NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION COMMISSION DE LA CAPITALE NATIONALE		**No.**	2019-P144
		To	Board of Directors
For	DECISION	**Date**	2019-06-20

Subject/Title

Library and Archives Canada (LAC) – Gatineau 2 –Excavation, Building Foundation and Concept Design

Purpose of the Submission

- To obtain Federal Land Use and Design Approval for the Concept Design, Mass Excavation and Construction of Building Foundation of the new Library and Archives Canada Preservation Centre (Gatineau 2).

Recommendation

- THAT the Federal Land Use and Design Approval, for theConcept Design, Mass Excavation and Construction of Building Foundation for the new Library and Archives Canada Preservation Centre (Gatineau 2) be approved, pursuant to section 12 of the *National Capital Act*, subject to :

  1. The Developed Design being submitted to the NCC for review and approval as a Level 3 project; and

- THAT the signature of the Federal Approval be delegated to the Executive Director, Capital Planning Branch.

Submitted by:

Daniel Champagne, Executive Director, Capital Planning Branch
Name

_____
Signature

1. Authority

- *National Capital Act*, section12:
  "Where (a) any department proposes to erect, alter, extend or demolish a building or other work on any lands in the National Capital Region;"

2. Project Description

- The proposal is for the construction of a new Preservation Centre (Gatineau 2) to enable the consolidation of the archival holdings of Library and Archives Canada (LAC) at its Gatineau campus. It will also provide the LAC with appropriate accommodation for its holdings' long term preservation and the means to sustain its renewed real property portfolio for the foreseeable future.
- Gatineau 2 will be located north of the existing Preservation Centre facility built in 1997 and dedicated to the preservation of Canada's archival heritage (Appendix A).
- Gatineau 2 is part of the LAC's Long Term Real Property Plan.
- LAC launched an RPF and selected three qualified bidders.
- LAC, with PSPC as the procurement and contracting authority, have through a single design, build, finance, operate and maintain public-private partnership contract, entered into an agreement with a Plenary Properties Gatineau (PPG) to deliver the design and construction of the new facility.

Project Scope

- A modern, purpose-built facility with a gross area of approximately 11,920 m² including:
  - Automated collection storage component capable of storing 617,000 archival containers – or approximately 6,600 m² and 18.3 m high in an archival standard environment;
  - Physical connection to the existing Preservation Centre;
  - Building and site development that consider its context and built heritage.

LAC provided the following project guiding principles:

- *Capacity:* Appropriate, secure, and state-of-the-art archival preservation and access capacity.
- *Centre of Excellence:* Reinforces its role as a leader in the archival community.
- *Flexibility:* Spaces that may be easily altered to meet future LAC needs.
- *Sustainability:* Maximize building sustainability while respecting collection and access requirements. The proposal will meet Net zero carbon standards in accordance with Canada's Greening Government Strategy, and (LEED) silver certification.
- *Innovation:* Improve program delivery and facility performance through creative, yet tested, solutions in design, construction and operation.

Project Status

- The Indicative Design and Design Drivers for the project were presented to the ACPDR in March 2017. The Committee's comments are attached as Appendix D. In summary, their comments were:
    - Support for the general concept;
    - NCC's Capital Principles should be applied to this project;
    - Underground or partially buried options are favoured;
    - Net Zero energy strategy should be examined;
    - Oval configuration of the site should be respected and preserved.
- The NCC Board of Directors approved the Indicative Design and NCC's Capital Principles (Appendix C) in April 2017.
- The selected proponent's conceptual design was presented to the ACPDR in August 2018 and in May 2019. In summary their comments were:
    - Details regarding the concrete panels need to be more thoroughly addressed: textures, joints, colour, weathering of concrete, proportion of soil strata, etc.
    - More attention required on how the employees will use the landscape and how circulation into the main entrances should be explored;
    - The public space should be developed in more detail;
    - Paving materials should be permeable and durable;
    - Parking should be rationalized and minimized by coordinating existing and new parking needs.

3. NCC Staff Analysis / Risks and Mitigations Measures

- This facility is located in Gatineau, within the capital urban lands, on a site owned by LAC and designated in the NCC Capital Urban Lands Plan as a federal facility.
- Although not located in the Core Area or within the National Interest Land Mass, the project is part of a national cultural institution in the National Capital's landscape.
- Although the presence of an existing hydro corridor and the specific functional requirements of this facility, limited the flexibility of design and planning, the proposal is compatible with its setting and the existing Preservation Centre building.
- An Environmental Effects Evaluation was carried out jointly by the proponent and the NCC and it was determined that this project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects on federal lands.

4. Strategic Links

- NCC Mandate: "to set the long term urban planning directions for federal lands, to guide and control the use and development of federal lands in Canada's Capital Region."
- NCC 2019-2020 to 2023-2024 Corporate Plan, Corporate Priority 4: "Initiate, renew and communicate land use plans, and provide timely and effective coordination of federal land use and design in the National Capital Region.

- NCC Plan for Canada's Capital, 2017-2067 policy: "Achieve a level of quality in urban design, architecture, and site planning of national cultural institutions that is appropriate to the location, function and stature of the facility."
- NCC Capital Urban Lands Plan (2015): "…ensure the appropriate stewardship of assets that contribute to the dignity, meaning, and symbolism and prestige of the Capital realm."
- LAC Long Term Real Property Plan (LTRPP) identifies the proposal as its centerpiece.
- LAC Three-Year Plan (2016-2019) identifies the proposal as one of its priorities: *"We will implement our Long-Term Infrastructure Strategy, with a view to building a new state-of-the-art facility for preserving and providing access to our textual records."*

5. Consultations and Communications

- LAC has engaged in consultations with the Ville de Gatineau and Hydro Québec. They do not intend to do public consultations for this proposal.
- LAC has consulted with First Nations and has deemed that no further action is required.
- PPG will continue to engage with the Ville de Gatineau and the NCC.

6. Next Steps

- NCC ACPDR Final Design – August or October 2019
- NCC Board of Directors for Final Design Approval – November 2019 or January 2020
- Start of Construction – Winter 2020

7. List of Appendices

Appendix A – Land Ownership Map
Appendix B – Updated LAC-PCL Project Report, 2019
Appendix C – NCC Capital Principles, December 9, 2016, approved by the Board in April 2017
Appendix D – Excerpt of the minutes of the ACPDR meeting, March 02-03, 2017
Appendix E – Excerpt of the minutes of the ACPDR meeting, August 05-06, 2018
Appendix F – Draft excerpt of the minutes of the ACPDR meeting, May 16-17, 2019

8. Authors of the Submission

Daniel Champagne, Executive Director, Capital Planning Branch (CP)
Isabel Barrios, Director, Federal Approvals, Heritage & Archeological Programs, CP
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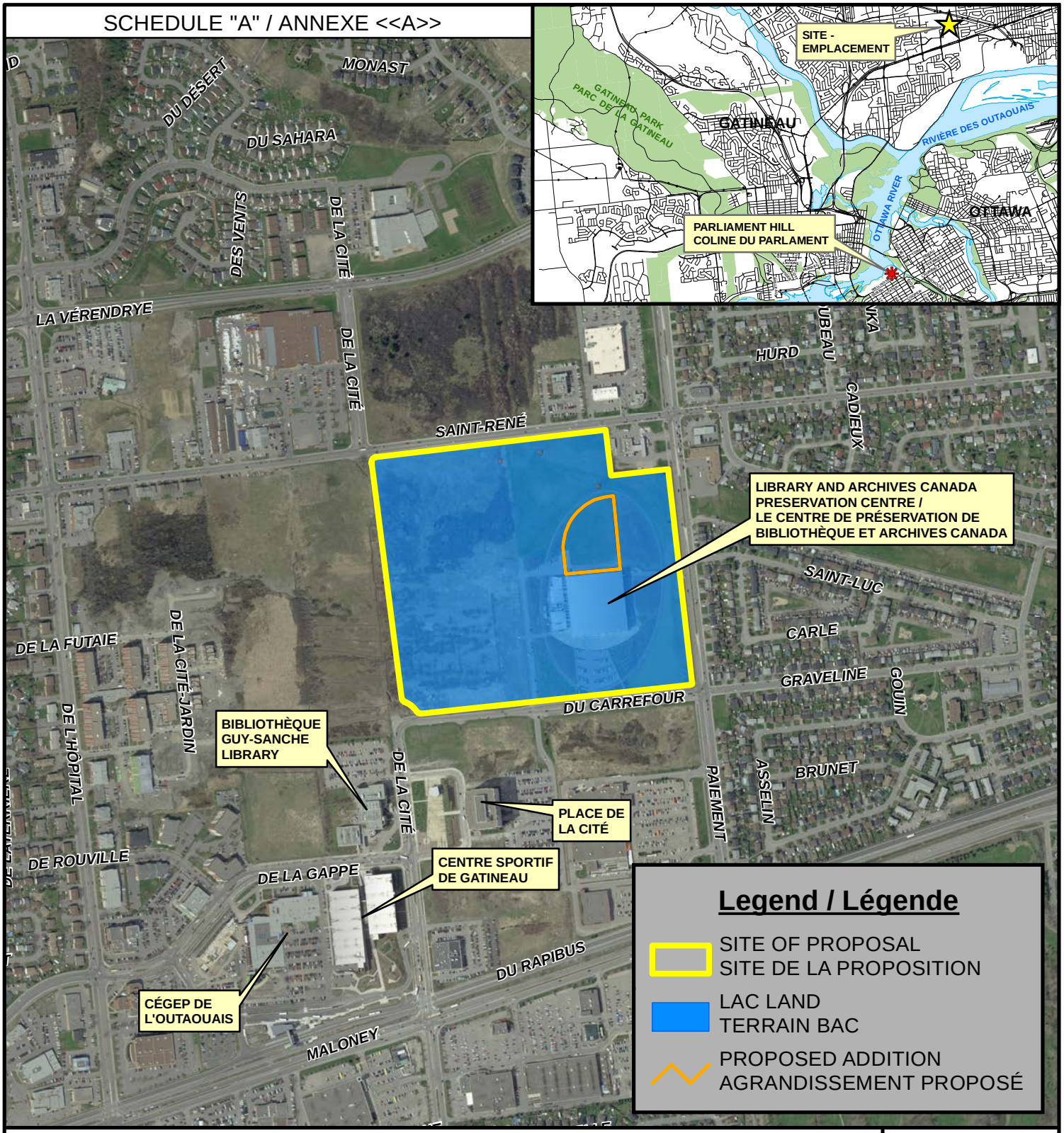
SCHEDULE "A" / ANNEXE <<A>>



PREPARED BY THE GEOMATICS SECTION / PRÉPARÉ PAR LA SECTION DE LA GÉOMATIQUE

NCC CCN Canada

N W E S

Subject - Objet: LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA, 625 boul. du Carrefour, Gatineau, QC BIBLIOTHÈQUE ET ARCHIVES CANADA, 625 boul. du Carrefour, Gatineau, QC		
Submitted by - Soumis par D. CHAMPAGNE, Executive Director / Directeur exécutif	Branch - Direction CP / AC	
Date 2017-02-08	Scale - Échelle 1:9,000	Parcel - Parcelle

Project Report for ACPDR – Library ad Archives Gatineau 2 Project

This project is named the 'Gatineau 2 Project' that will deliver a second federal government preservation facility co-located with the existing Preservation Centre (PC) facility in Gatineau, QC.

Library and Archives Canada (LAC), with PSPC as the procurement and contracting authority, have through a single design, build, finance, operate and maintain public-private partnership contract, entered into an agreement with a Plenary Properties Gatineau LP to deliver the design and construction of the new facility. The entire contract/agreement includes the following project components (collectively defined as the Project):

a) The design, build, finance, operation and maintenance of a new 11,920 m2 LEED® certified preservation facility (the Gatineau 2 Preservation Facility) that supports a 500-year archival preservation objective with predefined environmental set points and an Automated Storage and Retrieval System (ASRS);
b) The operation and maintenance of the PC for an Interim Operational Period during the last 2 years of construction of the Gatineau 2 Preservation Facility (Interim OM&R Services);
c) The reconfiguration of shelving in certain vaults contained within the PC (PC Vault Optimization Works); and
d) The operation and maintenance of the Gatineau 2 Preservation Facility and the PC (OM&R Services and Work) for a 30-year Operational Period.

This project has been in front of the NCC previously as follows:

a) NCC Capital Principles for this project that were issued on December 9, 2016;
b) The LAC presented an indicative design proposal to the March 2017 ACPDR;
c) Initial FLUDA approval was issued by the NCC April 24, 2017; and
d) The three pre-qualified proponents during the RFP stage each presented their design option to the ACPDR in August 2018.

The three proponents submitted their technical and financial proposals to LAC and PSPC project team in early 2019, after which the proposals were assessed/scored and the Plenary Properties Gatineau LP team was selected. Based on both ACPDR feedback from the August 2018 presentations, and the LAC input, some relatively minor elements of the Plenary Properties Gatineau LP team presentation delivered to the August 2018 ACPDR have been adjusted. These will be explained and detailed in the upcoming May 2019 ACPDR.

Plenary Properties Gatineau LP is a consortium of experienced, market leading organizations:

a) **Plenary Group Canada** – Canadian based specialist P3 developer, investing in and managing more P3 projects than any other P3 developer in North America. The Gatineau 2 Project will be Plenary's second P3 project in the National Capital Region for the Canadian government;
b) **PCL Investments and PCL Construction** – Canada's largest construction contractor and most successful P3 builder, and its investment arm which puts capital at risk in support of its construction projects. PCL and Plenary have delivered many P3 projects together, all across Canada;
c) **ENGIE Services** – leading global building services and energy management firm, with significant Canadian P3 experience, including with Plenary;
d) **B+H Architects** - Headquartered in Toronto, B+H Architects is a top 50 global architecture firm with significant experience designing Canadian P3 projects, including previous projects with Plenary and PCL;

e) **Stantec Engineering** - Headquartered in Edmonton, Stantec has grown into one of the world's top three global design firms, and has worked with Plenary and PCL on numerous Canadian P3 projects; and
f) **Dematic** – a leading global provider of ASRS systems and solutions, Dematic systems and technology are used in the vast majority of North American library and archives facilities that employ an automated retrieval system.

LAC is undergoing a process to reduce its overall archival footprint and optimize space in facilities that will enable the safe storage of vital and delicate Canadian historic collections such that the collections will remain viable for 500 years. In 2011, LAC's portfolio consisted of 22 facilities – space usage was not optimized and they did not meet preservation standards thus the collections were at risk. By 2024, LAC's collection will be consolidated in 5 special purpose facilities, achieving close to 50% Reduction of LAC's archival footprint.

LAC provided the following guidelines to the Private Partner in determining the design of the new Gatineau 2 facility:

a) Deliver a state-of-the-art facility at the cutting edge of technology;
b) The design must reflect the archives' 500 year preservation goal for the collection with a 100 year plus building lifespan;
c) Optimization of storage capacity - Storage flexibility;
d) Stable environment for the collection;
e) Full consideration of the NCC Capital Principles for this project that were issued on December 9, 2016, and other NCC feedback based on previous ACPDR results;
f) Sustainability of the facility will be a key driver for the design, construction and operations. Canada requires a facility that will be certified LEED® Silver as a minimum, efficient in operating energy consumption, and provides a safe and healthy work environment for the staff that will work in the facility. In addition, the Gatineau 2 building is required to be net zero-carbon in accordance with Canada's Greening Government Strategy;
g) The new preservation facility (Gatineau 2) will be interconnected with the existing one and will be 'behind' it, remaining within the oval public walking track;
h) The facility will consist primarily of six (6) vaults containing archival records. These vaults will be outfitted with high-density storage shelving and will each include an Automated Storage and Retrieval System (ASRS). The remaining building will house collection access and support spaces; and
i) The new building can be either above or below-grade (or combination thereof).

In determining the best design for this new archival facility, the Private Partner was guided by the LAC guidelines, by the NCC Capital Principles issued for this project, and prior NCC interactions such as ACPDR presentations in 2017 and 2018. The design has been strongly informed by the NCC Capital Principles of "complementing and enhancing the existing building" as well as "creating an efficient footprint, without wasted space". However, the primary and critical driver of why the new facility is designed to be above ground is to meet best practice standards for archive preservation and protection by keeping the risk from moisture absolutely reduced. The current Geotechnical report was prepared and issued in March of 2018, and this report confirms groundwater conditions hazardously close to the surface in some areas of the mandated site boundaries. The Private Partner research indicates unacceptable risk to our shared cultural heritage if the materials are stored at or near the water line, or anywhere below grade. Further research has shown that even the most robust engineering solution built below grade still carries a risk of failure over the life expectancy of the structure. Gatineau 2 will

be storing and managing paper and film archives – particularly fragile materials. Globally, national archives precedents have all been built above grade, including our own Preservation Centre. In our Architect's conversations with Ron Keenberg (designer of existing PC), it was learned that the primary reason the vaults for Preservation Centre were built on or above grade was to avoid the specific risk of ground water infiltration and consequent damage. It was decided that the best place for the Archives of Canada is above and away from any groundwater. We have simply removed the threat by removing the risk, by locating the vault away from it, above it.

The Private Partner simplified the volume by stacking the vaults above the occupied program. This achieved a couple of things:

a) First, it reduces the overall footprint and frees the site up as much as possible; and
b) Second, it plays into our intent to produce a purer form, one less articulated than the Preservation Centre and effectively secondary to the PC's symmetry. The desire is to render the large mass relatively mute.

The chosen, risk averse relationship to the ground plane of the building meant a taller volume for Gatineau 2 than the indicative scheme that had been presented to ACPDR over two years ago. This presented a challenge of proximity and created view problems to and from the Preservation Centre. To ease these matters, we adjusted the orientation of the mass, rotated it 45 degrees and placed it 20m away from the existing Preservation Centre. This strategy assures greater daylight and views for the existing Preservation Centre PC, especially at level 4 of the PC where the workshops and painting labs need it most. Simultaneously, the rotated footprint sets it apart from the PC. This also allows the PC to be more visible from Boulevard Saint Rene to the North. Finally, the two forms create a generous open space oriented towards the residential community to the East and provide an outdoor space facing east while fully preserving the Sumac grove. This approach gave rise to a built form that contrasts with the existing building yet remains deferential to it.

The building will require specific temperature and humidity set points as prescribed by LAC, as well as security and fire prevention and suppression systems. The design has been done in full consideration of the Greening Government ELEMENTS, that include:

a) First Net Zero Carbon facility since Greening Government Strategy (December 2017); and
b) Only Net Zero Carbon preservation facility in the Americas (5.4 Tons).

As well, this will be the world's largest archival facility with an Automated Storage and Retrieval System, with 21,500 cubic metres of collection storage capacity - equivalent to 8.5 Olympic swimming pools. It will be able to support the preservation of the collection for 500 years, and as such the environmental set points in the vaults have to be very strict with little variation in degrees or Relative humidity over a 24 hours period.

The project schedule for the design and construction of the Gatineau 2 facility is aggressive. With the signing of the contract in April 2019, the work on site to meet the EEEC requirements for the protection and stewardship of the species at risk commenced by PSPC and LAC earlier in April. Site preparations, including excavation and initial foundation work, needs to commence in the late summer of 2019 in order to meet the Spring 2022 target for Substantial Completion. LAC needs to begin the transfer of existing archived materials from various locations across Canada to ensure that the new facility is ready to "ingest" the materials coming from other aging 'at-risk' facilities.

CAPITAL PRINCIPLES

December 09, 2016

PROJECT: Library and Archives Gatineau 2 Project

The following Capital Principles align with NCC policies and guidelines for design excellence and are identified to the LAC as priority elements to be addresses and benchmarked throughout development of the Gatineau 2 project throughout the various approval stages for the architecture and landscape design.

1. High Level Principles

1.1. Plan and manage the new buildings to enhance the Capital's symbolism, dignity and prestige.

1.2. Maintain a high level of quality and innovation in urban design, architecture and landscaping appropriate its location and context sensitive.

1.3. Promote the use of integrated design approaches to foster the best outcomes, and ensure that design and land-use planning specialists in a variety of fields contribute in order to achieve high-quality projects that enhance the recognition of the Capital region as an inspiring place to be.

1.4. Explore opportunities to create cultural experiences based on archaeological, historical and other cultural resources while ensuring their protection for future generations.

2. Planning and Framework Compliance

2.1. Affirm compliance with Federal and NCC Plans and Policies applicable to the site:

i. NCC 2017 *Plan for Canada's Capital*
ii. NCC 2015 *Capital Urban Lands Plan*

2.2. **Urban Context.** Locate the project on the site in a manner that contributes positively to and improves interaction with the surrounding urban context and works in a manner that protects natural features and urban green spaces. This can be achieved by addressing views, built form relationships, and street character.

2.3. **Public Realm.** Preserve the quality of the visitor experience, the public life of the site and the sense of place for an active, animated, dignified and climatically comfortable public realm.

3. Design Excellence - Architecture

3.1. **Built form for above ground interventions.** Demonstrate a positive integration with the existing building and its surroundings in matters of scale, proportions and materiality while keeping the footprint of the intervention as efficient as possible, without wasted space.

3.2. **Complementarity with the existing.** Complement and enhance the existing building by maintaining or continuing the existing fabric of the building or by introducing contrast through the new intervention.

3.3. **Location and Orientation.**

i. Minimize tree removal and take advantage of solar access and take into account prevailing winds, in order to avoid harsh wind effects and wind tunneling.
ii. Relate the new entrances to the location of public transportation connections.
iii. The main entrance of existing building should remain in its original location.

3.4. **Technical Equipment.**

i. Avoid the conspicuous siting of required support infrastructure such as loading bays, maintenance and storage areas, waste processing facilities, emergency generators, mechanical equipment, etc. Provide visual screening, where appropriate.
ii. Adhere to the following requirement for all components of antennas, vents and other visible or projecting installations, whether on roofs, other areas of buildings or in landscape settings:
    - Be discretely located and designed
    - Comply with municipal plans and by-laws
    - Be as few in number and as small in size as possible, finished in colours to match and blend into their surroundings (dark colours may be the most appropriate in the majority of locations)
    - Be placed at an appropriate setback from the edge of the roof to reduce their visibility and visual impact

3.5. **Materials.**
i. Select materials on the basis of good quality, appearances, durability over time
ii. Demonstrate harmony with the textures and colour hues of existing structure, and achieve a cohesive palette.

3.6. **Green roofs.** Considered the use of a green roof to reduce the urban heat island effect.

4. Design Excellence – Landscape

4.1. **Landscape.** Achieve design excellence through a landscape design that is in keeping with the cultural significance of the existing and be commensurate with the location.

4.2. **Existing Condition.** Consider sun, shadows surface existing drainage, slope and other site information that may impact planting design.

4.3. **Special Features.** Highlight features of special interest and other characteristics that help define the cultural character of the site.

4.4. **Parking.** Reduce or eliminate parking substantially, or place parking underground. Minimize roadways and paved areas and develop creative off-site parking strategies when possible.
i. Create and/or provide functional, safe, secure, and accessible parking for all users.
    – Organize parking spaces and rows to provide consolidated soft landscaped areas and opportunity for on-site stormwater management. Retain and protect existing trees, vegetation, natural slopes and native soils and integrate these features into the overall landscape plan.
    – Install decorative paving or a change in paving material/colour to emphasize edges, pedestrian routes and crossings, entrances, loading areas and other special features within the parking lot
ii. Mitigate the urban heat island effect by limiting the use of dark, impervious surfaces within the parking lot. Use light-coloured materials, such as concrete, white asphalt or light-coloured pavers, in the hardscape to reduce surface temperatures and contribution to the urban heat island effect. Install permeable/porous pavement, such as open-jointed pavers, porous concrete/ asphalt, or turf/gravel grids, as appropriate to parking lot use and condition.
iii. Manage stormwater quality and quantity on-site by distributing landscaping throughout the site to soften and screen parking lot edges, reinforce circulation routes, create pleasant pedestrian conditions and maximize shade and stormwater benefits.

4.5. **Planting.**

i. Ensure context sensitive landscape design with a balance of deciduous and coniferous species to provide seasonal interest;
ii. Implement planting specific to the local conditions and use of the site, attractive and interesting year-round,
iii. Minimize water requirements by promoting local indigenous species.
iv. Preserve existing trees as much as possible.
v. Use native species and local hybrids. Invasive species are forbidden, and the use of species that tend to be threatened by pest infestation is discouraged.

4.6. **Exterior Lighting.**
i. Combine functional safety, aid in wayfinding, contribute to a special sense of place and promote visual excellence to create an attractive nightscape with exterior lighting when required.
ii. Ensure that the quality of night light be in a warm colour range with minimal colour distortion.

4.7. **Winter Considerations.** Design and provide infrastructure that supports desired winter life and improves comfort in cold weather:
i. Incorporate design strategies to block wind, particularly prevailing winds and downdrafts.
ii. Maximize exposure to sunshine through orientation and design.

4.8. **Stormwater Management.**
i. Integrate best management practices for a sustainable Stormwater management on site.
ii. Achieve improved water quality by controlling rainwater at its point of impact, managing infiltration and conveying any excess off-site by systems (such as swales/ditches and storm sewers)
iii. Respect the hydraulic capacity and erosion thresholds of receiving watercourses with an appropriate water quantity peak flow discharge rates
iv. Adhere to the following design strategies when possible:
- Infiltration: infiltration trenches, porous paving, grass swales with perforated pipes, reduced paving areas.
- Bioretention/biofiltration: vegetated filter strip of non-invasive, preferably native species, rain gardens, bioswales, green roofs, constructed wetlands
- Rainwater harvesting: cisterns, rain barrels
- Water quality enhancement: oil and grit separators, continuous deflection separators
- Detention ponds and permanent check dams in swales
- Wet ponds (for larger sites)
- Green roofs, rooftops gardens and green walls: reduce surface runoff, while modulating heat extremes within a building.

4.9. **Permeable surfaces**: Use porous asphalt or concrete, reinforced turf or permeable unit paving when possible to allow rainfalls to percolate into an underlying granular reservoir for on-site storage or to be ex-filtrated to underlying soils or off-site conveyance systems.

4.10. **Signage and Wayfinding.** Facilitate wayfinding by providing clear, easy-to-read and easy-to-find information. Transmit information on interpretation, wayfinding or on safety/security in a clear and legible fashion. Favour the use of standardized pictograms.

4.11. **Public Art.** Encourage the inclusion of public art and interpretation; demonstrate a strong integration to the building and/or site and contribute to a diverse range of artistic expression in the Capital.

5. Sustainability

5.1. Ensure implementation of the *Federal Sustainable Development Strategy for Canada 2013–2016*.

5.2. Demonstrate a commitment to sustainability that reflects an understanding of, and a respect for, the cultural and natural heritage and environment of the site in the building design, construction and operations.

5.3. **Mobility and Access.** Support sustainable and active mobility as a means to access the site and prioritize pedestrian, cycling and transit-supportive improvements.

6. Universal Accessibility

6.1. Demonstrate best practices for universal accessibility for equal access, use and enjoyment of the building and site, meeting (and, where possible, exceeding) nationally accepted standards and guidelines for universal accessibility.

6.2. Comply with CAN/CSA-B651 Universal Accessibility Standard for all buildings.

If you have any questions or require further clarification, please do not hesitate to contact me.

My best regards,

Rita Tadi | OAQ, M.Arch
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CC.

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	Jason Hutchison	Dialog	Jim Goodwin
	Natalie Ognibene		
	Kate-Issima Francin		

NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION
COMMISSION DE LA CAPITALE NATIONALE

Excerpt of the Minutes of the

Advisory Committee
on Planning, Design and Realty

Meeting of March 2nd and 3rd, 2017

Extrait du procès-verbal du

Comité consultatif
de l'urbanisme, du design et de l'immobilier

Séance des 2 et 3 mars 2017

2017-P144e - Library and Archives Canada – Gatineau 2 – Indicative Design and Design Drivers (C)

Members received a presentation on the indicative design and design drivers for the Library and Archives Canada's project, Gatineau 2.

All the core principles of the Plan for Canada's Capital should be read carefully and applied to this project.

The underground or partially underground solutions are an elegant approach and are favoured. All functions that are not required to be above ground should be located underground. Energy conservation is better achieved underground. The proponent should undergo a complete water table study in order to determine how far underground the building can be.

Since the building's life span is planned to last 100 years, the use of advanced technologies should be integrated into the design. A net zero energy strategy must be examined. It will fit in the budget if it is included from the beginning.

Mechanical systems should be independent, so they can be changed separately as needed.

The entry needs to be thought out more so the visitors' experience, movement, and access are more cohesive. The entrance

2017-P144f - Bibliothèque et Archives Canada – Gatineau 2 – Design indicatif et facteurs de conception (C)

Les membres assistent à un exposé sur le design indicatif et les facteurs de conception du projet Gatineau 2 de Bibliothèque et archives Canada.

Tous les principes de base du Plan de la capitale du Canada devraient être lus attentivement et appliqués à ce projet.

Les solutions souterraines ou partiellement souterraines sont élégantes et privilégiées par le comité. Toutes les fonctions qui ne doivent pas être en surface devraient être placées sous terre. La conservation de l'énergie se fait mieux sous le niveau du sol. Le proposant devrait effectuer une étude de la nappe phréatique afin de déterminer jusqu'à quelle profondeur le bâtiment pourrait être construit.

Puisqu'on prévoit une durée de vie du bâtiment de 100 ans, la conception devrait intégrer l'utilisation de technologies de pointe. On doit étudier des stratégies de bilan énergétique nul. Cela rentrera dans le budget si c'est prévu depuis le début.

Les systèmes mécaniques devraient être indépendants, de façon à ce qu'ils puissent être changés séparément en cas de besoin.

L'entrée doit être pensée davantage pour que l'expérience, les mouvements, et l'accès des visiteurs soient plus cohérents. L'entrée doit

2017-P144e - Library and Archives Canada – Gatineau 2 – Indicative Design and Design Drivers (C)	2017-P144f - Bibliothèque et Archives Canada – Gatineau 2 – Design indicatif et facteurs de conception (C)
should be striking and noticeable. Wayfinding should be clear.	être impressionnante et visible. L'orientation devrait être claire.
The design of the courtyard between the two buildings should be carefully developed, pleasant and accessible.	La conception de la cour entre les deux bâtiments devrait être élaborée avec soin. La cour devrait être agréable et accessible.
The oval configuration of the site should be respected and preserved.	La configuration ovale du site devrait être respectée et préservée.
The green roof needs to be planned carefully according to its north orientation. It will be visible from the other building.	Le toit vert doit être aménagé avec soin, vu son orientation vers le nord. Il sera visible de l'autre bâtiment.
Some members cautioned the proponent about a public-private partnership. Some important elements like the green roof might be lost in such a process.	Certains membres mettent le proposant en garde vis-à-vis des partenariats public-privé. Des éléments importants comme le toit vert pourraient se perdre dans un tel processus.
It would be worth consulting the original conservation centre architect, Ron Keenberg, in order to ensure continuity.	Il pourrait être judicieux de consulter l'architecte du centre de conservation original, Ron Keenberg, afin d'assurer une certaine continuité.
The next presentation should show light scheme and winter views, and report on First Nations consultations.	Il faudrait montrer les plans d'éclairage et les vues d'hiver, et faire rapport des consultations avec les Premières Nations.
The proponent should also look at national and international precedents.	Le proposant devrait également étudier les précédents nationaux et internationaux.
Committee Secretary	Secrétaire des comités

Caroline Bied

NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION
COMMISSION DE LA CAPITALE NATIONALE

Excerpt of the Minutes of the

Advisory Committee
on Planning, Design and Realty

Meeting of August 10 and 11, 2018

2018-P144 - Library and Archive Canada - Gatineau 2 – P3 Conceptual Design (C)

Team 2 - Plenary PLC Properties

The committee received an introduction on the project and the presentation of three conceptual designs for the Library and Archive Canada - Gatineau 2 project. Each team was allotted twenty minutes to present, followed by twenty minutes of questions and answers, and twenty minutes of design review.

General Comments

- A master landscape plan is needed for the site.
- Concern was expressed about how the success of the scheme depends on the relocation of the electrical towers to the north.

Massing

- The scheme is impressive:
  - the concept of a symmetrical counterpart to the existing building, placed on an angle was well received;
  - the rotation of the building and the opening of the courtyard was appreciated;
  - the temple concept is supported.
- Some members expressed concerns

Extrait du procès-verbal du

Comité consultatif
de l'urbanisme, du design et de l'immobilier

Séance des 10 et 11 août 2018

2018-P144 - Bibliothèque et Archives Canada – Gatineau 2 – Design conceptuel du PPP (C)

Équipe 2 - Plenary PLC Properties

Le comité entend l'introduction du projet ainsi que la présentation de trois designs conceptuels pour le projet Gatineau 2 de Bibliothèque et Archives Canada. Chaque équipe avait vingt minutes pour présenter, suivies de vingt minutes de questions-réponses et de vingt minutes de critique de conception.

Remarques générales

- Un plan directeur d'aménagement paysager est requis pour le site.
- Une inquiétude est émise vis-à-vis du fait que le succès du projet dépend du déplacement des pylônes électriques vers le nord.

Volumétrie

- Le projet est impressionnant :
  - le concept de contrepartie symétrique au bâtiment actuel, placée de biais est bien accueilli;
  - la rotation du bâtiment et l'ouverture de la cour sont appréciées;
  - le concept de temple est appuyé.
- Certains membres expriment une

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about the overall height.

- Details need to be more thoroughly addressed: textures, materials, weathering of concrete, proportion of soil strata, etc.

Landscape

- A landscape plan is needed.
- The design should be more responsive to the site's ecological systems.

Mechanical Systems

- The distribution of mechanical systems on one floor was a concern.

Circulation

- The main access should be from the east of the site, and not from the north.
- The ceremonial access should be from the south side.
- The addition of a service road to the west compromises the integrity of the oval road.

Community Space

- The water feature should be accessible and proximate to the community.
- The skating rink in winter was supported.
- The main entrance should be sheltered from inclement weather.

Lighting

- Exterior light levels could be used to distinguish the two buildings.
- Softer illumination is suggested.

Parking

- The integration (or not) of surface parking and the ceremonial route should be addressed.

préoccupation par rapport à la hauteur totale.

- Les détails doivent être abordés de façon plus approfondie : textures, matériaux, vieillissement du béton, proportion des couches de sol, etc.

Aménagement paysager

- Un plan d'aménagement paysager est requis.
- La conception devrait être plus sensible aux systèmes écologiques du site.

Systèmes mécaniques

- La distribution des systèmes mécaniques sur un étage posent problème.

Circulation

- L'accès principal devrait se situer à l'est du site, et non au nord.
- L'accès cérémonial devrait se situer au sud.
- L'ajout d'une route de service à l'ouest met en péril l'intégrité de la route ovale.

Espace collectif

- L'élément d'eau devrait être accessible et à proximité de la communauté.
- On appuie l'idée d'une patinoire en hiver.
- L'entrée principale devrait être protégé des intempéries.

Éclairage

- Les niveaux d'éclairage extérieur pourraient servir à distinguer les deux bâtiments.
- On suggère un éclairage plus subtil.

Stationnement

- On devrait repenser l'intégration (ou non) d'un stationnement de surface et du parcours d'honneur.

Committee Secretary

Caroline Bird

Secrétaire des comités

NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION
COMMISSION DE LA CAPITALE NATIONALE

Excerpt of the Minutes of the

Advisory Committee
on Planning, Design and Realty

Meeting of May 16 and 17, 2019

2019-P144 - Library and Archives Canada – Gatineau 2 – Schematic Design (C)

These minutes have not been approved yet.

Members received a presentation on the schematic design for the Library and Archives Canada's Gatineau 2 project. They appreciated the evolution of the design and gave the following advice:

User Experience

- Weather protection should be provided for pedestrians using public transit and parking.
- The employees' outdoor space in the northwestern part of the site needs improvement: more amenities, trees, and atmosphere.
- Clarity should be added in the landscape to guide visitors coming from the transit station toward the entrance.

Massing

- While some members preferred the envelope being layered, textured and whimsical, others appreciated the clarity of the new lines.
- The mechanical room envelope needs particular attention, as it will be highly visible from the building.

Extrait du procès-verbal du

Comité consultatif
de l'urbanisme, du design et de l'immobilier

Séance des 16 et 17 mai 2019

2019-P144 - Bibliothèque et Archives Canada – Gatineau 2 – Schéma de design (C)

Ce procès-verbal n'a pas encore été approuvé.

Les membres reçoivent une présentation sur le schéma de design du projet Gatineau 2 de Bibliothèque et Archives Canada. Ils apprécient l'évolution du design et donne les conseils suivants :

Expérience des usagers

- On devrait fournir une protection contre les intempéries pour les piétons qui utilisent le transport en commun et le stationnement.
- L'espace extérieur pour les employés dans la partie nord-ouest du site doit être amélioré : plus d'agréments, d'arbres et d'ambiance.
- On devrait ajouter plus de clarté dans l'aménagement paysager pour guider vers l'entrée les visiteurs venant de l'arrêt de transport en commun.

Volumétrie

- Alors que certains membres préfèrent l'enveloppe stratifiée, texturée, et fantaisiste, les autres apprécient la clarté des nouvelles lignes.
- L'enveloppe de la cabine mécanique nécessite une attention particulière, puisqu'elle sera très visible à partir du bâtiment.

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Materials

- More information is needed on detailed elevations, volume, colours, and how the materials will age with water marks, soiling, vertical joints, layers, etc.
- The use of self-cleaning concrete should be considered.
- The material of the envelope of the outdoor mechanical space should be further investigated.
- Materials used near loading docks need to be sturdy and durable.

Energy Efficiency

- The building having few openings, the energy performance could be improved further.
- The project should aspire towards LEED Gold or Platinum certification.
- Conduits for photovoltaic units should be integrated into the design to offer the possibility to install photovoltaic panels on the roof in the future.

Parking

- Ideally, the front parking should be redesigned to be more efficient, to avoid the addition of 25 parking spaces on the site.
- The pavement should be light-coloured to prevent heat island effect, as well as permeable and durable.

Matériaux

- On a besoin de davantage de renseignements sur le détail des façades, les volumes, les couleurs et la façon dont les matériaux vont vieillir avec les coulées d'eau, les salissures, les joints verticaux, les strates, etc.
- On devrait envisager l'utilisation de béton autonettoyant.
- On devrait étudier plus à fond les matériaux de l'enveloppe de la cabine mécanique extérieure.
- Les matériaux utilisés près des quais de déchargement doivent être robustes et durables.

Efficacité énergétique

- Le bâtiment ayant peu d'ouverture, le rendement énergétique pourrait être davantage amélioré.
- Le projet devrait aspirer à une certification LEED or ou platine.
- On devrait intégrer les conduites pour les unités photovoltaïques dans le design afin d'offrir la possibilité d'installer des panneaux photovoltaïques dans l'avenir.

Stationnement

- Idéalement, on devrait réviser la conception du stationnement avant pour le rendre plus efficace, afin d'éviter l'ajout de 25 espaces de stationnement sur le site.
- Le revêtement devrait être de couleur claire afin d'éviter l'effet d'îlot de chaleur, ainsi que perméable et durable.

Committee Secretary / Secrétaire des comités

Caroline Bied