This book is dedicated to all architecture students and professionals participating in the English and Architecture program offered by SKOPE Educational Travel.

Bruce Kuwabara, a founder of KPMB, one of Toronto’s most respected architectural practices and one of the offices visited during the English and Architecture program, notes that “As the city is intensified, we need to design the bases of mixed-use developments with tall towers in ways that ensure ground floor animation, lively corners, and the formation of streets and public spaces. Even if every tower were an icon for the market place — and they are not — the responsibility of the base is to integrate with the city; that’s where buildings meet and form the public domain of the city.” We hope the architecture you see in Toronto inspires you the way it inspires us.

SKOPE Educational Travel
Canada has 10 provinces and three territories, and a population of just over 35 million. Toronto is the capital of the province of Ontario and Canada’s largest city (population 2.8 million). Toronto was founded as a military garrison to protect the region against attack from the United States. Later, the city had roles as a manufacturing, financial, and cultural centre and became one of the most multicultural cities in the world.

TORONTO’S LOCATION & NATURAL FEATURES
• north shore of Lake Ontario, one of the five Great Lakes dividing the U.S. from Canada
• there are three rivers: Humber in the west, Don in the centre, and Rouge in the east
• ravines throughout the city were carved out by the rivers and streams (some now gone)
• natural harbour is formed by the Toronto Islands
• forests provided wood, and because most of the city had been under water until approximately 12,000 years ago there was clay for brickmaking everywhere
• Toronto has not had stone quarries; all stone in the city has been imported from elsewhere in Ontario, other provinces, the U.S.A., or overseas
• Lake Ontario affects the climate: Toronto is warmer in winter & cooler in summer than it would otherwise be at this latitude
• winters are cold (around -10°C during the day, but cold windy days can feel like -30°C)
• there’s usually snow on the ground from late December to late February/early March
• summers are hot (around 27°C during the day, but hot humid days can feel like over 35°C)
• building materials must be able to tolerate these extremes in temperature
• roofs must be strong enough to support many kilograms of snow

PRE-EUROPEAN HISTORY
• last Ice Age ended in this region approximately 13,000 years ago
• beginning 10,500-11,000 years ago, aboriginal people began to populate Ontario
• by approximately 8,000 years ago the climate had warmed to near present-day temperatures
• approximately 1,400 years ago the people living in this region began farming and stopped their constant travel for food
• various aboriginal tribes and nations have lived here in the centuries since then
EUROPEAN GOODS & CONTACT
• first Europeans reached this area in the 1600s
• French priests began to undermine the beliefs and social structures of the tribes people, and this generated serious divisions within communities
• after 1720, the French had trading posts in present-day Toronto and established relationships with the First Nations
• after 1763 the British ruled this region, including Toronto
• in 1787 the British government paid the First Nation living here then cash and goods to acquire Toronto for settlement by Europeans (this became known as the Toronto Purchase)
• in the early 21st century, the city is still home to a large First Nations population

FOUNDING OF THE TOWN
• the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (as Southern Ontario was called) was John Graves Simcoe; he established a naval base & military garrison here
• in 1793, Simcoe founded a town here and replaced the native name of Toronto with York (the name Toronto was returned in 1834 when the Town of York became the City of Toronto)

1800s & 1900s TORONTO
• Americans invaded the town during the War of 1812, but peace returned in 1815
• large waves of British immigrants came in search of better lives in the face of the financial and social turmoil after the end of the Napoleonic wars and the dislocations caused by Great Britain's industrializing and modernizing economy
• by 1901, about 8% of Toronto's 208,000 people were of non-British origin (this included people from Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Asia, and Russia)
• the harbour – and railways after 1851 – made the city an attractive place for manufacturing because of the access to the rest of Canada, the U.S. and the Atlantic
• Toronto became a prosperous manufacturing centre: well into the 1900s, every kind of product was made here including furniture, clothing, housewares, electronics, farm equipment, beer, whiskey, and cars
• factories and warehouses of all sizes were built throughout the downtown and along railway lines leading out of the city
• in the late 1800s, new technologies including electricity, elevators, and steel construction made taller, larger buildings possible
RECOMMENDED RESOURCES: WEBSITES & BOOKS

WEBSITES
Always consider the qualifications of the writer or organization publishing a web site: universities and governments are often the best sources. Sites on which anyone can submit and edit entries (Wikipedia is just one example) are often superficial and sometimes incorrect – especially with respect to Toronto’s architecture.

Below is a list of good web sites dealing with local architecture.

City of Toronto (http://www1.toronto.ca)
The City’s website includes its policies that affect architecture and urban design. At the top of the home page, search “Green Roofs” “Tall Buildings” “Design Review Panel” “Streetscape Manual” “Avenues and Mid-Rise Buildings Study” for details.

Canadian Architect (https://www.canadianarchitect.com/)
This profusely-illustrated monthly magazine is for architects and related professionals practicing in Canada. It’s an invaluable source of information on contemporary architecture in Canada, and is accessible online (scroll to the bottom of the home page).

Urban Toronto (http://urbantoronto.ca/)
Toronto’s largest website focusing on condos, architecture, urban development, and real estate. Lots of information on buildings under construction.

Toronto Society of Architects (http://www.torontosocietyofarchitects.ca)
The TSA is a volunteer-based organization comprised of architects, other designers, and anyone interested in architecture and urban issues. They offer lectures and walking tours, and some of their events may take place while you’re in Toronto.

torontoist (http://torontoist.com)
Examines “the physical shape of the city as it grows and changes, the political and civic developments which provide it with direction, the culture which animates its public spaces, and the history which got it to this point.”
spacing (http://spacingtoronto.ca)
From the site itself: “Topics like public transit, urban design, public art, community planning, and sustainable development.” There is also a great hardcopy magazine available in bookstores.

Toronto Urban Design Awards (http://www1.toronto.ca/wps/portal/contentonly?vgnextoid=76727492f49a1410VgnVCM10000071d60f89RCRD)
These awards are given every other year to acknowledge the significant contribution that architects, landscape architects, urban designers, artists, design students, and city builders make to the look and livability of the city.

Toronto Life (http://torontolife.com/category/real-estate/)
This magazine covers many local topics, but this is the link for its real estate section which always has details and excellent photographs of houses and condos for sale. It will give you a good idea of what’s being built and sold in Toronto.

Doors Open Toronto (www.toronto.ca/doorsopen)
Nearly 150 buildings of all ages and types open their doors to the public during the last weekend in May each year. The website has small photographs and information on each building.

TOBuilt (www.tobuilt.ca)
This searchable database has contemporary photographs and basic information about buildings and certain other structures in Toronto.

Ontario Architecture (http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com/Terms.html)
This is an excellent and accessible website profusely illustrated with examples (many in Toronto). It includes a helpful illustrated glossary. It was developed by Shannon Kyles, an architectural history instructor at Mohawk College.

Heritage Toronto (www.heritagetoronto.org)
HT is an arms-length City agency and charity that celebrates, interprets, and provides education on Toronto’s cultural, architectural, archaeological and natural heritage. The web site provides information on heritage issues and events, maps locating historic plaques, and free weekend walking tours from late April to early October.
All of the following books are available through the Toronto Public Library (TPL), which has 100 branches throughout the city. You don’t need a library card to visit a branch to browse or read. Searching the online catalogue (www.torontopubliclibrary.ca) provides access to online resources and hardcopy materials held in all branches. The Toronto Reference Library is on Yonge St. just north of Bloor St. It’s primarily non-lending, so materials are always there.

• well-illustrated architectural history of Toronto up until the beginning of the twentieth century

• wonderful collection of brief essays on residential forms and issues in the city

• fairly thorough study with beautiful photographs; houses sorted by style and by neighbourhood

• review of historical periods; facts and photographs for over 80 significant existing buildings

• compact illustrated guide to significant buildings constructed between 1992 & 2010

• excellent; each chapter is an essay on an aspect of the city, with emphasis on built form

• compilation of articles examining concrete buildings and structures; numerous images

• maps & brief descriptions for downtown buildings (south of Bloor Street, plus Yorkville, The Annex, and Rosedale)

• accessible commentary on over 30 areas of Toronto (some familiar, some often overlooked)

• excellent illustrated history and critique of urban planning in and around Toronto
**SKOPE TORONTO ARCHITECTURE PROGRAM**
**TORONTO’S WATERFRONT**

The waterfront was originally developed as a public promenade and park in the very early 1800s, soon after the town was founded. A few commercial wharves were established because supplies for the town arrived by ship. Once the railways came in the mid-1800s, the shoreline became dominated by factories, warehouses, and shipping facilities. Toronto became a major manufacturing centre and the waterfront was used to receive and send raw materials and finished products. Toronto also served as a gateway to the United States and other parts of Canada.

Several factors led to the demise of industry along the waterfront:
1. After the 1940s, trucking replaced ships and railways to become the main way to move goods. Industries then needed access to highways.
2. Factories and warehouses moved outside of the city to where land was cheaper for their buildings and parking lots. Most railway lines along the shoreline were dismantled (some remain for commuter trains).
3. Beginning in the 1980s, globalization meant that goods could be made less expensively outside of Canada. Almost all factories in Toronto closed.

**TASK**

Through this assignment, you’ll explore the central waterfront between Dan Leckie Way in the west and Parliament Street in the east (a distance of 3.2 km). Photograph the many public and private elements of the waterfront’s ongoing transformation into relevant public space for the 21st century. You don’t need to stay on the road; there are many places to walk nearer the water. Look for the following sites (listed west to east):

1. Music Garden
2. Spadina Quay Wetlands
3. HTO Park
4. wooden “wave decks”
5. Queen's Quay Terminal
6. Harbourfront Centre
7. Toronto Island Ferry Dock
8. Redpath Sugar
9. Sugar Beach
10. Waterfront Health Sciences Centre, George Brown College
11. Sherbourne Common

**QUESTIONS**

- What evidence did you find of Toronto’s industrial past?
- What are the most successful elements of the waterfront? Why?
- What challenges are there for making the whole waterfront public space?
START FROM WEST: On subway Line 1: Yonge-University-Spadina get off at Union Station and take the Harbourfront streetcar (it only goes west), get off at Dan Leckie Way and walk slightly east to the Music Garden OR on subway on Line 2: Bloor-Danforth get off at Bathurst subway station, take Bathurst streetcar south, get off at Fleet Street, walk south to Queen’s Quay, then walk east.

START FROM EAST: On subway Line 2: Bloor-Danforth get off at Sherbourne subway station and go outside. On the west side of Sherbourne St. just south of Bloor St., catch the Sherbourne bus south and get off at Queen’s Quay. Walk to start at the Sherbourne Common, the follow the waterfront west.

WHOLE WATERFRONT WALKING ROUTE
This self-guided tour takes you through a small part of downtown Toronto where the buildings illustrate the city’s changes since its founding 220 years ago. Toronto began as the Town of York in 1793, and this area was reserved for military use. It was thought that Canada – a British colony then – would be attacked by the United States (which had recently broken away from Britain). After the War of 1812 between Britain and the U.S., Toronto no longer needed to be a military garrison and the lands were sold to private individuals to build on.

During the middle and late 1800s, this area became a quiet residential neighbourhood with a mixture of large and small houses. In the early 1900s, the area became dominated by small factories and warehouses. Toronto had become a manufacturing centre and this area was close to transportation provided by railways and the harbour. This lasted until the 1980s when globalization drove manufacturing outside of Canada. The former factories were repurposed as offices, residential condominiums, and restaurants. New residential buildings were added, including townhouses and mid-rise condo buildings.

**TASK**

Guided by the map on the next page, explore this area west of the central downtown and observe the types of old and new buildings. Watch for the following (see instructions on how to get there & letters on the map next page):

A. Victoria Memorial Square & residential buildings: former military cemetery, now a public park surrounded by residential buildings (Twenty, 1998 condo building on west side with balconies overlooking the Square; Fifty on the Park, 2005 rental apartment building on north side of Square; and Portland Park Village, early 2000s townhouses & condo building south of Square

B. Draper Street: a short street of houses built in the 1880s; protected as a Heritage Conservation District since 1998

C. Repurposed warehouses:

- 1907 & 1918 former scrap metal dealers at 488 Wellington
- 1915 sewing patterns factory at 468-470 Wellington
- 1917 medicines company at 462 Wellington
- 1915 men’s underwear company at 436-438 Wellington
- 1914 twine manufacturers & glove manufacturers shared the building at 439 Wellington

D. 424 Wellington: 1888 house; street was lined with large houses like this before the 1900s

E. Clarence Square: public park with 1880 townhouses on the north side and factories repurposed as offices on the south

**NOT ON THE MAP**

After Clarence Square, walk north on Spadina Ave. to King St. and turn right (east) to explore part of the Entertainment District – a former industrial area transformed since the 1970s into restaurants, clubs, & theatres. Beginning at Widmer Street you’ll pass the TIFF (Toronto International Film Festival) building on the north and Restaurant Row on the south. In the next block is the Princess of Wales Theatre, the Royal Alexandra Theatre, and Roy Thomson Hall (concert hall).

**QUESTIONS**

What makes this a desirable neighbourhood?

What made the old factories and warehouses suitable for offices and residential units?

Do you agree that the private houses on Draper Street should be protected from demolition or drastic changes? Why or why not?

**GETTING THERE**

Take the subway to St. Andrew station (on the University line); at street level take the King streetcar west to Portland and walk south to Wellington Street. This map has the letter-marked stops:
SKOPE TORONTO ARCHITECTURE PROGRAM
POST-1965 ARCHITECTURE IN TORONTO

INTRODUCTION
• Toronto was very conservative in its architecture: although Modern architecture began in 1920s Western Europe, Toronto’s public and private buildings continued to emulate traditional architecture.
• 1965 is considered the year Modern architecture came to Toronto: its City Hall had just opened and the Toronto-Dominion Centre was under construction (see images).
• These buildings were followed by many others, and architectural styles such as Brutalism and Post Modernism were seen in Toronto soon after their introduction in Britain and the U.S. (the biggest influences on our architecture in the latter half of the 20th century).
• In the 21st century, Toronto has attracted international architects (for example, Daniel Libeskind and Norman Foster) and together with local architects they have brought contemporary architecture.
• The pages with images show many of Toronto’s significant buildings and examples of the architecture seen here.
• Addresses, years built, and architects’ names have been provided with a few facts for each building (some of which we’ll see on our tours of the city during your visit) so you can find more information using the Recommended Resources.
• All the photographs in this booklet are not to be reproduced.

CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE IN TORONTO: OBSERVATIONS
• Cultural renaissance in early 21st century (museums, performance spaces).
• International architects working in the city (for example, Norman Foster, Will Alsop).
• Tremendous growth in post-secondary & multi-residential sectors.
• Re-purposing of existing buildings (for example, churches converted into residential condos).
• Designing & building for sustainability, including importance of natural light & green roofs.
• Some return of mid-century Modern aesthetic (particularly in houses & towers).
• City policies on green roofs, tall buildings, mid-rise development, and streetscapes (see Recommended Resources for details).
City Hall, Queen St. W. at Bay St.  
1958-65 Viljo Revell & John B. Parkin Associates

Design result of international competition that attracted over 500 entries from 42 countries; winner Finnish architect Revell. Dramatic 2-tower design with circular council chamber & 2-storey podium of councillors’ offices & public service departments (green roof since added to podium; accessible to the public)

Towers clad in strips of white marble set in concrete

Large public square a new concept for Toronto. Nathan Phillips Square Revitalization Design Competition attracted over 48 international submissions; Plant Architect Inc. & Shore Tilbe Irwin & Partners in Joint Venture selected to revitalize the Square including new stage, skate rental & refreshment pavilion, and Peace Garden (completed 2016)
Royal Bank Plaza, 200 Bay St. 1972-76
Webb Zerafa Menkes Housden

2 triangular towers (26 & 41 storeys) flank 131’/40m high atrium

atrium framework of structural steel tubing; towers concrete structure clad in aluminum, steel, & Late-Modern mirrored glass

approximately 77 kg of gold in 14,000 thermopane windows
Wolf House, 51 Roxborough Dr.  
1975  Barton Myers

- exposed structure & services (for example, ductwork)
- metal & glass cladding
Toronto Dominion Centre, 77 King St. W. 1963-69  
Mies van der Rohe with John B. Parkin Associates, Bregman & Hamann

pure International Style modernism

56-storey TD Bank Tower (1967), bank pavilion (1968); & 46-storey Royal Trust Tower (1969); more towers added since

interiors Travertine marble, walnut pannelling	tallest building in city had been 34-storey Canadian Bank of Commerce head office (1929-31)
• complex of 4 buildings forming a sheltered courtyard: 34-storey heritage tower & new buildings (5, 13, & 57 storeys)
• tallest clad in nickel stainless steel & glass with chrome laminated onto it to provide a silver colour
• shorter buildings (one shown left below) clad in limestone with punched windows

Commerce Court, 199 Bay St. 1968-72
M. Pei & Partners with Page & Steele
First Bank Tower, First Canadian Place, 100 King St. W.1973-75 Edward Durell Stone Associates with Bregman & Hamann

Canada’s tallest building (72 storeys) was originally clad in Carrera marble. Panels cracked & fell, so reclad in 2011 using fritted glass windows & spandrels.
Modernism: Houses 1950s -1970s

- no mouldings; no historical references; no ornament
- roof flat or with very shallow pitch
- large-paned metal framed windows flush with walls
- materials include concrete, glazed brick, metal siding
- monochromatic: door often the only colour
- variation: industrial materials & exposed services
- Toronto house architecture very conservative until around 2000; few examples of mid-century Modern houses in established city more in suburbs

House Circa 1960
75 Ardwold Gate
Wolf House, 51 Roxborough Dr.
1975  Barton Myers

- exposed structure & services (for example, ductwork)
- metal & glass cladding
Modernism: Apartment Buildings 1950s - late 1970s

- influenced by Le Corbusier schemes
- most very large, with 100s of units in each building
- usually rectangular in plan & elevation; perhaps curved or angled
- concrete or brick with large expanses of metal framed windows flush with walls
- no or minimal ornament; no allusions to past
- many clusters of such buildings became undesirable neighbourhoods

St. James Town
“superblock” between Parliament, Wellesley, Bleeker, Howard streets  1965-68
George Jarosz with James Murray
**Brutalism 1960s & 1970s**

- complex in plan: projecting & receding forms of varying height; no details derived from past
- loadbearing walls, monochromatic tones, textured surfaces
- walls may be inclined or battered, & cut at odd angles
- concrete walls; at times brick
- walls windowless or with randomly placed geometric-shaped openings; usually fixed insulated glass
- mechanical systems exposed inside

**Robarts Library, 130 St. George St.**
**University of Toronto 1968-73 Warner Burns Toan & Lunde with Mathers & Haldenby**

- 14-storey main library for University
- poured & precast concrete
- 1,000s of study carrels within angles
• reaction to Modernism's rejection of the past & of ornament
• historical references, but not a revival (for example, domes or pitched roofs)
• sensitive to context & local traditions
• traditional materials such as brick, stone (may be cast stone), copper
• punched windows
• often glass block
• some colour

Post-Modernism 1980-2000s
volumes of gym, round staircase, pool, offices, all expressed on exterior clad in 2-colour brick (a Toronto tradition)

Metro Central YMCA, 20 Grovesnor St. 1984  A.J. (Jack) Diamond & Partners
Rogers Media, 1 Mount Pleasant Rd.
1992 & 2003 addition Zeidler Roberts

- head office for major Internet, phone, & TV provider
- Post Modern references to past include arch, tower, columns, punched windows, granite
Brookfield Place, 181 Bay St. (occupies an entire city block)
1989-91  Bregman and Hamann with SOM

extremely large private development permitted in exchange for preserving several heritage buildings or facades, & treating interior Galleria as a public street

2 towers (50 & 45 storeys) clad in aluminum & glass above 6-storey podium with bands of windows
Galleria 1987-92 Santiago Calatrava
116 m long, 26 m high
white painted steel & glass

moved & reconstructed facade of 1845
Commercial Bank of the Midland District
Lillian Smith Library, 239 College St. 1994 Phillip Carter

whimsical design for public library branch specializing in children's books & science fiction
Bata Shoe Museum, 327 Bloor St. W. 1995 Moriyama & Teshima Architects

houses world’s largest & most comprehensive collection of footwear & related items (over 12,5000 artifacts)

shoebox-like building clad in French limestone with copper roof

award-winning office building for management consulting firm has open central space inside

stone exterior with teak & mahogany window frames

search “Hariri Pontarini” + McKinsey to see online video
Sharp Centre for Design, Ontario College of Art & Design University
100 McCaul St. 2004 Will Alsop with Robbie/Young + Wright Architects
connected to existing facility below by elevator and stair core 1950s building

2-storey “tabletop” clad in corrugated aluminum & 12 hollow steel legs painted with intumescent paint
Graduate House, University of Toronto
60 Harbord St. at Spadina Ave. 2000 Morphosis with Teeple Architects

residence for 464 graduate students clad in concrete, aluminum, & glass

larger windows face onto courtyard
shorter north facade to relate to houses on short residential street

sign detail
National Ballet School, 400 Jarvis St. 2005 KPMB (new construction) & Goldsmith Borgal (2 heritage buildings)

complex has 2 purposes: ballet training and academic course delivery
new construction holds dance studios, 3-storey gathering space (with fireplace & digital projection screen), café, physiotherapy department, & Resource Centre heritage house (centre, above) houses the administration offices for the school the red brick building in the previous photo contains classrooms & labs
home to the Canadian Opera Company &
National Ballet of Canada actually 2 buildings:
 auditorium, orchestra pit, & stage physically
isolated & rest on nearly 500 rubber acoustic
pads to inhibit noise & vibration from subway,
streetcars, traffic

has floating glass staircase

Four Seasons Centre
for the Performing Arts
145 Queen St. W.
2006 Jack Diamond
TIFF Bell Lightbox 2007-10
KPMB& Festival Tower residential condo  2010 Kirkor Architects & Planners with KPMB

headquarters for Toronto International Film Festival, one of world’s most prestigious

allow year-round events

Lightbox (below) includes 5 cinemas, library, gift shop, restaurants, galleries, offices for 200 TIFF employees

condo tower 42 storeys
Hazelton Hotel & Residences, 118 Yorkville Ave. 2007
Page + Steele

limestone & brick clad to fit into upscale traditional neighbourhood resistant to large new buildings

9 storeys

77 luxury hotel rooms

16 private residences (largest units are over 650 m2)
Contemporary Residential Towers  1990-present

• cladding primarily glass curtain wall
• podium base – sometimes in contrasting material – with retail if located on commercial street
• influenced by Modern architecture: clean lines, no ornament
• any colour usually as accents on spandrel panels

Minto Midtown, 2181 Yonge St.  
2007-09 SOM w/ Young & Wright
One King West condo/hotel, 1 King St. W. 2006
Stanford Downey

180m tall but just 14m wide

360 residential units (hotel in connected heritage building)

10 huge tanks of water on roof to stabilize in the wind
One St. Thomas [Street] Residences 2008
Robert Stern with Young + Wright
example of traditional architectural forms in a luxury condo building
mixed-use development
100 Yorkville Ave.
2009  Hariri Pontarini

incorporates 1923 facade of former hospital (now retail) above, with more retail in podium

condominium towers 8 & 17 storeys

rear townhouses face onto another street
Terence Donnelly Centre for Cellular & Biomolecular Research, University of Toronto
160 College St. 2005  Behnisch Architekten with architectsAlliance

2 glass-clad volumes divided by intermediate mechanicals lighten overall mass
parts of some floors double & triple height
east facade features coloured spandrel panels
Leslie L. Dan Pharmacy Building University of Toronto 144 College St. 2002-2006 Foster + Partners with Moffat Kinoshita

able to double enrolment in pharmacy

bulk of building raised to respect heritage buildings

pods hanging inside have classrooms within & study spaces on top of each

photo from architect’s website
Max Gluskin House University of Toronto
150 St. George St.
2008 Hariri Pontarini Architects

for Economics Dept: offices, central gathering space, resource centre, research spaces, graduate & faculty lounges

3-storey addition to 1889 house & 1960 building

undergraduate common room for study & relaxing

has large windows onto courtyard

rear clad in weathering (Cor-ten) steel
houses research programs, classrooms, & study spaces

elevated glass box (below) can be a 500-seat event space

dark cladding is ultra-thin precast concrete panel called Ductal

connected to heritage house & 1990s buildings to north
Waterfront Health Sciences Centre
George Brown College, 51 Dockside Dr.
2012 Stantec Architecture & KPMB

schools of Dental Health, Health & Wellness, Nursing, & Health Services Management
clinical health care services, campus bookstore, & food services open to public
Student Learning Centre, Ryerson University
341 Yonge St. 2012-2015
Snøhetta with Zeidler Partnership

innovative building with open, private, &
group study spaces in various configurations

corner steps a popular gathering space on
Toronto’s main street
Contemporary Houses 1990-present

- non-traditional massing & rooflines; many flat roofs
- no reproduction of elements from past styles other than Modernism
- stained wood often used
- may use unconventional colours

Schatzker House
108 Crescent Rd.
2004 superkül

2-storey brick & Ipe wood box wraps around 2-storey atrium at centre of plan
Consumers Gas Purifying House 45 Parliament St., 1898-99; 1902 & 1904 additions
additions & conversion into police station 2003 Dunlop Farrow

contemporary addition wraps around heritage factory

another small contemporary building is inside the factory
Riverdale Presbyterian Church
662 Pape Ave. 1920  J. Wilson Gray
converted into The Glebe
(32 residences) 2004  Bob Mitchell

rear of former church
This book was written by Marta O’Brien for SKOPE Educational Travel as part of the English and Architecture program.

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Marta develops and teaches architectural history courses covering Toronto, North America, and Western Europe. Within Toronto, Marta presents tours and illustrated lectures for historical societies, cultural organizations, and private groups through her company Citywalks.
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