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University of Ottawa Campus Master Plan

URBAN STRATEGIES INC.



University of Ottawa Campus Master Plan

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University of Ottawa Campus Master Plan

URBAN STRATEGIES INC.



Peace Garden at Nathan Phillips Square, Toronto City Hall

PLANT ARCHITECT INC.



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Peace Garden at Nathan Phillips Square, Toronto City Hall

PLANT ARCHITECT INC.



The West Don Lands

THE PLANNING PARTNERSHIP & PFS STUDIO



The West Don Lands

THE PLANNING PARTNERSHIP & PFS STUDIO



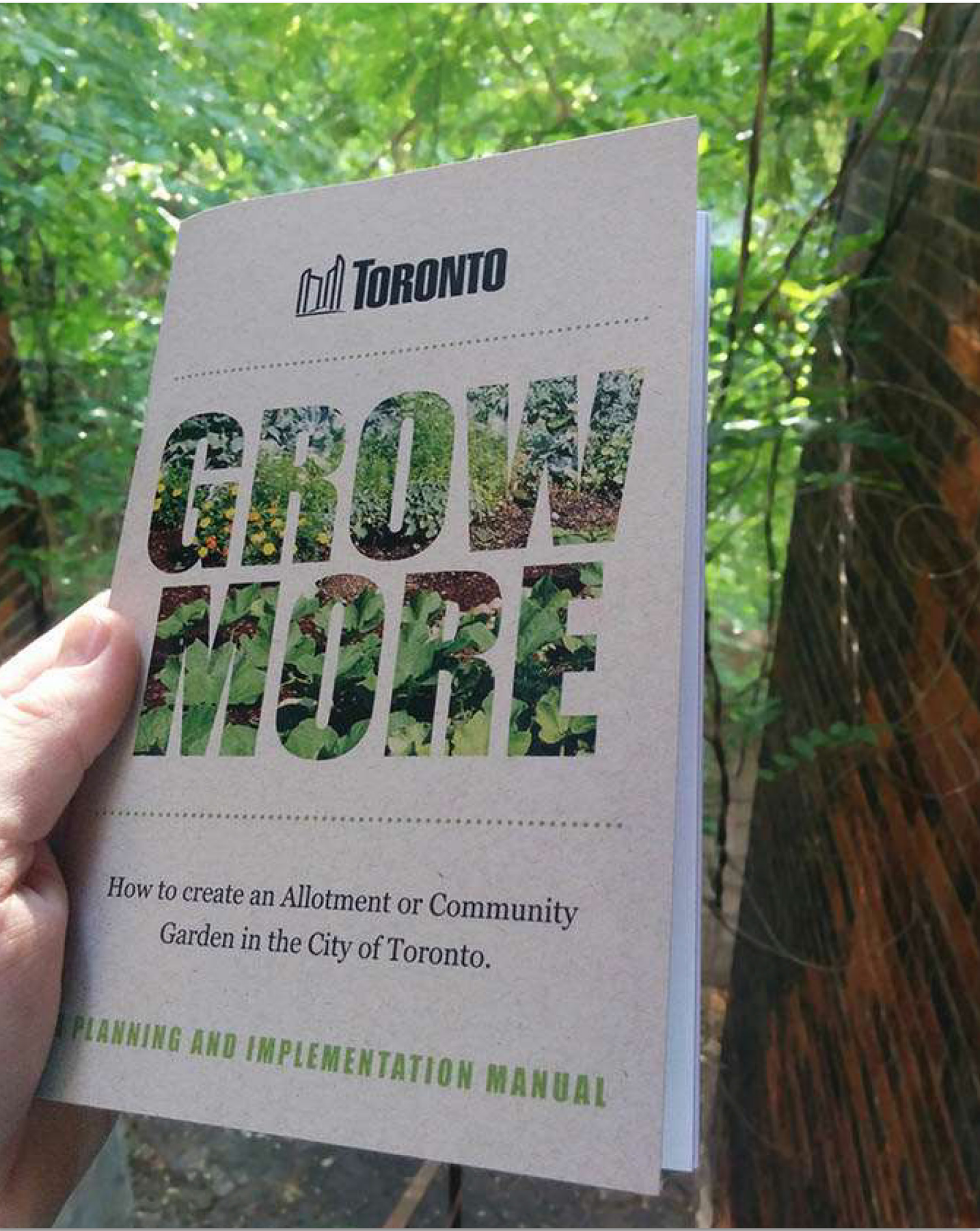
The West Don Lands

THE PLANNING PARTNERSHIP & PFS STUDIO



City of Toronto: The Grow More Manual

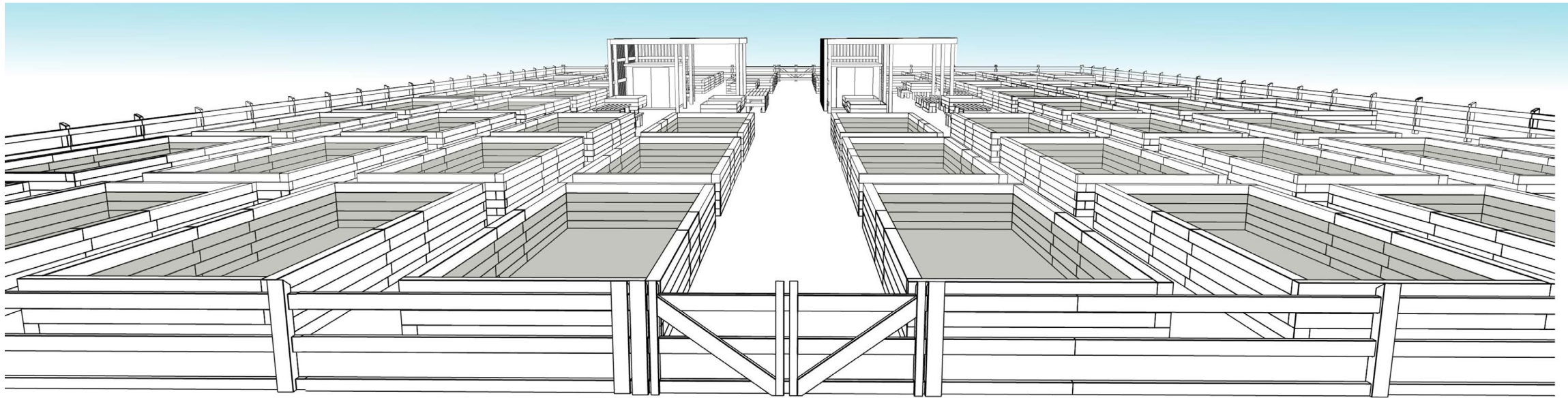
FOREST AND FIELD LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE



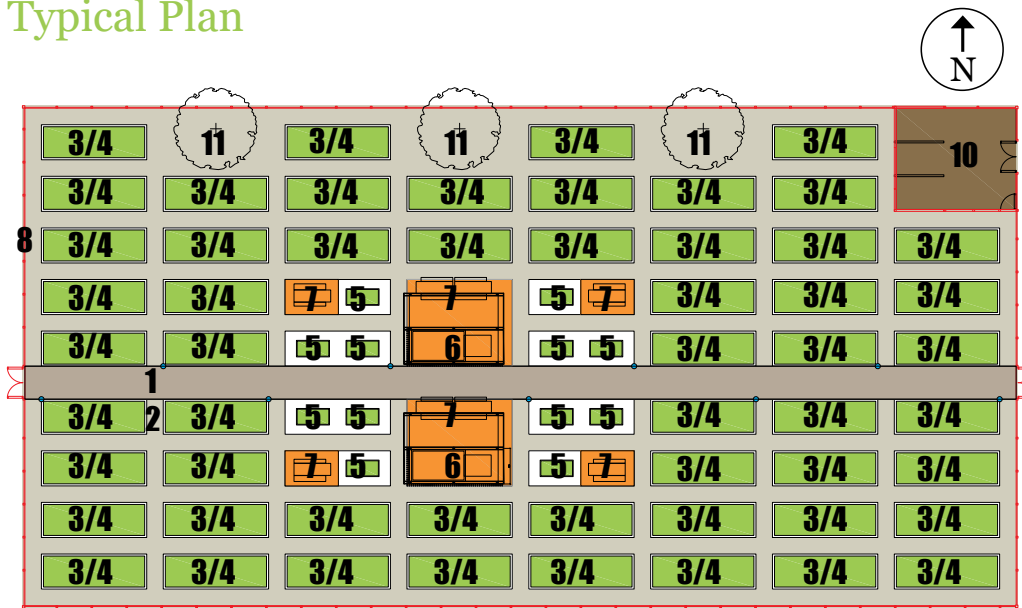
City of Toronto: The Grow More Manual

FOREST AND FIELD LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Ch 1 | Allotment Gardens | LAYOUT



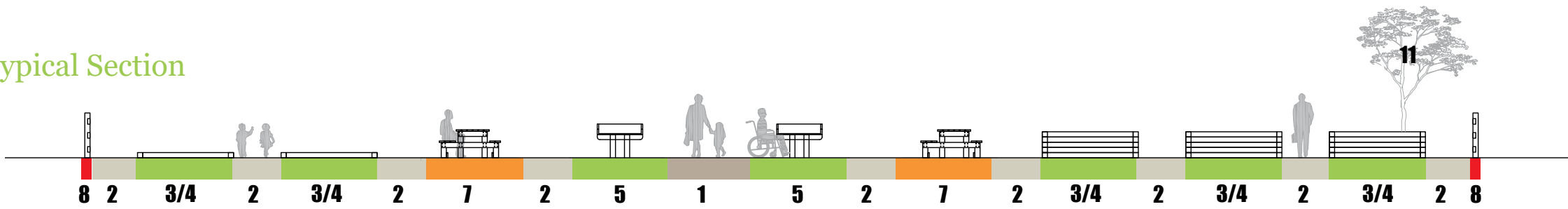
Typical Plan



Key

- 1 Main pathway
- 2 Secondary pathway
- 3 Typical in-ground planting bed
- 4 Typical raised planting bed
- 5 Typical accessible planting bed
- 6 Typical pergola and storage unit
- 7 Typical picnic table
- 8 Typical perimeter fence, gate, and gravel mow strip
- 9 Typical deer fence, gate, and gravel mow strip
- 10 Typical soil, compost and waste and exchange area
- 11 Fruit tree

Typical Section



City of Toronto: The Grow More Manual

FOREST AND FIELD LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

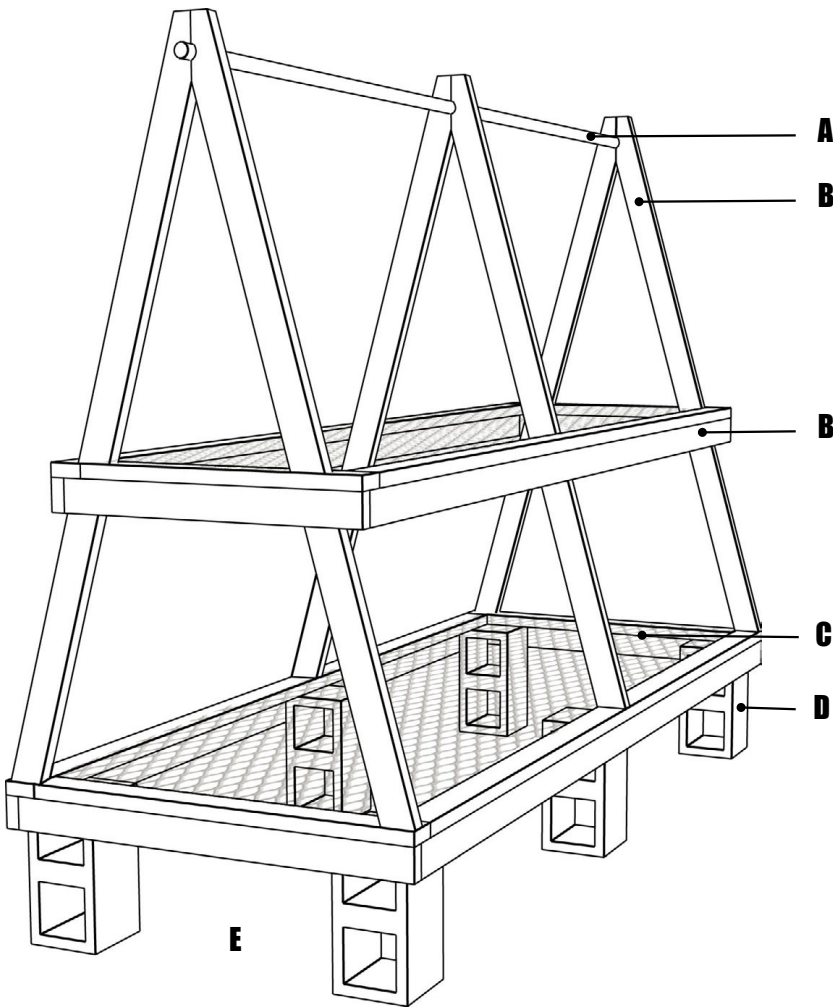
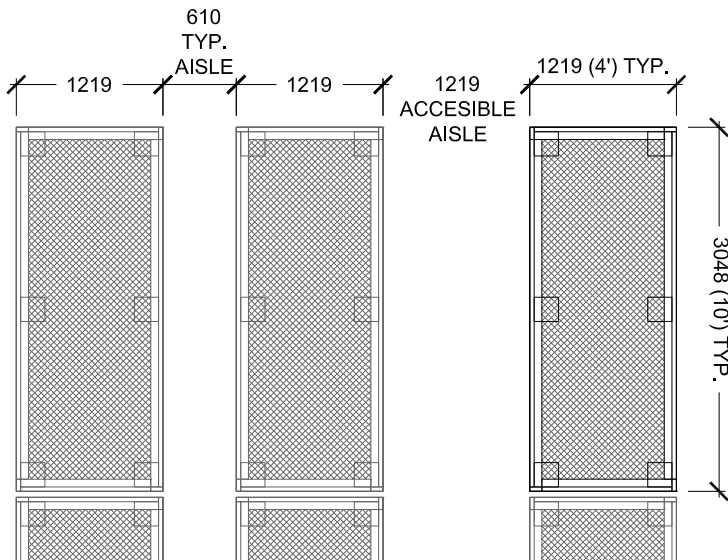
Ch 1 | Allotment Gardens | ELEMENTS

12. Typical indoor allotment bench

There is a City of Toronto owned and operated greenhouse facility where benches can be rented annually as an allotment. Each bench is 1219x3048mm (4'x10'). The greenhouse is climate controlled year-round. Many of the users of grow, store and winter tropical plants.

- A** Galvanized steel hanger pole
- B** Lumber framing - 51x102mm (2"x4")
- C** Galvanized greenhouse bench surface - perforated diamond mesh
- D** Greenhouse bench legs - 203 x 203 x 406mm (8" x 8" x 16") cinder blocks
- E** Existing concrete floor

Typical greenhouse bench layout



230 Sackville

SCOTT TORRANCE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT INC.



230 Sackville

SCOTT TORRANCE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT INC.



230 Sackville

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Bayview Glen Sustainable Neighbourhood Retrofit Action Plan (SNAP)

SCHOLLEN & COMPANY INC.



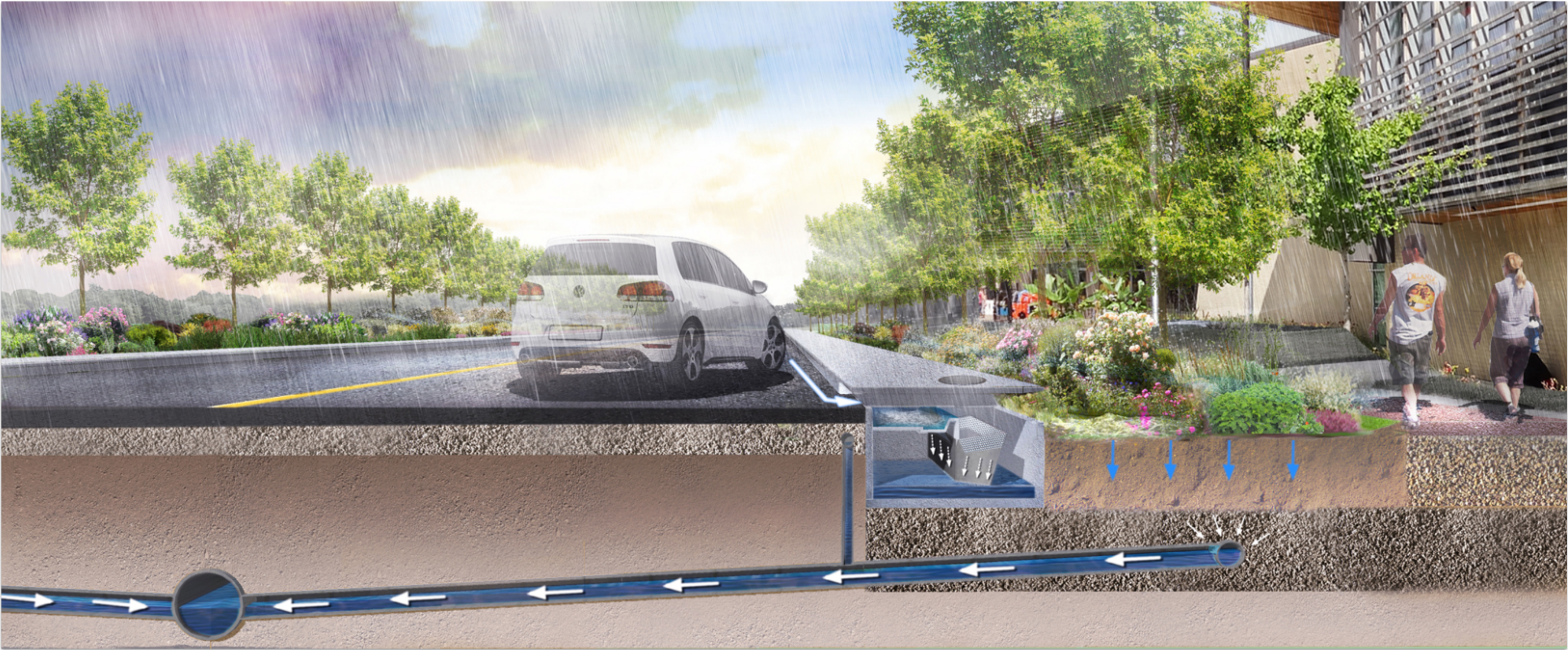
Bayview Glen Sustainable Neighbourhood Retrofit Action Plan [SNAP]

SCHOLLEN & COMPANY INC.



Bayview Glen Sustainable Neighbourhood Retrofit Action Plan [SNAP]

SCHOLLEN & COMPANY INC.



City of Kitchener: Cultural Heritage Landscapes

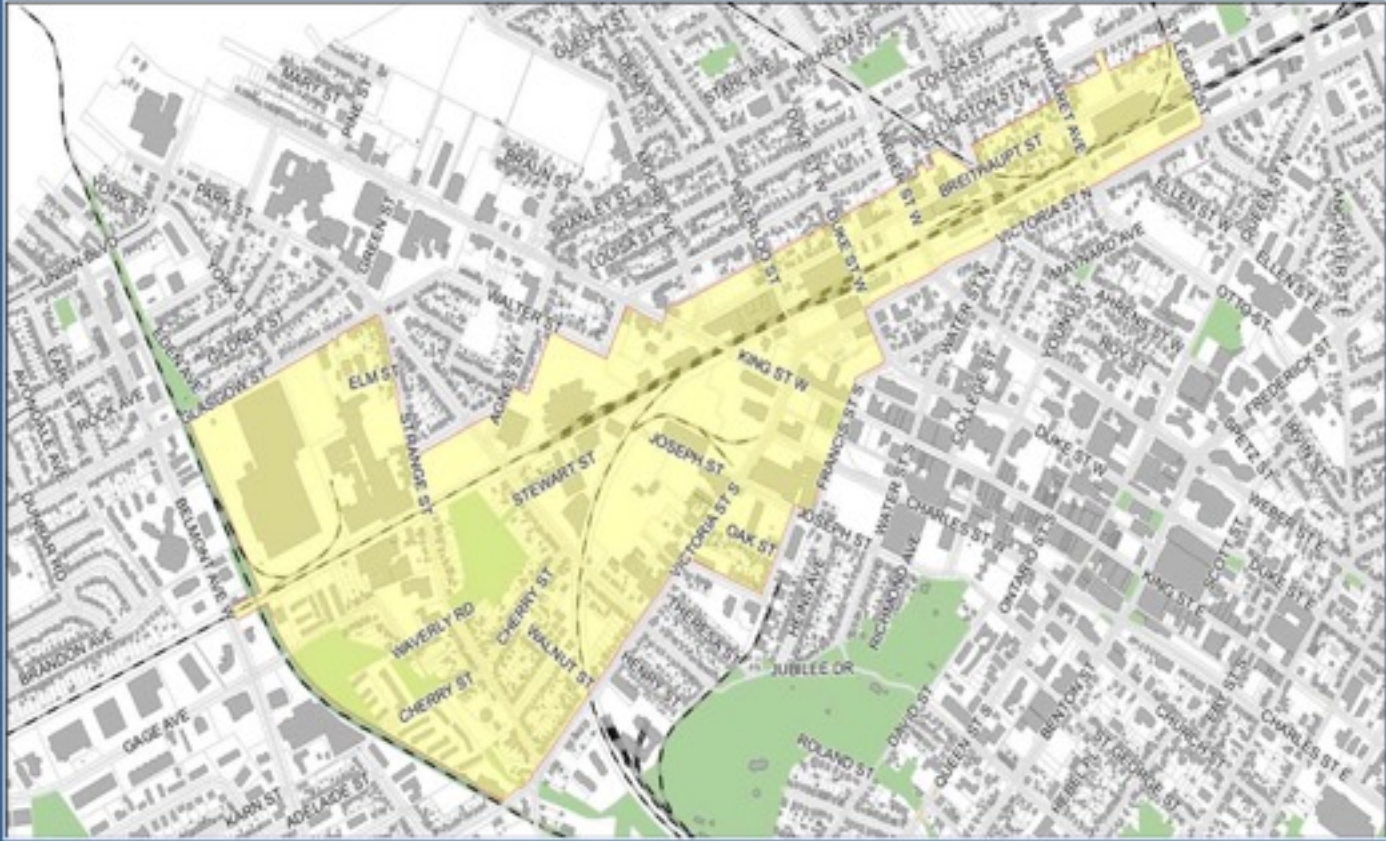
THE LANDPLAN COLLABORATIVE LTD.



City of Kitchener: Cultural Heritage Landscapes

THE LANDPLAN COLLABORATIVE LTD.

L-COM-1 Warehouse District



LOCATION:

Bound by Glasgow, Dominion, Breithaupt, Francis, Victoria and Belmont.

Within the Described boundary, there are:

Designated HCDs:	0
Designated Properties:	5
Listed Properties:	16

HISTORIC THEMES:

Industrial Commercial Development, Urban Development, Lifeways, Transportation

LANDSCAPE TYPE:

Industrial/Commercial


ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL:


YES


DESCRIPTION:


Kitchener was a centre of industrial growth in Canada at the turn of the 20th century and this caused, in turn, such a rapid increase in population that whole districts in the City were completed within a very short time frame between 1900 and 1920. As an example, and as a result of the development of the industrial economy, the population grew in the two years between 1911 and 1913 from just over 15,000 to over 19,000. The result was an explosion in support facilities in the form of houses, schools, fire halls and commercial enterprises to support the increase in population. In most of the world, industrial cities arose from the availability of power and transportation and this, during the 18th century, was typically the growth of industrial areas using water power and water transport. Kitchener was different. Indeed, there was a river junction here but the rivers were made of iron, in the form of the convergence of rail lines (Grand Trunk became operational in 1856) which allowed raw materials to be transported in and fabricated materials to be exported. Using products from the farmland surrounding the community, many of the manufactured items included clothing in the form of cloth and leather products. Furnishings made from the extensive old growth forests to the north and west and equipment fabricated for farming were included in the production. Coal to power the industries was brought in by rail. The rail system connected the factories with locations across North America and products were made by the boxcar and sometimes by the trainload. This mass production required both large buildings for the manufacture of products and even larger warehouses to store products for bulk train shipments. These shipments, in most cases, went to giant retail stores in major centres and were distributed across the continent to the order of anyone with access to the telegraph and the retail company's catalogue. In North America, the evolution of large department stores, such as Eaton's, Simpson's, Sears and others arose directly from the large-scale transport of goods by train as manufactured in centres such as Kitchener. Many of the original warehouse and factory buildings remain in the Warehouse District, bordering the rail line as it slices through the centre of the community. At least seven of the factory complexes shown on the 1911 plan of Kitchener remain in the Breithaupt and Victoria corridor including the former Dominion Tire Company, Krug Furniture (still operational), the Kaufman Rubber Company, the Lang Tanning Company, the Rumpel Felt Co. and several others. It should be noted that the Kaufman Rubber Company building was designed by Albert Kahn (1869-1942) in 1908, the same year he designed the Highland Park Ford Plant for Henry Ford. It was in this plant that Henry Ford produced the Model T car and perfected the concept of mass production. Kahn designed more than 1000 buildings for the Ford Motor Company and became known as the architect of the industrial era. The Kaufman Building and the concentration of other typically multi-storied structures, is distinct and perhaps the most prominent of the cultural landscapes in the city. Limited trees and long views along the track corridor makes this area highly visible from adjacent streets. Consistent in overall design, with tall floors and large windows, these structures combine an evolution from all brick construction through to concrete and steel dating from the late 19th century to the mid-20th. Of interest too is that the immediate neighbours of these structures were the houses in which the workers lived and who were able to walk to work in a manner that is the envy of most modern commuters. The quality of these mostly brick residential neighbourhoods also tells a strong story that the factories were profitable and sources of high-paying jobs that created an economy where workers could live and work in grace and comfort.

KEY MAP









City of Kitchener: Cultural Heritage Landscapes

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<div><div>HISTORICAL INTEGRITY</div><div><div>✓ LAND USE - CONTINUITY OF USE</div><div>■ OWNERSHIP - CONTINUITY OF OWNERSHIP</div><div>✓ BUILT ELEMENTS - ORIGINAL GROUPINGS AND ASSOCIATED SITES</div><div>■ VEGETATION - ORIGINAL PATTERNS</div><div>■ CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS - SUPPORTING DESIGNED ELEMENTS</div><div>■ NATURAL FEATURES - PROMINENT NATURAL FEATURES</div><div>■ NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS - FEATURES THAT DETERMINE USE</div><div>✓ VIEW THAT REFLECTS LANDSCAPE CHARACTER FROM HISTORIC PHOTOS</div><div>■ RUIN - HUMAN MADE REMNANTS</div><div>✓ DESIGNED LANDSCAPES THAT HAVE RESTORATION POTENTIAL</div></div></div>	<div><div>CULTURAL VALUE</div><div><div>✓ DESIGN VALUE - RARENESS OR UNIQUENESS</div><div>✓ DESIGN VALUE - AESTHETIC/SCENIC REASONS</div><div>✓ DESIGN VALUE - HIGH DEGREE TECHNICAL / SCIENTIFIC INTEREST</div><div>✓ HISTORIC VALUE - HISTORIC UNDERSTANDING OF AREA</div><div>✓ HISTORIC VALUE - DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH A THEME, EVENT OR PERSON</div><div>✓ HISTORIC VALUE-WORK OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, ARCHITECT OR OTHER DESIGNER</div><div>■ CONTEXTUAL VALUE - LANDMARK VALUE</div><div>✓ CONTEXTUAL VALUE - IMPORTANT IN DEFINING CHARACTER OF AREA</div><div>✓ CONTEXTUAL VALUE - HISTORICALLY, PHYSICALLY, FUNCTIONALLY OR VISUALLY LINKED TO SURROUNDINGS</div></div></div>	<div><div>COMMUNITY VALUE</div><div><div>✓ COMMUNITY IDENTITY - TELLS STORY OF AREA</div><div>■ PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTEERISM</div><div>✓ COMMUNITY IMAGE IDENTIFIED WITH KITCHENER'S PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL REPUTATION</div><div>■ TOURISM - PROMOTED AS TOURIST DESTINATION</div><div>■ LANDMARK - RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY</div><div>■ COMMEMORATION - SITE USED FOR CELEBRATIONS</div><div>■ PUBLIC SPACE - USED FOR FREQUENT PUBLIC EVENTS</div><div>■ CULTURAL TRADITIONS - USED TO EXPRESS CULTURAL TRADITIONS</div><div>■ QUALITY OF LIFE - VALUED FOR ITS DAY-TO-DAY IMPACT ON COMMUNITY LIFE</div><div>■ LOCAL HISTORY - CONTRIBUTING TO LOCAL LORE</div><div>■ VISUALLY SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHED OFTEN</div><div>✓ GENUS LOCI - SENSE OF PLACE</div><div>✓ PLANNING - IDENTIFIED THROUGH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES</div></div></div>	<div><div>CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:</div><div>Contains industrial landmarks historically important to the City and in many ways Kitchener's reason for developing as an urban industrial centre.</div></div> <div><div>LIST OF FIGURES:</div><div><div>1. Dominion Tire factory designed by Albert Kahn c.1912</div><div>2. Small factory in Warehouse District.</div><div>3. Public art from industrial artifacts.</div><div>4. Representative example of residential houses within Warehouse District.</div><div>5. Breithaupt factory, adaptively reused as office space.</div><div>6. Aerial view of Warehouse District with treed Mt. Hope Breithaupt neighbourhood in foreground.</div></div></div> <div><div><div>Has been used for the same purpose since it was originally established after 1856. Retains several factories and industrial buildings that date prior to 1912, when Kitchener was officially incorporated as a city.</div><div>Explains the development history of Kitchener and is contextually important to surrounding neighbourhoods. Contains industrial buildings of the famous architect, Albert Kahn, and architectural design that will never be repeated again.</div><div>A source of employment for many people living in Kitchener and the surrounding area.</div></div></div>
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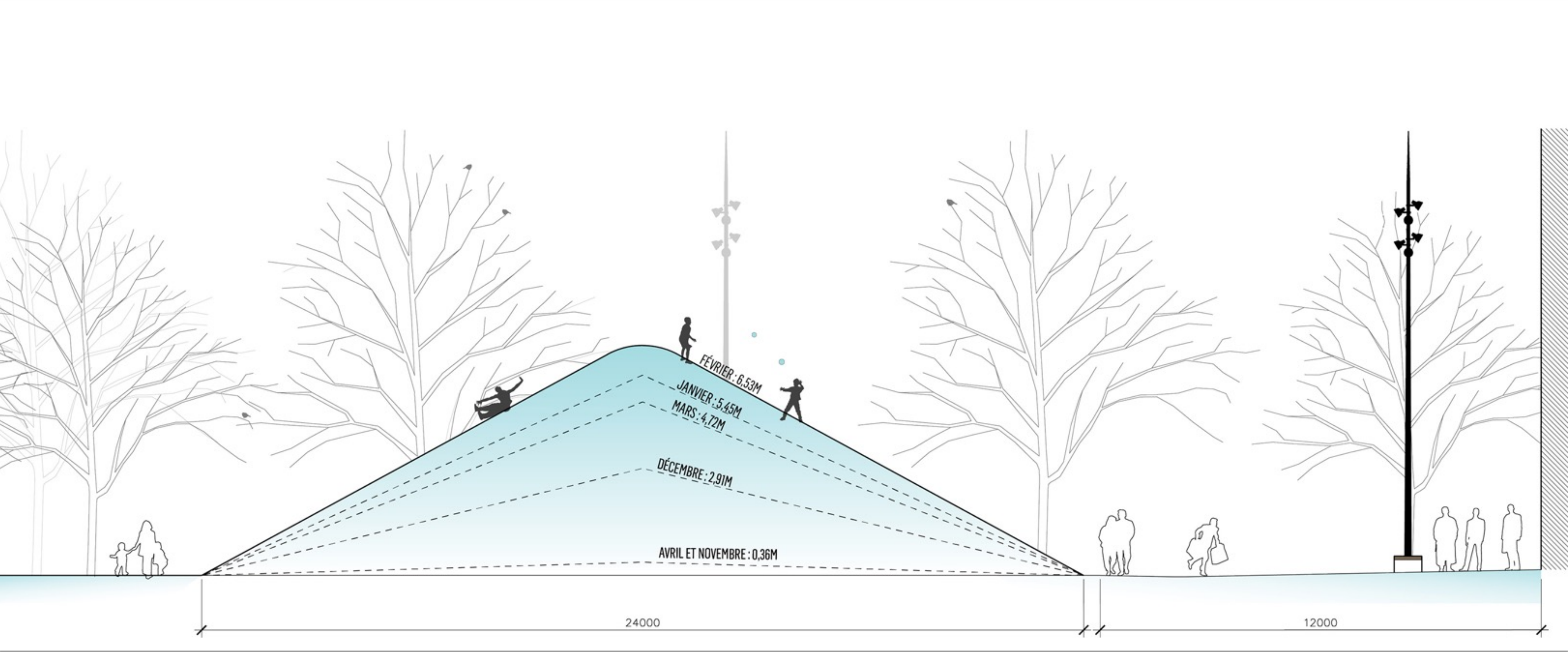
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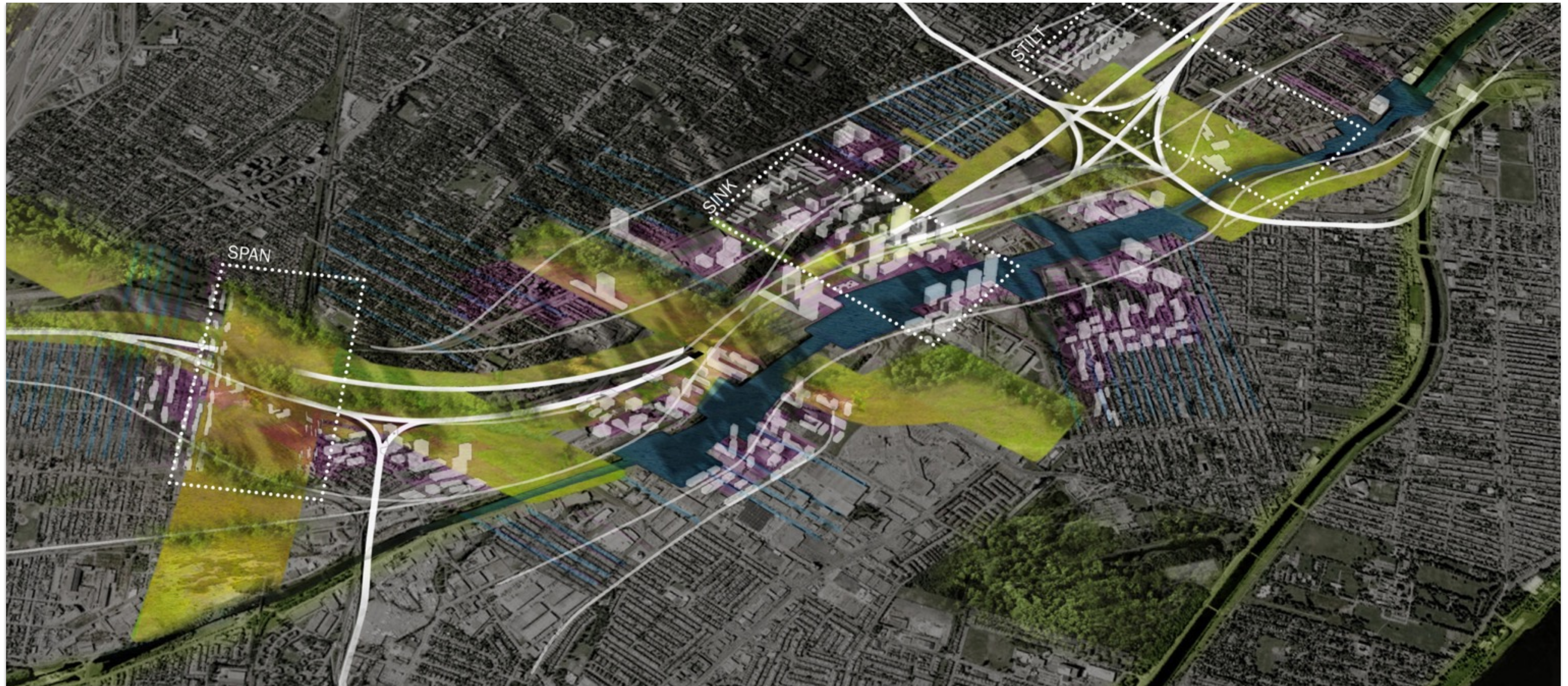
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YUL/MTL: Paysages en mouvement

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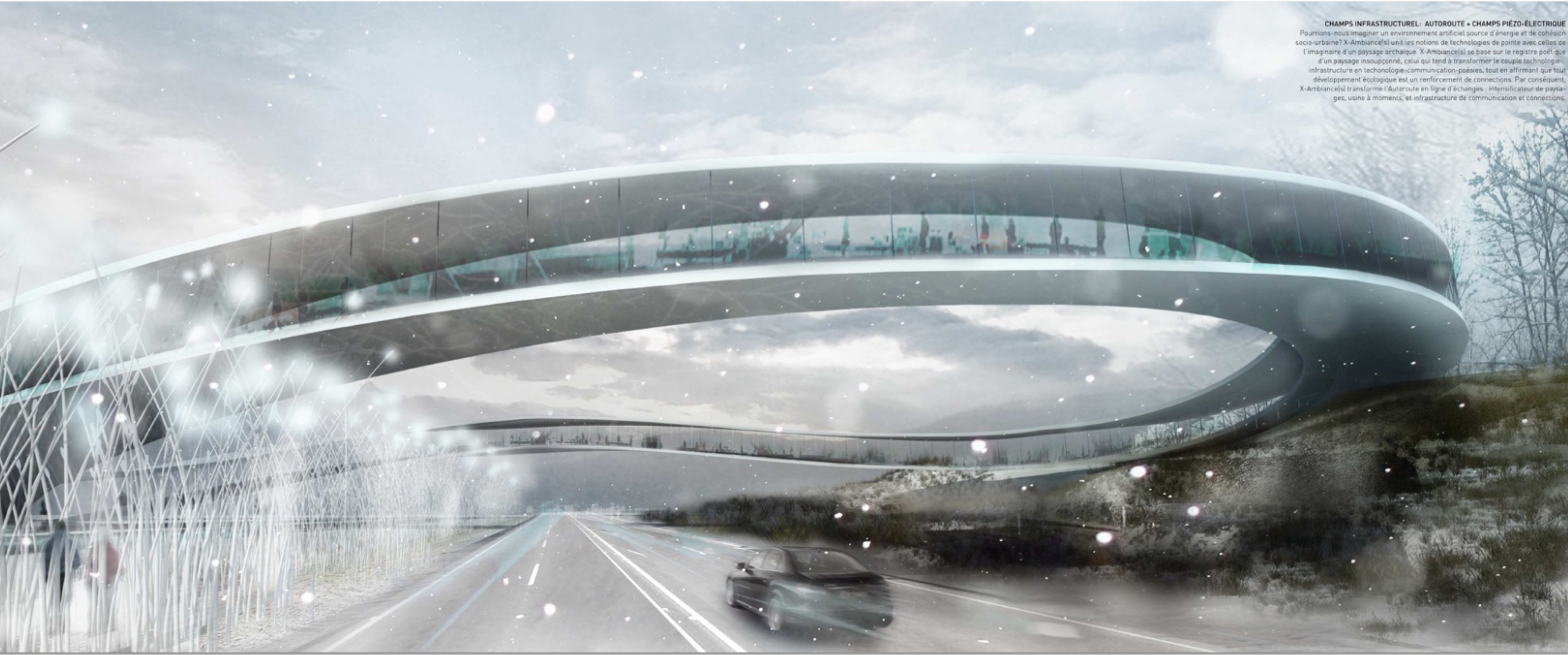
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YUL/MTL: Paysages en mouvement

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La Cité administrative de Montréal

LEMAY [LES SERVICES INTÉGRÉS LEMAY ET ASSOCIÉS]



La Cité administrative de Montréal

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Lansdowne Park
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JURY AWARD OF EXCELLENCE

