FOTENN





1995 Carling Avenue

Urban Design Review Panel Formal Consultation July 2020

Subject Property



Subject Property



Site Photos







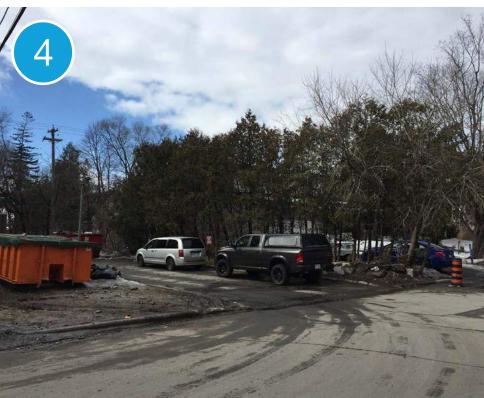


July 2020

1995 Carling Avenue Urban Design Review Panel Formal Consultation

Site Photos 4











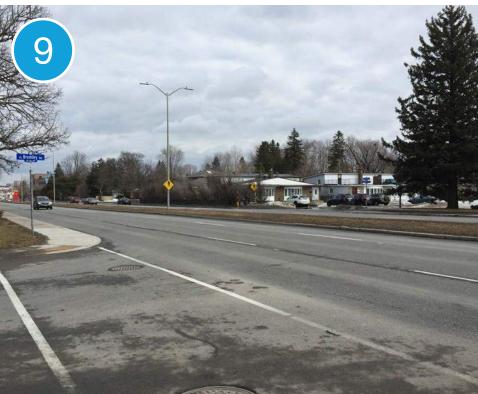


July 2020

1995 Carling Avenue Urban Design Review Panel Formal Consultation

Site Photos











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Site Analysis



Functional Design Subject Property

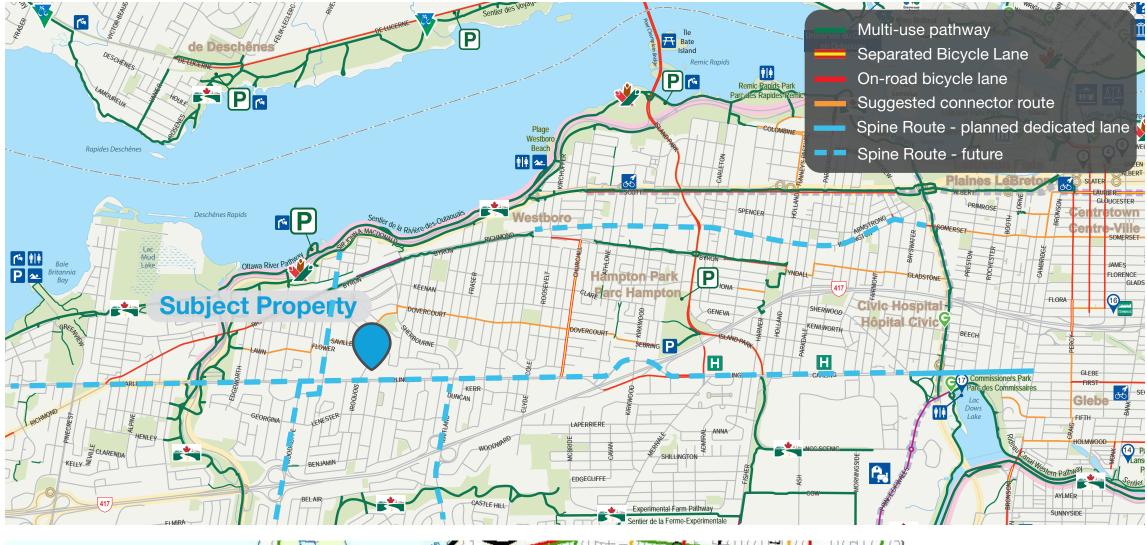
Transit Network

The subject property is currently served by the number 85, a frequent route that offers 15-minute or better weekday service. The 85 connects west to Lincoln Fields Transit Station and east to the Carling Light Rail Station on the Trillium Line.

Schedule D of the Official Plan identifies an at-grade Light Rail (LRT) line along Carling Avenue between Lincoln Fields and the existing Trillium Line. While the timing for implementation of the LRT line is not confirmed, the 2013 Transportation Master Plan identifies continuous transit priority measures along Carling Avenue as part of the 2031 "affordable network."

A recommended functional design has been prepared to implement transit priority measures along Carling. In the vicinity of the subject property, these measures include dedicated painted bus lanes.

Site Analysis



Cycling Routes and Multi-Use Pathways

Carling Avenue is designated as a spine route on Schedule C of the Official Plan. Existing cycling infrastructure on Carling Avenue is extremely limited.

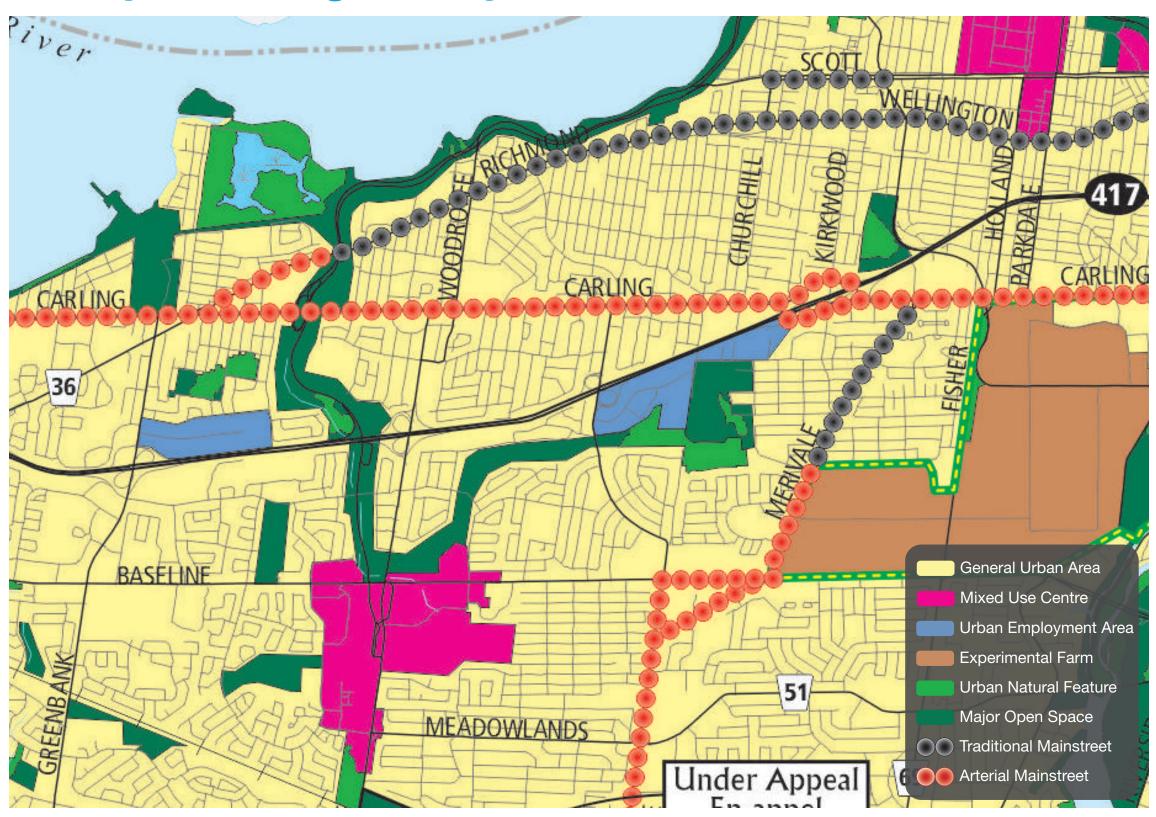
As part of the functional design for transit priority measures, cycling lanes will be added to Carling Avenue between Bronson Avenue and Sherwood Drive, but no cycling facilities are proposed near the subject property.



Road Network

Carling Avenue is designated as an Arterial Roadway in the City of Ottawa's Official Plan. Arterial roads are intended to carry large volumes of traffic over the longest distance.

Policy and Regulatory Framework



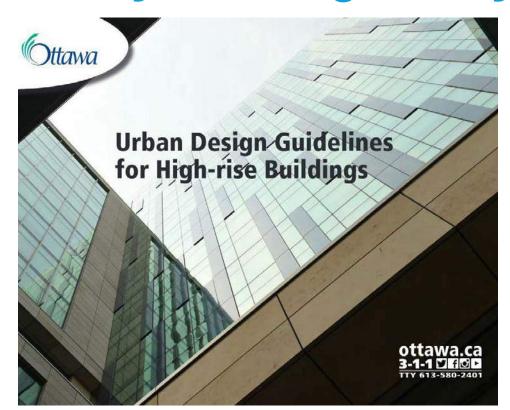
Official Plan

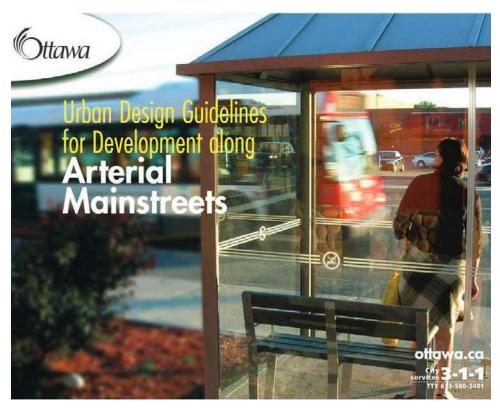
The Subject Property is designated Arterial Mainstreet on Schedule B of the Official Plan. This designation permits a broad range of uses, including residential. Infill and redevelopment are encouraged along Arterial Mainstreets. New development:

- / Should optimize the use of land through intensification;
- / Should enclose and define the street edge; and
- / May be taller than nine storeys where the development is within 400 metres of a future Rapid Transit Station, a community amenity is provided, and transition to nearby low-rise development is provided.

Urban design and compatibility are addressed in Sections 2.5.1 and 4.11 of the Official Plan. Compatible development works well and fits well with the existing and planned context, without necessarily being the same as existing buildings.

Policy and Regulatory Framework





Urban Design Guidelines for High Rise Buildings

The guidelines address the design of high-rise buildings (10+ storeys) in relation to their context, built form, and impact on pedestrian realm. The following design guidelines are applicable to the development:

- / Enhance the overall character of the existing and planned urban fabric and skyline by maintaining a harmonious relationship with the neighbouring buildings without necessarily being the same;
- / Include a building base that relates directly to the existing or planned streetwall context;
- / Use a base-middle-top typology to acheive urban design goals;
- / Placed the base of buildings to form continuous building edges along streets, except where an additional setback accommodates pedestrian amenities;
- / Provide a tower floorplate of less than 750 square metres to minimize shadowing and other impacts;
- / Where lot fabric is tight, provide a reduced separation distance of 20 metres, shared between properties;
- / Use building articulation to define the base of the building. Step-backs of at least 1.5 metres are encouraged, but where lots are narrow, other approaches can be employed; and
- / Integrate the top of the building with the overall architecture of the building.

Urban Design Guidelines for Development along Arterial Mainstreets

These guidelines provide urban design guidance in order to assess, promote, and achieve appropriate development along Arterial Mainstreets. The guidelines address seven aspects of development, including: streetscape, built form, pedestrians and cyclists, vehicles and parking, landscape and environment, signs, and servicing and utilities. The following selected guidelines apply to the proposed development:

- / Provide a two-metre wide sidewalk and a landscaped boulevard in the right-of-way;
- / Set new buildings back less than three metres from the front and corner side property lines to define the street edge;
- / Relate the built form to existing development;
- / Ensure that buildings occupy the majority of the lot frontage; and
- / Use clear windows and doors make the ground level street-facing facades highly transparent, and locate active uses adjacent to these frontages.

Policy and Regulatory Framework



Zoning By-law

The Subject Property is zoned Arterial Mainstreet, subzone 10 (AM10). The purpose of the AM zone is to impose development standards that will promote intensification, while ensuring that they are compatible with surrounding uses. A broad range of uses is permitted in the AM zone, including apartment, high-rise, where site-specifc provisions permit building heights above 30 metres.

The intent of the AM10 subzone is to impose performance standards that contribute to active street frontages. These provision include requirements to:

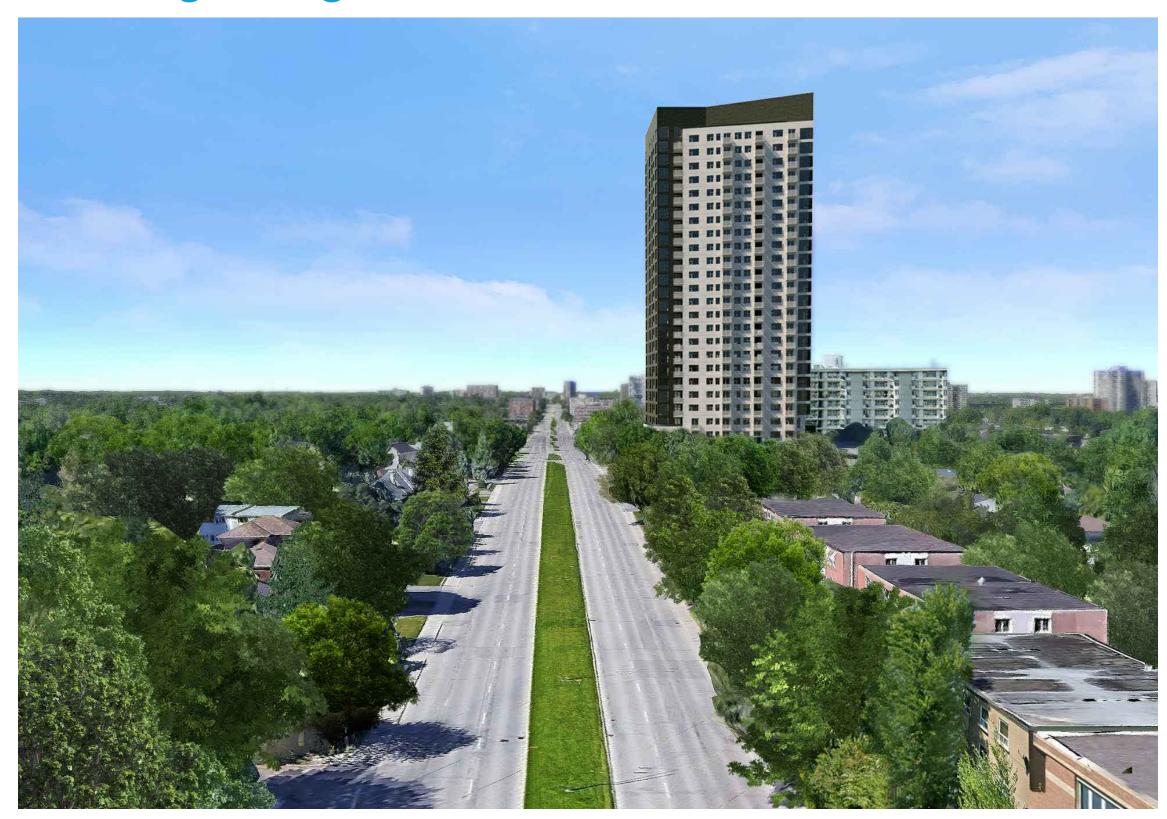
- / Locate buildings with 'active entrances' at or close to the front and corner side lot lines;
- / Provide for a minimum amount (50%) transparent glazing and active residential entrances at grade;
- / Appropriately phase new developments through the Site Plan Control process; and,
- / Provide greater separation to abutting residential uses.



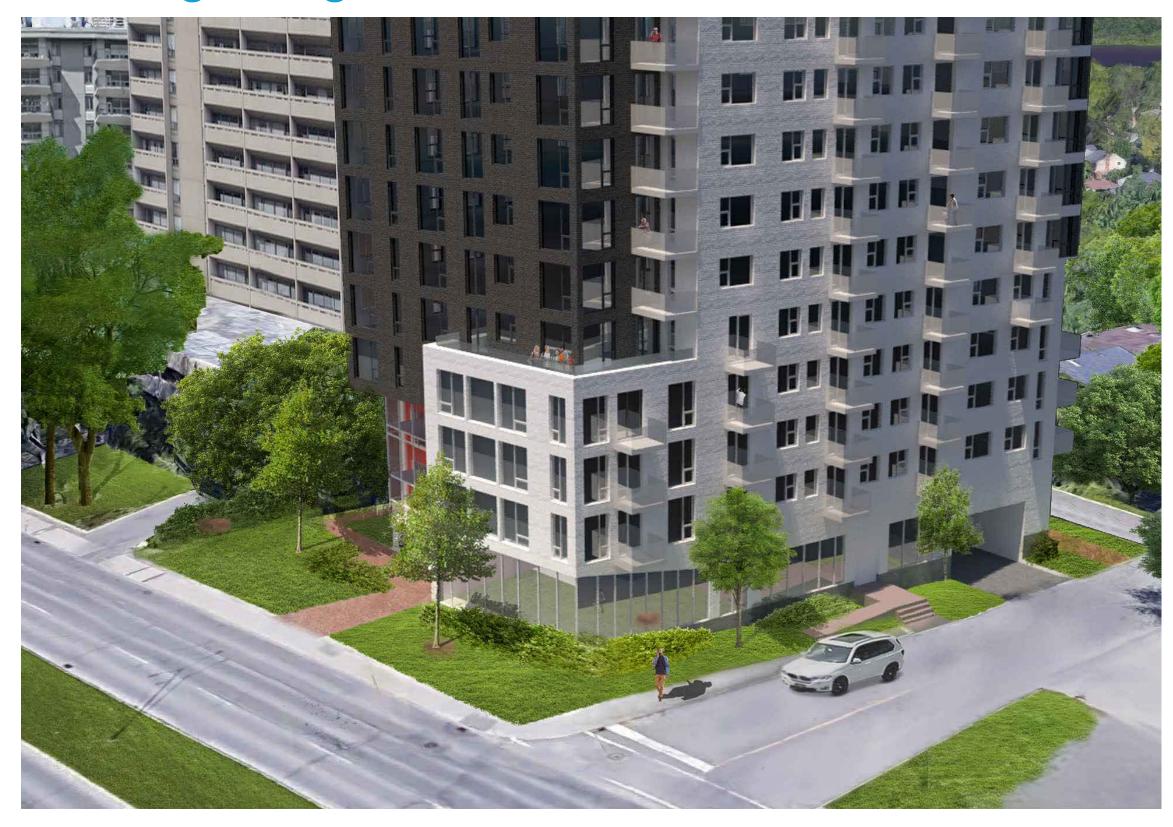
Site Plan



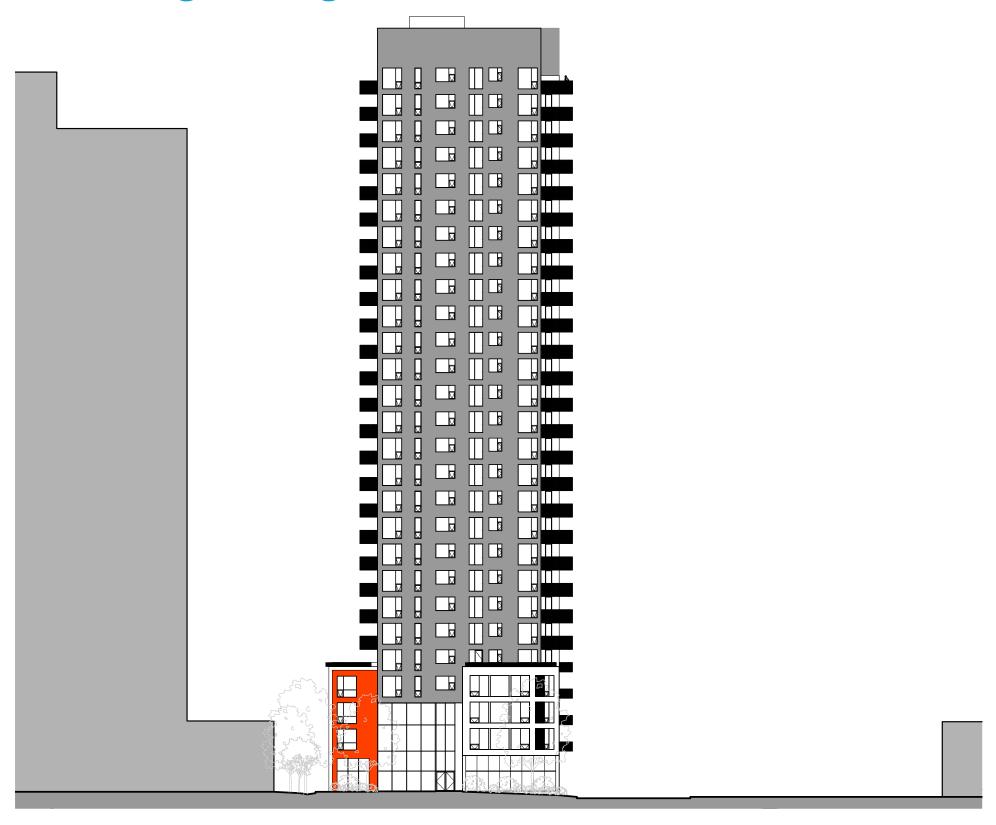
Northeast Perspective View



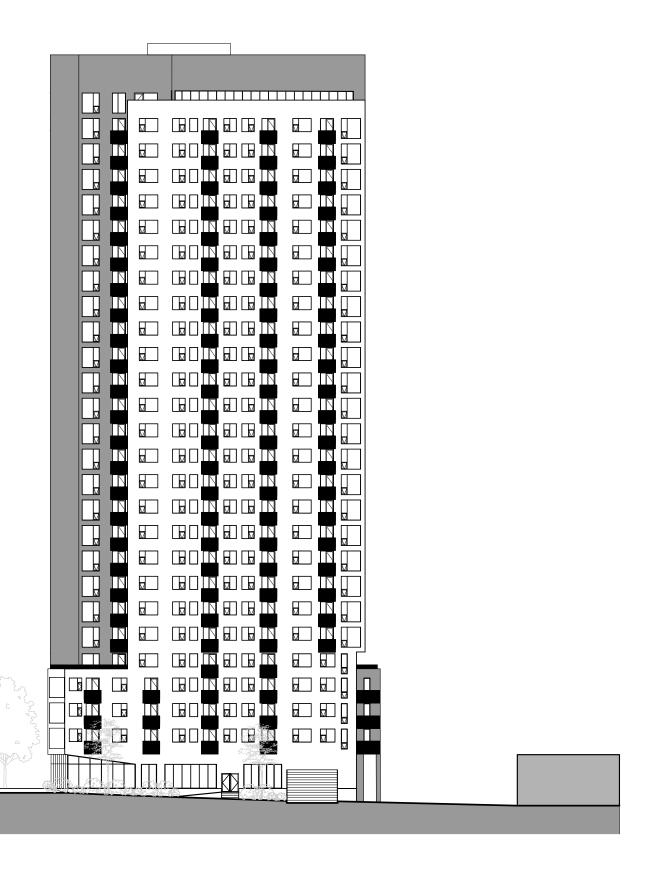
Perspective View from Carling Looking West



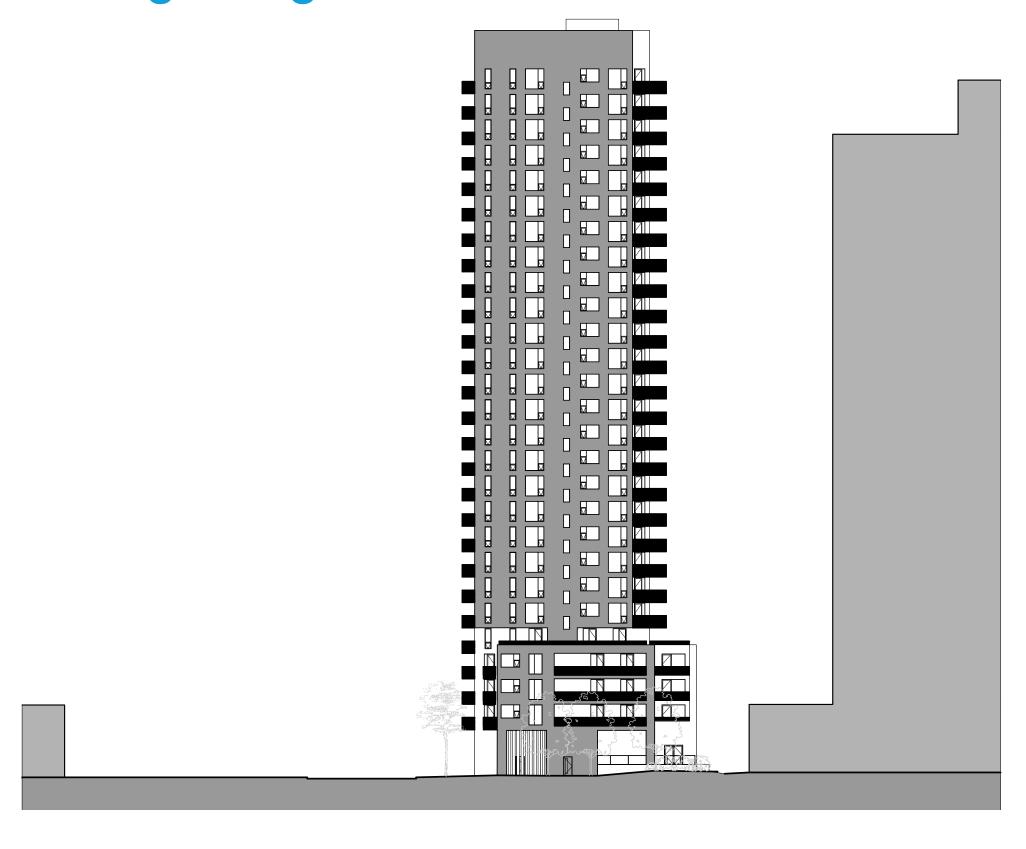
Aerial Perspective of Southeast Corner (Carling and Bromley Intersection)



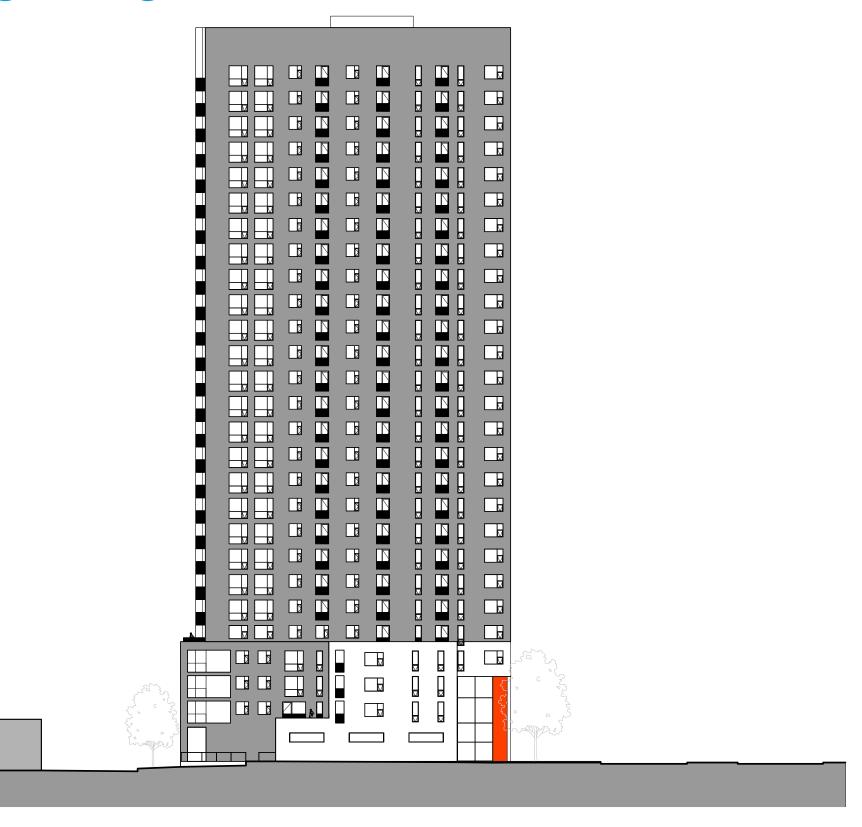
South Elevation



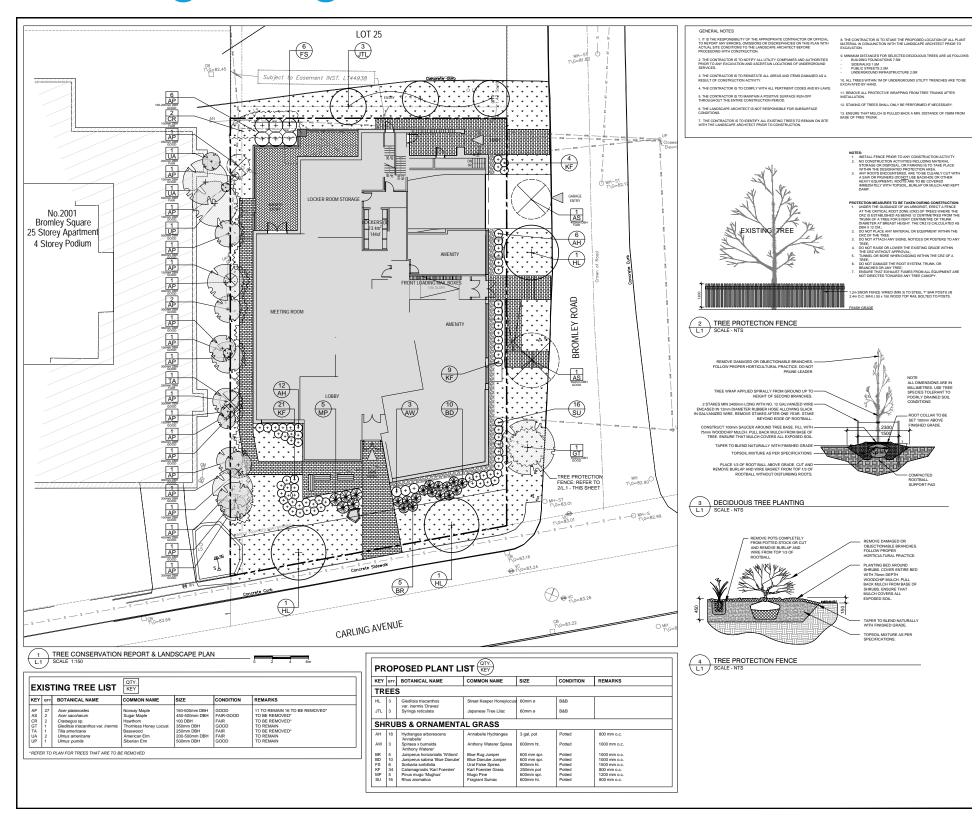
East Elevation



North Elevation



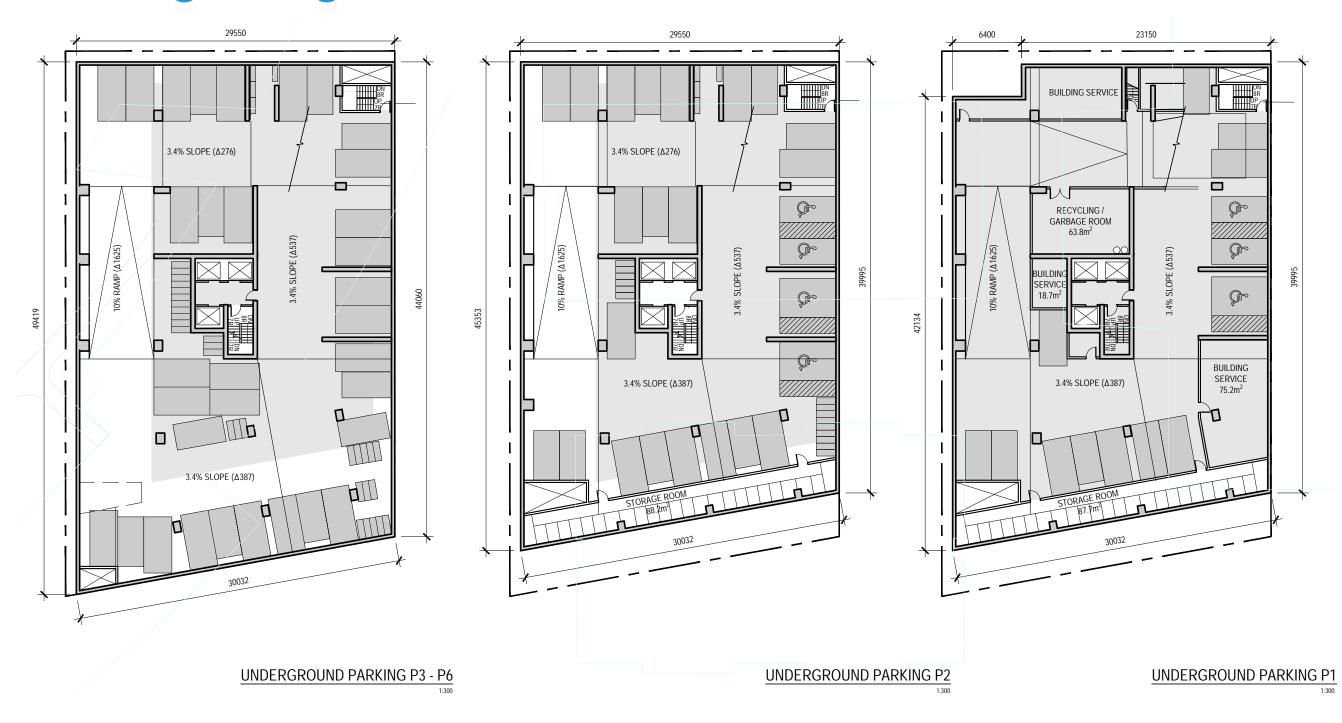
West Elevation



Landscape Plan

An existing row of trees, mostly Norway Maples, will be preserved as a buffer between the proposed building and the existing high-rise to the west.

New trees are proposed to be planted in the Carling Avenue and Bromley Road boulevards, as well as on a portion of the abutting property to the north. The tree species selected are hardy and suitable for use as street trees.



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SKA-102

Building Design - Sustainability

The design and construction of 1995 Carling will pursue sustainability principles based on LEED Silver standards.

Walkability and Transportation

The densification of the site with 210 residential units along an arterial boulevard, with an existing bus stop at the corner and in walkable proximity to several shopping centers and street facing commercial amenities, will provide urban housing that would ideally reduce the need for new low-density developments in currently undeveloped lands outside the green belt. The additional density will support the feasibility of the future Light Rail Transit line that is planned for Carling Avenue in the 2013 Transportation Masterplan.

Secure, indoor ride-in bicycle storage is also located below grade and is provided in numbers exceeding municipal requirements and LEED standards. Electric charging stations and communal car parking spots will be considered.

Landscape

The site itself is over 35% landscaped at grade. A garden passageway front the front entrance to the outdoor amenity space to the rear will be substantially vegetated, contributing the greening of the neighbourhood. All on-site parking is located underground, maximizing the availability of landscape at grade. Rain-water management principles will be strictly applied with consideration of using storm water collected in sub-grade cisterns for irrigation of landscaping.

Energy Efficiency

The building design including envelope and heating and cooling systems will optimize energy consumption through modeling to meet and exceed all provincial and federal model requirements. The building envelope being proposed is predominantly rain-screen masonry with punched windows, allowing for higher overall energy efficiency than can be achieved with all-glass wall systems. Where full glazing is used at the building entrance and common amenities at the ground level, the efficiency of glazing units and spandrel panels will be optimized to assure comfort and overall energy model performance. Operable windows in all units will permit natural ventilation to living and sleeping spaces. These measures will reduce energy consumption and reliance on electrical and mechanical systems.

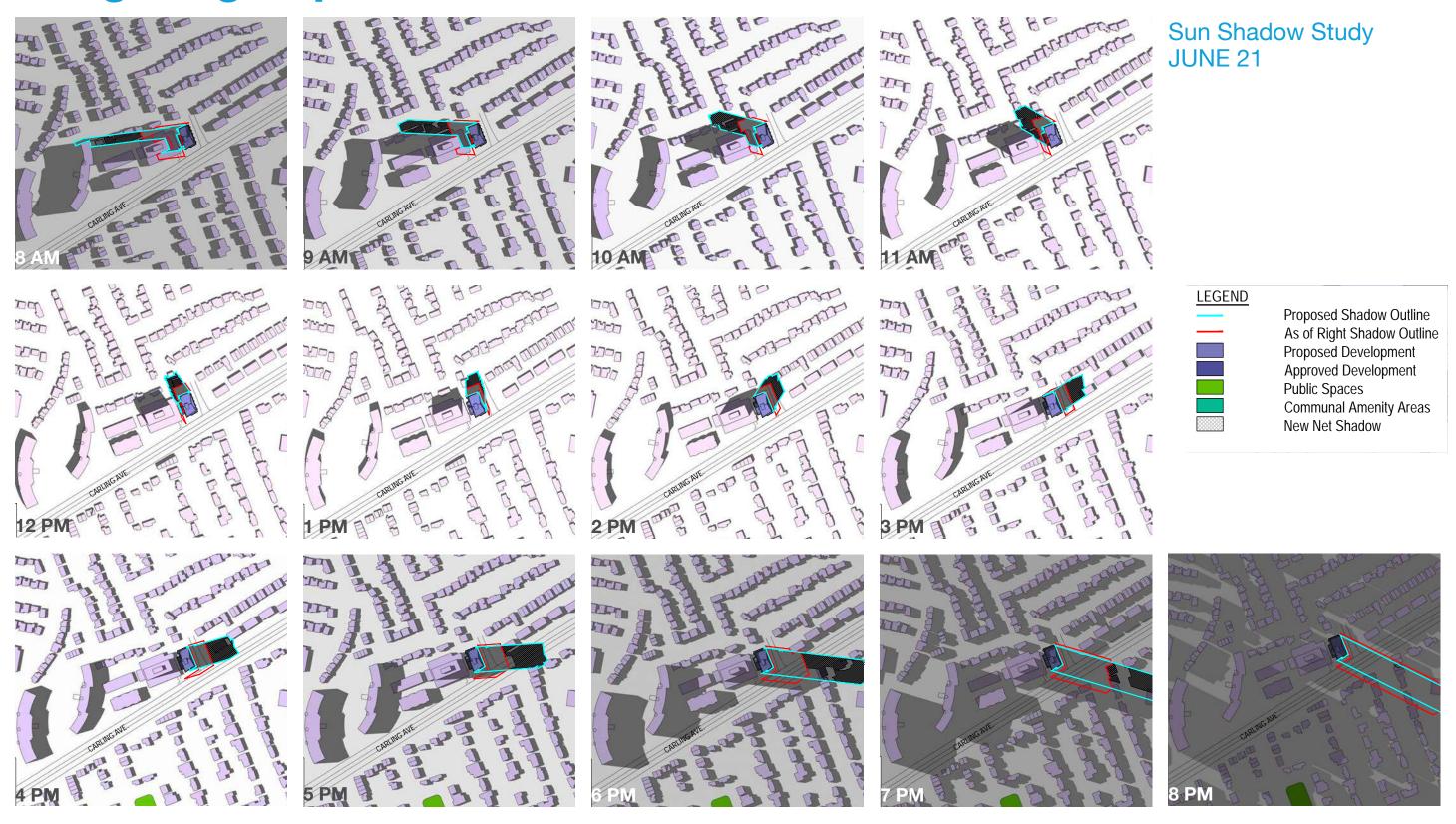
Additional Features

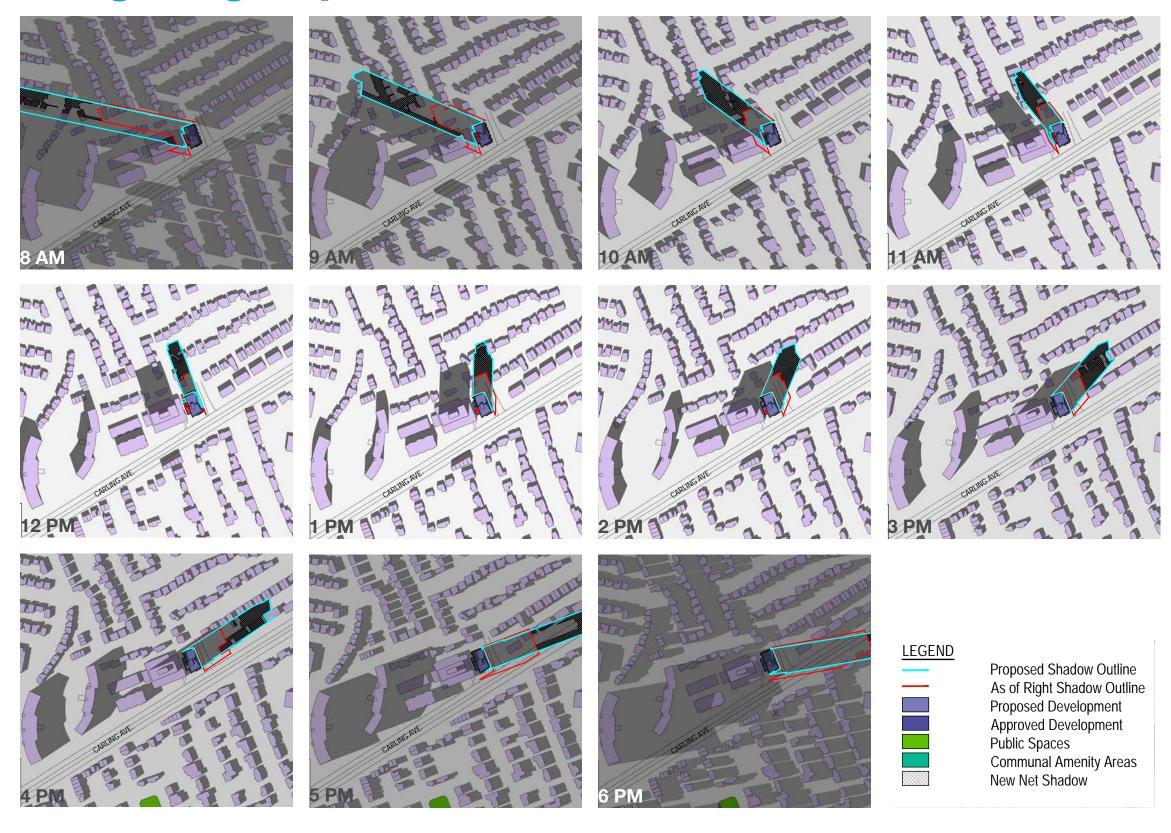
Heat islands will be avoided through the use of thermally reflective roof treatments. Exterior lighting will be designed so as to reduce light pollution to a minimum.

Construction will favour locally sourced, durable, sustainable and recycled materials. Contractors will be required to follow best waste-management principles. Interior finishes will also favour local sourcing and will be selected for durability and low emissivity.

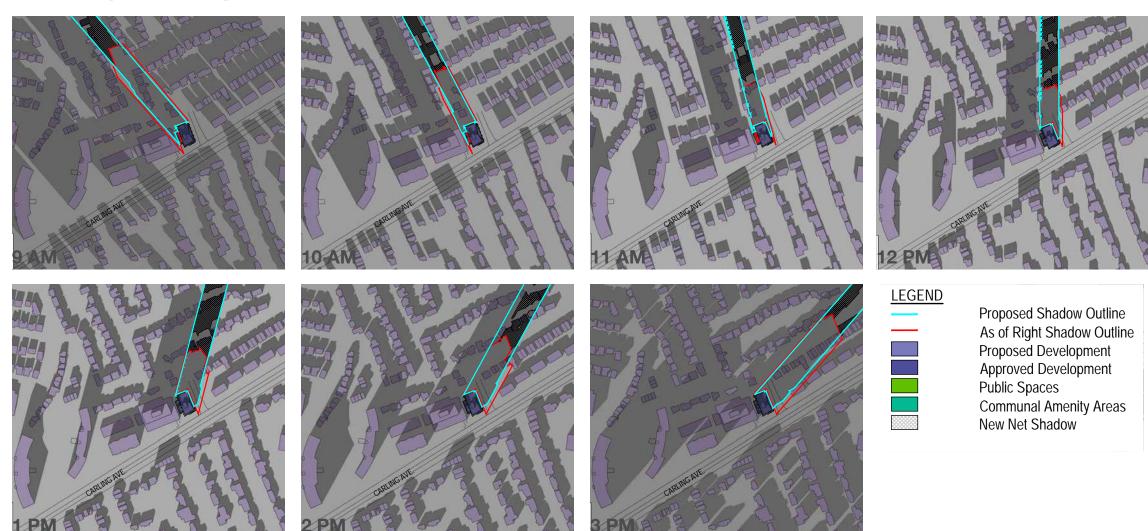
Neighbouhood Sustainability

The neighbouhood to the North, South, and East is of low rise in character whereas there are high rise buildings to the west. The design for 1995 Carling engages the low-rise neighbourhood with a podium design articulated on all sides. Common amenities are located on the ground floor, including a large fully glazed amenity space located directly at the corner of Carling and Bromley to engage with pedestrians. The front entrance is set away from the corner with a forecourt that includes a sitting area to act as a kind of "front porch" for the high rise residents to activate the street life.





Sun Shadow Study SEPTEMBER 21



Sun Shadow Study DECEMBER 21

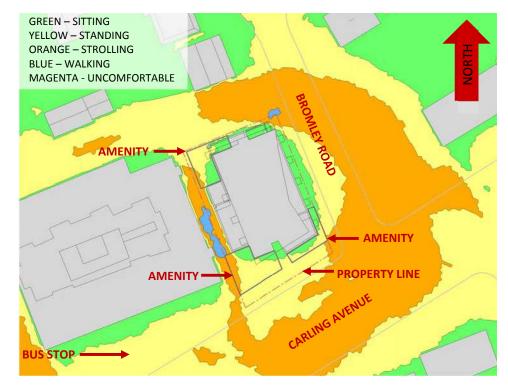


FIGURE 3A: SPRING – WIND CONDITIONS AT GRADE LEVEL

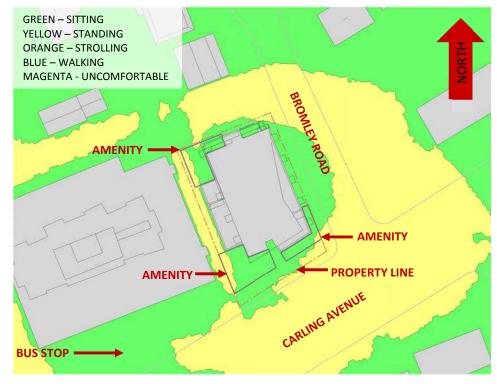


FIGURE 3B: SUMMER - WIND CONDITIONS AT GRADE LEVEL

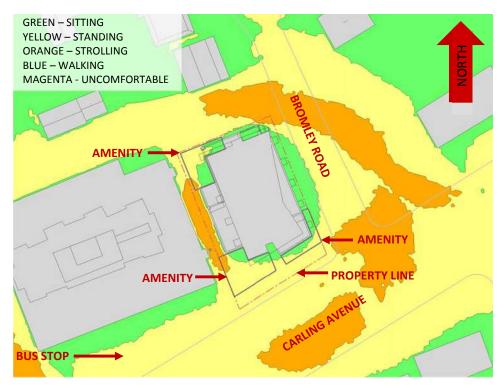


FIGURE 3C: AUTUMN – WIND CONDITIONS AT GRADE LEVEL

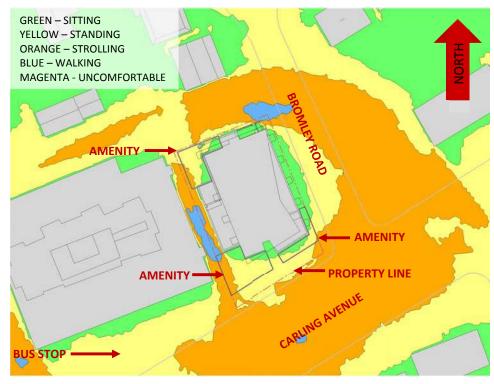
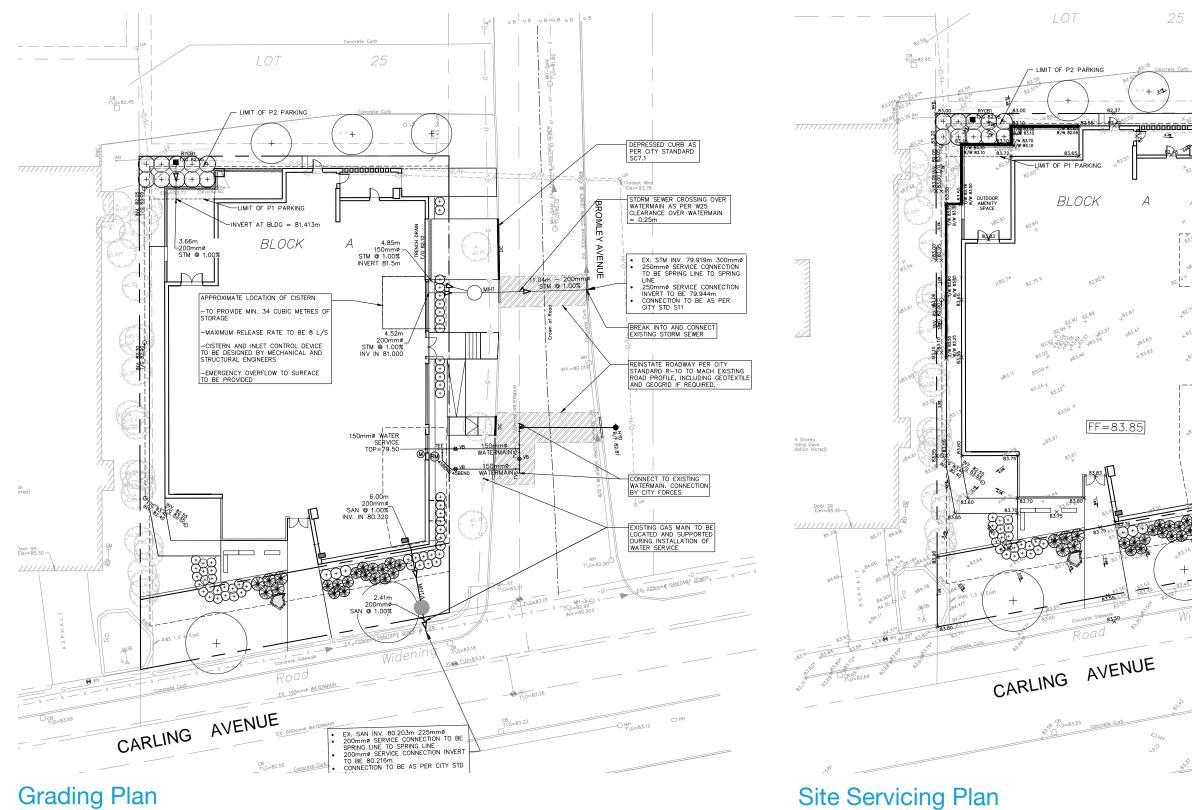


FIGURE 3D: WINTER – WIND CONDITIONS AT GRADE LEVEL

Wind Study

The wind analysis, prepared by Gradient Wind Engineers + Scientists, confirms that all atgrade spaces, both on the subject property and on nearby public and private lands, will be comfortable at least for walking throughout the year.

Technical Studies



Site Servicing Plan