

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report Recommendations (CHERR)

Ontario Science Centre 770 Don Mills Road, North York, Ontario



Postcard with Original Front Entrance, 1970
Credit: Robert Moffatt, Toronto Modern Building

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SBA No. 21070.1

Submitted to Infrastructure Ontario (IO)

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LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT¹

The Ontario Science Centre sits on the ancestral lands and territories of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, the Wendat peoples, and the Anishinaabek Nation, which includes the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation and the Chippewa.

We acknowledge this land is home to many diverse First Nations, Inuit, and Metis peoples. We are grateful to work with them, learn from, and partner with Indigenous communities in peace, friendship, and respect

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¹ Ontario Science Centre

1. Evaluation

Based upon the research conducted in its Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) SBA has undertaken the following evaluation of the Ontario Science Centre. The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the Provincial Policy Statement (2020), the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties* (2010) and MCM's "MTCS Heritage Identification & Evaluation Process" (2014).

A property is evaluated for its Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) based on direct evidence that supports the determination of CHVI and the level of significance. The criteria set out in the regulations were developed to identify and evaluate properties for designation under the *OHA*. Best practices in evaluating properties employ O. Reg. 9/06 to determine if they have CHVI and are therefore locally significant. These criteria include design or physical value, historical or associative value and contextual value.

A property may be designated under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* if it meets two or more of the criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest. While the criteria are sufficient in themselves to make a determination, as a best practice other factors such as the condition and integrity of the heritage attributes as well as an appreciation of the community's interest or value placed on a property should also be considered in conjunction with the criteria to provide a more comprehensive determination.

In cases where a property is owned or under the care and control of a ministry or a prescribed public body, it then merits evaluation under O. Reg. 10/06 to determine the CHVI of provincial significance, which would warrant designation under Section 34.5 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. A property must meet one or more of the following criteria to determine whether its CHVI has provincial significance:

- the property represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history
- the property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history
- the property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage; the property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province
- the property demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period
- the property has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use
- the property has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group, or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province
- the property is located in an unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property

The research and analysis of the CHER affirmed that the Ontario Science Centre has heritage value. Based upon this CHER, SBA has determined that the property should be evaluated as per both O. Reg. 10/06 and O. Reg. 9/06. Only the buildings have been evaluated for their cultural heritage value; however, the setting of the property has been given consideration based upon the research and analysis within the CHER that points to the important relationship between the original design intent, the location, and the relationship between the built form and its setting.

1.1 Regulation 10/06 OHA - Cultural Heritage Evaluation

O. Reg. 10/06 Criteria	Meets Criteria	Rationale
<i>The property represents or demonstrates a theme or pattern in Ontario's history.</i>	Yes	The Ontario Science Centre (OSC) demonstrates the theme of centennial celebration projects in Ontario's history. The OSC was commissioned to celebrate 100 years since confederation in Canada as a Provincial Centennial Project that had to "portray the development of Ontario and its peoples in terms of outstanding inventions and other significant, scientific and technological achievements." The OSC was Ontario's "marquee centennial project," and one of a number of public institutions and buildings constructed at the time from special funding for centennial projects.
<i>The property yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of Ontario's history.</i>	Yes	The Ontario Science Centre yields information that contributes to understanding how the provincial government opted to commemorate the Canadian Centennial through a building program across the province of institutional facilities created for public enjoyment in keeping with themes of arts and culture, recreation, science and technology, and the natural world, which in turn yields information about the values and priorities the government had when developing their concept for the project. The OSC project demonstrates the emphasis placed on considering the future that was embodied in the creation of a museum dedicated to science and technology. This museum was intended to be available for all Ontario citizens to access and provide an educational, tactile space where visitors from across the province could explore science and technology. The Ontario Science Centre and its design and construction yields information that helps us to understand the impulse to create a unique public institution that was a "salute of the Province of Ontario to the nation's first century since Confederation."
<i>The property demonstrates an uncommon, rare or unique aspect of Ontario's cultural heritage.</i>	Yes	The Ontario Science Centre, while considered the marquee Centennial project for the province, was one of many public institutional buildings constructed in the 1960s meant to reflect Ontario's heritage. While other institutional spaces were constructed within Canada that celebrated science or technology, the OSC was the only one constructed in Ontario, making it unique in the province. The OSC provided a template for the construction of other, similar museums such as Science North in Sudbury and others around the world.

<i>The property is of aesthetic, visual or contextual importance to the province.</i>	Yes	The Ontario Science Centre demonstrates aesthetic, visual, and contextual importance to the province. The OSC was constructed in the Brutalist design style, which had become the marquee style for institutional buildings in Ontario in the 1960s. Brutalism favoured the use of concrete as the primary building material and incorporated texture to call attention to the sense of mass. Brutalism in this era was also associated with the concept of “megastructuralism” that viewed projects as a large collection of objects connected by infrastructure rather than a single building. The design of the OSC complex reflects this concept. Originally conceived as the Centennial Museum of Science and Technology, the design intent was for visitors to proceed through a sequence of experiences as they travelled through the complex from the Main Entrance Building on the tablelands across the natural setting via a bridge link to the Core Building and then down the slope of the ravine to the Valley Building. The entirety of the complex was designed to juxtapose the modernity of the built form against the natural setting. Prominent glazed openings in all of the building and in the linkages between buildings highlight this visual connection. The aesthetic reflects the way the OSC was the marquee Centennial project for the province and meant to showcase a bold architectural vision of the future.
<i>The property demonstrates a high degree of excellence or creative, technical or scientific achievement at a provincial level in a given period.</i>	Yes	The property demonstrates a high degree of excellence and creative, technical and scientific achievement at the provincial level. Constructed in the 1960s, the use of pre-cast concrete in a variety of textures, the prominence of structural elements like the bi-level bridge, and the design of the series of interconnected buildings set into the levels of the natural setting represented a cutting-edge approach to architectural design and construction. The OSC was also designed to accommodate the need for change over time. The Valley Building’s construction anticipated expansion. The Ontario Science Centre remains a unique example of how the built form and the setting work together to provide an “experience” for the visitor. The longevity of the continued use of the OSC by all Ontarians is an uncommon example of the way an institution has been able to evolve, and both reflect new trends in education and museum curation while remaining respectful of the original mandate to provide a “hands-on” experience. Subsequent additions and alterations to the Science Centre reflect the original design intent and respond to changing trends to enable expansion and change over time.
<i>The property has a strong or special association with the entire province or with a community that is found in more than one part of the province. The association exists for historic, social, or cultural reasons or because of traditional use.</i>	No	While the property was developed as a Centennial project to mark Canada’s birthday in 1967 with funding from the federal government, it does not have a strong or special association with a community that is found in more than one part. The location of the Ontario Science Centre was purposely considered and chosen to reflect the museum as one that belonged to all Ontarians regardless of where they lived. If

		anything, the Ontario Science Centre has a special association with peoples across the Province who might have visited the museum during a school trip or as part of a family vacation.
<i>The property has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance to the province or with an event of importance to the province.</i>	Yes	The property has a strong association with Raymond Moriyama, a notable Canadian architect who helped to pioneer the modernist architecture movement in Canada after the Second World War. Moriyama designed many prominent buildings across the province of Ontario including the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa, Ottawa City Hall, the Peterborough Public Library, and Science North in Sudbury. The property also has an association with Morden Yolles who collaborated with Moriyama on the structural element of the 210-foot bridge that spans the ravine connecting the Main Entrance Building to the Core Building. Yolles believed that engineering structure could have artistic expression and innovation. Yolles was invested in the Order of Canada in 2003. The property is also associated with Macklin Hancock. Hancock was instrumental in the site selection for the OSC adjacent to the planned Don Mills community. Regarding the selection Hancock opined that, "I wanted it [the Ontario Science Centre] to be in that area because it was for Ontario, not for the City of Toronto. So I thought, 'Where do you put something that's close to Toronto but also enables people to thin it theirs from North Bay.'"
<i>The property is located in unorganized territory and the Minister determines that there is a provincial interest in the protection of the property</i>	No	

1.2 O. Reg. 9/06 OHA - Evaluation of CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

The property has design value or physical value because it...			
1.	is rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,	Yes	The Ontario Science Centre is an early example of Brutalist architecture that emerged as a prominent design style for institutional building in the 1960s. Its construction method of using poured concrete and pre-cast concrete to create a variety of textures and surfaces helped to create a unique building that aesthetically reinforced the mandate of the Ontario Science Centre to provide a “hands-on” experience. The OSC is an important example of Modern architecture, a movement that emerged in Canada after the Second World War and which incorporate contemporary materials and technology embodied in clean lines of sight and that rejected surface ornament in favour of textuality of materials.
2.	displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit,	Yes	The Ontario Science Centre was designed as a sequence of experiences as embodied in three interconnected buildings and their linkage over top of a natural ravine setting. The Main Building was located on the tableland near Don Mills Road. It was connected to the Core Building via a bridge. The Core Building was designed to express the trillium, the provincial flower of Ontario. Its Great Hall included lecture spaces and a large, central open interior. The Valley Building housed the main exhibit halls. In his original design Moriyama anticipated the need for expansion in Valley building and chose materials that would allow for these additions to be made without sacrificing the original design. The Ontario Science Centre demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship in its use of a variety of techniques to create texture in its concrete forms and the balance of large structural elements within a natural setting.
3.	demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	Yes	The construction of the Ontario Science Centre adjacent to the Don River Valley set the three interconnected buildings on different levels ranging from table land to the slope to the valley that required a high degree of technical achievement. The bi-level bridge constructed to connect the Main Building and the Core Building spanned across the ravine and demonstrates structural innovation at the time.
The property has historical value or associative value because it...			
4.	has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	Yes	The Ontario Science Centre is directly associated with the theme of Centennial celebrations in the province of Ontario and reflects the work of the provincial government to provide a space for a hands-on museum experience. The location of the OSC in Toronto, but in a location well north of the downtown core, has direct association with the planning and growth of the Don Mills and Flemingdon Park neighbourhoods. It is associated with Macklin Hancock who was a leading figure in the design of

			the Don Mills community and contributed to the site selection of the OSC. The OSC reflects contemporary thinking about the relationship between the built form and the conservation of green space as evidenced in the creation of E.T. Seton Park as part of the broader planning process in the area.
5.	yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	Yes	The Ontario Science Centre yields information that contributes to understanding how the province opted to commemorate the Centennial with an emphasis upon looking towards the future and highlighting education in the fields of science and technology. It also contributes to an understanding of the urban planning of the Don Mills neighbourhood in the 1960s and the transition from farmlands in the area to a mixture of suburban development, high rise apartments, and large institutional campuses and the protection of the Don Valley watershed by the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.
6.	demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	Yes	The property has a strong association with Raymond Moriyama who has an extensive body of work in Canada and was a key figure in the advancement of modern architectural style in Canada after the Second World War. Moriyama was prominent in Toronto and designed many notable buildings within the city including the Bata Shoe Museum, the Toronto Botanical Gardens (formerly called the Civic Garden Centre), the Scarborough Civic Centre, and additions to the Toronto French School. The OSC is also associated with the structural engineer Martin Yolles, who developed an international reputation for his visually pleasing structural elements. It also reflects the ideas of Mackin Hancock who was instrumental for the site selection of the Ontario Science Centre adjacent to the planned Don Mills community and set along the ravine of the Don River watershed. The OSC reflects the ideas and work of Bon Mueller who worked on the site plan for the OSC contemporaneous to the Master Plan he developed for E.T. Seton Park that forms the eastern border of the OSC and is part of the larger conservation area that extends along the West Don Trail. His work on the Master Plan is significant for its relationship to the broader preservationist impulse of the 1950s and 1960s and the desire to protect green space in contradistinction to the massive growth of infrastructure that occurred concurrently.
The property has contextual value because it...			
7.	is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	Yes	The property yields information about the growth of the Don Mills area and the important part that City planning played in both the growth of the surrounding community and in the siting of the property in the Don River watershed. The Ontario Science Centre is important in defining and maintaining the character of the Don Mills neighbourhood in Toronto. Its location was selected in conjunction with other key

			urban planning, parks and recreation, and infrastructure decisions made during the growth of the Don Mills community from the late 1950s through the 1960s.
8.	is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings, or	Yes	The Ontario Science Centre is physically, functionally, and visually linked to its surroundings, particularly in its setting within the natural ravine system. The integration of the natural setting was a key design parameter. The design of the complex with its three interconnected buildings and linkages uses features such as large, glazed openings to reinforce the Ontario Science Centre's relationship with the natural world. The Science Centre is historically linked to Don Mills Road and the growth of the surrounding neighbourhood because the OSC was constructed contemporaneously with its environs in the late 1960s.
9.	is a landmark	Yes	The Ontario Science Centre is a landmark along Don Mills Road. Originally the forecourt fountain provided the visual prominence for the property, but since the mid 1990s the Omnimax Theatre has provided that reference point for new generations of visitors. Designed by Eb Zeidler, the new frontispiece made the OSC a visible "landmark with a futuristic feel" that responded to a new generation of visitors.

2. DRAFT Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

This report concludes that the property meets the criteria for a Provincial Heritage Property of Provincial Significance (PHPPS) under *OHA O. Reg 10/06* and is therefore provincially significant. It also meets the criteria for a Provincial Heritage Property (PHP) under *OHA O. Reg 9/06* and therefore is locally significant.

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

The property is located at 770 Don Mills Road, southwest of the intersection of Eglinton Avenue East and Don Mills Road. The buildings are controlled by the Centennial Centre for Science and Technology provincial agency and consist of a complex of buildings and linkages that are located within the naturalized setting of the Don River Valley. The land (and therefore landscape) surrounding the OSC complex is owned by the City of Toronto and the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA). Originally constructed as the Centennial Museum of Science and Technology, it later was renamed the Ontario Science Centre. The complex, opened in 1969 showcasing science, technology, and the natural world, was purpose-built to invite guests into a “hands-on” experience of the museum.

HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE

Design Value

The Ontario Science Centre is an early example of Brutalist architecture that emerged as a prominent design style for institutional building in Ontario in the 1960s. Its construction method of using poured concrete and pre-cast concrete to create a variety of textures and surfaces helped to define the style within the province. The Ontario Science Centre is an important example of Modern architecture, a movement that emerged in Canada after the Second World War and which incorporated contemporary materials and technology embodied in clean lines of site and which rejected surface ornament in favour of greater textuality of materials.

The setting of the Ontario Science Centre in the ravine lands is a significant feature that complements the sequence of buildings and experiences within the complex. Each building was designed with its particular location in mind to reflect variation in the land contours. The Main Entrance Building is situated on the tableland, the Core Building is situated along the slope and in a knoll, and the Valley Building was constructed in the valley of the Don River watershed. The connection points between the buildings accentuate the relationship of the buildings to their setting through large, glazed openings, and their own orientation within the natural setting reflected in their design. The Bi-level Bridge between the Main Entrance and Core Building extends over top of the ravine, and the escalators and pedestrian path are set into the slope of that valley, both of which show the intention of the design to reflect the core educational and experiential purpose of the OSC complex. Each element of the Complex was designed so that their individual architectural form expresses their function and purpose. Throughout the complex, the use of large, unobstructed window openings and skylights juxtaposes views of the natural setting with the modernist architectural built form.

The property is associated with the notable Canadian Architect, Raymond Moriyama. Moriyama helped to pioneer the modernist architecture movement in Canada after the Second World War. Moriyama designed many prominent buildings across the province of Ontario including the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa, Ottawa City Hall, the Peterborough Public Library, and Science North in Sudbury, and the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre.

It is also associated with the structural engineer Martin Yolles, who developed an international reputation for his design aesthetic of structural elements. It also reflects the ideas of Mackin Hancock who was instrumental for the site selection of the Ontario Science Centre adjacent to the planned Don Mills community and set along the ravine of the Don River watershed at a location conceived as accessible to all Ontarians.

The OSC reflects the ideas and word of Bon Mueller who worked on the site plan for the OSC contemporaneous to the Master Plan he developed for E.T. Seton Park that forms the eastern border of the OSC and is part of the larger conservation area that extends along the West Don Trail. His work on the Master Plan is significant for its relationship to the broader preservationist impulse of the 1950s and 1960s and the desire to protect green space in contradistinction to the massive growth of infrastructure that occurred concurrently.

Historical Value

The Ontario Science Centre is directly associated with the theme Centennial celebrations in the province of Ontario and reflects the work of the provincial government to provide a space for a hands-on museum experience. The OSC was commissioned to celebrate 100 years since confederation in Canada as a Provincial Centennial Project that had to “portray the development of Ontario and its peoples in terms of outstanding inventions and other significant, scientific and technological achievements.” It yields information that contributes to understanding how the province opted to commemorate the Centennial with an emphasis upon looking towards the future and highlighting education in the fields of science and technology.

The OSC was Ontario’s “marquee centennial project” and one of a number of public institutions and buildings constructed at the time from special funding for centennial projects. While all of the Centennial projects had a broad mandate to educate the public and promote a vision for the future, the OSC was the only one dedicated to science and technology. Its location was specifically chosen so that citizens across the province could access the facility with the greatest amount of ease. Its design considered the method through which people learned and incorporated architectural elements such as textured concrete meant to engage an individual’s senses, and in particular touch, that mirrored the programming intent of provincial stakeholders to create a “hands-on” museum. This intent also anticipated change over time in order to reflect and/or accommodate new methods of teaching, new exhibits, and changing audiences.

The Ontario Science Centre yields information about the growth of the Don Mills community/area and the important part that City planning played in both the growth of the surrounding community and in the siting of the property in the Don River watershed. The OSC reflects contemporary thinking about the relationship between the built form and the conservation of green space as evidenced in the contemporaneous creation of E.T. Seton Park as part of the broader planning process in the area and the construction of the OSC complex into the ravine.

Contextual Value

The Ontario Science Centre is important in defining and maintaining the character of the Don Mills neighbourhood in Toronto. Its location was selected in conjunction with other key urban planning, parks and recreation, and infrastructure decisions made during the growth of the Don Mills community from the late 1950s through the 1960s. With funding from the federal government, the location of the Ontario Science Centre, although expressive of local development, was purposely considered and

chosen to reflect the property as one that belonged to all Ontarians regardless of where they lived in the province so that the facility could be easily accessed from the provincial highway.

The OSC is physically, functionally, and visually linked to its surroundings, particularly in its setting in the natural ravine system. Nature was a key feature of the design of the complex with its three interconnected buildings and with the use of features such as large unobstructed openings to reinforce the OSC's relationship with the natural landscape.

The OSC remains a landmark along Don Mills Road and the adjacent Flemingdon Park. Originally the forecourt fountain provided the visual prominence for the property, but since the mid 1990s the Omnimax Theatre has provided that reference point. Designed by Eberhard Zeidler, another prominent Canadian architect, the new frontispiece made the OSC a visible "landmark with a futuristic feel" that responded to a new generation of visitors who wanted more entertainment, as well as reflected the evolution of the museum as it adapted to different requirements.

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DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

The following are the identified heritage attributes of the Ontario Science Centre. They have been organized to reflect attributes that are shared throughout the complex, and then attributes specific to particular built form elements within the complex's buildings.

Ontario Science Centre Complex Attributes:

The buildings and structures identified as:

- Main Entrance Building (B14175)
- Bi-Level Bridge
- Core Building (B14174)
- Escalator/Pedestrian Path Link
- Valley Building (B14176; B22377)
- The OmniMax Theatre
- The naturalized ravine setting of the Don River Valley that is experienced both within the interior spaces through large, unobstructed openings, as well as a patio and pedestrian paths along the west elevation.
- Panoramic views of naturalized ravine setting experienced particularly from the west elevation of the buildings, the exterior spaces along the west elevation, and from the bi-level bridge and escalators. These views can be experienced from more than one vantage point and includes components of the setting at various points in the depth of the field (see **Figure A**).
- Circulation that leads a visitor through a sequence of experiences as a process of discovery within the buildings and their connection points commencing with the Main Entrance Building across the bridge to the Core Building and the down escalators to the Valley Building. This circulation pattern also provides a constant reference point to the natural setting.
- Use of concrete for structural elements, walls and exterior cladding, and the interior walls of each building, with finishes in a variety of textures that provide continuity in material use, definition in building form, and visually link the exterior and interior wall finishes.
- The pedestrian approach to the entrance ways and the separation from the parking areas (see **Figures B** and **C**).

Main Entrance Building (B14175) Attributes:

- Separate group tour entrance & lobby and main entrance lobby located on either side of the Omnimax Theatre space (refer to **Figure B**).
- Skylights constructed with anodized aluminum frames strategically located to provide ample natural light.
- The use of deeply ribbed pre-cast concrete panels with a rough hammered finish on the face of each rib contrasted with the relatively smooth faced areas where the finish of the poured in place concrete mimics vertical boards.
- Original terrazzo flooring with bronze divider strips.
- The large, glazed openings on the west elevation that open onto the natural setting.
- Concrete interior walls in a variety of textures.
- The original security desk in the central assembly area.
- The configuration and circulation of the interior space meant to guide or marshal visitors.
- Three semi-circular carousels in the lower-level assembly space to provide school groups with built-in-seating, each finished with a different colour of carpeting.

- The clear span upper level, prominently seen in the marshalling space near the group entrance, with a series of skylights centrally placed that extend the length of the building to provide natural light into the interior space.
- Bronze metalwork featured on elevator doors, cab detailing, and control panels, escalator panels and trim, fire hose cabinets, handrails throughout the original areas, doors, frames, and transom panels, and door hardware (inclusive of door pulls, hinges, etc).

Core Building (B14174) Attributes:

- The massing of three circular elements constructed around an irregular triangle to establish the overall form of the Core Building that symbolically mimics the trillium.
- Three circular masses oriented around a central programming space.
- The use of deeply ribbed pre-cast concrete panels with a rough hammered finish on the face of each rib contrasted with the relatively smooth faced areas where the finish of the poured in place concrete mimics vertical boards.
- The extension of the form and the exterior ribbed textured concrete wall material of the tower into the interior.
- Original terrazzo flooring with bronze divider strips.
- Bronze metalwork featured on elevator doors, cab detailing, and control panels, escalator panels and trim, fire hose cabinets, handrails throughout the original areas, doors, frames, and transom panels, and door hardware (inclusive of door pulls, hinges, etc).
- Bifurcated concrete stairway in the central space, the orientation of which mirrors the curve of circular tower walls that lead from the central exhibition space to the upper levels, which includes access to the second level of the bridge.
- Large window areas facing northwest and southwest onto the natural environment of the valley.
- The cloud-like ceiling form surrounded by continuous skylights.
- Curving ribbed concrete walls of the towers.
- The circular floor plan that provides adaptable space with its complementary ceiling lighting.
- Strategically placed strip windows to connect workspaces visually to the valley environment.
- The large exterior patio space at the southwest of the building that extends out over the ravine to provide a greater connection with the setting.
- Balcony on the western elevation leading to the exterior patio via a staircase.

Valley Building (B14176; B2237) Attributes:

- The use of deeply ribbed pre-cast concrete panels with a rough hammered finish on the face of each rib contrasted with the relatively smooth faced areas where the finish of the poured in place concrete mimics vertical boards. In addition, portions that are clad with corrugated metal vertical ribbed steel that allow for expansion.
- Bronze metalwork featured on elevator doors, cab detailing, and control panels, escalator panels and trim, fire hose cabinets, handrails throughout the original areas, doors, frames, and transom panels, and door hardware (inclusive of door pulls, hinges, etc).
- Original terrazzo flooring with bronze divider strips.
- The “black box” interior space designed to be devoid of the architectural details of the other areas of the complex to provide for flexible programming space.
- High ceilings.
- Open, clear span structural system in the exhibition and workshop areas.
- A design that provides for flexibility of space and expansion.
- The circular skylights located in the link between the escalators and the Valley Building that provide natural light into the passage.

Other Contributing Built Form Attributes:

- The Bi-Level Bridge inclusive of:
 - The link at both the upper and lower level of the Main Entrance building to the equivalent floor in the Core Building.
 - Large, glazed windows with dark bronze anodized aluminum frames with copper sill caps.
 - The structural design of a bi-level bridge constructed on concrete piers.
 - The two levels that each span the length of the ravine as well as the large windows openings that extend the full length and height of the north wall to enhance the visitor's experience of the ravine and to give attention to the natural environment.
- Escalator/Pedestrian Path Link inclusive of:
 - The windows that extend the length of the escalator structure to provide a visual link to visitors as they travel down the slope of the ravine to the valley.
 - Circular skylights placed in the escalator ceilings.
 - The meandering pedestrian path that extends from the exterior patio of the Core building along berms set into the ravine slope and buttressed on the slope by the continuation of the poured concrete.
- The OmniMax Dome inclusive of:
 - Location at the Main Entrance in the same location as the original two-level main entrance.
 - Circular walls of the sphere theatre that are concrete clad in Renaissance cast stone.
 - Structural framing of the theater with hemispherical roof clad in nickel stainless steel.



Figure C: Viewscales

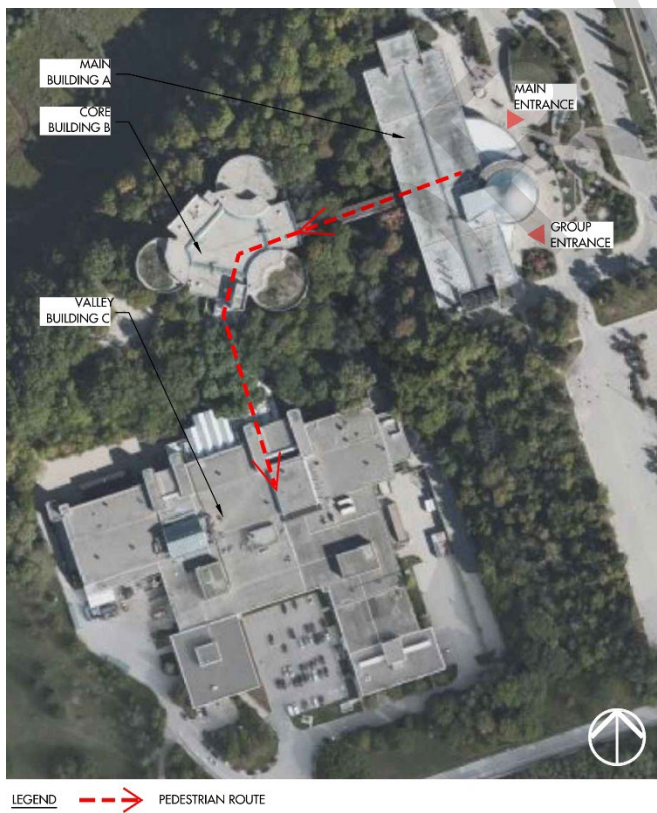


Figure A: Pedestrian Approach

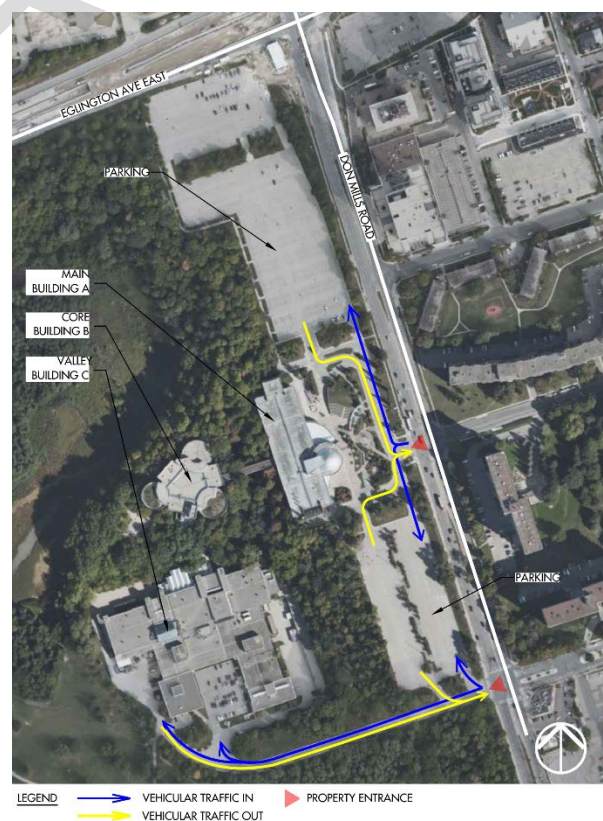


Figure B: Location of parking lots and vehicular traffic away from pedestrian concourses

3. Recommendations

Section 13 (Advice to Government)

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