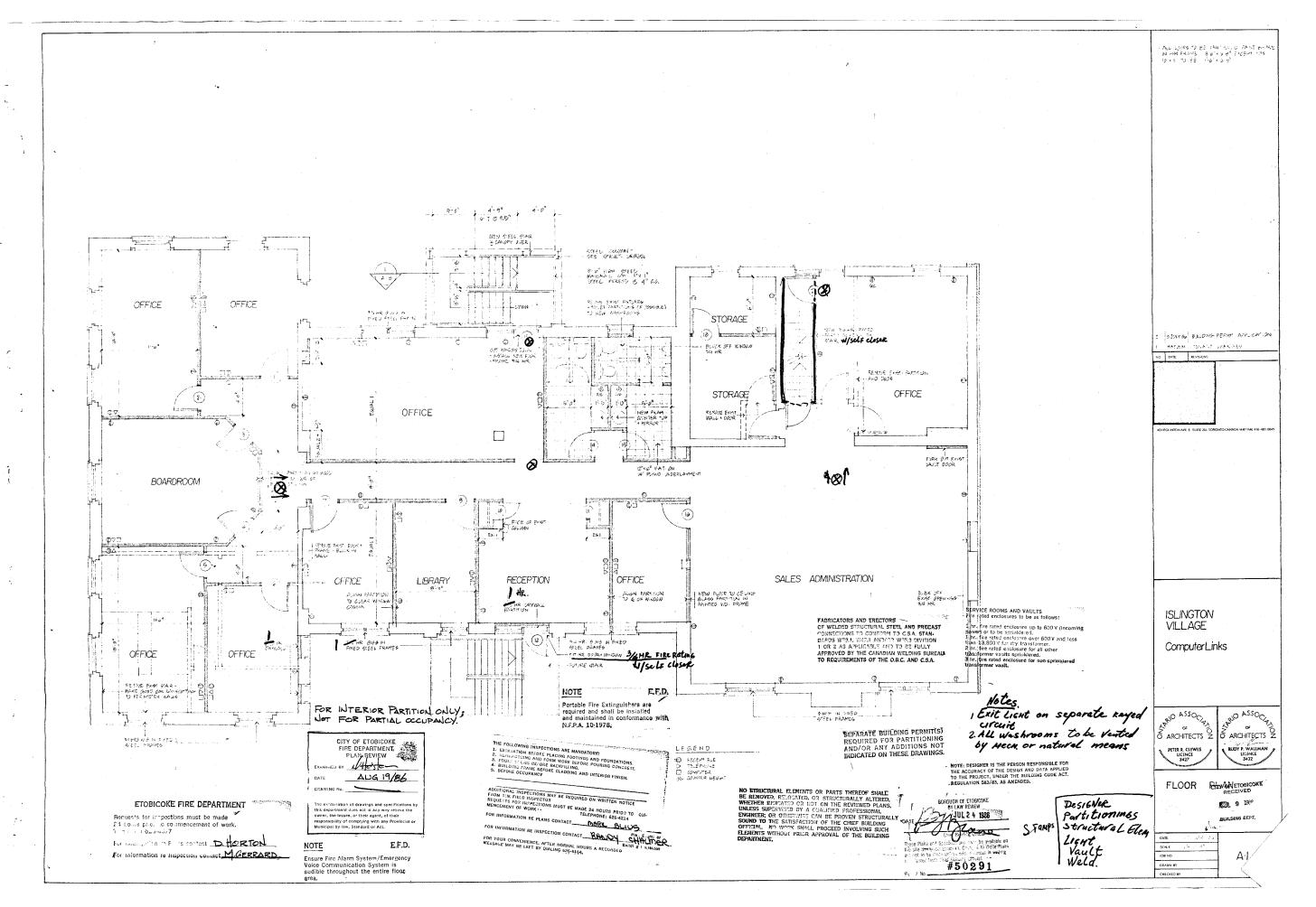
# D. Building Permit & Archival Drawings

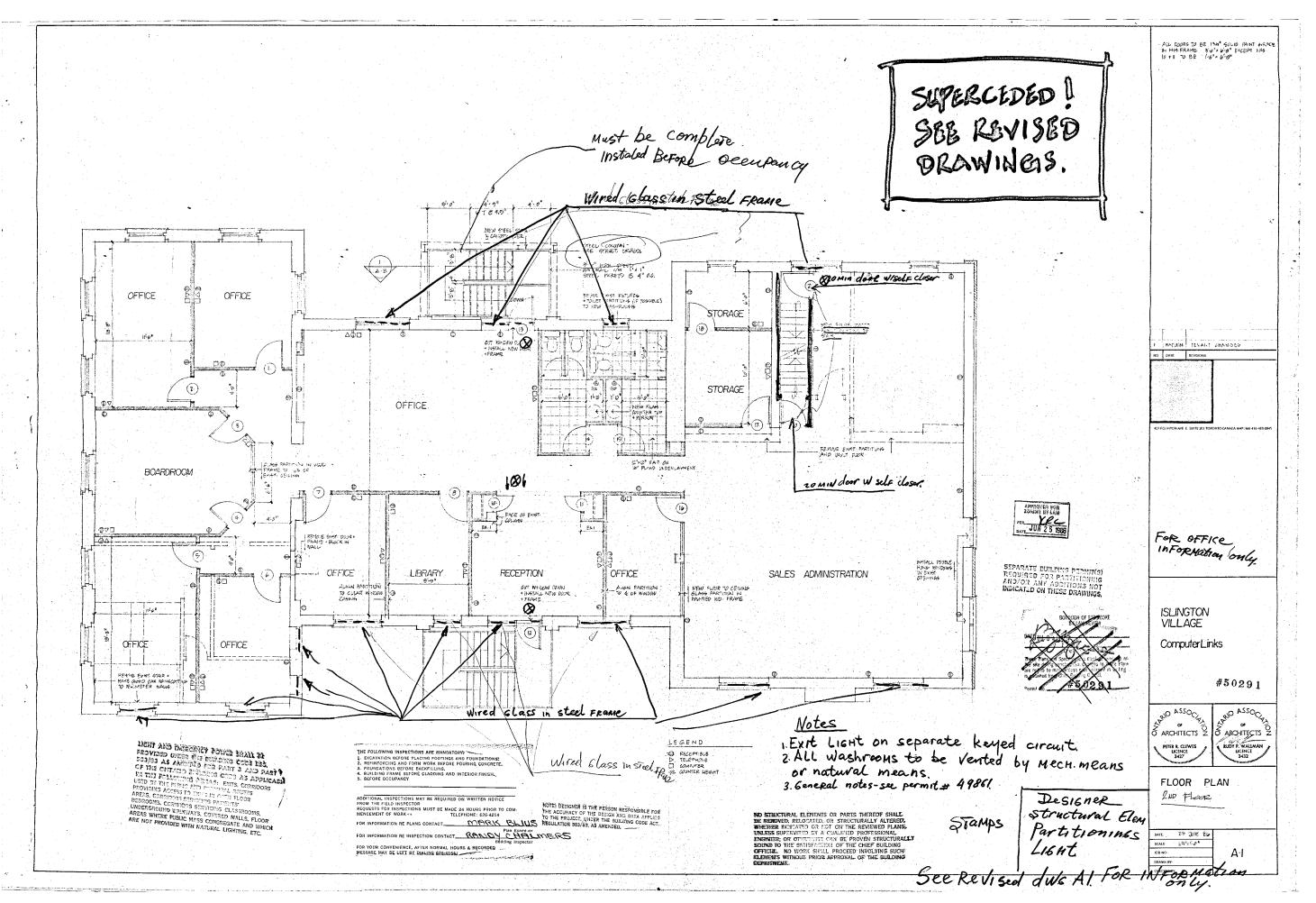


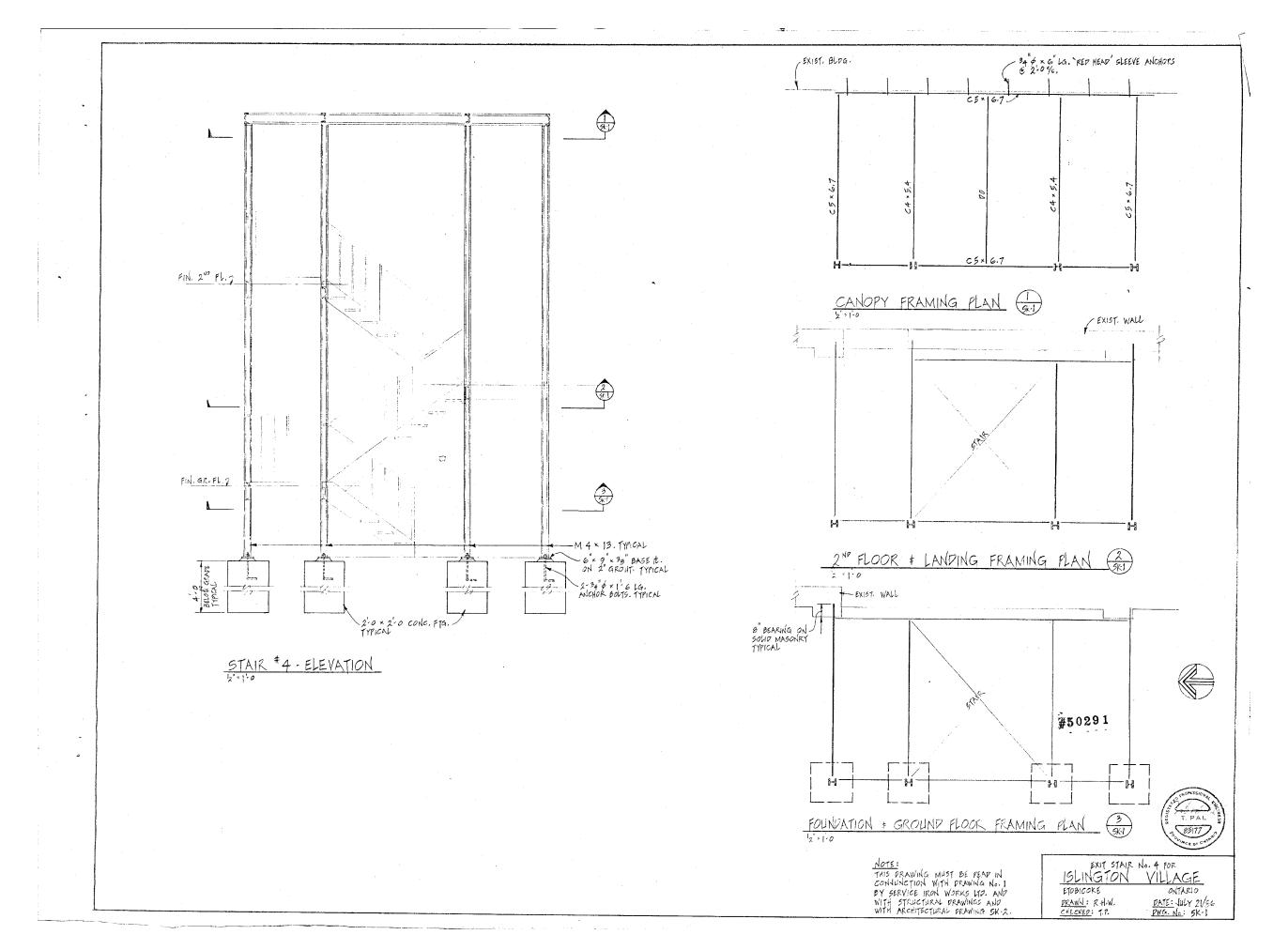


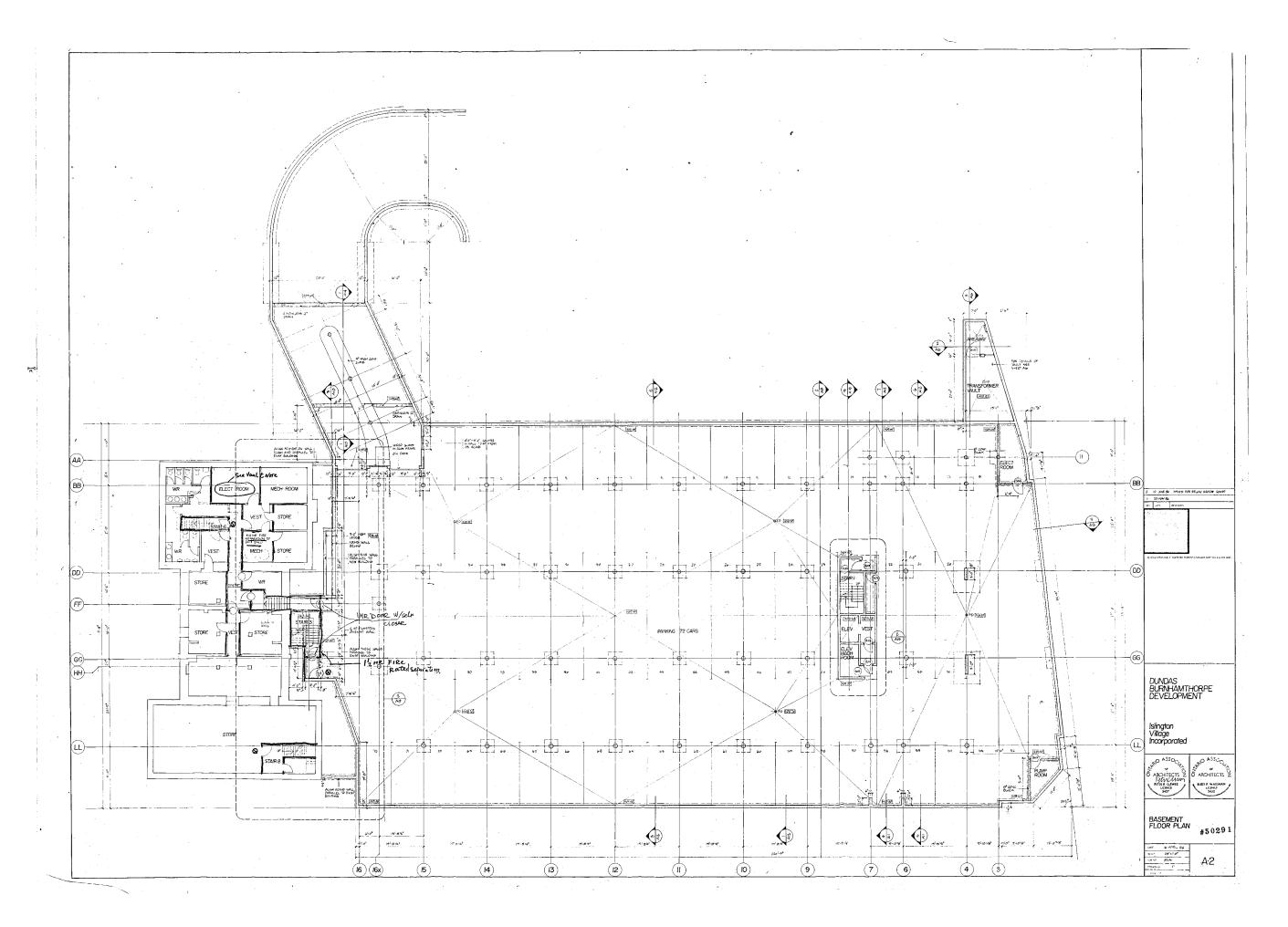


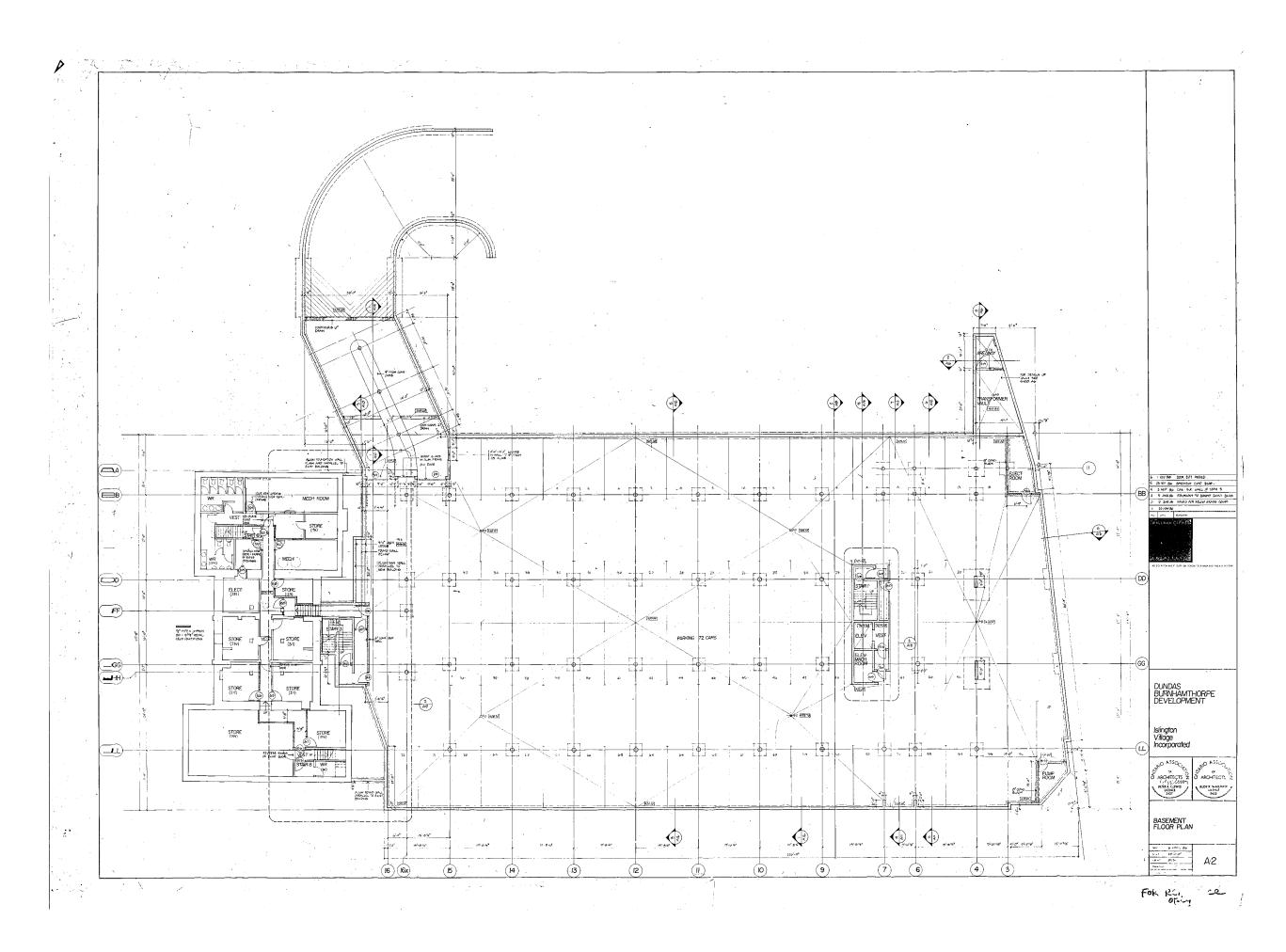


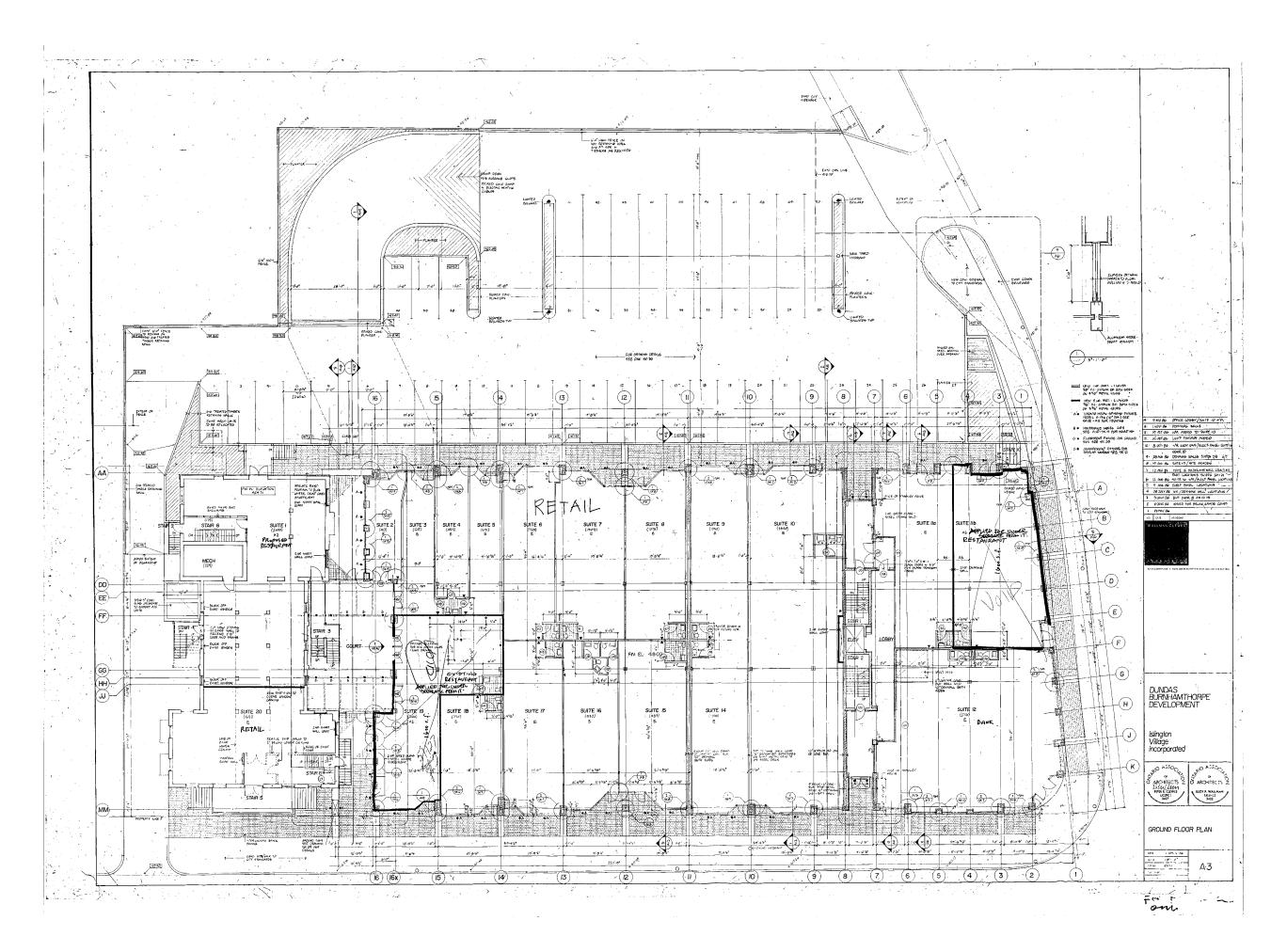


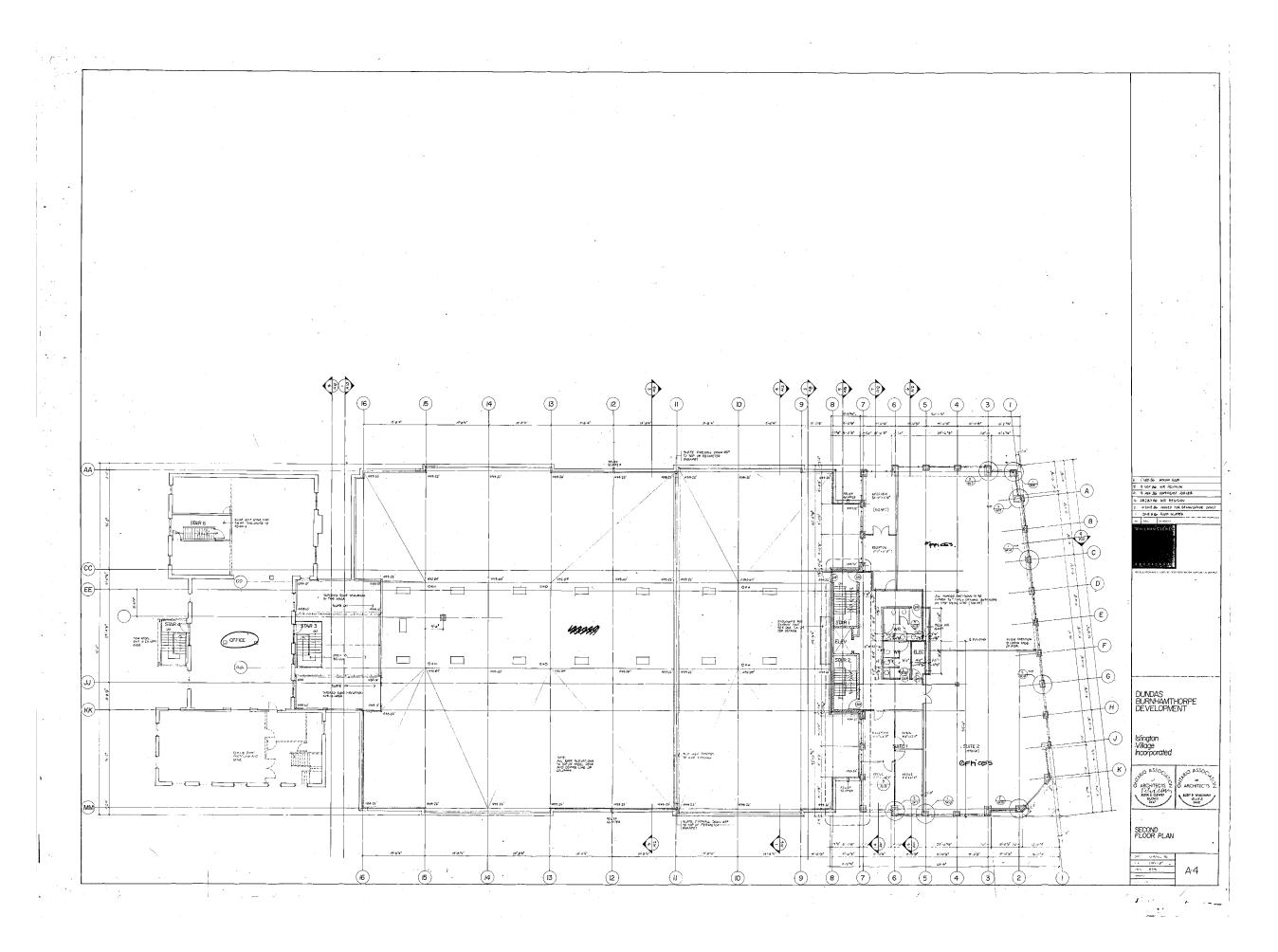


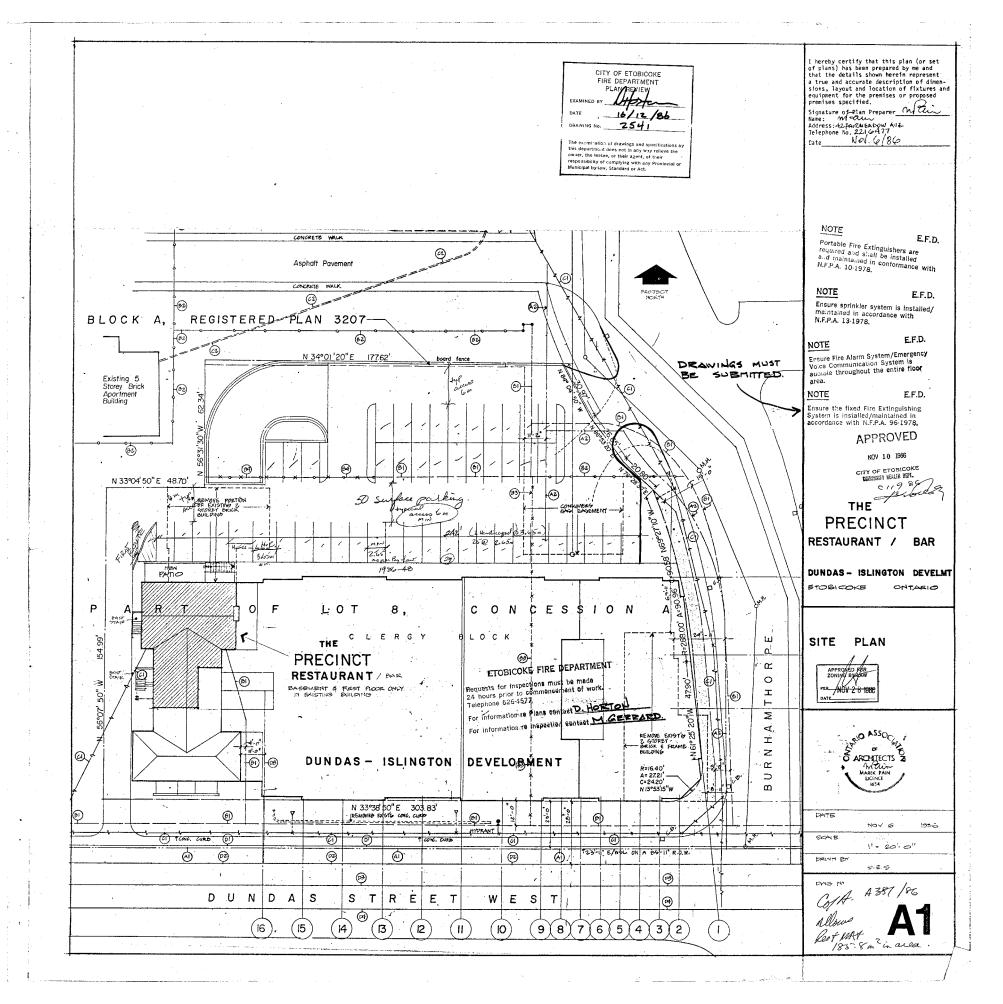


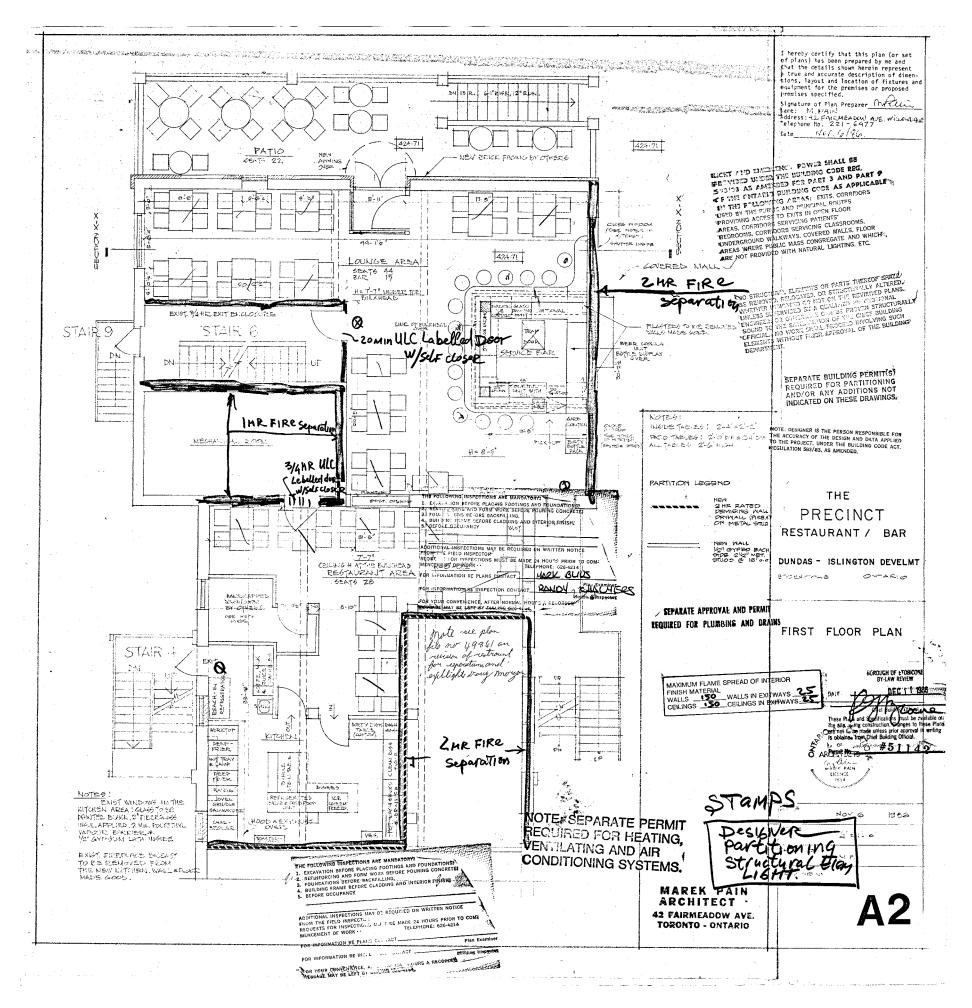


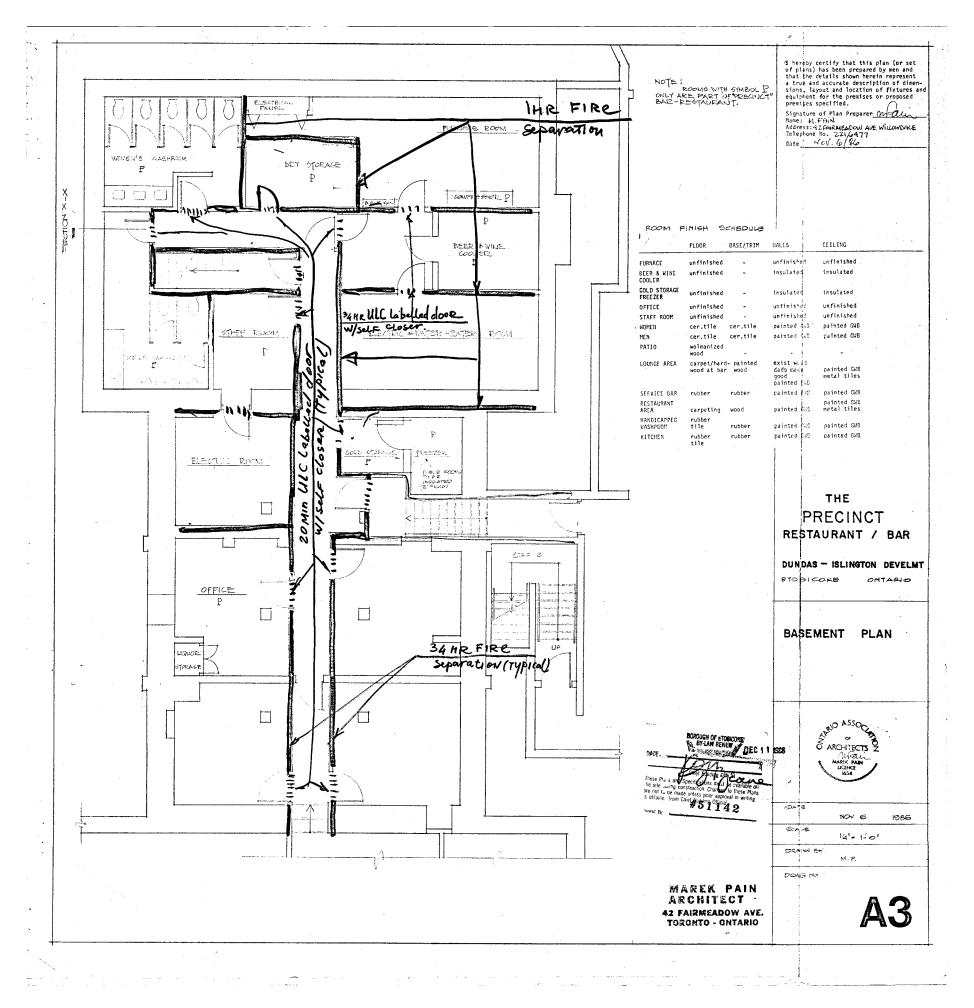


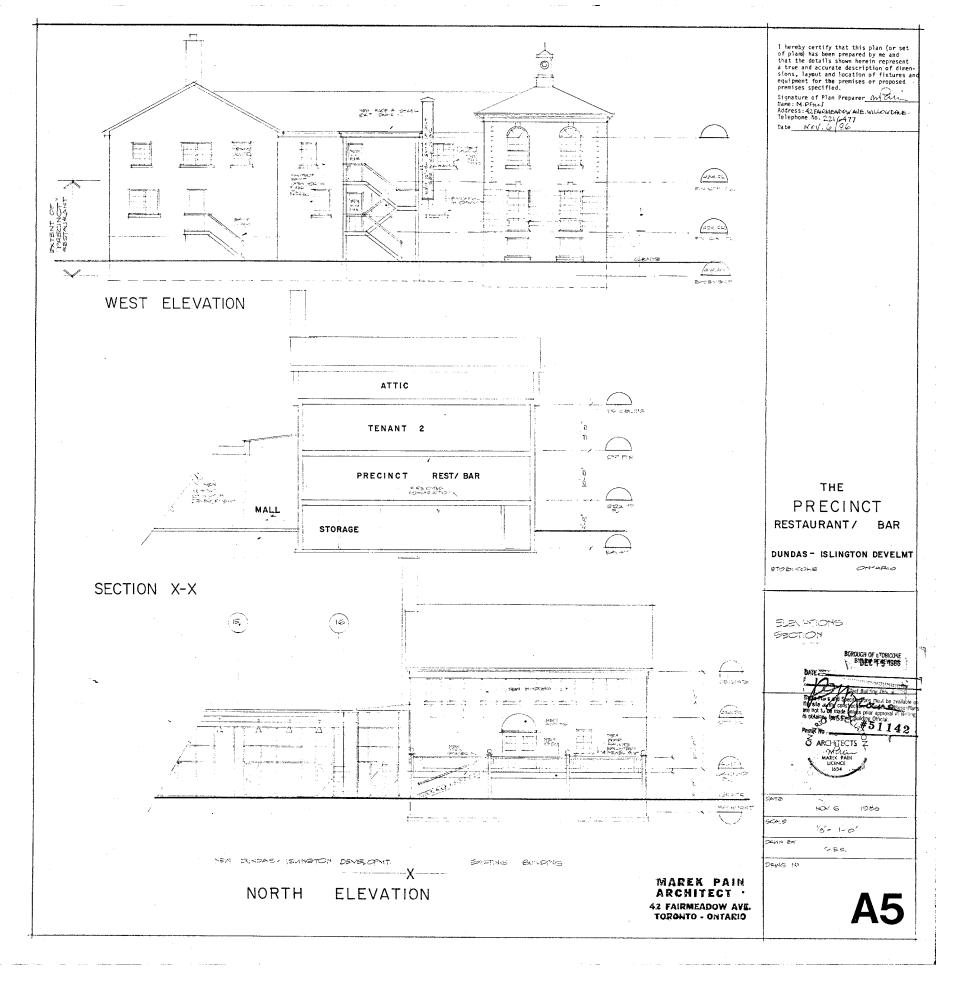












# E. Design Development Drawings Issued for Rezoning



## MontgomerySisam

MontgomerySisam 197 Spadina Ave, Toronto, ON M5T 2C8

TRAFFIC CONSULTANT

Bousfields 3 Church St, Toronto, ON M5E 1M2 Telephone: 416-947-9744

Nextrans Consulting 520 Industrial Pkwy S #201, Aurora, ON L4G 6W8 Telephone: 905-503-2563

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER

Odan-Detech Group Inc. 5230 S Service Rd, Burlington, ON L7L 5K2 Telephone: 905-632-3811

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Wilk Associates 1496 Safari Road, P.O.Box 162, Millgrove, ON L0R 1V0 Telephone: 905-659-9498

RWDI Suite 400, 901 King Street West, Toronto, ON M5V 3H5 Telephone: 519-823-1311 ACOUSTIC ENGINEER:

RWDI Suite 400, 901 King Street West, Toronto, ONM5V 3H5 Telephone: 519-823-1311

RWDI Suite 400, 901 King Street West, Toronto, ON M5V 3H5 Telephone: 519-823-1311

Kuntz Forestry 146 Lakeshore Road West, P.O. Box 1267, Oakville, ON L6K 0B3 Telephone: 289-837-1871

**EVOQ Architecture** 366 Adelaide St E Suite 225, Toronto, ON M5A 3X9 Telephone: 647-723-2030 HERITAGE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL:

Fisher Archaeological Consulting 452 Jackson St. W. Hamilton, ON L8P 1N4 Telephone: 905-525-1240







# **AMICA Islington Village**

4916-4946 DUNDAS ST. WEST, ETOBICOKE

ISSUED FOR REZONING 2019-12-16

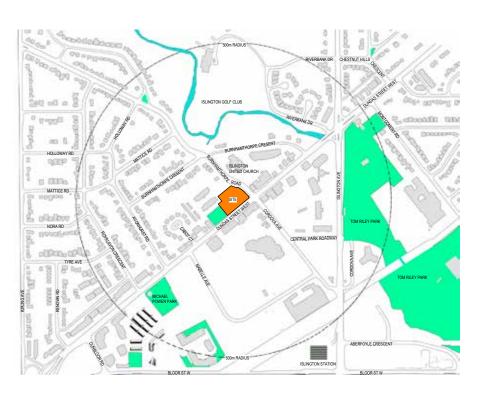
Montgomery Sisam Architects Inc.

197 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5T 2C8 montgom Tel 416.364.8079 Fax 416.364.7723

## Montgomery Sisam



	ZBA SHEET LIST	
Sheet Number	Sheet Name	Sheet Grouping
40.00	COVER	ZBA
NO.01	GENERAL INFO	ZBA
0.10	GFA CALCULATION	ZBA
10.20	RENDERINGS	ZBA
0.21	RENDERINGS	ZBA
10.22	RENDERINGS	ZBA
\1.00	SURVEY	ZBA
N1.01	ROOF SITE PLAN	ZBA
V2.01	FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL P1	ZBA
V2.02	FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 1	ZBA
A2.03	FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 2	ZBA
12.04	FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 3	ZBA
V2.05	FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 4	ZBA
V2.06	FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 5	ZBA
A2.07	FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 6	ZBA
A2.08	FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 7	ZBA
A2.09	FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 8	ZBA
N2.10	FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 9	ZBA
V2.11	FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 10	ZBA
V2.12	FLOOR PLAN - PENTHOUSE	ZBA
N3.01	BUILDING ELEVATION - NORTH & EAST	ZBA
\3.02	BUILDING ELEVATION- SOUTH & WEST	ZBA
4.01	SITE SECTION - NORTH / SOUTH	ZBA
N5.01	BUILDING MASSING	ZBA
46.01	SHADOW STUDY - MARCH 21 & SEPTEMBER 21	ZBA



1:5000



AMICA ISLINGTON VILLAGE

GENERAL INFO

drawing number:	
plot date:	2019/12/16
job number:	19008
reviewed by:	KH
drawn by:	NA, KK
scale:	As indicated

AU.U1





1 VIEW FROM DUNDAS STREET WEST NTS



VIEW SOUTH FROM BURNHAMTHORPE

A020 NTS



2 VIEW FROM DUNDAS + BURNHAMTHORPE NTS



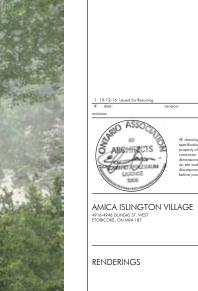
DETAIL VIEW FROM WEST

NTS

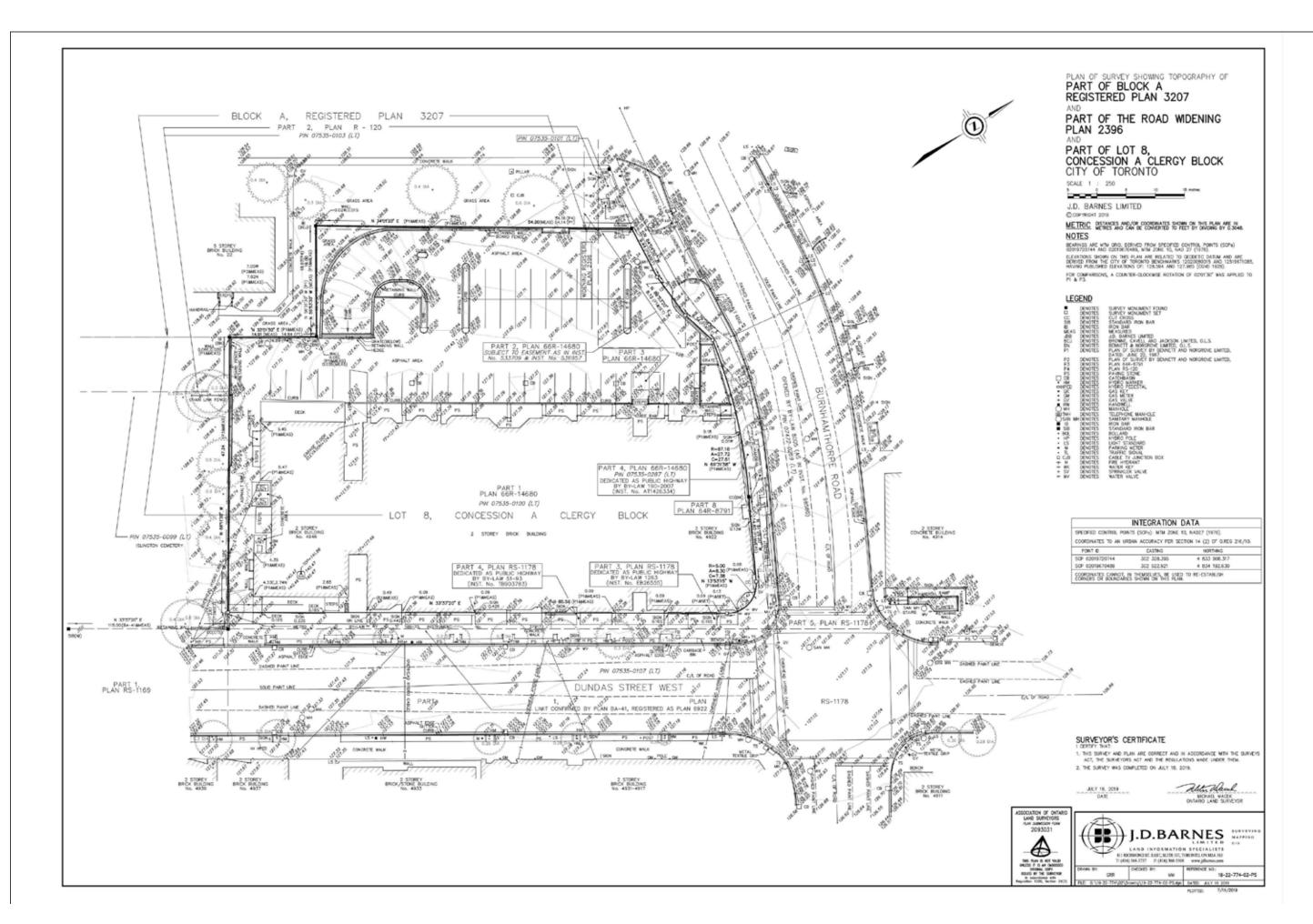
Montgomery Sisam Architects Inc.

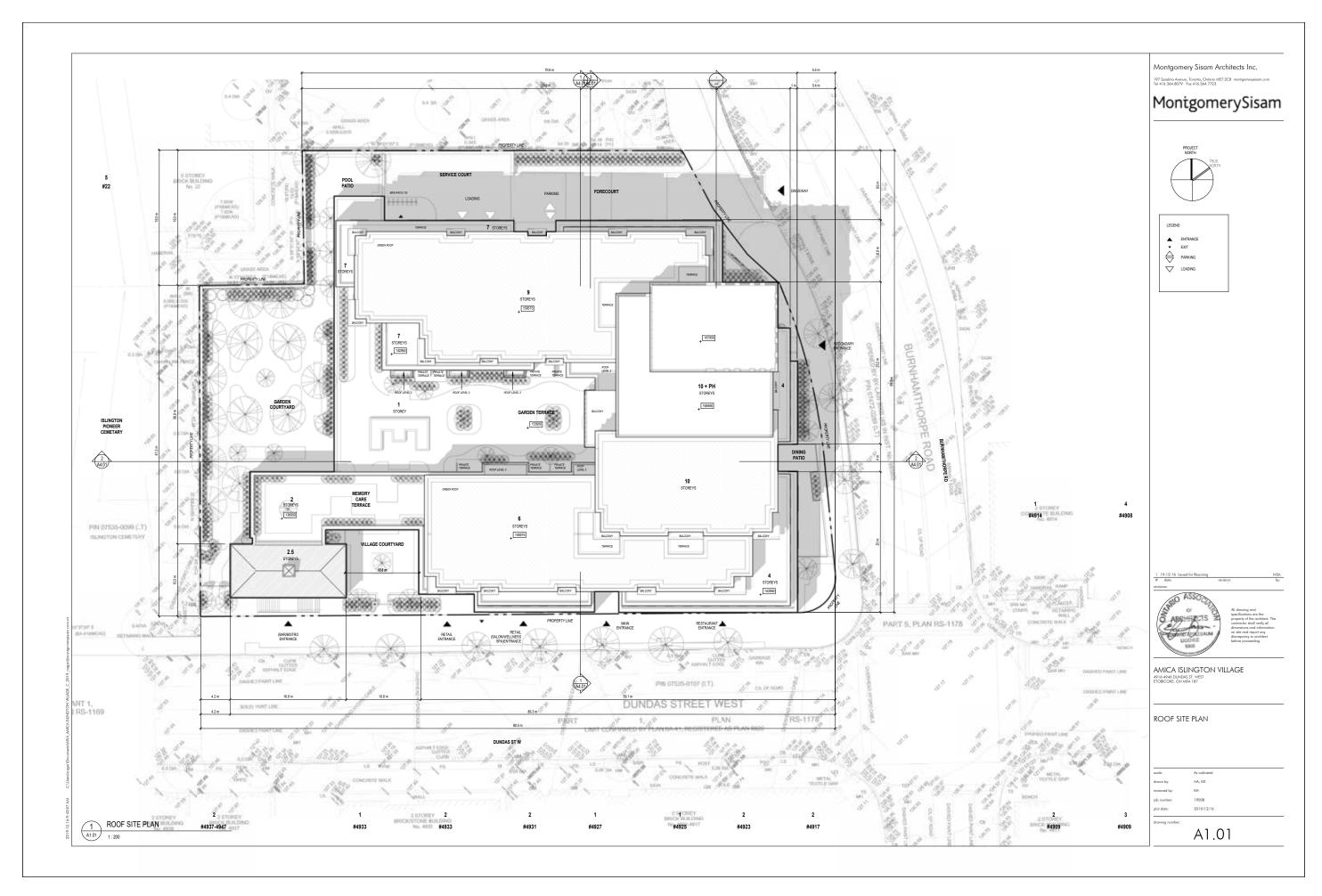
197 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5T 2C8 montgomerysisam.co Tel 416.364.8079 Fax 416.364.7723

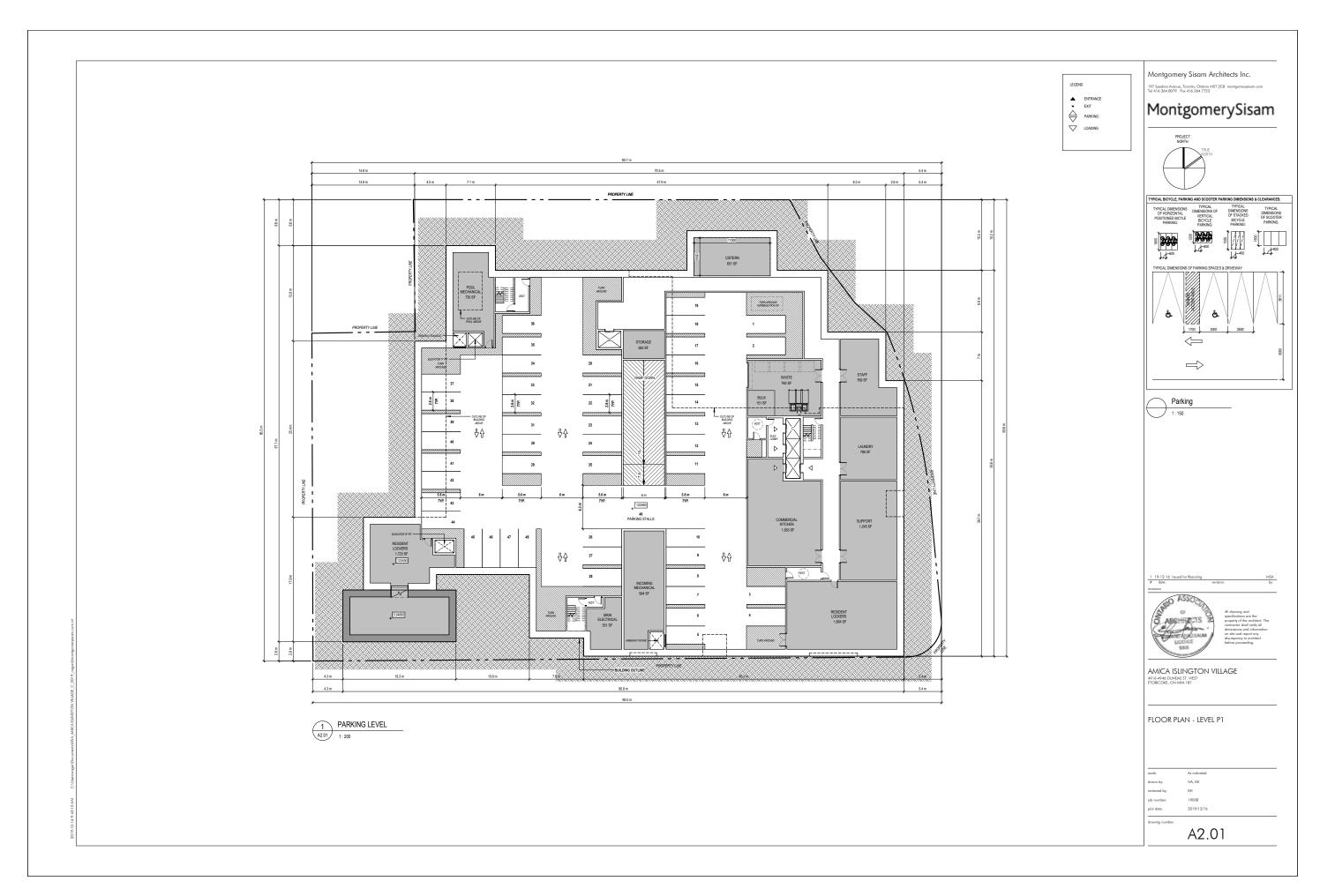
## Montgomery Sisam

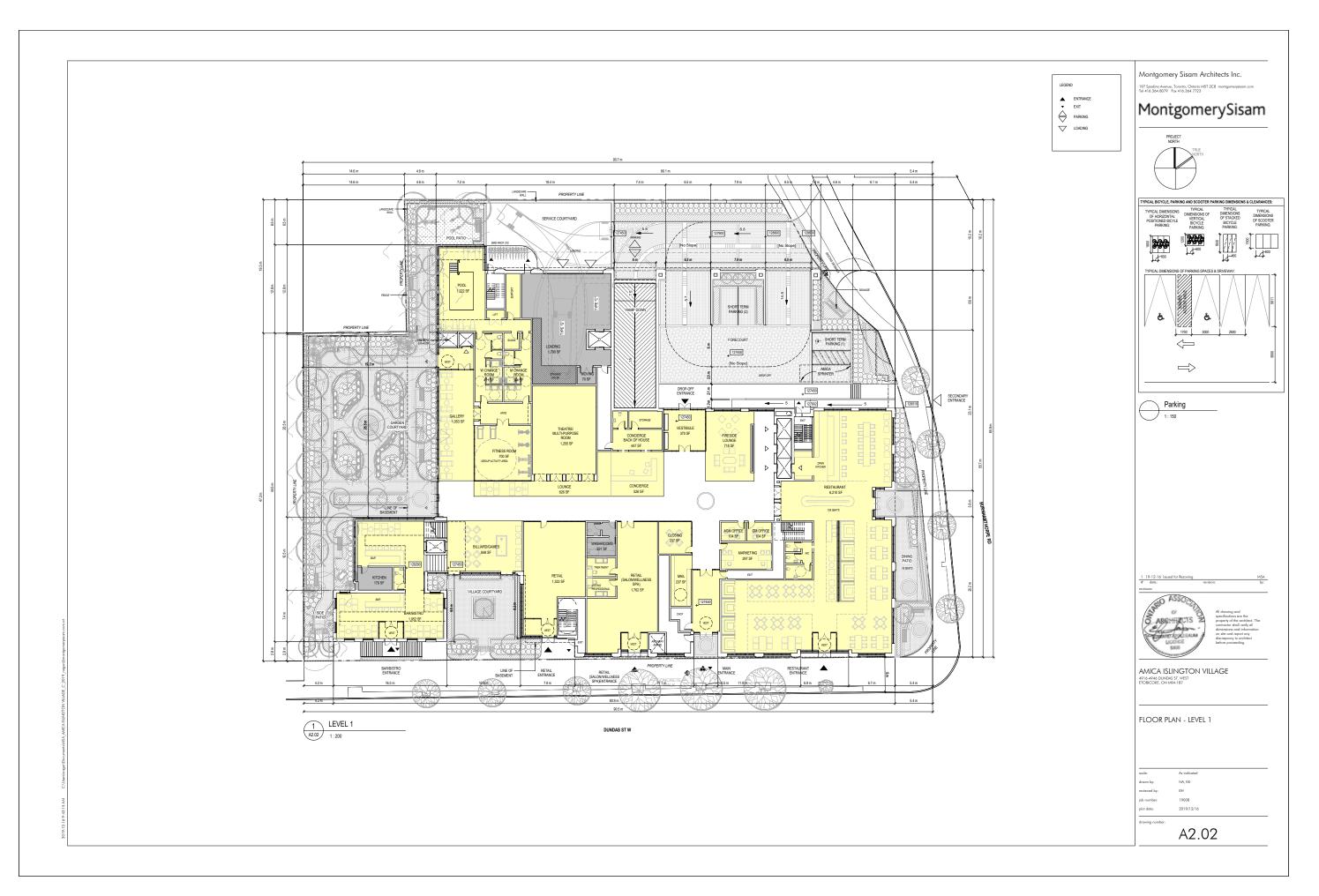


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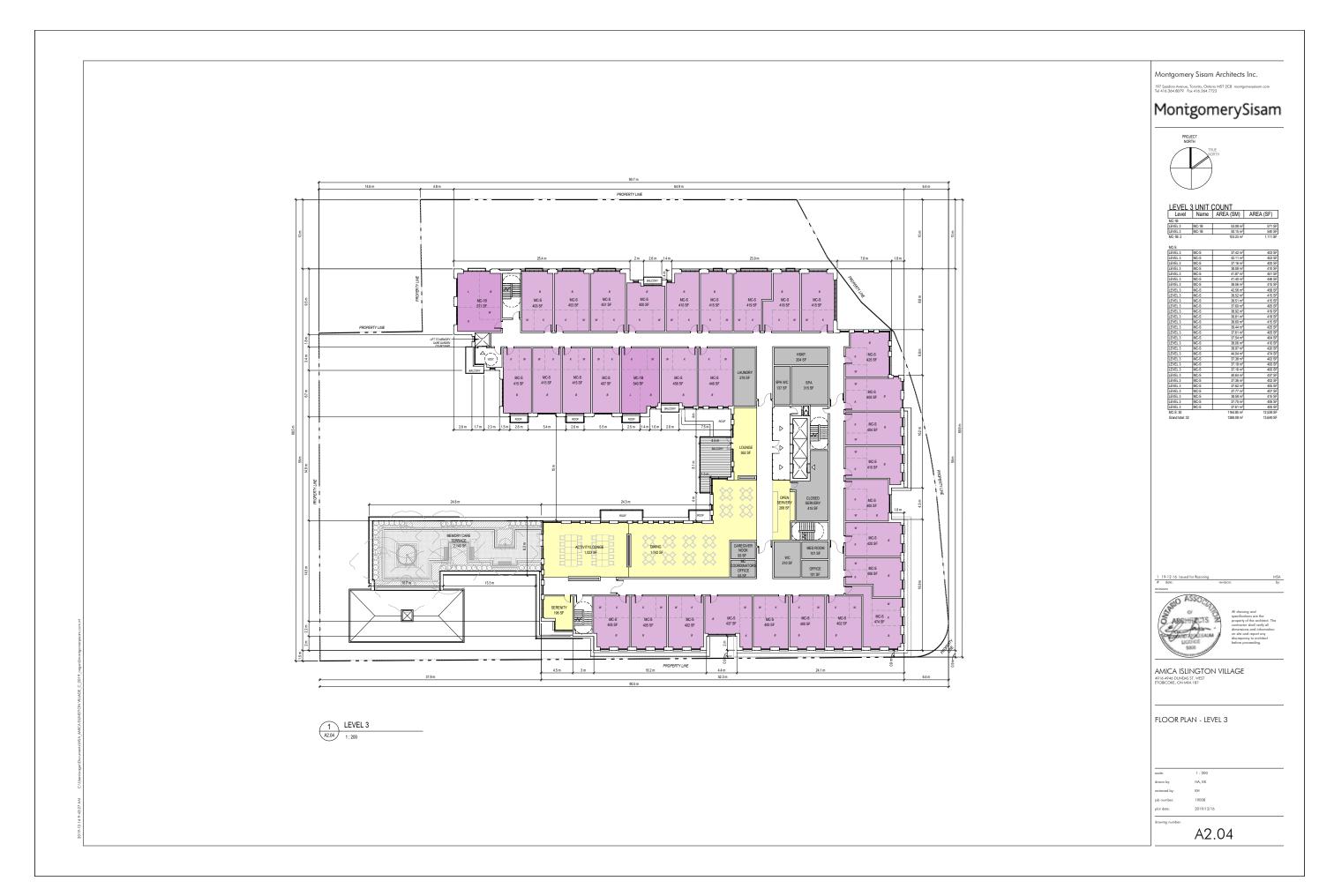








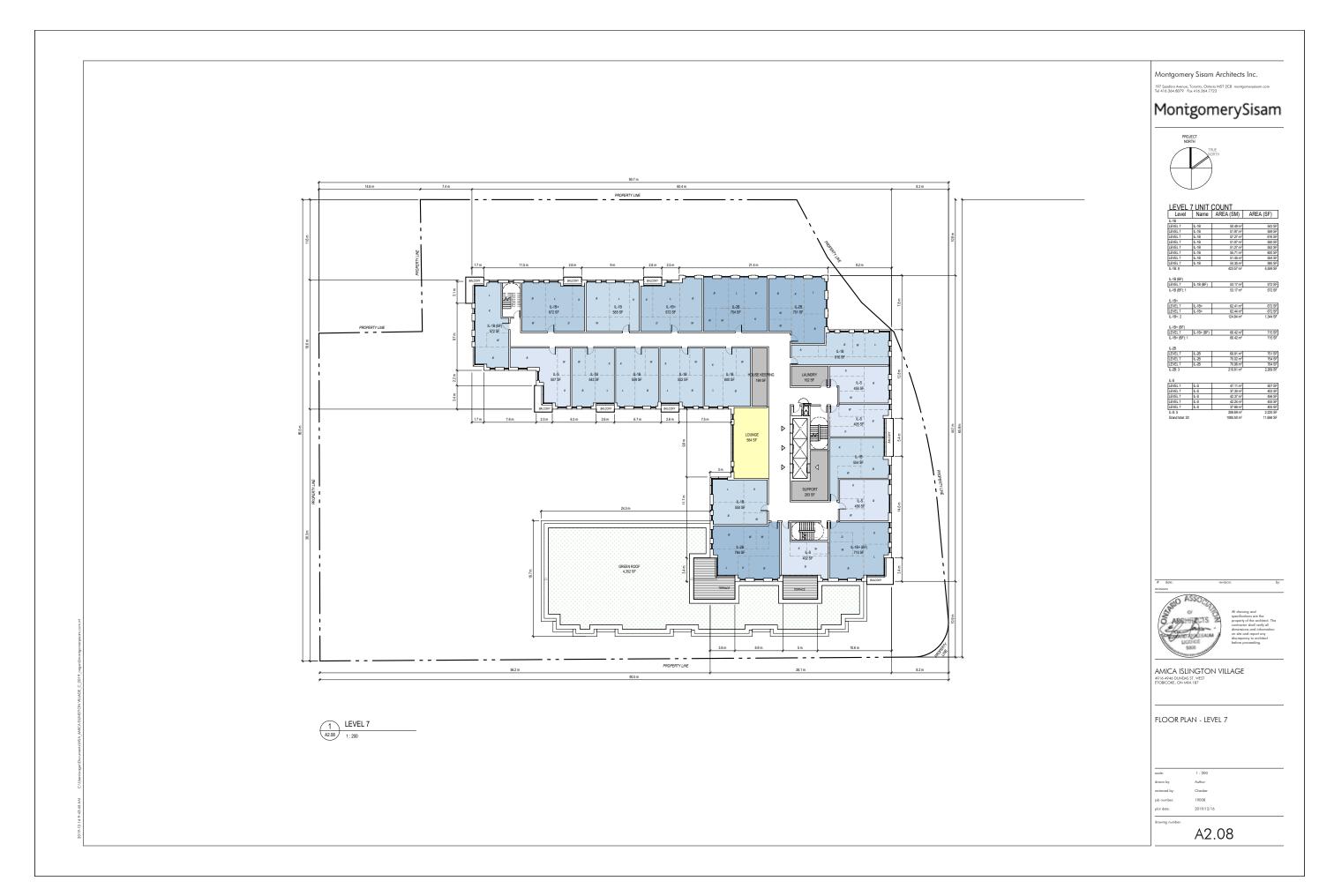


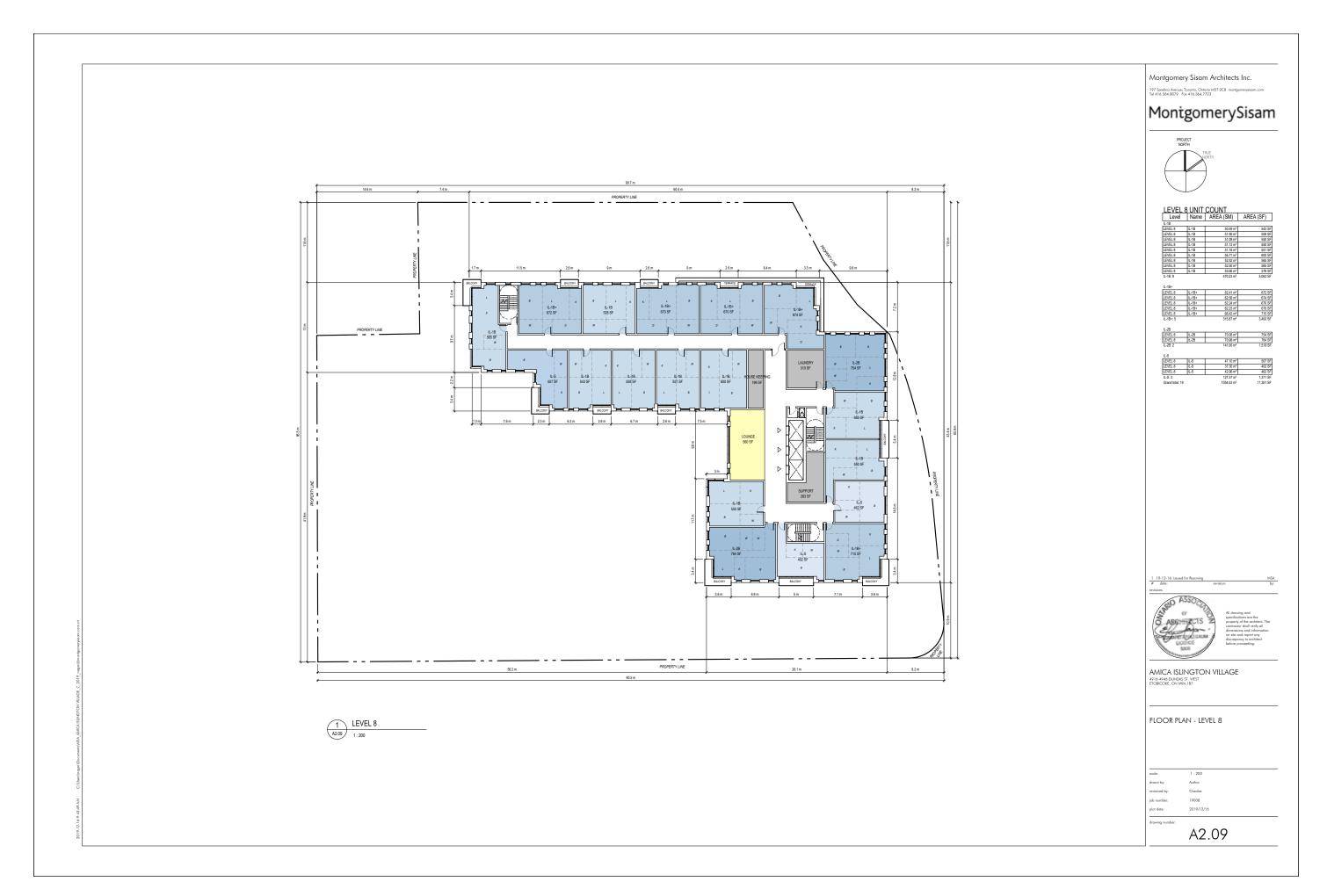


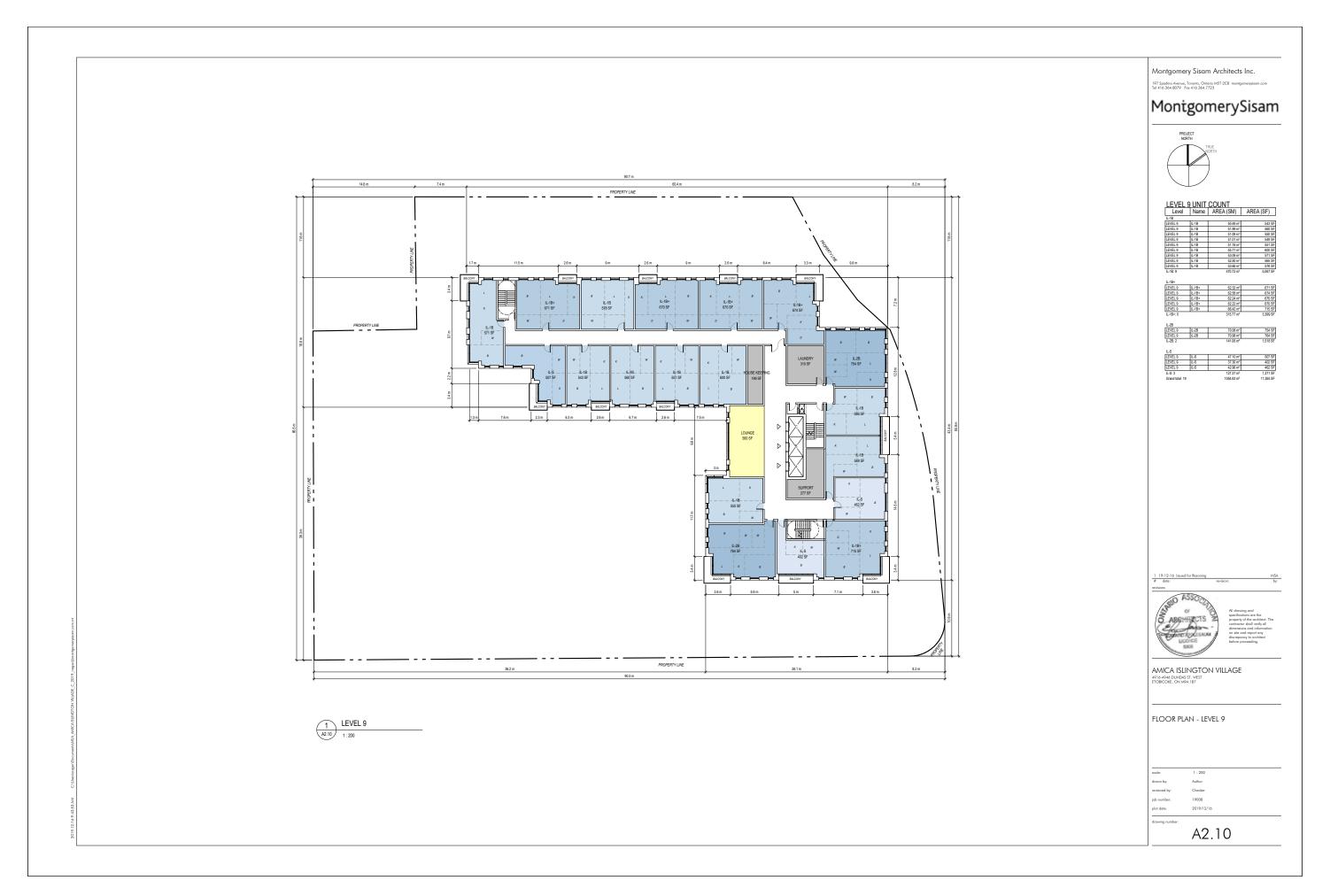


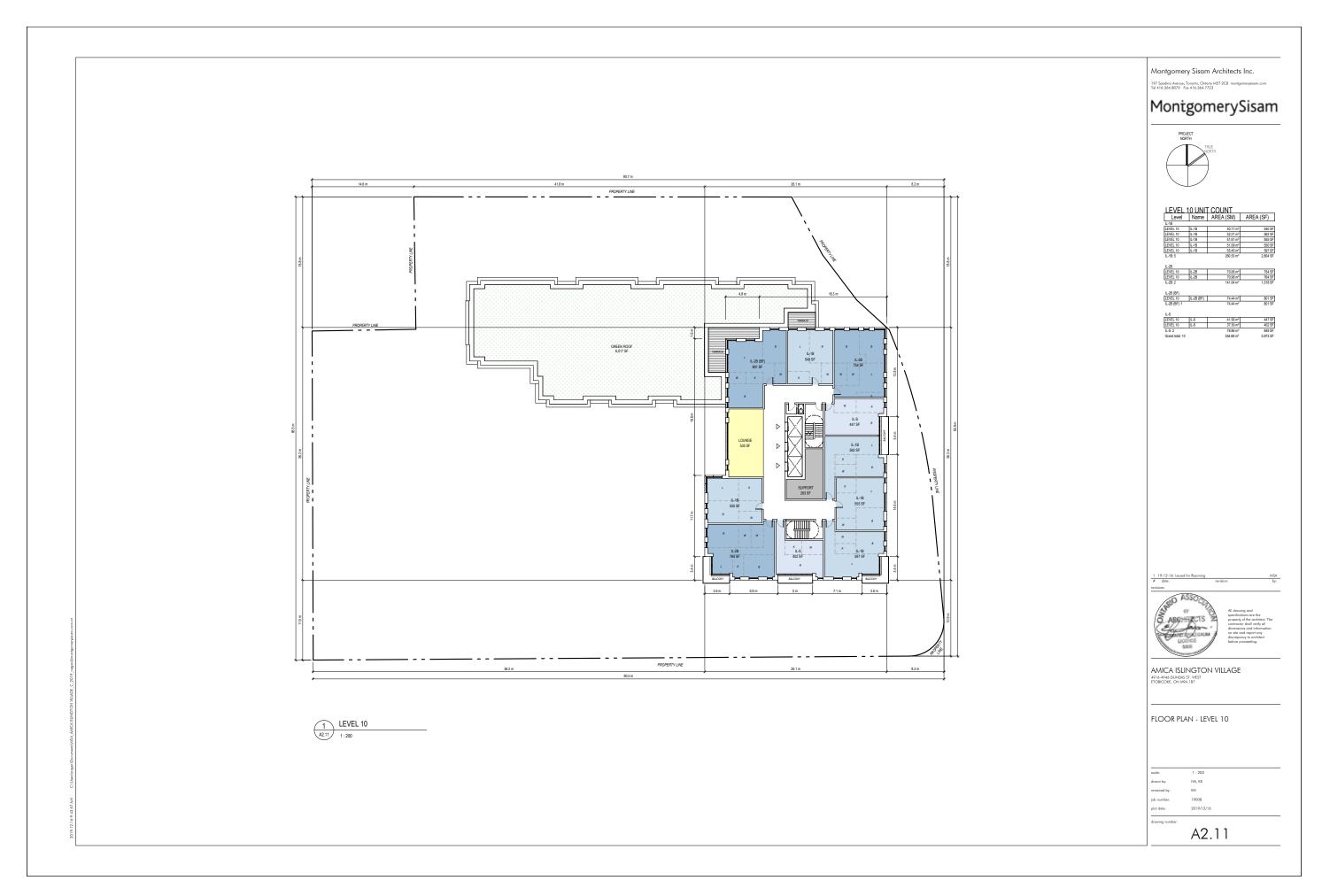


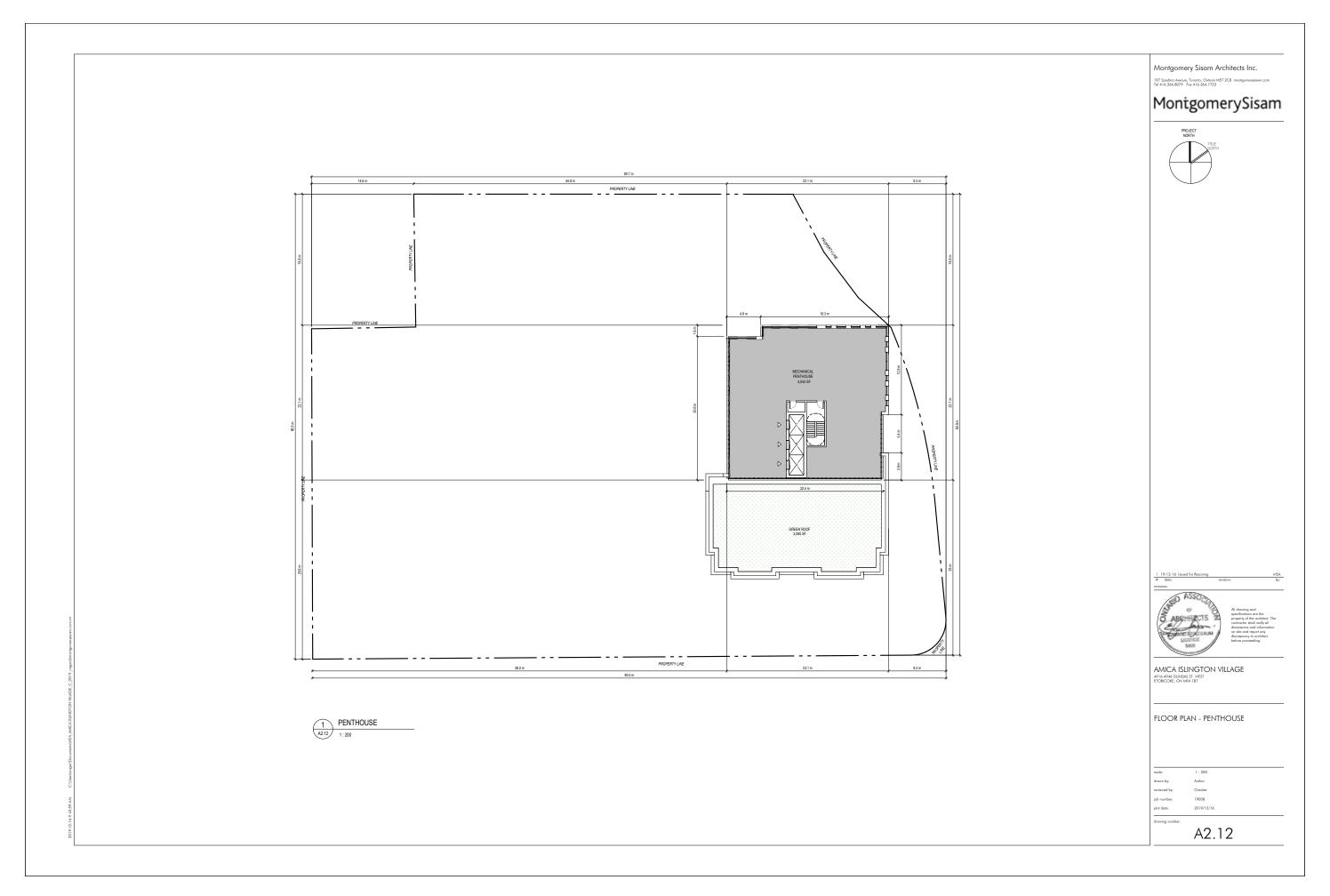


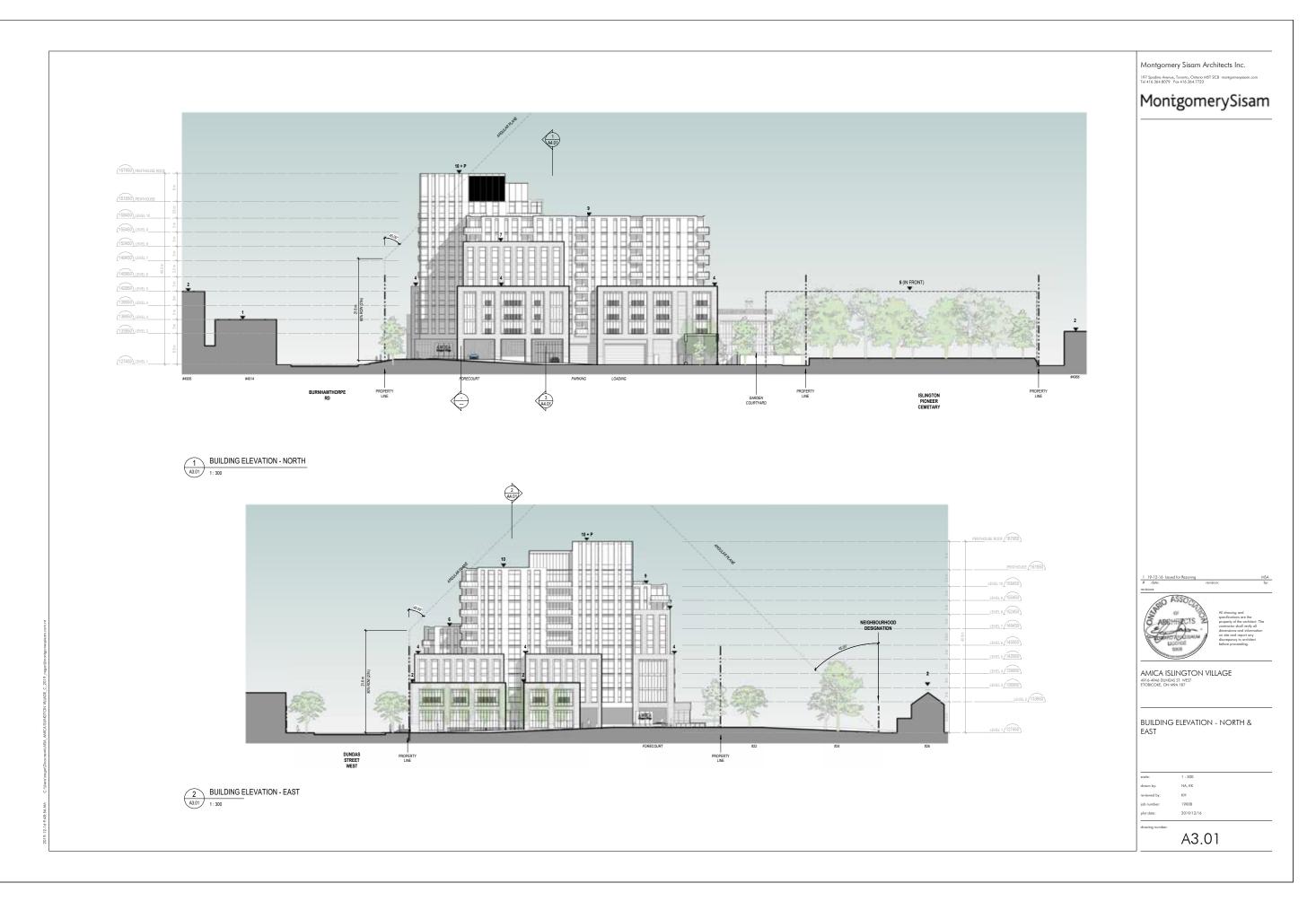


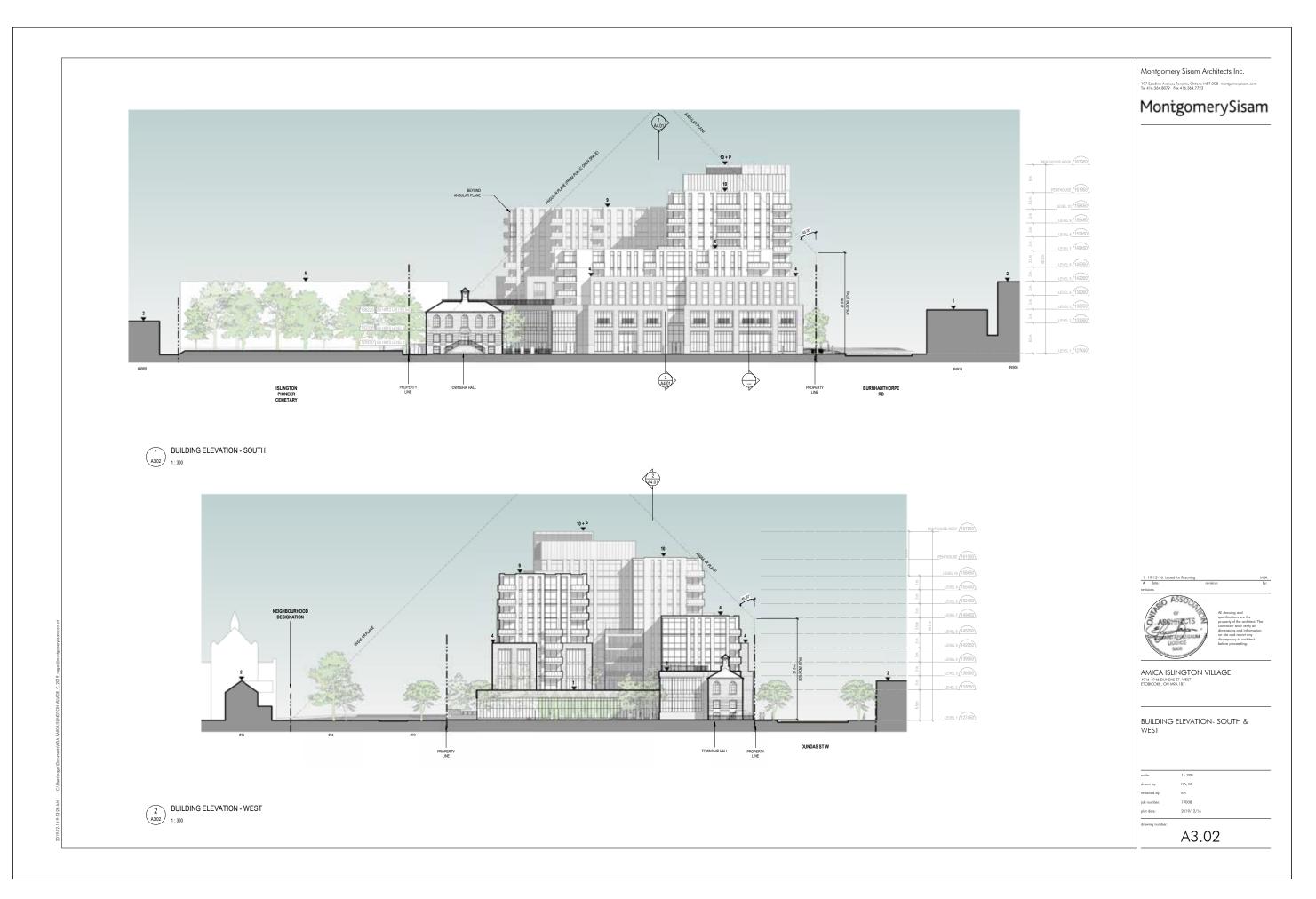


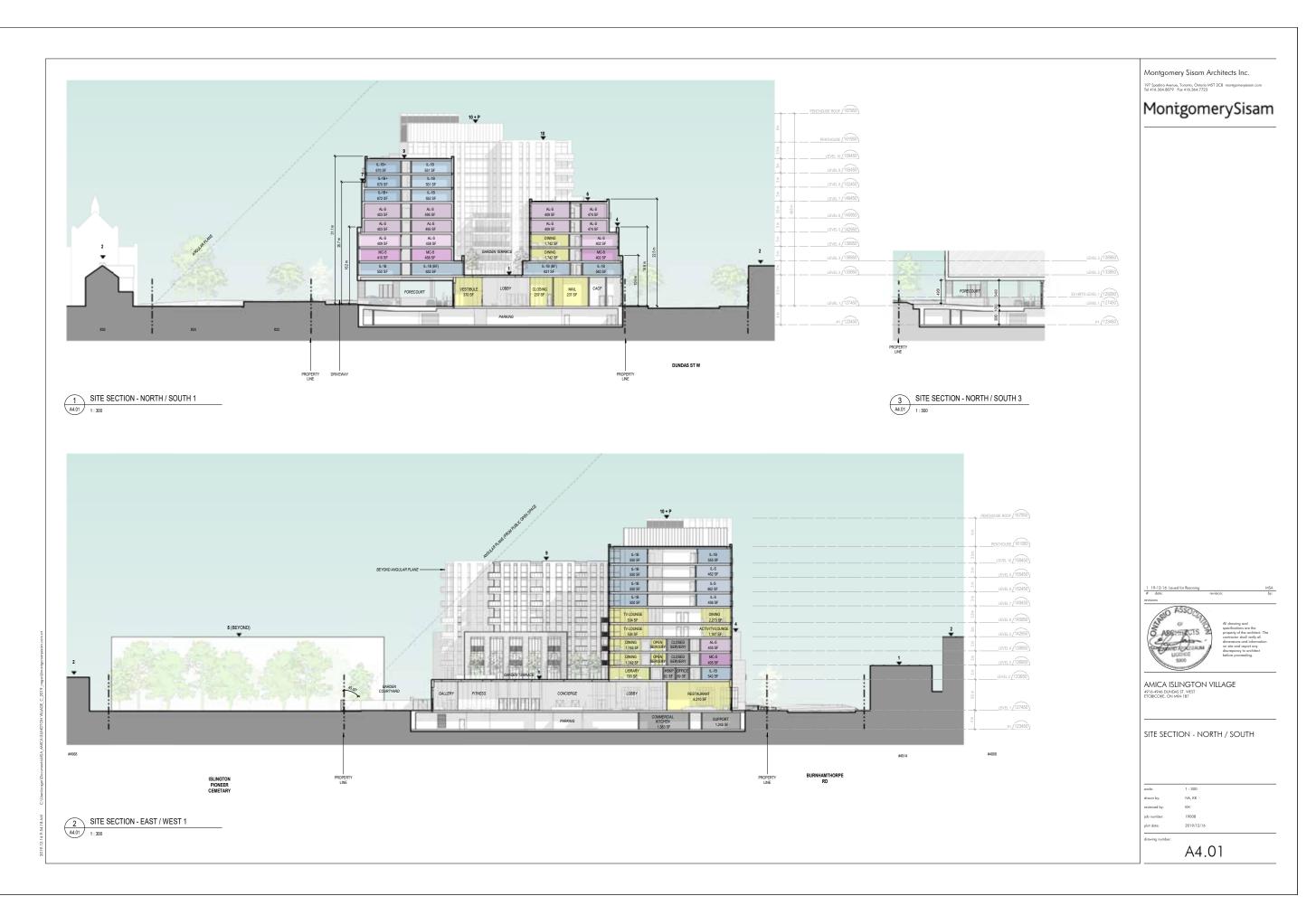














NORTHEAST AXONOMETRIC

A5.01 NTS



SOUTHEAST AXONOMETRIC

A5.01 NTS



NORTHWEST AXONOMETRIC

A5.01 NTS



4 SOUTHWEST AXONOMETRIC NTS

Montgomery Sisam Architects Inc.

197 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario MST 2C8 montgomerysisarr Tel 416.364.8079 Fax 416.364.7723

## MontgomerySisam



BUILDING MASSING

drawing number:	A5.01
	2019/12/10
plot date:	2019/12/16
job number:	19008
reviewed by:	KH
drawn by:	NA, KK
scale:	NTS

