





## Formal UDRP | **SUBMISSION**

## WAVERLEY APARTMENTS 322 Waverley Street Ottawa

January 7th, 2022



**t** (613) 234-3585 **f** (613) 234-6224









- 1. MIXED USE: PERSONAL INJURY LAWYER + APARTMENTS
- 2. MIXED USE: OTTAWA VEIN CENTRE + APARTMENTS
- 3. CENTA REAL ESTATE
- 4. APARTMENTS
- 5. CORPUS CHRISTI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- 6. EMBASSY OF HUNGARY
- 7. EMBASSY OF UKRAINE
- 8. JACK PURCELL PARK
- 9. CANADIAN MUSEUM OF NATURE
- 10. "FAUNA" RESTAURANT
- 11. BOOK BAZAAR
- 12. HEALTHY PETS HQ
- 13. STAPLES

- 14. MEDICAL MARIJAUNA
- 15. THANA MARKETS GROCERY STORE
- 16. TAMIS CAFE AND RESTAURANT
- 17. BRIDGEHEAD
- 18. THIMBLECAKES RESTAURANT
- 19. GONGFU BAO
- 20. CANADA POST
- 21. BURGERS N' FRIES FOREVER

- 22. PURE YOGA STUDIO
- 23. BABYLON NIGHTBLUB
- 24. BARRYMORE'S MUSIC HALL
- 25. THE ROYAL OAK RESTAURANT
- 26. VIET-THAI RESTAURANT
- 27. FOSTER'S SPORT CENTRE
- 28. ATOMIC ROOSTER

.1 CONTEXT PLAN

- = = = 100m RADIUS FROM SITE
- BIKE PATH



- BUS STOP
- ELECTRICAL VEHICLE CHARGING STATION
- •••••• TRADITIONAL MAINSTREET

## chmiel architects

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**1 - VIEW FROM WAVERLEY STREET LOOKING SOUTH AT SITE** 



3 - VIEW FROM WAVERLEY ST./O'CONNOR ST. LOOKING EAST AT SITE

4 - VIEW FROM WAVERLEY ST./O'CONNOR ST. LOOKING SOUTH-WEST

### .2 STREET VIEW CONTEXT IMAGES

SITE



2 - VIEW FROM WAVERLEY STREET LOOKING NORTH-EAST









5 - VIEW FROM WAVERLEY ST. / O'CONNOR ST. LOOKING SOUTH-EAST



7 - VIEW FROM BANK ST / WAVERLEY ST LOOKING SOUTH-EAST

#### STREET VIEW CONTEXT IMAGES .3



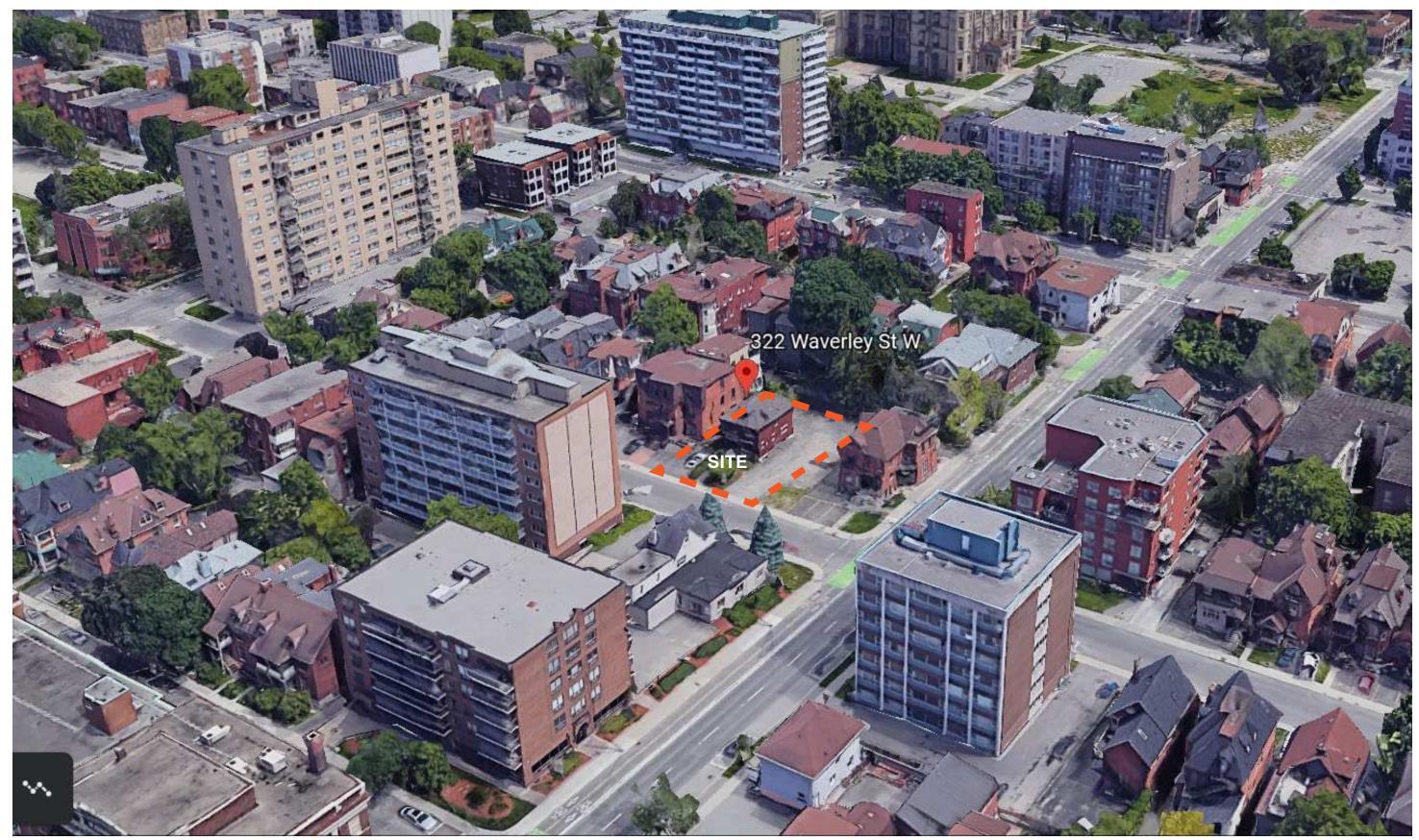
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6 - VIEW FROM O'CONNOR ST. LOOKING NORTH-WEST

8 - VIEW FROM BANK ST / WAVERLEY ST LOOKING NORTH-WEST

# Site Context Height Precedent



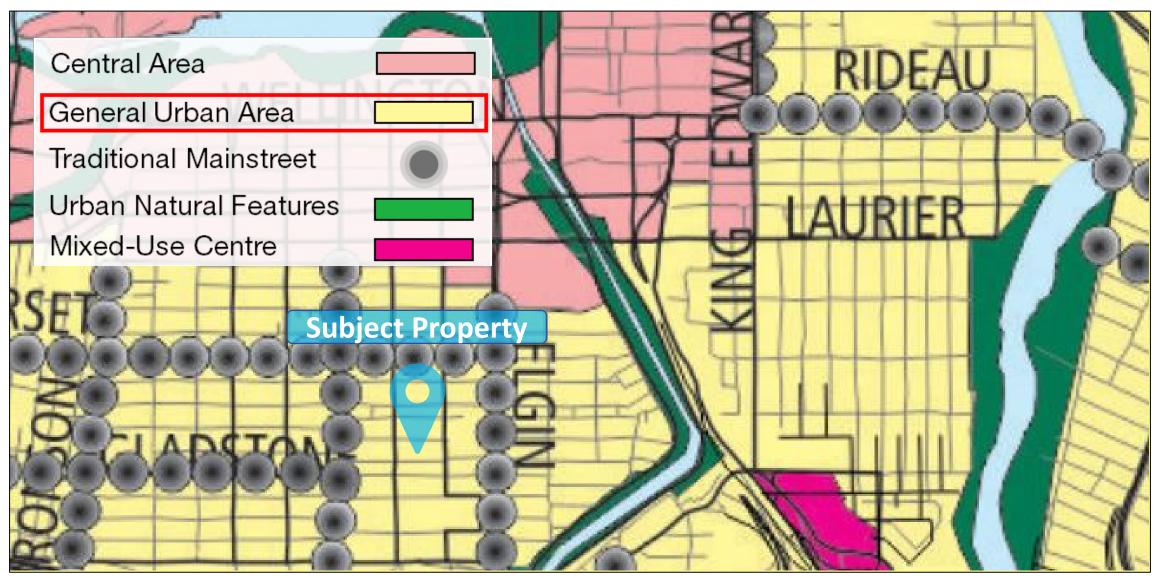


## .4 AERIAL VIEW FROM NORTH-WEST



### .5 AERIAL VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

# **Official Plan** Schedule B: Land Use Plan



# **Centretown Secondary Plan** Schedule H1: Land Use Plan

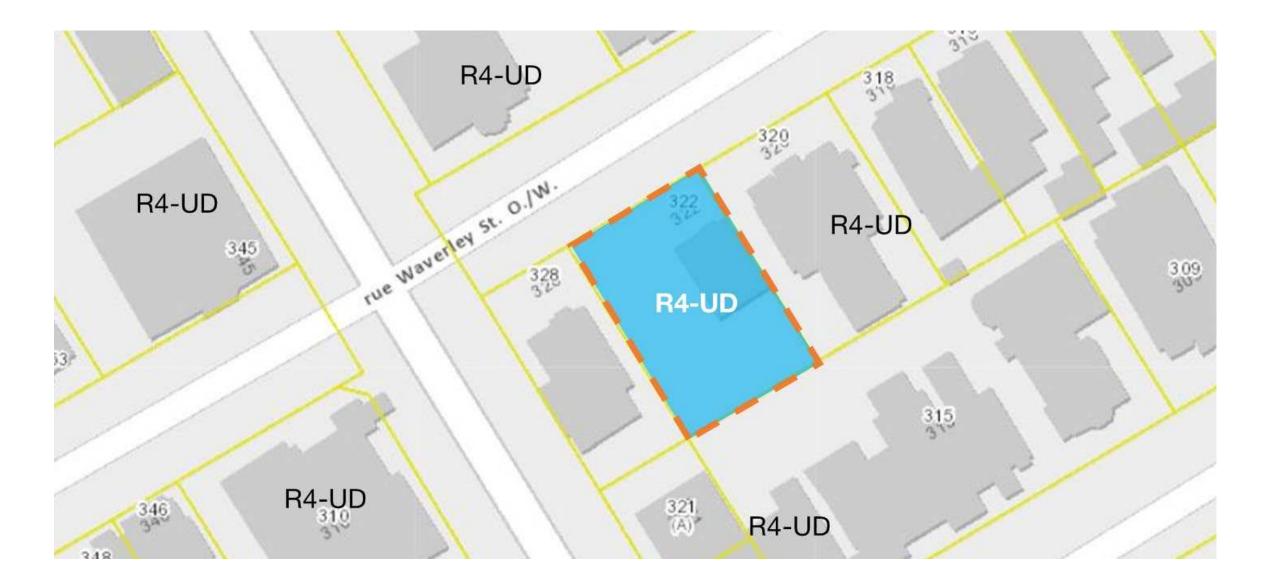


# **Centretown Secondary Plan**

Schedule - H2 - Permitted Building Heights



# **Zoning Bylaw** Residential Fourth Density, Subzone UD



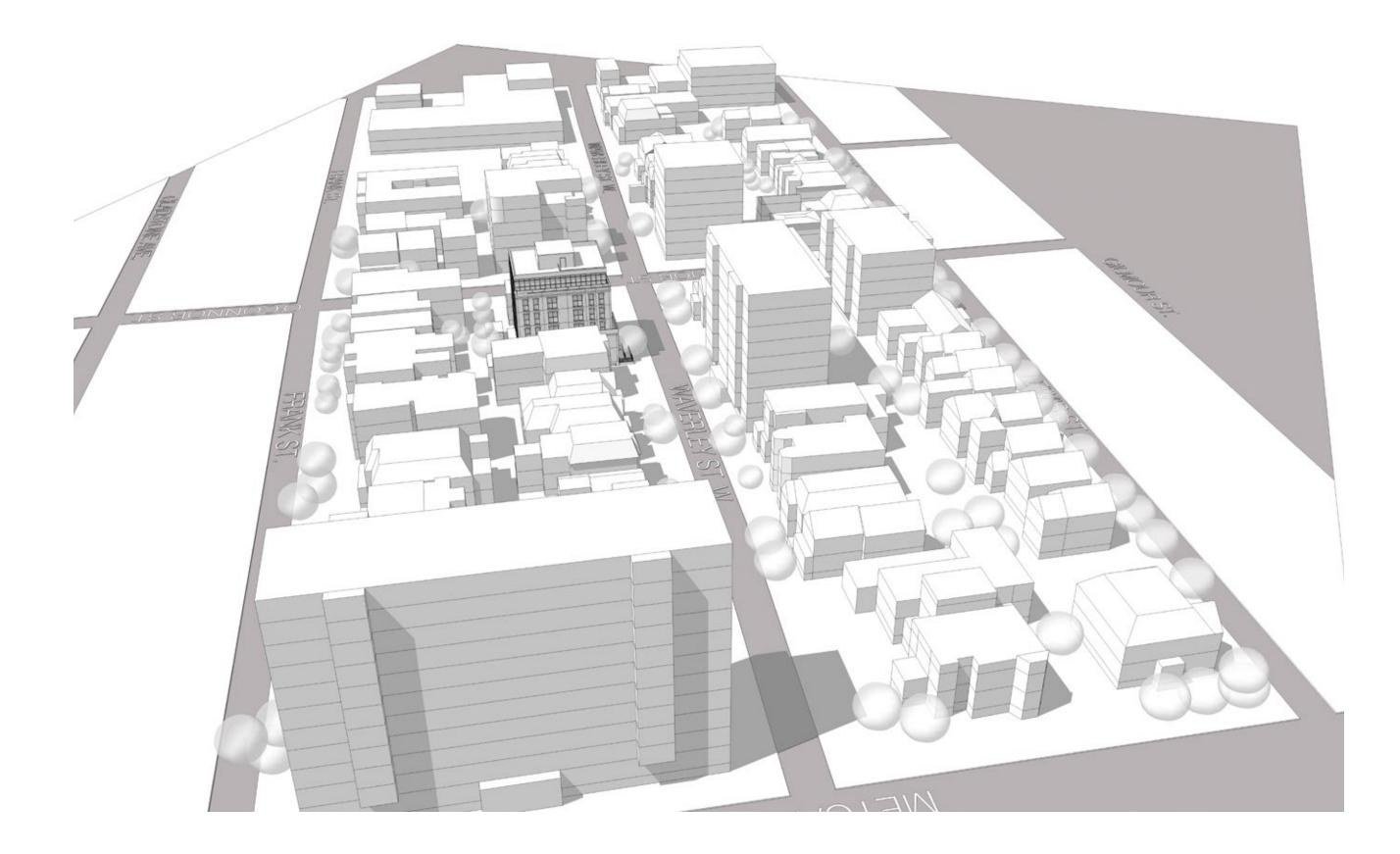






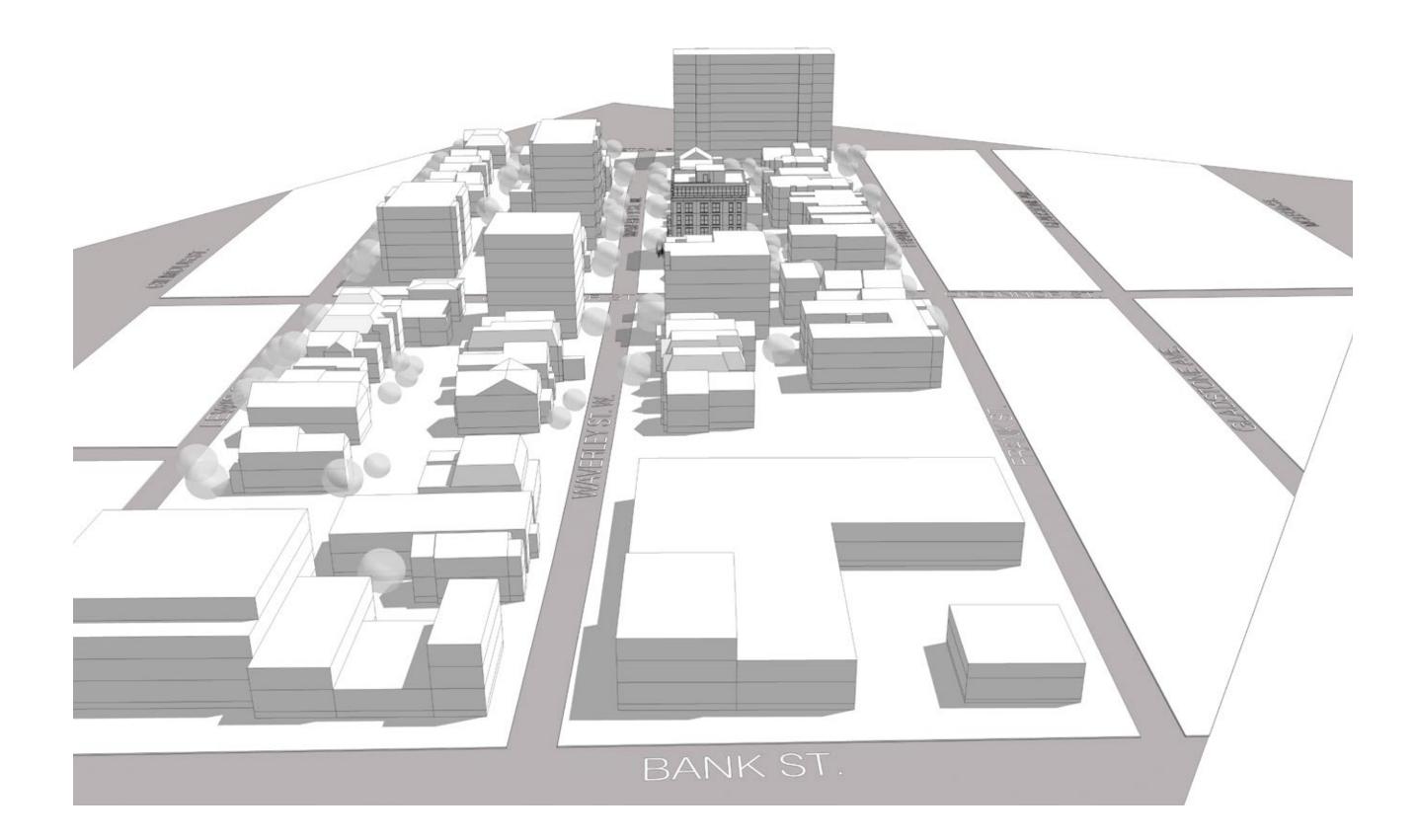
### .1 BUILDING MASSING - VIEW 1





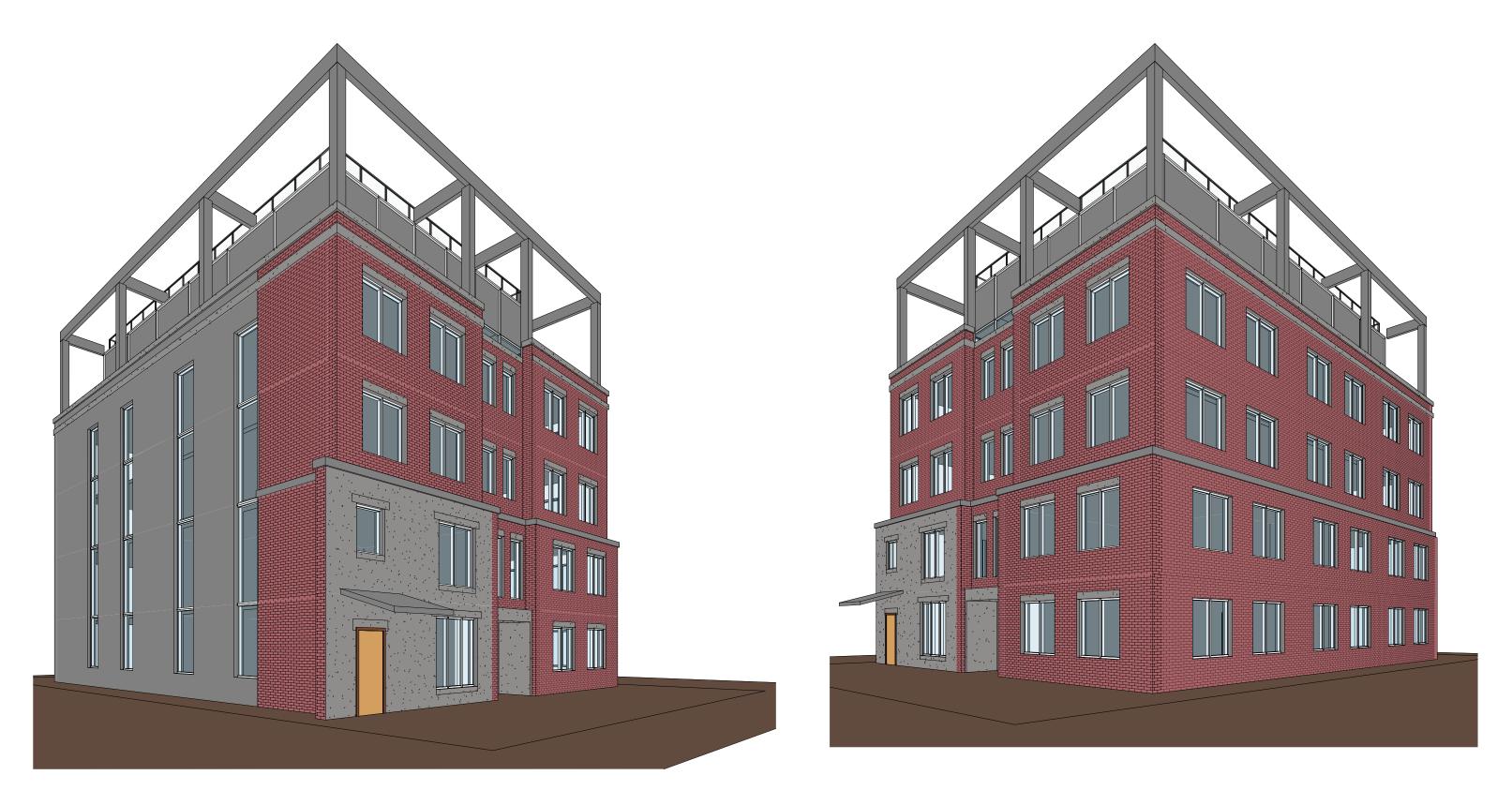
## .2 BUILDING MASSING - VIEW 2





## .3 BUILDING MASSING - VIEW 3





### .7 ALTERNATIVE IMAGERY - OPTION 1





## .8 ALTERNATIVE IMAGERY - OPTION 2





### .9 ALTERNATIVE IMAGERY - OPTION 3



#### 2.3 BUILDING DESIGN

The proposal is to construct a six storey, mid rise apartment building containing 27 studio and one bedroom units. The proposal is to retain and integrate portions of the existing residential building into the proposed development, specifically the north street facade and portions of the return wall on the east elevation excluding the roof structure. The decision to move the building forward within the site will necessitate the dismantling and reconstruction of the retained elements. The feasibility of this approach and specific details have yet to be determined.

The building is primarily clad in red brick with a raised foundation clad in stone. The mechanical penthouse and portions of the south facade will be clad in metal panels. There are balconies on the third and sixth floors, as well as a rooftop terrace. Juliet balconies are integrated into the windows of the front and rear facades, complete with sliding glass doors.

The primary facade on Waverley street uses reclaimed brick from the residence and has a step-back at the third-storey articulated by a cornice. A glass railing with minimal balusters will provide safety for the balcony space while not adversly affecting the appearnce of the new "historic" facade. A matching cornice on the 6th floor delineates a second step back, similarly completed with a glass guard rail.

The windows are modelled on the fenestration of the original residence, rectandular and arranged symmetrically with bold masonry sills and lintels. The primary entranceway is centred with steps and an accessible ramp. The hertiage building is reflected in a similarly scaled module opposite the entrance, which grounds the entire facade and provides balance. Window wells are designed for the basement unit along the entire perimeter of the building, with proposed plantings to provide interest and greenery.

The proposed landscape alterations are to reinterpret the front yard plantings and integrate an accessible ramp leading to the front entrance. an interlock path provides access to the sidewalk, and wraps around the north side of the building to provide access to the rear yard amentiy and bicycle storage, as well as the garage.

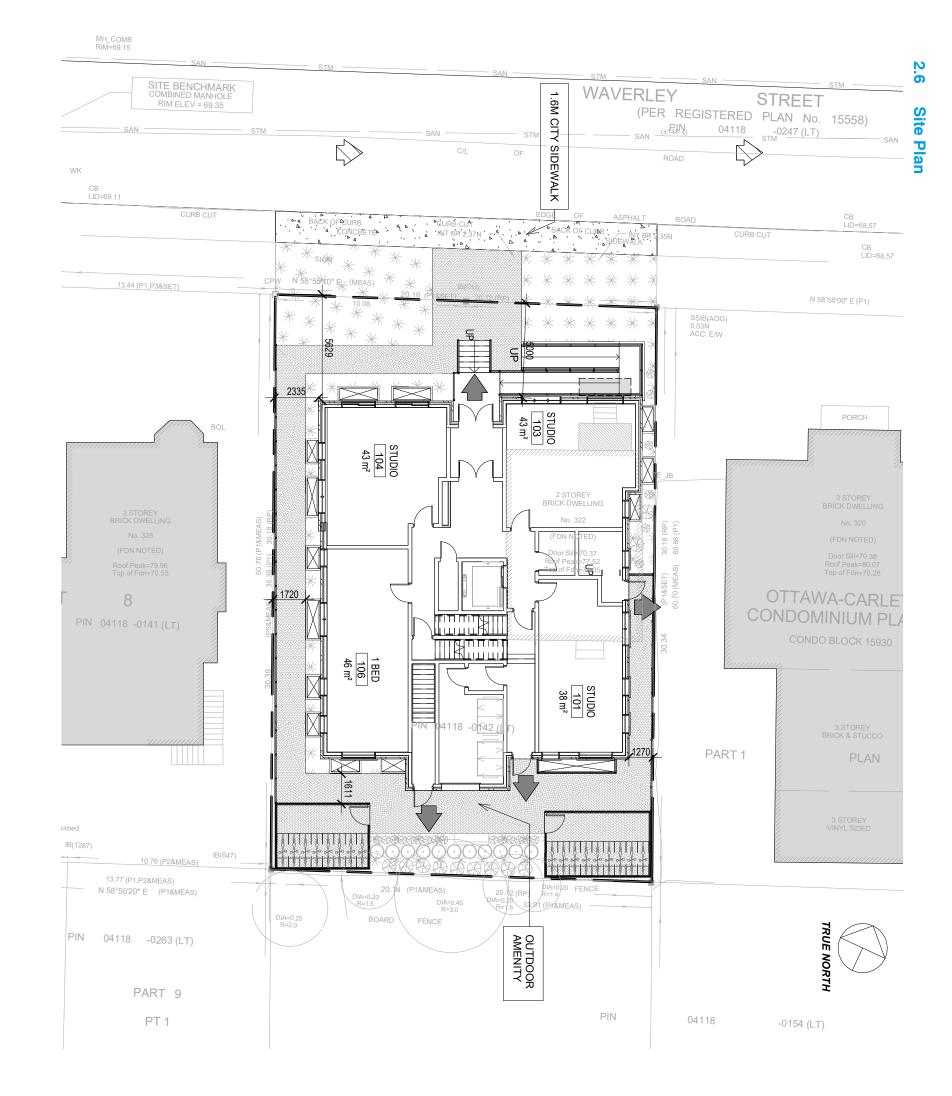
The design team considered a number of options to integrate the existing heritage residential form into the proposed development, but the existing residence's partial hip roof creates an awkward transition. Along the street are two early 20th century four-storey apartments that offer some cues to the design. They give the impression of more substance with their coursed limestone base, brick cladding, higher floor-to ceilings, and flat roofs. The red brick, white trim, with horizontal layering and a material pallet similar to the residential form provide context to the new development. The proposed development resprects the residential character of the area in its apartment form, brick cladding, and fenestration pattern contribuing the the character of the area.

The development is set back from the street consistent with the average setback of the adjacent buildings, and the ground flood level is consistent with the adjacent heritage buildings. The decision to move the building forward within the site will necessitate the dismantling and reconstruction of the retained elements. Bicycle parking will be provided, but no vehicular parking is planned.



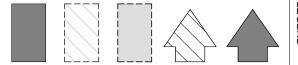
#### .1 DESIGN ANALYSIS





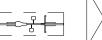
.1 SITE PLAN

322 Waverley Street | 30-06-2021 | City of Ottawa Design Brief









BUILDING EXIT

DIRECTIONAL TRAFFIC ARROW

EXTENT OF BUILDING ABOVE

EXTENT OF PERMITTED PROJECTIONS ABOVE

EXISTING ADJACENT BUILDINGS

CONCRETE SIDEWALK, REFER TO CIVIL, LANDSCAPE

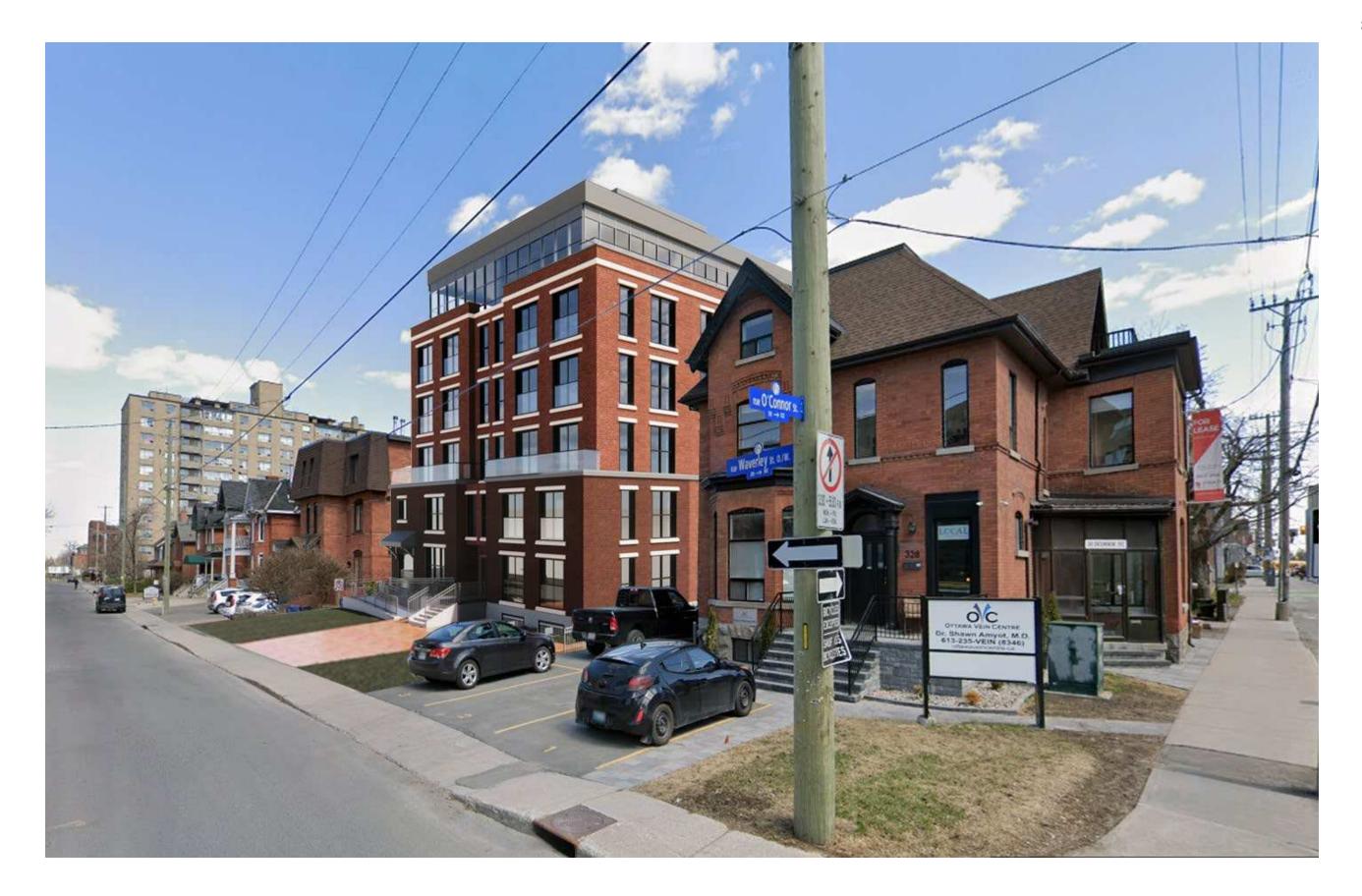
INTERLOCK, REFER TO CIVIL, LANDSCAPE

GRAVEL, BASEMENT WINDOW WELL. REFER TO CIVIL, LANDSCAPE

**BICYCLE PARKING** 

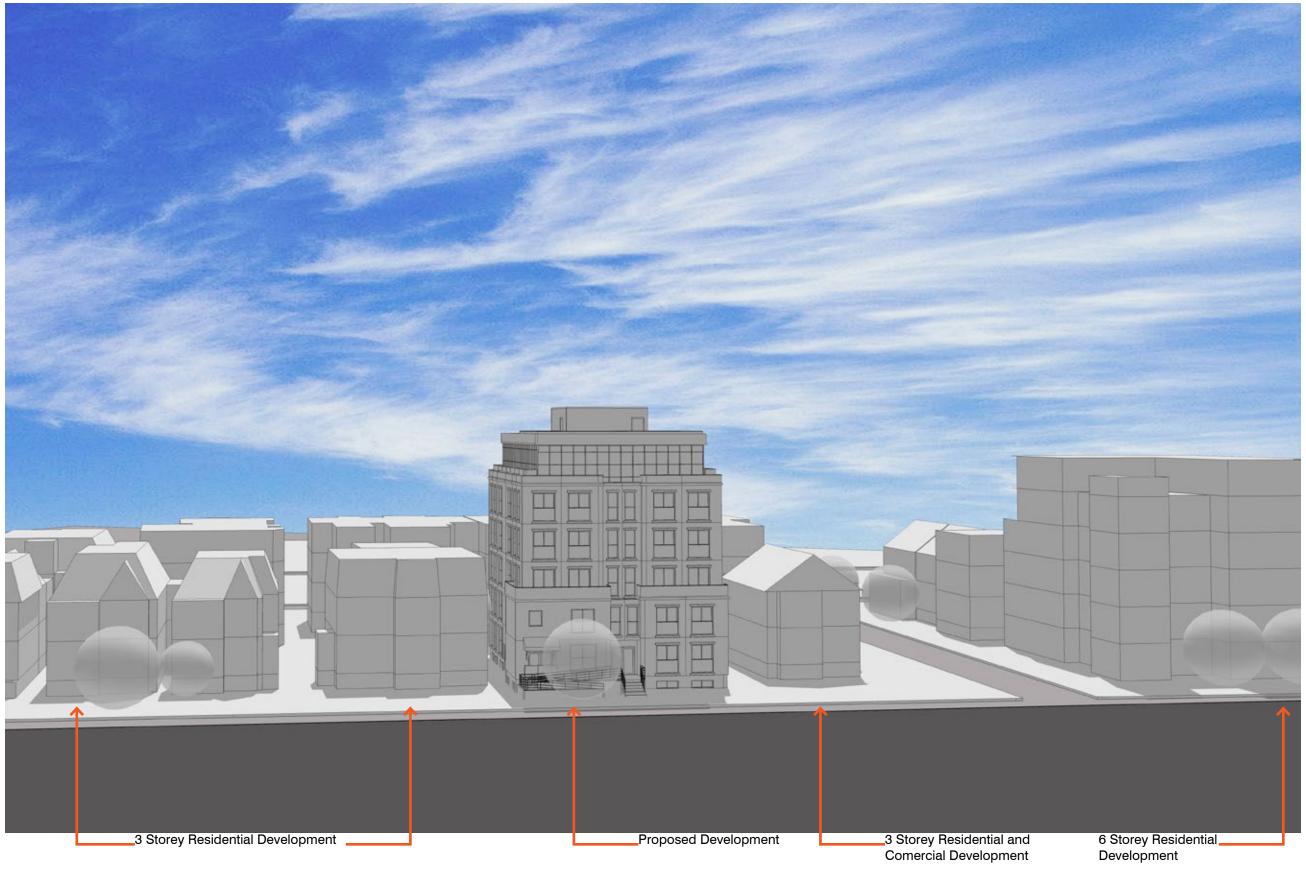


## .4 BUILDING PERSPECTIVE - VIEW 1



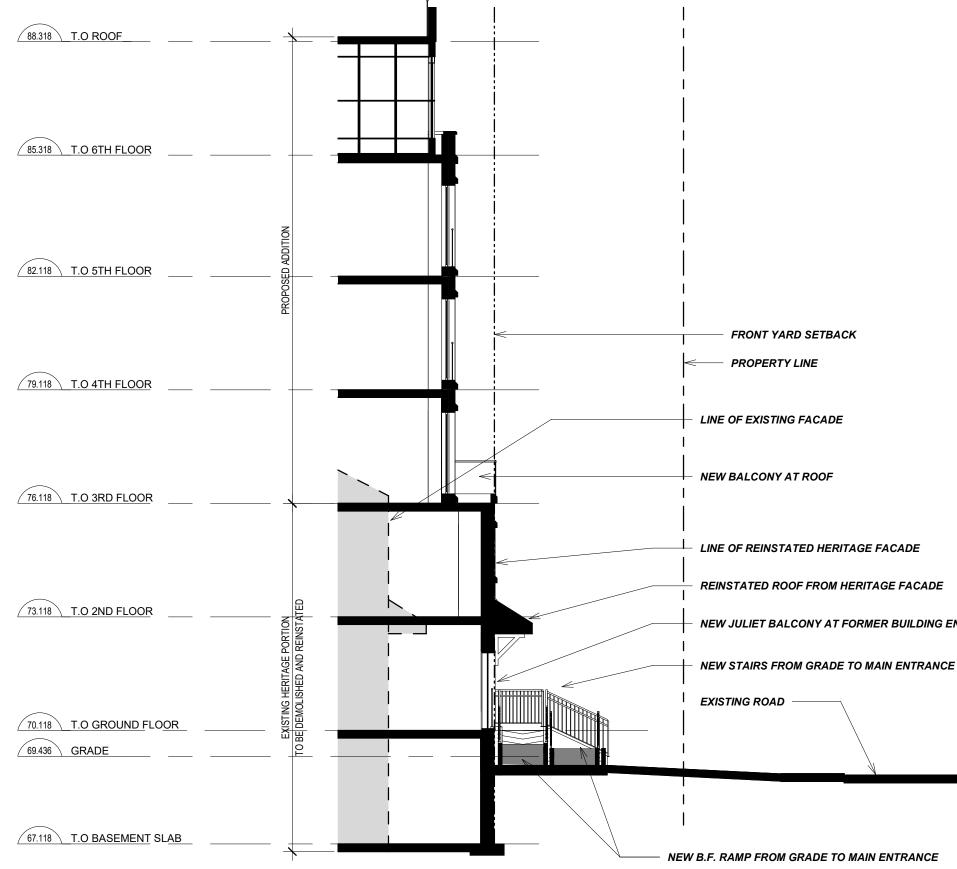
## .5 BUILDING PERSPECTIVE - VIEW 2





#### **BUILDING TRANSITION** .6

#### PUBLIC REALM 2.2



#### STREETSCAPE .1

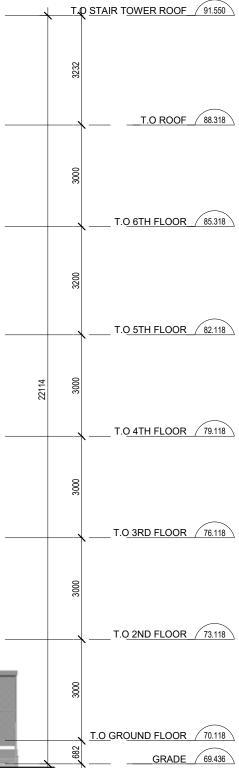
## **chmiel**architects

NEW JULIET BALCONY AT FORMER BUILDING ENTRANCE

- 1A. REUSE EXISTING BRICK MASONRY WHERE POSSIBLE
- 1B. BRICK MASONRY TO COMPLEMENT EXISTING
- 2. STONE WINDOW HEADS/SILLS TO MATCH EXISTING
- 3. JULIET BALCONY (GLAZED)
- 4. GLAZING
- 5. GLASS SPANDREL
- 6. RESTORED/REPLICATED CANOPY
- 7. BALCONY GUARD (GLAZED)



#### .2 WEST ELEVATION



- 1A. REUSE EXISTING BRICK MASONRY WHERE POSSIBLE
- 1B. BRICK MASONRY TO COMPLEMENT EXISTING
- 2. STONE WINDOW HEADS/SILLS TO MATCH EXISTING
- 3. JULIET BALCONY (GLAZED)
- 4. GLAZING
- 5. GLASS SPANDREL
- 6. RESTORED/REPLICATED CANOPY
- 7. BALCONY GUARD (GLAZED)



#### .3 NORTH ELEVATION

- 1A. REUSE EXISTING BRICK MASONRY WHERE POSSIBLE
- 1B. BRICK MASONRY TO COMPLEMENT EXISTING
- 2. STONE WINDOW HEADS/SILLS TO MATCH EXISTING
- 3. JULIET BALCONY (GLAZED)
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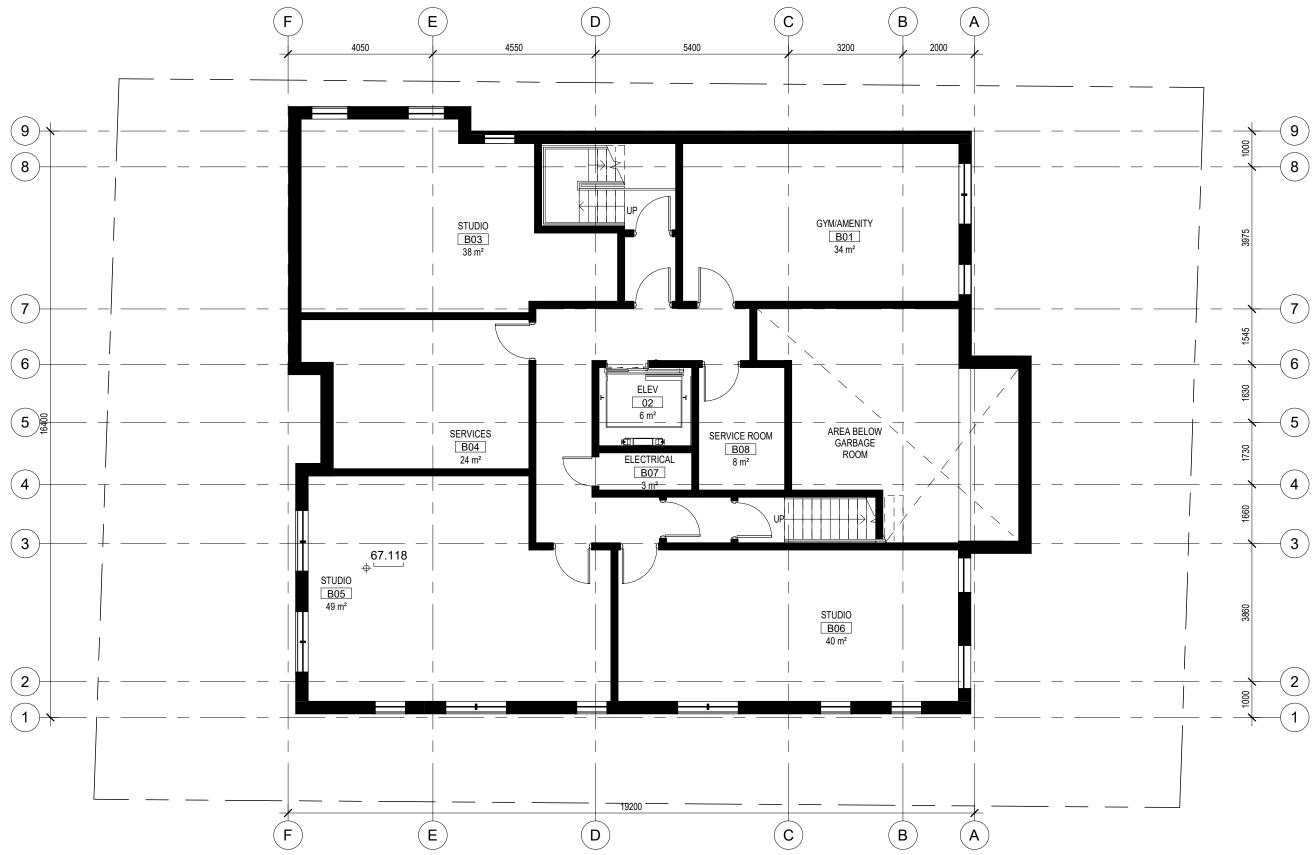
#### .4 EAST ELEVATION



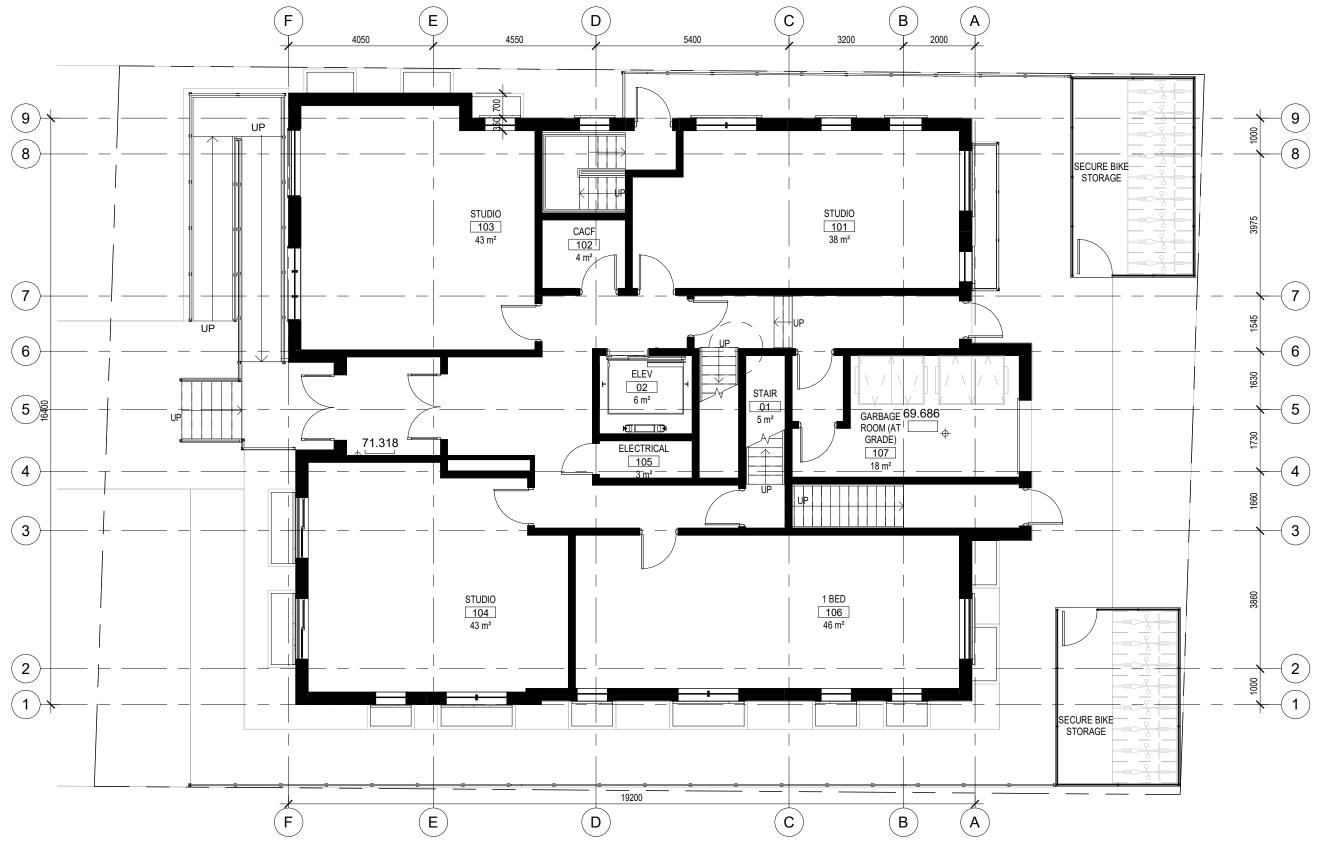
- 1B. BRICK MASONRY TO COMPLEMENT EXISTING
- 2. STONE WINDOW HEADS/SILLS TO MATCH EXISTING
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#### .5 SOUTH ELEVATION

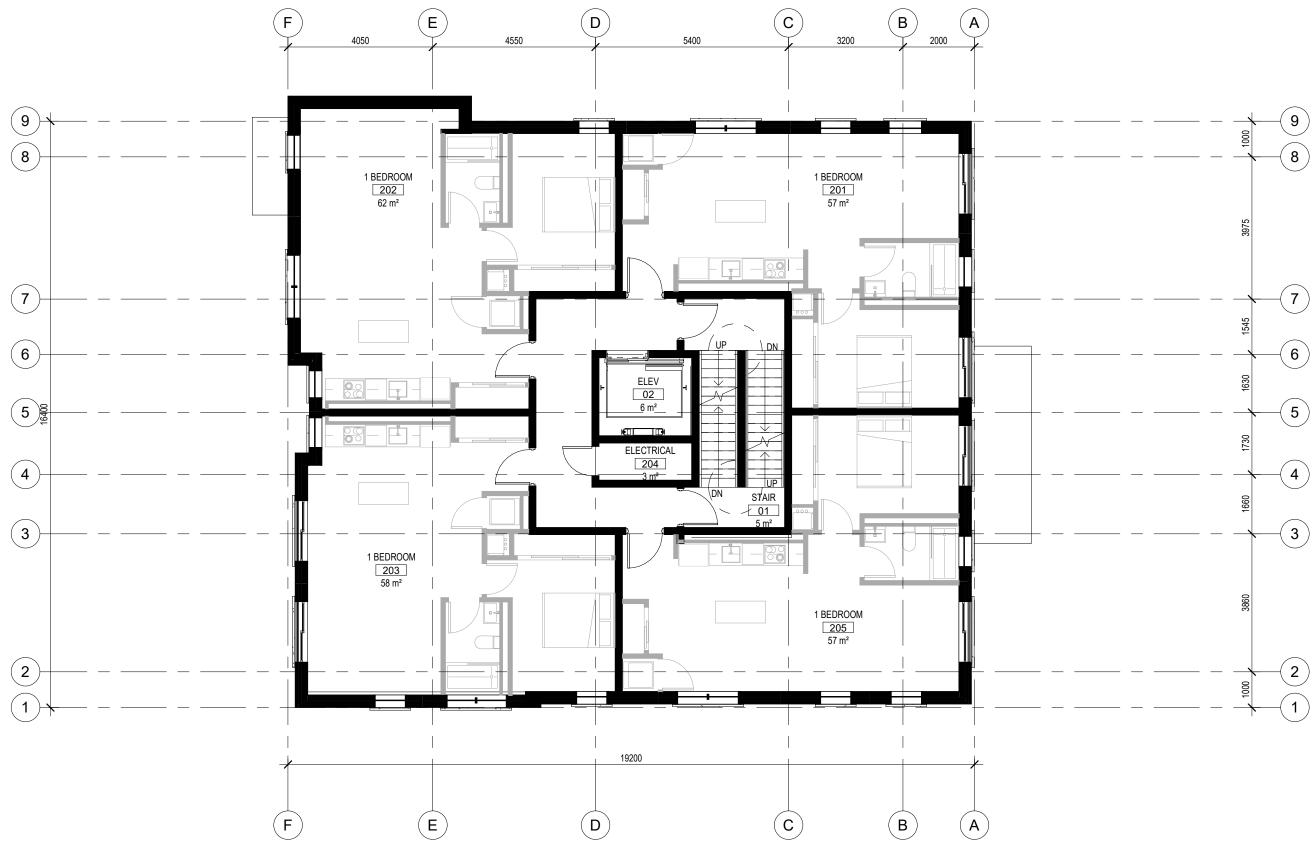


#### LEVEL 0 BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN .6



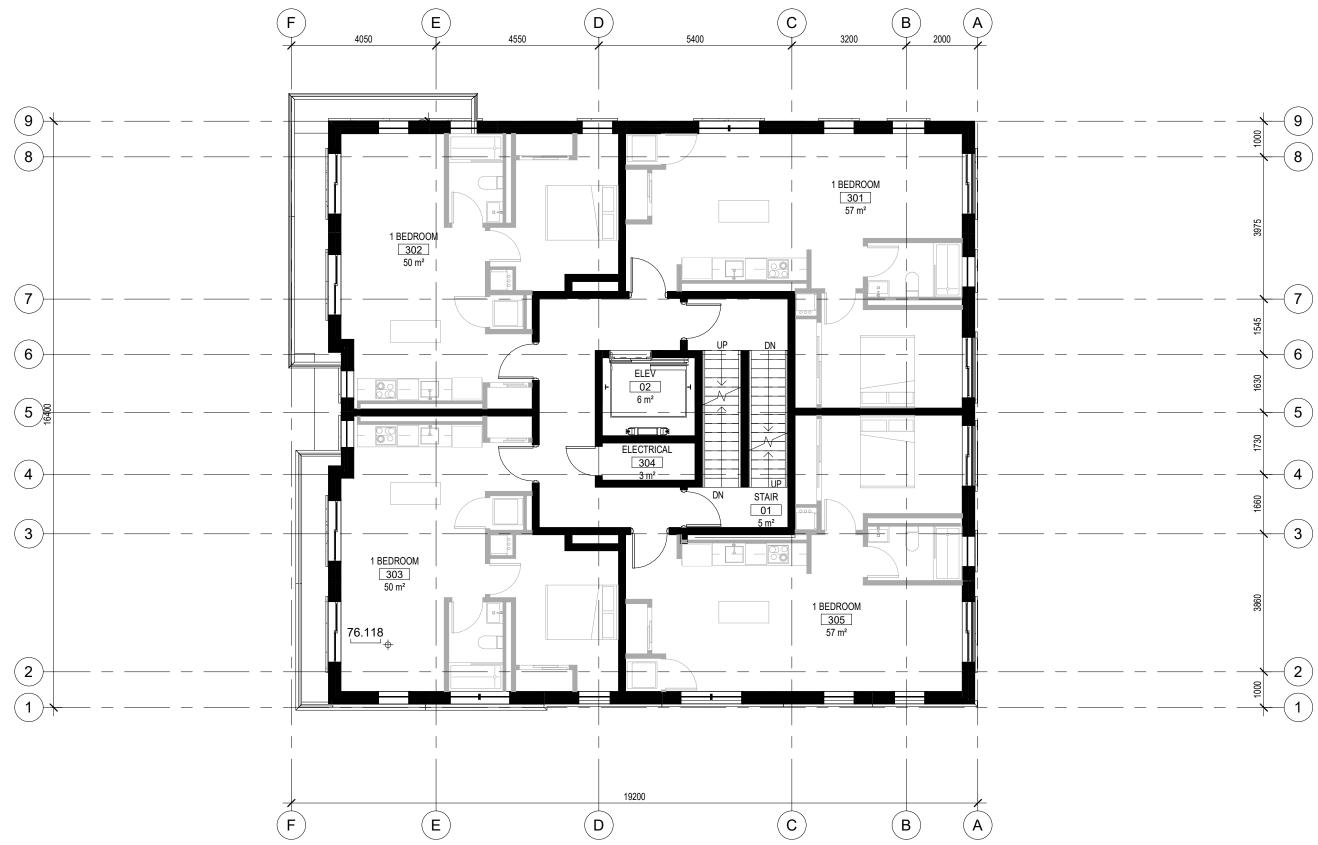
#### LEVEL 1 GROUND FLOOR PLAN .7





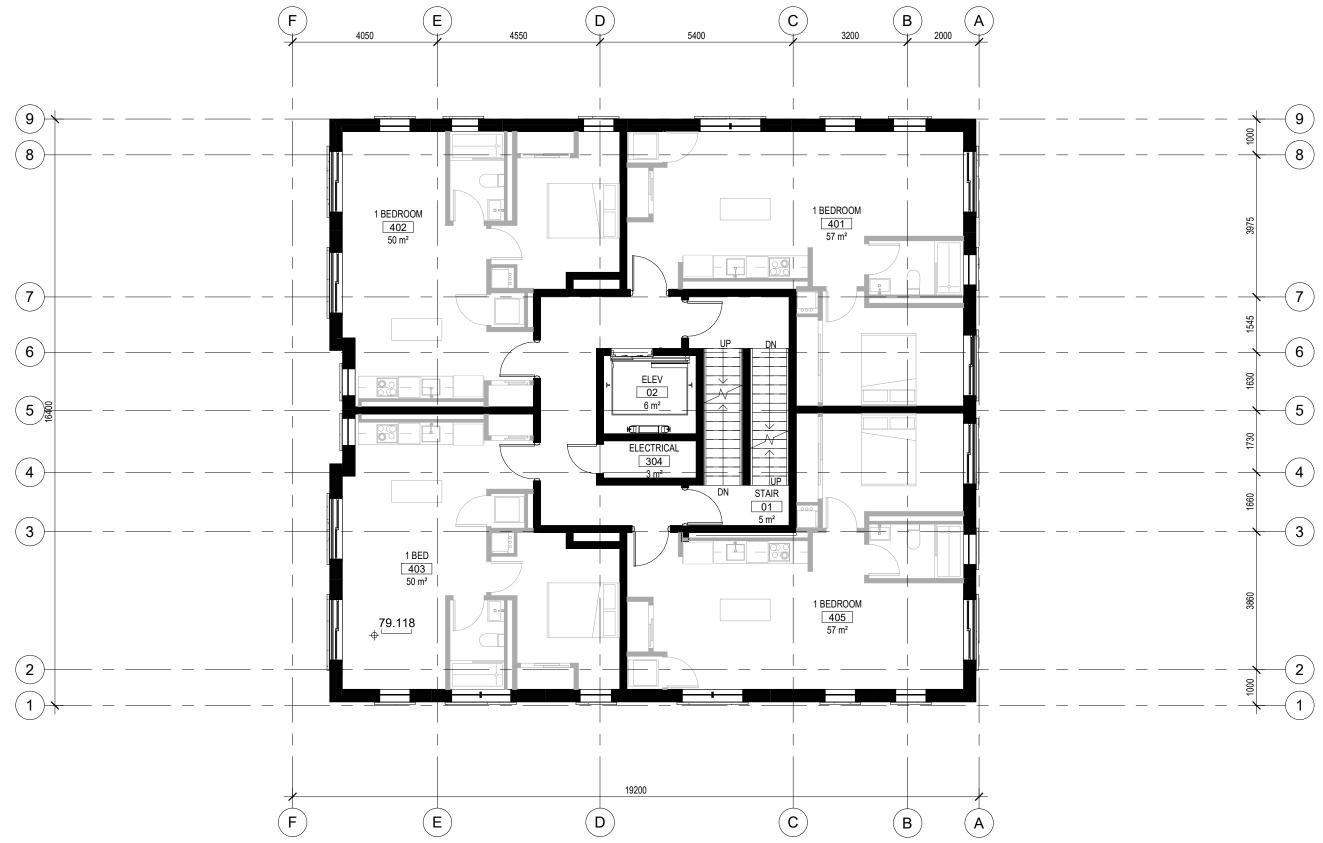
#### LEVEL 2 FLOOR PLAN .8



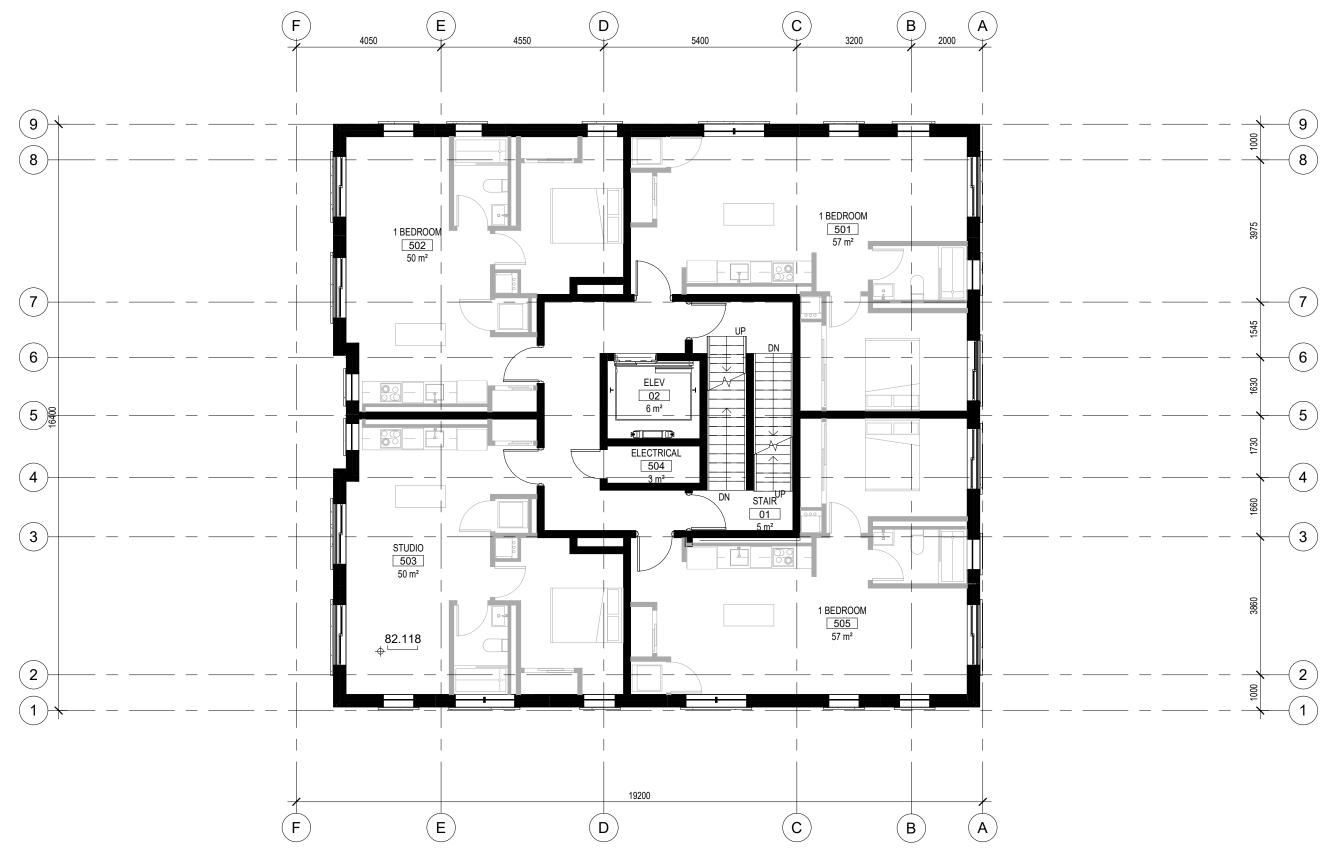


#### LEVEL 3 FLOOR PLAN .9



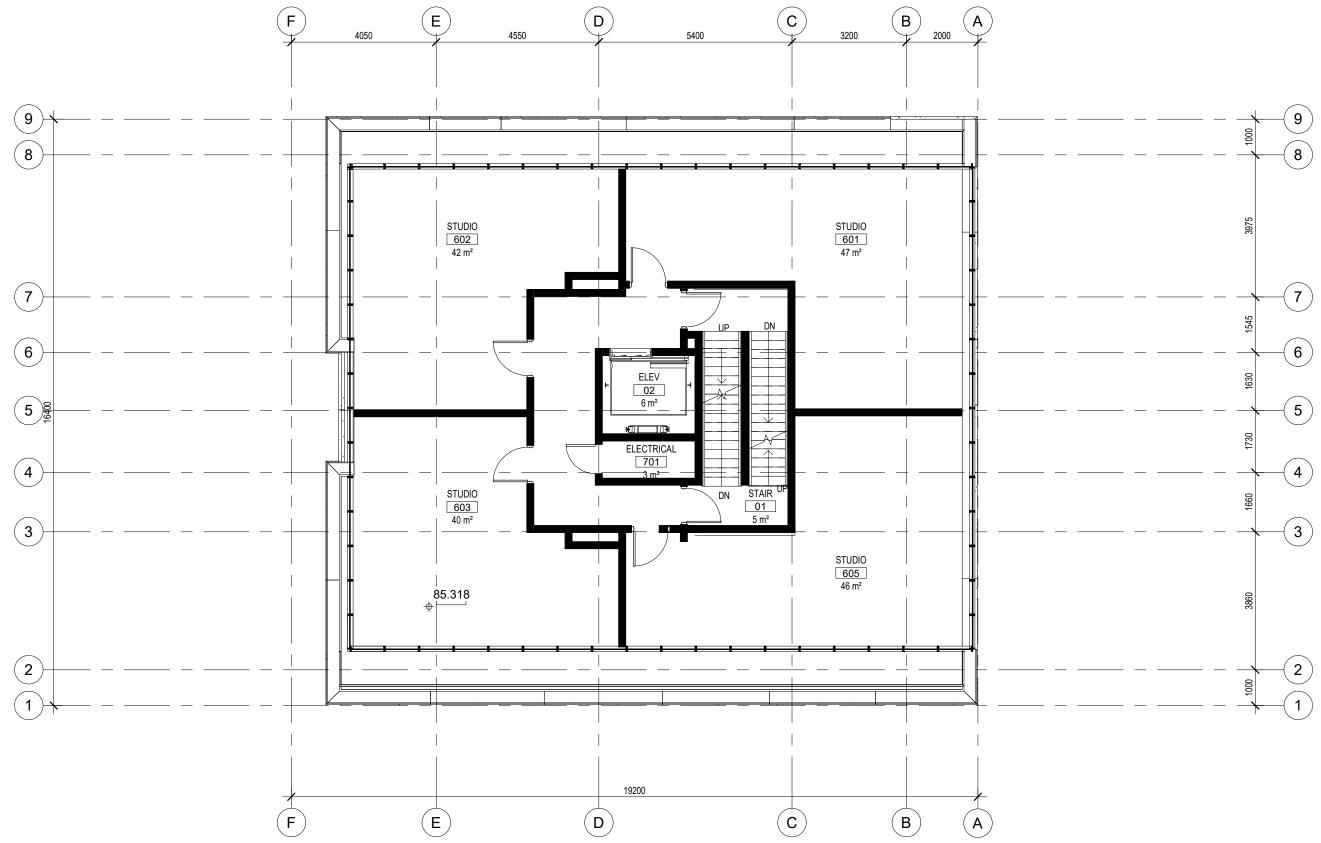


#### LEVEL 4 FLOOR PLAN .10



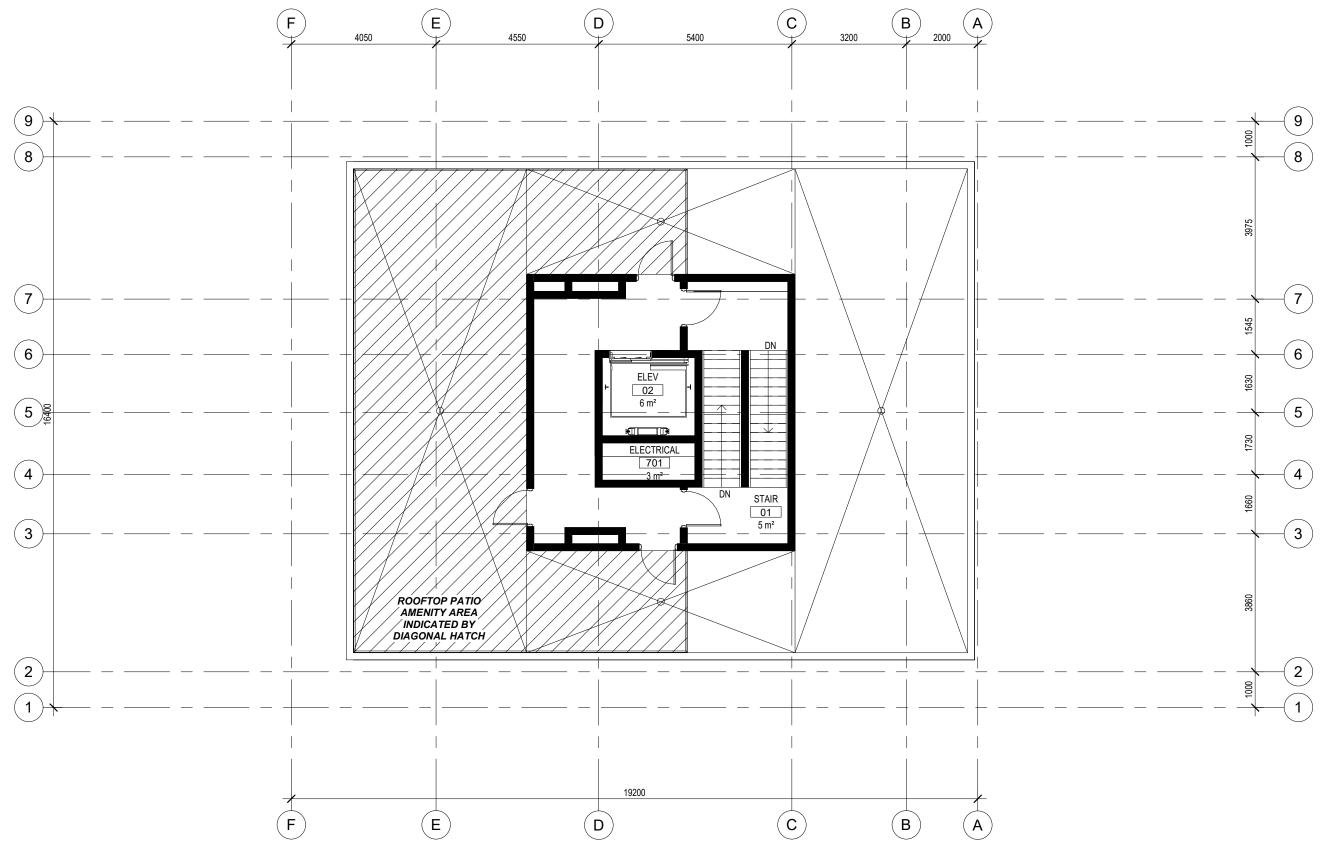
#### LEVEL 5 FLOOR PLAN .11





#### LEVEL 6 FLOOR PLAN .12





#### LEVEL 7 ROOF FLOOR PLAN .13

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### 2.4 SUSTAINABILITY

While not seeking LEED designation at this time, the proposed development plans to address several different avenues for sustainability. The client is interested in durable, long lasting construction, particularly the full brick facade, which naturally contributes to sustainable principles.

The downtown location of the project allows for 0 vehicular parking required through city bylaws, and none are being provided. Bicycle parking is provided in two locations to promote free and easy access to cycling opportunities - two separate bicycle enclosures will be provided.

A large rooftop amenity area will include a green roof space, which will offset urban heat sink. Unoccupied and Mechanical roofs will be specified with white ballast/membranes to reflect the heat from the conditioned space, and roof pavers will be selected to balance light reflectivity with occupant comfort.



#### .1 SUSTAINABILITY FEATURES



#### 2.5 HERITAGE

The following is an executive summary of the heritage design implications taken from the Cultural Hertaige Impact Statement, completed October 2020 by Commonwealth Historic Resource Management.

The Centretown Hertiage Conservation District is a primarily residential area, with some commercial corridors, within downtown Ottawa. within downtown Ottawa. Centretown is a large area in the centre of Ottawa, south of Parliament Hill, to the north of the QUeensway corridor and to the west of the Rideau Canal. Since it's developmen, centretown has served as a residential community serving the governement activities of Uppertown and has been home to many of hte civil servants and government ministres of Parliament Hill. The buildings in the district were mainly constructed between the 1880s and the 1930s, and the original low to medium residential scale is relatively intact throughout the area.

The Centretown Heritage Conservation District is closely associated with the governmental character of Uppertown to the north. The Centretown developed as a deirable neighbourhood for the transient population of governement workers and ministers. Centretown still contains a large variety of intact historic streetscapes, reflecting the diverse nature of development that occured in teh area in order to serve the varied population.

During Centretown's development, it was a period of mature design and craftsmanship in the Ottawa area. The new prospertity of the expanding national capital was complemented by the availability of excellent building materials. These included smooth face brick in Rideau red clay, a good selection of standstones and limestones, full range of architectural wood products, and decorative components in terracotta, wrought iron and pressed metal.

While most buildings retain their residential use, many others have been converted for use as professional offices, small retail or commercial establishments. The most common residential building type is the hip-roof style single family home, with projecteing gabled bay on an asymmetrical facade. Along with the flat roofed, medium density apartment buildings that also play a strong role in defining the character of the district.

Centretown's landscape is unified by historical circumstance. Both Stewart and the By Estate opened for development in the mid 1870s and developed under consistent pressures. Together they constituted the entire area within the boundaries of Centretown. The idea of a separate residential neighbourhood close to downtown was relatively rare, although the concept became increasingly popular in Canadian cities as the nineteenth century ended. Along with residential Uppertown, Centretown has provided walk-to-work accommodation for Parliament Hill and nearby government offices. As part of the residiential quarter of official Ottawa, Centretown was a sensitivies mirror of national politics.

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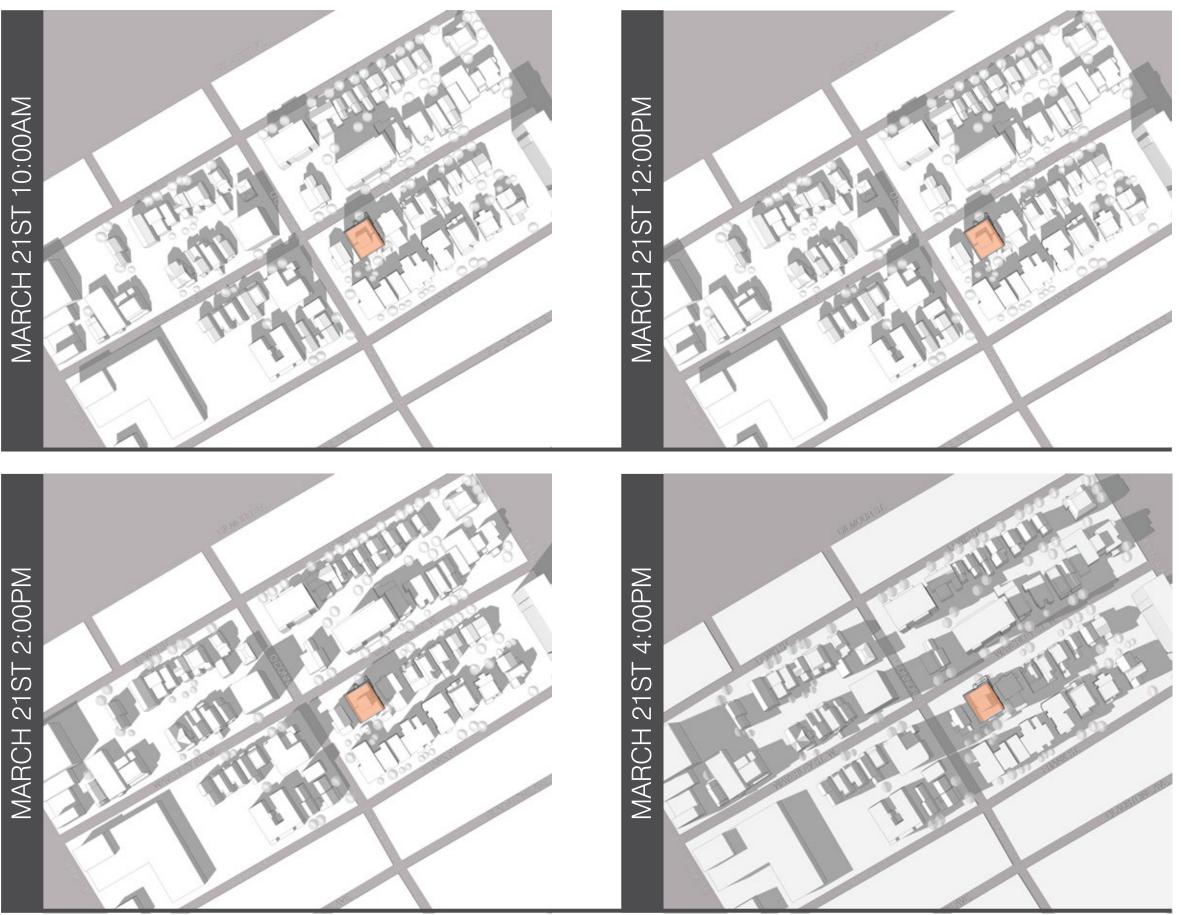
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#### .1 HERITAGE FEATURES

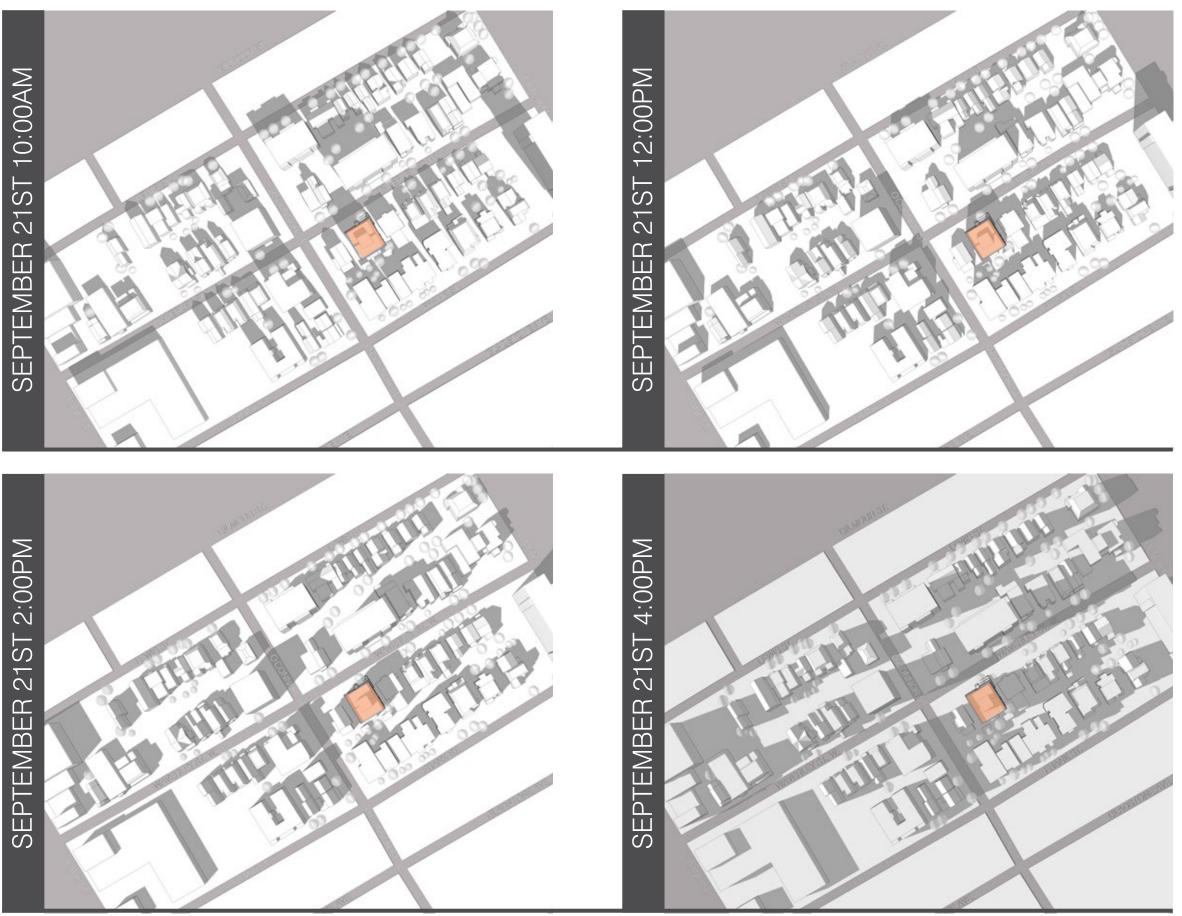




### .2 SHADOW ANALYSIS



### SHADOW ANALYSIS



### SHADOW ANALYSIS



SHADOW ANALISYS