

**A COURT HOUSE FOR METROPOLITAN TORONTO
INCLUDING ADJACENT DEVELOPMENT**

A Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Master of Architecture at the Massachusetts
Institute of Technology.

August 22nd, 1960

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ABSTRACT

A Court House for Metropolitan Toronto including the Adjacent Development

Brian Shawcroft

Submitted to the Department of Architecture on August 22nd,
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The purpose of this thesis is to study the problems of the civic area in Toronto as existing and to suggest the future development of a civic 'core' to the city in the form of a super-block containing the new City Hall and Civic Square, Osgoode Hall, the Metropolitan Court House together with a group of business and residential structures, in an attempt to promote further redevelopment of the adjacent areas in an expanding pattern. This is a direct following development from the impetus created by the new City Hall design. The problem of housing the Supreme Court of Ontario and the County Courts of York has been examined, with a solution put forward to contain these Courts and their necessary ancillary accommodation in a Court House which forms a link between the Civic Square and the commercial development adjacent.

478 Putnam Avenue,
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts.

August 22nd, 1960.

Dean Pietro Belluschi,
School of Architecture & Planning,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts.

Dear Dean Belluschi:

In partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Master of Architecture, I hereby submit my
thesis entitled, "A Court House for Metropolitan Toronto
including Adjacent Development".

Sincerely yours,

Brian Shawcroft

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BACKGROUND OF THE LAW IN ONTARIO

Until after the middle of the eighteenth century the territory now known as Ontario was claimed by France, the main activities being fur-trading, a little agriculture and a large number of Indians leading an unhindered existence.

With the surrender of Quebec in 1759 and Montreal in 1760 to the British, a period of Military Law was put into operation which continued up to 1763 when Canada was ceded to England. An ordinance was passed in the following year establishing civil courts under the Attorney-General from Nova Scotia, George Suckling who was a Protestant; this resulted in Catholics being barred from practising in the courts. This was amended by 1766 by an ordinance giving Canadians the same rights as British born lawyers to practise, there has been no discrimination on these matters since that date.

In each of the three districts of Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivieres, courts were set up with Justices of the Peace to deal with petty matters, Quarter Sessions with an appeal to the Court of the King's Bench which was the Superior Court of Judicature presided over by the Chief Justice. This Court was held twice yearly in Quebec on all matters civil and criminal. Courts of Assize and General Gaol Delivery were held at Montreal and Trois Rivieres. Inferior Courts of Judicature, the Court of Common Pleas were also set up in the three districts, this led to two bases for judgement, French Law for the French Canadians and English Law or judgements based on Equity for others. Problems arose as a result of this until finally a Court of Record was established in Montreal with its own judges. Up to the introduction of the English Law system there was no provision for a Court of Equity, thus in 1764 one was proposed

consisting of the Governor and Council, the Governor having the power of Chancellor as the Keeper of the Great Seal of England. Recommendations were made and the Court of Chancery was established with two Masters, two Examiners and a Registrar, operating by Royal Prerogative.

In 1777 the Court of Appeals was established by ordinance, this court was presided over by the Governor or the Chief Justice, being a Court of Appeals and Error having jurisdiction to correct any judgements made in an inferior court.

With the creation of the Province of Upper Canada or Ontario in 1791 under the Canada Act, the Court of the King's Bench was formed to replace the informal courts as existing, this was operated with the English Law and technical procedure.

A limited number of Advocates and Attorney to conduct the legal business of the Province was authorised by the Governor in 1794.

The Court of the King's Bench or Queen's Bench as it was then, the Court of Chancery and the Court of Common Pleas of Upper Canada became the Supreme Court of Ontario under the Ontario Judicature Act of 1881. This put the courts on their present day basis with the law being codified in 1912.

THE BAR

After the Quebec Act of 1774 when the Province of Ontario was still part of Quebec, there was unrest in the legal profession over the numbers and lack of qualifications among those practising the law; a society of practising lawyers known as " La Communauté des Avocats " made a representation to the Lieutenant Governor proposing limitations. This initiated a system of examinations and the dividing of the profession into separate

branches. Matters of dress were also reviewed with the result it was ruled that in the Court of the King's Bench the dress should be black as at Westminster Hall, but not including the wig.

An "Act for the better regulating of the Practice of Law", was passed in 1797 putting the profession on the same basis as today. A group of lawyers practising at the Bar formed a society called; The Law Society of Upper Canada, which held meetings regularly and admitted students to its books. These meetings continued up to the War of 1812 when they were suspended for three years. The places in which they were held consisted of, Wilson's Tavern in Newark, the Court House, York, the Clerk of the Crown's Office or in the Chambers of the Attorney General.

It became obvious that a permanent headquarters for the Society was needed and in 1820 an action was taken "that the Society do apply a sum of money not exceeding 500 pounds sterling in the erection of a building for their use to be called 'Osgoode Hall' on the area opposite the church lately purchased by them". The Society became incorporated creating two separate organisations with the same name as it is today, consisting of the incorporated body; the Treasurer and Benchers for the time being, and the unincorporated body being those who have been called to the Bar and those who have been admitted as Students of the Laws. This union of the two parts has proven itself as successful.



Fig. 1 South Front of Osgoode Hall

OSGOODE HALL

Osgoode Hall named after the first Chief Justice of Canada, William Osgoode of Lincoln's Inn London; is the seat of the Law Society of Upper Canada. Compared to some of the other law buildings of the same period, built in Europe, in a grandiose and eclectic manner such as the Law Courts in London, the Palais de Justice in Brussels and St. Georges Hall in Liverpool, Osgoode Hall is a modest structure, well mannered in design in a very pleasant setting. The East Wing was built beginning in the year 1829 for the sum of 3350 pounds sterling.

Very little was known of the architectural profession in Canada at that time, in fact it was just emerging from the building trade. The Treasurer of the Society approached Bulfinch in Boston who was completely occupied with his work in that area, Thomas Jefferson had recently died so that finally a firm of architects was found in Montreal; Hopkins, Lawson & Nelson.

Lack of agreement over the site delayed the start further until in 1828 six acres were purchased from in front of the park of the Attorney General, John Beverley Robinson for the sum of 1000 pounds sterling.

In 1844 the West wing was added connected to the East with a very fine front, arcaded on the lower storey and crowned above the parapet with a dome. No provision was made for any future expansion which resulted in the central section being drastically gutted internally and remodelled in 1857 to form the present library area. The Queen's Branch and the Common Pleas Court Rooms were erected under the direction of Messrs. Cumberland & Storm, eminent Toronto architects, typical of

having little relation or sympathy to the original fine building. A feature of the Hall that comes mostly to the attention of the public is the fine cast iron fence which surrounds it. This fence with its gates to prevent cows from trespassing on the Society's land and possibly some of the Society's members at times with the eighteen inch passage, has been the subject of many debates, all defeated so far, for its removal. The result would be the opening of the space to the streets with their narrow sidewalks. Osgoode Hall can be considered today as the most important 'ancient monument' in Ontario, and all efforts to maintain its worthwhile architectural properties should be made, although some of its questionable additions might come up for further consideration.

the period in being versed in several styles but lacking any architectural convictions. The organisation of the Court of Common Pleas and the re-organisation of the Court of Chancery made the existing space practically unusable, thus their plans for the drastic changes were adopted. The central section was built of Caen stone giving it a French air which was carried further into the detailing forming a very strange liason with the very marked English characteristics of the two wings.

The Great Library behind the central section is a large room proportioned approximately as a triple cube creating a very handsome space although very little consideration was given to its use as a library for when bookcases were added later, the Corinthian pilasters were cut across the middle. Of the same period are the entrance vestibule, stair and Rotunda, which have been competently handled giving them a sense of space generally associated with larger buildings. The floors are of a decorative tile popular at the time, being very noisy with every footstep well noted as a person passes on his way through.

From 1857 on the retirement of Cumberland, Storm was appointed Architect who continued to add to the building with a heavy hand, Convocation Hall, the Law School and the Court of Appeal Judges' quarters were built. Up to 1938 the Hall had enjoyed a certain isolation from the noise and bustle of traffic, but the latest addition by Saunders & Ryrie, Architects, has destroyed that seclusion by its extension to Chestnut Street. Chestnut Street has since been closed in the new proposals for the Civic Square.

Throughout its history the Hall has had no master plan to direct the future developments and as a result it has suffered through a long series of unplanned extensions, the most recent

JURISDICTION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE VARIOUS COURTS

Of the various courts which will be held and housed in the proposed Court House, the following are of great importance, their respective functions being in some cases inter-related through the hierachy of the legal system. It must be made clear that a court is not a room, but a judge with or without a jury sitting to decide the just remedy for any matters brought within their jurisdiction. This ancient method of deciding arguments and complaints has changed very little throughout history thus the procedure and ceremony has dictated few changes in the form of the rooms in which the courts are held. The rooms remain a static condition in which many types of court may be held, although for convenience differences are made in the two basic types of court: Jury and Non-Jury, the former being primarily for Criminal cases and the latter for Civil disputes. The functions indicate the great volume and diverse nature of matters that may be cotested today in a court of law.

The Supreme Court of Ontario

The jurisdiction of this Court generally has all the powers formerly belonging to the Court of the Queen's Bench, the Court of Chancery and the Court of Common Pleas of Upper Canada, The Supreme Court has power to grant all such remedies as any of the parties may be entitled to, in respect to any, and every legal claim, so that all controversial matters may be decided finally. It is not dependent on any case being tried in any particular county, it has no power to compel the Attorney General to grant a decree for petition of right. The

Judge of the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over an action brought in the County Court.

The High Court of Justice for Ontario

All the jurisdiction vested in the Supreme Court, except the Court of Appeal, is exercised by the High Court in the name of the Supreme Court. A Judge of the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction to entertain an appeal from the judgement of a County Court Judge.

The Court of Appeal for Ontario

The Court of Appeal sits as a branch of the Supreme Court, but has only the jurisdiction conferred on it by the Judicature Act. It is referred to in the Criminal Code as the Superior Court of Criminal Jurisdiction which means that it is the highest court to which matters may be taken. All matters heard must be in the nature of an appeal but no appeal lies to the Court of Appeal from an order of the High Court or a Judge thereof, made with the consent of the parties, or of any order of costs.

The Court has jurisdiction over appeals from County or District Courts and may pronounce the judgement which it considers ought to have been given by the Trial Judge. It is the last resort on an appeal from the County Courts and should give an independent judgement.

Appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal from the Surrogate Courts.

County and District Courts

The jurisdiction and function of these courts are limited to cases properly brought in or transferred to that County, it has no jurisdiction over an action brought in the court of another county. Its main work lies in actions out of contract not exceeding \$1200, personal actions, Common Law actions, injunctions of restraint, trespass or injury to land. It has jurisdiction over all matters of equitable relief where the value of the subject matter does not exceed \$1000.

The Surrogate Courts

The Surrogate Court is a Court of Probate only with its matters of jurisdiction set out in the Ontario Surrogate Act. It is the proper court to appoint and discharge the executors to wills and all cases of over \$2000 value may be transferred to the Supreme Court.

The Exchequer Court

The Crown has the right to enact that all actions of a civil nature at Common Law or in Equity where the Crown is the plaintiff or petitioner be brought to the Exchequer Court. The Court is constituted under the statutory limits of the Exchequer Court Act beyond these limits it has no jurisdiction. It deals with land, money or goods in possession of the Crown or contracts entered into by the Crown and claims against the Crown.

The Court also deals with patents, copyrights, trademarks, industrial designs and matters concerning railways.

All matters of difference between the Dominion and the Province and differences between Province and Province are brought to the Exchequer Court for settlement but it has no jurisdiction over matters of civil rights between subject and subject.

The Supreme Court may review all Exchequer Court decisions over \$500 in value and appeals may be made to the Supreme Court over patents and inter-Provincial or Dominion and Provincial controversies.

The Assize Courts

These Courts are held to hear matters of a serious Criminal nature, murder, manslaughter etc., their jurisdiction being administered by the means of Trial by Jury with a Judge presiding to make the judgement and to award the method and period of criminal correction. The prosecution in these matters is made in the name of the Crown.

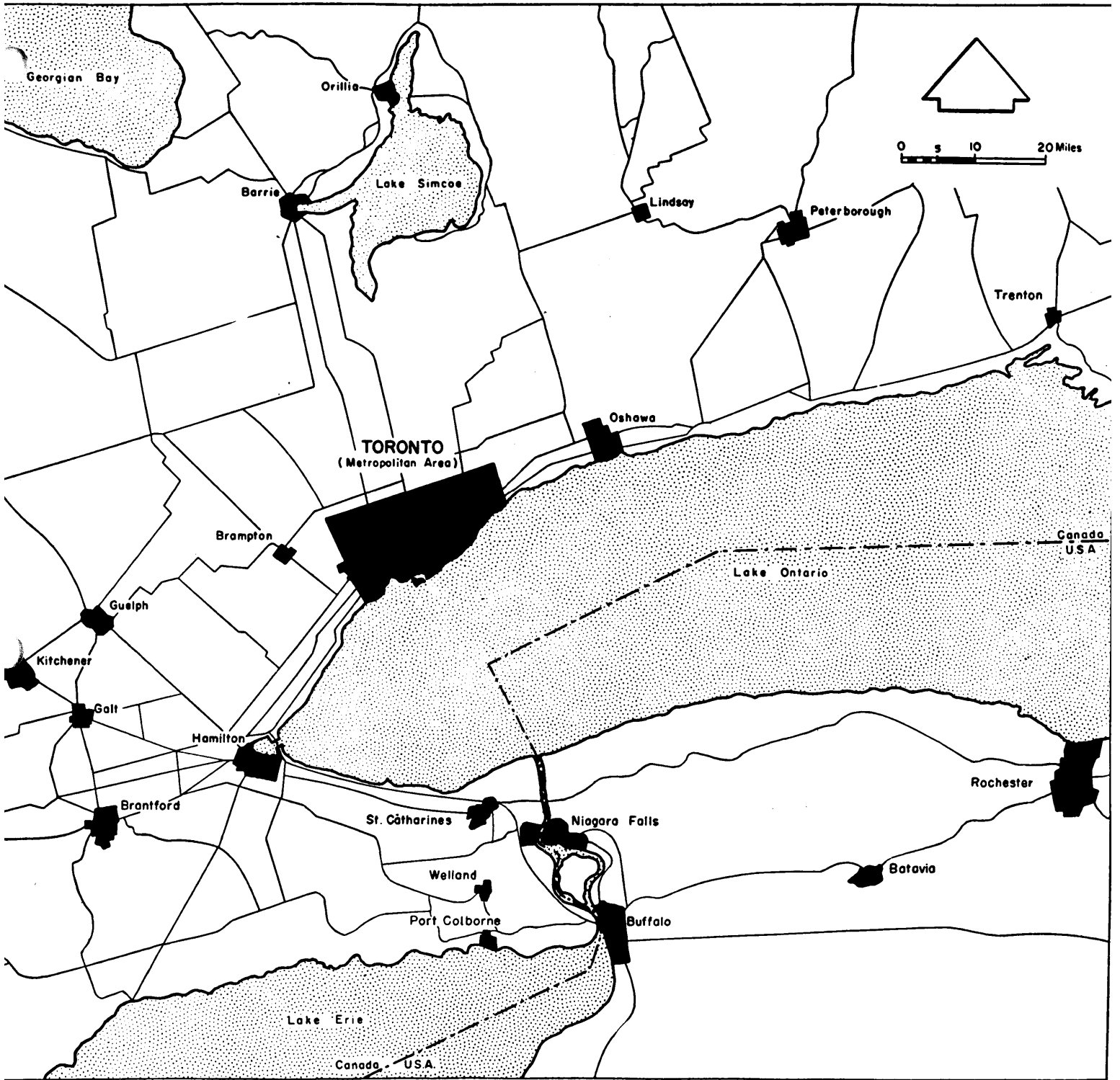


Fig. 2

GROWTH OF TORONTO AND THE NEED

From 1815 when Toronto was a settlement of 700 people known as the Town of York, to the present; its history has been one of rapid growth. The reassuming of its ancient name of Toronto, the Meeting Place with its incorporation as a city in 1834 with a population of 9,200, marked the beginning of an expansion which is still continuing. By 1846 it had reached 20,000, 45,000 in 1861 and 71,000 in 1878. This was due mainly to the building of the railways at mid-century which opened up a vast hinterland of which Toronto was the centre. This trend in communications was followed in the twentieth century with the building of motor expressways. The city remained within certain limits fixed by natural geographical conditions and the limitation of pedestrian or private horse drawn traffic until the advent of the 'street car era; which helped the city to expand in a linear manner to the North, East and West. The return of private transport in the form of the automobile influenced the growth of the urban area with a series of mushroom developments bringing it to its present ever-increasing size with a population today of over 1,625,000 which is 9.5% of the total population of Canada. By 1980 it is expected that Toronto's population will reach 10% of the national population.

These great changes in the growth of Toronto have been, and still continue to be influenced by immigration which accounts for 60-70% of the population growth.

The foundation of the city's role as a centre of learning was made early in the nineteenth century with the establishment of Osgoode Hall, Upper Canada College and King's College which became the nucleus of the University of Toronto.

Throughout the development of the city, the legal, governmental and administrative arrangements have lagged behind the economic social and physical development, although Toronto has been the capital of Ontario since Governor Simcoe transferred it from Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1793, it has been the seat of the Provincial Government.

Physical accommodation has been rapidly becoming inadequate for the majority of the legislative and legal functions of a large modern city that Toronto has now become. A move was made to unify the administration by the adoption of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act in 1953 which created Metropolitan Toronto with its thirteen surrounding districts. With the various offices spread throughout the city, the need for a new city hall to house both the City and Metropolitan government legislative and administration eventually brought about the international competition after many stormy political setbacks. At the same time the need for a new court house for the Supreme Court of Ontario and the County Courts of York was realised, which were inadequately situated in the City Hall. An advisory committee on civic matters was set up to study the situation and requirements. In the words of the committee reports:

"The question of accommodation for Courts in the City of Toronto and the County of York should be considered in the light of the needs of the people in the area for the just, efficient and speedy administration of justice, both criminal and civil. There must be nothing in the arrangement of the courts which prevents the full operation of the words of the Magna Carta that "the King shall sell to no man nor deny nor defer to any man either justice or right,". To fulfill this obligation there must be suitable quarters for the trial of actions and charges, for the disposition of matters and for those concerned in the administration of justice. The judge or magistrate must be free to address himself to the problems of right or justice that are presented to

him and the parties appearing must have a reasonable chance of preparing and presenting their cases, marshalling their witnesses and of following the proceedings. The arrangements for the witnesses must be such that they can give their evidence fairly, freely and audibly. The public must have full access to the courts and there must be nothing in the physical arrangements which can reasonably be said to disturb or affect the justice which is administered in the courts."

It was proposed that the present City Hall be renovated, sound-proofed and air*conditioned to make it a suitable accommodation for the Court House of the County of York. Three years elapsed and the number of writs issued and cases tried had increased considerably since the report of 1952, the office of Messrs. Craig & Madill, Architects, prepared a report for Metropolitan Toronto to ascertain the space requirements. These were found to have increased greatly since 1952 and their report showed that the space within the City Hall was not adequate or in some cases not of sufficient height. No provision for the future expansion was possible and no space convenient to the court rooms was available for the County of York Law Association. The non-fire resisting structure was yet another factor to the disadvantage of the proposal. This resulted in the report recommending that the City Hall not be converted for use as the Court House for the Supreme and County Courts, but that a new building be built allowing for future expansion. A later report was prepared by the same architects studying the problem of housing the Magistrates' Courts and the Metropolitan Police Headquarters in the City Hall.

A site to the North of Osgoode Hall on which is located the present Armouries, was purchased from the Government of Canada and a special committee of the Municipality of



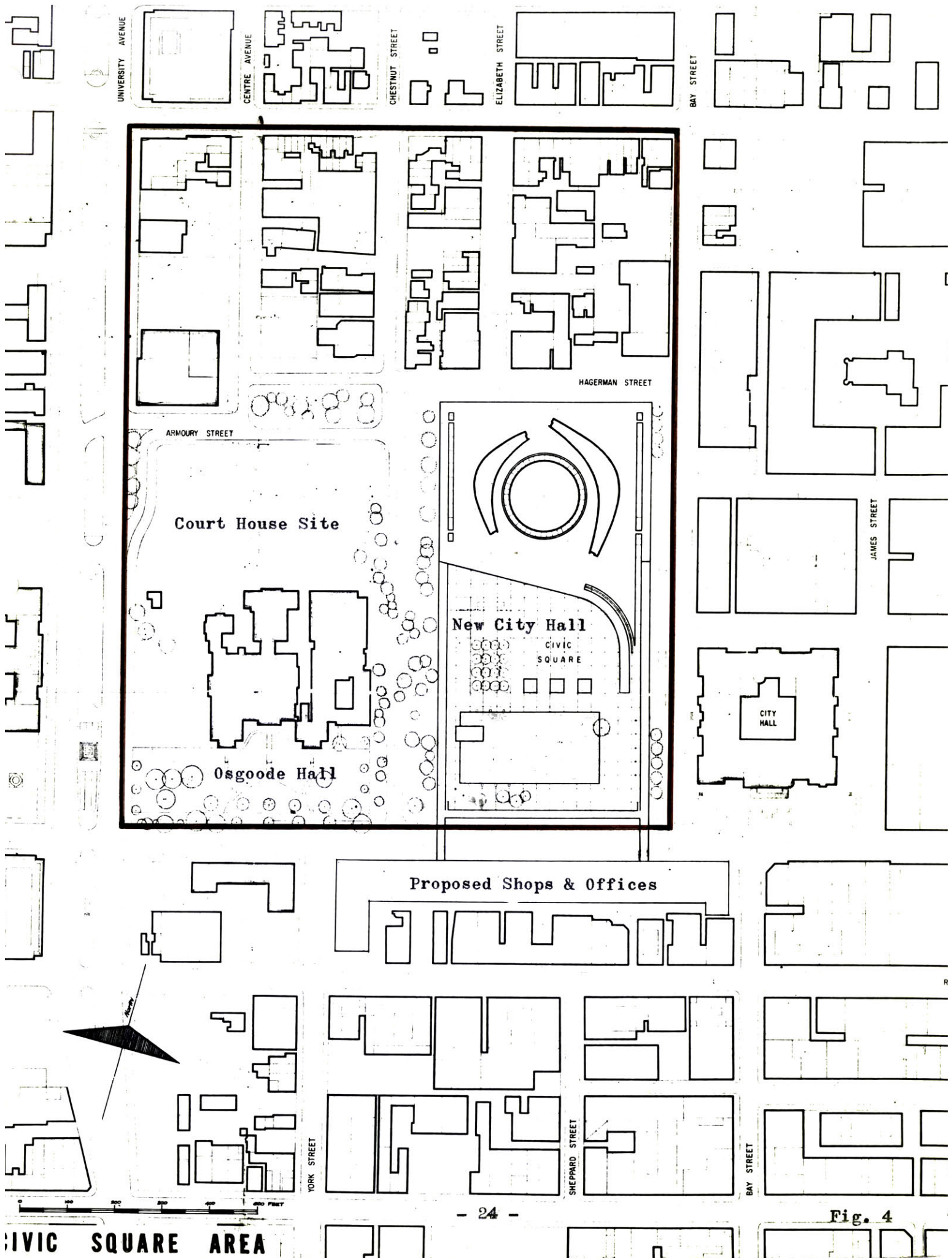
Fig. 3 Map of Toronto showing the Site

Metropolitan Toronto was formed to administer the building of the Court House; the office of Marani & Morris being appointed as architects for the building.

Advice from the legal profession in the form of recommendations has been co-ordinated through a Committee of the Bench and Bar with respect to the New Court House comprising of senior judges and officers of the Law Association.

Apart from the physical needs of the Court House the impetus created by the design of the new City Hall and Civic Square leads to the development of the Court House site in close relation to the civic square, also the development to the North of the site calls for close consideration. A strong need to re-vitalize and up-grade this area which in comparison with the business district to the South of the site, has not been developed at all in recent years. The desire to form a civic 'core' to the city linking the main shopping area to the East and the newly developed University Avenue to the West.

The area for consideration can conveniently be described as bounded by Dundas Street to the North, Queen Street to the South, Bay Street to the East and University Avenue to the West; this forms a large 'super-block' within the heart of the city.



CIVIC SQUARE AREA

Fig. 4

THE SITE

The land purchased by Metropolitan Toronto from the Government of Canada as a site for the proposed Metropolitan Court House lies to the immediate North of Osgoode Hall and is bounded by University Avenue to the West, Armoury Street to the North and Chestnut Street to the East. It is proposed to close Chestnut Street and move the ramp to the Underground Garage to the North when the work on the extension to the Garage and the Civic Square is completed. Physically this area is contained by two large buildings, a seven storey commercial office building to the North on University Avenue and the rear of Osgoode Hall to the South. The site is presently occupied by the Armouries which are due to be demolished in the near future being replaced in other parts of the city.

The total area under consideration for this thesis is a 'super block' to form the civic 'core' to the city, containing the new City Hall, the Civic Square, Osgoode Hall and the proposed Court House with the development of the area to the North. The boundaries for the area are; Dundas Street West on the North side, Bay street on the East, Queen Street West on the South and University Avenue on the West (See Map, Fig. 3).

The area is serviced presently by street cars along Queen Street West and Dundas Street West from cross-city traffic, street cars on Bay Street bring people to the area from the mid-town and downtown business districts. Work on the new University Avenue Subway is now in progress giving further pedestrian access to the area by a station at either Queen or Dundas Streets.

Vehicular traffic on University Avenue is heavy, this being the road which takes the load from the downtown business

section to the residential districts to the North of the city, it is the widest street in the city at this point but is being widened along its upper route to relieve the hold-ups now prevalent. The cross-town traffic is heaviest along Queen Street, the widening of which has been proposed by the City of Toronto Planning Board with a similar increase in the width of Bay Street in the Civic Square area.

The parking situation will be handled adequately by the public garage under the Civic Square which now has the capacity for 1300 cars, this number being increased to 2,400 when the City Hall is built. There is however a requirement to supply space for the parking of Official cars and judges' cars which will be contained within the limits of the Court House with an approach as planned from the public garage.

Approximately half of the land in this area is presently owned by the City or Metropolitan Toronto, it is proposed to purchase more land to the North of the City Hall site to accommodate the future expansion of the City Hall. The remainder of the land is privately owned, with the exception of Osgoode Hall and the East frontage of University Avenue, the area is covered mainly with obsolete or down-graded nineteenth century development. Within the area is the centre of the Chinese section of Toronto with some excellent restaurants, a feature to be maintained in a more appropriate set of conditions.

There is a gradual fall in the land towards the lake from North to South with very little change from East to West, some fine trees are situated in the grounds of Osgoode Hall but for the most part the site is treeless and ready for redevelopment.

PROGRAMME FOR THE COURT HOUSE

This programme is based on the requirements as laid down by the Architect's Report to Metropolitan Toronto in 1956 with the subsequent changes as outlined in the minutes of meetings of the Committee of the Bench and Bar and the Metropolitan Toronto Special Court House Committee. It is realised that the requirements in detail have not been settled and will not be so for some time thus some assumptions have been made along with some suggestions with reference to the final accommodation to be contained in the Court House when the estimated expansion is built. The requirements for accommodation for Toronto to cover the needs of today and a period of 15 to 20 years are as follows:

(a) SUPREME COURTS

	Sq. Ft.	Totals
4 Jury Courts	2250	
Judges Retiring Room and lavatory	300	
Jury Room and two lavatories	500	
Witnesses' Room	400	
Counsel Rooms (two)	320	
Registrar's Office (may be shared by more than one court)	250	16,080
6 Non-Jury Courts	2000	
Judge's Retiring Room	300	
Witnesses' Room	500	

Non-Jury Courts (continued)

Counsel Rooms	320	
Registrar's Office	250	
		20,220

Crown Attorney's Conference Room	600	
Central Office	600	
Cells and lavatories for both sexes for two Jury Courts	1200	
Two extra Jury Rooms with lavatories	1000	
Grand Jury Room with lavatories and Witness Room	800	
Court Reporter	400	

(b) COUNTY COURTS

3 Jury Courts	2250	
Judge's Retiring Room	300	
Jury Room	500	
Witnesses' Room	450	
Counsel Rooms	320	
		11,460

2 Jury Courts	1800	
Judge's Room	300	
Jury Room	500	
Witnesses' Room	450	
Counsel Rooms	320	
		6,740

2 Non-Jury Courts	1500	
Judge's Room	300	
Witnesses' Room	450	4,500

1	Non--Jury Court	1200	
	Judges Room	300	
	Witnesses' Room	450	
			1,950
14	Rooms for Judges	320	
	Secretaries	120	
			6,160
	Judges' Library		800
6	Judges' Chambers	750	
			4,500
	Prisoners' Cells for both sexes with lavatories	1,200	
	Grand Jury Room with lavatories	400	
	Witnesses' Room	400	
	County Court Offices and Storage		7,500
	Court Reporter and 14 Reporters		800

(c) EXCHEQUER COURT

	Court Room	2000	
	Judge's Room	300	
	Officials & Counsel	320	
	Registrar	250	
			2,870

(d) THE SURROGATE OFFICES

	Offices and Storage		2,750
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(e) MISCELLANEOUS ACCOMMODATION

	County of York Law Association		
	Library		6,000
	Librarian's Office		250

County of York Law Association (continued)

Secretary	250	
Treasurer	250	
Two Robing Rooms	240	
Ante Room (part of library)	500	
		7,490
Press Room		300
Building Superintendent		400
Switch Board		400
First Aid Suite		600
Storage for Records and Court Exhibits		800
Witnesses' Reception Room & Cloaks		1,000
Jurymen's Reception Room & Cloaks		1,000
Clerk of the Peace and Secretary		450
Sheriff's Offices		6,500
Crown Attorney and Secretary		450
11 Assistant Crown Attorneys		1,650
Staff for Crown Attorney		400
Small Library		400
Cafeteria		3,000
	Total Accommodation	<u>124,020</u>

Parking for approximately 60 cars

Mechanical Equipment.

The heating plant will be housed in the New City Hall

(f) ~~EXP~~ANSION.

The exact needs for the future are not known but it is expected that the space for 3 court rooms with their ancillary accommodation will be sufficient for the foreseeable future.

DESIGN CRITERIA

(a) The Site

1. To maintain the dominance of the proposed new City Hall towers in the civic area.
2. To develop the site of the Court House in close relation to the proposed civic square to form an integral part of of the civic complex.
3. To suggest and define the area to the North of the Court House site, bounded by University Avenue, Dundas Street, Bay Street and Queen Street.
4. To create a free and varied flow of pedestrian traffic across and on the area in all directions desirable with the minimum interference from vehicular traffic which will be necessary to service the buildings and traffic using the underground car parking facilities below the civic square.
5. To create a space of significant scale to the East of University Avenue to interrupt its present wall-like street development.
6. To provide a strong pedestrian access to the City Hall from University Avenue uninterrupted by vehicle traffic.
7. To provide pedestrian access to the Court House from University Avenue as the principal entrance with other approaches from the Civic Square, Osgoode Hall and the proposed development to the North.
8. To create a series of public spaces in scale with the buildings and the surrounding streets.
9. To landscape the site in a manner recognizing the scale and dignity of the civic buildings, the summer and winter conditions and to retain the existing character of Toronto.

(b) The Court House

1. To design a building to house the present needs of the Supreme Court of Ontario and the Courts of the County of York, with all ancillary accommodation as necessary to the proper functioning of those Courts.
2. To accommodate such offices and libraries as deemed to have been entitled to space by the Metropolitan Toronto Government.
3. To design a building showing the proposals for future expansion to be built when the necessity arises.
4. To create a building having a form that will relate to the City Hall without creating a duality, yet having a strength and dignity of its own.
5. To provide easy access to the principal spaces with internal circulation both horizontal and vertical with the emphasis on the use of stairs.
6. To afford the functionaries of the Law the proper and necessary privacy to conduct their business.
7. To allow the public involved in the work of the courts easy and clear access to those parts of the building serving their functions as witnesses or jurymen.
8. To allow free access to the parts of the building in which the public with their rights as citizens are free to circulate to see and hear the proceedings of the courts or to visit public offices.
9. To use daylight for lighting the principal spaces with side or top light.
10. To design a structure with the minimum amount of maintenance necessary for the continued operation of the building and to allow further expansion with the least disturbance of function during the erection.

SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM

The Site Planning

The Court House has been placed to close the gap between Osgoode Hall and the office building on University Avenue, set back from the street to form a large open space continual with the grounds of Osgoode Hall. A pedestrian access at ground level to the City Hall from University Avenue is created with the public passing along a mall which passes under the Court House, through its open court and on to the City Hall and Civic Square.

The introverted aspect of the city hall design was a decisive factor in closing the gap rather than trying to maintain it at the cost of bad siting for the Court House. The two administrative towers of the city hall can be seen over the Court House from University Avenue at all points. Advantage has been taken of the slight fall in the ground to make the pedestrian mall through the Court House at a lower level to form a sunken garden echoing the line of the city hall podium and linking the mall with the civic square. The proposed development of the area to the immediate North of the Court House would be in the form of a private undertaking to build a complex of offices suitable for lawyers' chambers with apartments over developed around a series of spaces allowing pedestrian access to the civic square. The financial returns on this type of development would be fairly satisfactory if the scheme were developed as a whole with a long term interest. Varying types of rentals could be incorporated to spread the risks over the changing demands within the city.

A quiet space adjacent to the Court House with offices and

apartments for those who wish to live in the centre of the city, with a commercial development along University Avenue gradually changing the character from the civic area to the commercial development along Dundas Street.

A series of pedestrian approaches through this area would serve as a life giving element at other times than the regular office hours; these would pass through the lower floors of the buildings where varied forms of commercial activity could be contained, shops, restaurants, bars and clubs to replace some of those that exist in that area at the present date. The servicing of these activities would be separated from the pedestrian level.

The density of the area must be kept fairly low to maintain the dominance of the city hall for it is expected that the development of the city in the surrounding blocks with the present zoning laws and height restrictions, will develop to a high density creating a wall around the area as demands for office and selling space increase within the city.

The future expansion of the Court House would necessitate the demolition of part of Osgoode Hall, but as previously stated the later additions are of no architectural significance in comparison with the South front. The parts to be removed contain part of the Law School and some court rooms; it is proposed that these functions become an integral part of the Court House in the future helping to create exterior spaces with better articulation, drawing the Court House into the Civic Square serving as its Westerly wall with the opening to University Avenue.

The use of trees, a significant feature of the city, would form a unifying element to the various public spaces created. To enlarge and allow free pedestrian access through its grounds it is proposed to remove the cast iron fence surrounding

Osgoode Hall, and to re-erect part of it for preservation in some suitable location.

The Western ramp to the underground car park has been moved to the North to free the area between the City Hall and the Court House to be developed as a public garden. The closing of Armoury Street by the Court House necessitates the access to the garage being confined to Chestnut Street, this street would be widened to maintain an easy traffic flow to Dundas Street West. The traffic would then feed into University Avenue by means of a controlled intersection in place of making turns off and into the Avenue in front of the Court House. Service to the City Hall would be maintained on Hagerman Street dealing with both the main building and the future extension.

The Vehicular access to the Court House is a one-way drive down ramps to a lower reception level allowing taxis and cars to put down and pick up passengers within the building without crossing the pedestrian access.

The Court House

The principal problem lies in separating the various people who must use the building; judges, jury, prisoners and the public. This has been attempted by the complete separation by floors of the public and those involved in the cases. A system of double floors with the public at the upper level on a gallery giving them access to the public seats in the court rooms yet also allowing them to see all the activities of the lower floor by a series of light courts within the structure. Each level, the Supreme Courts and the County Courts is connected by a form of scissor stair at either side of the open court which by-passes a similar stair

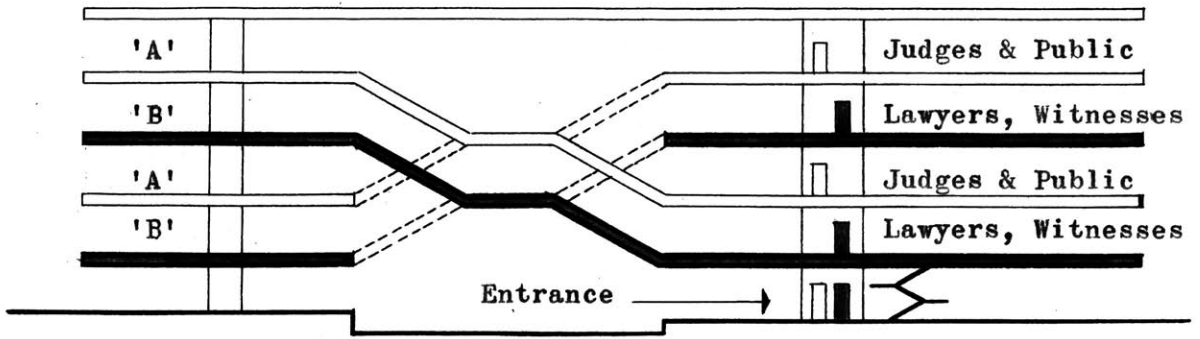
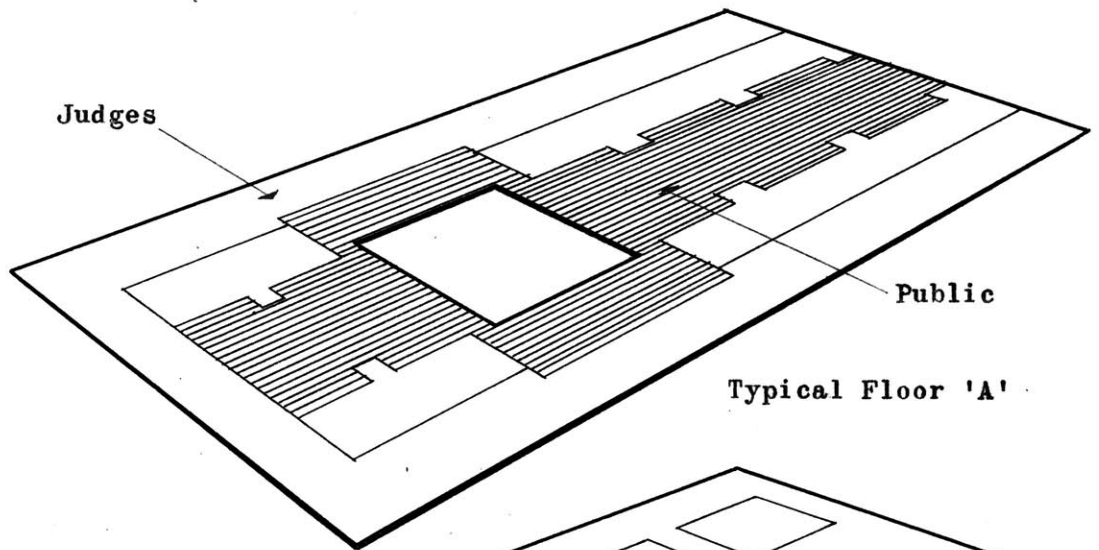
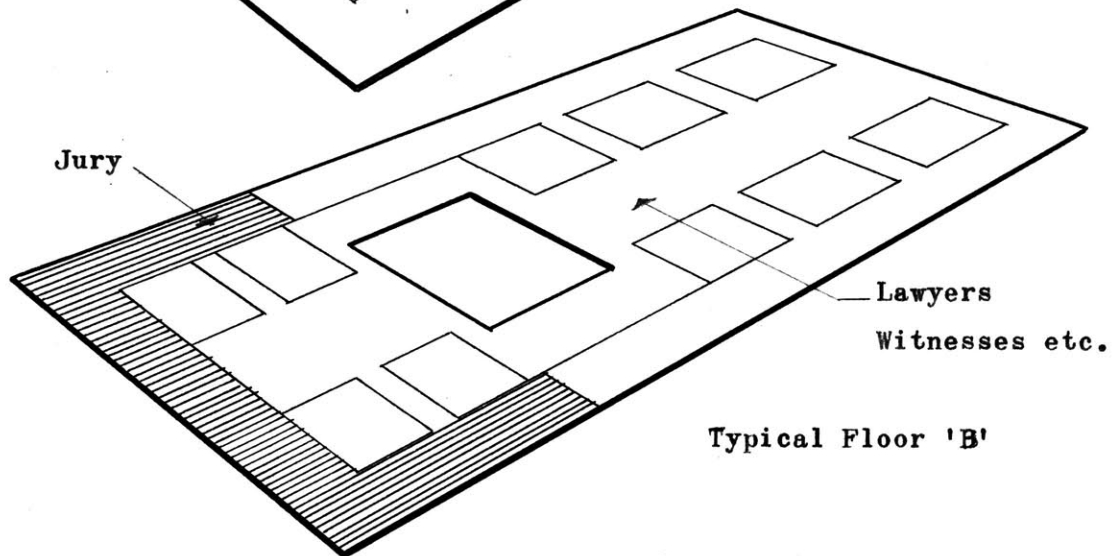


Diagram showing separation of circulations



Typical Floor 'A'



Typical Floor 'B'

Fig. 5 Diagram of Circulation

connecting the public levels.(See Fig.5) Both the judges and the lawyers occupy the perimeter of the building thus gaining the advantage of natural light, the judges occupy the same levels as the public but no interconnection is possible for it is essential that during the course of a trial no communication should take place between the two parties.

Vertical circulation mechanically is made by elevators arranged to stop at alternate floors to preserve the separation of the circulation systems. The delivery of prisoners from the cells or those brought in from the gaols is by internal elevators stopping at the level of the two deep mechanical floors, this allows the prisoners to be brought directly into the prisoners' dock from below without passing through any public or other space.

The building has been divided horizontally by the court which allows the passage of the public to the city hall, with the Criminal Courts to the North and the Civil Courts to the South, each level being maintained throughout or connected alternately by the central stairs.

The structure is of reinforced concrete with double floors the lower waffle type slab being exposed and varying in depth according to the span. The loads are transmitted to the ground by groups of four columns which are united at the first floor into one heavy column. The rhythm of the structural bays is patterned to be completed with the addition of two more plus the perimeter cantilever which will house the extra court rooms and Law School in the future expansion. The perimeter walls are of load bearing mullions carrying the load of two floors back to the structure by cantilever trusses at the second and fourth floors. The external finish is of precast concrete with a quartz aggregate polished for

the structural mullions with the in situ concrete finished in a similar manner by the slip-form or aggregate-transfer method.

The internal finishes would vary from area to area, the court rooms being finished in natural hardwoods, the floors of the circulation areas being of travertine whilst those of the private offices of a resilient floor tile or carpet.

The mechanical equipment for the air conditioning is located in the basement with central duct shafts distributing the treated air to the mechanical floors from which the court rooms are fed.

The primary heating and cooling equipment will be located in the central plant for the City Hall thus reducing the space required in the Court House for the mechanical system to a minimum allowing a garage to be built within the structure without the problems of separation required by the Building Code.

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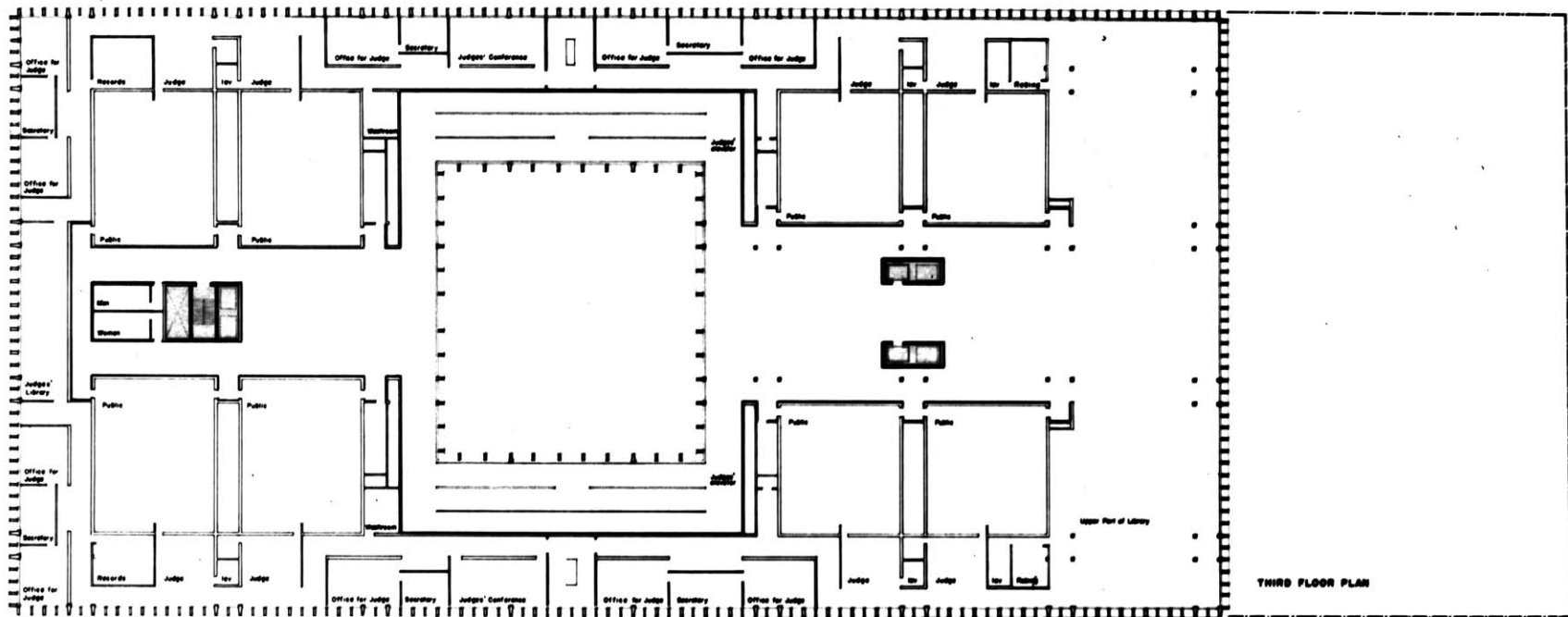
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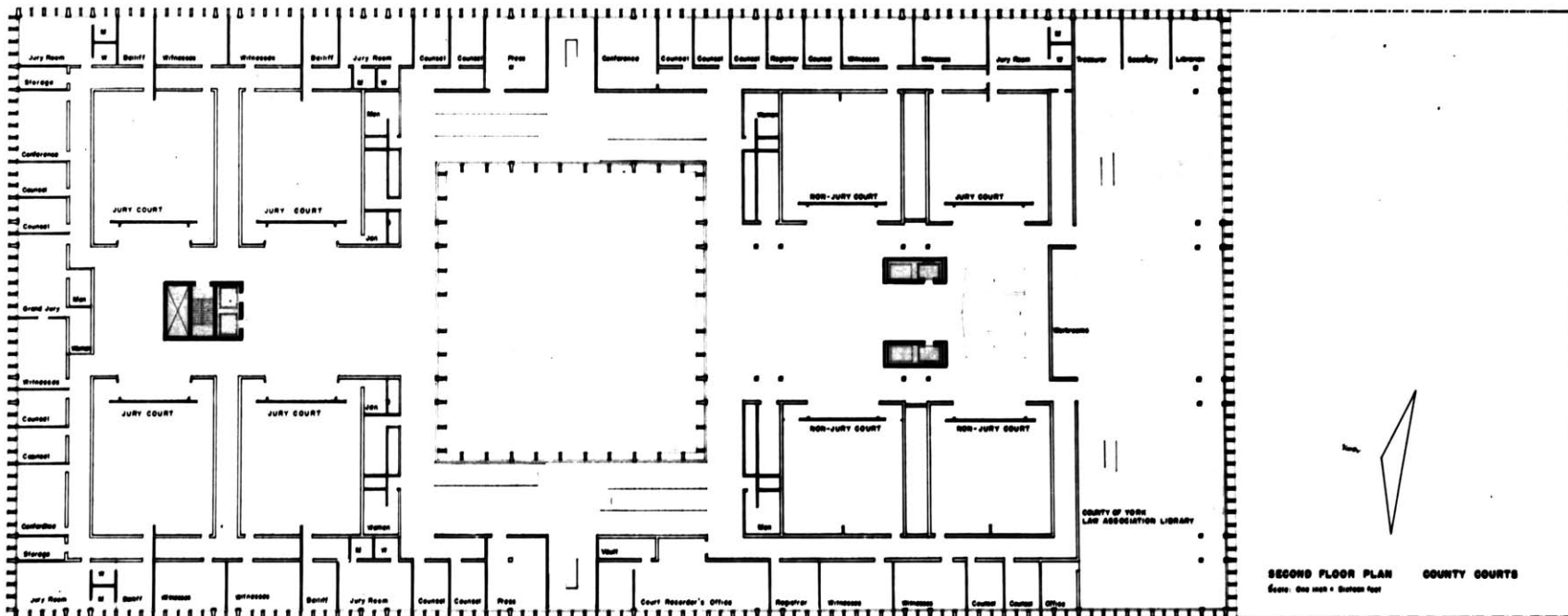
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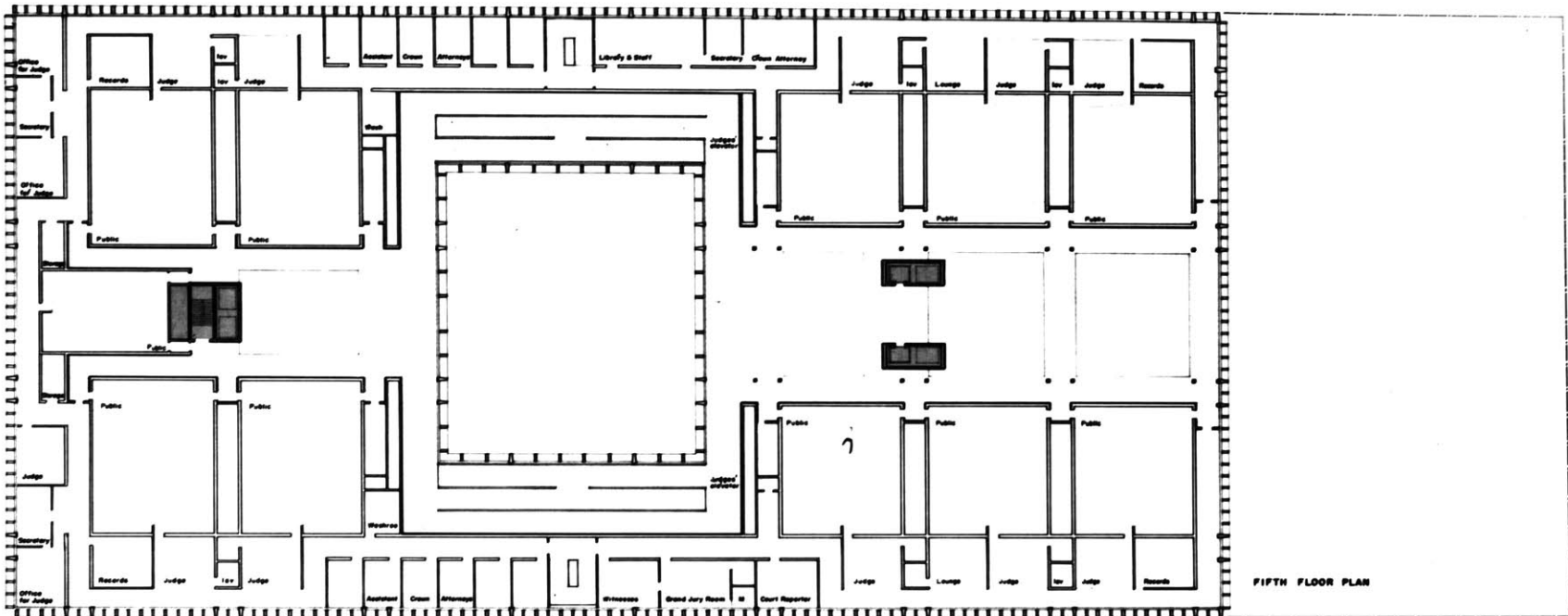
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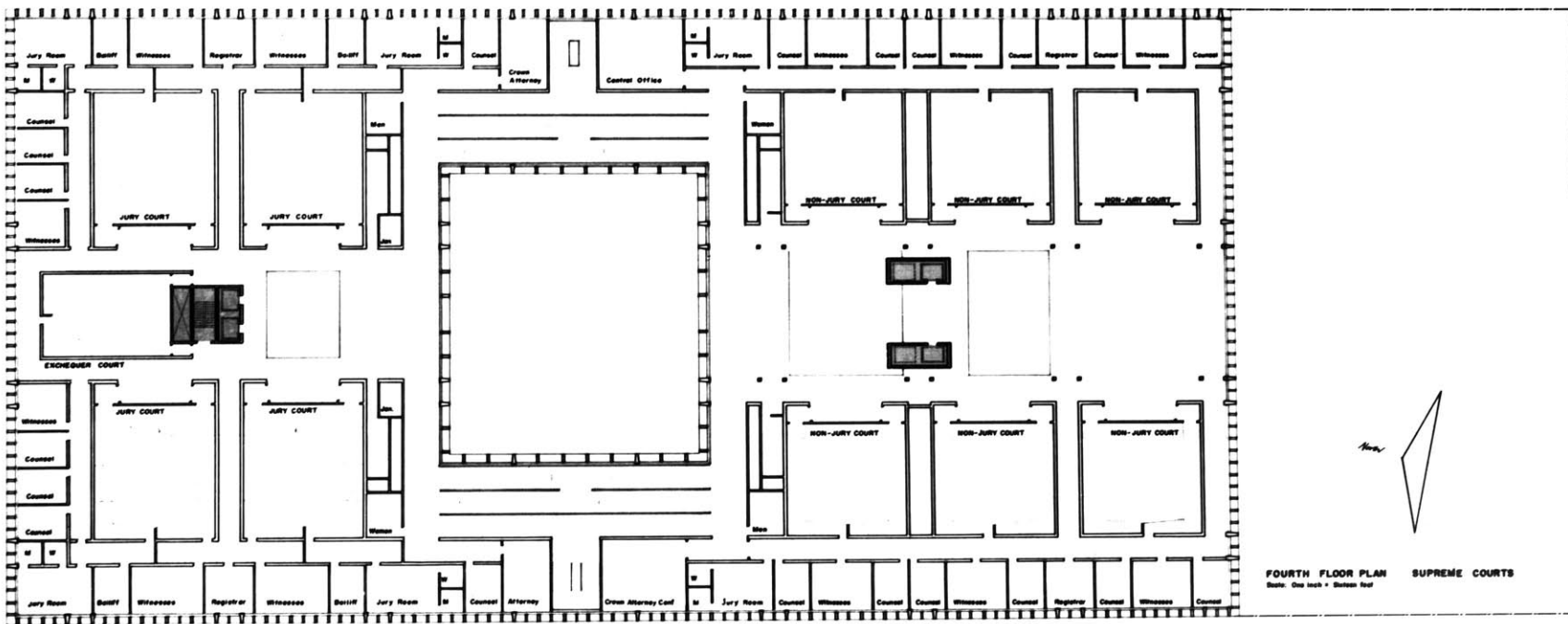
THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN COUNTY COURTS
Scale: One inch = Seven feet



FIFTH FLOOR PLAN



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN SUPREME COURTS
Scale: One Inch = Sixteen Feet