

NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION
COMMISSION DE LA CAPITALE NATIONALE

No.	2020-P146
To	Board of Directors
Date	2020-04-23

For DECISION

Subject/Title

Library and Archives Canada (LAC)/Ottawa Public Library (OPL) — Joint Facility —
555 Albert Street — Concept Design

Purpose of the Submission

To obtain approval of the Board of Directors for the Concept Design of the LAC/ OPL —
Joint Facility

Recommendation

- THAT the Federal Land Use and Design Approval (FLUDA) for the Concept Design of the LAC/OPL Joint Facility be granted, pursuant to Section 12 of the *National Capital Act*, subject to the following condition:
 1. That the subsequent final design be submitted to the NCC for review and approval as a Level 3 project; and
- THAT the preparation and signature of the FLUDA document for the Concept Design of the LAC/OPL Joint Facility be delegated to the Vice President, Capital Planning Branch.

Submitted by:

Pierre Vaillancourt, A/Vice president, Capital Planning Branch
Name

Signature

1. Authority

- *National Capital Act*, section 12.

2. Project Description

The Proposal is for a new Joint Facility that will accommodate the Ottawa Public Library (OPL) and Library and Archives Canada (LAC) in the LeBreton Flats area.

The two partners, over the years, have offered Canadians more than just books and artifacts on shelves. Guardians of knowledge and culture, these organizations cultivate people's joy of reading, learning, discovering, and creating. To shape their new Joint Facility in Ottawa, they have invited residents and communities to take part in a public co-design process that began in 2013. As a result, the architecture is inspired by a robust and meaningful civic engagement with residents, Indigenous communities, and Canadians from coast to coast, leveraging their input to create an iconic destination and knowledge hub that is set to open in 2025.

- LAC-OPL Collaboration:
 - The new Joint Facility will offer OPL's and LAC's public programs and services.
 - The collaboration between the OPL and LAC is based on shared values of intellectual freedom and access to information and will result in the creation of an iconic and meaningful destination in the National Capital Region (NCR).
 - The benefits of this collaboration are as follows:
 1. Creation of a civic and national landmark;
 2. Richer experience for all visitors to a Joint Facility;
 3. Unique opportunities for shared programming, including exterior programming and events;
 4. Enhanced access for OPL customers to national collections and resources; and
 5. Increased visibility and exposure for LAC public services due to the high volume of visitors to the OPL/LAC Joint Facility.
- Project Objectives:
 - Enable the exploration and celebration of the present, the past, and the future life of the community;
 - Ensure lifelong learning, discovery, interaction, and inclusion;
 - Be a magnet for community dialogue and interaction;
 - Respond to an inter-generational opportunity to create a dynamic cultural destination in the City of Ottawa;
 - Be a focal point in the City of Ottawa's urban development, and a catalyst for adjacent urban activity; and

- Enable the development of an iconic landmark and a defining 21st century image of the City.
- Joint Facility:
 - The master program developed for the Joint Facility is innovative in amalgamating a federal and local institution into a single entity.
 - The Joint Facility will be delivered through a Design-Bid-Build procurement method.
 - The Joint Facility will be an estimated 20,000 m² (216,000 ft²) with 61% or 12,080 m² (133,000 ft²) of the space allocated to OPL, and 39% or 7,710 m² (83,000 ft²) to LAC.
 - The program calls for design excellence and place-making, to create a landmark building and community space, merging the local and the national.
 - The Joint Facility will seek a minimum Gold certification level under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED™) v4 for Building Design and Construction (a new Construction rating system) and will strive to be Net Carbon Zero ready.
 - The building program is composed of OPL-dedicated spaces, LAC-dedicated spaces, OPL & LAC shared spaces and public spaces. The shared spaces will enhance the complementary but unique nature of OPL and LAC services.
 - An underground public Parking Garage – preferably on one level to accommodate up to 200 parking spaces and 120 bicycle storage units with an integrated stair and elevator access to facility.
- Joint Facility Site:
 - The site at 555 Albert Street is owned by the City of Ottawa. It is 3.56 acres in area and is bounded by the Confederation Line, Albert Street, and Commissioner Street in the LeBreton Flats area.
 - The City plans to improve pedestrian access to the site with road and intersection modifications along the Albert/Slater corridor to facilitate movement and support integration with the Central Business District and residential neighborhoods to the east and south.
 - The site is located approximately 290 m (950 ft) away from the Pimisi OLRT station.
 - The site is in close proximity to the future redevelopment of LeBreton Flats, residential and institutional facilities, as well as open green space (the Garden of the Provinces and Territories) and the historic aqueduct, including the heritage Fleet Street Pumping Station.
 - The site offers short and long range views from multiple approaches.
 - Views to the north will overlook the ravine, parkland, the aqueduct system and the heritage pumping station with unobstructed views of the Ottawa River.
 - This site is located at the western view terminus of Albert Street, providing an opportunity for a landmark architectural design at the end of the street corridor.
 - The facility will be visible from the Sir John A. Macdonald Parkway and in the direct line of sight from the Ontario end of Portage Bridge.

- The site is rectangular in shape, situated on elevated ground from the Aqueduct canal, overlooking the heritage Fleet Street Pumping Station building.
- NCC Guiding Principles for the OPL/LAC Joint Facility:
 - This document was developed by the NCC to guide the Proponent throughout the design phases of the OPL/LAC project and to communicate the NCC's parameters for the review and approval of all the land use and design components (i.e. planning, architecture and landscape).
 - The Principles are framed by the NCC's long-range and sector plans, policies and design guidelines as applicable to the project.
 - The Principles are divided in seven (7) categories:
 - 1.Planning and Framework Compliance;
 - 2.Design Excellence;
 - 3.Heritage Conservation;
 - 4.User/Visitor Experience and Universal Accessibility;
 - 5.Environmental Sustainability;
 - 6.Public art and Interpretation;
 - 7.Consultation.

These categories are identified as priority elements to be addressed and benchmarked by the Proponent throughout the design development of the new OPL/LAC Joint Facility.

3. NCC Staff Analysis / Risks and Mitigations Measures

- NCC approval authority under the *National Capital Act* is triggered by the federal component of the project - Library and Archives Canada as a federal institution.
- The subject lands are municipally owned and are not part of the National Interest Land Mass (NILM) considered essential to the functioning and experience of Canada's Capital.
- The subject lands are inside the Capital Core Area Sector.
- The site proposed is compatible with the policies of the NCC's Plan for Canada's Capital (2017-2067) by maintaining a significant physical presence for the federal government in the Core Area.
- The Proposal represents a significant and large-scale federal/municipal investment in the Core Area.
- The Proposal requires pedestrian accessibility and connectivity with the OLRT Pimisi station and urban integration of the nearby service infrastructure, including the OLRT traction power substation, the OLRT tracks along the northern property line (partially in an open trench, partially hidden below grade).
- The site offers great potential for creating an architectural landmark building within a contemporary development of the LeBreton Flats area.

- The NCC's Guiding Principles are supported and agreed upon by all partners and stakeholders and have facilitated a successful process and a design that meets NCC and the City of Ottawa approval requirements.
- The concept design received positive support and comments from the NCC/City of Ottawa Joint Design Review Panel (JDRP) on February 26, 2020.
- The public and Indigenous engagement process led by the Proponent has been successful and meaningful. Input received from these consultations have positively influenced the Proposal. The engagement process was commended by Indigenous groups at the public unveiling of the design on January 23, 2020.

4. Strategic Links

- NCC Mandate to “set the long-term urban planning direction for federal lands and, 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.
 - Corporate priority 2: “Facilitate the redevelopment of LeBreton Flats and revitalize the islands and shorelines to become destinations of national significance.
- NCC Plan for Canada’s Capital (2017 to 2067) to:
 - “... *promote collaborative approaches with municipal governments to encourage a continuous evolution and improvement of design quality through the sharing of information and development of standards or guidelines.*”
 - “... *promote inspiring quality projects: this means projects that are context-sensitive, responsive to users, coherent and flexible, aesthetically engaging, durable and appropriate for the intended uses, universally accessible, and energy-efficient.*”
- NCC 2005 Core Area Sector Plan:
 - “*Support, and work directly with, the City of Ottawa in its phased implementation of the recommendations of the Downtown Ottawa Urban Design Strategy, including joint planning, review of pilot projects and coordination of design review processes.*”
 - “*Improve the quality of planning and design of federal projects, including of architectural, landscape and streetscape components.*”
- NCC 2007 National Capital Views Protection
- NCC 2017 Capital Illumination Plan
- NCC 2018 Sustainable Development Strategy
- Federal Sustainability Development Strategy 2016-2019

5. Consultations and Communications

- Public engagement was a major component in the design of the Joint Facility.
- LAC-OPL developed a design process for their engagement and consultation plan, which includes workshops, pop-ups, social media feeds, lecture series and milestone events.
- The public engagement process consisted of two major in-person workshops as well as an online digital tool: Inspire555. Participants provided input and feedback with regards to site selection, form, materiality, spatial relationships, among other elements. The engagement comprised a blend of qualitative and quantitative exercises.
- LAC-OPL has successfully engaged First Nations groups in Indigenous consultations throughout the design development of the Joint Facility and will continue to do so in the subsequent phases of design and construction.

6. Next Steps

- NCC/City of Ottawa JDRP Developed Design – May 2020
- City of Ottawa Site Plan Application – July 2020
- NCC/City of Ottawa JDRP Final Design – September 2020
- NCC Board of Director Final Design – October 2020
- Start of Construction – Spring 2021
- Library Opening – Early 2025

7. List of Appendices

Appendix A — Land Ownership Map

Appendix B — NCC Guiding Principles

Appendix C — Project Report

Appendix D — Project Plans and Renderings

Appendix E — Excerpts of the minutes of ACDPR, May 16-17, 2019

Appendix F — Excerpts of the minutes of JDRP, February 26, 2020

8. Authors of the Submission

Pierre Vaillancourt, Acting Vice President, Capital Planning Branch (CP)

Isabel Barrios, Director, Federal Approvals, Heritage & Archeological Programs, CP

Jason Hutchison, Chief, Federal Design Approvals, CP

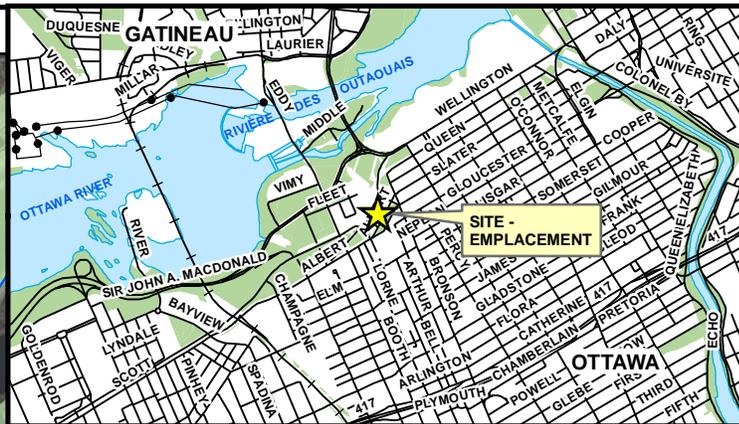
Martin Barakengera, Chief, Federal Land Use and Transactions Approvals, CP

Kate-Issima Francin, Senior Land Use Planner, Federal Approvals, CP

SCHEDULE "A" / ANNEXE <<A>>

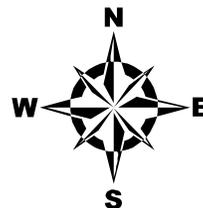
Legend / Légende

-  SITE OF PROPOSAL
SITE DE LA PROPOSITION
-  NCC LAND
-  CLARIDGE HOMES
(LEBRETON FLATS) INC.
-  OLRT CORRIDOR
CORRIDOR DU TLRO
-  PROPOSED SITE OF THE
NATIONAL HOLOCAUST MUSEUM
SITE PROPOSÉ POUR LE MONUMENT
NATIONAL DE L'HOLOCAUSTE
-  PARKS
PARCS
-  CORE AREA SECTOR BOUNDARY
FRONTIÈRE DU SECTEUR DU
COEUR DE LA CAPITALE
-  NCC RECREATIONAL PATHWAYS
SENTIERS RÉCRÉATIF DE LA CCN
-  CONFEDERATION BOULEVARD
BOULEVARD DE LA CONFÉDÉRATION



CANADIAN WAR
MUSEUM
MUSÉE NATIONAL
DE LA GUERRE

CORE AREA SECTOR



Subject - Objet PROPOSED OTTAWA PUBLIC LIBRARY SITE, Ottawa, ON
SITE PROPOSÉ POUR LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE MUNICIPALE D'OTTAWA, Ottawa, ON

Submitted by - Soumis par D. CHAMPAGNE, Executive Director / Directeur exécutif
Branch - Direction CP / AC

Date 2017-02-14
Scale - Échelle 1:5,000
Parcel - Parcelle

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

NCC Guiding Principles for the OPL-LAC Joint Facility

1. Planning and Framework

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

1.1. Design the Project to follow the intent of the Federal and NCC Plans and Policies applicable to the site:

- i. *NCC Plan for Canada's Capital 2017 – 2067;*
- ii. *NCC 2005 Core Area Sector Plan;*
- iii. *NCC 2015 Capital Urban Lands Plan;*
- iv. *NCC 2007 National Capital View Protection; and*
- v. *NCC Capital Illumination Plan.*

2. Design Excellence:

Maintain a high level of quality, innovation, and design appropriate to the location that reflects best practices in the fields of urban planning, architecture, landscape architecture, urban design, sustainability, universal accessibility and heritage conservation.

2.1. **Integrated Design:** Ensure that professionals from all the fields of design and planning contribute to an integrated design approach in order to achieve a high-quality project.

2.2. **Building Location:** Ensure that the location of the building on site enhances positively to and improves interactions with the surrounding urban and natural context.

2.3. **Built form:** Demonstrate a positive integration with the surroundings in matters of scale, proportions and materiality while maintaining a built footprint as efficiently as possible.

2.4. **Seasonality:**

- i. Design for all seasons by providing comfortable exterior spaces in all weather conditions;
- ii. Incorporate design strategies to mitigate wind impacts, particularly prevailing winds and downdrafts; and
- iii. Maximize exposure to natural light through orientation and design of public spaces.

2.5. **Materiality:** Select materials on the basis of good quality, appearance and durability over time that will contribute to the prestige of the project and of the Capital setting.

2.6. **Exterior Lighting.** Plan for the design of exterior lighting that combines the functional safety with visual excellence, while minimizing environmental effects and meeting the

intent of the NCC Capital Illumination Plan as an identified evolving area and a Nighttime Landmark Facility.

- 2.7. **Servicing and Technical Equipment.** Avoid and minimize 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.

Plan for the following requirements for all components of antennas, vents and other visible or projecting installations, whether on roofs, other areas of buildings or in landscape settings:

- i. Be discretely located and designed;
- ii. Comply with municipal plans and by-laws
- iii. 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); and
- iv. Be placed at an appropriate setback from the edge of the roof to reduce their visibility and visual impact.

- 2.8. **Interior and Exterior Public Spaces:** Aim for warm and inviting place-making. This may be achieved by organizing the public spaces within the joint facility, taking advantage of the interface between the exterior and interior spaces and considering the views towards exterior features beyond the site, i.e. views of the Fleet St. pumping station, aqueduct, escarpment, Garden of the Provinces, and other national symbols.

- 2.9. **Permeable surfaces:** Maximize the use of permeable surface treatments when possible to allow rainfall to percolate into an underlying granular reservoir for on-site storage or to be ex-filtrated to underlying soils or off-site conveyance systems.

2.10. **Planting:**

- i. Follow context sensitive landscape design with a balance of deciduous and coniferous species to provide seasonal interest;
- ii. Design planting to be specific to the local conditions and use of the site, and to be attractive and interesting year-round;
- iii. Minimize water requirements by promoting local native species; and
- iv. Select native species and local hybrids. Invasive species and the use of species that tend to be threatened by pest infestation are strongly discouraged.

- 2.11. **Parking:** Promote alternative modes of transportation, and where parking is provided, it shall be substantially located underground and limited to the number of parking spaces needed to support the facility. Minimize roadways and paved areas on site. Surface parking is to be limited and where provided, the following shall be encouraged:

- i. 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 the contribution to the urban heat island effect;
- 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;
- iv. Organize parking spaces and rows to provide consolidated soft landscaped areas and opportunities for on-site stormwater management; and
- v. Minimize the visual impact of the parking and servicing areas by adequately screening them from the pedestrian building entrance(s) and from exterior public spaces, while still maintaining ease of access to the entrance, especially for Accessible parking areas.

2.12. OPL-LAC Joint Facility Design Guidelines: Follows the Functional Program, as prepared by Research Planning Group – January 2018, for the Project Vision, Objectives including the Common Physical Parameters (Design Objectives).

2.13. Stormwater Management:

- i. Follow best management practices for a sustainable stormwater management on site;
- ii. Improve water quality runoff 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) where possible;
- iii. Respect the hydraulic capacity and erosion thresholds of receiving watercourses with appropriate water quantity peak flow discharge rates;
- iv. Design to the following strategies where possible:
 - a. Infiltration: infiltration trenches, porous paving, grass swales with perforated pipes, reduced paving areas;
 - b. Bioretention / biofiltration: vegetated filter strip of non-invasive, preferably native species, rain gardens, bioswales, constructed wetlands;
 - c. Rainwater harvesting through cisterns or other systems;
 - d. Water quality enhancement: oil and grit separators, continuous deflection separators; and
 - e. Green roofs, rooftops gardens and green walls: reduce surface runoff, while modulating heat extremes within the building.

3. Heritage Conservation

Protect views and enhance the area's heritage character (the aqueduct; the pumping station; Pooley's bridge; the north-east escarpment stone retaining wall) by using design strategies that explore opportunities to create cultural experiences based on archaeological, historical and other cultural resources to be enjoyed by people with all abilities.

- 3.1. Assess the archaeological potential of the site and potential staging sites, document and protect any findings in compliance with the federal policy and the Ontario Heritage Act.

4. User/Visitor Experience and Universal Accessibility

Create the quality of the visitor experience and the sense of place for an active, animated, dignified and climatically comfortable public realm:

- 4.1. Encourage active mobility by providing a pleasant pedestrian and cycling experience to the site and adequate facilities for cyclists and pedestrians once there.
- 4.2. Provide clear pedestrian connections to existing and planned pathway and sidewalk linkages to public transit stops and Pimisi Transit Station that are well integrated into the surroundings.
- 4.3. For public transit commuters, locate the main pedestrian accesses to provide a safe and pleasant experience.
- 4.4. Locate and organize accesses, lay-bys and drop-offs to improve ease of access to the facility and to minimize conflicts between vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians.
- 4.5. Provide sheltered accesses and bicycle storage areas for the facility users.
- 4.6. Mitigate noise from heavy traffic and public transit, such as the Confederation LRT line, in the design of the interior and exterior spaces.
- 4.7. Demonstrate best practices for universal accessibility for equal access, use and enjoyment of the premises, meeting (and, where possible, exceeding) nationally accepted standards and guidelines for universal accessibility by following the City of Ottawa Accessibility Standards and *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act*.
- 4.8. Service points and loading docks must be designed to reduce potential conflicts with cyclists and pedestrians.
- 4.9. **Signage and Wayfinding:**
 - i. Design inclusive wayfinding in the spatial configuration and definition of the functions in the interior and on the exterior of the building;

- ii. Facilitate wayfinding by providing clear, easy-to-read and easy-to-find information;
- iii. Transmit information on interpretation panels and on wayfinding or on safety/security signs in a clear and legible fashion; and
- iv. Favour the use of standardized pictograms.

5. Environmental Sustainability

Ensure that the project is environmentally sound and achieves high standards of sustainability. Design the project to follow the principles of environmental sustainability by targeting LEED Gold Certification.

6. Public Art and Interpretation

Ensure that any public art component demonstrates a strong integration with the architecture and landscape design, and contributes to a diverse range of artistic expression in the Capital by promoting Canadian diversity, regional identity and Indigenous recognition through art.

7. Consultation

Ensure that best efforts are made to consult with the public and Indigenous peoples in the context of this project.

Ottawa Public Library Library and Archives Canada Joint Facility

Installation partagée de la Bibliothèque publique d'Ottawa et de Bibliothèque et Archives Canada

March 12, 2020

**diamond
schmitt**

**KWC
KWC
KWC**

OPL/LAC Joint Facility

Introduction

The new facility for Ottawa Public Library (OPL) and Library and Archives Canada (LAC)—a joint hub of information. In a data-driven world, where knowledge is value, Canada's capital is offering access. The project is the result of an innovative partnership between OPL and LAC in pursuit of connections. An ambitious task, it links municipal and federal institutions, the National Capital and the rest of Canada, public institutions and their constituents, architects, and the end-users of the building, past and the future, and fundamentally, explores the connection between knowledge and a place.

The two partners, over the years, have offered Canadians more than just books and artifacts on shelves. Guardians of knowledge and culture, these organizations cultivate people's joy of reading, learning, discovering, and creating. To shape their new joint facility in Ottawa, since 2013, they have invited residents and communities to take part in a public co-design process. As a result, the architecture stems from a robust and meaningful civic engagement with residents, Indigenous communities, and Canadians from coast to coast, leveraging their input to generate an iconic destination. We have designed a facility that is for the people and by the people, depicting the city's history and natural beauty. The building's shape is reminiscent of the Ottawa River; its stone and wood exterior reflect the escarpment and surrounding greenspace, and the unparalleled views of the city are on display through windows and transparent walls.

This public-facing civic institution will be welcoming and informative, a one-stop-shop for OPL resources and the national treasures of LAC, including 425,000 works of art, 22 million books, and 3 million photographs. Aside from offering this vast collection, the building will include a sky-lit Town Hall gathering space, a multi-purpose auditorium, Discovery Centre for children, Genealogy Centre, Creative Centre, Design Studio, Digital Production Centre, macollaboration labs, maker spaces, reading rooms, meeting rooms, and cafés. More importantly, as an inclusive public institution, it will include spaces informed by—and programmed for—Indigenous communities. The facility also features an outdoor plaza, terraces, and a Civic Reception Room on the top floor. It contains cultural and historical stories of Canadians, sharing them through public programs, events, resources, and exhibitions.

Targeting LEED Gold certification, the building will employ climate-resilient strategies and offer access by light-rail and multi-use pathways for cyclists and pedestrians. Expected to receive over a million visitors

annually, this new hub responds to rapidly developing technology, growing expectations, and changing demographics. Its innovative spaces and programming will be an essential part of Ottawa's growth as a smart city, contributing to the social and economic well-being of the local and national communities.

Description of Design Concept (Landscape/Architecture)

The architecture team began at a general concept: This 'shared facility' will bring together the main branch of the Ottawa Public Library (OPL) and Library and Archives Canada (LAC), creating a destination that reflects Ottawa's and Canada's heritage, while looking to the future. Moreover, the Public Consultation process set the following aspirations:

- The creation of a civic, inclusive cultural landmark;
- A contemporary patron experience for all visitors;
- Unique opportunities and spaces or shared programming, including outdoor events;
- Enhanced access for OPL visitors to national collections and resources; and
- Increased visibility and exposure for LAC public services due to the high volume of visitors to the Facility.

The strategy with regards to the selection and development of the site stems from an understanding of Ottawa's urban fabric, connecting the city, and performing as an anchor point for the west-end of the downtown core. The site, has significance heritage, sitting on a natural limestone escarpment, overlooking a Pumphouse and watercourse below. It is bounded on the east by Commissioners Street—an existing thoroughfare connecting into Wellington Street. On the north side, the property line borders a future multi-use pathway, connecting the site to Pimsi LRT Station and the broader network of city's MUP. To the west, the site meets a future mid-rise development site, and to the south, the existing Albert Street and Slater Street are set to converge as part of a street improvement project.

The Design Concept—original—responds to the challenges and opportunities of the site as well as the social and cultural requirements. The building reunites the two parts of the city divided by the Bronson Avenue escarpment and the river. Taking advantage of the site's topography, the OPL portion is set to be five storeys while the LAC is four-storeys tall. A cultural icon, the building design, depicts Ottawa's history and natural beauty. Formally, the shape is reminiscent of the Ottawa River; its stone and wood exterior reflect

the escarpment and surrounding greenspace, and the unparalleled views of the city and the federal context are on display through windows and transparent walls.

The Landscape Design, at the front, will incorporate several features, including tree canopy, bus stop, vehicle drop-off, bike parking, etc. A water fountain, with mechanical jets and a Fire Pit, were proposed as part of the Public Consultations and considered as a possible seasonal use amenity.

An existing LRT tunnel sits on the north end of the site under Commissioners Street, and the MUP runs south, allowing for pedestrian access. As a result, a new multi-use pathway to the LRT station offers connections—universally accessible, pleasant, inviting, comfortable, and set for 4-season.

Inclusive and universally accessible, all floors are public. The accessibility goes beyond basic Building Code requirements, offering twinned elevator, stair pathways, ramping, additional WCs, signage in three languages, etc. The interior spatial relationships provide the library-goers and staff comfortable circulation, convenience, and extensive views of the city core, river, and the surrounding areas. There will be exterior terraces at levels 1, 2, and 5 for extended programing, further solidifying the synergy between indoor and outdoor spaces. More importantly, an Indigenous round space reflects the culture of First Nations and provides the Indigenous community with a designated area for community and cultural dialogue. And, at the core, a light-filled Town Hall space converges the two sides, offering a social meeting place for those who visit this joint facility. Inclusive, the design concept provides an architecture that celebrates community vitality, it is a major public destination, for the people and by the people, adding new meaning to Canada's urban fabric.

Description of Sustainable Strategy

Targeting LEED Gold, the design has undergone a comprehensive sun study and is set to feature a substantial green roof, skylights, and metal cladding or membrane. Solar orientation has been considered for reducing energy consumption and offering natural light throughout the building. The team at Diamond Schmitt Architects is looking at opportunities to prepare for Net Zero Carbon, incorporating an improved envelope performance, triple glazing, rooftop or façade PV panels, mass timber structure, and potentially participating in DES ESAP. These features are at the discussion levels with the stakeholders and the clients.

Summary of Public Engagement Strategy (Key Messages)

The robust Public Engagement process consisted of two major in-person workshops as well as an online digital tool: Inspire555. The participants provided input and feedback with regards to site selection, form, materiality, spatial relationships, etc. The engagement comprised a blend of qualitative and quantitative exercises. For the most part, comments received from the in-person and online activities were very similar.

The analysis below presents the main themes and trends that were distilled from the public input. Informed by the critical insights, the architecture team, over time, developed and completed the Schematic Design phase of the facility.

The following list captures the most frequently made comments throughout both the workshops and the online exercises:

- Most participants indicated that they would arrive at the site by walking or using Light Rail Transit (LRT). Many participants commented that a covered walkway was necessary between Pimisi LRT station and the new facility.
- Many consider the site's features and views to be significant. There was an underlying notion that the site's connection to Albert Street was the primary interface with the city's urban fabric and that the link to the North was the interface with nature.
- The 'open sky' was frequently referenced as a critical feature, and that the facility should offer 360-degree views.
- For all concepts, there was support for a design that encouraged visitors to wander, explore, and discover the building.
- There was general support for having several entrances, notably at each corner and another midway on the southern boundary of the site, facing Albert Street.
- There was a clear desire by many participants that the facility needed to have more small, discreet spaces (which several referred to as "nooks and crannies") for individuals to work, read or study, and for small groups to meet casually. Many participants indicated that they wanted these spaces available throughout the facility. Others suggested that there could be an ability to adapt or convert specific

areas (multipurpose) to allow for impromptu meetings (such as having moveable walls and furniture).

- Participants were keen on the notion of having connections with 'nature' in and outside of the building (green walls, water features, etc.).
- Accessibility throughout the facility was a significant concern, and many comments were made about the location of ramps and the need for more elevators and escalators. Some participants also stated the need for gender-neutral washrooms.
- There were a few comments that the facility's design needed to reflect Indigenous culture and heritage. In terms of connection with the land, there were a few comments that the design needed to recognize that it was located on unceded Algonquin territory. There was also a comment that there required to be dedicated space for Indigenous programming (some suggested a meditation room with an Indigenous design).

After presenting some ideas and sketches during the Schematic Phase, the feedback included:

- It was generally felt the relationship between the spaces was fluid and well-integrated.
- Generally, participants were supportive of the layout and the connectivity between the OPL and LAC spaces. For the most part, they felt that it maintained the right balance in terms of integrating the partners yet keeping their respective programs separate and distinct (without seeming separated or isolated).
- There was a clear desire that OPL and LAC programs appear distinct, to improve one's ability to navigate the facility. Several suggestions were made that proper wayfinding and signage was required. As well, many thought the LAC and OPL spaces should be identified with distinct colours and visual cues.
- Participants generally liked the progression to the top floors; many stated that the layouts made sense and presented a logical flow. A few expressed concerns about the flow between LAC and OPL spaces, and how security and access would be controlled.
- It was generally felt that the connection and views, as presented in the layouts and sketches, were

right. There was a general appreciation for the idea of glass walls and glazing so that you could see inside and out.

- Participants liked the views to the exterior and to the outdoor spaces. It was also felt there would be a lot of natural light.
- Participants liked the visibility of the areas from the Town Hall. Some indicated it encouraged the exploration of the facility.
- There were a few suggestions that the Children's space should be obvious and have a "wow" factor. For example, suggestions were made to add slides, concealed doors, secret passageways, spiral staircases, etc.

Exterior Materials Specifications – Description of Selected Materials

Exterior wall assemblies have been assigned based on the Public Consultation feedback, and are in response to daylight/exterior exposure requirements, as follows:

Natural Stone Base: Natural Stone basis of design Deer Brown Granite, honed finish. This material has been selected for its ability to be curved as a slab panel, where curved configurations shown on plans.

Natural Stone Parapet: Natural Stone basis of design Algonquin Limestone, fleuri cut, split face finish. This material has been selected for its ability to be curved as a slab panel, where curved configurations shown on plans.

Natural Stone Cladding: Natural Stone basis of design Algonquin Limestone, fleuri cut, honed finish. This material has been selected to allow for galvanized steel backup, framing support as indicated on building elements detail and exterior wall sections.

Metal Panel Cladding: Metal Panel basis of design anodized aluminum composite panel, medium 'bronze' anodized finish.

Wood Board Cladding: Basis of design Western Red Cedar (fire retardant treated, clear finish, solid wood slats in panelized sections). This material has been selected to allow for dry bent and steam bent curved sections on custom configured concealed backup furring, to ensure alignment with adjacent wood board soffits (where vertical wood board cladding transitions to wood board soffits).

Wood Board Soffit: Basis of design Western Red Cedar impregnated fire retardant treated, clear finish, solid wood slats in panelized sections. Refer to RCPs and Building Sections for extents.

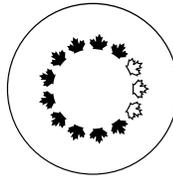
Prefinished Metal Soffit: Metal Panel basis of design anodized aluminum composite panel, medium 'bronze' anodized finish.

Exterior Curtainwall: Thermally broken aluminum curtainwall; anodized finish medium 'bronze' and clear anodized finish. This curtainwall allows for double glazing typical with high performance low-e coating, argon fill to meet performance targets as noted in energy model inputs.

Description of Next Steps in Design Development

In 2020, we will focus on attaining Municipal Approvals as well as NCC coordination, approvals and preparation of construction documents to prepare for 2021 construction start.

- Q2-Q3: 2020: City Building Permit pre-consultation
- Q4: 2020: City Building Permit application Q4 2020
- April 2020: NCC Board Approval Concept Design
- April 2020: Site Plan Application pre-consultation
- May 2020: JDRP
- July 2020: Site Plan Application
- Sept 2020: JDRP
- Oct 2020: NCC Board Final Design
- Spring 2021: Start of Construction



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-P146 - Library and Archives Canada /
Ottawa Public Library Joint Facility – Public
Engagement and Schematic Design (C)

Members received a presentation on the public engagement and schematic design for the Library and Archives Canada and Ottawa Public Library joint facility. They made the following comments:

Urban Context

- The building must reunite the two parts of the city divided by the Bronson Avenue escarpment.
- The approach from the Gatineau side should be explored. Every opportunity should be used to connect with the other side of the river, which is part of the broader urban fabric.
- Cross-sections at the city scale would be useful.
- Walking distances between entrances to the building and public transit stops should be shown.
- The multi-use pathway to the LRT station must be universally accessible, pleasant, inviting, comfortable, and 4-season.
- The consultant should bring a model to

Extrait du procès-verbal du

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

Séance des 16 et 17 mai 2019

2019-P146 - Bibliothèque et Archives Canada /
Bibliothèque publique d'Ottawa – Installation
commune – Conception schématique et
stratégie de participation du public (C)

Les membres reçoivent une présentation sur la stratégie de participation du public et la conception schématique de l'installation commune de Bibliothèque et Archives Canada et de la Bibliothèque publique d'Ottawa. Ils font les commentaires suivants :

Contexte urbain

- L'édifice doit réunir les deux parties de la ville séparées par l'escarpement de l'avenue Bronson.
- On devrait étudier l'approche par le côté de Gatineau. On devrait se servir de chaque occasion pour établir une connexion avec l'autre côté de la rivière, qui fait partie du tissu urbain général.
- Des coupes transversales à l'échelle de la ville seraient utiles.
- On devrait montrer les distances de marche entre les entrées de l'édifice et les arrêts de transport en commun.
- Le sentier à usages multiples en direction de la station du train léger doit être universellement accessible, plaisant, attrayant, confortable, et quatre-saisons.
- L'expert-conseil devrait apporter une

2019-P146 - Library and Archives Canada /
Ottawa Public Library Joint Facility – Public
Engagement and Schematic Design (C)

scale that would illustrate the contextual relationships at the next presentation.

Site

- Ideally, the building should sit on top of the LRT station.
- Subtle integration – in scale and design – with the historic pumping station should be considered.
- The topographic transition to the escarpment should be articulated in the building.

Design

- The building needs to be iconic.
- The design should integrate with the gothic style representing the federal context and the classic style representing the civic context.
- Further details are needed on the functioning and visual impact of the parking garage and loading docks.
- The feasibility of green roofs should be studied.

Energy Efficiency

- A net zero target should be considered.
- Sun studies are essential.
- Solar orientation should be explored for energy consumption balance in relation with the program (for example Calgary library).
- The building should be a destination to discover something the public did not expect, and not just a place of passage.

Universal Accessibility

2019-P146 - Bibliothèque et Archives Canada /
Bibliothèque publique d'Ottawa – Installation
commune – Conception schématique et
stratégie de participation du public (C)

maquette à l'échelle qui illustre les relations contextuelles lors de la prochaine présentation.

Site

- Idéalement, l'édifice devrait se tenir au-dessus de la station du train léger.
- On devrait envisager une intégration subtile – du point de vue de l'échelle et du design – avec le poste de pompage historique.
- La transition topographique de l'escarpement devrait être bien intégrée dans l'édifice.

Conception

- L'édifice doit être emblématique.
- Le design devrait s'intégrer au style gothique qui représente le contexte fédéral et au style classique qui représente le contexte civique.
- Des détails supplémentaires sont nécessaires sur le fonctionnement et l'effet visuel
- On devrait étudier la faisabilité de toits verts.

Efficacité énergétique

- On devrait envisager de réduire la consommation d'énergie à zéro.
- Les études d'ensoleillement sont essentielles.
- L'orientation solaire devrait être étudiée pour un meilleur équilibre de la consommation d'énergie en lien avec l'utilisation de l'espace (exemple de la bibliothèque de Calgary).
- L'édifice devrait être une destination pour découvrir des choses auxquelles le public ne s'attend pas, et pas seulement un lieu de passage.

Accessibilité universelle

2019-P146 - Library and Archives Canada /
Ottawa Public Library Joint Facility – Public
Engagement and Schematic Design (C)

- The grade between the building and the Pimisi LRT station should not exceed 5%.

Public Consultations

- The consultant is invited to demonstrate how the conversations with Indigenous people have shaped the project in terms of:
 - planning;
 - arrangement of spaces;
 - views and access to the river.

Budget

- Members expressed a concern toward the budget being relatively smaller than other significant libraries while there is intent of it being a landmark.

Committee Secretary

2019-P146 - Bibliothèque et Archives Canada /
Bibliothèque publique d'Ottawa – Installation
commune – Conception schématique et
stratégie de participation du public (C)

- La pente entre l'édifice et la station de train léger Pimisi ne devrait pas excéder 5%.

Consultations publiques

- L'expert-conseil est invité à démontrer en quoi les conversations avec les autochtones ont modelé le projet en ce qui a trait à :
 - l'aménagement;
 - la disposition des espaces;
 - les vues et l'accès à la rivière.

Budget

- Les membres expriment une inquiétude vis-à-vis du budget qui est relativement réduit par rapport à celui d'autres bibliothèques importantes alors qu'on veut en faire un édifice emblématique.

Secrétaire des comités

Caroline Bied

CAROLINE BIED



**NCC
CCN**

Joint Design Review Panel
OTTAWA PUBLIC LIBRARY—
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES
CANADA JOINT FACILITY

Comité conjoint d'examen du design
INSTALLATION COMMUNE
BIBLIOTHÈQUE PUBLIQUE
D'OTTAWA—BIBLIOTHÈQUE ET
ARCHIVES CANADA



Excerpt of the Minutes

Extrait du procès-verbal

Meeting of February 26, 2020

Séance du 26 février 2020

Consultants to the project, Don Schmidt and Gary McCluskie, presented the developed design for the Ottawa Public Library and Library and Archives Canada joint facility.

Les experts-conseils du projet, Don Schmidt et Gary McCluskie, présentent la conception détaillée de l'installation commune de la Bibliothèque publique d'Ottawa et de Bibliothèque et Archives Canada.

Members appreciated the thorough presentation, the evolution of the design, the challenges of the site and the program, and the engagement with the community. They made the following comments:

Les membres apprécient la présentation complète, l'évolution de la conception, les défis du site et la programmation, et l'implication de la collectivité. Ils font les commentaires suivants :

Connectivity

Connectivité

- Pedestrian connections to the greater neighbourhood are essential. A plan of the proposal shown at a scale that includes Pimisi Station and the end of Sparks and Albert Streets should be provided. Aspirational connections to both should also be shown, to anticipate the future context.

- Les liens piétonniers avec le quartier au complet sont essentiels. Un plan du projet à une échelle qui inclut la station Pimisi et les extrémités des rues Sparks et Albert devrait être fourni. Les liens souhaités vers ces deux éléments devraient également être montrés afin de prévoir le contexte futur.

Architectural Expression

Expression architecturale

Exterior

Extérieur

- The form inspired by the escarpment and the surrounding natural landscape is inspiring.
- The proposal should remain faithful to the initial charcoal sketch, which conceptually evokes the imagery of the building being like a stone in a river, with movement all around, with the roof hovering over the lantern-like expression of the upper floor.
- Turned wood columns as a representation of the elders can be separated from the

- La forme inspirée par l'escarpement et le paysage naturel avoisinant est inspirante.
- Le projet devrait rester fidèle au croquis initial au fusain, dont le concept évoque l'image d'un bâtiment qui ressemble à une pierre dans la rivière, entourée de mouvement, avec le toit qui flotte au-dessus de la forme architecturale ressemblant à des puits de lumière du niveau supérieur.
- Les colonnes en bois tourné qui représentent les aînés peuvent être

architecture. Structural columns clad in wood are misleading.

- Though in many ways the east façade may function as the “rear” of the project, it will be important to not submit it to a value-engineering process, as it will be highly visible. This project will be viewed “in the round” from all angles.

Interior

- The interior “town hall” appears more like a “town square”. Pathways from all directions should converge towards it. A special element in the centre at the convergence of the pathways could give life to the space and be a landmark element.

Roof

- The roof will be a fifth façade as it will be highly visible from many vantage points.
- The roof architecture is in contradiction with the façade’s calmness. It could be quieted down. The reflected effect on slide 46 could guide further simplification.
- It will be important to show handrails, access, as well as mechanical elements on the roof.
- Drainage systems will be challenging with the undulations.

Northeast Entrance

- The design of the southeast entrance needs further refinement.
- It needs to be well defined and more visible in order to draw people into the building to the “town hall” space.
- An increase in scale for this entrance may also be studied.
- More transparency is required on the southeast portion of the building at grade to allow pedestrians to enjoy the animation inside (no blank walls).

séparées de l’architecture. Les colonnes structurales recouvertes de bois sont trompeuses.

- Quoique la façade du côté est puisse fonctionner comme « l’arrière » du projet à de nombreux égards, il sera important de ne pas la soumettre à un processus d’analyse de la valeur, puisqu’elle sera très visible. Ce projet sera visible en détail sous tous les angles.

Intérieur

- « L’hôtel de ville » intérieur ressemble plus à une place publique. Les sentiers devraient converger vers elle de toutes les directions. Un élément spécial au centre à la convergence des sentiers pourrait animer l’espace et servir de point de repère.

Toit

- Le toit sera une cinquième façade puisqu’il sera très visible de plusieurs postes d’observation.
- L’architecture du toit est en contradiction avec le calme de la façade. Elle pourrait être simplifiée. L’effet de reflet de la diapo 46 pourrait servir à simplifier davantage.
- Il serait important de montrer les rambardes, l’accès, ainsi que les éléments mécaniques sur le toit.
- Les systèmes de drainage vont représenter un défi avec les ondulations.

- La conception de l’entrée sud-est nécessite plus de raffinement.
- Elle doit être bien définie et plus visible afin d’attirer les gens dans le bâtiment vers l’espace de l’« hôtel de ville ».
- On pourrait également envisager d’accroître l’ampleur de cette entrée.
- Davantage de transparence est requise dans la portion sud-est du bâtiment au niveau de la rue pour permettre aux piétons d’apprécier l’animation de l’intérieur (pas de murs aveugles).

- The terrace overlooking the building's east corner is critical for views both to and from the building.

Banding

- More thought should be given to the continuity and differentiation of the banding from west to east bringing the building together.

Materials

- The palette of paving materials should be simplified, as these will not react the same way to weathering.
- The wood used as cladding is successful, but less so as a structural element.
- Concrete columns should keep the same language throughout the building exterior and interior.
- The furniture on the upper floor should be robust and durable as this will be a highly desirable area for offering the best views.

Maximization of Views

- The design team should continue to study the views between the upper levels of the building and the white-water course (both to and from the building). The effort to create strong views towards the Gatineau Hills is commendable.
- The view of this building and how it appears on the Ottawa skyline from the Ottawa River as well as from Gatineau should be further studied.
- The building responds well to view corridors. However, more thought should be given on the way it responds to the Albert Street view corridor. The panel would appreciate seeing this important view corridor study in upcoming presentations.
- The views from the east towards the building, particularly from the Pooley's bridge and the

- La terrasse qui domine le coin est du bâtiment est essentielle pour la vue sur le bâtiment et à partir de celui-ci.

Bandes

- On devrait réfléchir davantage à la continuité et à la différenciation des bandes d'ouest en est qui unissent le bâtiment.

Matériaux

- La palette des matériaux de revêtement de la chaussée devrait être simplifiée puisque ceux-ci ne réagiront pas de la même façon aux altérations.
- Le bois utilisé comme revêtement pour les façades fonctionne bien, mais ce n'est pas le cas en tant qu'élément structurel.
- Les colonnes de béton devraient avoir la même expression partout, autant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur du bâtiment.
- Le mobilier du niveau supérieur devrait être robuste et durable puisque cela va devenir un endroit populaire en raison de la vue offerte.

Exploitation des vues

- L'équipe de conception devrait continuer à étudier les vues entre les étages supérieurs du bâtiment et le parcours d'eau vive (vues du bâtiment et à partir de celui-ci). L'effort de créer des vues considérables vers les collines de la Gatineau est honorable.
- On devrait étudier davantage la vue du bâtiment et la façon dont il apparaît sur la ligne d'horizon d'Ottawa à partir de la rivière des Outaouais et de Gatineau.
- Le bâtiment répond bien aux corridors de vues. Cependant, on devrait réfléchir davantage à la façon dont il répond au corridor de vues de la rue Albert. Le comité aimerait voir cette importante étude des corridors de vues lors de présentations à venir.
- On devrait montrer les vues à partir de l'est en direction du bâtiment, et particulièrement

white-water course should be shown at upcoming presentations.

- The interior programming at the northeast corner should complement the adjacent terrace condition and spectacular views associated with such.
- Views from the lower levels should be further studied.

Landscape

- The emphasis on the landscape design of this special site is appreciated. Both the approach to outdoor programming and the design expression of the west and northwest areas of the site are strong and should extend to the northeast terrace and slope.
- Ease of access is needed all around the building.
- The continuity of paving materials for the road and sidewalks between the public and private property should be ensured.

Indigenous Components

- The indigenous narrative is beginning to evolve and will be an important aspect of the site.
- The location of the Indigenous centre on the second level might not be optimal. More transparency should be given to that part of the building.
- The centre should be more transparent and read as welcoming to all.

Programming

- The building will be a community hub and a gathering space for all. Both the interior and exterior of the project should be programmed to be children friendly. The topography of the site and public art could be used to achieve this.
- A space should be dedicated to the explanation of the building's history and the architect's approach.

à partir du pont Pooley et du parcours d'eau vive lors de la prochaine présentation.

- La programmation intérieure du coin nord-est devrait compléter la situation de la terrasse adjacente et les vues spectaculaires qui y sont associées.
- On devrait étudier davantage les vues à partir des étages inférieurs.

Aménagement paysager

- L'accent mis sur la conception de l'aménagement paysager de ce site unique est apprécié. La démarche de la programmation extérieure et l'expression de la conception des zones ouest et nord-ouest du site sont robustes et devraient s'étendre vers la terrasse nord-est et la pente.
- Le bâtiment devrait être facile d'accès de partout.
- On devrait s'assurer de la continuité du revêtement de la chaussée et des trottoirs entre la propriété privée et la propriété publique.

Composantes autochtones

- Le récit autochtone commence à évoluer et sera un aspect important du site.
- Il se pourrait que l'emplacement du centre autochtone au deuxième étage ne soit pas optimal. Cette partie du bâtiment devrait être plus transparente.
- Le centre devrait être plus transparent et perçu comme accessible à tous.

Programmation

- Le bâtiment va être un carrefour pour le quartier et un espace de rassemblement pour tous. L'intérieur comme l'extérieur du projet devrait être tourné vers les enfants. La topographie du site et l'art public pourraient servir à réaliser cela.
- Un espace devrait être consacré à l'explication de l'histoire du bâtiment et de la démarche de l'architecte.

Wayfinding

- Vertical circulation should be obvious and suggested in the large, central interior space, so users can easily find their way to the stunning space on upper levels.
- Public art should be used strategically for wayfinding and orientation.

Sustainability

- The building should achieve LEED Gold or be net carbon ready.
- Level 2 charging stations for electric vehicles should be provided on the site, as people will spend time in the library while waiting.
- Sustainable mobility should be promoted, and all-day parking avoided.

Committee Secretary

Signalisation

- La circulation verticale devrait être évidente et suggérée dans le grand espace central intérieur, afin que les usagers puissent trouver leur chemin vers les espaces spectaculaires des étages supérieurs.
- L'art public devrait servir stratégiquement pour la signalisation et l'orientation.

Pérennité

- Le bâtiment devrait atteindre le LEED Or ou être prêt à devenir carboneutre.
- Des stations de chargement de niveau 2 pour les véhicules électriques devraient être fournies sur le site, alors que les gens pourront passer du temps dans la bibliothèque pour attendre.
- On devrait promouvoir la mobilité durable et éviter le stationnement à la journée.

Secrétaire des comités

Caroline Bied

CAROLINE BIED