

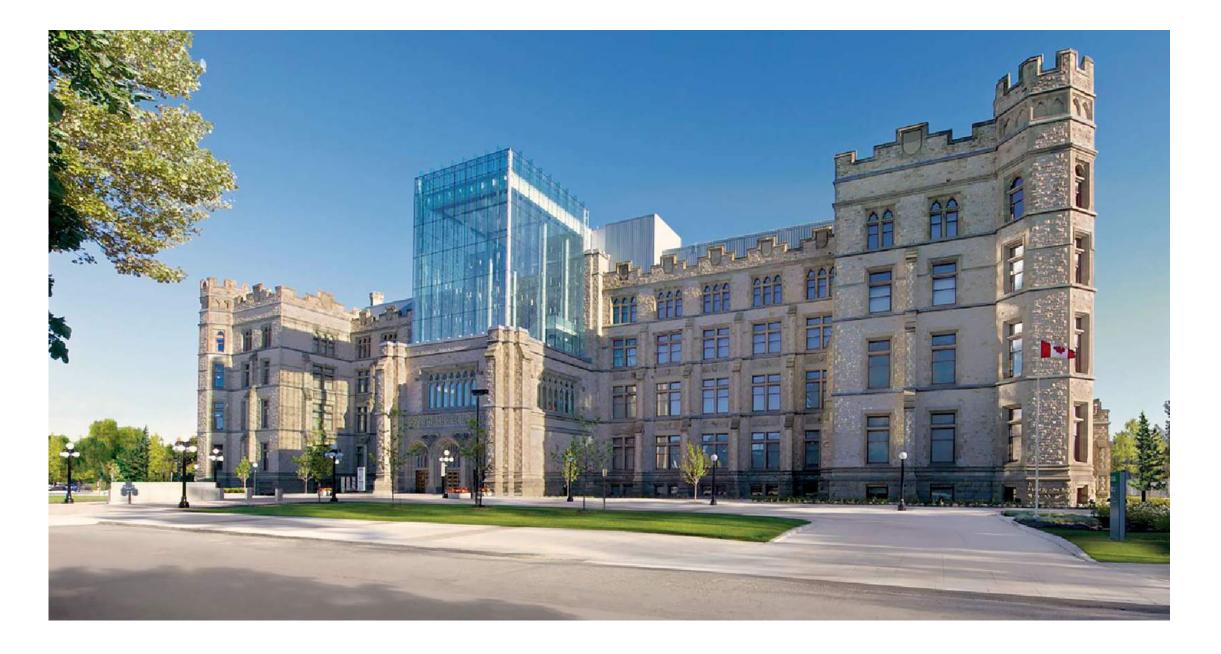
100 Argyle Design Report December 07 2021



Aerial view of site (in yellow highlighted region) - The 100 Argyle site is bound by Catherine street and the 417 Hwy to the South and the Museum of Nature and it's adjacent parkland to the North. The Ottawa Police headquarters and Elgin Street are to the East.

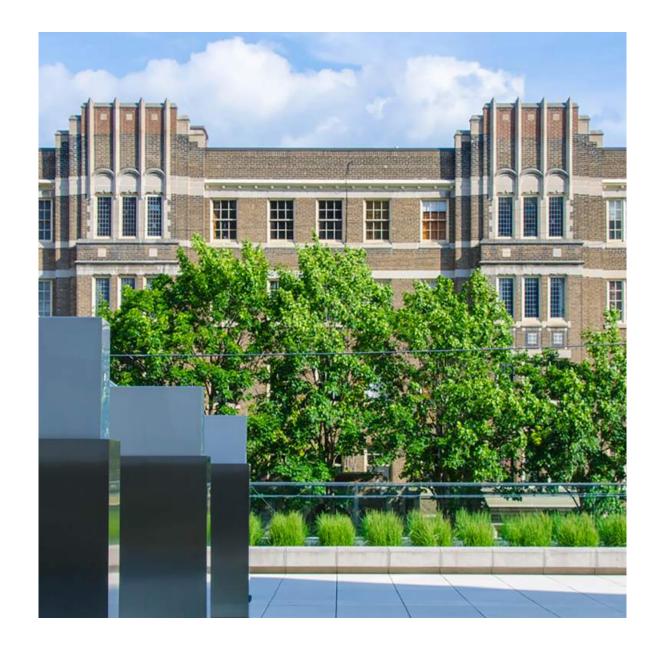
The Museum of Nature (Victoria Memorial Museum) - Erected in 1911 The architectural style is sometimes described as Scottish baronial. Architect David Ewart was sent to Britain to study the architecture of Hampton Court and Windsor Castle, which greatly influenced his design of this building.

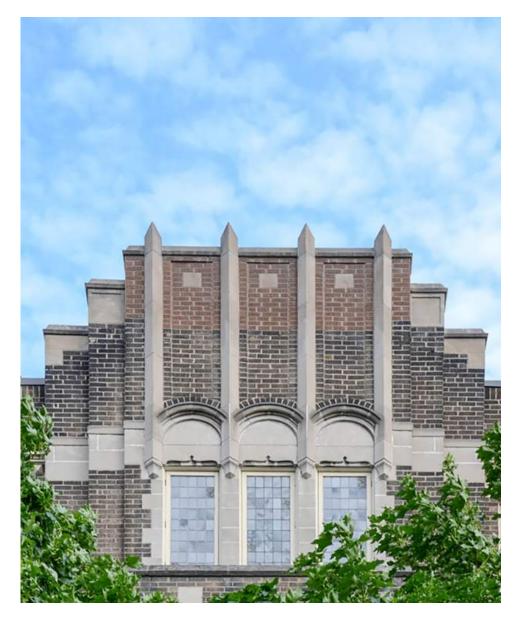
A major renovation of all parts of the building, including the exhibits, began in 2004 and was completed in 2010, including a glass "lantern" taking the place of the original tower that was removed in 1915.



The Museum of Nature located directly North of the 100 Argyle site offers the project with excellent amenities and views. The renovated museum also represents an exqisite example of the blending of heritage and contemporary building design elements.

150 Argyle - Erected in 1929, it was designed in the Art Deco Stripped Classicism style of architect Cecil Burgess and builder Stewart Christie.





The 150 Argyle building is a strong local precednt for it's materiality and craftsmanship.

Taken alone, tradition stagnates and modernity vaporizes. Taken together, modernity breathes life into tradition, and tradition responds by providing depth and gravity." Octavio Paz., Nobel Lecture Dec 8, 1990





Similar to the above precedent project, tthe intent is to combine heritage elements from the existing building at 100 Argyle with the new building.

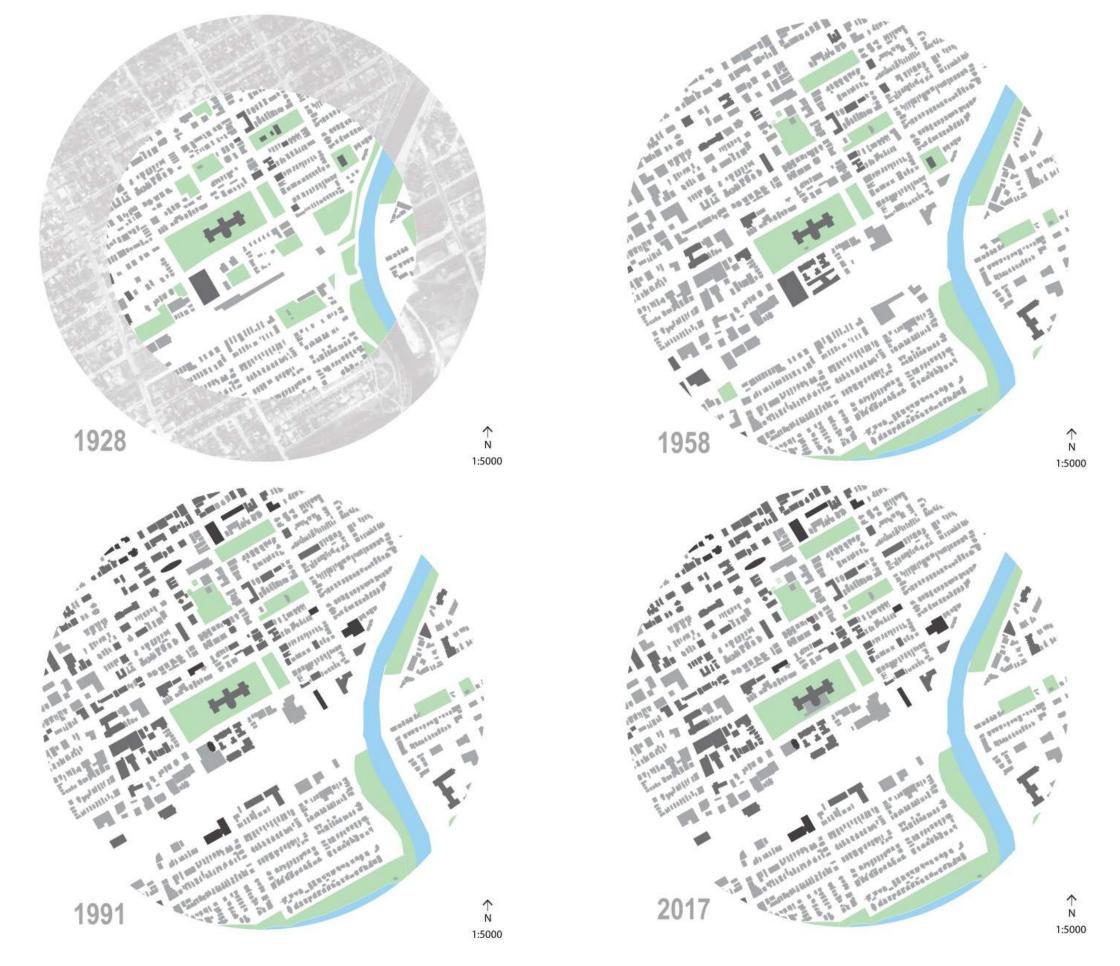
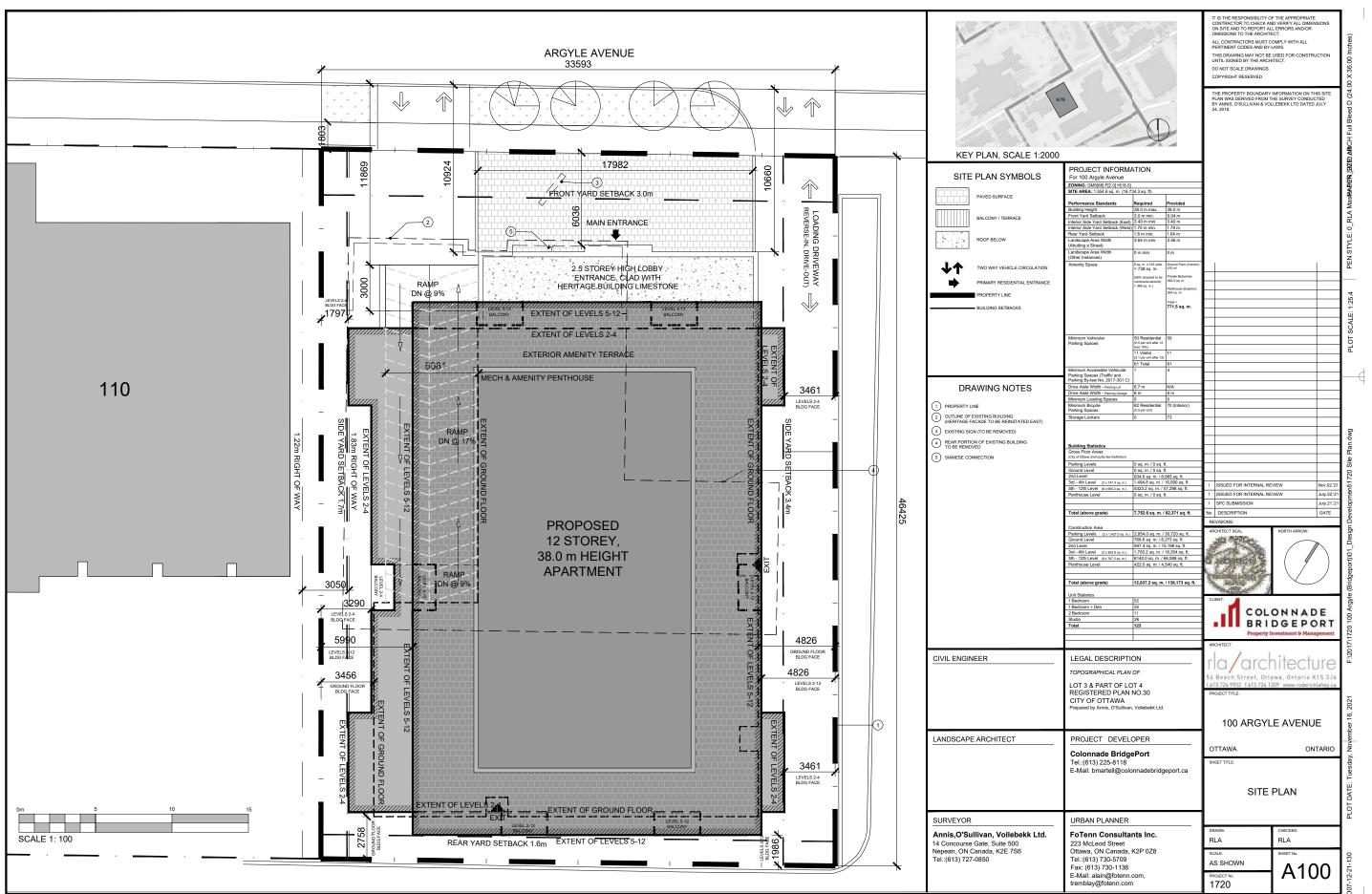
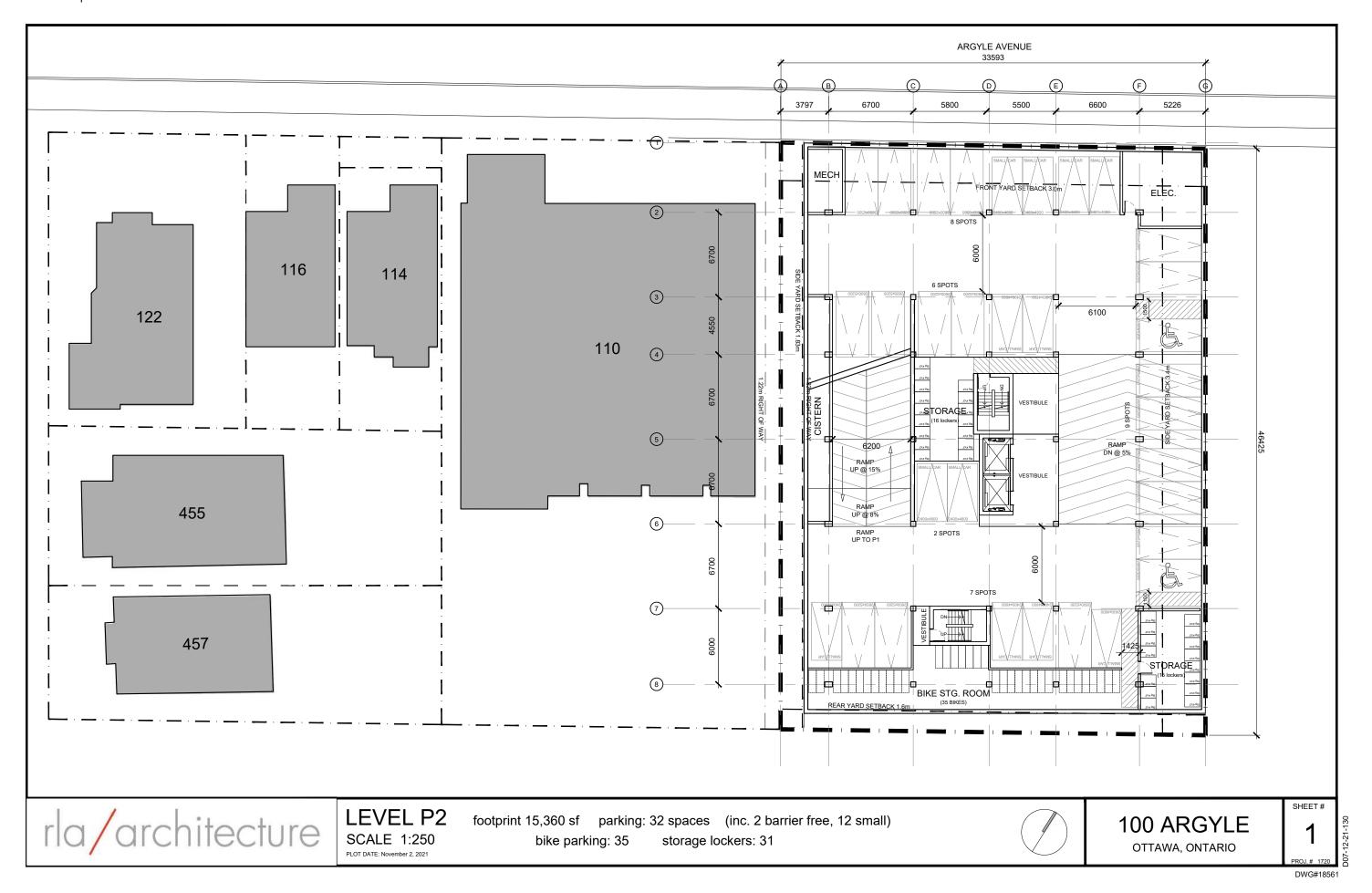
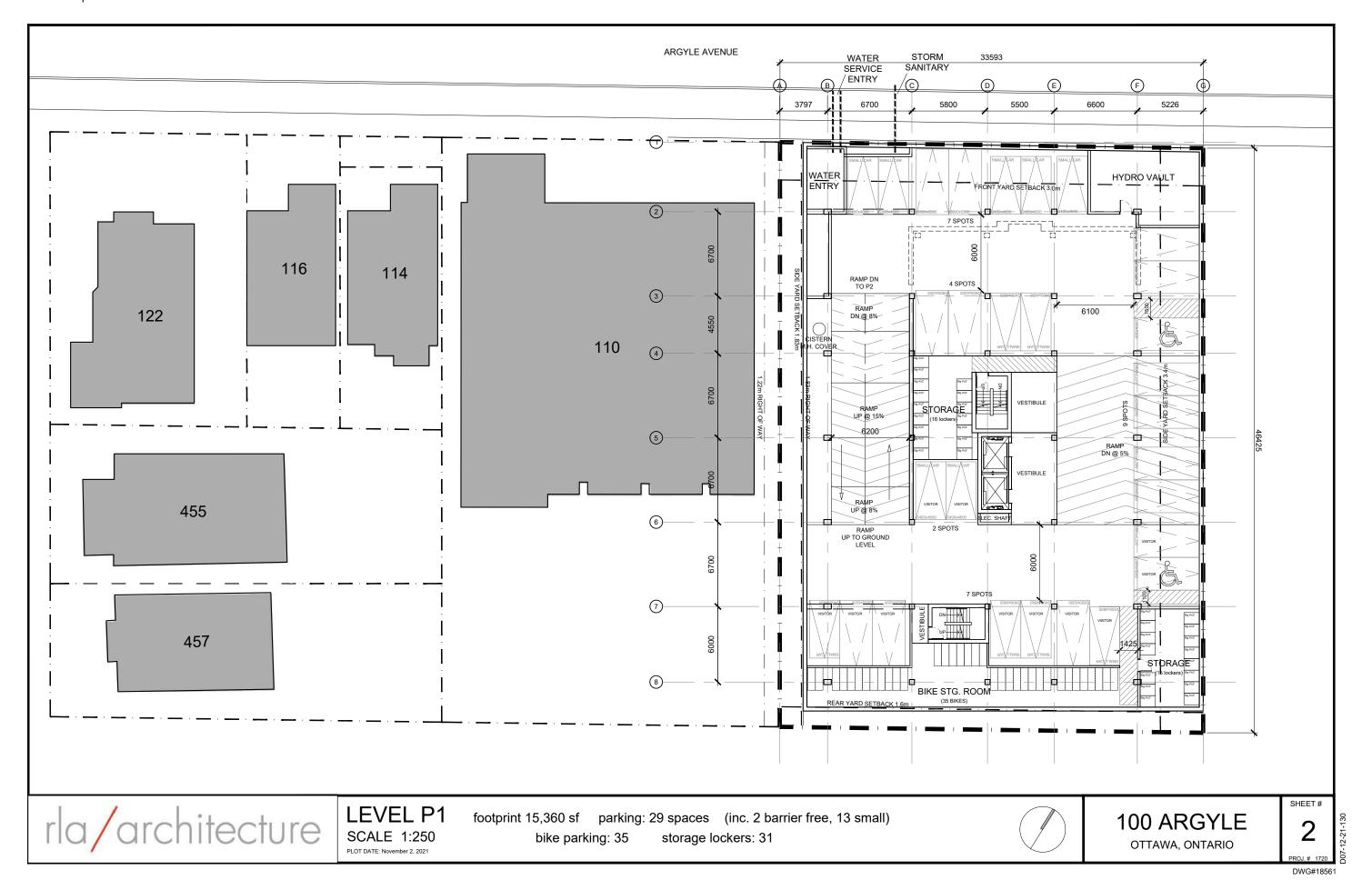
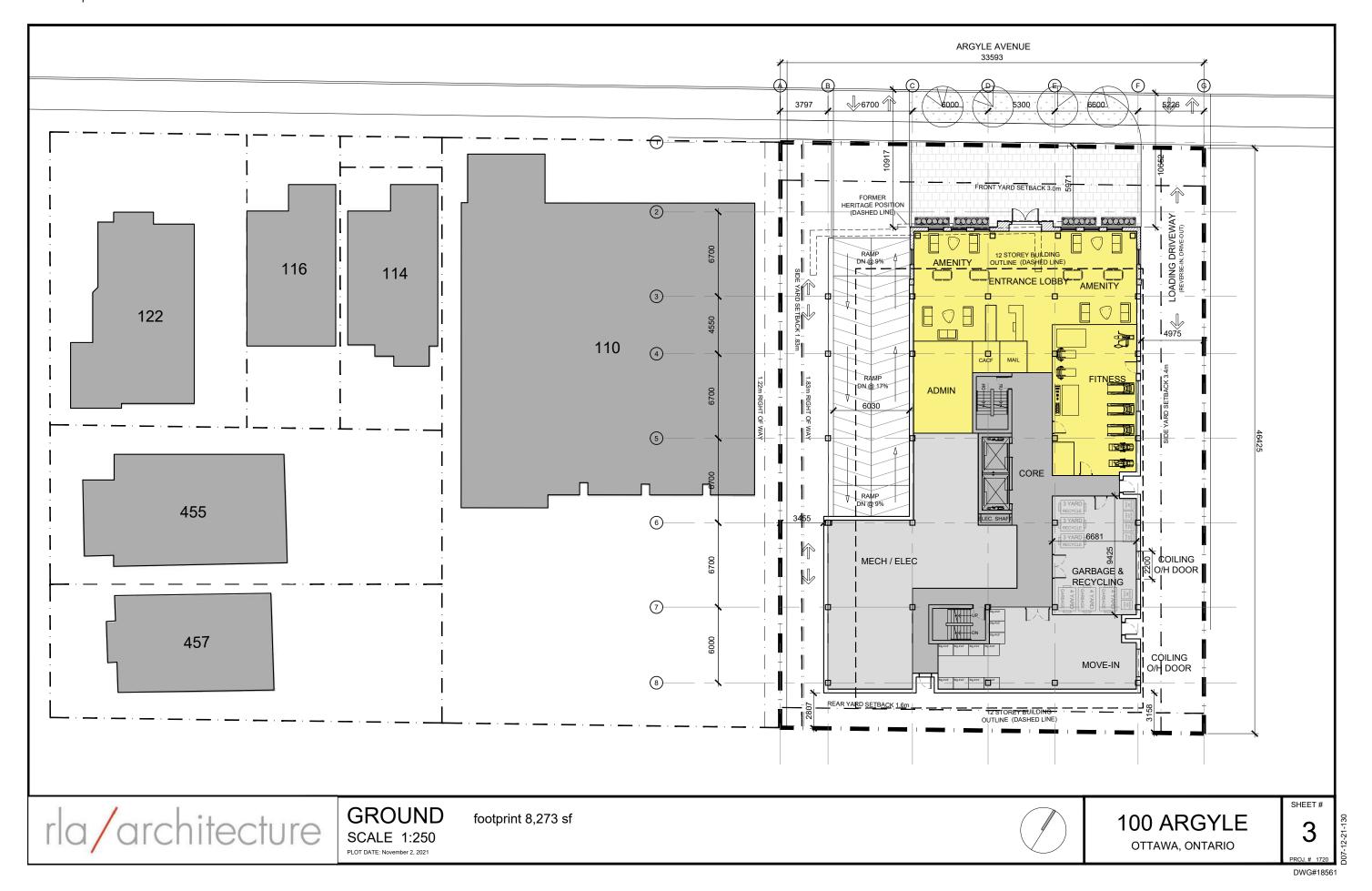


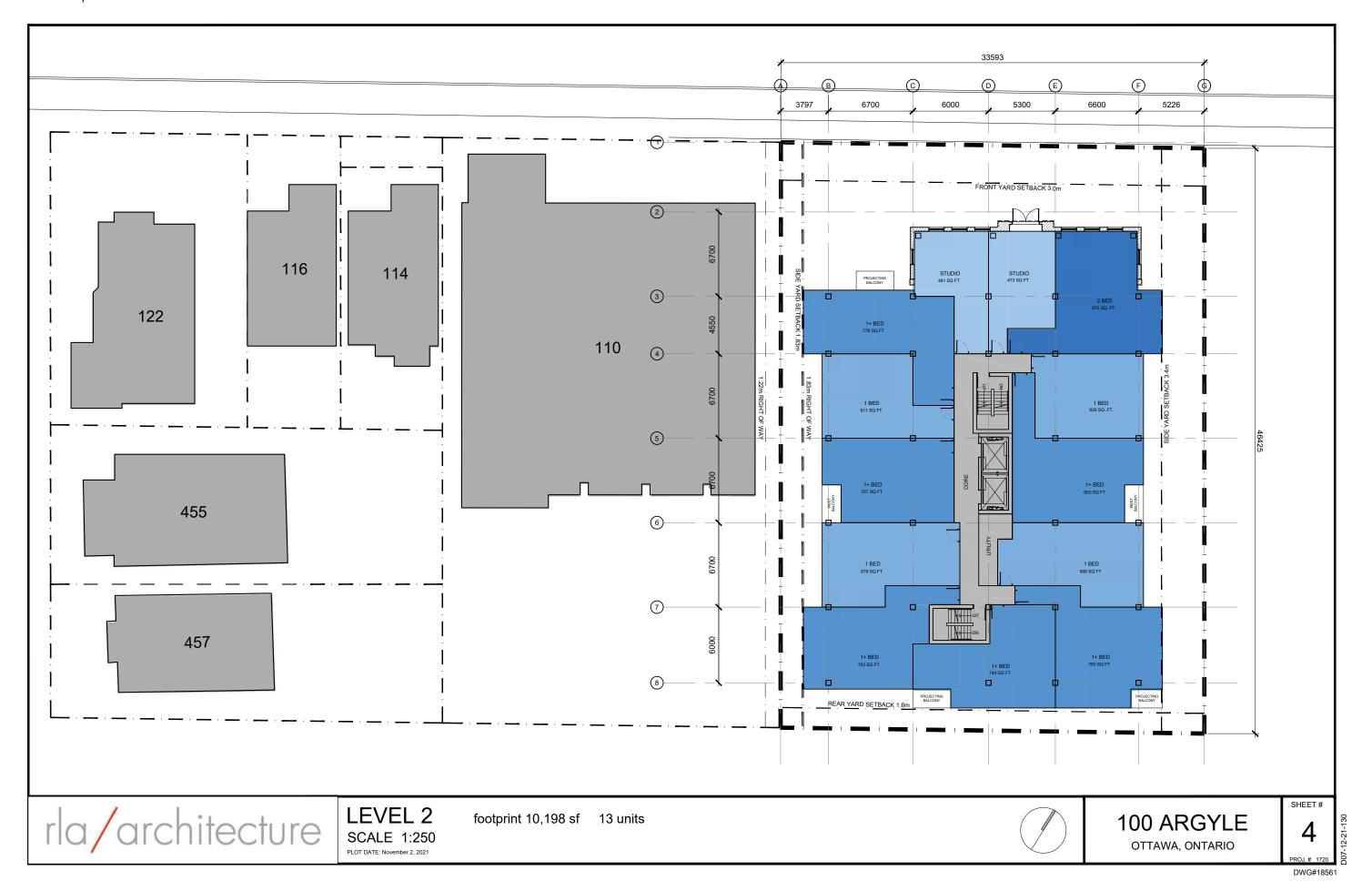
Figure Ground Analysis - reveals how over time the scale of buildings in the Museum of Nature precinct and in particular the Metcalfe street corridor have shifted from 2 to 3 storey detached family structures to larger multi-unit residentia and institutional scale buildings.

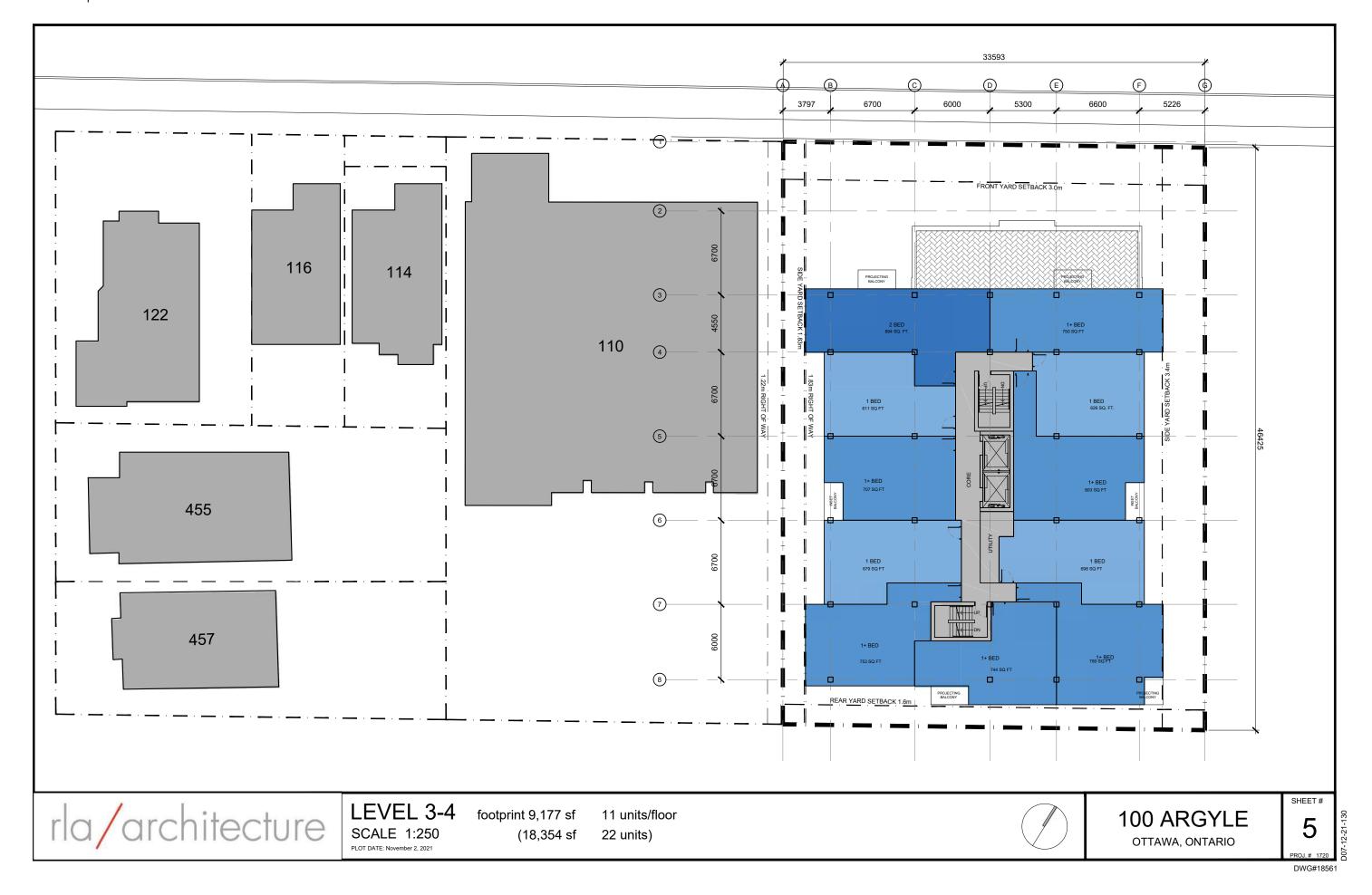


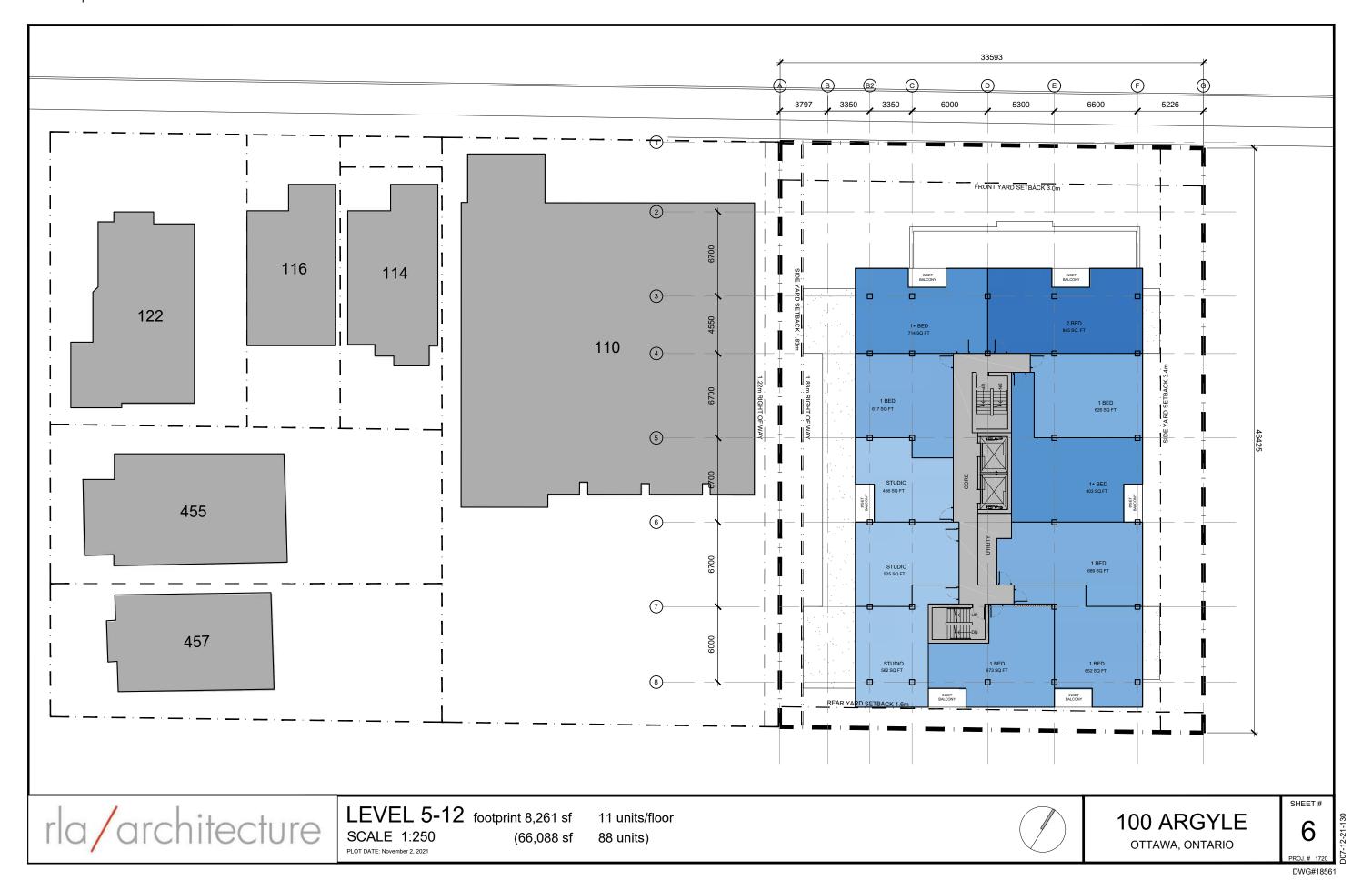


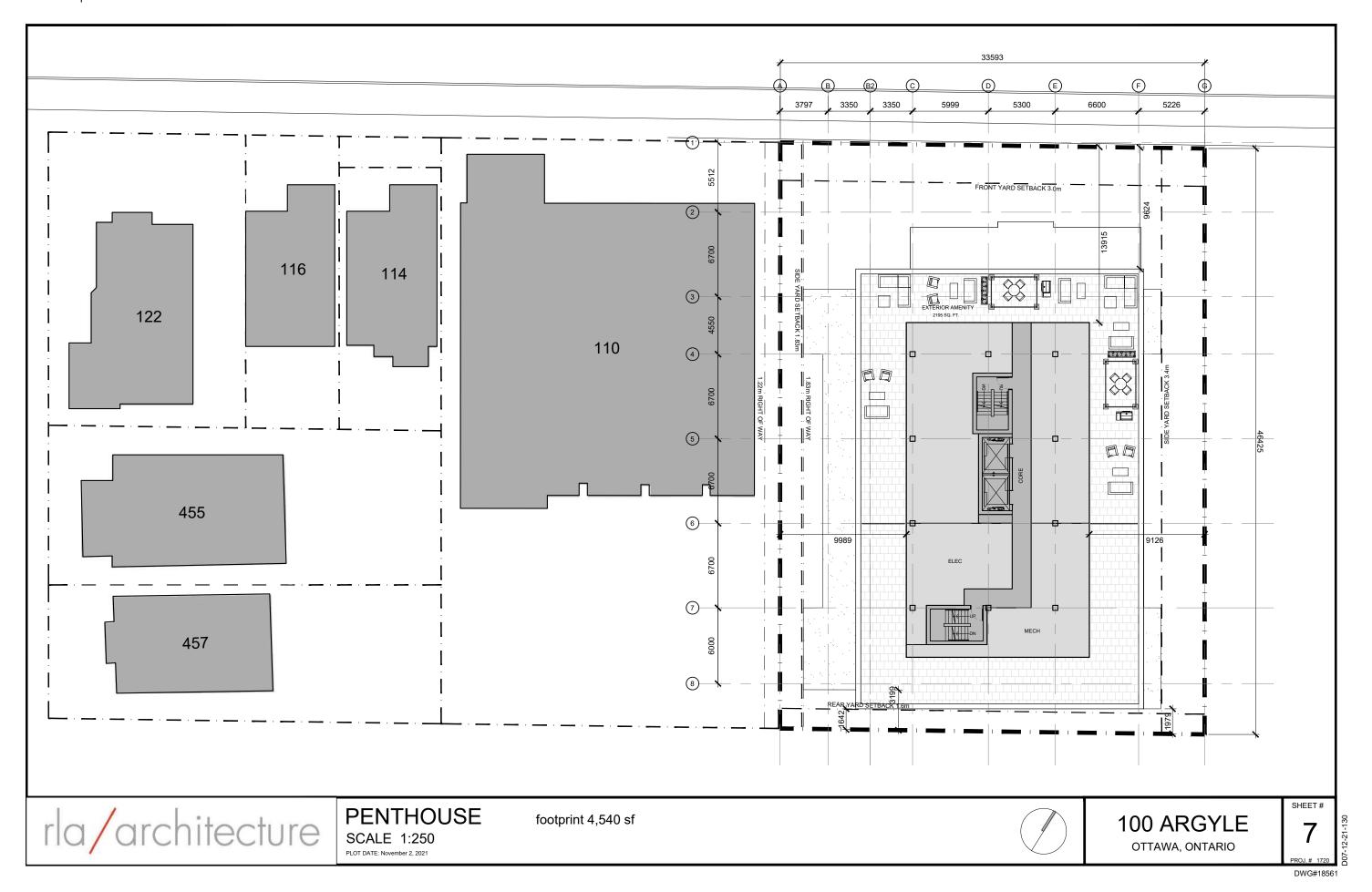










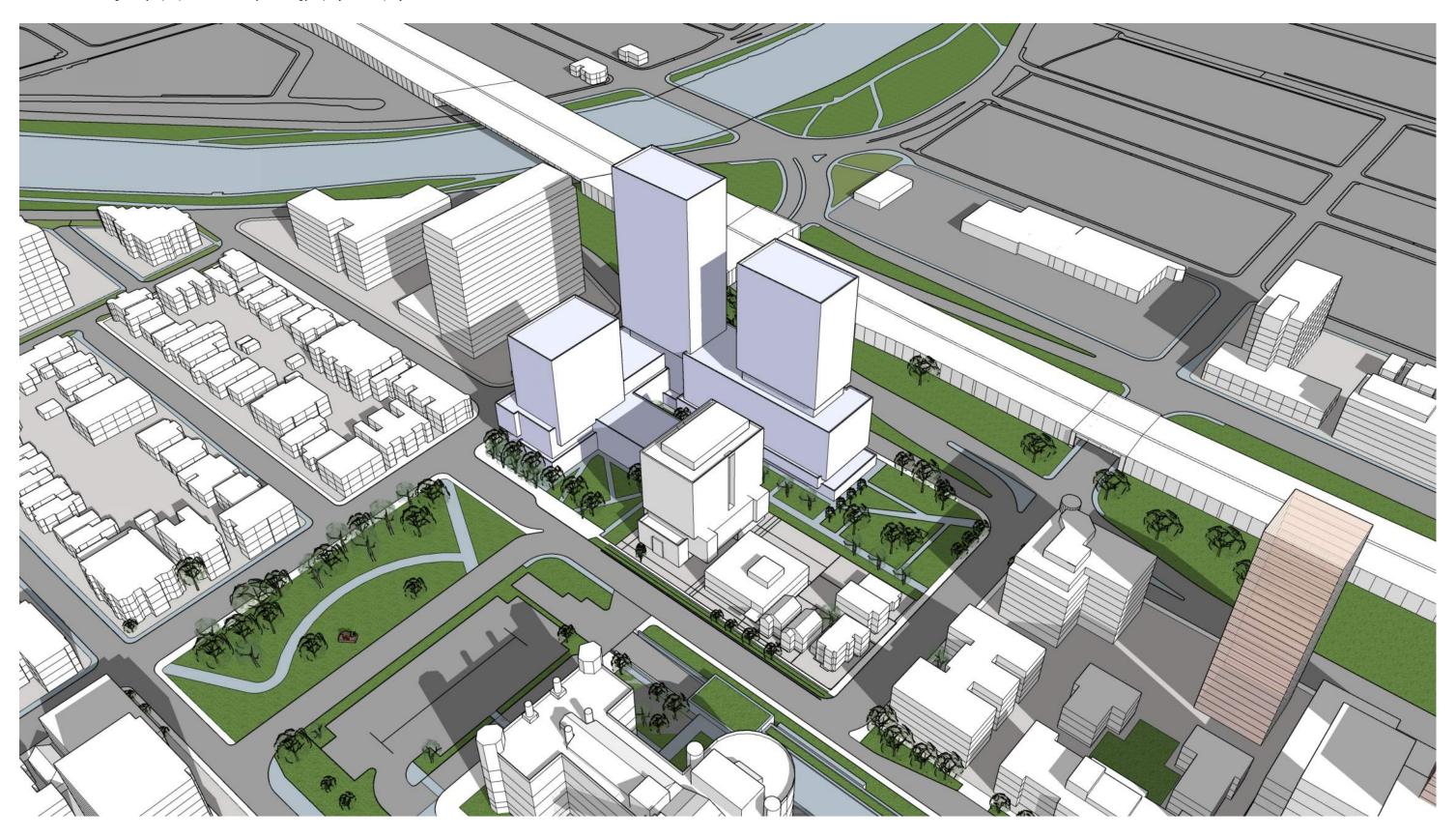




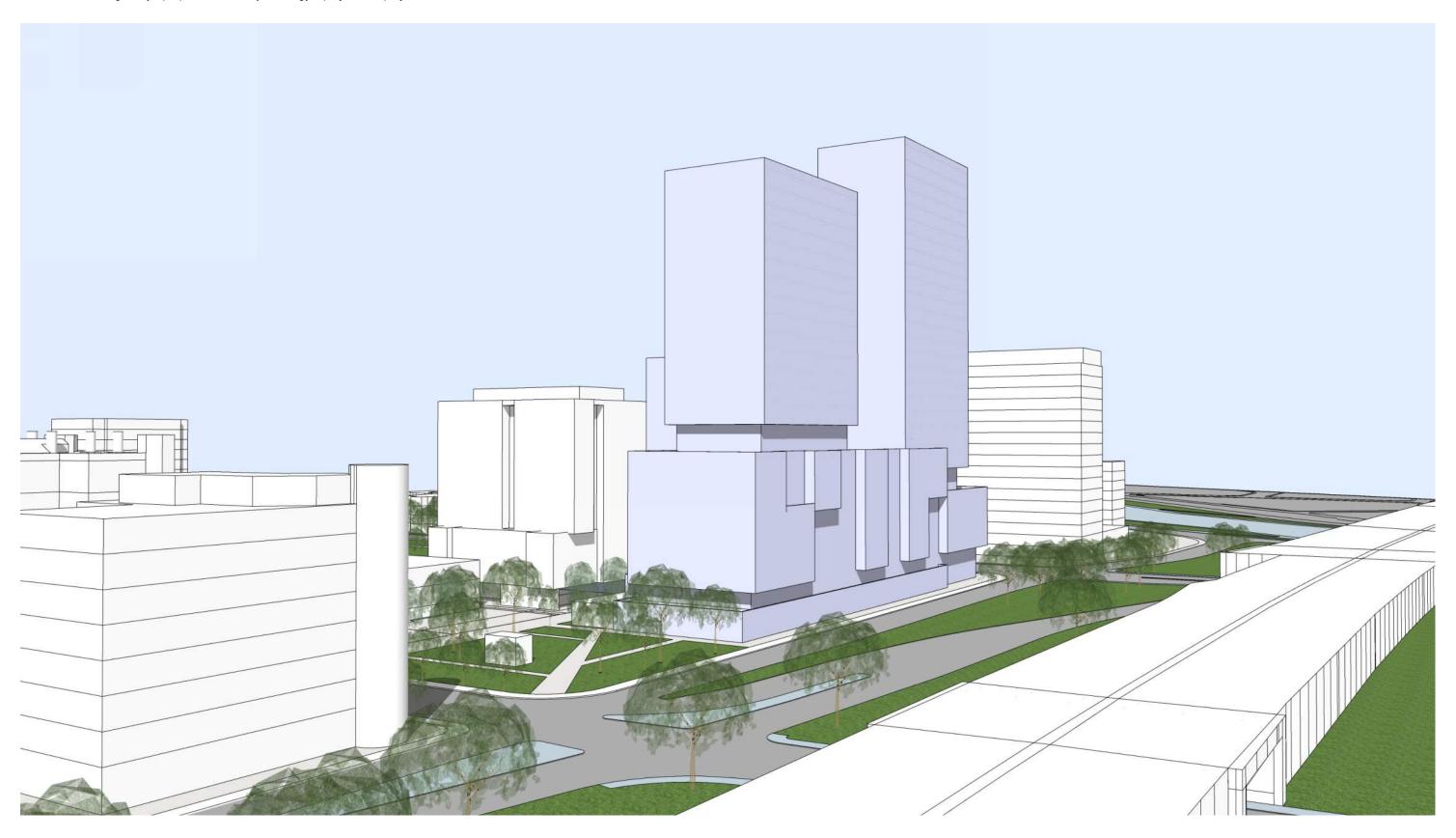
The Massing Model demonstrates the compatibility of the newly developed proposed 12-storey project with the Museum of Nature, and the projected context study of Argyle, Elgin and Catherine streets (shown in blue). The transition in height and scale from Catherine Street (30 storeys) to the 12-storey proposed 100 Argyle is commensurate with both the goal of the Secondary Plan and the CDP which seeks to have a mediating scale of buildings encircling the Museum of Nature and the park area around it.



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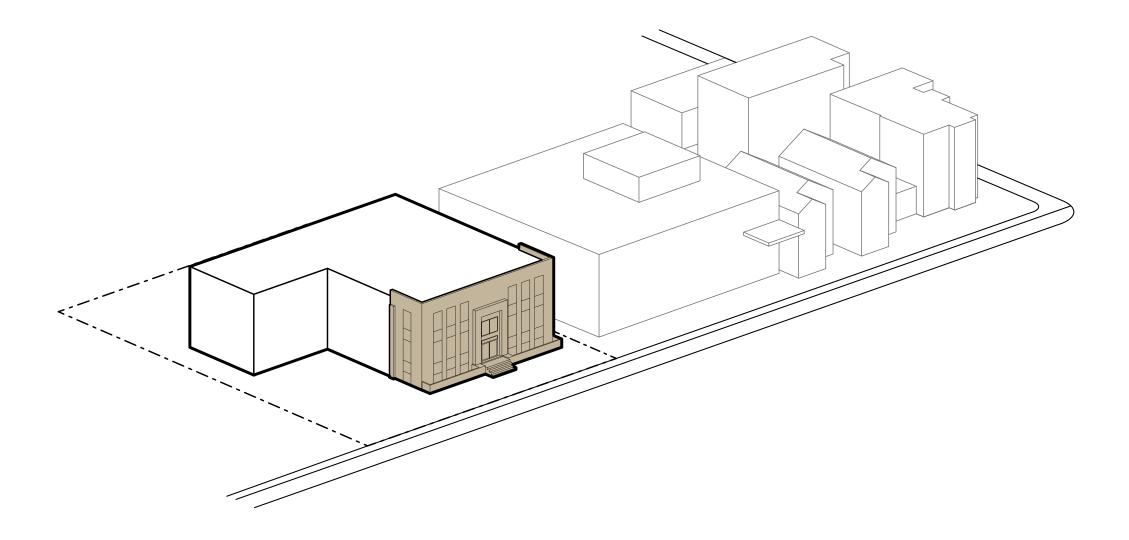
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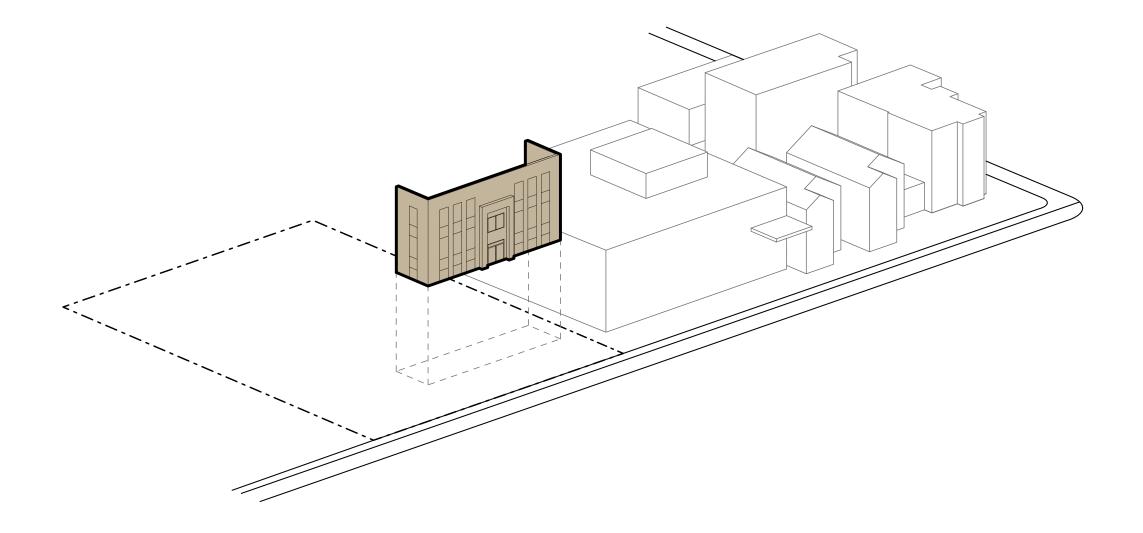
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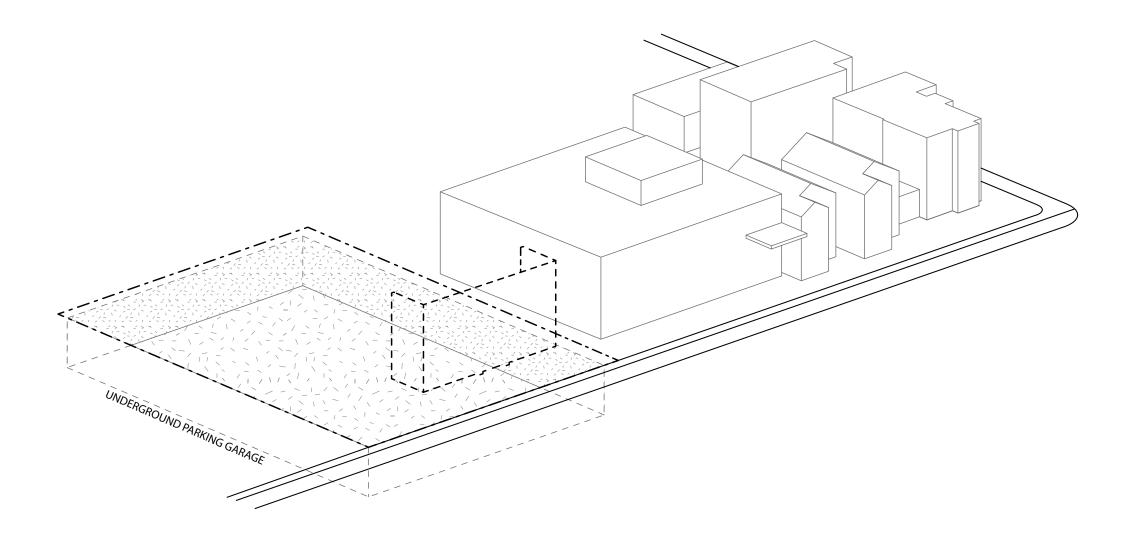




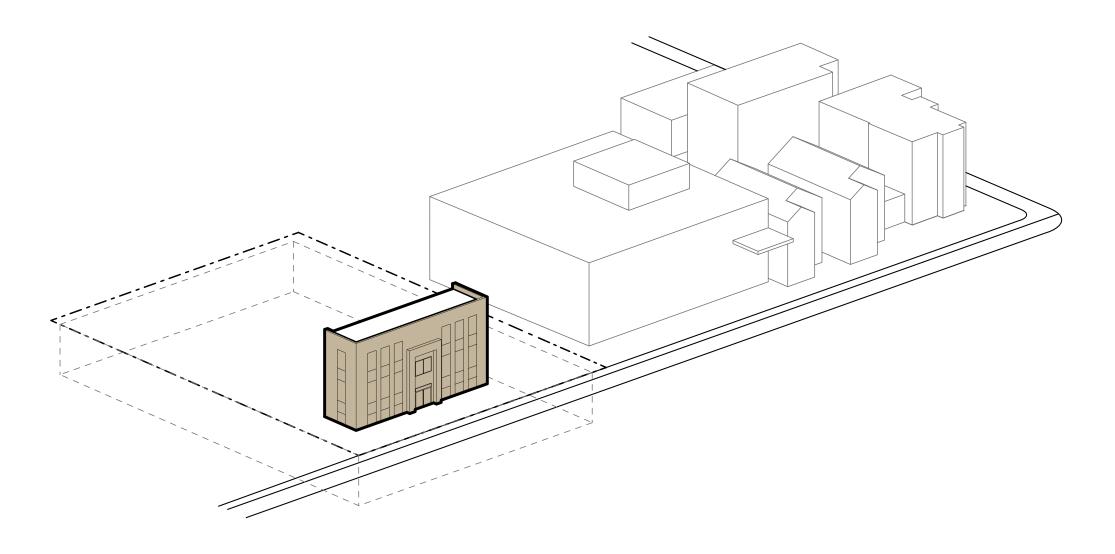
The stone clad North facade and the 3 metre returns of the existing building have been carfully studied by the heritage consultant. The plan is to retain and reincorporate these Ashlar Limestone elements into the new 12 storey building.



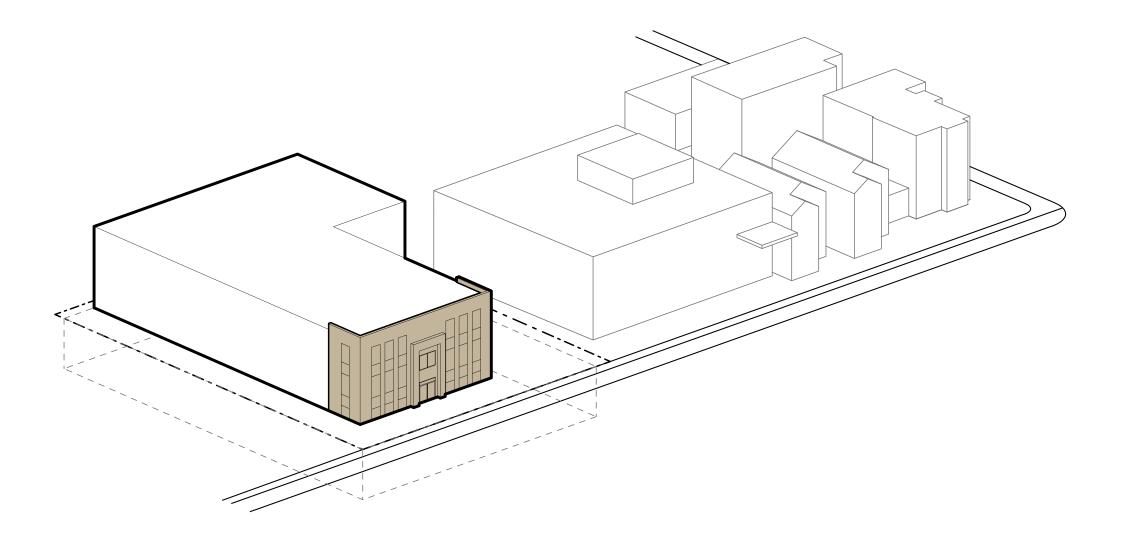
The facade is to be carefully dismantled, with each piece of stone veneer being itemized and safely stored off-site for reintegration on the new building. The removal of these materials from site will better ensure their safekeeping while site construction takes place.



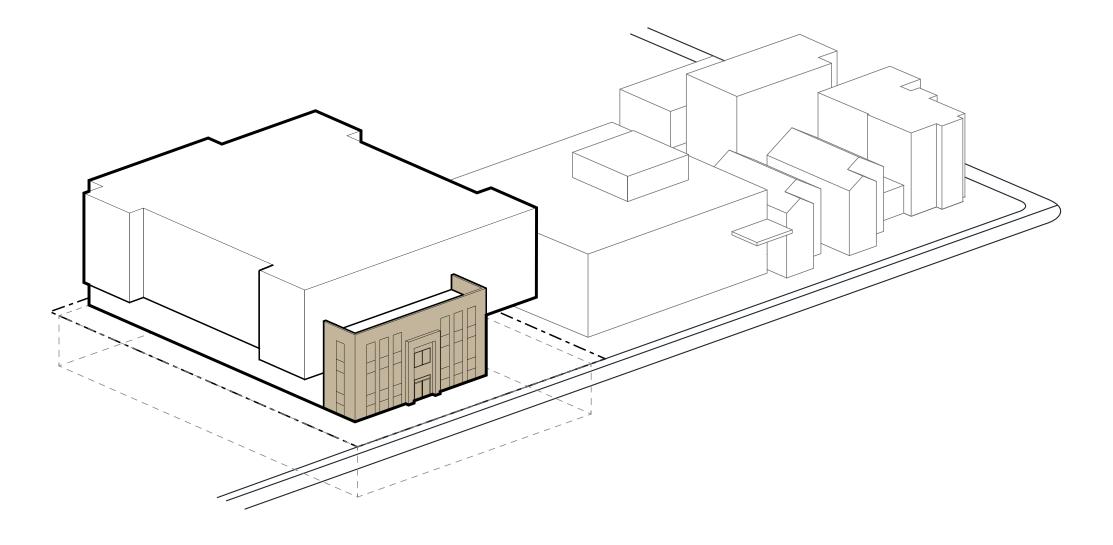
Excavation of the site and establishment of the raft slab is more tenable once the site has been cleared.



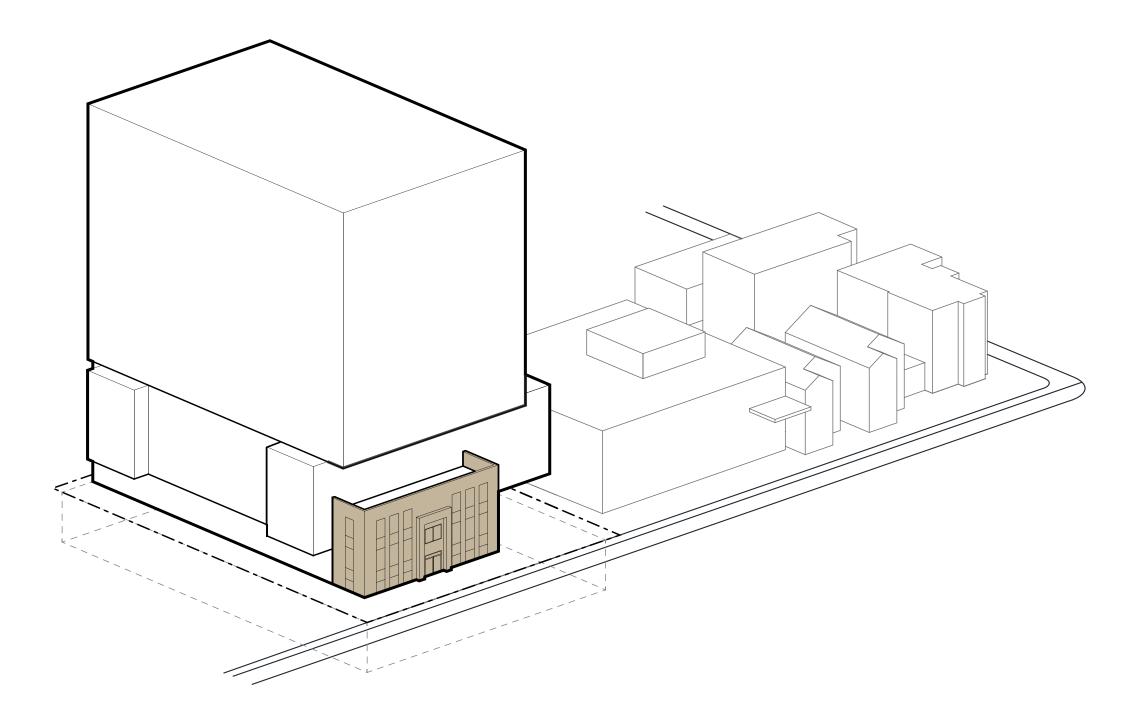
The new position of the heritage facade matches the depth of the existing building but it will be shifted slightly more to the East.



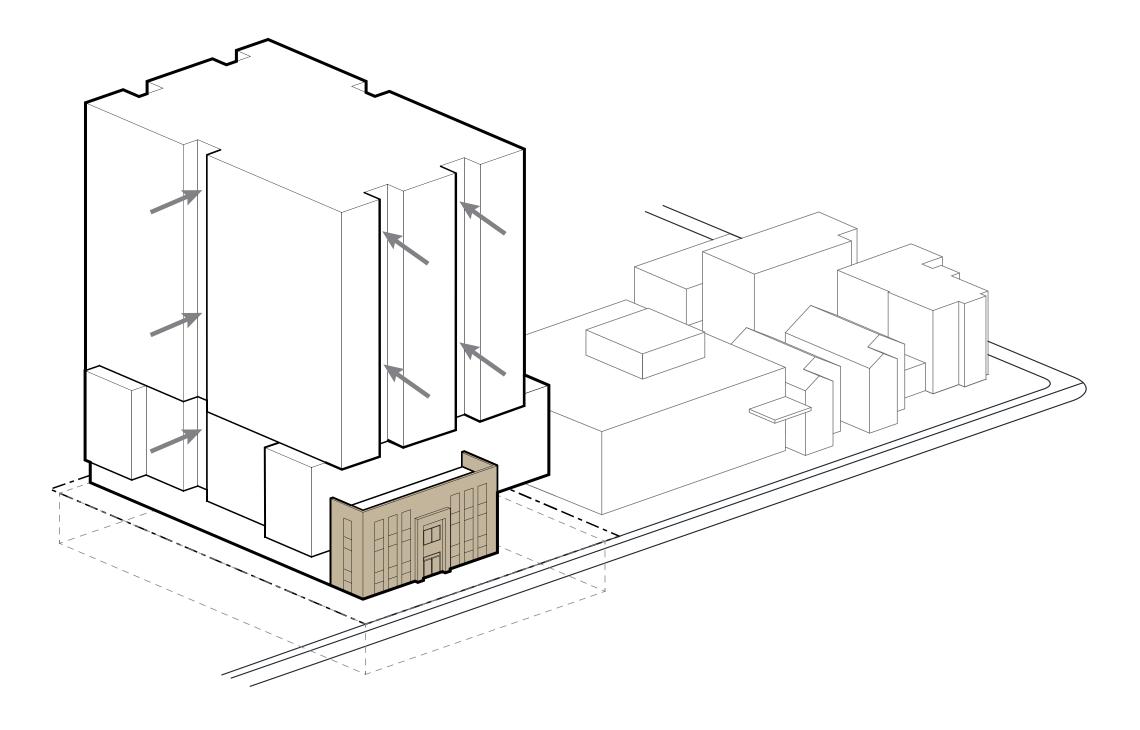
The heritage facade is repurposed as the front lobby for the new building, and the ground floor volume is extruded from that to the South and West. The subtracted area directly to the West of the heritage facade is to be used as the parking ramp.



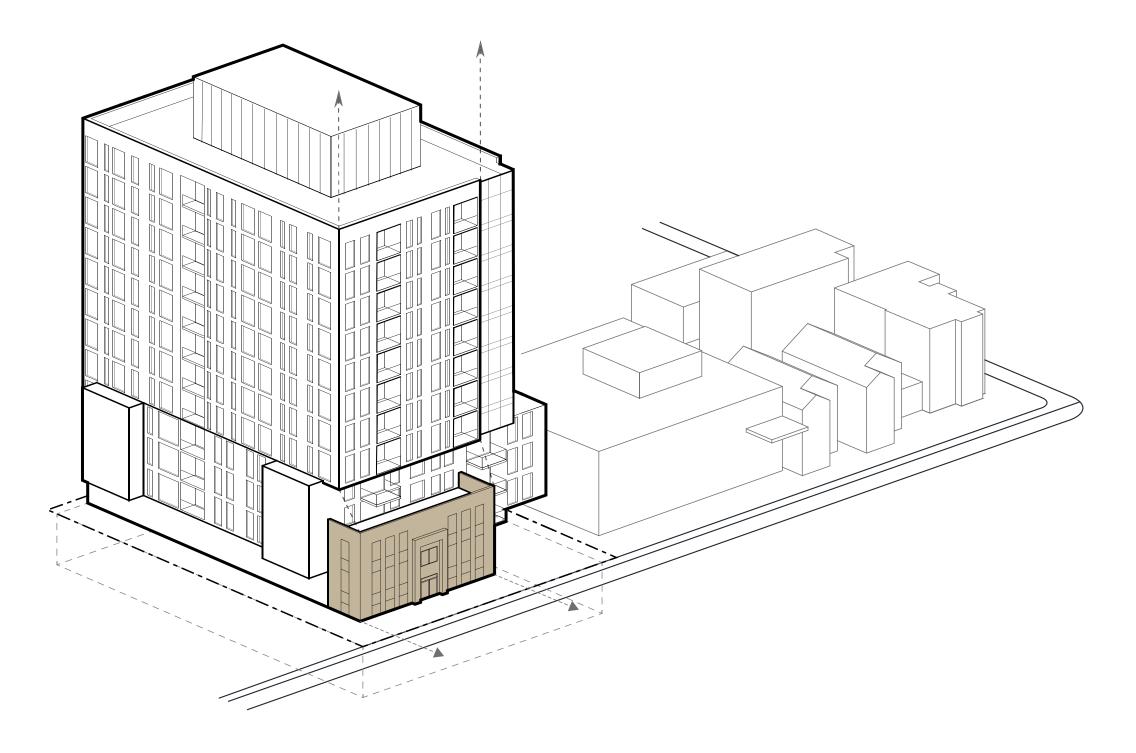
The podium is a 3 storey high, H-shaped volume that is lifted up a storey to permit free-flowing movement on the ground plain. It stretches the width of the site, with North and South oriented units located on on it's ends ,and inset units pulled away from the interior side yard lot lines to give these East and West facing units a more private courtyard feel.



The upper 'box' volume (Levels 5-12) is set atop of the podium and is pulled in at both the East West sides to increase setbacks. It projects slightly forward of the podium like a loosely laid building block.



Further articulation of the box is made by cutting vertical slots for balcony spaces. The balconies are inset to maintain the tight outer shell of the upper box.



The masonry clad portion of the North elevation of the floating box correlates to the width of the heritage facade below. Etablishing this alignment between the heritage façade and the volume above draws a connection between the two distinct forms which is also reinforced by the use of a brick on the upper volume that is colour matched to the sandstone cladding of the heritage facade.







While the 150 Argyle building (far left) informs the 100 Argyle project in materiality and colour palette, the more modern precedents of The Murcia Town Hall (centre) and the Caxia Forum (right) bring the subject of placemaking and playfulness to heritage contexts.



