



01. Proposal Call

## 01. Introduction

*“Human beings are by nature social beings”*

(Karl Marx)

The social quality of humanity is a source of extensive discussion and the most basic premise of the city. This paper assumes two connotations for the term social. Firstly, it refers to the supportive collection of skills and resources, an understanding of reliance and mutual interest joining a variety of people. Secondly, it describes public activities intended to generate an emotional, cultural, recreational or entertainment value for participants and observers.

Social program is frequently organized in public space, the most central of which is the public square. Public squares allow people to assemble, celebrate, discuss and develop their collective community and sub communities. The public square is intended to serve as an ideal place for t□

between the citizenry and the city administration. While each city has an independent and unique history and demographic agglomeration, many characteristics of a successful public square apply from one city to another.



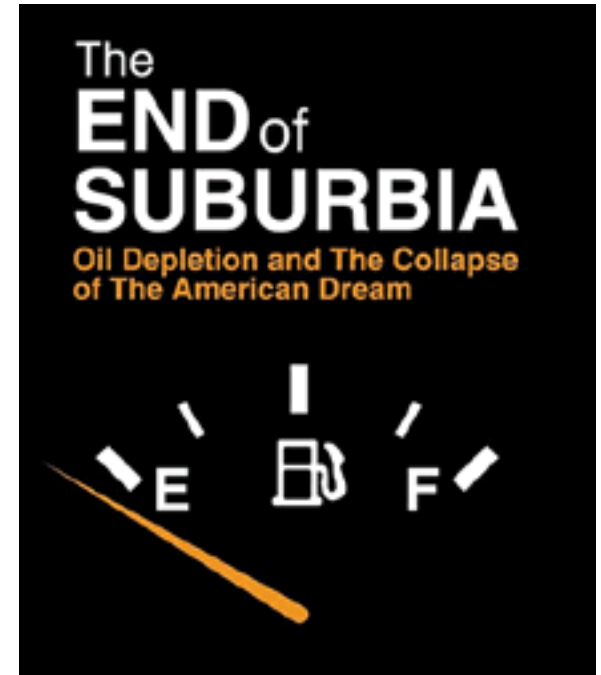
02. Oil Crisis

This essay investigates the North American context of small and mid-size city revitalization programs, a study of city hall public spaces and the development of the Stratford city core. By incorporating the observations of successful and failed precedents at each of these scales, the proposal will be equipped to address far reaching and immediate typological and contextual issues. **02. North American background**



03. Bush Administration Political Cartoon

Growing indications of the consequences of petroleum shortages in North America became public concern with the 1973 oil crisis. Published discussion followed through the better part of the 80s of a need to escape automotive-based architecture. It has only recently become a popular consideration for built work as a result of a conscientious economy. Al Gore's '*An inconvenient truth*' and James Howard Kunstlers '*End of Suburbia*' films dramatize



04. End of Suburbia

the immediacy of crisis and thus emergency to consider environmental issues. These films and others have been instrumental in informing the public of the validity of environmental concerns through popular media encouraging individuals to consider the impact of their lifestyle choices. The American dream-home vision of a suburban house, inherently dependent on a commuter culture of personally owned automobiles clearly needs to change. A responsive market



05. Nathan Phillips Square

interest in ‘green’ architecture and ‘re-urbanizing’ planning strategies are gaining favor with administrators and consumers.<sup>1</sup>

At the launch of ‘Livable communities for the 21<sup>st</sup> C.’ Al Gore popularized the term ‘smart growth’ in reference to city revitalization, arguing in favor of the economic benefits of urban density and

community development.

*“Increasingly, in the 21st Century, a livable community will be an economically powerful community: a place where high quality of life attracts the best educated and trained workers and entrepreneurs. A place where good schools and strong families fuel creativity and productivity. A place where the best minds and the best companies share ideas and shape our common future... That is why our efforts to make communities more livable today must emphasize the right kind of growth – sustainable growth. Promoting a better quality of life for our families need never come at the expense of economic growth. Indeed in the 21st Century it can and must be an engine for economic growth”*  
(Al Gore)

Planners, community members, and community leaders have swiftly adopted this approach. US national advocates including the Environmental Protection Agency have devised a

number of principles as responsible planning guidelines.<sup>2</sup>

*“In general, smart growth invests time, attention, and resources in restoring community and vitality to center cities and older suburbs. New smart growth is more town-centered, is transit and pedestrian oriented, and has a greater mix of housing, commercial and retail uses. It also preserves open space and many other environmental amenities.”*  
(smart growth website)

#### Smart Growth or New Urbanism

Revitalization principles promote a less consumptive mode of living and consider ways to reduce fossil fuel usage by emphasizing the reduced consumption and maintenance of land and services with tighter planning. Economic savings are most notably seen in the infrastructure required to provide municipal services. Maintaining and extending highways as compared to investing in public transit is not only costlier but further promotes peripheral development. Public transit becomes too spread out to be expedient or economically viable with the distance between patrons.<sup>3</sup>

Poor quality of life and healthy living conditions in urban centers is one reason residents migrated to the suburbs in the later part of the 20<sup>th</sup> C. To combat this notion, efforts to change town centers into new exciting gathering places have been widely implemented. At grade parking lots are frequently targeted as readily developable areas of the city. One of numerous suggestions calls for the immediate conversion of downtown parking lots at grade to public spaces or the introduction of a ‘central park like’ green belt through the city core. Once converted, these parking lots become local destinations and models to other cities of networked social space. Within the network, identification of neighborhood centers and a city center give residents a common identity. With this shared identity residents are more likely to take ownership of issues like safety.

One of the common shared principles between the various planning strategies is the accessibility of these centers to pedestrian based traffic. By accommodating pedestrians the downtown gains a larger diversity of users, sociability and level of



06. Pedestrian Friendly

safety. Local economy benefits from small-scale entrepreneurship, investment and greater tax revenue.

Positioning city administration to be involved with the life and development of city interests is best achieved by establishing a connection with the active city center. The public space around and through the city hall is the threshold bridging interaction between citizens and policy makers. In this way the public space of the city hall and



07. Competitive Public Space

activation of that space is more influential to the ultimate success of the city hall than the building language, which is more commonly disputed.

The 'Stratford Triangle Square' and 'Nathan Phillips Square' competitions look to improve the downtown cores and encourage the investment of a shifting market of residents by improving public space in the core area. The choice of a design competition over a standard commission

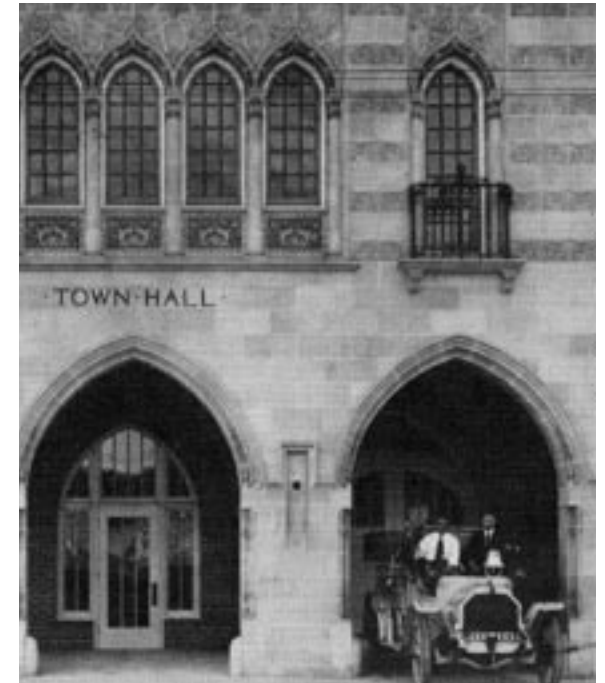
provides exposure for citizen involvement and development of external interest. The regional, national and international exposure results in awareness, curiosity and in some cases visitation. For relatively little financial investment the host is presented with a number of ideas clarifying for themselves what they feel does and does not succeed before committing to a commission.



08. Tower



09. Early Meeting Chambers



10. Expanding Services

### 03. City Halls and Public Space

The earliest structures associated with civic government were towers or belfries housing a bell to call upon citizens to gather in the public square. Symbolizing a great deal of power, the right to have such a bell was limited. In the events of: an attack, internal conflict or discussion of issues pertaining to the commonwealth, the bell would sound. One of the first expanded civil duties included the regulation of trade, pairing

the marketplace with the public square and belfry. Competition between cities ensued contesting their respective town centers to be of greater magnificence. Ornate exteriors and ceremonial interiors indicated the priority of civic prestige over administrative function.

As early as the 14<sup>th</sup> C., town clocks were coupled with or used to replace, town bells. Expanding administrative responsibilities grew to institute full-time bureaucracies

precluding a marketplace. Provisions for police, courts, fire departments, libraries and schools were all needed and were recently assumed divisions of government services. Competition for grandeur and monumentality continued well into the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> C. Early developments in the United States and Canada illustrated very little innovation but great optimism for future growth into oversized monumental buildings.



11. Monumental Competitions



12. City Office Block



13. Where have all the people gone?

Town Hall Competitions geared to achieving these monuments abounded, but were fraught with conflict including the 1890s competition for the city of Stratford. A lack of competent adjudication, disregard for results, unauthorized alterations to winning schemes, cost overruns, etc. resulted in public and professional dismay for all but one national competition held that decade.<sup>4</sup> Concerns of fiscal planning and social services displaced those of

monumental architecture. Opposition to expensive monumental buildings in favor of increasingly complex administrative offices was widespread. A noticeable shift away from a combined town hall and market place was deemed a strategy for progressive administrations and adopted extensively by midsized and large cities. The relocation of Stratford's market facility in 1902 was indicative of this new priority of separating commerce from administration.<sup>5</sup> Extracting

the market from the public square, in the rising age of the automobile, left the square to adopt a new function. Common to other cities, it was used for parking. Further concessions were made to the automobile encouraging isolation and independence in citizens and a general lose of civic centripetal focus resulted. Downtowns across the United States and Canada noted perceivable decline in their core areas. Public safety in several large cities became



14. Outcry



15. Outreach

questionable during non-business hours. Policy makers, city planners and appointed leaders searched for new solutions to recapture and retain the vitality and civility once characteristic of their core areas.

*“Civility and civilization are the necessary prerequisites of public architecture. Ensuring the future of civilization is our main task as social beings and as architects.”*  
(civil architecture)

Public space is the threshold through which

citizenry and administration interact. This common ground gives space to nurturing local identity and political discourse. In North America public life requires the consideration of the individual scale to encourage gatherings of the smallest denomination. Keen to celebrate heroes, personal triumph and recede into a home isolated from others the North American citizen needs a personal invitation into the public realm.

*“Where citizens are willing to engage in the risk and unpredictability of mutual self-disclosure, Arendt suggests, they benefit from the self-discovery that comes through interaction with previously unknown others, and solidify the bonds between citizens that produce and sustain a space for this public form of interaction.”*

(Enacting Public Space: Arendt, citizenship and the city)





16. Chicago World Expo



17. Boston Municipal Plaza



18. Piazza del Campo

The further development of larger spaces in addition to this smaller scale is useful for festive events, rallies and demonstrations. It is only too often however that the smaller scale is overlooked in favor of imagining monumental gatherings and the spectacles of annual events. To examine the influence of applying a smaller scale to North American civic public space a brief study of several prominent city halls with an identifiable public space, act as case studies.

Boston’s Kallman and McKinell brutalist city hall completed in 1968, has an enormous civic space surrounding it on two sides.<sup>6</sup> Resembling the Siena Piazza del Campo, the outdoor plaza is irregularly shaped and radial about a focal civic building. The Boston City Hall Plaza is unfortunately perpetually empty, devoid of character and activity, discouraging passersby from stopping. The scale was clearly intended to match that of the

building rather than that of the pedestrian. Discussion surrounding its inception spoke of openness and accessibility of government, the built work however makes the individual feel miniscule and insignificant in such a large open plaza. Some efforts to provide benches and tree covered areas were made but likewise misdirected.

*“Although the allee lined with trees and benches on the western edge of the plaza is one of the few shaded places to sit, it is far from inviting.”*



19. Ritual Spectacle



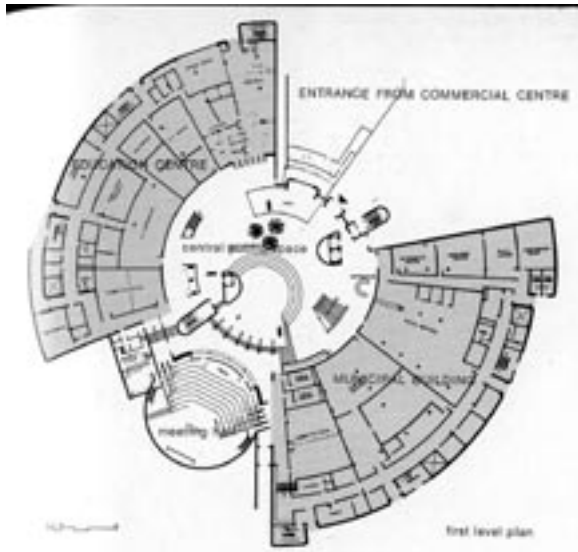
20. Boston City Hall Tectonics

*“In the southwest corner is a sunken sitting area with a fountain, which, like many recessed sitting areas, is rarely used. As the work of William Whyte (1980, 1988) has shown, it is the connection to the street and the opportunity for people watching that so often spells the success of urban plazas . . . although no formal provisions for seating were made.”*  
 (Public Space)

This over scaling is a characteristic of many projects in the United States, eager

to accommodate the scale of maximum gathering and spectacle as the parameter for design. Alternatively the scale of a more frequent use of routine users in search of a pleasant place for lunch or the small-scale gatherings of friends and tourists should be considered by means of a variety of leisure conditions and provision of programmed activities. This integration of use is more effective in establishing a connection to the community than the tectonics of the building

language. Boston’s brutalist material selection and modernist rhetoric defining the three departmental building components are clear. The brick base and most colorful portion of the building is seen as the foundation and agglomeration of many small pieces representing the public and housing public services. A number of protruding elements at mid height represent the executive offices and their effort to reach out to the city. Along the uppermost portion of



21. Scarborough City Hall, Radial Plan

the building are the regular and standardized offices of internal services including finance. While useful in understanding the building composition there are other issues of importance that have clearly been overlooked.

The Scarborough city hall completed in 1973 by Raymond Moriyama Architect was a new construction in a suburban area.<sup>7</sup> Mixed-use and residential developments filled the immediate vicinity and generated



22. Scarborough City Hall, a Community Centre

new activity. Several commercial partnerships were established with the city and resulted in simultaneous construction encouraging growth. The city has since amalgamated with Toronto and acts as local municipal offices and home to the Scarborough school board. It continues to be used by all ages and frequently receives school groups for a variety of learning and performing events.<sup>8</sup>

Radial in plan, the site is divided into

four quadrants. Two quadrants diagonally opposite each other define the exterior space. The other two define the building form. The centroid shared by both is enlarged to be a cylindrical atrium common to both public and administrative use. Intended to promote public accessibility of the building services the atrium is uninhibited by physical or visual constraints. Criticism followed however of the buildings opaque perimeter, hard geometric delineation of public and



23. Scarborough City Hall, a Social Centre

administrative space and the inefficiencies of non-orthographic geometry.

The outdoor public space including Albert Campbell Square has been successful in establishing a new city center continuously drawing people throughout the year.

Surrounding a large central space are a number of smaller niches supporting people watching and a level of comfort for smaller gatherings. A recessed fountain, waterfall and skating surface captivate observers and draw young

people to the site. Some variation in the topography of the larger spaces helps to give the impression of subdivision reducing the monumental scale to something more manageable for individuals.

London Ontario completed a new city hall in 1971, with an exterior urban civic square behind it.<sup>9</sup> Unfortunately the combination of concealing the civic square and the existence of a large park across from the square yields the space of little desire or exposure.

Furthermore the square paving stones and all the furniture are composed of poly-lite crete with an exposed fine aggregate. The uniform treatment of the square makes the space monotonous. Surrounding buildings refrain from contributing programmatically to the space by either offering a blank wall or office space. To enclose it as an outdoor room a line of coniferous trees along the west side of the square conceal views out to Victoria Park across Wellington Street.



24. London City Hall, Aerial View North

The square is primarily accessed from the west side. It can also be reached by following the patio around the frontal south elevation through an arcade along the west side. An exit centered on the north elevation provides direct access to the square from the building. This exit is rarely used in favor of an underground parking structure, drop-off and main entrance beneath the building and along the south building face respectively. The square has two other smaller points of



25. London City Hall, Lunch Time

entry at the north and south corners of the east side indicating a densely urban strategy. The south corner discourages pedestrian entry by accommodating a descending parking ramp. The north east corner is mid way through a street block, the north edge of which consists of private detached single family homes clearly not urban. Protruding through a typical office block the Council Chambers gesturally supervise the square. Security officers have remarked



26. London City Hall, Cantilevered Council

that curtains concealing the Council interior from visibility are never drawn open, further indicating a detachment by council from the square.

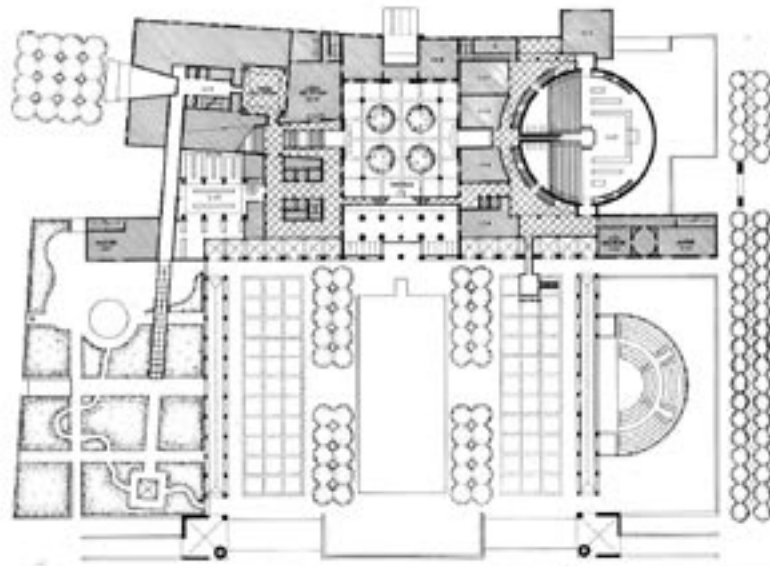
In 1982, six years after Port Credit, Streetsville, a portion of the Town of Oakville and the Town of Mississauga officially incorporated to form the City of Mississauga, a competition for a new city hall was held. Michael Kirkland and Edward Jones, recognized for the Edmonton



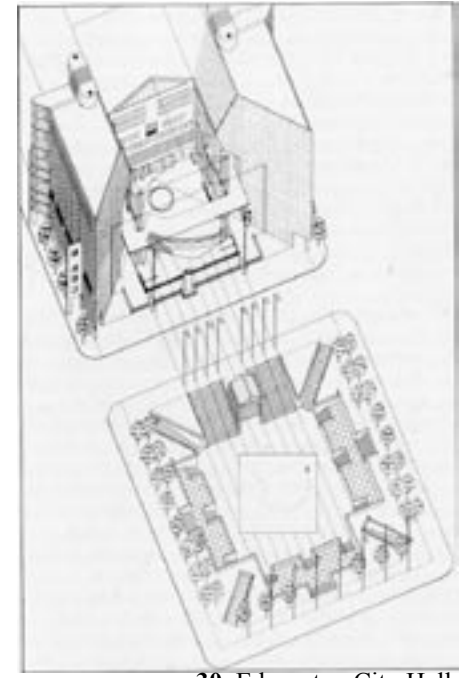
27. Typical Farm House



28. Mississauga City Hall, Proposed Model



29. Mississauga City Hall, Proposed Siteplan



30. Edmonton City Hall, Competition Winner

City Hall and Northampton County Offices respectively, were awarded the commission.<sup>10</sup> Their proposal was described as promoting regionalism and the memory of the city in miniature. The architectural language focused on the boundary condition of the site merging iconic precedents from both inner city Toronto and the surrounding rural farmsteads. Imagery of the south facing monumental buildings of Toronto with peaked roofs and the varying building

sizes and geometries of the farm house, barn and silo all combined to form the winning proposal. Michael Kirkland drawing on the success of the previous competition winning Edmonton City Hall proposal, described the public space as two adjacent, equivalent and seasonally complimentary spaces indoors and outdoors.<sup>11</sup>

The southern half of the site is entirely outdoor public space. Two arcade armatures flank the outdoor city square subdividing

the public space into a garden, square and amphitheatre. Two lines of trees further subdivide the city square into traditional hard surfaced plaza and a central fountain and skating rink. There are several areas where an individual person can sit in the sun or shade comfortably.

The project, intended to act as a catalyst for a new city center common to the suburban areas recently amalgamated, was idealistic and naive. The built proposal, while central



31. Kitchener City Hall, Civic Square

to these areas required the supportive density of housing and other amenities that were not in place to define a new city core. “Mississaugans are the first to tell you that downtown Toronto functions as their core.”

(Trevor Boddy, Mississauga City Hall, A Canadian Competition)

This resulted in a space, which was under utilized and typically barren. Developers

have gradually begun to construct in the immediate environs indicating hope for the future. In time the variety of public spaces with the assistance of a program coordinator will reach its full potential.

Kitchener City Hall completed in 1993 offers a number of lessons about the potential role of public space in a North American downtown and the relationship it fosters between the citizenry and the governing body.<sup>12</sup>

*“The new City Hall and Civic Square should be designed to become the natural gathering place in the city and the focus of community life. It is essential that the building and the urban square work in harmony to achieve an attractive and livable set of public spaces, both outdoor and indoor.”*

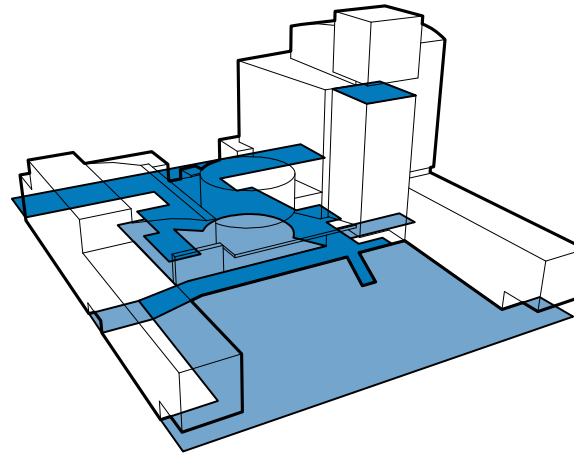
(Kitchener City Hall Competition Conditions and Program)

A major portion of the site has been



32. Kitchener City Hall, Interior Public Space

dedicated to public space and is enlivened frequently by organized and spontaneous program. A major contribution to the success of the space is the appointment of a city official to investigate, invent and implement city activities to occur in the public space. The space is perceptually divided into a number of large and small spaces, which allow for ownership and a comfortable mixture of affluent and destitute persons. Numerous spatial conditions covered and



33. Kitchener City Hall, Public Space Distribution

open with large and small benches oriented to view the square and streetscape give passersby a diversity of options. Several fixed program elements including the chess tables, a water fountain and store fronts provide cross generational activities. A flat area designed to accommodate seating, a stage and other temporary activities has proven to be flexible and well used multipurpose space. The large balcony area open to the public over looking the square

is a strong political gesture but has gone largely unused.

The public space continues into the building accentuated by a central rotunda open to public reservation for all hours of operation. The café, historic and local galleries draw the interest of passersby to wander through the building. A day-care and building-top cafeteria act to encourage interactions between city administrators, parents and downtown employees. The city hall has been well received, but has not fully reactivated an interest large enough to rescue the commercial core from depletion. Several businesses have since closed while others including Theatre & Company, 20 King St. and the Waterloo Regional Children's Museum have built anew. Indisputably a new public amenity, the City Hall public square has sparked new life and direction functioning as the center of the downtown. This life draws the attention of residential developers and business entrepreneurs eager to see a struggling town rebound.

Programming a space is critical to its success. By providing a space with a



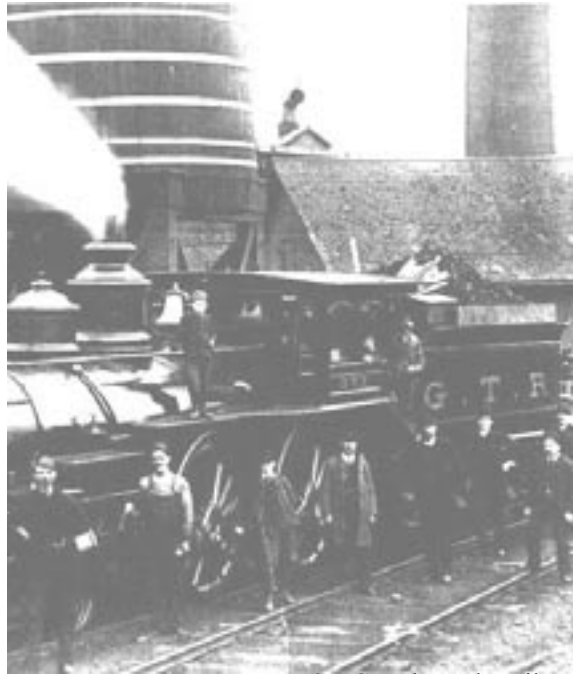
function it acquires an identity. This identity may differ from one group of people to another as the sum of activities they participate in differ. Organizations such as Project for Public Spaces have built businesses offering consulting services to survey the citizenry in search of a consensus planning solution to programming space and empowering citizens to be involved with space definition and ownership.



34. Wood Working

#### 04. Local history

Stratford's market square was established at the founding of the city in 1855 and stood as the market until 1902 when a market building was constructed, relegating the previous square to downtown parking. The present Victorian city hall has been renovated numerous times since its construction in 1899. In 1953 the square became the bus terminal. More recently the reconsideration of the Stratford market



35. Grand Trunk Railway

square became a prominent concern for citizens in response to a transit study conducted in 2002, indicated interest in converting the square into a permanent bus terminal. Primary concerns of parking relocation and “the need to protect and preserve the distinctive architectural character of Market Square and to create a more people friendly environment” were voiced.<sup>13</sup>

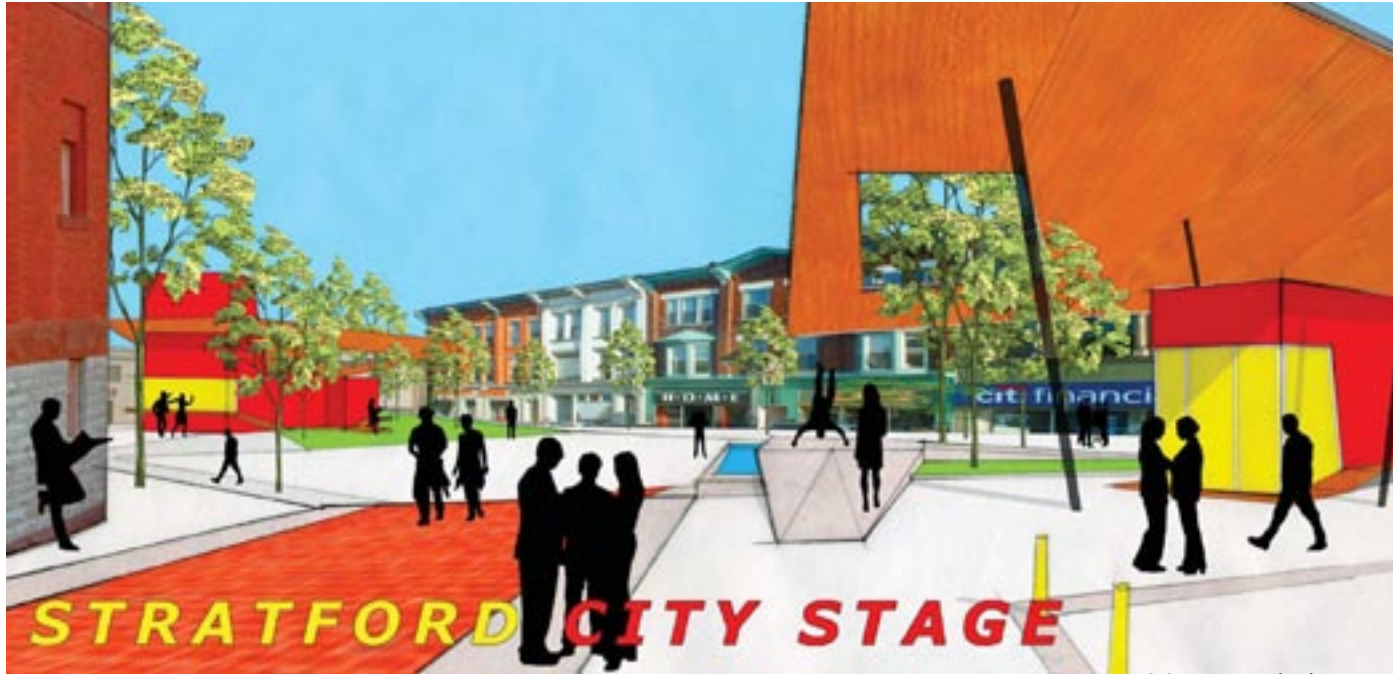
Full of industrial history dating back to

1856 when Grand Trunk railway came to the Stratford area, residents look fondly upon the cities development. In 1885 the city of Stratford became officially incorporated and continued to thrive. Through the 1890s furniture making lead by George McLagan thrived despite a troubled national economy. In 1950 Tom Patterson, a local journalist, set about constructing an amphitheatre for a Shakespearean theatre as the railway industry began to withdrawal from the area.

<sup>14</sup>

Identified as a site requiring beautification with emphasis on reinstating historical character and centrality in the downtown a number of surveys and studies were conducted to gather broad citizen input. Reassured by the input a committee was established to host an open competition.

To better understand the identity of Stratford we conducted a number of studies in addition to the provided parking and historic analysis.



36. Proposed Vignette A



37. Proposed Vignette B



38. Proposed Vignette C

**Proposal**

The culmination of observations of the various city halls, public spaces and local history led to several conclusions. Firstly, sensitivity to scale as informed by the size of an individual person rather than the surrounding buildings is critical to attracting users. Secondly, designers need to work with context to identify the space as urban, peripheral, rural or simply unnecessary, due to existing provisions. Thirdly, measures for

routine program such as people watching, lunch eating and seeking protection from weather conditions, are necessary considerations for successful public spaces. Finally references to the Victorian building context, railroad history and furniture industry of Stratford would help to reinforce the sense of place.

Using the natural desire lines of the site we began to look at ways of subdividing the square into smaller programmable areas. We

defined three elevated areas each promoting a different program for each corner of the triangular site. Stairs leading to the existing city hall, a tickets pavilion and stage define each corner, and a recess between them provides a focus on the intersection of the different trajectories pedestrians may follow.

In response to the request for a less hard surfaced ‘European square’ proposal, we introduced landscaped mounds, two pavilions, a stage and a wood boardwalk





41. Transit



42. Surrounding Heritage and Cultural Institutions



43. Primary Public Spaces

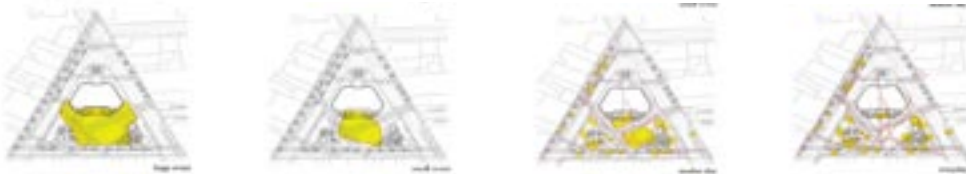
## Diagrams

Parking is a heavily discussed issue for any public work today and the Stratford public square competition was no exception. The competition began with a concern for reconsideration of the proposed vehicular intensive future for the square. We felt at grade parking a waste of valuable street level surface area proposing underground parking instead.

The three urban diagrams across the top of the page locate the site at the center of public transit, devoid of many immediately surrounding heritage or cultural institutions and public space within the downtown. We expect the success of this project to have a perceivable influence on all three of these conditions.



44. Concept Diagrams



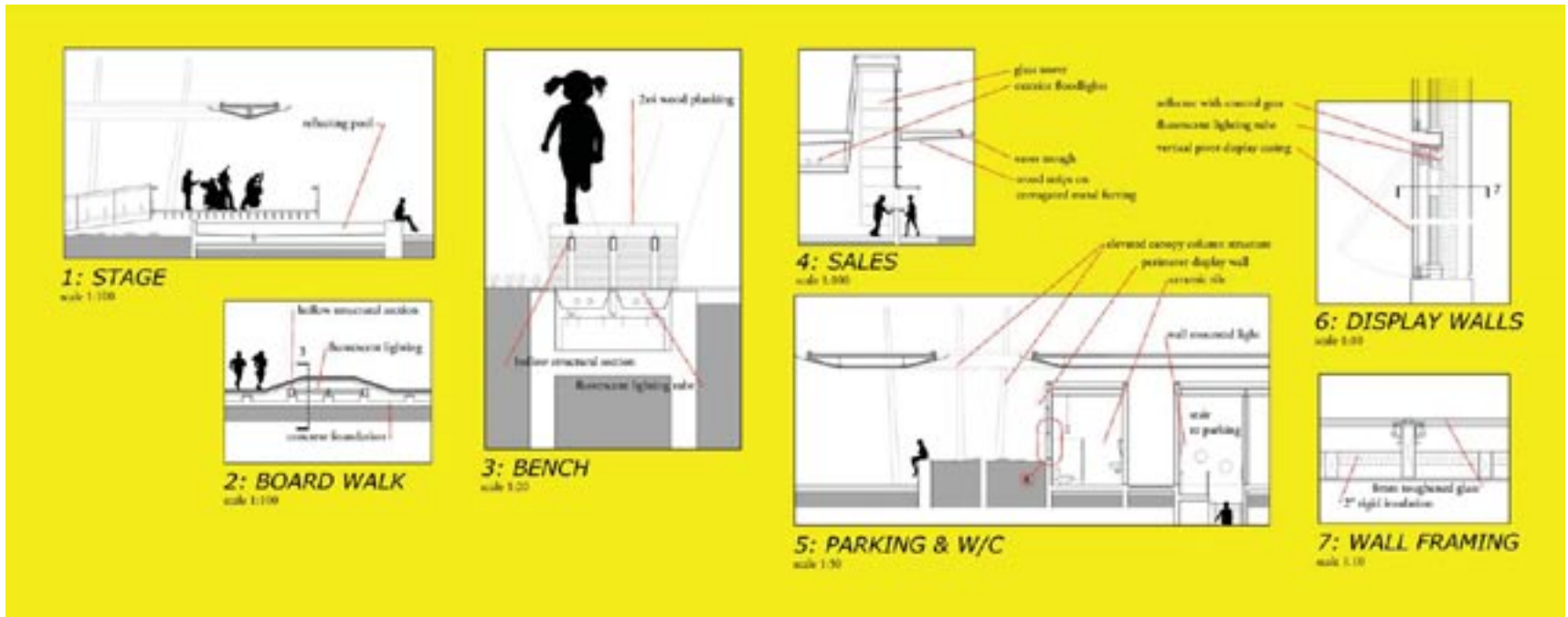
45. Design Diagrams



46. Use Diagrams

The concept diagrams demonstrate a layered strategy of superimposing in order of experience, the sightlines and entry, area and program designations and defining landscape elements. A series of design diagrams illustrate interventions addressing traffic and parking, transit, pedestrian circulation, ground treatment and sightlines. Finally a sequence of diagrams illustrating a variety of uses demonstrates the flexibility of the proposed scheme and ability to

accommodate both large and small events.



47. Details

## Details

The boardwalk bench is expected to draw the attention of both weary strollers and playful children. Much like the tracks of a railway the wood planks run perpendicular to the line of travel, and emit a percussive resonance to the drumming of walkers. At night the bench portions of the boardwalk are lit from below illuminating the perimeter of the square and creating a series of smaller stages for lovers and blossoming young

performers.

The bandshell pavilion, built to stage a number of events, draws the established theatre culture into the downtown. Performance area anticipated to range from busker acts, to developing stars. Between performances the stage acts as an elevated patio for concession snackers and observers.

The tickets pavilion is clad with operable glass display panels to accommodate

seasonal and event posters. A steel structure with exposed wood strips provides the pavilion with a warm textured appearance.

## 05. End Notes

1. Review of proactive State Governors [www.smartgrowthamerica.org](http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org)
2. Environmental Protection Agency [www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov)
3. Sight Line institute [www.sightline.org](http://www.sightline.org)
4. Statements made in accordance with *Town Halls of Canada*
5. Date retrieved from The City of Stratford [www.city.stratford.on.ca](http://www.city.stratford.on.ca)
6. Date retrieved from KMW architects [www.kmwarch.com](http://www.kmwarch.com)
7. Date retrieved from Moriyama & Teshima Architects [www.mtarch.com](http://www.mtarch.com)
8. Surrounding negotiations published in Canadian Architect November 1973
9. Date retrieved from The City of London [www.london.ca](http://www.london.ca)
10. City of Mississauga Mississauga City Hall: A Canadian Competition
11. City of Mississauga Mississauga City Hall: A Canadian Competition
12. Date retrieved from KPMB architects [www.kpmbarchitects.com](http://www.kpmbarchitects.com)
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14. City of Stratford [www.city.stratford.on.ca](http://www.city.stratford.on.ca)



## 06. Bibliography

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## 07. List of Illustrations

1. Proposal Call ([www.city.stratford.on.ca](http://www.city.stratford.on.ca))
2. Oil Crisis ([www.aliciapatterson.org](http://www.aliciapatterson.org))
3. Bush Administration Political Cartoon ([http://tropicalboy.m6blog.m6.fr/images/medium\\_for-your-oil-only.jpg](http://tropicalboy.m6blog.m6.fr/images/medium_for-your-oil-only.jpg))
4. End of Suburbia ([http://www.lonelantern.org/images/EOS\\_DVD\\_500.gif](http://www.lonelantern.org/images/EOS_DVD_500.gif))
5. Nathan Phillips Square ([http://galerie.silentblue.net/albums/toronto/Nathan\\_Philips\\_Square.jpg](http://galerie.silentblue.net/albums/toronto/Nathan_Philips_Square.jpg))
6. Pedestrian Friendly (<http://www.trim.no/images/artikkel/standard/pedestrian%20crossing%205.gif>)
7. Competition Public Space (<http://www.city.stratford.on.ca/marketsquare/competition.asp> , [http://www.toronto.ca/nps\\_competition/competition\\_brief.htm](http://www.toronto.ca/nps_competition/competition_brief.htm))
8. Tower (<http://www.ideal-homes.org.uk/images/lewisham/lewisham/clock-tower-01475-350.jpg>)
9. Early Meeting Chambers (<http://www.designwritingresearch.org/Shakespeare/circles%20of%20citizenship/Amsterdam-big.gif>)
10. Expanding Services (America's City Halls, p140)
11. Monumental Competitions (America's City Halls, p69)
12. City Office Block (America's City Halls, p186)
13. Where have all the people gone? (by Author)
14. Outcry (<http://images.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://welshcommunists.co.uk/anti%2520war%2520city%2520hall%25201011.jpg&imgrefurl=http://welshcommunists.co.uk/CardiffRAW.htm&h=743&w=1289&sz=66&hl=en&start=60&tbnid=Srcv1Tj504iNMM:&tbnh=86&tbnw=150&prev=/images%3Fq%3Dcity%2Bhall%2Bdemonstration%26start%3D54%26ndsp%3D18%26svnum%3D10%26hl%3Den%26lr%3D%26safe%3Dactive%26rls%3DATSA,ATSA:2005-44,ATSA:en%26sa%3DN>)
15. Outreach (<http://hcpc.uth.tmc.edu/pihome/images/handshake.jpg>)
16. Chicago World Expo (America's City Halls, p25)
17. Boston Municipal Plaza ([www.cyburbia.org/forums/showthread.php?t=10814](http://www.cyburbia.org/forums/showthread.php?t=10814))
18. Piazza del Campo (<http://www.sienaol.it/piazza.jpg>)
19. Ritual Spectacle (<http://www.texaswallpaper.com/0032-1024.jpg>)
20. Boston City Hall Tectonics (America's City Halls, p175)

21. Scarborough City Hall, Radial Plan (Domus 533, p9)
22. Scarborough City Hall, a Community Centre (Domus 533, p10)
23. Scarborough City Hall, a Social Centre (<http://www.photopia.tyo.ca/index.php/image/scarborough-civic-centre-square-people/>)
24. London City Hall, Aerial View North (by Author)
25. London City Hall, Lunch Time (by Author)
26. London City Hall, Cantilevered Council (by Author)
27. Typical Farm House ([http://www.arikah.com/commons/en/e/e9/Ontario\\_farm.jpg](http://www.arikah.com/commons/en/e/e9/Ontario_farm.jpg))
28. Mississauga City Hall, Proposed Model (Mississauga City Hall, A Canadian Competition, p147)
29. Mississauga City Hall, Proposed Siteplan (Mississauga City Hall, A Canadian Competition, p139)
30. Edmonton City Hall, Competition Winner (Mississauga City Hall, A Canadian Competition, p153)
31. Kitchener City Hall, Civic Square ([http://images.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://www.chfireinc.com/images/Kitchener\\_City\\_Hall.jpg&imgrefurl=http://www.chfireinc.com/portfolio.htm&h=1357&w=1100&sz=72&hl=en&start=12&tbnid=VJSEjoo19VqsdM:&tbnh=150&tbnw=122&prev=/images%3Fq%3Dkitchener%2Bontario%26imgsz%3Dxxlarge%26svnum%3D10%26hl%3Den%26lr%3D%26safe%3Dactive%26rls%3DATSA,ATSA:2005-44,ATSA:en%26sa%3DN](http://images.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://www.chfireinc.com/images/Kitchener_City_Hall.jpg&imgrefurl=http://www.chfireinc.com/portfolio.htm&h=1357&w=1100&sz=72&hl=en&start=12&tbnid=VJSEjoo19VqsdM:&tbnh=150&tbnw=122&prev=/images%3Fq%3Dkitchener%2Bontario%26imgsz%3Dxxlarge%26svnum%3D10%26hl%3Den%26lr%3D%26safe%3Dactive%26rls%3DATSA,ATSA:2005-44,ATSA:en%26sa%3DN))
32. Kitchener City Hall, Interior Public Space (by Author)
33. Kitchener City Hall, Public Space Distribution (by Author)
34. Wood Working ([www.wctg.net/images/craft/cf9.jpg](http://www.wctg.net/images/craft/cf9.jpg))
35. Grand Trunk Railway (<http://www.geocities.com/sharut/locorichqc-1880.jpg>)
36. Proposed Vignette A (by Design Team)
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## **08. Appendix**

### SmartGrowth Principles:

#### **1. Walkability**

Most needs are within a 10-minute walk of home and work. Street design is friendly to pedestrians, because buildings are close to the street and have porches, windows, and doors. Streets have lots of trees and on-street parking, with parking lots and garages placed behind buildings and houses, often connected to alleys. Streets are narrow, which slows traffic dramatically.

#### **2. Connectivity**

An interconnected street grid disperses traffic and encourages walking.

#### **3. Mixed-Use and Diversity**

Neighborhoods, blocks, and buildings offer a mix of shops, offices, apartments, and homes. The neighborhoods welcome people of all ages, income levels, cultures, and races.

#### **4. Mixed Housing**

Zoning allows the close proximity of a wide range of housing types, sizes, and prices.

#### **5. Quality Architecture and Urban Design**

Buildings emphasize beauty, aesthetics, and comfort and establish a sense of place; public spaces function as civic art, establishing an attractive, quality public realm.

#### **6. Traditional Neighborhood Structure**

Neighborhoods have definite centers and edges, with public spaces near the center. Each neighborhood contains a range of uses and densities within a 10-minute walk.

#### **7. Increased Density**

Buildings, residences, shops, and services are close together to make walking more convenient, services and resources more efficient, and living areas more enjoyable.

#### **8. Smart Transportation**

A network of high-quality public transit connects cities, towns, and neighborhoods, while pedestrian-friendly design encourages more use of bicycles, rollerblades, scooters, and walking as daily transportation.

#### **9. Sustainability**

The community uses respect for natural systems and eco-friendly technologies like energy efficiency to minimize effects on the environment. The community connects strongly with surrounding farmland, encouraging land preservation and local food consumption.

#### **10. Quality of Life**

These design principles produce a life that is well worth living by providing places that enrich, uplift, and inspire the human spirit.