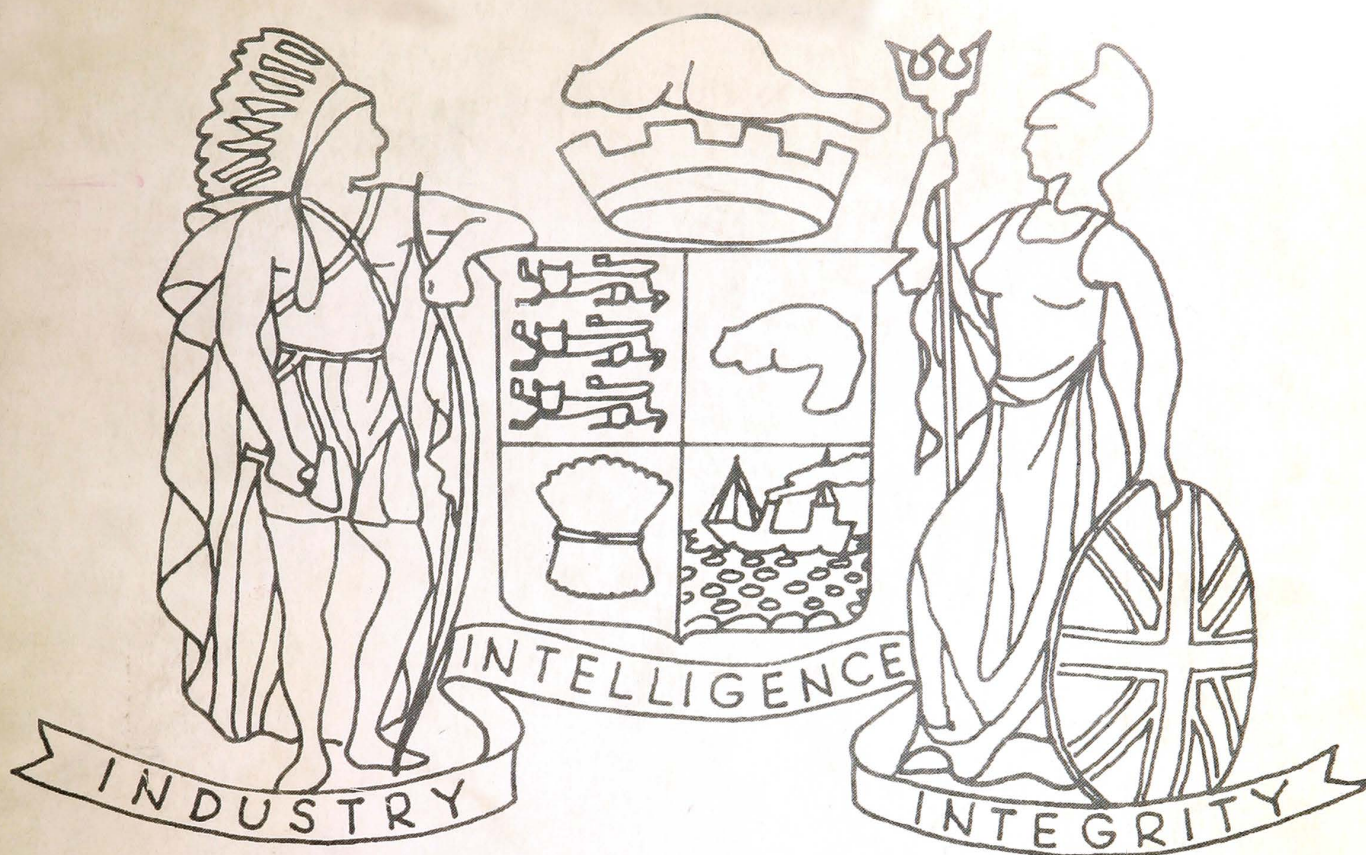


CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION



CITY HALL AND SQUARE

TORONTO, CANADA

MAYOR'S OFFICE



TORONTO

FOREWORD

The citizens of Toronto have decided that a new City Hall will be built on the Civic Square at the heart of downtown Toronto. The City Hall and Square will be a most important element in the life of the city, a symbol of Toronto, a source of pride and pleasure to its citizens, to be used and enjoyed by them.

The City of Toronto is now asking the architects of the world, in open competition according to the conditions set out in this programme, to submit proposals for the design of this project. An eminent jury will select the winner and the City will accept its decision. We are confident that architects will respond to the challenge of this great opportunity, and that Toronto will have a City Hall and Square which will fully realise the desire of its citizens for the finest design that the architectural world can produce.

NATHAN PHILLIPS, Q.C.
Mayor

THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO — 1957

CONTROLLERS

Wm. R. Allen
F. G. Brand

F. Joseph Cornish, Q.C.
Mrs. Jean D. Newman, B.A.

ALDERMEN

Fred Beavis
Mrs. May Birchard
Francis Chambers, Q.C.
W. Frank Clifton
Albert G. Cranham
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INTRODUCTION

From the shores of Lake Ontario an undulating plain stretches northwards, rising slightly then dropping again to Lake Huron. An escarpment runs roughly parallel to Lake Ontario separating the immediate lakeshore plain (of sand, clay and gravel) from the upper plateau of clay soils. Across this escarpment and the lakeshore plain, rivers and their tributaries cut deep valleys, pleasantly wooded but narrow and subject to flooding. The weather is cold in winter with snow and rain, while in summer it is hot and humid with periodic wind and rain storms. Despite these extremes, many plants thrive and the natural growth of vegetation is quite dense with deciduous woods predominating.

The Humber and Don Rivers flow into Lake Ontario six miles apart. Between them the escarpment leaves a lakeshore plain about three miles wide while to the east of the Don River it gradually approaches Lake Ontario until it emerges as cliffs on the lakeshore. From this point currents in the lake have washed silt west past the mouth of the Don River to form substantial sandbar islands enclosing a natural harbour between themselves and the shoreline.

Within this harbour, on the lakeshore plain between the Humber and Don Rivers, York was founded in 1794 as the provincial capital and military headquarters. In 1834, it was incorporated as a city with a population of 10,000 and its name changed to Toronto. It has continued to grow and flourish as a commercial, administrative, governmental and industrial centre until to-day the population of the metropolitan area is about 1,400,000.

The earliest roads laid out were parallel or at right angles to the lakeshore and development in the downtown area has continued to follow these lines. The first centre was east of Yonge Street, the main north-south axis of the city, close to the lakeshore. Since then the centre has moved west of Yonge Street and further away from the lakeshore, approaching Queen Street, the major east-west axis which goes through the northern edge of the most concentrated part of the central areas. On either side of Queen Street, immediately west of its intersection with Yonge Street, are the two major department stores, the focus of downtown shopping which stretches along Yonge Street from this point.

Immediately west of the department store on the north side of Queen Street is the present City Hall, completed in 1889 and facing south down that part of Bay Street which has become the densely developed financial district at the heart of

downtown Toronto. Bay Street jogs around the west side of the present City Hall on its way northward parallel to Yonge Street. Across Bay Street, running north from Queen Street, is the present competition site. It is thus very closely related to the downtown business and shopping centres as well as to the present City Hall, which is scheduled to become Police Headquarters and Magistrates' Courts upon completion of the proposed new City Hall. It is also close to the existing subway line on Yonge Street and would be well served by any future east-west subway line.

There are other important business, institutional and governmental concentrations near the competition site. One block to the west is University Avenue, a major north-south traffic artery serving downtown Toronto. The southern part of this was opened to its present width during the 1930's. Since then, and mostly since 1950, many large commercial and administrative office buildings have been erected, the greatest concentration being south of Queen Street.

On the east side of the intersection of Queen Street and University Avenue two provincial government buildings face one another across Queen Street. On the south side is a new building housing various provincial legal offices while on the north side, adjoining the western edge of the competition site, is Osgoode Hall, the headquarters of the legal profession in the province. This is a fine building whose main section dates from the first half of the nineteenth century. The parts facing the competition site, however, are mostly recent additions.

To the north of Osgoode Hall are the Armouries, headquarters of several army regiments. The possibility of replacing this with a new court house has been discussed but no decisions have been made.

Further north on University Avenue is a large concentration of hospitals leading up to the point where the Avenue splits around the island of Queen's Park. Here the provincial parliament buildings face south on the axis of University Avenue. To the east are other provincial government buildings while to the west and north is the campus of the University of Toronto.

The immediate surroundings of the competition site are partly small old buildings mostly residences converted to stores. This is particularly true of the south side of Queen Street and the north boundary on Hagerman Street. The west side is largely taken up by Osgoode Hall and the Armouries while the east side, on Bay Street, has the present City Hall and, to the north of it, a number of warehouse buildings owned by one of the department stores. Development on the privately owned lands abutting the competition site will be subject to municipal regulation but will otherwise be initiated and executed privately.

On the competition site itself work has already been started on the construction of a three-deck underground parking garage to accommodate thirteen hundred cars. This will occupy the southern part of the site: the columns of the garage are able to support suitably designed buildings above the garage up to two storeys in height. A horizontal extension of this underground garage has been considered, but, if proceeded with, will be adapted to fit in with the layout of buildings determined as a result of this competition.

The development of the competition site is referred to as a City Hall and Civic Square. However, the buildings will actually house both City of Toronto and Metropolitan Toronto municipal administrations and various related functions. The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto was created in 1953 to bring the City and the twelve surrounding municipalities within one federated framework of local government. The Metropolitan Council is made up of representatives of all the constituent councils and is responsible for developing and executing policies on major social, economic and physical development matters. The constituent municipalities retain responsibility for detail within the broad metropolitan framework and, in some instances, for the execution of policies determined at the metropolitan level. As the City of Toronto is a most important part of Metropolitan Toronto it is essential that there be effective and continuous co-ordination between the two, a need which is recognized in the housing of both administrations in one City Hall. At the same time, the combination of the two means that one City Hall and Civic Square will represent both and have to meet the needs of social and civic functions of the two municipalities.

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TORONTO CITY HALL AND SQUARE COMPETITION CONDITIONS

PART I

1 *Invitation*

The Corporation of the City of Toronto, hereinafter called "the Corporation", invites all architects who are authorized to practise in their own country to submit designs in competition for a new City Hall and Square in accordance with the program and terms, mandatory and otherwise, of these Conditions.

Each competitor shall submit only one design.

The winner of the competition shall become registered in the Province of Ontario as an architect under the Architect's Act. (See Sections 10 and 34 of Part I of these Conditions) and shall execute a contract with the Corporation of the City of Toronto similar in form to the Standard form of Agreement issued by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada provided that the remuneration of the architect shall be as set forth in Section 13 of Part I of these Conditions of Competition.

A firm or other association of architects formed for the purpose of this competition will be defined as a "Competitor".

A competitor may form an association with a landscape architect or town planner or other professional under Reg. 52 of the Registration Board of the Ontario Association of Architects. (See Section 34 of Part I of these Conditions.)

2 *Type of Competition*

The Competition will be in two stages.

- (a) a preliminary open competition
- (b) a final limited competition

3 *Availability of these Conditions*

Competitors may obtain one set of these Conditions by depositing the sum of \$5.00 or its equivalent with the Professional Adviser. This sum will be refunded to those architects who submit a bona fide design or return the Conditions in good condition within a period of one month. Remittances shall be made payable to "The Corporation of the City of Toronto". (See also Section 5 of Part I of these Conditions).

4 *Authorization*

On September 24, 1956, the Toronto City Council adopted a recommendation of the Joint Committee Re Development of the Civic Square made on September 10, 1956, that after a schedule of space and other studies have been completed, "... it is recommended that an open competition be held for the design of a civic square and city hall . . ." and at a meeting of City Council held on 3rd September 1957 the Terms of this Competition as set out herein were approved.

5 *Register*

Every intending competitor shall register his name and address in writing with the Professional Adviser, Professor E. R. Arthur at the City Hall, Toronto, not later than 22nd November 1957. The attached perforated page at the end of these Conditions shall be used for this purpose.

The Register shall be confidential until the end of the final competition. Following the announcement of the winner at the end of the Second Stage, the names of the eight candidates selected for the Second Stage will be announced. The names of other competitors may be disclosed in public exhibition of the Competition or other publicity.

It is agreed that Registration does not imply an obligation to submit drawings. A design shall not be accepted from any person whose name does not appear on the Register. When registering, competitors shall submit proof of membership in a recognized architectural institute or society.

If the Professional Adviser is not satisfied with proof of membership in a recognized society or institute submitted by a person seeking to register, he shall notify the said person in writing that he is not eligible to compete, and shall report his action to the Corporation of the City of Toronto. The decision of the Professional Adviser in the matter of eligibility to compete shall be final.

N.B. In view of the above, Competitors are warned to register *before* the final date of Registration which is 22nd November 1957. They may register at any time after receipt of these Conditions up to the final date of Registration.

6 *Questions*

Competitors wishing to obtain further information in respect of this Competition shall forward their questions in English, typewritten and without name or address, to the Professional Adviser, Professor E. R. Arthur, so as to be received in Toronto on or before 6th December 1957.

A copy of all questions received and the answers thereto will be posted air mail by the Professional Adviser to all registered competitors not later than 1st January 1958. Questions received after 6th December 1957 will not be answered.

Answers to questions shall be considered modifications and extensions of these Conditions.

7 *The Professional Adviser*

The Corporation of the City of Toronto has appointed Professor E. R. Arthur, M.A. B.Arch. (L'pool) F.R.A.I.C., F.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A., of the School of Architecture, University of Toronto, to prepare this program and to conduct the Competition. His address, for the purpose of this Competition, is City Hall, Toronto, Canada.

8 *The Jury of Award*

The Corporation of the City of Toronto has agreed to a Jury of Award which will consist of the following members:

- 1 Sir William Holford, Architect & Town Planner, London, England.
- 2 C. E. Pratt, Architect, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
- 3 Ernesto Rogers, Architect, Milan, Italy.
- 4 Eero Saarinen, Architect, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, U.S.A.
- 5 Gordon Stephenson, Architect & Town Planner, Toronto, Canada.

In the event of any member of the Jury being unable to act, the Corporation of the City of Toronto shall appoint a substitute recommended by the Professional Adviser and approved by the Presidents of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the Ontario Association of Architects and the International Union of Architects.

The Professional Adviser will act as Chairman of the Jury of Award and will take part in discussions, but will not vote.

No member of the Jury or partner or associate or employee of a member of the Jury of Award, the Professional Adviser or the Corporation shall be eligible to compete or assist a competitor, or act as architect or associated architect or consulting architect for the work. The above does not preclude staffs of any Schools of Architecture to which a member of the Jury may be attached.

9 *Finality of Jury Decision*

The Corporation of the City of Toronto agrees that the decision of the Jury or a majority of them in respect to those eligible to participate in the Second Stage of the Competition shall be final.

The Corporation of the City of Toronto agrees also, that the decision of the Jury or a majority of them, in respect to the design placed first shall be final.

Subject to the Conditions set out herein, the Corporation agrees to the services of the successful competitor and to enter into an agreement with him; and thereafter, the relationship between the Corporation and the architect shall be the same as the normal relationship between architect and client in accordance with the terms of that agreement. (See also Part I, Section 1).

The decision of the Jury shall be binding on all Competitors.

10 *The Successful Competitor — his Qualifications*

If the successful competitor is not a member of the Ontario Association of Architects he will be required (mandatory) to associate himself with a member of the Ontario Association of Architects approved by a committee consisting of the Professional Adviser, the President of the R.A.I.C. and the President of the O.A.A. His fee for the execution of the work shall not be increased by reason of such association. (See Section 34 (a) of Part I of these Conditions).

In view of the magnitude of the undertaking, the same committee will pass on the qualifications of a member of the Ontario Association of Architects if he is the successful competitor. If his qualifications are considered inadequate due to youth, inexperience, lack of organization etc. he will be required (mandatory) to associate himself with a member of the Ontario Association of Architects whose experience and organization are acceptable to the Committee. His fee for the execution of the work will not be increased by reason of such association.

N.B. Neither of the associations required above shall be construed as inviting influences inconsistent with the integrity of the winning design, nor of the successful competitor as its author.

11 *Premiums and the Commission*

Following the decision of the Jury at the end of the final stage, each of the 8 (maximum number) selected competitors shall receive a prize of \$7,500.

The competitor placed first shall be given the commission to design and carry out the work and be paid, in addition to the above sum, an advance of fees of \$25,000.00. All payments assumed by the Corporation shall be in Canadian funds.

12 *Intention to Build*

It is the intention of the Corporation to build as soon as is practicable after the award of the Jury is announced. If, in spite of present intention to build, the project is delayed by acts of God, war, change in the national economy or such factors as would make building an unwise financial undertaking for the community, and the architect has had no instruction to proceed beyond his competitor drawings, the successful competitor will, after 3 years, receive a further advance of fees of \$25,000 in addition to the \$32,500 already received.

If, for any reason, the project is deferred indefinitely, the payment of the said amount shall be accepted by the successful competitor as full payment for his work and a complete release shall be executed in favour of the Corporation by the architect.

13 *Fees*

The fees for the architect's services for the City Hall and the Square shall be 6% of the cost, including the advance of \$25,000 previously received. The architect's services shall include all consulting engineering and landscaping services necessary to carry out the work. "Cost" means the cost to the Corporation of the work and approved additions thereto including contractor's profits and expenses, but not including architect's and engineering consultant's fees or the fees of other special consultants or the salary of the clerk of works.

N.B. (See also Section 10 of Part I of these Conditions for cases where an association with another architect or firm of architects may be required).

14 *Mandatory Provisions*

Certain provisions of this program are marked "mandatory". The competitors who fail to observe strictly such provisions shall be declared ineligible, and the Jury shall be so informed by the Professional Adviser. (See Section 27 of Part I of these Conditions).

15 *Cost of the Building*

The Corporation of the City of Toronto is not setting a limit to cost of the project. While extravagance cannot be entertained, competitors will use their discretion, submitting a design of the character and dignity that one associates with a building that is the seat of municipal government in the capital city of the Province of Ontario. The competitor's design will indicate to the Jury of Award many of his qualities as an architect. Not the least of these will be his appreciation of what is appropriate for the building considering its function, its setting in the Square and its place in Metropolitan Toronto.

Largely for information but, also, as a check on extravagance, a table of cubic contents is required.

16 *Cubic Contents and Square Footage* (Mandatory)

Both in the preliminary competition and in the final competition, a table of cubic contents shall be shown in which present building and future extension shall be given separately. The table will show clearly the method by which the cube is computed. It will be shown in the Report (see Section 22 of Part I of these Conditions).

Cubage is to be so computed as to show, as exactly as possible, the actual volume of the building calculated from 6 inches below the general level of the lowest floor in any part of the building.

Volume is defined as any parts of the structure that are integral parts of the building. Canopies, terraces and walks in the decorative landscape shall not be included.

The square footage of the building above ground (floor by floor and total) shall be shown.

17 *Anonymity* (Mandatory)

A competitor shall not communicate directly or indirectly with any member of the Jury in respect of any matter associated with the competition. If proof of such a breach of the conditions is reported to the Professional Adviser, he shall inform the competitor in writing of his disqualification. The decision of the Professional Adviser in this regard is final.

Drawings and models submitted, either in the preliminary or final competition, shall bear no name or mark which could serve as means of identification.

With each set of drawings, there shall be attached an opaque, sealed envelope without superscription or mark of any kind. This envelope shall contain the name and address of the competitor. It shall also contain a declaration signed by the competitor stating that the design and all drawings have been prepared by him, or in his own office under his supervision.

If the design is submitted by an architectural firm, or by two or more architects associated for the purpose of this competition, the names and complete address of each person, thus associated, must be given.

The Professional Adviser will number all drawings submitted, and place a corresponding number on the envelope submitted with the drawings.

18 *General Remarks on Drawings*

One of the principal reasons for the two stage competition is that competitors are not put to the very considerable expense of elaborate finished drawings such as are usually expected in a one stage competition.

In the preliminary competition, the Jury has the task of selecting not more than 8 designs of such outstanding merit that their authors will be asked to proceed to the final competition. While the opportunity is given the competitor to avoid the expense of elaborate drawings or extravagant presentation, he must appreciate the fact that clarity of presentation and a degree of completeness necessary for a proper understanding of the design by the Jury are essential.

19 *Future Extension*

Accommodation given in square feet in Part II of the Conditions has been calculated to provide departmental and other space for the next 10 years. Future extension, which will not be planned in detail, is calculated to be 25 per cent of the total accommodation in the new building. Future extension is intended to cover a twenty-five year or greater period, beyond the 10 years referred to above.

20 *Competitors in the Preliminary Competition*

Competitors in the preliminary competition are those who have satisfied the Professional Adviser as to their eligibility under Section 5 of Part I of these Conditions and have notified him of their intention to compete on or before 22nd November 1957.

21 *Model and Drawings required in the Preliminary Competition (Mandatory)*

The model and drawings submitted in the preliminary competition shall be made in accordance with the following list and at the scales given. No other drawings than these shall be submitted. Written explanation of material, structure, or other proposals shall not be permitted on the drawings, but shall be contained in a report. (See Section 22 of Part I of these Conditions).

Drawings shall be on opaque paper, unmounted, flat and of a uniform size. There is no restriction on the number of sheets submitted. Drawings shall be in clear, sharp black pencil. Materials shall be indicated on elevation and section, and shadows shall be cast lightly.

There shall be no general titles on the drawings, but a single line border shall be drawn leaving a margin of one inch. The use or name of each important room on floor plans shall be indicated by lettering within the room itself and not outside the room. All lettering shall be in English.

The following model and drawings are required:

- a. The Model. A model of the City Hall and Square in cardboard or other light construction to a scale of $50'-0'' = 1$ inch.

The model will be placed in Toronto on a base provided by the Corporation showing surrounding streets and buildings. For dimensions see map of site for proposed Civic Square, Toronto; $50':1''$.

The base will be in a uniform colour of light gray. The model of the building and Square will be shown in shades of gray with no attempt at realism in colour. Some detail is possible at $50'-0'' = 1''$. The amount of such detail in presentation is left to the ingenuity of the competitor. Landscape will be indicated.

Future extension shall not be shown on the model.

- b. Plan or plans of Public Access Areas. These are departments accessible to citizens from the streets). Scale $1/32'' = 1'-0''$. Future extension to be shown in outline only. (See Section 21 of Part II of these Conditions).

- c. Plan or plans of Government Areas. Scale $1/32'' = 1'-0''$. (See Section 22 and 23 of Part II of these Conditions).

N.B. Floors given up to Public Access Areas and to Government Areas (b and c above) are the only floors to be planned in detail. These departments may be separated vertically or horizontally. It is understood that the first floor and all other floors on plan shall be shown as complete floors and not as fragments or portions of a plan.

- d. All other floors. Scale $1/32'' = 1'-0''$.

These floors shall be indicated as follows:

- (i) They shall show columns, fenestration and service area. Service area shall be defined as stairs, elevators, lavatories, public space and approximate areas for mechanical services.

- (ii) They shall show departments *as areas only* without division into rooms. Sections 18 and 19 of Part II of these Conditions. Section 18 of Part II shows also desirable relationship between departments.

- e. Section or sections as are necessary to explain the design. (Future extension shall be shown on sections and elevations. Such extension shall be clearly distinguished from parts proposed for immediate construction, but so drawn

as not to obliterate those parts proposed for immediate construction). Scale $1/32'' = 1'0''$.

- f. All elevations. Scale $1/32'' = 1'0''$.

Future extension shall be shown on elevations. Such extension shall be clearly distinguished from parts proposed for immediate construction, but so drawn as not to obliterate those parts proposed for immediate construction.

- g. Two freehand perspectives of interior selected by competitor. Each sketch shall not exceed 40 sq. inches.

22 Report (Mandatory)

Each set of drawings in both the preliminary and final competitions shall be accompanied by a report which shall be in English and as concise as possible. The report should cover only those matters of structure and the like that are not readily understandable on the drawings.

In addition, the report shall include a schedule of the principal materials and finishes to be used on the building. Calculations for cubage and square footage shall be shown in the report. (See Section 16 of Part I of these Conditions). The report must not be enclosed in an envelope, but shall be securely clipped or otherwise fastened to one of the drawings.

23 Competitors in the Final Competition

Competitors in the final competition are limited to a maximum of eight who have participated in the preliminary competition, and are selected by the Jury of Award to proceed to the final competition.

A competitor in the final competition may submit a design which is a development of the design submitted by him for the preliminary competition, or he may submit a design having no relation to the earlier design.

24 Model and Drawings Required in the Final Competition (Mandatory)

The drawings submitted in the final competition shall be made in accordance with the following list, and at the scales given. No other drawings than these shall be submitted and written explanations, other than brief notations on the drawings, shall not be permitted.

Drawings shall be on white opaque paper, unmounted, flat and of a uniform size. There is no restriction on the number of sheets submitted.

Drawings shall be in black ink for ease of reproduction. Materials shall be indicated on elevation and section, and shadows shall be cast lightly. There shall be no titles on the drawings, but a single line border shall be drawn leaving a margin of one inch.

The use or name of each important room on floor plans shall be indicated by lettering within the room itself and not outside the room.

The following model and drawings are required —

- a. Model.

A finished model is required. Like the model in the preliminary competition, it will be placed on a base prepared for it in Toronto. Unlike the model in the preliminary competition, it will represent as closely as is possible to the scale of 32 feet to 1 inch, the form, detail, fenestration and colour of the building as well as elements in the landscape like walls, trees, shrubs and sculpture. For dimensions see map of site for proposed Civic Square, Toronto; 50 feet : 1 inch. It will be understood by competitors that the model is of great importance in the judging, and takes the place of exterior perspectives not called for in the program.

Future extension. This will be a loose, detachable part of the model.

- b. Plan or plans of Public Areas (Future extension to be shown in outline only). Scale $1/16'' = 1'0''$.

- c. Plan or plans of Government Areas. Scale $1/16'' = 1'0''$.

- d. All other floors. Scale $1/32'' = 1'0''$. These floors will be indicated as follows:
(i) They shall show columns, fenestration and service area. Service area shall be defined as stairs, elevators, lavatories, public space and approximate areas for mechanical services.

- (ii) They shall show departments *as areas only* without division into rooms. See Sections 18 and 19 of Part II of these Conditions. Section 18 of Part II shows also the desirable relationship between departments.

- e. Section or sections as are necessary to explain the design. (No extension to be shown).
- f. Elevations as are necessary to explain the design. (No extension to be shown). Scale $1/16'' = 1'0''$.
- g. The following explanatory sketch perspectives — each not to exceed 60 sq. inches.
 - 1 The main entrance to the building (exterior).
 - 2 The hall on entry i.e. the citizens first impression of the City Hall as he enters to pay taxes or do other business.
 - 3 The Council Chamber (interior).
 - 4 A significant view of the area occupied by elected personnel, public space, etc. It is expected that this floor, which is the centre of municipal government, will have dramatic possibilities for the designer. It will not be extravagant, but scale, dignity and some richness of wall covering and furnishings will be expected.

25 *Delivery of Model and Drawings*

All drawings submitted whether in the preliminary or final competition shall be securely wrapped in one package together with the model and addressed to the "Professional Adviser, City Hall, Toronto, Canada". All packages shall have the word "Competition" lettered in large legible letters in a conspicuous place.

In order that working time be equal for all competitors, regardless of country of origin, a deadline date is set for completion, followed by a receipt date immediately prior to judging. All submissions must be despatched, or delivered, by the former date, and no submissions will be accepted after the latter date.

Even though three weeks separate the two dates, some competitors may have to send their packages by air freight to ensure receipt by the latter date. The arrival of the package in Toronto in time for judging, and its arrival in good condition are the responsibility of the competitor. Competitors (except those who will deliver drawings by hand) shall inform the Professional Adviser by Air Mail of the despatch of drawings and will enclose the express or consignment note as proof that drawings were despatched by the given date.

The Preliminary Competition

Despatch date, Noon, Eastern Standard Time, Canada: 28th March 1958

Last date for receipt of submissions: 18th April 1958

Notification of preliminary awards to 8 selected competitors: (approximately) 25th April 1958

The Final Competition

Despatch date, Noon, Eastern Standard Time, Canada: 29th August 1958

Last date for receipt of submissions: 19th September 1958

Announcement of Award: (approximately) 26th September 1958

26 *Significant Dates*

- (a) Conditions of Competition (this book) issued: 23rd September 1957 and Registration opens.
- (b) Questions. Questions must reach the Professional Adviser not later than: 6th December 1957.
- (c) Registration closes: 22nd November 1957.
- (d) Last date for despatch of submissions in the preliminary competition. Noon E.S.T., Canada: 28th March 1958.
- (e) Last date for receipt of submissions in the preliminary competition: 18th April 1958. (No submissions will be accepted after this date.)
- (f) Final competition begins: 25th April 1958 (approximately).
- (g) Last date for despatch of submissions in the final competition. Noon E.S.T., Canada: 29th August 1958.
- (h) Last date for receipt of submissions in the final competition: 19th September 1958.

27 *Examination of Drawings*

The Professional Adviser shall examine the drawings submitted in the preliminary and final competitions in order to ascertain whether they comply with the mandatory requirements of this program, and he shall report to the Jury in any instance of failure to comply with these requirements.

If the Jury is satisfied with the accuracy of this report, it shall put out of the competition any design which does not comply with the mandatory requirements. The decision of the Jury shall be final. Any competitor so disqualified will be notified by the Professional Adviser.

28 *Procedure of the Jury in the Preliminary Competition*

The Jury shall carefully study the program and any modification thereof which may have been made through written communications, and shall then study the designs on several days.

The Professional Adviser shall act as chairman of the Jury, and may take part in the deliberations of the Jury, but he may not vote.

Having decided by discussion and ballot the 8 designs (maximum number) which appear to be most meritorious among the designs submitted in the preliminary competition, the Jury shall notify the Professional Adviser in writing of its decision giving the numbers of the designs selected.

The Professional Adviser shall open, in the presence of the Jury and an appointee of the Corporation of the City of Toronto the envelopes corresponding to these numbers, and announce the corresponding names and addresses to the Jury. The opening of the envelopes shall be done in such a way that neither the Jury nor the Professional Adviser shall be able to associate the name of any of the selected architects with a particular design.

On learning the names of the successful competitors in the preliminary competition, the Professional Adviser shall inform each of them by wire of their eligibility to compete in the final competition.

29 *Procedure of the Jury in the Final Competition*

The Jury shall consider designs submitted in the final competition.

Having decided by discussion and ballot the order of merit among these designs, the Jury shall notify the Professional Adviser in writing of its decision, giving the number of the design placed first. The Professional Adviser shall then, in the presence of an appointee of the Corporation of the City of Toronto and the Jury, open the envelope corresponding to the number on the drawings of the winning design, and announce the name and address of the successful competitor. The Professional Adviser shall then, in the presence of the Jury, and the appointee of the Corporation open the remaining 7 envelopes containing the names of the other competitors in the final competition.

All competitors in the final competition shall be informed of the Jury's decision by wire before announcement is made to the press.

When informing the press of the result of the competition, no order of merit (apart from the design placed first) shall be given.

30 *Report of the Jury*

The Jury shall prepare a report giving the reason for its decisions, and a copy of this report shall be sent to all competitors.

31 *Return of Drawings*

Drawings submitted in the preliminary competition shall be kept in storage until the Jury has made its decision in the final competition. They will then be returned to the competitors.

Drawings submitted in the final competition shall, with the exception of the winning design, be returned to the competitors on a date not later than 12 months after the award of the Jury.

The drawings and model submitted by the successful competitor shall remain the property of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

32 *Care of Drawings and Model*

Although all reasonable care will be taken, the Corporation will not be responsible for loss or damage to drawings or models while they are in transit or in its possession.

33 *Exhibition*

No drawings submitted in this competition shall be exhibited, or otherwise made public, until after the Jury has made the award in the final competition. The Corporation reserves the right to exhibit all drawings submitted in the final competition. The Corporation reserves the right to publish all, or any part of the drawings either in periodicals, pamphlets or book form, or in the form of photographic reproductions.

34 *Sections from the Regulations of the Registration Board of the Ontario Association of Architects and the Architect's Act.*

- (a) Membership in the Association shall be granted to the successful competitor in an international competition held in Ontario for a monumental public building to be erected in Ontario, if the successful competitor is not a Member of this Association, provided the competition has been approved by this Association in advance of the holding of it, and provided such successful competitor is not a corporation, and provided further that, if such a successful competitor is to be appointed as architect for the work, it shall also be a condition of the competition that he shall associate himself with a member of this Association domiciled and practising in Ontario in carrying it out. The granting and continuation of such a membership as that aforesaid shall be conditional upon the person to whom it is granted confining his practice as an architect in Ontario to the work which is the subject of the competition and his membership shall expire on the termination of his services in connection therewith.
- (b) A Member must not enter into any arrangement by which anyone not a Member may be enabled, either directly or indirectly, to practise architecture in Ontario, but a Member may carry on a professional practice with a Member or Members of his own or a sister profession either on a partnership or employee-employer basis, provided that in so doing there is no breach of these Regulations or of the Architects' Act, and where the name of anyone other than an architect appears on a Members' letterhead it should clearly indicate that such party is not an architect.
- (c) No Corporation shall be granted membership in the Association or be licensed to practise architecture in Ontario.

35 *Approval of these Conditions*

The Conditions of Competition for the City Hall and Square, Toronto, Canada, have been read and approved by the Ontario Association of Architects and the International Union of Architects. The Conditions meet the requirements of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada's Code for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions.

36 *Conversions to Metric System*

To avoid complicating the text of the Conditions by additional figures, conversions from feet and inches to metres or centimetres or from pounds to kilos are given in this section.

Part 1: 6" = 0.152 m OR 15.24 cm

30" x 40" is 0.762 m x 1.016 m

1" = 40'-0" is 1:480

1/32" = 1'-0" is 1:384

36 sq. inches is approximately 232.26 cm² or 0.023226m²

Part II: 28'-0" is 8.5344 m
400 lbs. per sq.ft is 181.44 kg/929 cm², or 1953 kg/m²
or 0.1953 kg/cm²
3 : 4 feet is 0.9144 m : 1.2192 m
15 : 20 feet is 4.572 m : 6.096 m
20 : 30 feet is 6.096 m : 9.144 m
30.93 inches is 0.785622 m
54.6 inches is 1.38684 m
90 M.P.H. is 144.84096 km/hr.

37 *Air Mail — A reminder to Competitors*

No size of drawing sheet is set (See Section 21 of Part I of these Conditions), because air line regulations vary for different parts of the world. Competitors who propose to send their drawings and model by air mail are warned to discuss package size before determining sheet size of their drawings.

Air freight would be a possibility that should be investigated in the country of the competitor.

38 *Copyright*

Copyright in the design remains with the author or authors unless, and until, assigned.

TORONTO CITY HALL AND SQUARE COMPETITION

PART II

1 *The Site*

The site is bounded by Queen, Bay, Chestnut and Hagerman Streets.

The site is one with many merits both of size and location. These may be listed as follows:

- i. it has the approval of City Council, Metropolitan Council and City Planning Board.
- ii. it is centrally located for the people of Toronto — convenient to subway, other transportation and principal shopping.
- iii. as a tourist attraction, it is within walking distance of railway station, hotels and theatres.
- iv. except for the Registry Building which will be removed or demolished prior to the building of the City Hall, the site is cleared and immediately available.
- v. the site is of sufficient area for the City Hall and its Square.
- vi. parking under the Parking Authority will take care of 1,300 cars beneath the site. More parking (not part of this competition) will ensure ample provision for cars.

2 *Buildings on the Site*

The only buildings on the City Hall Square will be the City Hall itself and elevator penthouse from the parking garage. (see map of site for proposed Civic Square, Toronto).

3 *Survey*

A survey has been made of the site, and levels are indicated on the plan provided. See Map of site for proposed Civic Square, Toronto; 50':1".

4 *Condition of Soil*

In general, clay with hard pan at 35' - 0" depth is found on the site. Accurate information derived from borings as shown on the map will be sent to registered competitors as soon as data are available.

5 *Parking Garage and its Structure*

The Parking Authority of Toronto has prepared a plan showing parking beneath the Square on three levels, and parking immediately proposed will take care of 1,300 cars. The structure planned consists of 28'-0" square bays with columns capable of supporting a dead load of 400 lbs. per sq.ft. Competitors may take it that this allowance of 400 lbs. per sq.ft. will support 3 to 4 feet of earth. (See Section 7 of Part II of these Conditions.

6 *Documents Relating to the Site*

- (a) Map showing Toronto on Lake Ontario.
- (b) Map of the City of Toronto.
- (c) Map of site for proposed Civic Square, Toronto, and surrounding streets and buildings (100':1")

- (d) Map of site for proposed Civic Square, Toronto (50':1").
- (e) Photographs of flanking buildings.
- (f) Aerial photograph of site.

7 *Development of the Site*

In contrast with the known and carefully considered accommodation for the City Hall, the Corporation has no definite or restricting requirements for the Square. At the same time, the Corporation has a vision of how, over a period of years, the Square, and some surrounding areas (not part of this Competition) will be made to play an important part in the life of the City.

Primarily, the Square will be a landscaped open space of great beauty serving as a forecourt to the City Hall, and as an open space for the pleasure of citizens.

The Corporation sees the Square fulfilling the function of many ancient, and some more recent public places where, in suitable weather, citizens can sit on chairs and benches, stroll between flower beds or listen to music from an orchestra or band. A setting for orchestra or band is required, but not a band shell.

The competitor is free to arrange his space, paving, walls, planting at different levels as well as areas of shade and sun. The Corporation is prepared to keep up the Square as a matter of civic pride, and the competitor should bear in mind the possibilities for colour in planting in spring summer and autumn, and for evergreen trees and shrubs in winter.

Water in reflecting pools and fountains should be carefully considered. Downtown Toronto can be very warm in summer, and the illusion of cooler temperatures may be created with water in a variety of ways.

Two areas in particular will require paving. It is customary for the Mayor or other civic dignitary to receive distinguished visitors in front of the City Hall. Crowds may gather and should be accommodated. The Square will sometimes be used as a place of public assembly as on occasions of national rejoicing, and, while the grass will be used by many, ample and interesting paving should be provided.

The parking garage below grade which has already been undertaken by the City occupies some 27% of the total area of the Square. It is expected that competitors will take advantage of the fact that the parking structure will support 3-4 feet of earth. A soil depth of 3-4 feet will take shade trees 15-20 feet in height, and evergreens from 20-30 feet.

8 *Surrounding Areas*

West side of Square on Chestnut Street

From Queen to Osgoode Street lies the addition to Osgoode Hall. The Hall is the seat of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and will likely remain during the lifetime of the City Hall.

From Osgoode to Armoury Street are the Armouries. The building is owned by the Federal Government, but its future as an armoury is uncertain. Its place will doubtless be filled by another government or civic building rather than by opening the block to private enterprise.

South Side of Square on Queen Street

Queen Street is an important city street. The buildings on it are privately owned and, subject to municipal controls and guidance, will be privately developed.

East side of Square on Bay Street

Between Bay and Albert is the old City Hall in Richardsonian Romanesque. It will remain.

North of the old City Hall are various buildings owned by a department store. There are no immediate plans for the organization or architectural reconstruction of these buildings by the owners though plans are being studied.

North limit of Square to Dundas Street

This area is privately owned, and will be privately developed subject to municipal controls and guidance.

Without actual purchase of extensive properties by the Corporation, nothing more definite than the above can be said. Competitors can be assured that, with its investment in the Square, the Corporation will use what powers it has to be

sure that the surrounding areas are developed in a manner in keeping with the dignity, beauty and importance of the Square and City Hall.

9 *Climatic Data*

Average annual precipitation: 30.93 inches
(rain and snow) 30 year average
Average daily duration of bright sunshine
30 year average, Brightest month: July: 9.3 hours
Dullest month: December: 2.2. hours
Average Annual Snowfall: 54.6 inches
30 year average
Average frost-free period
111 year average: 165 days
Absolute lowest temperature
over 116 years: -26° F.
Mean January daily minimum temperature: 17.9° F.
Absolute highest temperature
over 116 years: 105° F.
Mean July daily maximum temperature: 80.6° F.
Greatest average daily range: June: 19.8° F.
Least average daily range: December: 11.7° F.
Prevailing wind direction is W. to N.W.
in Winter and S.W. in Summer
Computed maximum wind gust speed: 90 m.p.h.
Latitude: 43.40

The low afternoon sun is very hot in Toronto, both in summer and in winter.

10 *Air Conditioning*

The building will be completely air conditioned for summer and winter. This will not be the concern of the competitor except that he will show approximate areas given up to mechanical equipment.

Competitors are advised to get some technical advice on the area required for air conditioning equipment where summer and winter conditioning are involved. In a recent office building in Toronto, approximately 8% of the gross area of the building was given up to mechanical equipment of one kind or another. It will be readily seen how such accommodation will affect the design of the building.

11 *The Heating Plant*

Heating for the building will be from a heating plant in the building itself and is part of this competition.

12 *Escalators*

Escalators may be used and might be particularly useful from ground to government areas.

13 *The Building*

Since its incorporation as a city in 1833, Toronto has had 2 city halls, both of which have played an important part in the life of the city. Even today, in spite of skyscrapers of considerably greater height in the central area, the City Hall, or the "Hall" as it is known to many, is clearly distinguishable as the seat of civic government.

In the eighteenth century city, the cathedral and the town hall frequently dominated the urban scene both physically and spiritually. The City Hall in Toronto is largely overshadowed physically, but it still dominates by its presence.

The City Hall in Toronto differs, in that respect, from those centres of civic administration in North America where the "Hall" is just another office building hardly differentiated from the commercial structures which surround it.

One of the reasons for this competition is to find a building that will proudly express its function as the centre of civic government. How to achieve an atmos-

phere about a building that suggests government, continuity of certain democratic traditions and service to the community are problems for the designer of the modern city hall. These were qualities that the architects of other ages endeavoured to embody in the town halls of their times.

These, however, are spiritual attributes. Of equal importance are the physical qualities that the Corporation is seeking. Because of the solidity of their fixed construction, most old city halls are obsolete and inconvenient, and cannot be altered except at great expense. Modern planning and modern techniques ensure flexibility and change at minimum cost, and competitors are reminded that these are essential qualities in the planning of the building. Unlike office buildings, city halls last a long time, and departmental changes can be expected over half a century or more. When they occur, it should be possible to make them both expeditiously and inexpensively.

The competitor's ability as a designer will be amply demonstrated by his planning of the Public Access Areas, and the Government Areas. While the public has access in varying degrees to all departments, these are the two areas of greatest public use and interest. Each has dramatic possibilities for the designer — each can be an expression of those qualities implicit in the building itself.

14 *Sculpture and Mural Decoration*

Competitors are free to indicate sculpture both for the City Hall and for the Square. Similarly, mural decoration in paint, ceramics, or other media may be indicated for appropriate areas in the building.

15 *Fireproofing*

The building will be of fireproof construction.

16 *Extracts from City Building By-law (Mandatory)*

1. *Stairs and Landings*

At least two exits shall be provided from each storey. Exits shall be remote from each other and so located that the distance from any point on the floor to the nearest exit shall be not greater than 100 feet.

Stairs shall be enclosed on each floor with construction providing a 1 hour fire protection, and all those serving as required exits shall lead directly to the outside.

The occupant load for office space shall be calculated on the basis of 1 person for each 100 sq. ft. of floor area. The total width of the exits from each floor shall be computed on the basis of 1 unit of 22 inches for each 60 persons. The minimum width of stairways shall be 44 inches. The aggregate width of exits shall not be cumulative from floor to floor except for the first storey and all storeys below the first storey or where stairways feed into a passageway on any one floor.

No flight of stairs shall have a vertical rise of more than 12 feet between floors or landings. Treads and risers shall be uniform in any one flight. Treads shall be not less than 9 inches plus one inch nosing, and risers shall be not more than 7¾ inches. A flight of stairs shall consist of not less than 6 risers. Headroom, measured vertically above the landing or nosing of the treads, shall not be less than 7 feet.

The length and width of landings in straight stairs shall be equal to the width of the stair except that the length of such landing need not be greater than 44 inches. Where a stair makes a right angled turn the width and length of the landing shall be at least equal to the width of the stair. Where a stair returns directly upon itself the landing shall extend across the full width of the two flights without intermediate steps.

Circular stairs and winders in stairs shall not be permitted.

N.B. The above does not exclude a well with open staircase or escalator provided

- (a) it is limited to floors only up to the Government Area i.e. Council Chambers, etc.

- (b) that the well and areas surrounding the open staircase be so planned that, in case of fire, they may be cut off on each floor.
- (c) other by-law requirements for stairs are met.

2. *Exterior Walls*

All external walls other than glass area in same shall be constructed of bonded masonry. (Brick, stone, concrete, tile or similar materials.)

External spandrel walls shall be of a minimum thickness of 8" masonry or of glass.

17 *Area Requirements*

Areas given in these Conditions do not include space for such facilities as entrance halls, corridors, washrooms, stairs, elevators, escalators, etc., except where specified.

18 *Accommodation (General)*

A firm of consultants has advised the City of Toronto on its space requirements for the next 10 years. The consultants' figures and their recommended relationships between departments are used in these Conditions.

Unlike an ordinary office building, the life of the City Hall may well span another 50-100 years, but for an estimate of physical accommodation for that period, no exact calculation can be made. For the purpose of this Competition an extension equal to 25% of the gross area will be indicated. (See Section 19 of Part I of these Conditions.)

Department relationships — Two important functions of the City, and areas requiring close proximity to each other and the ground level of the buildings are:

(a) Public Access Areas.

(b) Government Areas; which would be desirably placed close to (a).

These floors are described elsewhere, and will be planned in detail by the competitor.

Other departments are listed in Section 19 of Part II of these Conditions. The desirable relationship between them is also indicated. These departments will be planned as areas only (see Section 21 of Part I of these Conditions).

In the words of the Consultants, "we recommend that these floors consist of space similar to that in a good modern office building. Large areas of open space, with only those permanent partitions required to satisfy the building by-laws, would have maximum flexibility for the assignment of space in future years as growth and change alter the requirements of individual departments."

N.B. Competitors will note carefully that the "desirable relationship" mentioned above does not necessarily mean that department will be piled on department. The ideal "city hall" may turn out to be a connected complex of buildings in which the "desirable relationship" referred to is a balance of the horizontal as well as the vertical, or it may be a tower.

19 *Departments to be Planned only as Areas*

N.B. The relationship within the groups listed below, both City and Metropolitan departments, is a close and highly desirable one. The relationship between the groups is less close.

<i>Group</i>	<i>City</i>		<i>Metropolitan</i>		<i>Total</i>
1	Treasury	28,300	Treasury	11,600	
	Real Estate	4,100	Assessment	27,600	
	Purchasing and		Court of Revision	1,600	
	Stores	5,100	Audit	3,700	
	Audit	4,000			
Total		41,500		44,500	86,000
2	Personnel	4,200	Personnel	3,100	
	Health	14,000	Welfare	7,400	
	Welfare	14,300			
	Fire	3,800			
Total		36,300		10,500	46,800
3	Public Works	16,200	Works	18,000	
	Street Cleaning	3,000	Roads	9,000	

	Traffic	6,500	Traffic	5,200	
	Surveying	7,000			
	Parking Authority	4,000			
Total		<u>36,700</u>		<u>32,200</u>	68,900
4	Parks } Property }	12,000	Parks Property	3,200 4,200	
Total		<u>12,000</u>		<u>7,400</u>	19,400
5	Buildings	15,000	Licensing Commission	3,000	
	Planning Board	6,000	Planning Board	6,000	
	Planning Meetings room (joint)	600			
Total		<u>21,600</u>		<u>9,000</u>	30,600

Total Offices — 251,700
sq. ft.

Basement (To be planned in area only)

Storage and Stores (near shipping entrance)	12,500 sq. ft.
Building services and stores	400 sq. ft.
Garage and service (for special cars)	24,000 sq. ft.

In addition to the accommodation listed for City and Metropolitan departments are the following:

1. Telephone switchboard, equipment and operators' lounge (to be considered as one area in plan) 2,000 sq. ft.
2. One lunch room "on each floor" (this is a recommendation of the consultants approved by the city). It may be taken as a minimum figure that will vary with the number of departments on a floor. It will not be planned in detail. 600 sq. ft.
3. City Manager of Operations. This official need not be in the Government Area but should be close to it. Indicated only as an area. 1,500 sq. ft.
4. City Registry Office (25,000 sq. ft.), Land Titles Office (13,000 sq. ft.), and County Registry Office (29,500 sq. ft.). These offices are used greatly by the public. They will be indicated as areas. The figures given are gross, including circulation and services.
5. Except for Section 21 G of Part II of these Conditions, public and private washrooms and cloakrooms are not listed, but will be shown where needed at the discretion of the competitor.

20 *Areas to be Planned in Detail*

For convenience, the areas to be planned in detail are called

1. Public Access Areas
2. Government Areas.

21 *Public Access Areas*

These areas can not be described as a floor as, depending on the competitor's design, it may be one floor or more. The important point is that they be immediately accessible to the public from the street or Square. It is here that taxes are paid, permits are granted, etc.

Floor areas given are usable areas, and do not include halls and other public space that will give dignity and scale to the floor. This is the citizens first impression of his City Hall. Without extravagance, it should be impressive.

In addition to public entrances, Competitors will notice item E. Shipping. Shipping and a yard for trucks are an important element in the efficient functioning of the building.

Public Access Areas may be thought of as public space facing a counter behind which are clerks in booths or wickets attending to the public. Behind that again are private offices, clerks and others at desks as in any large office.

ACCOMMODATION

CITY AND METRO

A. *Public Payment Wickets and Offices*1. *City Treasury Department — Tax Payment*

Chief Clerk	100
23 Clerks (open office space)	1700
Records and Stationery	750
Wickets and Counter space	1100
(Depth of this space is normally about 7 feet)	

Total 3650

2. *City Clerk's Department — Marriage and Vital Statistics*

2 Supervisors	250
3 Clerks	300
Public reception	100
Interview areas	500
Records and Stationery	70

Total 1220

3. *City Public Works — Area and Permits, Services*

Chief Clerk	100
5 Clerks	400
Public Reception	100
Wicket and counter space	150
Records and Stationery	200

Total 950

4. *City Parks and Property Department — Parks Permits*

2 Clerks	120
Wicket and counter space	100

Total 220

5. *City Buildings Department*

5 Clerks	350
Public reception	150
Wicket and counter space	150

Total 650

6. *Metropolitan Welfare Department*

1 Clerk	60
Wicket and counter space	70
Records and stationery	60

Total 190

7. *Metropolitan Licensing Commission*

Supervisor	120
3 Chief Clerks	250
22 Clerks (open office space)	1650
12 Inspectors	360
Auditors' space	100
3 cashiers	200
Public reception	450
Records and stationery	400

Total 3530

Total Public Payment Wickets and Offices 10,410

B. *Personnel Interview Offices*

1. <i>City</i>	
Chief Clerk	100

ACCOMMODATION	CITY AND METRO
8 Clerks	650
Public reception	400
4 Interview offices	150
Records and stationery	250
	<hr/>
Total	1550
 2. <i>Metropolitan personnel office</i>	
Chief Clerk	100
12 Clerks (open office space)	950
Public reception	400
5 interview offices	150
Records and stationery	450
	<hr/>
Total	2050
 C. <i>Credit Union</i>	
Section head	150
Chief Clerk	100
12 Clerks (open office space)	950
Public reception	350
Wicket and counter space	200
Conference room	150
Records and Stationery	350
Cloak Room	50
	<hr/>
Total	2300
 D. <i>Mail Room (Under Clerk's Departments)</i>	
City and Metropolitan	1000 sq.ft.
E. <i>Shipping and Receiving (within the building)</i>	1500 sq.ft.

F. *Downtown Reference Library*

General requirements for the branch public library

Scope and purpose

It has been decided to include in the City Hall Buildings a branch of the Toronto Public Library system. This branch will combine the functions of

- the existing Downtown Public Library which circulates adult and young people's reading;
- Business Reference section of the present main library;
- a central reference library on municipal affairs for the staff of the City Hall;
- a general reading room of newspapers and periodicals for the public who work in, or come to, the downtown area.

General considerations

The design of such a new Downtown Library, as part of the City Hall, will achieve its maximum objective if it can combine the following features:

- Be an attractive centre for consultation or borrowing of the approximately 35,000 books and periodicals which will be housed in the different sections of the library. In achieving this, some care in the layout of the periodical reading room and the circulating library sections, the main focal points of the building, will be necessary.
- Be an efficient research and reference centre for consulting the special materials in the library which do not circulate. There are:
 - The current business periodicals and books, approximately 10,000 volumes, which are part of the total stock of 35,000 volumes, but housed in their own area.
 - The civic reference materials, which will amount to approximately 4,000 volumes and be housed conveniently to the main collection.

Care in siting the library location is essential. It is necessary that the library be readily accessible to the public. The following accommodation is required:

First Floor

Area I The main reading room, with seating space for 60 persons and containing the periodical and newspaper collections. Area 3,000 sq. feet.

Area II (a) The circulating section of the library, where approximately 15,000 volumes will be available on open shelves. This space can also be used for display and exhibitions. Area 5,000 sq. feet.

(b) Additional separate space on main floor for storage, work space, stairway, elevator, book lift, etc. Area 2,000 sq. feet.

Total 10,000 sq. feet.

Second Floor (assuming area too great for 1 floor)

Area III The business reference section, with seating and study accommodation for 50 persons in a public reading room, shelving space for 10,000 volumes, catalogue and ready reference files. Area 4,000 sq. feet.

Area IV (a) The civic reference library, with shelf space for 4,000 volumes and seating accommodation for 20 persons. Area 2,000 sq. feet.

(b) Additional general work, consultation rooms and storage on this level. Area 2,000 sq. feet.

Total 8,000 sq. feet.

There must be a general possibility of ready and convenient access to the books and materials in all of the above four main sections, so that they are easily available to the public, who can go from one area to the other with a minimum of assistance from the staff.

There must also be possibility for the staff to supervise all the materials with a minimum of travelling. For this purpose separate inter-connecting stairs and elevator for the staff and for the public between levels of the library are necessary.

G. *Public Lavatories accessible from the Square*

Men — 8 W.C.s, 4 Urinals, 4 basins

Women — 6 W.C.s, 3 basins

H. *Public Lavatories within the City Hall*

To be convenient for parties of visitors:

Men — 10 W.C.s, 6 Urinals, 6 basins

Women — 12 W.C.s, 6 basins

22 *Government Areas: General*

This is the centre of City and Metropolitan government. It contains also the Clerks' Departments and the Legal Departments. All are inter-related.

Functionally, the area divides itself into 2 parts:

(a) that given up to government with Council chamber and committee rooms along with the rooms allotted to elected personnel, and

(b) that given up to the business office requirements of the City Clerk, the City Solicitor, Metropolitan Clerk and Metropolitan Solicitor.

It is on this floor that competitors will notice the sometimes parallel requirements of City and Metropolitan Toronto, both in the area devoted to government, and to office space for the departments of the Clerks and Solicitors.

Where separate accommodation is needed, it is so stated in the list of requirements. The council chamber and committee rooms will be shared.

The centre of interest on this floor and indeed of the building — is the council chamber. It should be easy of access by the public and easily seen from the public areas of the floor. It should be equally accessible for Mayor, Controllers, and Aldermen, but so contrived that, as these officials enter the council chamber, they are not forced to mingle with the public.

It is most desirable that the Council Members' Lounge for both City and Metropolitan representatives (800 sq. feet each) be the rooms of departure for the chamber. If that is not possible, an additional ante room (300 ft.) to the chamber shall be provided.

Department heads are required to attend meetings of Council and they should be provided with a convenient ante room (see list). It is not essential that this room open off the chamber, but it should be convenient.

The same applies to the waiting room for delegations. This should be close to the council chamber.

The offices of the Mayor of the City and the Chairman of Metropolitan Toronto should both be so placed that they can make their entry to the chamber easily and quickly without meeting the public. They should be so placed, also, as to make their entry to the Council and their chair as dignified and direct as possible in keeping with the traditional ceremony observed at meetings of Council.

The Council Chamber

The council chamber follows a certain traditional arrangement on plan which may be indicated as follows:

chair, The Mayor chair,
with desk
chairs for distinguished guests
The City Clerk
with desk
The Press
6 chairs about a table
The Council
30 chairs with separate desks

In addition there are 20 chairs with desks for department heads.

Finally, there is the public (300 seats) disposed in a manner that they may both hear and see the proceedings. Seating should be so arranged that no section of the public is so close as to be able to look over the shoulder of members of Council. Such proximity interferes with debate and private papers may be exposed. A beautiful council chamber is expected as well as one that is acoustically perfect.

23 *Government Areas:*

ACCOMMODATION

A. *Joint City and Metropolitan*

Council Chamber	4,100 approx.
Committee Rooms: 2 at 1000 sq. ft.	
2 at 600 sq. ft.	
2 at 300 sq. ft.	
Total	3,800
Department Heads' Ante Room	300
Property storage	300
Press Reporters' room	850
Radio Reporters' room	650
Reception Room (2,000) and kitchen (300)	2,300
Public Waiting room and wash room for delegations	300
	12,600

B. *City Government Offices*

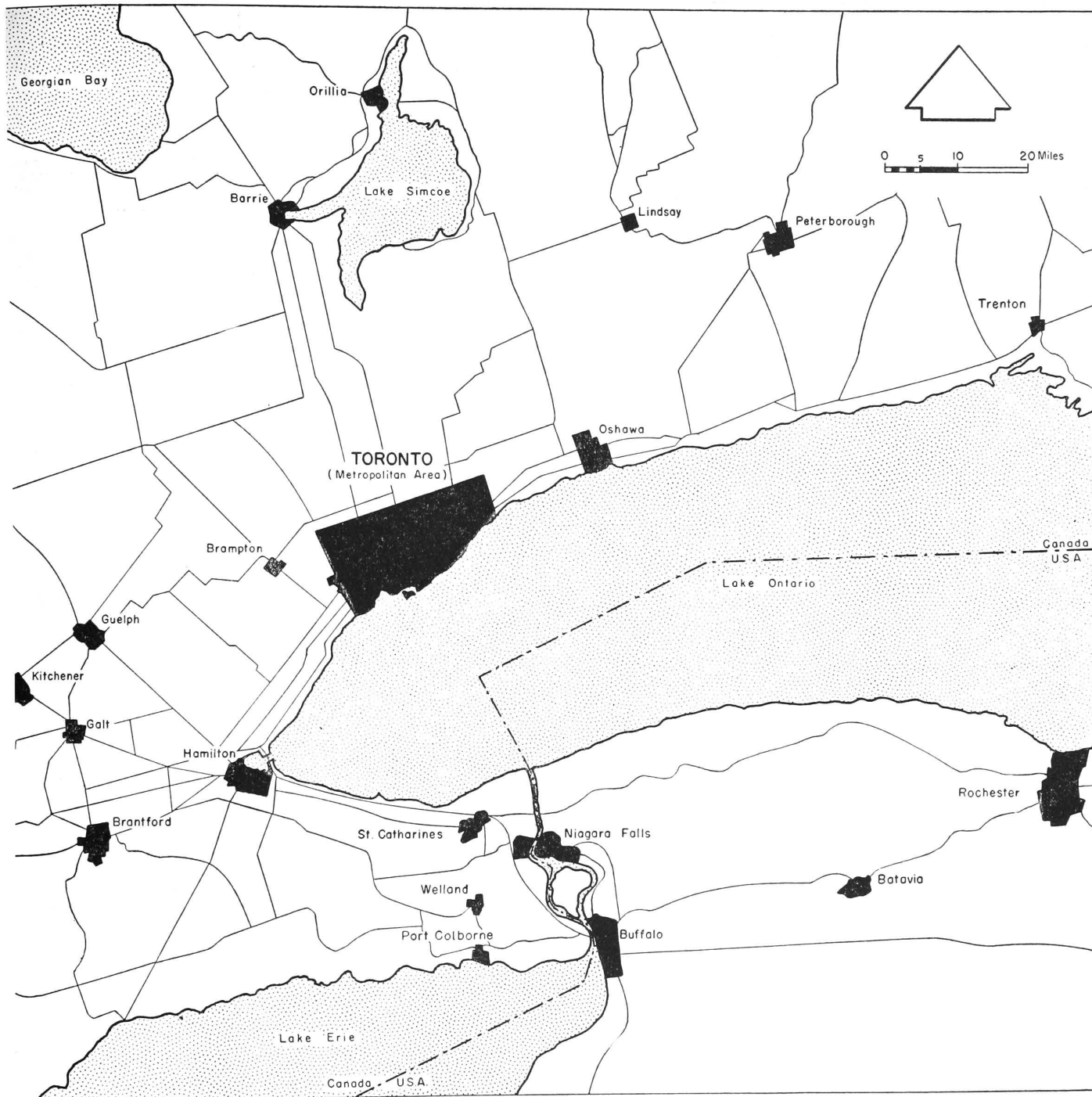
1. *Mayor's Office*

Mayor	650
Executive Assistant	300
Secretary	150
8 Clerks	500
Filing and stationery	100
Reception	600 approx.

Total	2,300
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2. <i>Board of Control Offices</i>		
4 Controller's Offices	1,200	
4 Secretaries	400	
	<hr/>	
Total	1,600	
3. <i>Council Members</i>		
Council Members Room (lounge)	800	approx.
2 Interview Offices	200	
	<hr/>	
Total	1,000	
TOTAL	4,900	
C. <i>Metropolitan Government Offices</i>		
1. <i>Chairman's Office</i>		
Chairman	650	
Executive Assistant	300	
Secretary	150	
3 Clerks	500	
Filing and stationery	100	
Reception	600	
	<hr/>	
Total	2,300	
2. <i>Executive Committee Offices</i>		
4 Executive Offices	1,200	
4 Secretaries	400	
	<hr/>	
Total	1,600	
3. <i>Members</i>		
Council Members' Room (lounge)	800	approx.
2 Interview Offices	200	
	<hr/>	
Total	1,000	
TOTAL	4,900	
D. <i>City Departments in Government Area</i>		
<i>City Clerk's</i>		
(a) <i>Main Office</i>		
Department Head	300	
Deputy	200	
2 Section Heads	300	
5 Supervisors	600	
Secretary to Head	100	
5 Chief Clerks	450	
30 Clerks	1,800	
Public reception	200	
Auditors' space	200	
Conference Room	300	
Duplicating machine	400	
Records and stationery	300	
Record storage (archives)	6,000	
Special records	2,000	
Cloak Room	100	
	<hr/>	
Total	13,250	
(b) <i>Elections Group</i>		
Section Head	150	
Chief Clerk	100	
21 Clerks	1,300	
Election personnel	700	
Public space	300	
	<hr/>	
Total	2,550	

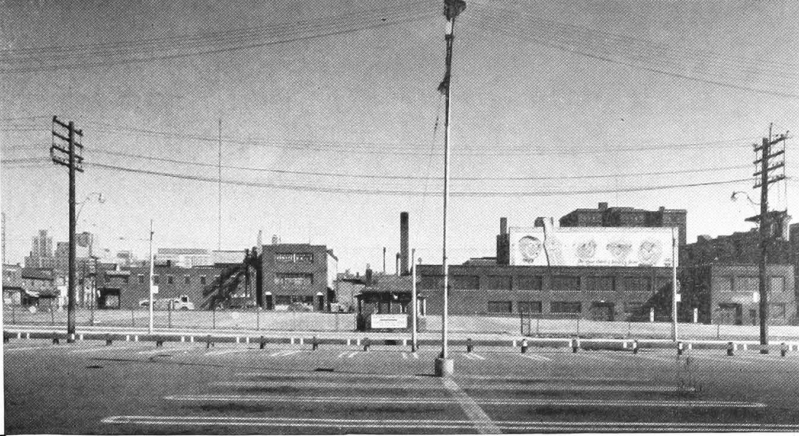
(c) <i>Committee of Adjustment</i>		
Section Head	150	
Supervisor	150	
8 Clerks	150	
Records and stationery	500	
	Total	950
Total City Clerk's Department	16 750	
Storage	1,000	
	Total	17,750
<i>Legal Department</i>		
Department Head	300	
2 Deputies	400	
13 Supervisors	2,000	
2 Secretaries	170	
2 Chief Clerks	170	
19 Clerks	1,200	
Auditors' space	100	
Students' space	250	
General public	200	
Counter and Public records	100	
Conference room	300	
Records and stationery	270	
Cloak room	50	
	Total	5,510
Total City Departments in Government Area	23,260	sq. feet
E. Metropolitan Departments in Government Area		
<i>Clerk's Department</i>		
Department head	300	
Deputy	200	
Executive assistant	150	
3 Supervisors	350	
Secretary to head	100	
2 Chief Clerks	170	
10 Clerks (open office space)	900	
Public reception	200	
Auditors' space	100	
Conference room	300	
Duplicating machines	150	
Records and stationery	450	
Cloak room	30	
	Total	3,400
<i>Legal Department</i>		
Department head	300	
2 Deputies	400	
9 Supervisors	1,100	
Secretary	100	
2 Chief Clerks	170	
15 Clerks (open office space)	1,350	
Auditors' space	100	
General public	200	
Library	750	
Conference	300	
Records and stationery	200	
Cloak room	30	
	Total	5,000
Total Metropolitan Departments in Government Area	8,400	



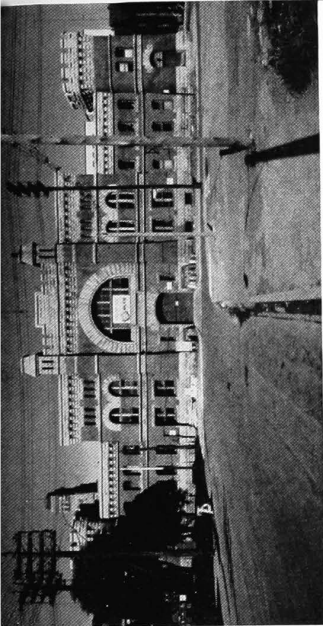
LOCATION OF TORONTO ON THE LOWER GREAT LAKES



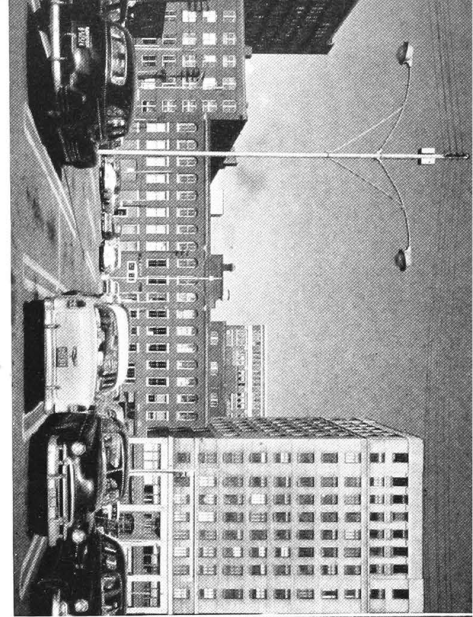
Looking North



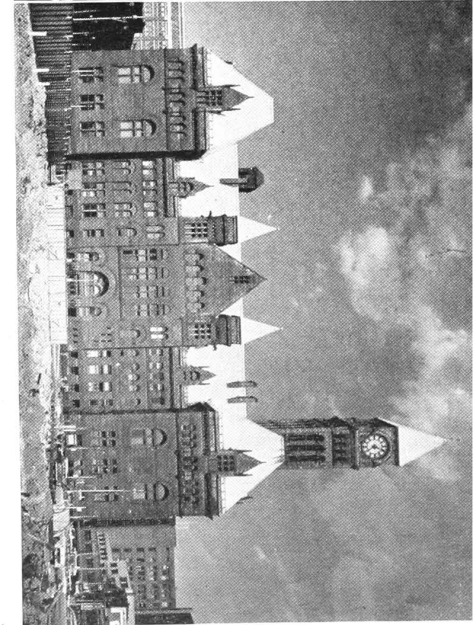
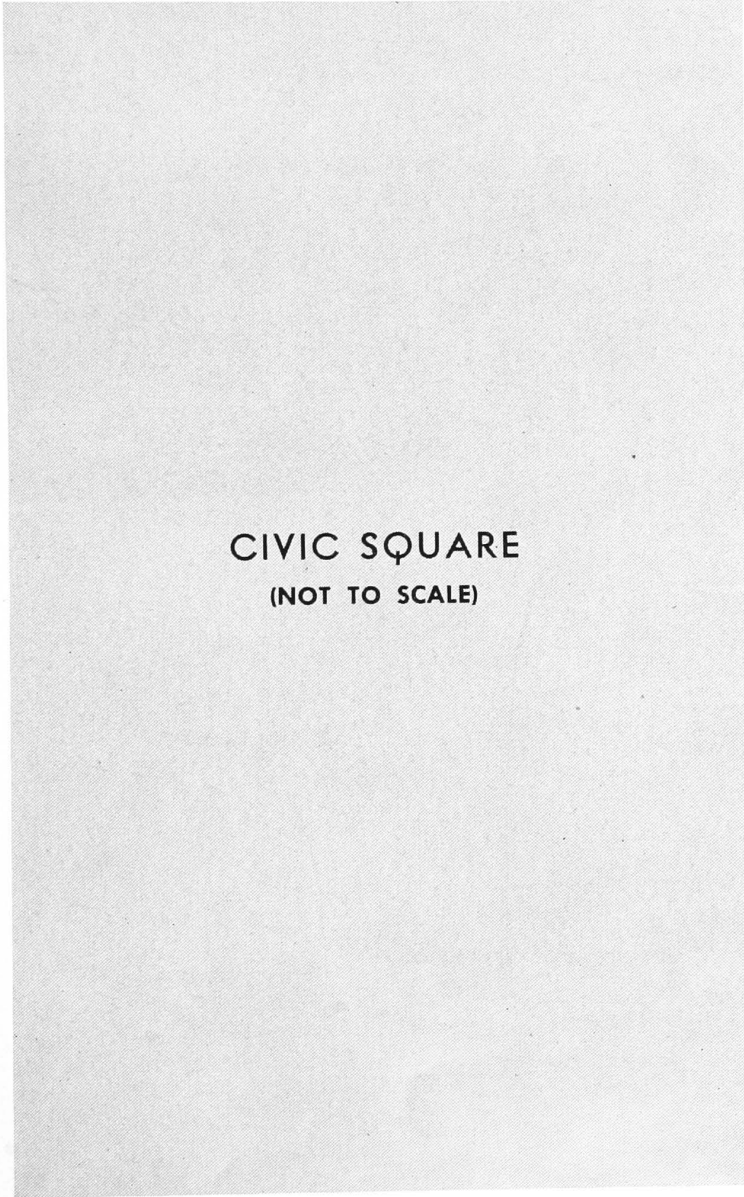
The Armouries



Department Store

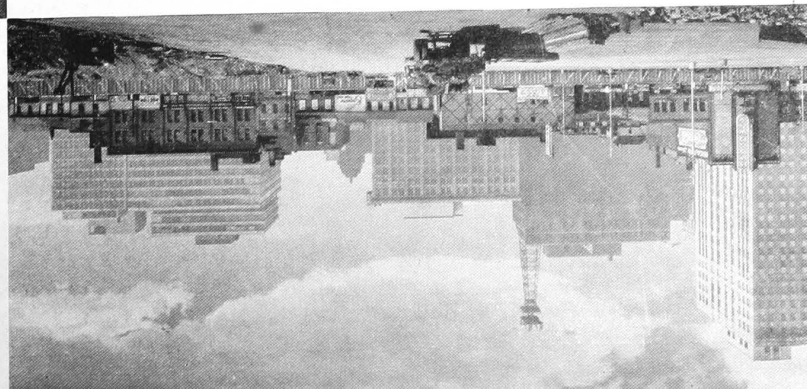
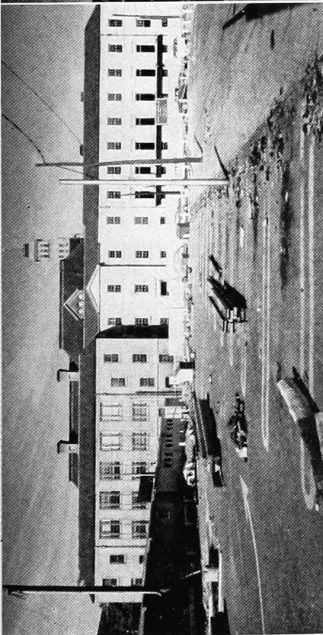


CIVIC SQUARE
(NOT TO SCALE)



City Hall

Osgoode Hall



Looking South

AERIAL VIEW OF THE SITE



CIVIC SQUARE COMPETITION, TORONTO

REGISTRATION FORM

PLEASE DETACH HERE

Competitors should fill out Sections a, b and e of this form and submit it to the secretary or other official of their professional architectural society for completion of Sections c and d.

The completed form should be sent to:
Professor E. R. Arthur
City Hall,
Toronto.

Eligibility of competitors will be determined from this form. (See Section 5 of Part I of these Conditions).

(a) Name
.....
.....
.....
.....

(b) Professional Architectural Society
.....

(c) Statement by Secretary or other official attesting to bona fides of Competitor

(d) Signature of Secretary or other official

(e) Signature of Competitor

Address of Competitor

.....

**TO ALL COMPETITORS, CITY HALL AND SQUARE COMPETITION,
TORONTO, CANADA :**

My Dear Competitor :

With this letter you will receive Questions that have been sent to me, and my Answers. I must congratulate all concerned with the type of questions asked. Few were incomprehensible, and nearly all were reasonable considering the complexity of the problem, and the unfamiliarity of many competitors with procedure in a Canadian City Hall.

To simplify your examination of your own and other competitors' Questions, I have put Questions and Answers under the following headings:

1. Presentation of Drawings and Model.
2. Rooms, Departments and Department Heads Needing Definition or Clarification.
3. Department Relationships.
4. Construction and By-Laws.
5. Future Expansion.
6. General Considerations.
7. Externals, Zoning, etc.
8. Miscellaneous.

In wasting no time in answering your questions and arranging for printing and mailing to you, I am sure that some questions have gone into the wrong categories. I hope you will agree that the question and its answer are more important than the category.

Some answers have changed the mandatory conditions of Competition as printed, and they are as follows:

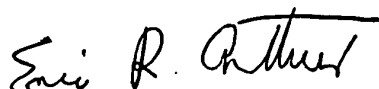
1. Colour is allowed on model and Square. (See Item 22.)
2. Perspectives are increased to 60 square inches. 40 square inches is still acceptable. (See Item 27.)
3. White prints with black lines are permitted for drawings in the first stage of competition. (See Item 1.)
4. Deduction for areas that will not expand (See Questions and Answers, 5: Future Expansion.)
5. The model will be on level board $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick. (See Item 24.)

6. Black line section (1/50-inch equals 1 foot 0 inches) will be taken through buildings and Square. (See Item 24.)

7. New open stair access points to the underground garage. (See Map.)

Interest in the competition is world wide, and architects are registered from the U.S.S.R. to New Zealand. Local interest is also mounting, and arrangements are already being made for the hanging of drawings in September, 1958.

Yours very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Eric R. Arthur". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent horizontal line above the last name.

Eric R. Arthur, M.A.
Professional Adviser.

P.S.

It would be of very great assistance to me if I had a reasonably accurate estimate of the number of competitors. Accommodation for the drawings and a suitable hall are only two of the problems involved.

I should be more than grateful if you would advise me by February 1, 1958, that you are in fact a competitor. Please use the enclosed postcard for this purpose. This would not obligate you in any way to compete if you decide not to at a later date.

Supplementary Questions and Answers

CITY HALL AND SQUARE COMPETITION TORONTO, CANADA

1. PRESENTATION OF DRAWINGS AND MODEL

(See Part I, Sections 16, 21 and 22)

1. Q. Are reproductions of pencil drawings permitted (such as photostats or black line prints) or must the drawings be original?
A. Black line prints on white paper are permitted.
2. Q. Is ink permissible?
A. No. The whole intent of the first stage competition was to reduce labour and cost to the competitor.
3. Q. Is the indication of materials in section mandatory on 1/32" drawings?
A. No.
4. Q. May I use watercolours with rules and square to draw the perspectives?
A. All drawings are in pencil. Water colour is not permitted on any drawings, but you may use any tools you like to draw in perspective.
5. Q. What is meant by "freehand" perspective? Does this mean line drawing only? Can it have values of grey with shades and shadows?
A. "Freehand" suggests that the perspective is not meticulously drawn as in a highly finished drawing. Yes, it may have values of grey but in pencil.
6. Q. May Zip-a-Tone be used?
A. No, as it may not be available in all countries.
7. Q. May drawings be on cardboard or illustration board?
A. No. To reduce weight of package, drawings are required on white opaque paper. Tracing paper will not be allowed. See also answer to first question in this section.
8. Q. What is meant by "no general titles" on the drawings?
A. There are to be no general titles such as "City Hall Competition", but competitors may use titles such as "South Elevation", "first floor plan", "scale" etc. as may be appropriate. Such titles will be in pencil and **not** in ink stencils.
9. Q. Should dimensions be shown on plans and sections?
A. No.

10. Q. Considering the scale of the drawings, and the requirement that the name and use of the rooms be indicated within the same, would it be permitted to make these indications by means of printed legends adhered to the drawings?
- A. No. It is a very great nuisance having to refer to a legend. When a room is too small to take a name within it, the name may be placed beside the room.
11. Q. For transit reasons, may the model be in pieces to be erected in Toronto, providing a setting out diagram is provided, showing landscaping, etc.
- A. No.
12. Q. This questioner writes that, having taken up "the architect's Sacred burden of a competition" there should be no ambiguity in the Conditions. I heartily agree. His question is how to reconcile "No other drawings than these shall be submitted" and "there is no restriction on the number of sheets submitted".
- A. The mandatory drawings are fixed in number and scale, but the number of sheets on which they are drawn is not limited. For instance, one competitor may show all his drawings on three fairly large sheets whereas another will require six or more sheets of smaller size.
13. Q. This question refers to the Report, Section 22. May report indicate my means of concise explanation or sketches such matters as circulation pattern or aesthetic assumptions etc.?
- A. Yes.
14. Q. Is it correct to understand that only one report is required for an entire set of the drawings submitted for the competition? Or, is it necessary to attach a report for each type of drawings classified in accordance with Paragraphs (a) through (g) of Part I, Section 22?
- A. Only one report is allowed.
15. Q. May the report contain some simple sketch drawings indicating, for instance, structural principles or functional diagrams.
- A. Yes, if you remember that the report is to be as "concise as possible".
16. Q. This question and those that follow deal with Cubic contents, and square footage. (Part I, Section 16.)
You state cubic contents to be taken as from 6 inches below lowest floor. What heights are to be taken; exact flat roof level or half way up pitched roofs?
- A. 6 inches below the general level of the lowest floor to exact flat roof level or, if the roof slopes, to half the height of the sloping roof.
17. Q. Square footages shown for individual offices: Are these square footages to be held to, or is there a plus or minus percentage that may be allowed on these areas, or areas shown to be used only as a guide for the designer.
- A. 10 per cent plus or minus is permissible.
18. Q. In a multi-storey building with a typical floor repeated, need every floor plan be drawn? Or may the assignment of "departments to be planned as areas only" be scheduled separately?
- A. Yes. The disposition of departments must be shown.
19. Q. Explain "Union size opaque flat paper".
- A. There is no standard size for paper. Size is at the discretion of the competitor. However, all sheets from a competitor must be the same size.

20. Q. Can drawings be folded or rolled?
A. Drawings must be delivered "flat" or the competitor will be disqualified.
21. Q. Are all room and space sizes "net"?
A. Yes. Your question is answered in Part II, Section 17. Walls are part of the gross area.
22. Q. **May colour be used on grass, trees, etc. in the landscape of the model?**
A. **Yes. I do not see that this would add to the labour of making the model. It may simplify it.**
23. Q. **Will no colour be allowed on the model of the building or buildings?**
A. **Many competitors seem frustrated with the idea of a model in shades of grey—especially where glass is intended in considerable areas. In deciding on grey, I felt that that would be the simplest way of treating the model. As with the Square (see previous question and answer) that may not be so, and I shall rule that colour may be used.**
On the other hand, competitors should be aware that the purpose of the model is to indicate the broad outlines of the design and the distribution of masses. No credit will be given for colour by the Jury, and tones of grey are still acceptable.
Transparent materials may be used if desired.
24. Q. **Should the landscape on the model be indicated flat, as on a drawing, or should it be three-dimensional, showing the different levels, heights of walls, trees, etc? No drawing of the site plan showing the layout of the Square has been mentioned. Is this not required?**
A. **It is virtually impossible to show levels in the Square. I therefore rule that the base of the model will be a flat board $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick. This board will be tilted in Toronto with its base level with Queen Street.**
In lieu of levels on the model base, competitors will draw a simple line section from North to South of the Square to $1/50'' = 1' 0''$. Section will be taken through the buildings. This drawing will be attached to the Report, on a separate piece of white paper.
There will be no drawing of the Site plan showing the layout of the Square. The model should show the competitor's proposal.
25. Q. Is the square footage of the building to be given net, i.e. usable floor area, or gross, i.e. over the outside walls, including basement.
A. Gross.
26. Q. How are areas under the building, i.e. where piloti may be used, to be computed in the cubic contents?
A. Half the cubic contents of the open space will be included in the total.
27. Q. **The Conditions state that each competitor must submit: ". . . two freehand perspectives of interior selected by competitor. Each sketch shall not exceed 40 square inches". Is 40 square inches a typographical error? This area seems to be too small to show any amount of detail.**
A. **40 square inches was not a typographical error, but was done deliberately to reduce work. However, there have been so many queries regarding this item, that I shall increase the size of these two perspectives to 60 square inches. I do so largely because white prints are now permissible. 40 square inches is still acceptable.**
28. Q. What scale shall sections be?
A. Refer to the Conditions: $1/32'' = 1' 0''$.

29. Q. Some detail is possible at 50' = 1". Is it allowed to use transparent materials, celluloid, plexi-glas, etc. to indicate the glasses on the model of the construction? May the landscape be green-coloured? May the water of the eventual fountains be shown?
A. The answer to all your questions is yes.
30. Q. If vignettes are used, shall the area be determined by the maximum size of the rectangle encompassing the outer limits of the vignettes, or shall the vignette area be determined by actual area covered?
A. The area of freehand perspective sketches will be calculated as the area of the encompassing rectangle.
31. Q. Shall furniture be shown in areas to be planned?
A. It is desirable only on those floors to be planned in detail. Important rooms like the Mayor's, and Chairman's, Council Chamber, lounges, are more readable with furniture.
32. Q. Is it allowed to insert exploratory notes on the tables of the sections?
A. This question is not understood. In general, comments should be confined to the written Report.
33. Q. Is the competitor allowed to use a larger scale for some particular section?
A. No.
34. Q. Spot levels in feet—299.47. Does this mean 299 feet and 47/100 of a foot?
A. Yes.
35. Q. Will the departmental areas have to be shown individually on floor plans?
A. Yes.
36. Q. Despatching of drawings :
A competitor feels that the "last date for despatch of drawings: March 28th, 1958" and the "last date for receipt of drawings: April 18, 1958" gives an unfair advantage to Toronto architects. I have taken some pains to make arrangements that would be equally fair to everyone.
In brief, the despatch day, March 28th, 1958, means that on that day, or earlier, Toronto architects deliver their drawings and model by messenger; architects in other places despatch their drawings and model by air on the same day, or earlier.
-

2. ROOMS, DEPARTMENTS AND DEPARTMENT HEADS NEEDING DEFINITION OR CLARIFICATION

37. Q. Please give a clear definition of the word "washroom". Is it correct to understand that a washroom is the one which is equipped with lavatories (or wash-basins), water closets, and/or urinals?
A. Fully equipped washrooms for men and women will be shown, where needed, at the discretion of the competitor.

38. Q. Could a figure of the ratio of lunch room space per number of employees be given, rather than the rather loosely defined 600 square feet figure.
- A. No. I am sorry that the word "lunch room" was used as it is a misnomer. The Corporation does not intend to provide food, so that the lunch room is not a cafeteria and no kitchens are required. Employees may take their lunches to the lunch room, where tea or coffee may be prepared. This room is not planned in detail.
39. Q. The Mail Room listed under Part II, Section 21, D, is shown to be under "Clerk's Departments". Does this mean that space should be provided in each department for a specific clerk to be in charge of mail distribution within that department?
- A. There will be a single Mail Room operated by the City Clerk. "Under" in the Conditions means under the supervision of the City Clerk, not physically "under" his department.
40. Q. Is the Mail Room accessible to the public?
- A. No.
41. Q. Re: the council chamber chair-desk arrangement. This is not clear enough for us to picture "a certain traditional arrangement of chairs and desks." Please suggest to us the traditional chair-desk arrangement.
- A. The Mayor has a chair appropriate to the dignity of his office, which he occupies when chairing meetings of the Council or receiving distinguished guests. Flanking his chair are two others for distinguished visitors. (See Part II, Section 22) Between the Mayor and the Councillors, who face him, are:
1. The City Clerk at a desk.
 2. Members of the press, who sit at a table.
- Members of Council sit in a U-shape, or semi-circle, or any form that permits debate without addressing a member's back. Members address the Mayor as they would in any meeting where there was a chairman. There are thirty members of Council.
- Heads of departments sit in attendance in Council Chamber in case a matter arises involving their departments. They have papers and each requires a desk. At present there is no satisfactory arrangement for this and competitors are expected to propose one.
- Council and general public rise as His Worship the Mayor enters the chamber. Consequently, there is more ceremony to his entrance if he walks to his chair through the Council Chamber than if he emerged from a door near his chair.
- The Council, which includes members of the Board of Control, meets once every two weeks. The Board of Control meets weekly. Committees of Council meet every two weeks. The procedure of the Metropolitan Council is similar to that of City Council.
42. Q. What is the function of the Board of Control?
- A. The Board of Control is the executive body of City Council. The members—the Mayor plus four controllers—are responsible for the preparation of annual estimates, expenditure, and general administration of the affairs of the City Departments, except Education and Police.
43. Q. What is the function of the Mayor at Council meetings—does he direct and preside at them?
- A. Yes. In what is called "committee of the whole", an alderman acts as chairman.
44. Q. Is it desirable that the Council members face the Mayor—or may their back be toward him?
- A. They face the Mayor.

45. Q. Can the Mayor and Council members be at different levels?
A. Yes.
46. Q. Are the chairs for distinguished guests at the same level as the Mayor's?
A. Yes.
47. Q. Does the traditional arrangement on plan give the City Clerk and the Press a central position or may they be placed to one side?
A. A central position. You are free to propose a different arrangement if you feel that it is justified.
48. Q. Are only those people who are to speak before the Council permitted on the main floor, or is the general public also allowed on the Council floor.
A. The public are seated in rows of seats and remain seated during meetings of Council. When deputations of citizens come from their seats to be heard by Council, they stand. No other members of the general public are on the floor.
49. Q. What is the meaning of: "The Council Chamber and Committee rooms will be shared"?
A. The Council Chamber and Committee rooms are used at different times by different groups according to a time table—i.e. the Council Chamber will be used by City on one day, and the Metropolitan Council another.
50. Q. May the general public in the Council Chamber be accommodated in a Public Gallery approached from a higher level?
A. Yes.
51. Q. Section 22, (b): We are not clear as to what is meant by "It should be easy of access by the public and easily seen from the public areas of the floor", referring to the Council Chamber. Does this mean that the Council Chamber itself and/or its main entrance shall be visible from the Public Access Area which will probably be on a lower level, or does it mean that the way leading to the Council Chamber shall be visible from the public areas of the Government Areas.
A. The way leading to the Council Chamber should be from the public areas of the Government Areas.
52. Q. Does the phrase "room of departure" relating to the Members' Lounges mean that they should open directly off the Council Chamber?
A. Yes.
53. Q. Re: "The Members' Lounges for both City and Metropolitan representatives . . . are to be the rooms of departure for the chamber." Does this mean that they will be used as Division Lobbies? If so, we cannot see how the Chamber can be visible from the Public areas.
A. The problem is stated very clearly in Part II, Section 22. I am afraid I have nothing to add.
54. Q. Can the Mayor enter the Council Chamber through the City Council Members' Lounge?
A. Yes, but it is not desirable.
55. Q. Could the reception room be the lobby of the Council Chamber? Please explain the use of the reception room.
A. No. The Mayor's reception room is where he would meet distinguished visitors. If, for instance, the Queen and Prince Philip visited the new City Hall, they would meet the Mayor in his reception room, and would then walk to their places in the Council Chamber. It is desirable, indeed essential, that they be able to do so without mingling with the public en route.

56. Q. Should the Council Chamber have a special entrance for distinguished guests, or will they use the entrances used by the Chairman and the Mayor?
A. Special chairs are provided for only two guests who will accompany the Mayor or the Chairman.
57. Q. Should distinguished guests face the Council or the chair? Approximately how many distinguished guests should be allowed for?
A. Refer to the answer to the previous question.
58. Q. If the plan is so contrived that the members have entrances to the Chamber direct from their lounges, and the Mayor and Chairman each use entrances directly convenient to their rooms, is it still desirable that there should be an important doorway to the Council Chamber from the public areas of the floor?
A. Yes.
59. Q. Is the Waiting Room and Washroom for delegations for men only, or is the 300 sq. feet to be divided equally for men and women?
A. For men and women.
60. Q. It is understood that the Public Access Areas and the Government Areas are to be closely related, but does "the view of the area occupied by elected personnel, public space, etc." mean that the Committee rooms and the Mayor's rooms must be directly accessible from the public space? Are the elected personnel the Councillors and the Mayor?
A. Lounges and private rooms in the "government" area must, necessarily, be accessible from the public space of the same area, but they must also be private.
Elected personnel are the Mayor, and members of the City and Metropolitan Councils.
61. Q. Is it desirable for the interview offices to open directly off the Council members' lounge?
A. No. They are to be accessible to the public, whereas the Council members' lounge is for the use of council members only.
62. Q. Are the interview offices for Metropolitan Interview to have only 30 square feet each? This seems very small.
A. These rooms are more in the nature of booths where two people may sit and talk, and therefore 30 square feet is adequate.
63. Q. Public Lavatories accessible from the Square: Men 8 W.C.'s. Women 6 W.C.'s. Why fewer W.C.'s for women than for men?
A. Clerical error. This should read: 6 W.C.'s for men; 8 W.C.'s for women.
64. Q. Are private lavatories required for the personal use of the Mayor, Metropolitan Chairman and Heads of Departments?
A. Yes. Elsewhere, too. Read Part II, Section 19, item 5 of the Conditions.
65. Q. What is the task of the City Registry Office, the Land Titles Office, and the County Registry Office in the city and metropolitan frame-work, and what communications have they with the departments?
A. The main task common to these three offices is the registration of deeds, mortgages, mortgage assignments, etc. The distinction between "City" and "County" Registry is a territorial one. The Land Titles Office is an establishment for the convenience of those who are interested in all

"charges" which are imposed on any land or title within the City and Metropolitan Area. Provision of direct communication from these offices to the general administration offices is not mandatory.

66. Q. Is it desirable that the City Registry Office, the Land Titles Office, and the County Registry Office each be planned on one floor, or may any or all of them be split between two or more floors?
- A. Although it is preferable to keep each office as a distinct entity, the desirability of any office on two floors is a question to be resolved by the competitor. The offices are administered separately.
67. Q. By the term "cloakroom" do you mean a space for hanging hats and coats, or is it a very small lavatory?
- A. A space for hanging hats and coats.
68. Q. Define the following :
1. Elected personnel.
 2. City Manager of Operations.
 3. City Clerk.
 4. City Solicitor.
 5. Credit Union.
 6. Metropolitan Executive Committee.
- A. 1. *Elected personnel* of City Council are those who, in the biennial elections, are elected to office as Mayor, members of the Board of control, and Aldermen. The Metropolitan Council is composed of representatives of City Council and the councils of adjacent municipalities. They are included in "elected personnel".
2. *City Manager of Operations* will be in charge of the various operating departments of the City. He has not yet been appointed, and competitors can receive no more guidance than is given in the Conditions as to his relationship with the administration, which is described as "close".
3. *City Clerk* is clerk of the City Council, and secretary of the organization.
4. *City Solicitor* is a lawyer who is in charge of the legal department of the City.
5. *The Credit Union* is an organization serving municipal employees in private financing on a co-operative basis.
6. *Metropolitan Executive Committee* is the executive body of the Metropolitan Council. Their function is similar to that of the Board of Control in the City Government.
69. Q. Competitors have requested information on the operation of the following departments.
- A. 1. *Committee of Adjustment* is integrated in the activities of the Property Department as an agent for dispensing Residential and Zoning By-law information.
2. *Metropolitan Licensing Commission* is composed of the Chairman of Metropolitan Council plus two magistrates, for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction over practically all aspects of licensing. They do not issue driving licenses.
3. *Personnel Interview Offices* are used for interviewing prospective employees of the Municipality.
4. *Court of Revision* is a court of one, three, or five members, depending on the population of the City, who are appointed to give decisions on any appeal against the Assessment Act.

70. Q. Please give the descriptive explanation to clarify the relation between City and Metropolitan Government as well as the differences between these two governments in regard to the administrative jurisdictions and functions.
- A. The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto is a federation of 13 municipalities comprising the City of Toronto, 5 Townships, 4 Towns and 3 villages and its creation was enacted in the Legislation in 1953. The area municipalities retain their autonomy in respect of Local matters and have representation on the Metropolitan Council which is responsible for the provision of the Metropolitan services.
- The Metropolitan Council* consists of 25 members:
1. The Chairman, appointed by the Metropolitan Council.
 2. The Mayor of the City of Toronto.
 3. Two senior Controllers of the City of Toronto.
 4. Nine senior Aldermen of the City of Toronto.
 5. Twelve Mayors and "Reeves" of the Municipalities forming Metropolitan Toronto.
- The City Council* consists of 23 members:
1. The Mayor of the City of Toronto.
 2. The four Controllers of the City of Toronto.
 3. 18 Aldermen representing the ward of the City of Toronto, and elected from the nine wards into which the City is divided.
- The Board of Control* of the City of Toronto consists of 5 members:
1. The Mayor of the City of Toronto.
 2. The four Controllers of the City of Toronto.
-

3. DEPARTMENT RELATIONSHIPS

Note: It is difficult to reply to competitors who think of relationships horizontally or vertically according to their designs. Some competitors may be attaching too much importance to the functions of officials or departments in areas not to be planned in detail.

71. Q. Is the relationship between various City departments in one group closer than that between a City department and a Metropolitan department having the same function? e.g. Is the relationship between City Treasury and City Real Estate closer than that between City Treasury and Metropolitan Treasury?
- A. The relationship between departments *within* a group, i.e. City Treasury and City Real Estate, is closer than between group and group. (See Part II, Section 19, N.B.)
- On the other hand, a convenient relationship between groups may be gathered from the order of listing Groups 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
72. Q. What is the relationship of the following to the General Administrative offices.
1. City Registry office.
 2. Land Titles office.
 3. County Registry office.
- A. Read the Conditions, Part II, Section 19, Item 4. To this I should add that the location of these offices is determined more by convenience to the general public than to any municipal department.

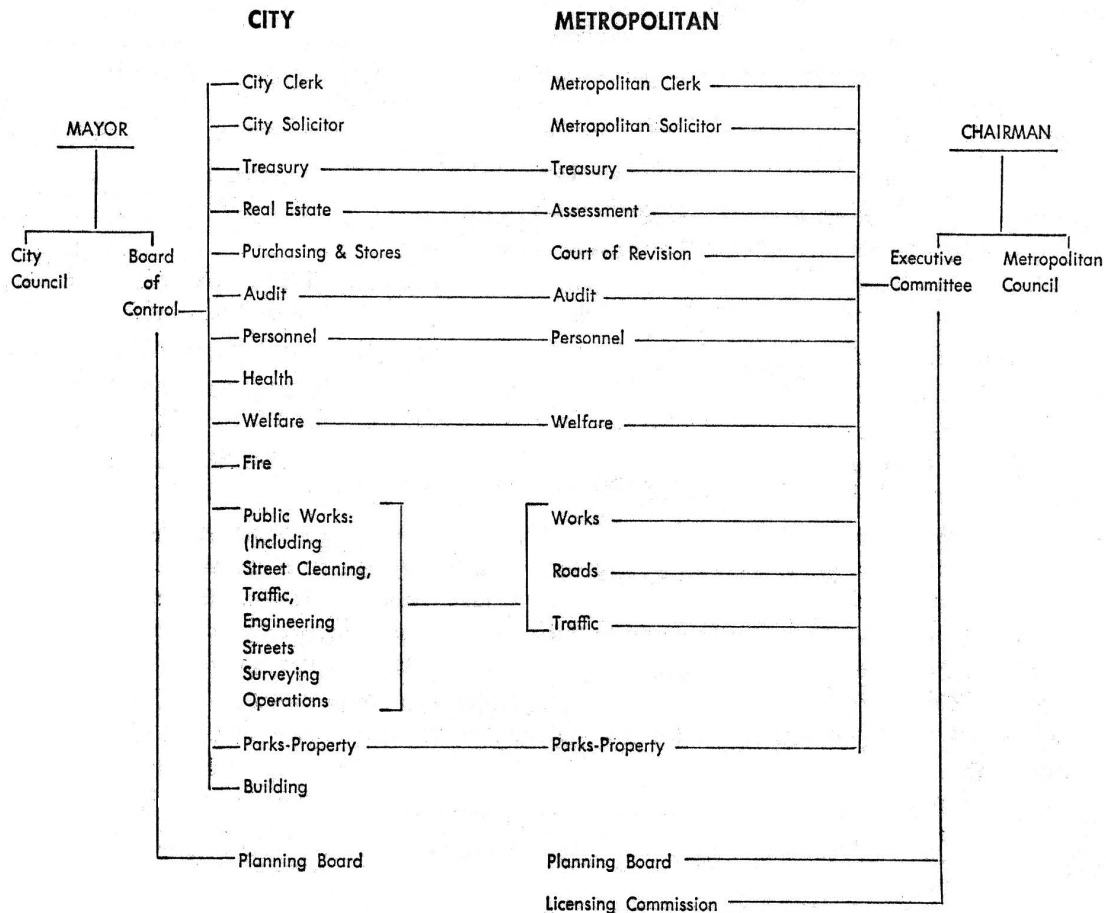
73. Q. Is there a degree of priority for public use and access between Section 21, F—Downtown Reference Library, and Section 19, 4—City Registry Office, Land Titles Office, County Registry Office?
- A. The Library will be used extensively by the general public as well as by civic departments. The City Registry, Land Titles and County Registry offices are used primarily by lawyers and others concerned with land transactions.
74. Q. Part II, Section 18 reads "Department Relationships—Two important functions of the City, and areas requiring close proximity to each other and the ground level of the buildings are . . ." Does this mean that the departments in question must be at ground level, or only readily accessible from ground level?
- A. Readily accessible from ground level.
75. Q. Department Relationships—Other than for reasons of easy access by the public to the Council Chamber (300 seats) is there any reason for locating the Government Areas close to the ground level? What is the special relationship of Government Areas to parts A, B, and C of the Public Access Areas over their relationship to other parts of the building?
- A. Government Areas and Clerks' departments are closely related to the Public Access area, but you are wrong in thinking that this relationship is influenced at all by the 300 people in the Council Chamber. It is an administrative relationship only.
- On important occasions, such as the first meeting of a new Council, or for a distinguished visitor, the public seats may be full. On ordinary Council days, they are empty, or only partly filled.
76. Q. Must the City Clerk's department be of extremely easy access to the public or is a location moderately accessible, but not prominent, considered adequate.
- A. It should be of easy access.
77. Q. Can the departments "planned as Areas" be put in a separate building, apart from the building for "public areas and government areas"? How close is the relationship between these two groups?
- A. The answer is no, if by "separate" you mean completely detached. The daily coming and going between departments and the Administration varies, but the need for accessibility is always present.
78. Q. Does the italicized definition of Public Access Areas relate only to Part A, Sections 1 to 7 of the accommodation under this heading, or to Sections B and C as well?
- A. Only where counter space is mentioned. Otherwise a department adjoins the public space.
79. Q. May City and Metropolitan departments be in separate wings, or in separate buildings?
- A. The Conditions state that all these departments are inter-related. Whether they are to be in separate wings, or in separate buildings, is a question for the competitor to decide.
80. Q. What is the functional relationship of the areas in Part II, Section 19 (City and Metropolitan) to the areas in Part II, Sections 21 and 23 (Public Access, and Government Areas)?
- A. In the order given, i.e. The Treasury department, etc. in Group 1 is closer to the Government than is Group 2; and Group 2 is closer than Group 3, and so on.
81. Q. You speak of a "desirable relationship". Is it up to the contestant to determine the desirable relationship between different departments?
- A. Guidance on relationship is given in Part II, Section 19. It is up to the competitor to use this as he sees fit in making his proposals.

82. Q. Is it desirable that each of the Departmental Groups listed in Section 19 of Part II of the Conditions be planned on one floor, or may the City and Metropolitan portions of any group be on separate floors? Further, would it be undesirable for either the City portion, or Metropolitan portion of any group to be split between two or more floors?

A. Each group, or the City and the Metropolitan departments in each group, need not be planned on one floor. This might in fact, for design and space reasons, be impossible. The relationship of similar City and Metropolitan departments on more than one floor can be either efficient or inefficient, dependent solely on the details of the design submitted.

83. Q. Would it be possible to obtain an organization chart of the Toronto City Government and the Metropolitan Toronto Government, which will also show the line of communication.

A. The chart appears below.



4. CONSTRUCTION AND BY-LAWS

84. Q. *City Buildings Dept.*—650 sq. ft. only are listed for this Department. Is this large enough for Toronto?
- A. The space referred to here (650 sq. ft.) is only that area allotted to the Building Department in the public access area and where it is proposed applications for building permits would be made. This area is listed under Part II, Section 21 of the Conditions and is to be planned in detail.
- The space proposed for the main offices of the Buildings Department is 15,000 sq. ft. in area as listed in Section 19 of the Conditions which space is to be planned only as an area. It should also be noted that both these areas do not include space needed for entrance halls, corridors, washrooms, stairs, elevators, escalators, etc. unless specified.
85. Q. In view of the relative ratio of cost of the presently constructed garage to the Square and City Hall, may it be assumed that where and if required for a competitor's scheme the structure of the underground garage may be strengthened or altered to accommodate building over?
- A. The above could be done, but, in fairness to all competitors, I must rule that such a proposal is outside the terms of the Competition. In short: No.
86. Q. Are there any restrictions on artificially lit and ventilated toilets and/or escape stairs?
- A. It is permissible to have interior toilets and stairways without natural light. Mechanical ventilation of toilets is subject to approval of the Department of Public Health.
87. Q. From Part II, Section 16: "The occupant load for office space shall be calculated on the basis of 1 person for each 100 sq. ft. of floor area." Is it gross floor or net office floor area?
- A. The occupant load is based on gross floor area.
88. Q. Does fireproof construction means construction that is fire resistant or non-combustible. Would it be possible to publish more information on the Canadian Codes of Practice relevant to fire protection in buildings?
- A. The use of the word "fireproof" to indicate type of construction is misleading although it is a word in general use. Fire resisting construction more aptly describes the type of construction required, and it is the wordage used in building codes. In Toronto, fire resisting construction also means incombustible construction. In a building of fire resisting construction, the structural frame is required to be erected of reinforced concrete or steel enclosed within a fire resistant incombustible fire proofing material.
89. Q. What do the by-laws state in regard to the person/sanitary fitting ratio, lift speeds, and the number of lifts per floor per person? What do the by-laws state in regard to permanent partitions?
- A. I assume the words "person/sanitary fitting ratio" refers to toilet rooms and the number of conveniences required to be provided. Insofar as employees are concerned this subject is governed by the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act of the Province of Ontario, and requires that separate toilet rooms be provided for male and female employees with a minimum of one water closet and one urinal for every 25 male employees, and one water closet for every 15 female employees.
- The reference to lift speeds and lifts per floor per person is not governed by regulations. The operation and construction generally of elevators is controlled by the Elevators and Hoist By-

law of the City of Toronto. Provision for elevator services is a matter left to the discretion of the competitor. The capacity of a Passenger Elevator will normally average about 13 persons, such capacity being based on the load carrying strength of the elevator equipment calculated at 150 lbs. per person.

90. Q. Would it be possible to procure a waiver in regard to the bonded masonry external walls? Are pre-fabricated concrete frames with infillings of pre-cast concrete panels ruled out on this score?
- A. In lieu of a bonded exterior masonry wall, the Department of Buildings will accept a minimum of 6-inch reinforced pre-fabricated concrete panels designed in accordance with the By-law and anchored to the supporting frame in a safe manner. The supporting frame-work may also be erected in a pre-fabricated concrete construction designed in accordance with accepted engineering principles. It should be emphasized that pre-stressed concrete design is not permissible in the City of Toronto.
91. Q. **Is there any height restrictions operative on this site?**
- A. **While there are certain regulations that affect buildings built up to the street line, a sound development of the Civic Square would not contravene the principles of these regulations. Therefore no restrictions in this regard are specified for the competitor.**
92. Q. Fire Alarm System. I should appreciate it very much if any information could be given in connection with the fire alarm system and its By-law.
- A. By-law 9868, chapter 25, section 7 states that "every fire alarm shall be a manually-operated trip fire gong, not less than 8 inches in diameter, or an automatic electrically operated system, as required by the Chief of the Fire Department."
93. Q. Referring to Part II, Section 16—(2) Are curtain walls made of prefabricated fireproof materials of less than 8 inches in thickness against the City Building By-law?
- A. The only prefabricated material acceptable to the Department of Buildings in lieu of the masonry specified is 6-inch reinforced concrete.
94. Q. Part II, Section 16: 2: states that external walls other than glass shall be constructed of bonded masonry. Does this preclude the use of metal panels? Is it possible to have external walls constructed entirely of glass and without masonry back-up at the spandrel area?
- A. The only acceptable alternative to masonry enclosing walls is 6-inch reinforced concrete panels or glass curtain wall construction. There is no restriction on the amount of area of window openings, provided the building is structurally sound. A window may be installed from floor to ceiling provided precautions are taken to prevent glass breakage from inside the building.
95. Q. If glass is used as a curtain wall facing, is the competitor free to choose any back-up?
- A. The materials and their use must be acceptable to the Department of Buildings and in a structure of this type incombustible material would be mandatory.
96. Q. Would the Toronto agency for building appeals entertain an appeal on the ground that a metal curtain wall without a masonry back-up is as good as glass and therefore allowable?
- A. The Commissioner of Buildings has complete jurisdiction over the Building By-law and there is no appeal from the Department's requirements. Metal exterior wall construction is not acceptable.

97. Q. Under Item 16 of the Conditions: Extracts from City Building By-law: "External spandrel walls shall be of a minimum thickness of 8 inches of masonry or of glass". May the 8 inches of masonry be faced with any material? May glass be used from floor to ceiling? As a spandrel? Either clear or opaque? Is there a requirement as to wire glass?
- A. Exterior masonry walls may be faced with stone bonded to brick back-up which would normally require a wall 13 inches in thickness. Veneers are not permissible over 35 feet in height above grade. Glass may be used from floor to ceiling with adequate protection provided inside the floor. Glass may be continuous past spandrel beam construction and may be clear or translucent but not opaque. There are certain locations where glass, if used, must be wire glass, such as in service areas in basements and in penthouses above the main roof line.
98. Q. In Section 16, Part II: (2) Exterior walls. Does "glass area" include opaque panels of glass, backed with insulation (in other words, curtain-wall construction)?
- A. The glass areas referred to are those required for window openings on which there is no area limitation provided the construction is structurally sound. Curtain-wall construction is acceptable in lieu of masonry wall.
99. Q. Part II, Section 16: (1) refers to two exits from each storey. Does this mean two smoke-proof and independent enclosed staircases and additional stairs need not be enclosed?
- A. The Building By-law requires at least two exits independent of each other and properly enclosed for the full height of the building and leading to outside air at grade level. Additional exit stairs may be necessary depending on the distance of travel to an exit stairway which shall not exceed 100 feet. If other stairways are provided which may be called service stairways, then such stairs must also be enclosed to prevent the passage of smoke and fire from one floor to another. In the case of one flight service stair between adjacent floors it would be necessary to enclose the stair in the lower floor only.
100. Q. Are stairs serving as required exits from above or below allowed to discharge into a public lobby leading to outside air, the perimeter walls of which must be constructed to serve as the stair enclosure walls.
- A. It is not permissible to have more than one required exit stairway discharging into the same public foyer, as noted above.
101. Q. In Part II, Section 16, of the Conditions, may we understand that the competitors need not follow any other regulations than the Extracts of the City Building By-law which is written in this Section?
- A. Yes.
102. Q. May we understand that a flight of stairs less than 6 risers is not permitted by the City Building By-law?
- A. Yes.
103. Q. Can circular stairs be used in addition to the required number of stairs for exits, etc. for a particular emphasis in lobbies, and so forth?
- A. A tight circular stair is not allowed, but a generous curved stair is permissible.
104. Q. If a fire escape staircase is internal, must it have an open fire court, and, if so, can the minimum dimension be given.
- A. Interior stairways required for exit purposes must be enclosed from top to bottom with direct access to the outside air at grade level, and so located that persons leaving the building can go directly to a public highway without entering the building again.

105. Q. Part II, Section 16—Stairs and Landings: "The minimum width of stairways shall be 44 inches" . . . continued to the end of that paragraph. Is the following the correct interpretation of this? This minimum width, or the required width as laid down may continue right through the full height of the building, without adding the additional corridor width of each floor to the stairs. But, when this staircase together with others reaches that floor which gives exit to the street, then only must all doors add up to the total of the stairs etc. reaching that part of the building i.e. if six stairs meet into one foyer at ground level, then the exit doors must be the cumulative of the six stairs widths?
- A. The minimum possible width of any stairway in the buildings must not be less than 44 inches. However, the required width must be calculated on the basis of 22 inches for each 60 persons using the stair from any one floor, and it is not necessary to accumulate this width from floor to floor except in the case where exits from a high occupant floor join into such stairways. This would be the case where an exit from the Council Chamber joined a stairway serving office floors above. The exit width of stairs is also accumulative for all stairs below the first or ground floor and the accumulated width of stairs from lower levels and upper levels in addition to the occupants of the first or ground floors using such exit doors. It should be emphasized that required exit stairways must not funnel into a common foyer at grade as indicated in the latter part of this question.
106. Q. May escalators be used in open wells or must they be accommodated in fire proof enclosures as for stairs?
- A. Escalators must be enclosed in all cases similar to that required for exit stairways. The appearance of spaciousness may be achieved in a public foyer, the perimeter walls and doors of which may be erected of construction which can be considered as stair or escalator enclosing walls. In that case, the condition is the same as that for an open stairway.
107. Q. May an escalator above the Government area floor be without enclosing one hour walls if it is provided with a fire cut off shutter at each floor?
- A. An automatic shutter would not react to the passage of smoke between floors and would not be acceptable. In the case of a single run escalator between adjacent floors, the enclosure is necessary in the lower floor only and this could be of plain wired glass construction.
108. Q. Part I, Item B, Section 16, dealing with the City By-law, implies that any use of a mezzanine level served by open escalators and stairs must be closed off from the main floor in the event of fire. This is impossible in a mezzanine which does not extend to the outer walls of the ground floor at any point. Does, therefore, item (b) overrule item (a) of Part I?
- A. It is presumed that reference is being made to Section 16, of Part II. The requirements are that the usable areas of any mezzanine floor (offices, assembly rooms, etc.) must be protected against fire and that there must be protected access from these usable areas to at least two fire exits. Any open staircase, or open escalator does not count as a fire exit.
109. Q. By full summer and winter air-conditioning, is it intended that the windows be completely sealed (except for cleaning purposes) and that natural ventilation not be used at all?
- A. Yes.
110. Q. Does Part II, Section 16—1(b) infer that a fine stairway of great width and a triumphal nature cannot be used to approach the Council suite?
- A. No. "Dramatic" might suit the case better than "triumphal".

111. Q. Is it possible to construct elements of the building over the underground parking area?
A. The column spacing and loading is clear in Part II, Section 5. Columns will take 3 to 4 feet of earth, or buildings of light construction up to two storeys.
112. Q. May building structures be erected on the deck of the parking basement provided they do not exceed in weight the equivalent of earth and planting allowed for? Would it be possible to be given the load-bearing capacity of this deck?
A. See answer to the Question directly above. You have been given the loading of columns.
113. Q. A competitor submits a long list of stones, marbles, bricks, plastics, metals, etc. and asks if these are available in Ontario.
A. He is probably familiar with American architectural publications, and I can best answer him by saying that most materials exhibited in those magazines would be obtainable here.
114. Q. Together with the architectural and functional solution of the whole, and especially of the City Hall, it is quite natural that a reasonable economy will play a decisive role in the project. To have a picture of the rough amount of costs of the designed buildings, it would be useful for the competitor to know the empirical local prices of an average cubic foot of built space for different types of buildings, of different heights and constructions, and with differing degrees of equipment of all kind.
A. What the competitor asks for is not available, and it is not necessary. Refer to Part I, Sections 15 and 16 of the conditions.
115. Q. Is it possible to have all requirements of Toronto's City Building By-laws made known to the competitor?
If this is not possible, may a competitor proceed with his design on the basis of his knowledge of the By-laws within the scope of the extracts cited in the Conditions, determining the problems not quoted in the extracts at his own discretion?
A. It is impossible to send by air the rather voluminous By-law Requirements of Toronto. You are correct in your second assumption.
116. Q. Part II, Item 16—Will the local ordinance permit the use of shallow ramps in lieu of stairs, provided the ramps conform with the requirements noted in paragraphs a, b, and c?
A. Yes.
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5. FUTURE EXPANSION

Future expansion has given concern to many competitors. As a problem for the Corporation in the future, expansion must be faced. The Conditions state that the life of a City Hall is considerably greater than that of an office building, and that areas given competitors for present construction are forecast to provide space for a period of 10 years or more. How much expansion may be required beyond that cannot be predicted, and it must be confessed that 25 per cent gross is a guess.

Generally speaking, it is the operating departments (the departments that are not planned in detail) that will grow, though not only those. The areas that will, in all likelihood, *not* grow may be listed as follows :

Part II, Section 10:		
Mechanical equipment area		sq. ft.
Part II, Section 11:		
Heating plant		sq. ft.
Part II, Section 19:		
Basement: Garage		24,000 sq. ft.
Part II, Section 21:		
E. Shipping	1,500	
F. Library	18,000	
	<hr/>	
Total	19,500	19,500 sq. ft.
Circulation space in Public access area (determined by competitor's own design)		sq. ft.
Part II, Section 23:		
A. Joint City and Metropolitan	12,600	
B. City Government Offices:		
1. Mayor's Office	2,300	
2. Board of Control Offices	1,600	
3. Council Members	1,000	
C. Metropolitan Government Offices:		
1. Chairman's Offices	2,300	
2. Executive Committee Offices	1,600	
3. Members	1,000	
	<hr/>	
TOTAL	22,400	22,400 sq. ft.
Circulation space in Government area (determined by competitor's own design) ...		sq. ft.

6. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

117. Q. May one competitor submit one design with an alternative with slight alterations (forming one set of drawings, not two designs)?
- A. No.
118. Q. May a competitor registered in his own name alone associate with another architect after registration for the purposes of the competition?
- A. No. All competitors must be registered.
119. Q. In the note ruling on registration sent to the competitors, there is the following sentence: "The registered competitor may, of course, acknowledge such assistance if he wished to do so" Question: How?
- A. A number of competitors have asked if students or graduate students helping with the competition drawings may be registered. They may not, but the successful competitor may acknowledge such help in any way that he chooses.

120. Q. When despatching drawings and the model in one package, the postal department may require my name and address to be written on the outside of the package. Would this be a breach of the Conditions?
A. No.
121. Q. Is it necessary to expose names of Preliminary Competition "winners" to the Jury? Should not these remain completely unknown, except to the Professional Adviser, until after the Final Competition?
A. See Part I, Section 28. The Jury will know the names, but will be unable to associate a name with a set of drawings.
122. Q. Is there the possibility of the Assessors giving brief personal criticisms with the general criticisms when the drawings are returned?
A. There will be the final, general report of the Jury, which will go to all competitors
123. Q. Is the time for asking Questions extended?
A. No, for obvious reasons. Answers to questions become part of the Conditions of the Competition, and some answers may radically affect a design. Consequently, no extension of the time for questions can be allowed. All other dates stand.
124. Q. By "all consulting engineering services" fees to be included in the architect's fees, does this mean heating, ventilating, acoustical, lighting, or does it mean constructional only?
A. All consulting engineering services.
125. Q. Is there a *major* Entrance or Access to the building or buildings?
A. Yes. See following Question and Answer.
126. Q. Is it intended that the main entrance referred to shall serve both the Public Access Area and the Civic Suite, or is a separate entrance of a monumental nature required for the Civic Suite, in addition to the main entrance for the Public Access Area?
A. The Main Entrance will be the entrance to the City Hall. A monumental entrance to the Civic Suite is not called for, and is undesirable.
127. Q. Shall there be provision for bomb shelters within the building?
A. No.
128. Q. Would it be possible to have complete pictures of the facades that open on the site?
A. Nothing more complete than the illustrations given. In any case, it should be clear that the facades on Bay, (except for the present City Hall), Queen, and Hagerman Street to the north are temporary, and quite unworthy of the new City Hall and Square, and can, therefore, be ignored.
129. Q. Are the following orientations correctly tabulated in order of preference for offices in the City of Toronto:
1. South
2. North
3. East
4. West

- A. My investigation would indicate that you are correct only if most effective sun control is used. Otherwise glare and excessive strain on air conditioning would result.
For absence of glare and minimum load on air conditioning, the most effective Toronto orientation would be:
1. North
 2. East
 3. South
 4. West
130. Q. How important is the orientation for the offices (as areas to be planned in detail, or as not to be planned in detail)?
A. All cannot receive the most favourable orientation. West is least favourable.
131. Q. Is it considered that the amount of public traffic to the government areas necessitates the use of escalators?
A. No.
132. Q. Shipping and Receiving is marked "within the building". What location is preferred—basement or ground floor? What shipping is done?
A. The following items enter or leave the City Hall frequently: furniture, stationery, typewriters, laundry, trash, drums of soap, paper towels, etc. Trucks used will be commercial trucks rather than City owned ones, so that there will never be many waiting in the yard. Four waiting trucks in the yard may be assumed as a maximum.
Competitors will decide whether yard and "shipping and receiving" are on ground floor or basement. The visual appearance of the yard with trucks in the general plan must be considered. Shipping and receiving will be a closed section (against winter temperatures) with loading dock, over-head doors, etc.
133. Q. (a) Is the parking garage reserved for the cars of City Hall personnel, visitors, and department officials?
(b) Are parking areas required around the the City Hall (and for how many cars) or is the Square reserved for pedestrians, and a landscaped open space?
A. (a) The parking garage (1,300 cars) is for the general public. The garage within the building is for "special" cars as stated: those of the Mayor, Board of Control, etc.
(b) The Square is a landscaped open space and will have no surface cars.
134. Q. To what extent is a competitor allowed to design at his discretion in connection with the parking garage already undertaken by the Parking Authority?
A. The garage is already under construction.
135. Q. Is two storey height of buildings over the garage a mandatory height limitation? While fully cognizant of technical and economic problems involved, it is respectfully suggested that some leeway be allowed in locating taller buildings over the garage if interests of site plans so dictate.
A. Two storey height limit is not a height limitation for esthetic reasons but for structural reasons, and loadings that can be carried by the garage columns and roof slab.
136. Q. What is the Construction of the roof of the garage at present being built?
A. Monolithic poured in place reinforced concrete, 13 inches thick.

137. Q. The south and east walls of the parking garage seem to be placed just along the sidewalks. Can we cut into the top part of this structure to be able to provide monumental stairs for public access from Queen and Bay Streets, to the top of the garage area?
A. No.
138. Q. Are car park elevators for vehicles or the public?
A. For public passengers only. The South-East unit has 2 cabs (15 persons each). The North-West unit has 1 cab (penthouse large enough for second cab if required).
139. Q. May some indication be given of underground garage floor levels?
A. Floor to ceiling, 1st sub level: 8 foot 6 inches. Floor to ceiling, 2nd and 3rd sub level: 7 feet 6 inches. However, sub levels are not plane surfaces; the floors themselves ramp.
140. Q. Can requirements for the heating plant be expanded upon? Is City steam available to be converted for use in the structure? Might the heating plant be powered by any source of heat: coal, oil, gas, solar, heat pump, etc?
A. City system is not available. Without detailed planning at this stage, competitors will show an area sufficient for the heating plant of the City Hall. No investigation has, as yet, been made into the subject of fuel which, ordinarily, would be oil or gas.
141. Q. Where will mechanical equipment go?
A. This will require some research on the part of the competitor, and may be located in a variety of areas depending on the competitor's design of the building.
142. Q. It appears from Part I, Section 16, that the competitor should not place any program space below ground level. Was this the intent?
A. I fail to see how you get that impression. See Part II, Section 19: Basement.
143. Q. Part II, Section 21, A: 1 of the Conditions states that the depth of wicket and counter space is normally about 7 feet. Does this dimension refer to the distance from the back of a booth to the front of the counter, or the depth of space behind the counter, or the depth of space in front of the counter?
A. 7 feet is the distance from the back of the counter to the rear of the booth or wicket.
144. Q. The Conditions refer to "Purchasing and Stores". Please give detailed information in connection with the characteristics of this department—are light lunch sales included?
A. This department purchases all supplies for the City, and has clerical and administrative stores. It has no connection with the sale of light lunches.
145. Q. What percentage of the total staff in the City Hall will be women? This information is required to determine the areas of cloakrooms for women.
A. No records are kept by the Personnel Department as to the percentage of women employed.
146. Q. Areas are given for wicket and counter space. Do these areas include *any* floor space on the customer side of the wicket or does the figure which is given only cover the counter and the employee space behind it?
Do the clerks who have desk space also attend the wicket?
A. See answer to question No. 143. Desk clerks remain at desks.

147. Q. Where "public reception" is listed in Part II, Section 21, A, B, and C, of the Conditions, is it intended that these shall be public spaces for sitting and waiting within the department area, or standing space for the public in front of a reception counter? If the latter, what is the desirable minimum depth of the standing space?
- A. Sitting and waiting within the department.
148. Q. It is stated that "Floor areas given are usable areas, and do not include halls and other public spaces that will give dignity and scale to the floor". Does this mean that areas given under "Wicket(s) and counter space" (Subsections A-1, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and C) include the area required in front of as well as behind the counter, or must the competitor provide space in front of the counter over and above the area requested?
- A. Over and above area specified. See previous answers.
149. Q. Part II, Section 21: A-7: In departments such as Metropolitan Licensing there is no mention of "Wicket and Counter Space". Does this mean that there is no public counter and the General Public are dealt with in the "Public Reception" space, presumably at tables or desks.
- A. Yes.
150. Q. Does the City Treasury Space (3650 s.f.) include space where the Public stands behind counters? (Other wicket sections have a Public Reception space listed.)
- A. Behind counters.
151. Q. In Part II, Section 21, A-2, of the Conditions, "interview areas" are listed. Is it desirable that these areas be separated from public space by full height walls?
- A. No.
152. Q. Cost of materials and labour: Please give names of periodicals published in connection with the cost of construction materials.
- A. You might refer to: Boeckh's *Manual of Appraisal*, Statistical and Publication Office, 1406 M. Street N.W., Washington 5, D.C., U.S.A. However, this information is not necessary for purposes of the competition.
153. Q. If any additions are deemed necessary according to the good common sense of an architect, may such additions be incorporated into the competitor's design?
- A. Additions may not be incorporated.
154. Q. Since the Downtown Reference Library serves general and business readers as well as readers on municipal subjects, would a location within the Square, but detached from other City Hall buildings be acceptable for this library?
- A. The library will serve an important function as a reference library on municipal affairs, minutes of meetings, etc. for persons in the City Hall. It must be attached.
155. Q. Is there anything in the requirements for the library that makes it mandatory to have a two-floor arrangement? This seems implied in the Conditions.
- A. No.
156. Q. Is the library to be air-conditioned?
- A. Yes.

157. Q. Does the 26 per cent. future expansion also apply to the Library?
A. No.
158. Q. Can the floor of the Library referred to as "First Floor" be on ground level?
A. Yes.
159. Should the library be physically connected to the City Hall?
A. Yes.
160. Q. Will the library be open to the public at times when the Public Access Area will be closed?
A. This has not been definitely decided, but it is thought that the library will be open week-day evenings, and all day Saturday, whereas the Public Access Area is closed at these times.
161. Q. Please clarify the following:
Government Areas, Accommodation: D. City Departments
(c) Committee of Adjustment:
- | | |
|------------------------|-----|
| | 150 |
| | 150 |
| 8 clerks | 150 |
| Records and stationery | 500 |
- Either the number of clerks or the area must be incorrect.
- A. The area is incorrect. It should read:
- | | |
|------------------------|-----|
| 8 clerks | 500 |
| Records and stationery | 150 |
-

7. EXTERNALS, ZONING, ETC.

162. Q. May competitors occupy the terrain north of the competition site (between Hagerman and Dundas Street) in their project of the City Hall? Or, may competitors suspect that there may be an important public building such as a museum, concert-hall, theatre there?
A. This area is privately owned and its future is unknown. It is not part of this competition.
163. Q. If fountains are installed in the Square, is the water to be obtained from the municipal water system? Will it be possible to obtain well water for this purpose, if a well is provided within the site? Please give the information on the condition of ground water yield under the site area.
A. Municipal water supply. Borings failed to produce water in quantity.
164. Q. Among the existing buildings around the site, are there any buildings that have particular functional relation with the City Office? If any, which buildings are they? What sort of relations do they have with the City Office?
A. None. See following Question and Answer.

165. Q. Would you kindly answer the following question: To what use will the existing City Hall be put after occupancy of the new building, and, in view of that use, what degree of physical access from the new building to the existing building is desired?
- A. The old City Hall will become the Police Headquarters and Magistrates' Courts. No connection is necessary.
166. Q. Will the Square be open at all hours to the public, or is it visualized that the Square or parts of it will be closed off at night?
- A. The Square will be well lighted, and open at night.
167. Q. The Conditions state: "A setting for orchestra or band is required, but not a band shell. Is this sentence intended to exclude an artificially constructed setting of another type than a band shell? For example, may space be reserved for an open air theatre in a park setting?
- A. Whatever provision is made should not restrict the pedestrian use of the Square.
168. Q. Can the existing public garage entrances be utilized, and if necessary supplemented, to give access to additional parking, shipping and receiving called for in the Conditions?
- A. No.
169. Q. Is it correct that designs of the garage, stairways, elevators, and ramps are left to the discretion of a competitor?
- A. No.
170. Q. Will the architectural appearance of the two elevator penthouses be matched with the architectural appearance of the City Hall?
- A. Not necessarily. These are now being built. The design of elevator penthouses may be revised later as a result of the winning design, but their design is not part of the competition.
171. Q. Are locations of the penhouses fixed?
- A. Locations are fixed.
172. Q. May it be assumed that the existing wirescape on, or bordering, the site are not to be considered?
- A. "Wirescape" is a new word to describe the mess of poles and Hydro Electric wires that mar our cities. Owners who pay for it may have the wire put underground. We can assume that that will be required by the Corporation.
173. Q. What are the facing and roofing materials of City Hall, Osgoode Hall and the Armouries?
- A. Roofs are copper. The walls of the old City Hall are of a red sandstone no longer quarried. The walls of Osgoode Hall are a grey stone quarried in Ontario. The Armouries are brick and stone.
174. Q. Do existing utility lines, such as power and water mains, have any effect on the design considerations of this Competition?
- A. Only in answer to question No. 205.

175. Q. Is the parking already planned for the Civic Square intended for staff and visitors to the City Hall?
Where and how will future parking be arranged once the buildings are erected?
A. The underground parking garage for 1,300 cars at present under construction is largely for customers to downtown shopping. If further underground parking is provided, it will be so arranged as to leave the proposed buildings undisturbed. This is not part of the Competition.
176. Q. What is the location of the closest subway station?
A. At the corner of Yonge and Queen Streets. There is also one at the corner of Dundas and Yonge Streets.
177. Q. Can the shipping and receiving areas be entered through the existing underground entrances (leading to the parking area)?
A. No.
178. Q. Can you define "accessible from the street?"
A. Generally speaking this refers to the areas at ground level.
179. Q. The Competitors feel that the two lift housings on the proposed Town Hall Square could have a very adverse affect on the appearance of the Square or very substantially limit the design possibilities. Would it therefore be possible for the Competitors to suggest alternative positions for these lift housings or would escalator access and egress to the garage be considered.
A. Position is fixed, but detailed external treatment is not unalterable.
180. Q. Is it possible that the Competitors move the proposed elevator and stair penthouses and the two exterior stairs to different locations and choose freely the sites for the entrances?
A. No. See Question and Answer preceding.
181. Q. On the site plans provided there are drawn two elevator penthouses. Does the "elevator penthouse from the parking garage" mean that one penthouse has to be got rid of?
A. No. Both are to be provided.
182. Q. It is noted from the photographs that the site is at present used for surface parking. The underground garage at present under construction will provide parking for one car per approximately 1,000 square feet of the new building. This ratio is local code minimum and represents 1/3 of actual requirements in this city for office occupancy by private enterprise, which has a smaller proportion of visitors than a City Hall. Even though the number of cars, per capita, is smaller in Toronto than in Los Angeles, we would like to be sure to provide for adequate parking.
A. See several answers elsewhere to the parking problem. It is not your problem except for the limited parking within the building.
183. Q. May direct access or exit be obtained at any of the underground car park levels for either Service, Officials or Public?
A. For later consideration, but not part of this competition.
184. Q. It seems desirable to have direct connections with the underground garage. In order to work out such a proposal it is essential to have more information about the garage, which is now under construction. Could we have plans and sections for that structure?
A. See answer to the Question above. No further drawings can be supplied.

185. Q. An underground garage affording additional capacity would be a sizable project. It is our impression from reading the Conditions, even though they do not say so outright, that a large surface parking lot is not what is wanted in the way of a Civic Square. The Conditions make no mention of parking other than the small garage for special cars. As we are trying for a realistic solution rather than just a dramatic one, would you please answer the following questions:
(a) Shall any parking be provided on this site in addition to the garage at present under construction and the small garage mentioned in the Conditions?
(b) If so, shall this parking be surface or underground?
- A. There will be no surface parking. Space for 1300 cars for customers of downtown shopping are provided. 900 more underground are contemplated (not part of the competition). This is not the only parking in the area, which is reasonably well provided for in surface parking and parking garages.
186. Q. The Conditions call for a garage and service area of 24,000 square feet. Is there anything to prevent a competitor from making the garage and service area contiguous with the existing parking facilities? Can we assume that the parking facilities now under construction might be used by City Hall employees, and therefore should be readily accessible?
- A. The parking garage may well be used by employees as well as ordinary citizens with business downtown. The Conditions do not contemplate a connection. See answers to previous questions in this section.
187. Q. If garage columns will take 3 to 4 feet of soil, would such soil be above pavement level or flush with it? Alternatively, what is the relation of the garage roof slab with the pavement?
- A. The soil will be approximately level with the sidewalk, dependent on competitors' desires. Garage roof slab follows fall in site.
188. Q. Are positions of garage ramps irrevocably set?
- A. Yes.
189. Q. Ramps to underground garage: A note on the site plan at 1 inch equals 50 feet scale states: "Approach to underground garage ramp shown dotted, may be adjusted to suit competitor's design." Does this mean that only the approach to the ramp may be adjusted, or is the competitor permitted to adjust the ramp itself to suit his design, provided that it still enters the underground garage at this point shown on the plan?
- A. Yes, but it is preferable that gradient does not exceed 7 per cent.
190. Q. What will be the architectural character of the elevator penthouses above the parking garage?
- A. "Functional . . . glass and coloured brick". The Parking Authority invites architectural treatment at the suggestion of the competitor.
191. Q. Are the elevator penthouses serving the underground car park at present under construction approached from all four sides?
- A. No. Access is as shown on the map at 50 feet = 1 inch. (Part II, Section 6, D).
192. Q. What is the finished top side elevation (height) of the underground parking garage and do we assume that the 4 feet of earth which may be allowed will be on and above this level?
- A. It falls with the slope of surrounding North-South streets. Yes, earth is above this level.

193. Q. What is the height above the finished top side elevation from the underground parking of the stairs and elevator buildings?
A. As already told: See Part II, Section 6, D.
194. Q. Are there other proposed or existing off street parking areas in the surrounding areas of the site of the Competition?
A. Parking is already being provided by the Parking Authority and by private enterprise. The location of these sites does not affect this competition.
195. Q. Please give some information as to the main access to the new Civic Square. It seems reasonable to reckon with the main access being from the south side of the Square i.e. from Queen Street West. Is this correct?
A. Access to the Square is from all sides. The second part of your question is directly related to design.
196. Q. What Town Planning ordinance applies to the surrounding properties in plot ratio?
A. Bulk control for surrounding commercial development.
197. Q. How large an area of the downtown business district does the Corporation's base model cover? How high is the tallest building shown on this model? How high is the City Hall tower?
A. The model base should include the area bounded by Simcoe Street, Teraulay Street and its extension, James Street and by its extension, and Richmond Street. The tallest building, the City Hall tower, is approximately 300 feet from the sidewalk.
198. Q. In planning the Civic Square for park and recreation, it is important to know what other parks and recreation areas are contemplated, or exist in the immediate vicinity surrounding the site of the competition. Can we obtain this information?
A. No major parks or recreation spaces are within reasonable walking distance of the site.
199. Q. In order to fully develop the site, is it possible to obtain the land use and analysis of the area surrounding the site and does a purposed master plan of downtown Toronto exist and can it be obtained?
A. A land use map would confuse most competitors and cannot be provided at this stage. A master plan of the area to the south does exist. It is an area that will be developed by private enterprise and is zoned "commercial".
200. Q. At what height is it possible to get a view of Toronto Bay?
A. The possibility of an unobstructed view of Toronto Bay may, for all practical purposes, be ignored. It should be noted that the height of the site, approximately 296 feet above sea level, is only approximately 50 feet above the level of Lake Ontario, which is 246 feet above sea level.
201. Q. Is it not necessary to take earthquakes into design considerations?
A. It is not necessary.
202. Q. Since the site is near the business district of Toronto, there will be heavy traffic. Will any roads within the Square be used for through vehicular traffic from East to West, or vice versa; or should the roads in the Square be planned only for those who have business in the City Hall.
A. No. Roads in the Square are not expected to serve anything except the civic buildings and auxilliary functions.

203. Q. Is it possible to re-organize the traffic system around the site so that direct pedestrian access to the site would be possible without crossing street intersections on Queen Street West? This would involve the closing of Chestnut Street and Bay Street for a limited extent where they abut on the Osgoode Hall site and the City Hall site respectively
- A. An interesting idea, but not possible at this stage.
204. Q. No building lines are indicated on the Site Plan (scale 1 inch to 50 feet). Are the solid lines which curve inwards towards the site from Bay and Chestnut Streets the curb lines, and, if so, how do these curves affect the building lines?
- A. Lines shown solid are curb lines except where shown dotted. Competitors are permitted to modify this to adjust to their own designs. In leaving the establishment of building lines to the Competitor, the difficulty of his problems is appreciated. The height of future buildings on the perimeter is not known. Certainly, the height of present buildings should not be regarded as permanent on any side of the Square.
205. Q. What is meant by "easement for services" in the region of Hagerman Street on the Site Plan (scale 1 inch to 50 feet)? Who holds the easement and what are the services?
- A. The easement for services on Hagerman Street refers to power and gas lines that will be extended to Bay Street. Consequently, the easement should be preserved and no building should be placed over it, inasmuch as the expense of getting at services for repair if a structure interferes is considerable.
206. Q. With reference to Part II, Section 21—G, are the public lavatories accessible from the Square to be housed in a separate structure? May they be? If not, are they to be made available at times when the main building is essentially closed, as at night?
- A. Public lavatories will be in the building accessible from the Square. It may be assumed that they will be available at night—though this is a matter of policy to be decided later.
207. Q. How is snow in Toronto removed from (a) roadway surfaces (b) roofs of buildings and (c) building sites, on occasions of heavy snow-falls?
- A. (a) With salt, or small snow ploughs; (b) Snow is not removed; (c) with manual labour, or mechanical equipment.
208. Q. Could you supply us or could we obtain the zoning restrictions of the areas directly adjoining the site of the competition?
- A. These areas are zoned for commercial uses, at high density (Plot ratio 12.0).
209. Q. At what level are Yonge Street subway platforms?
- A. I fail to see how this can affect the competition scheme, but: Elevation of crown of road at junction of Queen and Yonge Streets—290 feet.
Level of platform at Yonge Street—264 feet.
210. Q. Could you give us information concerning the exact location of the proposed East-West subway in relation to the site?
- A. The location of an East-West subway is still under consideration as a long-term project. Platforms have been constructed under the existing Yonge-Queen subway stations (50 feet below street level) to make provision for a Queen Street line should one be constructed in the future.

211. Q. Should the street car facilities now existent in the vicinity of the site be considered to remain for the life span of the proposed City Hall?

A. No. Existing street car facilities have a limited economic life, and are unlikely to be replaced. Other methods of public transportation will replace the existing facilities along Queen and Bay Streets.

212. Q. Can analysis of the traffic and transportation conditions be obtained concerning the area of the site of competition and the surrounding areas in the City of Toronto? Please give the traffic volume per day and per hour of the streets adjacent to the site.

A. Traffic flows around the Civic Square taken recently gave the following normal non-peak hourly traffic flows:

Dundas Street		Queen Street	
Westbound	650	Westbound	360
Eastbound	620	Eastbound	550
Bay Street		University Avenue	
Southbound	450	Southbound	1290
Northbound	480	Northbound	1330
		Northbound	
		(p.m. peak)	2200

213. Q. Could the following levels be supplied: sidewalk elevation at South West and North West corners of the existing City Hall.

A. South West: approximately 292 feet.
North West: approximately 295 feet.

214. Q. What are the heights of the buildings surrounding the Civic Square?

A. In the foreseeable future, it is anticipated that many buildings in the immediate vicinity of the Civic Square will be replaced by new buildings. Approximate heights of surrounding buildings are:

West elevation of existing City Hall:

Top of central gable	120 feet
Parapet to central block	70 feet
Parapet to wings	90 feet
Ridge line to central block	120 feet
Ridge line to wings	140 feet
Tower to top of finial	270 feet

Building immediately north of existing City Hall at Junction of Albert and Bay Streets 145 feet

Osgoode Hall 40 feet

Armouries:

Central block	55 feet
Wings	40 feet

215. **Soil Report:** The soil is essentially clay for a depth of about 50 feet below grade, where shale occurs. Toronto Building By-law permits a maximum load on solid shale of 25 tons per square foot. Due to the nature of the soil, it would not be possible to obtain a water supply for the purpose of air conditioning.

8. MISCELLANEOUS

216. Q. Will imaginative schemes be considered for Stage 1?
A. Yes.
217. Q. Is there no accommodation for the Mayoress, or the Chairman's wife?
A. If you mean the wife of the Mayor, there is no accommodation for her, except that on important occasions, she will join her husband in his suite. The same applies to the wife of the Chairman.
218. Q. Are the Mayor and the Chairman always the same person, or never the same person?
A. They are, generally, different persons, and should be considered so for the purposes of the competition.
219. Q. May those successful enough to reach the final stage ask for supplementary questions which may arise during the preparation of Stage 1?
A. Yes. A notice will go out to that effect.
220. Q. Might pavilions, kiosks, shelters, or other pertinent structures also be included on the site? (Part II, paragraph 2).
A. No. The Corporation decided against such structures.
221. Q. Part II, Section 9 states that "the prevailing wind direction is W. to N.W. . . ." Does this mean from or toward W. to N.W.?
A. From.
222. Q. Part II of the Conditions lists square feet areas for the required offices. Will any increase or decrease in these figures be permitted (and if so, how much) or must the areas be exactly as indicated?
A. Competitors should aim at the figures given, but flexibility of 10 per cent (up or down) is permitted.
223. Q. Never mentioned are doorkeepers and beadles. Why?
A. An information centre is necessary within the main entrance Lobby, but we have no beadles.
224. Q. It is the opinion of this competitor that a general criticism by the Jury of the successful first stage submission would be of immeasurable assistance to the second stage competitors, as well as to the success of the competition in general. Might such a report be considered by the Professional Adviser and the Jury?
A. Yes, it will be considered.
225. Q. To what extent is the air of Toronto polluted by industrial gases, smoke, etc? Where, in relation to the site, is the industrial development of Toronto?
A. Average monthly dustfalls over the last three years at four stations surrounding the Civic Square vary between 20 and 46 tons per square mile per month. These values were obtained from gauges which give the same values as those of the British Standards Institution. The main industrial concentrations are located east and west of the Downtown Area, south of Queen Street. There is a smaller concentration 5 miles to the N.W. of the Site.

226. Q. Please give the information on the lucidity and cleanliness of the outside air in summer and winter in the urban area of Toronto.

A. 1. The *acidity* of collected dust and rainfall over a one-year period varies between pH 4.1-6.3 and pH 5.0-7.0. Values of 5.2 and more are common.

2. *Sulphur Dioxide* is the only gas which has been measured. In the period July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957, there were 27 days on which concentration was 0.5 p.p.m. or more. The highest value was 1.15 p.p.m.

3. *Suspended Particular Matter*. Data expressed in Cohs per 1000 lineal feet of air.

Number of Days When Readings were Obtained

<u>Under 3</u>	<u>Over 6</u>	<u>Over 8</u>	
233	92	25	Test Station $\frac{3}{4}$ Mile N.W. of Civic Square.
46	88	67	Test Station $\frac{3}{4}$ Mile S.W. of Civic Square.

227. Q. Please give the names of books available dealing with Canada's vegetation—names of ever-green trees, shrubs, etc.

A. *Native Trees of Canada*—The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.

Alfred C. Hottes: *Book of Trees*—McClelland and Stewart, 25 Hollinger Road, Toronto, Canada

228. Q. Is it correct that the Conditions do not allow for an actual City Hall in the true sense of the word—i.e. there will be no grand hall, banqueting hall, or other appertaining facilities?

A. There is no banqueting hall, but some areas can be quite "grand" if designed with imagination.

229. Q. Is there any reason why proper assembly hall for large civic receptions has been omitted?

A. Yes. It is not required.

230. Q. Is depth of annual snowfall at 54.6 inches to be encountered in *one* "accumulation" of snow?

A. 54.6 inches is the average total annual snowfall, as stated in the Conditions. Accumulation is rarely more than 12 inches, due to melting.

231. Q. The Conditions state that the average annual precipitation is 30.93 inches (rain and snow) and that the average annual snowfall is 54.6 inches. Is this correct?

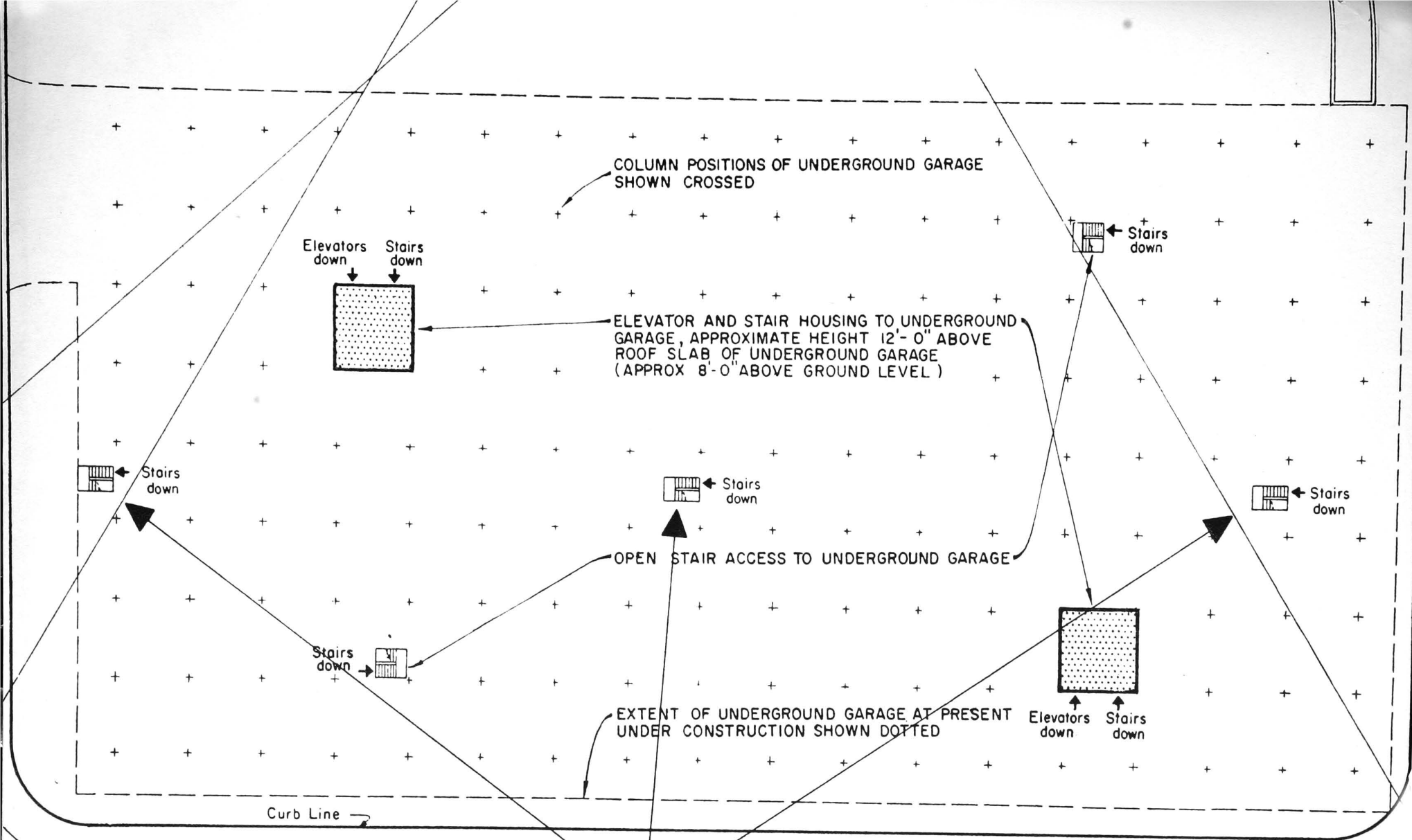
A. Yes. The annual "precipitation" measures the annual rainfall, plus the *water equivalent* of the annual snowfall.

232. Q. To what degree is the City-Metropolitan distinction considered ideal and permanent.

A. Perhaps it is neither ideal nor permanent, but the accommodation required here would not radically alter if the City-Metropolitan structure changed. Important rooms such as the Council Chamber are, you will notice, shared by both.

233. Q. Is it possible to delay the date of despatch (March 28) and of receipt (April 18) of submissions one month, inasmuch as the time between the receipt of the Answers to questions (January 1st) and March 28th is very short.

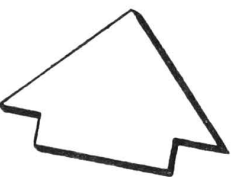
A. No.



QUEEN STREET W.

NOTE:

SINCE PUBLICATION OF THE COMPETITION PROGRAMME
THREE NEW OPEN STAIR ACCESS POINTS TO THE
UNDERGROUND GARAGE HAVE BEEN ADDED AS SHOWN.



SCALE 1" = 50'

