4.0 INVENTORY

This section of the report includes an inventory of the existing vegetation, pavements, site lighting and signage.

4.1 VEGETATION

Figure 34 identifies and records the existing site vegetation. The site landscape can be categorized into the following character areas:

- street boulevards
- laneways and yards
- railway corridor
- building and parking lot landscaping

Street Boulevards

The street boulevards are generally characterized by lawn and, in some instances, street trees. Sidewalks are also provided on roughly half of the boulevards. Recent street tree planting along the south side of Mill Street extend the St. Lawrence Neighbourhood allée between Parliament and Trinity Streets. The inner row of the allée is located in the Gooderham & Worts property. These trees have been planted within the last decade and are generally in good health. Street trees are also located in the boulevard on the east side of Mill Street next to Rack house 'D', as well as one large chestnut tree (in poor condition) on the north side of Mill Street near Cherry Street.

Laneways and Yards

The vegetation of the lanes and yards vary in character in accordance with recent maintenance practices, vehicular traffic, storage use and soil characteristics. Where not paved, lanes and yards are predominately mown grass or weeds, gravel and occasionally small trees. Generally the plant types are common pioneer species associated with disturbed sites, varying in successional regeneration depending upon the factors mentioned above. The trees found in the yards and lanes are self-seeded and are probably less than ten years old. Presumably most have taken hold as a result of reduced site maintenance. The majority of these trees occur along building edges, often with a southern exposure.

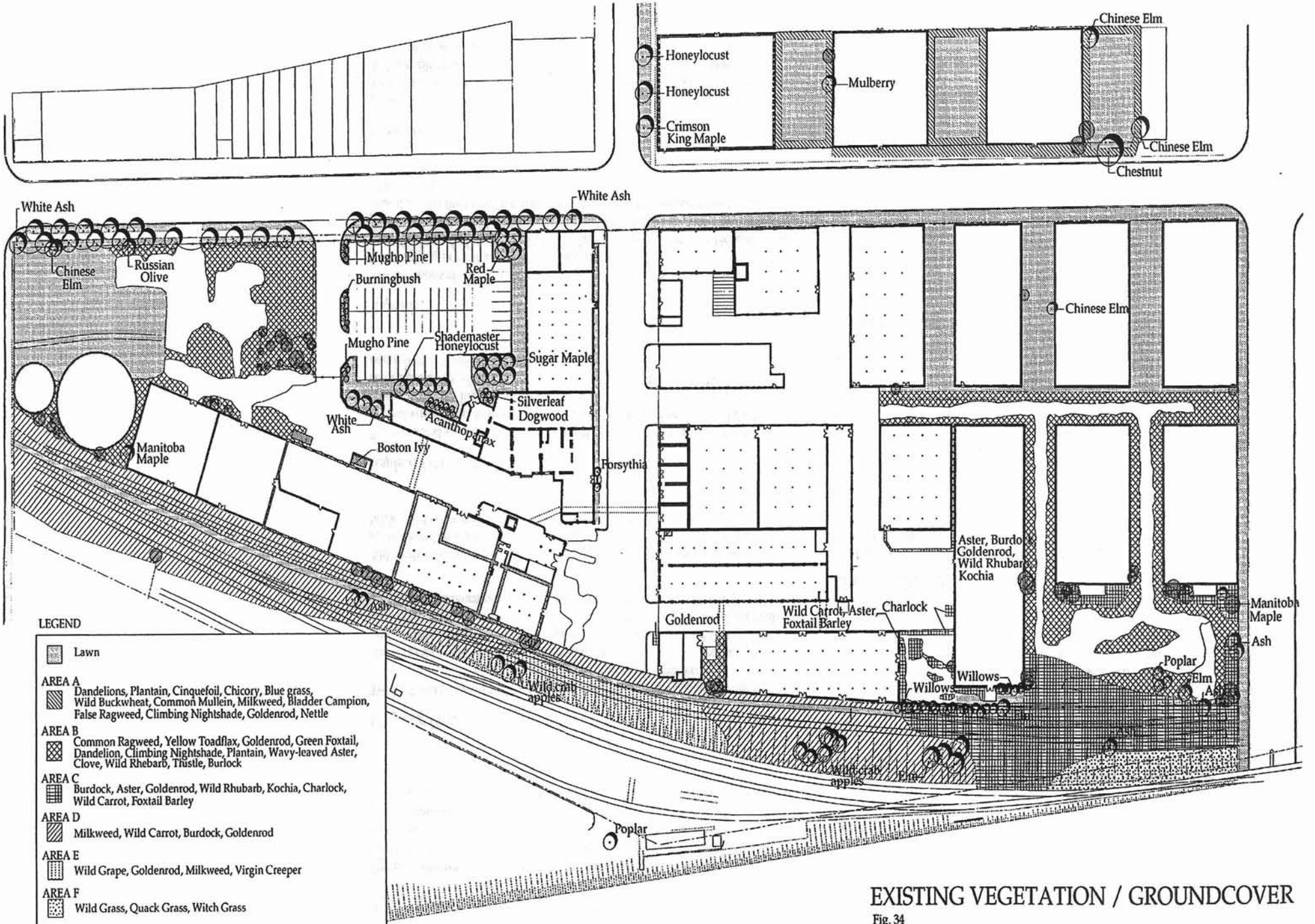
Railway Corridor

The railway embankment and right-of-way vegetation is again pioneer herbaceous species with occasional groupings of small trees common to disturbed industrial or railway sites. The railway spur lines and embankments like the laneways and yards have become overgrown as a result of reduced maintenance and discontinued use. Although unconfirmed, it is likely that vegetation in the spur lines and upper embankment areas was cut back periodically or possibly sprayed with defoliants during years of active use.

Building and Parking Lot Landscaping

Landscaping was undertaken in 1986 in relation to the more recent renovation of the Hiram Walker and Gooderham & Worts offices. A variety of common trees and shrubbery were placed around the parking lot and in the rear Hiram Walker building forecourt. This vegetation is generally in good health.

A strip of lawn and a few shrubs are located adjacent to the Trinity Street frontage of the Hiram Walker offices Cooperage and Maltings buildings. This planting strip was established in 1910 and has remained since that time.



EXISTING VEGETATION / GROUNDCOVER

Fig. 34

4.2 PAVING MATERIALS/SURFACES

Figure 35 identifies the existing paving materials or ground surfaces in the Gooderham & Worts property. Pavement surfaces for vehicles and/or pedestrians are generally concentrated around the Trinity Street core and in the lanes and yards immediately adjacent to this area. This section focuses primarily on the paved surfaces, but also makes note of vegetated areas in association with gravel and/or rubble.

Clay Lug Pavers

Trinity Street between Mill Street and the railway corridor is paved with clay lug pavers. The pavers are generally laid in a running bond pattern with courses running east/west. Their installation dates back to 1910. More recent repairs with a lighter yellow/gold clay paver are visible adjacent to the Maltings building. Also, asphalt repairs, presumably over pavers and the former Weigh Scales building foundations can be found east of the Stone Distillery building.

Although many pavers are broken or chipped and the surface grade is uneven in some areas due to settlement, the heritage value and visual characteristics of the brick street is a significant landscape asset of the site.

Asphalt Over Clay Pavers

The lanes and yards immediately adjacent to Trinity Street are paved with asphalt which reportedly cover brick pavers below finished grade. The full extent of the clay lug pavers below the asphalt is unknown and is based upon record drawings, photographs and the advice of Gooderham & Worts maintenance staff. Likewise, the condition of the pavers is unknown.

Asphalt

Two locations of remnant asphalt paving, presumably in relation to former building sites are found in the northwest and southeast portions of the site. The north boulevard of Mill Street between the sidewalk and the Rack Houses is also paved with asphalt. The parking lot located adjacent to the Hiram Walker offices was also recently paved in association with other site improvements for the reuse of this building.

Concrete

Poured-in-place concrete sidewalks are found within and adjacent to the site. Trinity Street has more or less continuous concrete sidewalks between Mill Street and the railway corridor, adjacent to the building frontages on the east and next to a planting strip along the west.

A fragmented concrete sidewalk dating to approximately 1910 extends along the northern edge of Tank House Lane from the Farewell Court to Cherry Street.

An impressed concrete pad is located adjacent to the east entrance of the Pump House.

All sidewalks in the public rights-of-way surrounding the site are poured-in-place concrete to a standard City of Toronto detail.

Unit Paving

Concrete unit pavers are located at the rear entrance of the former Hiram Walker offices and were installed with other site and parking lot improvements in relation to the reuse of this building.

Limestone Paving

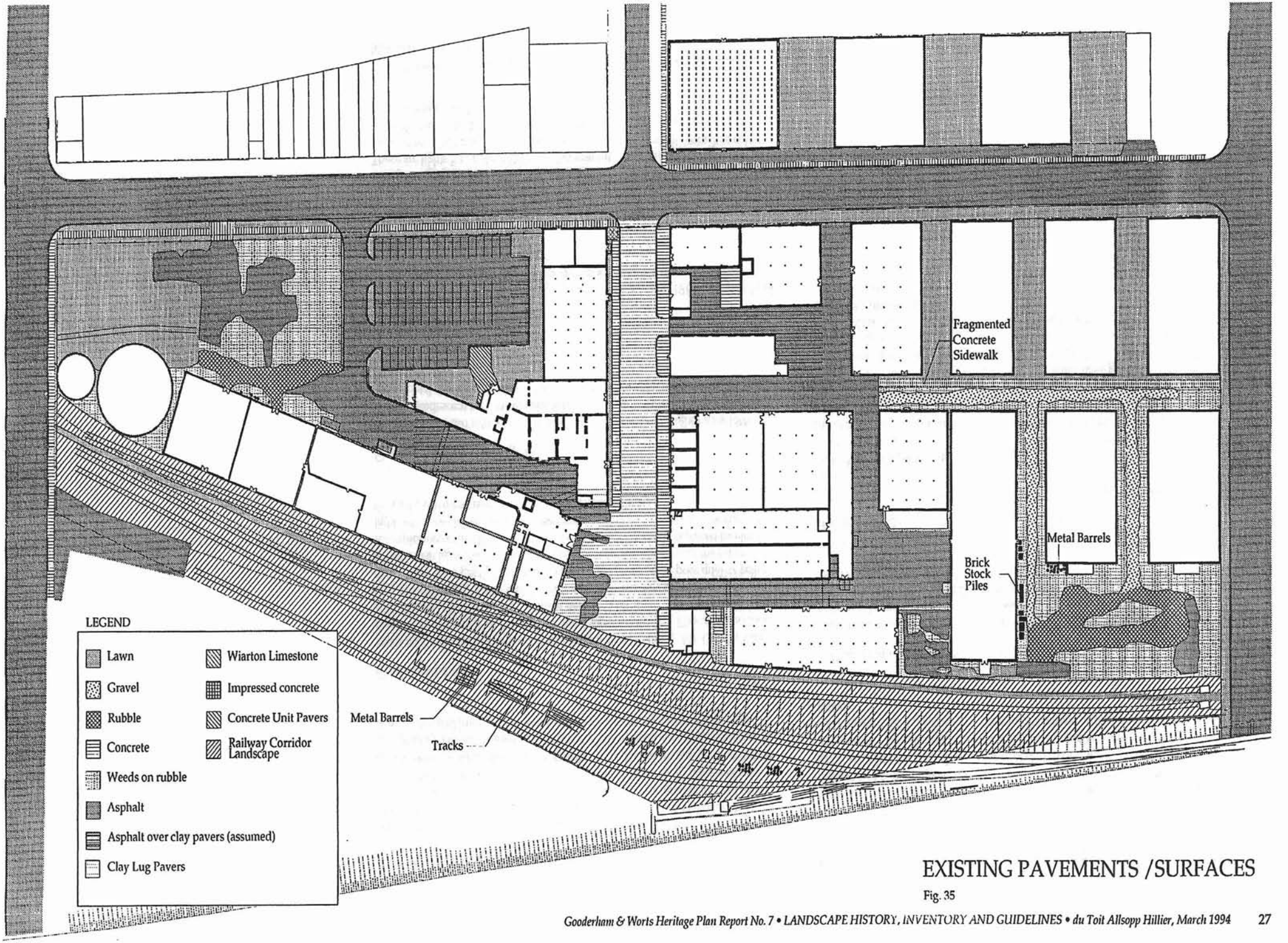
A small area of Wiarton limestone was recently installed at the corner of Mill and Trinity Streets to surround an historic plaque.

Gravel

Tank House Lane and adjoining lanes linking to the southeast yard are paved with gravel which in turn have been invaded by weeds against the building edges.

Vegetation

The remaining areas of the site are either lawn or weed areas. Some of the weed areas are in association with graded or low piles of rubble.



EXISTING PAVEMENTS /SURFACES

Fig. 35

4.3 EXTERIOR LIGHTING

Site lighting was an important aspect of the industrial process since the plant often operated 24 hours a day, six days a week. The type of site illumination evolved over the years from coal gas, to arc lighting, to incandescent, and more recently to mercury vapour lighting. Traces of incandescent lighting and mercury vapour lighting remain. Photographic records confirm coal gas and carbon arc lighting. The following is an overview of both past and present site lighting. A more detailed inventory of fixture types is included in the report appendix.

Coal Gas Lamps

1840s texts refer to the site's use of coal gas for street lighting. Mr. Gooderham purchased coal gas from the nearby Consumers Gas facility. Photographs from 1907 show gas lamps on Trinity Street north of Mill Street. Due to the site's long hours of operation, outdoor visibility for workers was key to safe working conditions. Coal gas lighting had very low light levels and a poor quality yellowish-greenish light colour. With coal gas fixtures there was always the potential for explosions caused by the open flame and they were soon replaced by electric light, when available. None of these lamps remain on site although vestiges of the coal gas lamps are evident inside the Malting House.

Shaded Incandescent Lights

According to Goad's Atlas, the site was refitted with electric lighting by 1889. Early incandescent luminaires simply had a bare bulb and a large spun porcelain finish metal shade to protect the lamp. One incandescent luminaire of this type remains on site.

Standard Lantern Street Light

The Standard Lantern or "beer mug" light fixture appears in 1917 photographs of Trinity Street, mounted on square concrete poles. These fixtures replaced gas street lighting. None remain on site.

Carbon Arc Lights

1907 photographs show arc lights suspended from davit arms over intersections. These arc lights had a short (100 hour) operating life requiring the lamps to be lowered and the arcs replaced. Carbon arcs produced a bright, hot white colour and a characteristic buzzing sound. Luminaires were switched on during the early evening and shut off late at night.

By 1917, a new smaller arc light replaced the 1907 luminaire over the Trinity and Mill Street intersection.

Holophane "Yard Light" and "Wide-spred" Lights

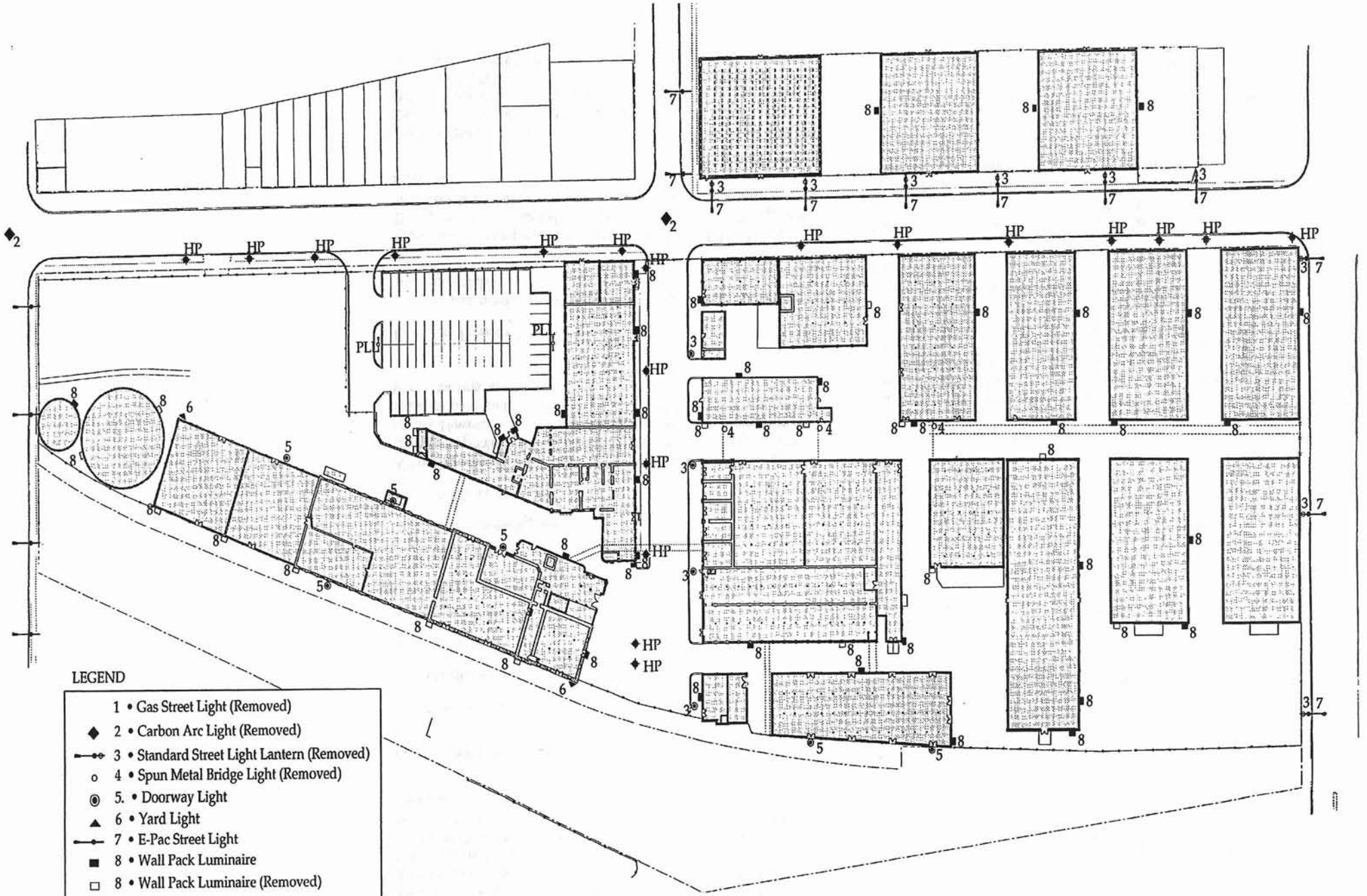
The 1941 engineering plans show the proposed installation of yard and doorway lights throughout the Gooderham & Worts complex. According to the circa 1937 Holophane catalogue, they were "yard lights" and "wide-spred" lights. These fixtures had superior glass optics which gave a long oval light distribution to improve light uniformity between the fixtures. These lights were extremely robust with a cast aluminum housing and shade, and two layers of glass optics for improved light distribution. About eight remain on site in various states of repair.

E-PAC Incandescent Street Lights

These luminaires, first introduced in 1946, were mounted on square concrete poles at a 7.6 metre mounting height; almost twice the height of the Standard Lantern fixtures they replaced. Fourteen luminaires remain as street lighting for Trinity, Mill, Parliament and Cherry Streets.

Holophane Mercury Vapour Wallpack Lights

Following the closure of Trinity Street in 1977 and its incorporation within the Gooderham & Worts property, site lighting was upgraded with mercury vapour Holophane Wallpack luminaires. These luminaires were industry standard security lighting. The mercury vapour lights provide a bluish-green light resulting in a poor quality colour rendition. However, the lamps yield about a 3:1 improvement in energy efficiency over incandescent lamps. Also, the light source has a lamp life of approximately 20,000 hours as opposed to the 1,000 hours of the incandescent lights. The Wallpack lights have glass refractors for light distribution, but the high energy light source produces a glary light quality. These Wallpack units were installed near the yard light power points of the 1941 plan. This final shift from industrial task lighting to security lighting significantly altered the illumination characteristics of the night lighting. Thirty-four Wallpack lights remain.



EXISTING (and removed) LIGHTING
Fig. 36

4.4 SIGNAGE

The earliest photographic records of the site at the turn of the century indicate the significance of site signage to the image and character of Gooderham & Worts. Site signs generally fall into two categories, those signs which are aimed outward to announce both company presence and advertising; and those signs which are faced inwards for employee information. With the exception of a few handmade signs, most were remarkably consistent.

Existing signage can be grouped into the following general categories:

- Company Presence Signage
- Advertising Signage
- Building Names and Numbers
- Customs and Excise Signage
- Stencilled Signage
- Generic Safety and Site Signage
- Commemorative Signage
- Post Shutdown Signage

Although the Gooderham & Worts site has had numerous smaller company enterprises operating within the larger site, few signs from these companies remain. However, faint traces of the anti-freeze storage and canning operation marketed under the labels of "Hot-Shot" and "Maple Leaf Anti-Freeze" can still be seen on the large storage tanks.

Company Presence Signage

Company presence signage is located on Rack House 'M', the Stone Distillery Tank House and the Trinity Street overhead bridge.

The white and brown painted brick sign on Rack House 'M' dates back to 1927. The sign faces to the south and east. It is interesting to note that this sign faces away from the downtown which would suggest that it was oriented towards the rail corridor.

The long rectangular signage on the Stone Distillery, the Tank House at Mill and Cherry Streets, and on both sides of the bridge over Trinity Street first appear in 1928 photographs. One of these long rectangular signs also appears on the lumber shed or Building No. 73 which used to parallel the rail corridor. These signs have been repainted and are maintained. Additional versions of this type of sign are stored in the Stone Distillery, presumably from buildings which were demolished.

An earlier example of company presence signage is the brass plaque on Building No. 52, the former Cart House and more recently the Gooderham & Worts site office. The brass plaque was removed from the original Gooderham & Worts site office (Building No. 31 on west side of Trinity Street).

Advertising Signage

The first generation of billboard with a G&W thermometer appeared on the roof of Rack House 'M' facing south to the rail corridor and west to the downtown. This sign advertised company presence and further that Gooderham & Worts was Canada's oldest distillery. This sign first appears in 1948 photographic records. The second generation of billboards on Rack House 'M' probably dates from the construction of the Gardiner Expressway. Lake Shore Boulevard and the Gardiner Expressway, constructed in the late 1950s, provided a large daily audience for advertisements of various company brands. This sign survives to this day.

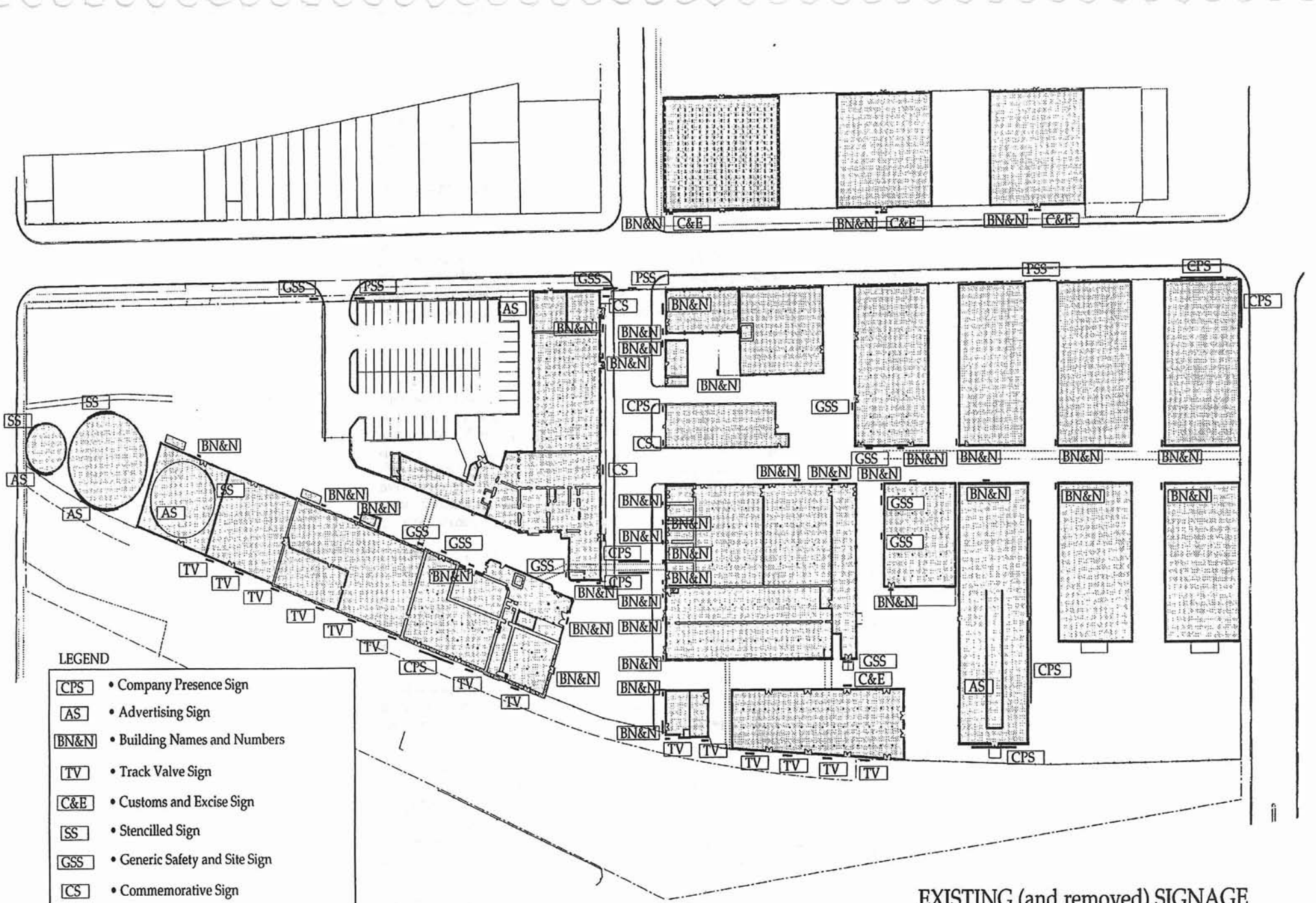
A 1953 photographic record shows a large wooden billboard on the west wall of The Maltings building facing downtown, although somewhat obscured by the presence of the Liquid Carbonic plant just to the west.

Building Names and Numbers

Building names and numbers have undergone many changes. Buildings have generally been named according to their use. However, over the years with technological advances and changes in the distilling process, building functions often changed. As a result, buildings are known by a variety of assignations including the current numbering system dating from 1917; municipal address; historic building names; names by current usage; letter designations (for rack houses); number designations (for tank houses); and names according to building group.

The current building inventory dating from 1917 numbers up to the last buildings to be constructed (i.e. numbers 1-75). This numbering system overcame earlier problems associated with tank houses having numbers and then upon conversion having letters as a rack house designation.

The current number signs on all buildings date from 1988. These painted sheet metal signs are white with black lettering and a black border. These signs are affixed either to pilasters or wall faces. An earlier sign which is of almost identical typography dates from the construction of the Case Goods warehouse in 1927. According to site staff, the original number signs had yellow stencilled



EXISTING (and removed) SIGNAGE
Fig. 37

letters on a green background. These signs were constructed of wood and were about 100 mm square.

Building signage orientation varies. The building signs on the east side of the site face towards Trinity Street and are close to Tank House Lane. Building signs on the west side of the site face the lane behind the Stone Distillery. Trinity Street building numbers have largely been taken down at the request of movie crews and stored, particularly in front of the Pure Spirits Building, the Cannery and the Stone Distillery.

Other number signs which appear on buildings adjacent to the railway indicate various track valves. These galvanized sheet metal signs have printed black letters on a white background and date from about 1927.

Buildings which have name signs include the office and the Pump House. These signs are similar to the building number signs in typography and colour but are slightly larger.

Customs and Excise Signage

According to company staff, the customs and excise signage was dictated by the Federal government. Remaining customs and excise signs appear to predate a bilingual requirement. The building designation appears to be by letter on specific buildings. A customs and excise sign dating from a 1917 photograph shows a black background with white lettering (reversed colour system) indicating an excise designation for The Maltings Group of buildings. The early signs also carried a G.R. designation for George Rex. A number of wood signs from this period remain in storage.

Stencilled Signage

Stencil signs were commonly used by plant workers to identify storage tank and barrel contents, capacity and other required information. The stencils appear in a variety of sizes, presumably in accordance with importance and reading distance. Purpose made stencils and stencil kits are stored in Building 52, the Carpenter's Shop.

Generic Safety and Site Signage

Generic site and safety signage provides messages for parking, smoking and other prohibitions. These signs are generally more recent and are supplied by the Safety Supply Company.

Commemorative Signage

There are two commemorative plaques. One is the bronze plaque on the mill stone on the west side of Trinity Street dated from 1953. The other plaque is the Government of Canada Historic Sites and Monuments Board commemorative plaque describing the Gooderham & Worts distillery as a national historic site.

Post Shutdown Signage

Post shutdown signage is generally positive and helpful, providing information related to leasing or site access.

Typography

Company presence signage and advertising signage have a common, traditional typography. Gooderham & Worts is spelled out in a serif type with references to company brands like "Canadian Club" in a traditional script form. This contrasts with property signage which is unadorned, black Gothic type on a white background. The other common typography is the stencil used for industrial information.