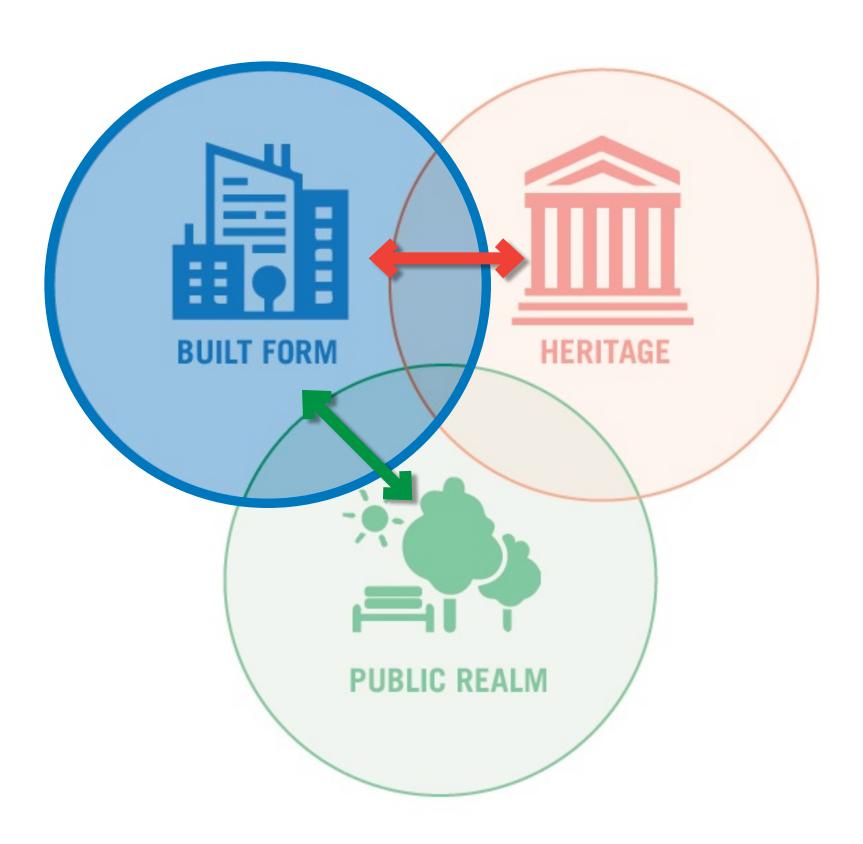


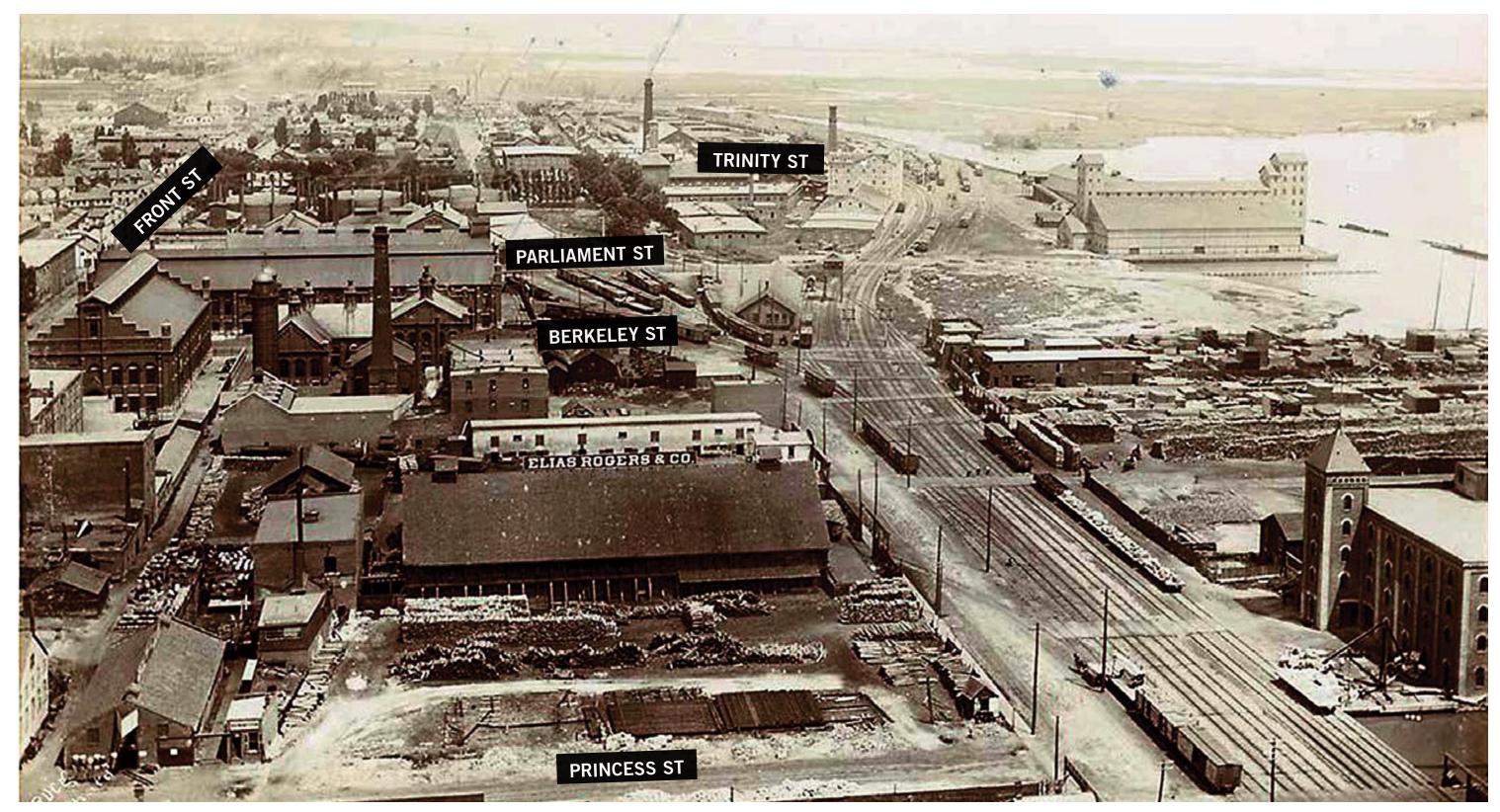
INTEGRATING THE THREE THEMES

Built Form, Heritage & Public Realm



Looking East along The Esplanade - 1894





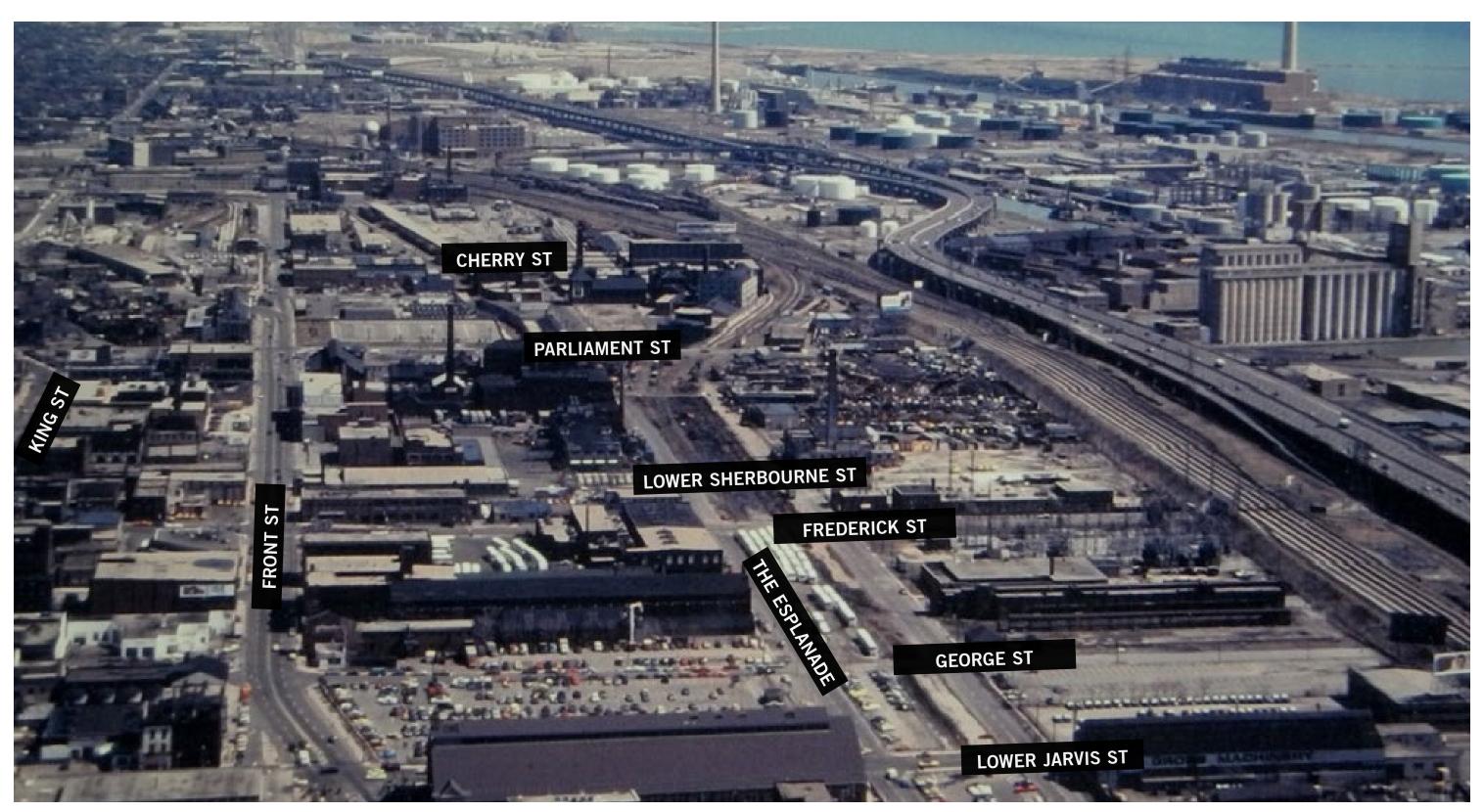
Looking North along Parliament St - 1926





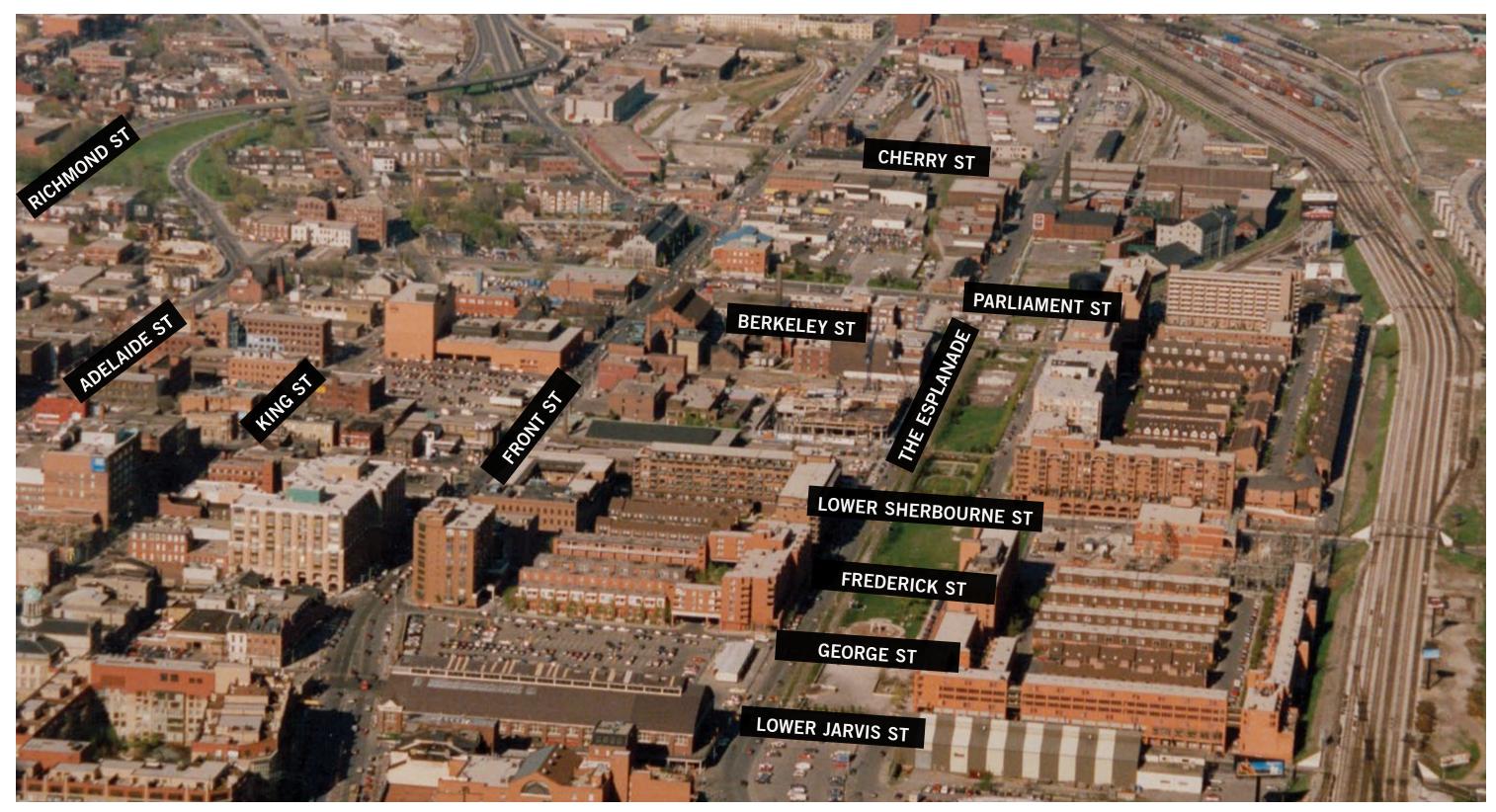
View looking east - 1977





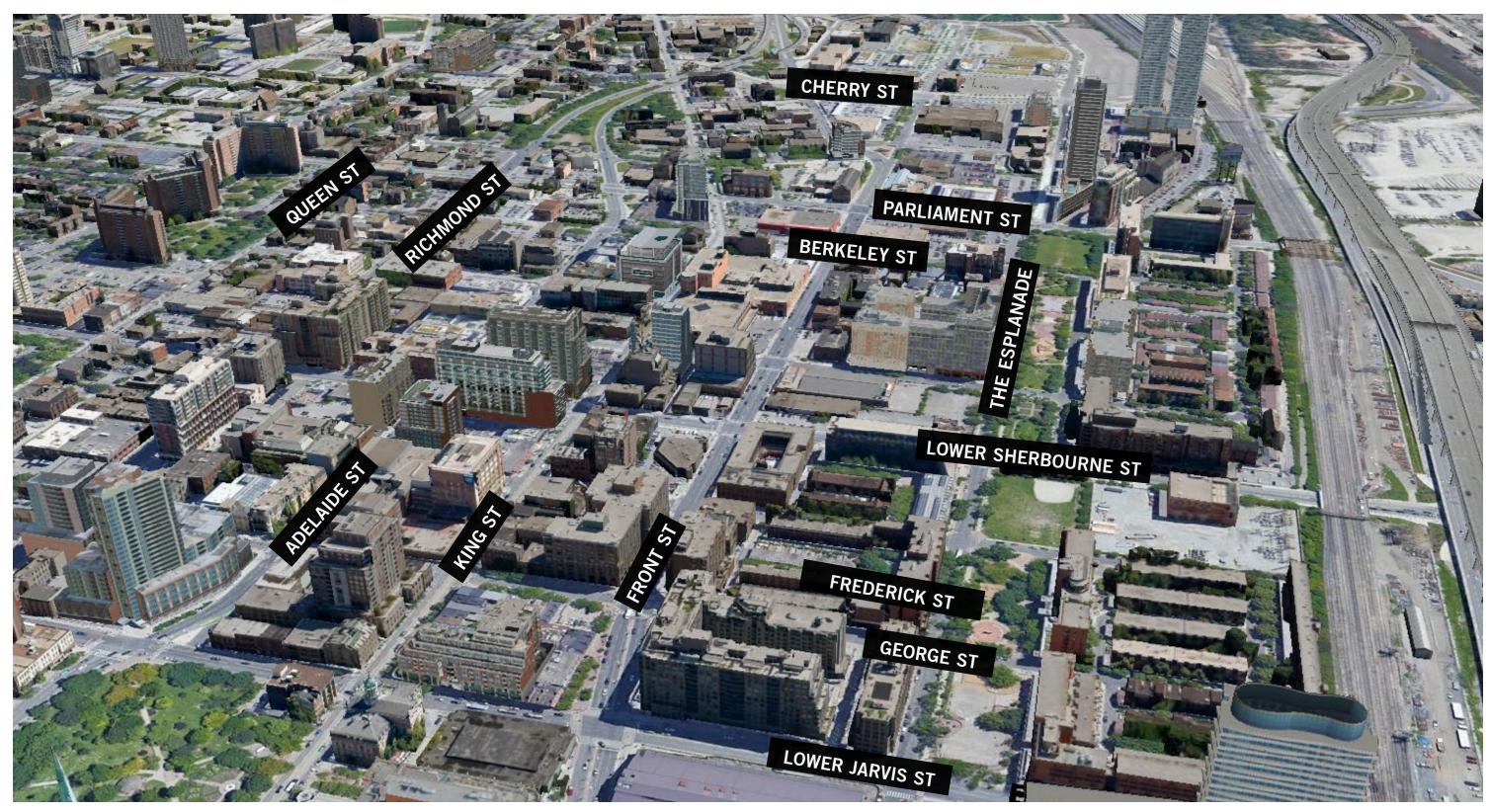
View from CN Tower looking east - 1988





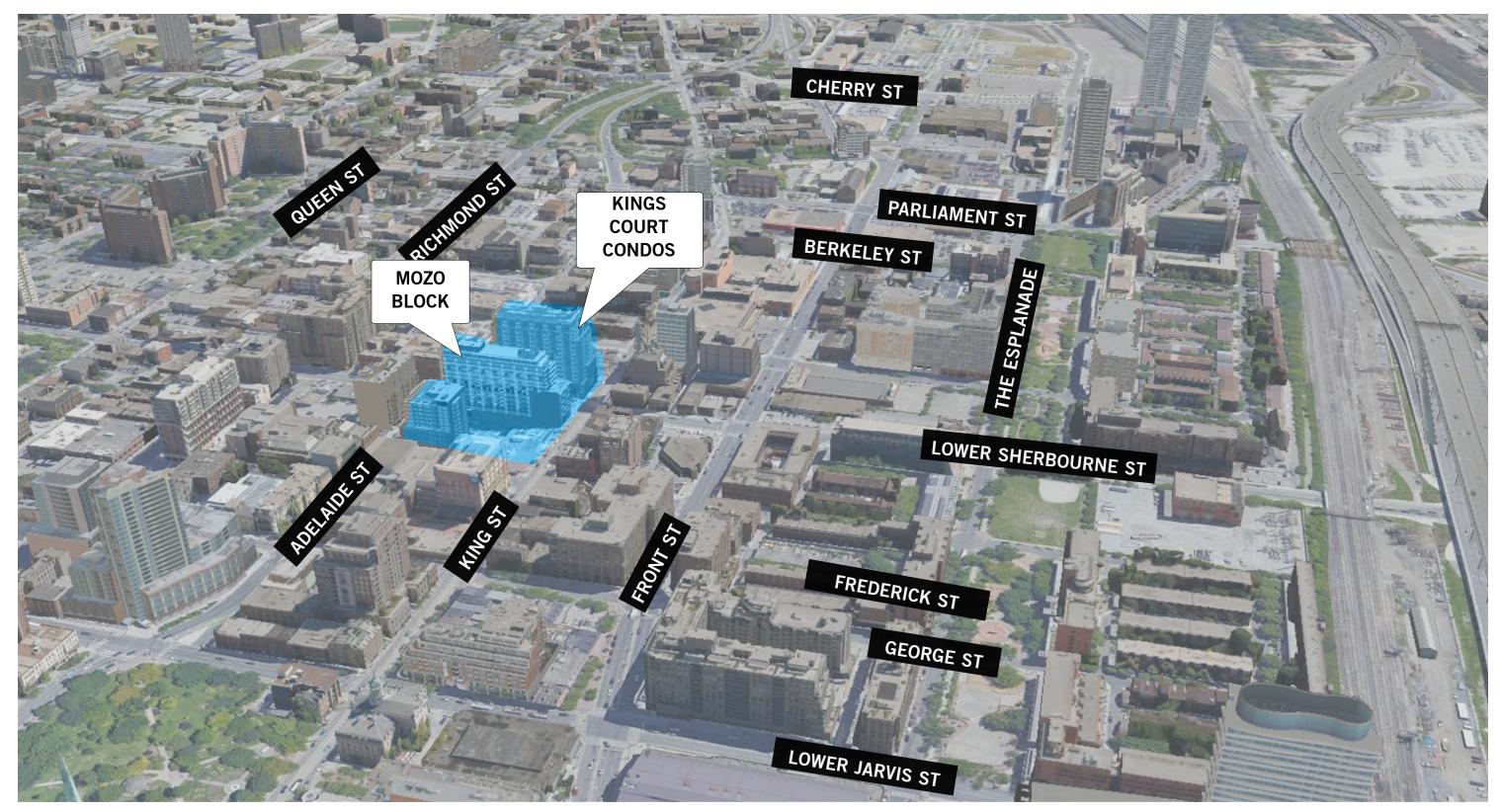
View looking east - 2000s





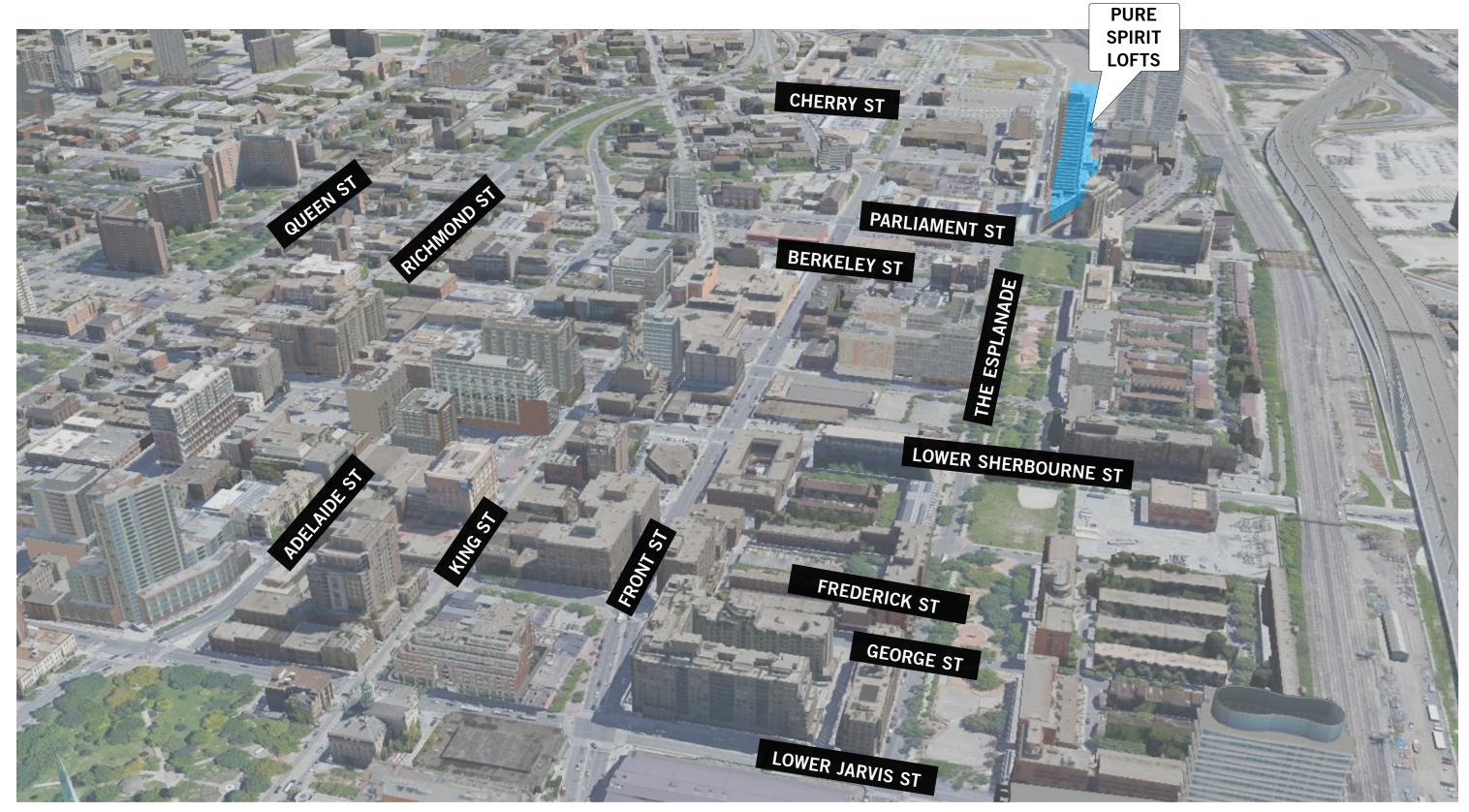
View looking east - 2000s





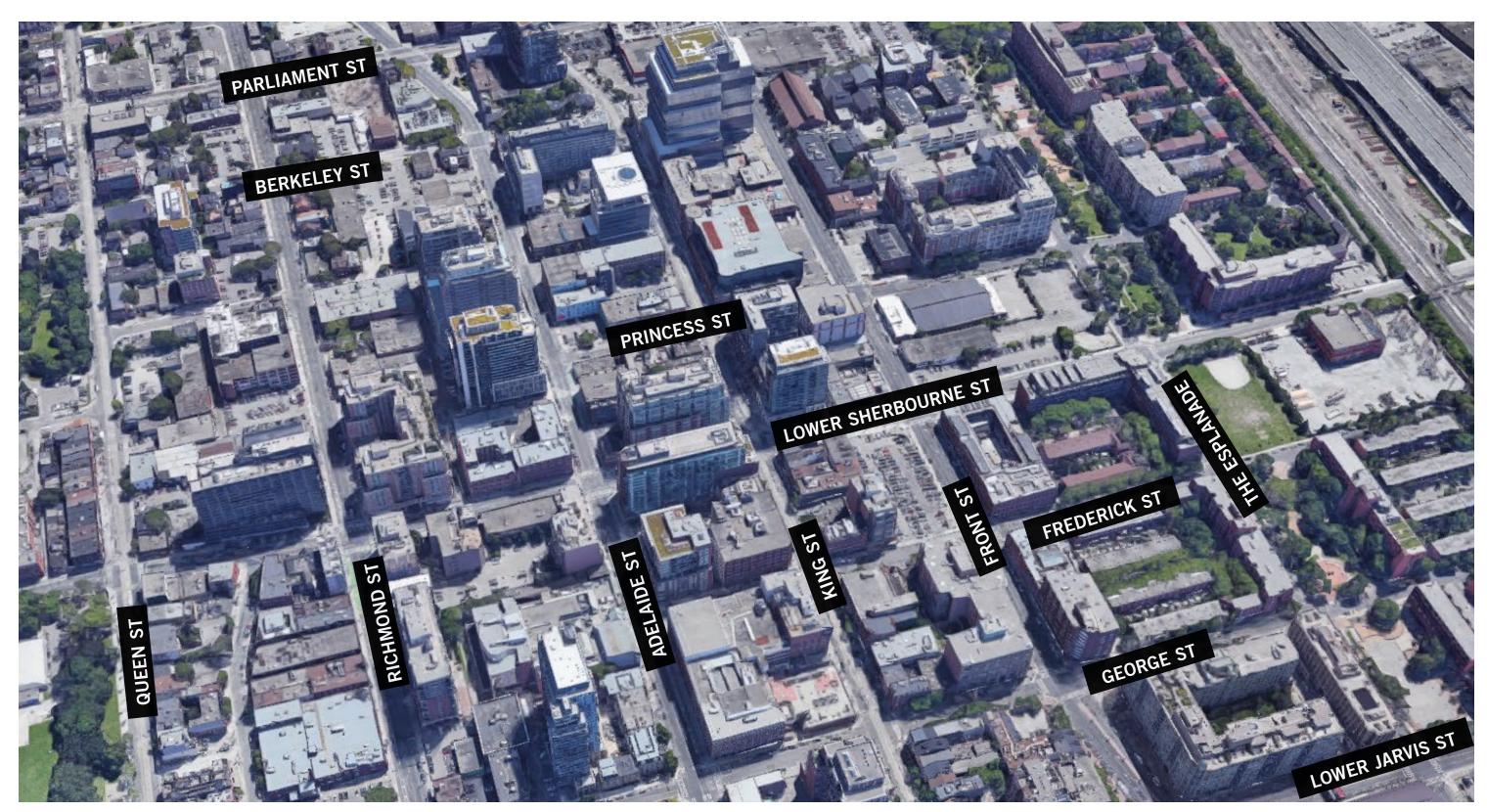
View looking east - 2000s





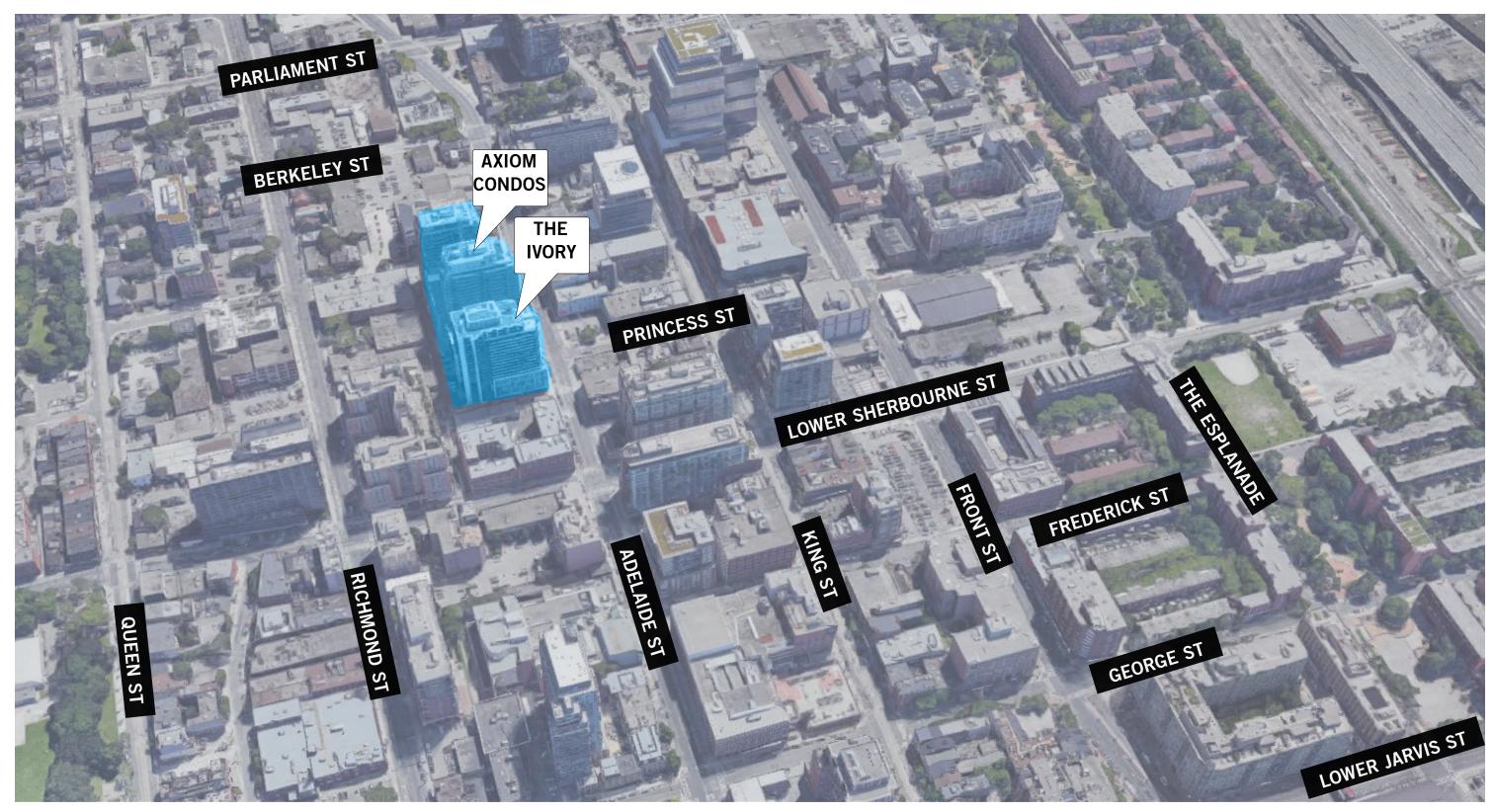
View looking east - today





View looking east - today





Increased density over time

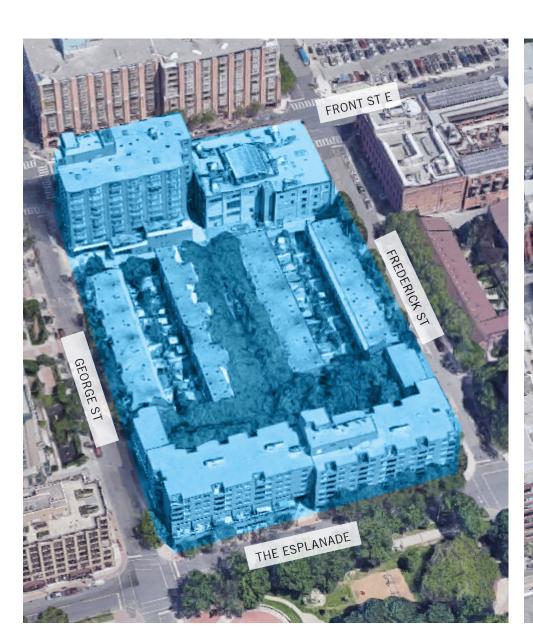
1970s

Type: low to midrise

Height: up to 10 stories

Open space: 45%

Street frontage: continuous



2000s

Type: midrise to tall

Height: up to 12-19 stories

Open space: 25%

Street frontage: continuous,

upper-level stepbacks



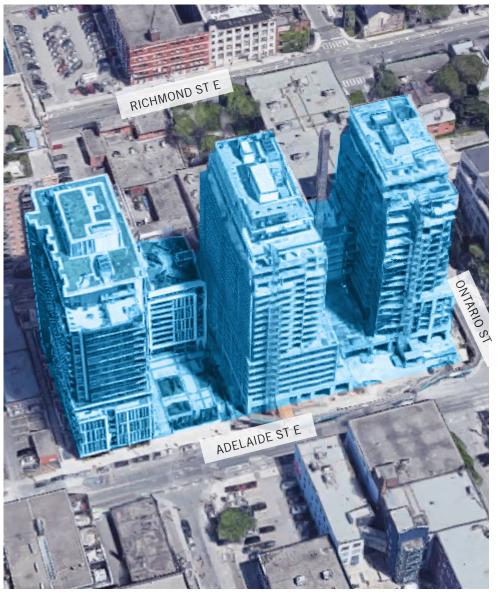
Today

Type: taller slabs on podiums

Height: up to 21 stories

Open space: 12%

Street frontage: varies



Current pipeline

King East Centre

Type: midrise to tall

Height: up to 25 stories

Open space: 8% (full block)

Street frontage: continuous

161 Parliament St

Type: midrise to tall + tower

Height: up to 34 stories

Open space: 15%

Street frontage: continuous

187 King St. E

Type: Infill tower

Height: up to 17 stories

Open space: 0%

Street frontage: continuous





Aproach to heritage









Large sites vs. small parcels

39 Sherbourne St

Status: 2015

Area: ~ 1,000 m2



284 King St. E

Status: Appealed

Area: ~ 1,100 m2



161-167 Parliament St

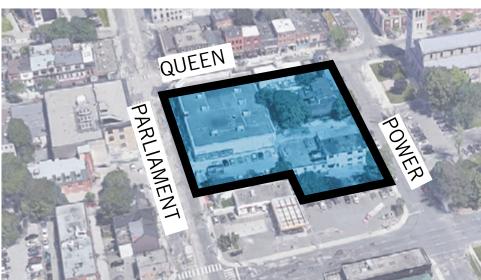
Status: Under review

Area: ~ 6,500 m2









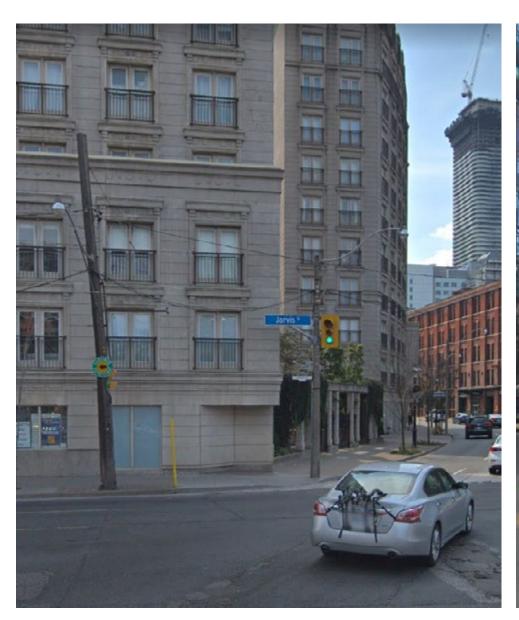
Pedestrian experience

115 Richmond St E

Observation: little articulation of

the ground floor design

Date: 2004



39 Sherbourne St

Observation: Narrow sidewalk

Date: 2015



333 Adelaide St E

Observation: Animation through retail

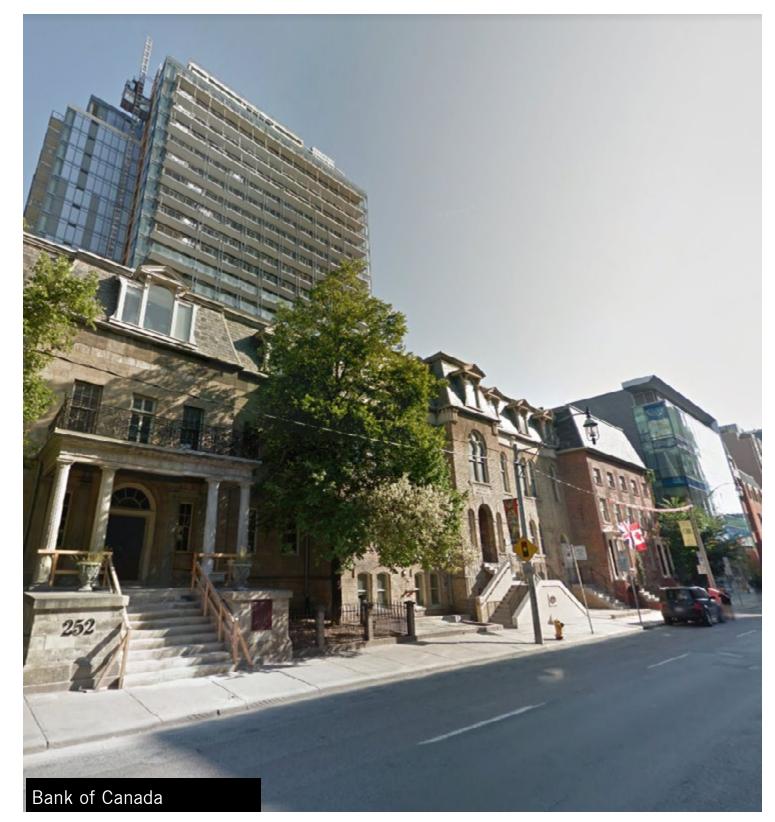
Date: 2004



IMPACTS AND BENEFITS OF CHANGE

Overview

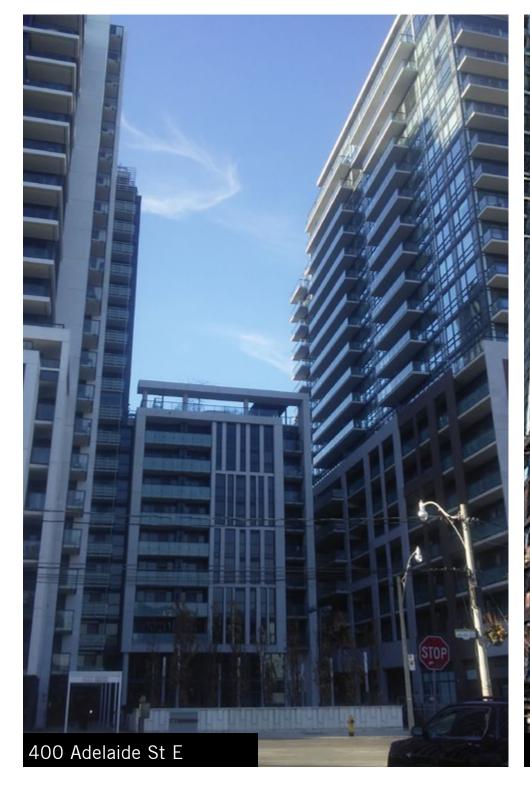
- » Privacy & transition
- »Changes in character
- »Shadows & wind
- » Views
- »Open space
- » Public & private amenities
- » Mix of uses
- »Conservation of heritage
- » Affordable housing
- » Economic Vitality
- » Improvements to streetscape



IMPACTS AND BENEFITS OF CHANGE

Increasing density

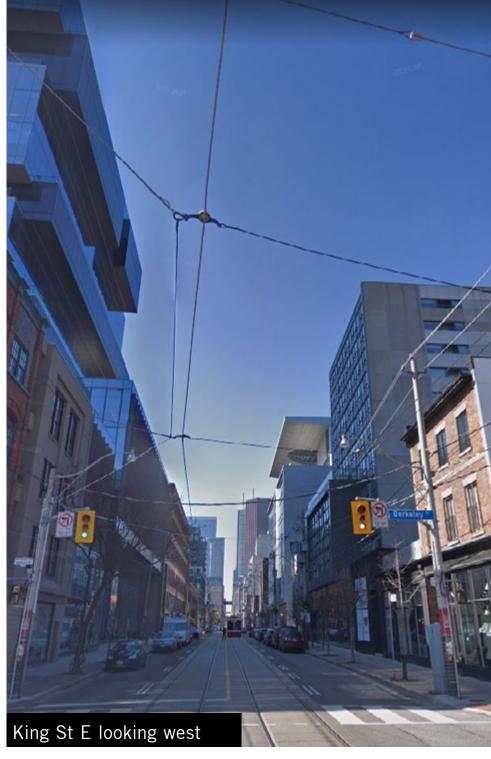
PRIVACY & TRANSITION



VIEWS



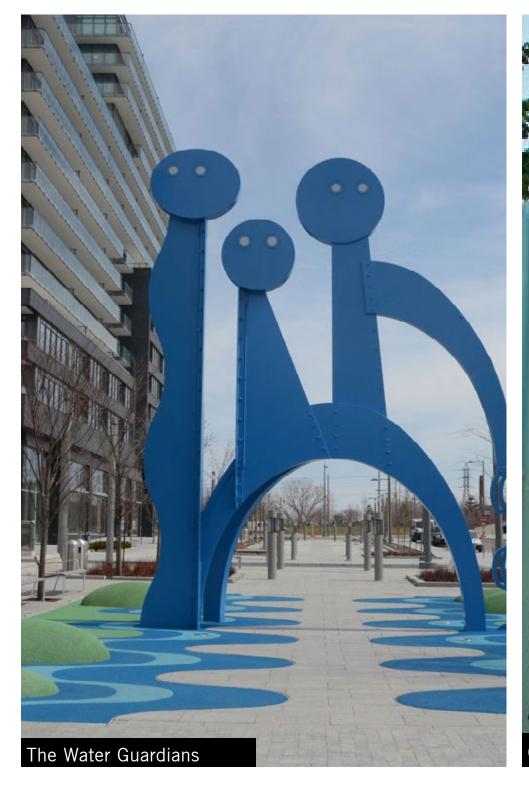
SHADOWS & WIND



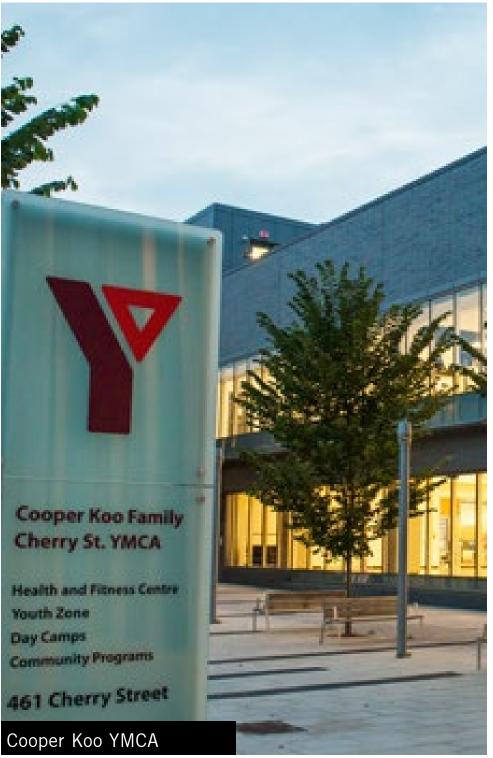
IMPACTS AND BENEFITS OF CHANGE

Increasing density

OPEN SPACE & PUBLIC ART



COMMUNITY FACILITIES

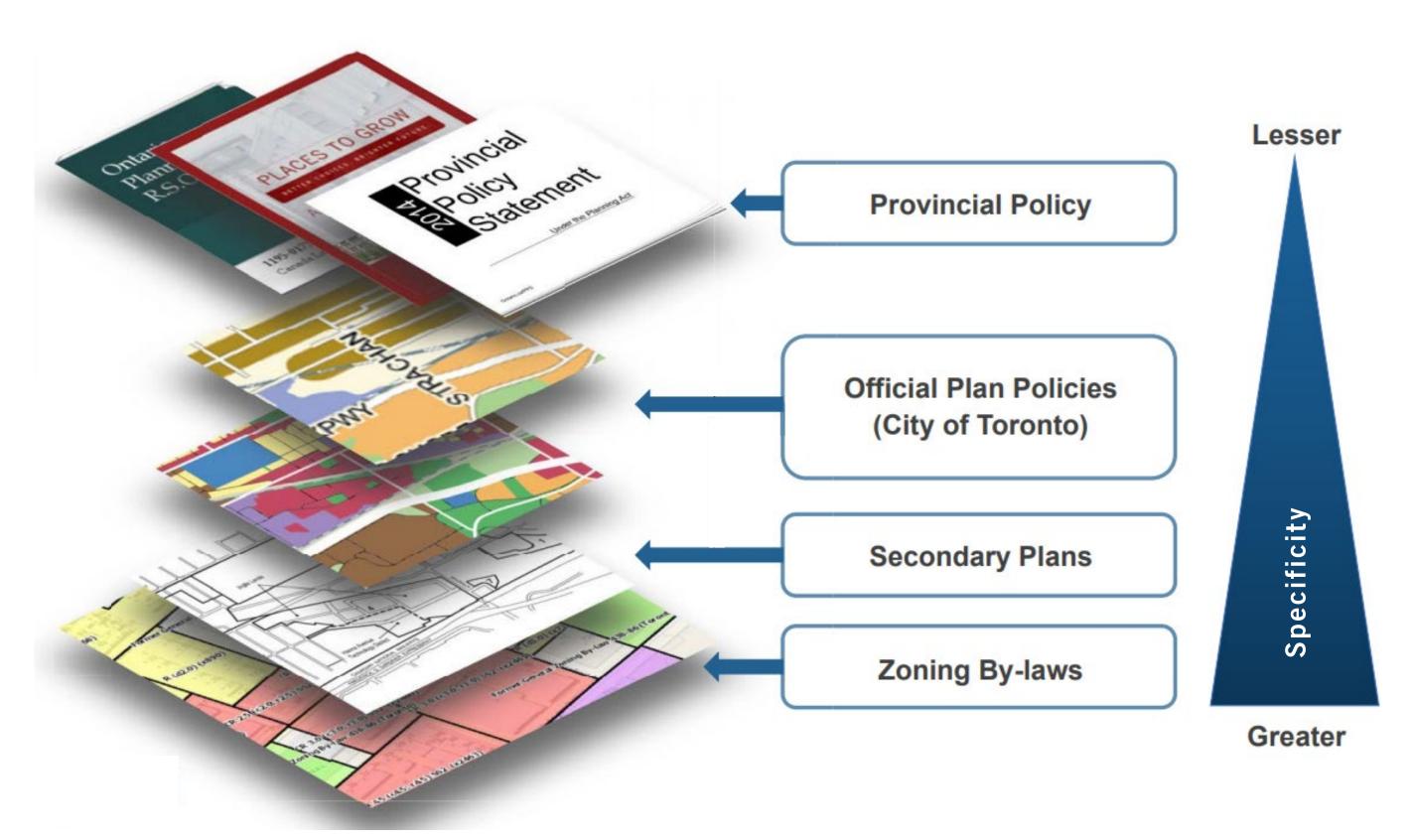


MIX OF USES & ECONOMIC VITALITY



FOR DISCUSSION AT YOUR TABLE EXERCISE 1: CHOOSE 3 PRECEDENT EXAMPLES TO REVIEW AS A GROUP. WHAT DO YOU LIKE ABOUT EACH BUILDING? WHAT DO YOU DISLIKE?

Planning 101



Existing planning frameworks, guidelines and other plans

- » Downtown Plan
- » King-Parliament Secondary Plan & Urban Design Guidelines
- » Central Waterfront Secondary Plan
- » West Don Lands Precinct Plan
- »St Lawrence Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District
- » Distillery District Heritage Conservation District Study

Existing and potential tools

PRESCRIPTIVE



PERFORMATIVE

do anything as long as it meets these targets...

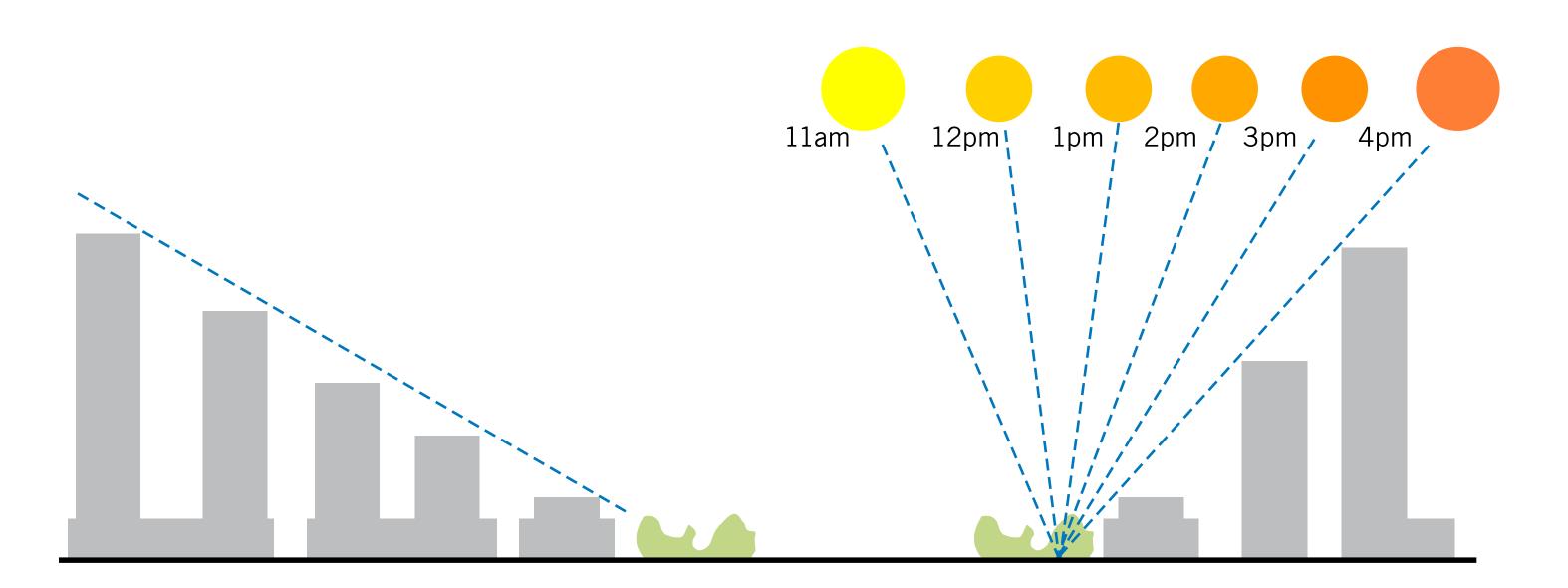
Existing and potential tools

PRESCRIPTIVE

MAXIMUM HEIGHT:

PERFORMATIVE

ACCESS TO SUNLIGHT:



Existing and potential tools

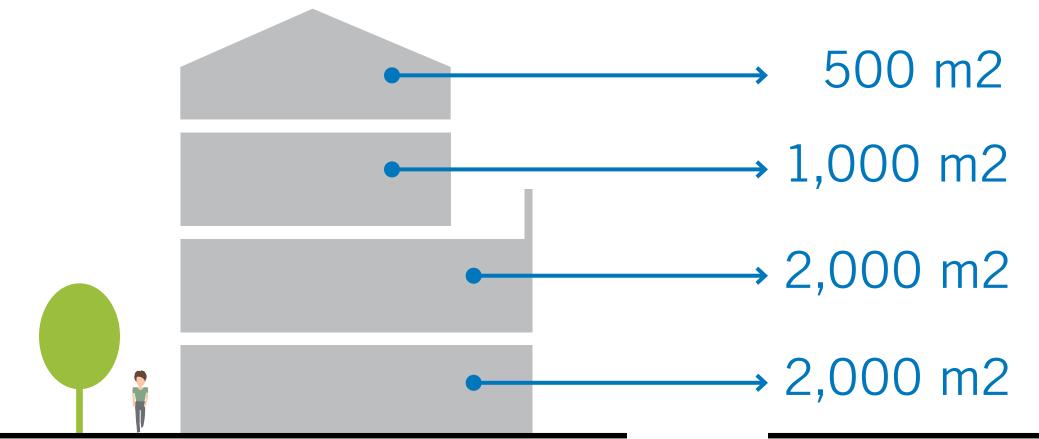
SCALE & GENERAL MASSING TOOLS:

- » Volume Gross Floor Area, Floor Space Index
- » Height Maximum height
- » Floorpate → Maximum Area

Existing and potential tools

GROSS FLOOR AREA (GFA):

»The total amount of space within a building.

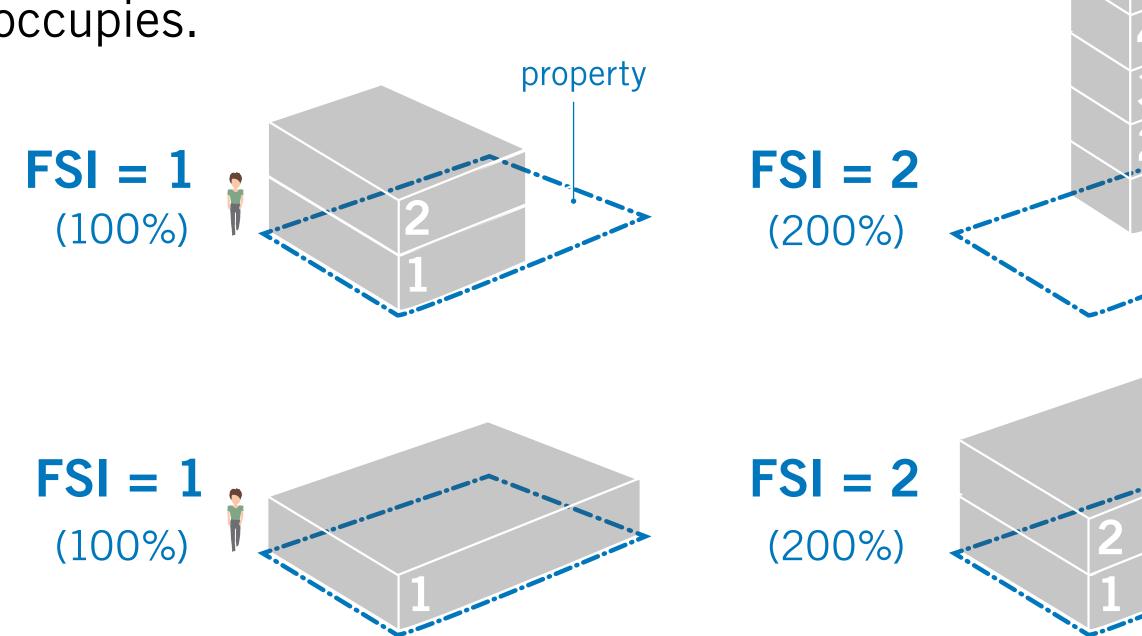


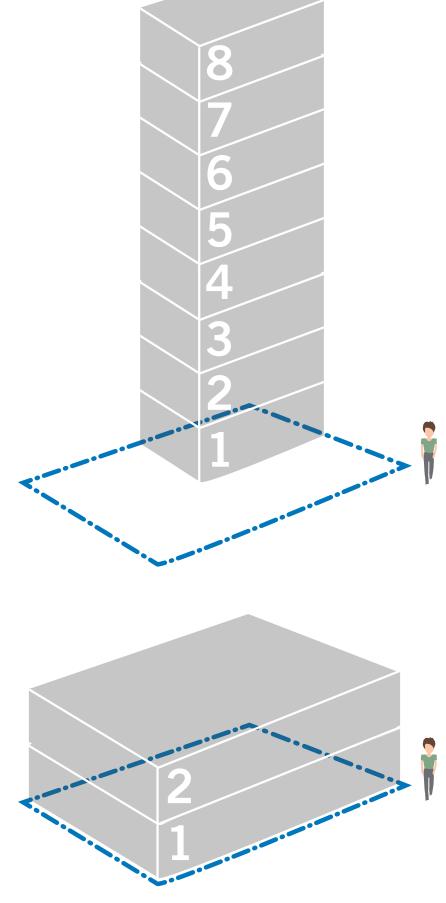
TOTAL GFA 5,500 m2

Existing and potential tools

FLOOR SPACE INDEX (FSI):

» The ratio of a building's gross floor area relative to the size of the property that it occupies.





Existing and potential tools

HEIGHT:

» The height of a building is measured from the ground to the top of the building. A typical residential floor is 3 metres tall. A typical retail ground floor is 4.5 to 6 metres tall.



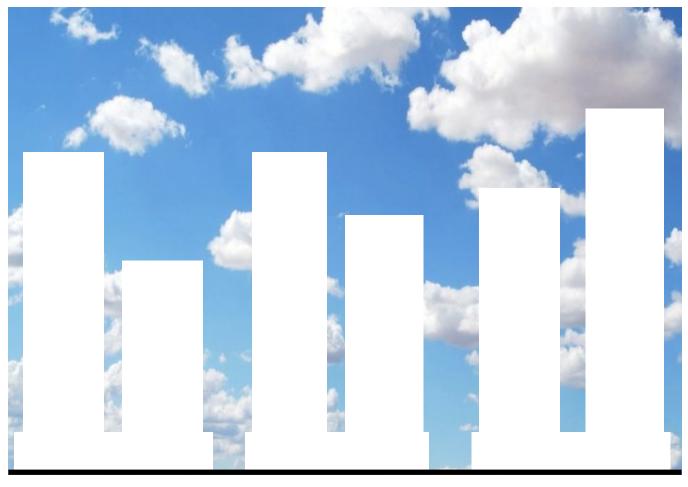
Existing and potential tools

TOWER FLOORPLATE:

The size of one floor of a tower. Residential towers have tower floorplates that are about one-third the size of non-residential towers.



SMALLER FLOORPLATES



LARGER FLOORPLATES

Existing and potential tools

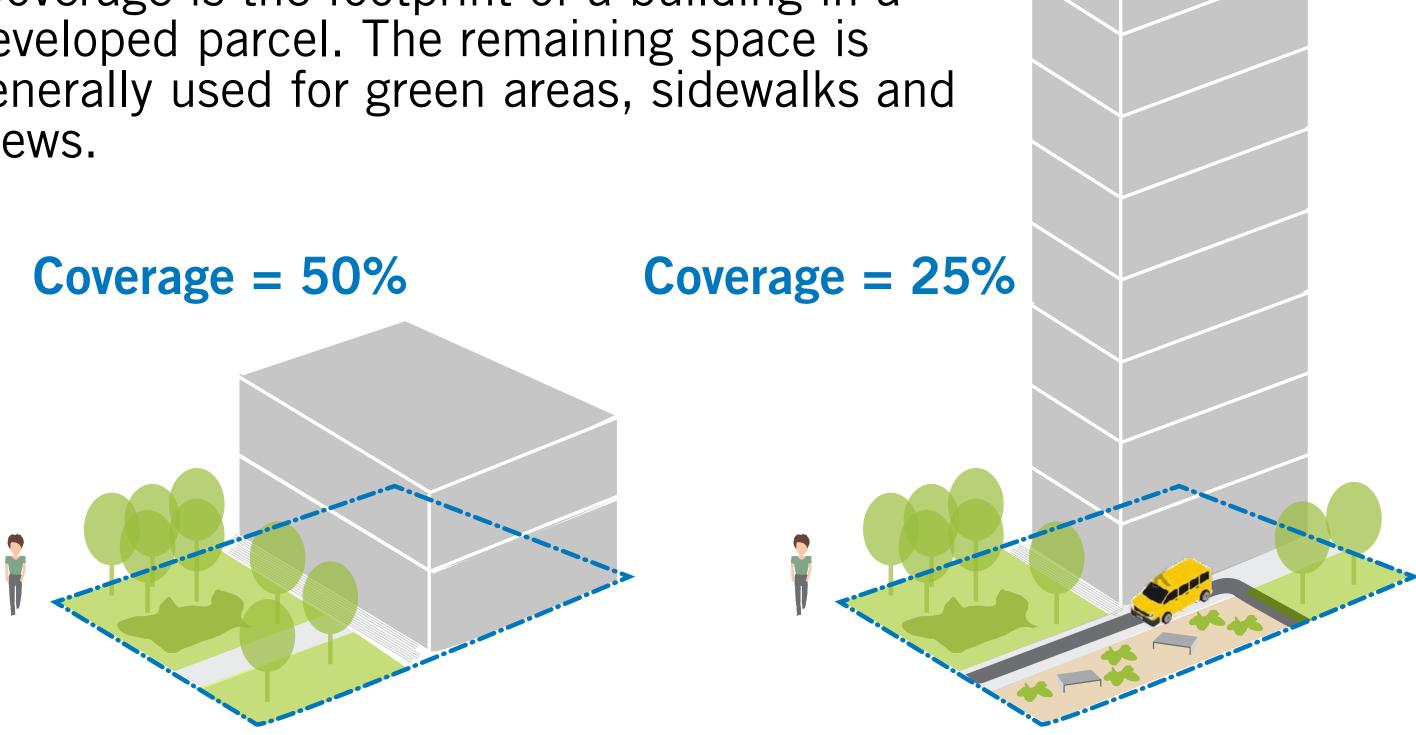
OPEN SPACE TOOLS:

- » Coverage
- » Parks & Privately Owned Publicly-accessible Spaces (POPS)

Existing and potential tools

COVERAGE:

» Coverage is the footprint of a building in a developed parcel. The remaining space is generally used for green areas, sidewalks and mews.



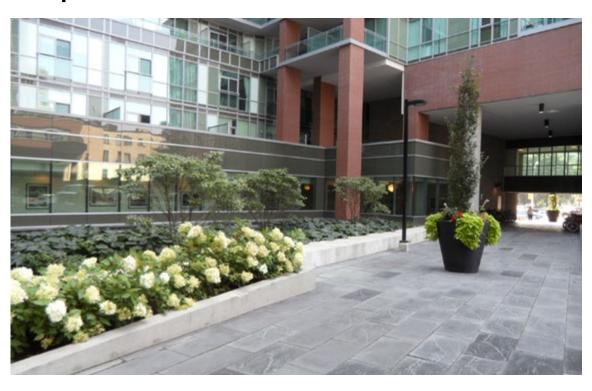
Existing and potential tools

PARKS & PRIVATELY OWNED PUBLICLY-ACCESSIBLE SPACES (POPS):

- » The City requires all new development to contribute to the expansion of the open space system.
 - » If transfered to the City, these new open spaces become *Parks*.



» If retained by the owner but accessible to the general public, these spaces become POPS.



Existing and potential tools

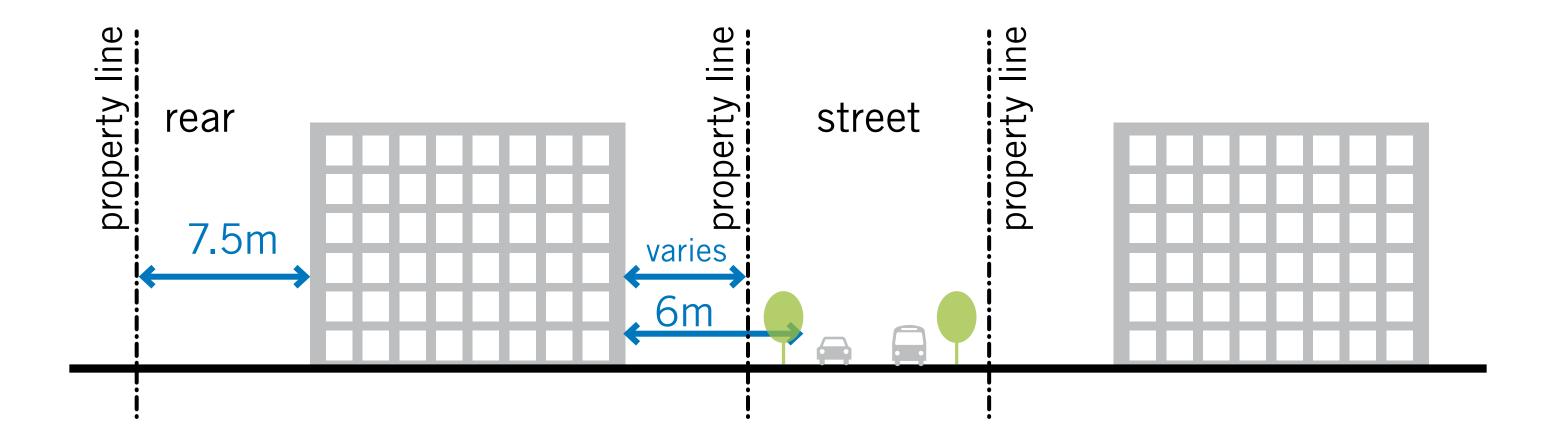
RELATION TO THE STREET TOOLS:

- » Setback
- » Stepback
- »Angular Plane
- » Streetwall
- » Building Articulation

Existing and potential tools

SETBACK:

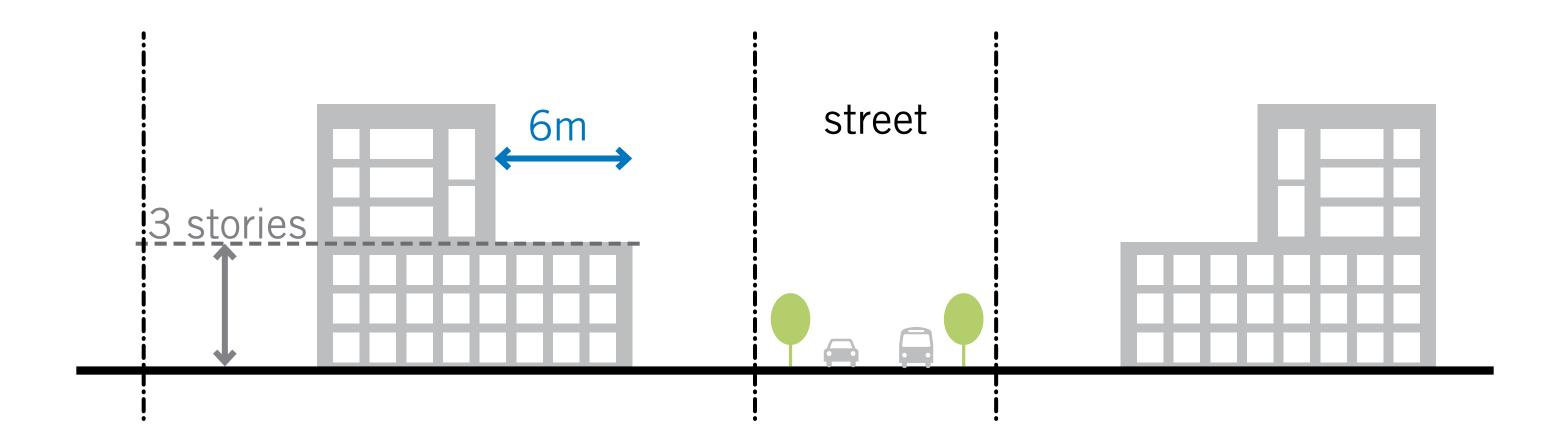
» The distance between a property line and a building on the lot.



Existing and potential tools

STEPBACK:

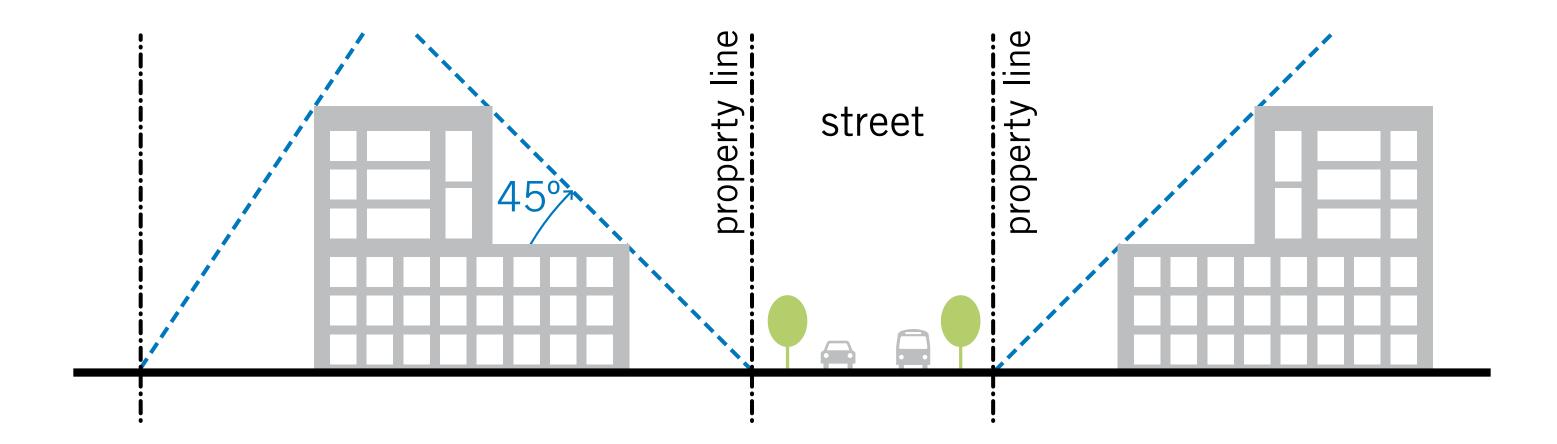
» Describes the distance that upper storeys of a building are required to be pushed back from the edge of the building below.



Existing and potential tools

ANGULAR PLANE:

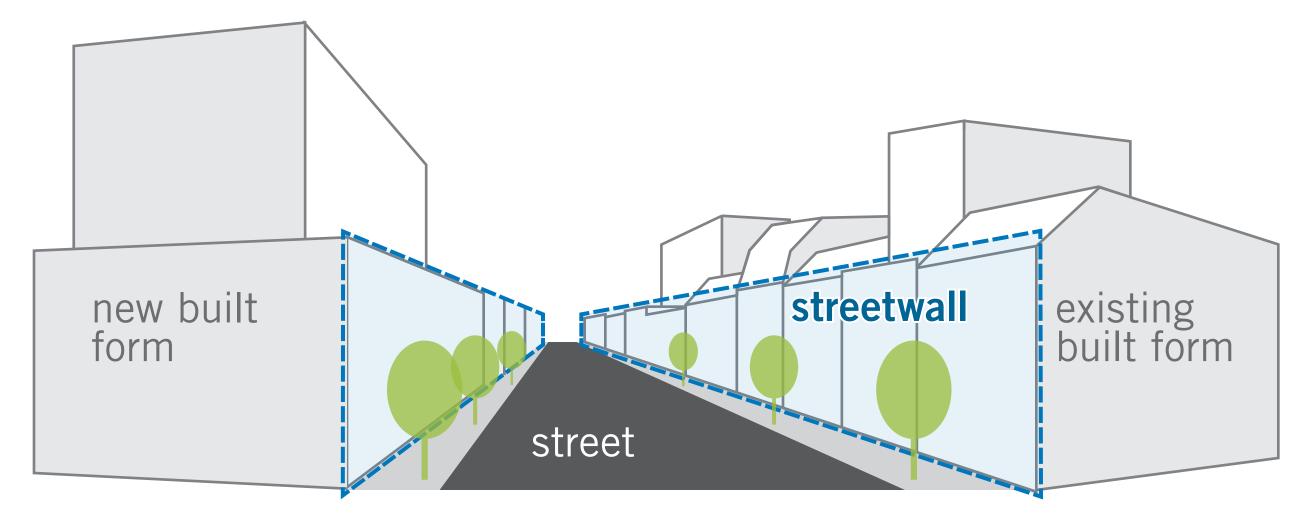
»An imaginary flat surface projecting over a lot at an angle. These are used to define how a taller building should be stepped back and to open up views to the sky. No part of the building can penetrate into the angular plane.



Existing and potential tools

STREETWALL:

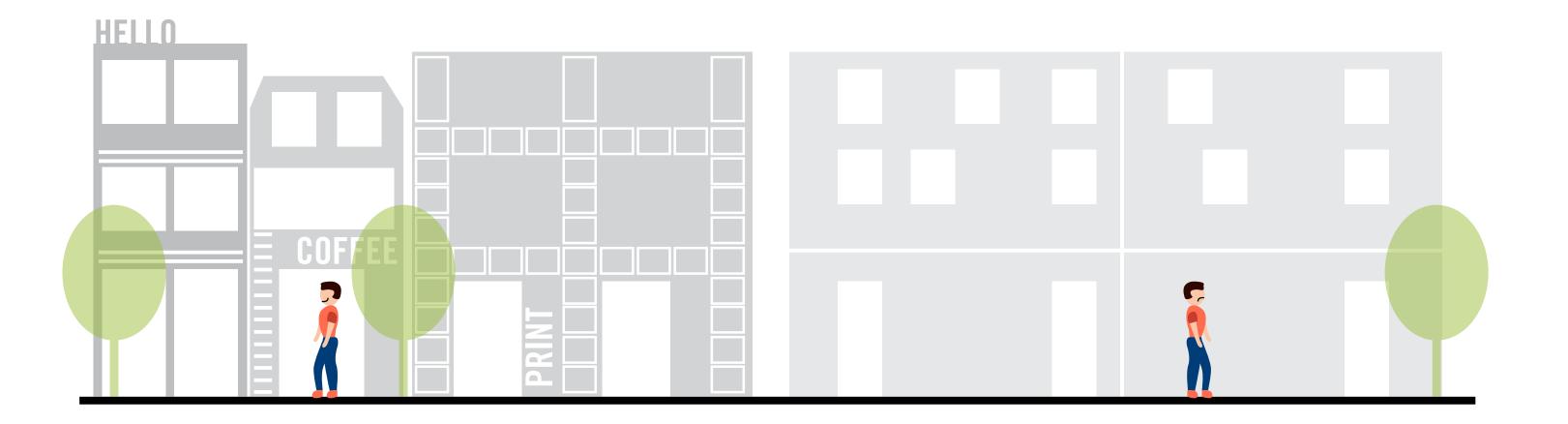
» The street wall is the part of the building that is built closest to the edge of the street. In most areas of King-Parliament the street wall has a consistent height, above which the building "steps back".



Existing and potential tools

BUILDING ARTICULATION:

» Building articulation refers to the many street frontage design elements that help create a streetscape of interest. Articulation of the ground floor is particularly important, as it has a great impact on the pedestrian experience.



Existing and potential tools

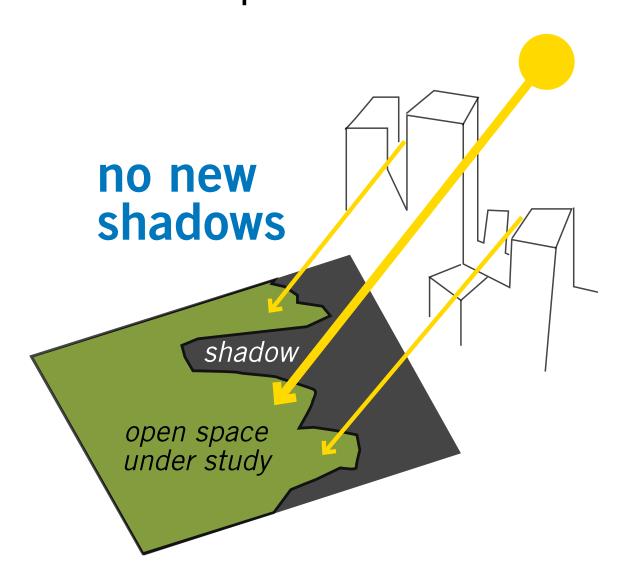
RELATION TO MICRO-CLIMATE:

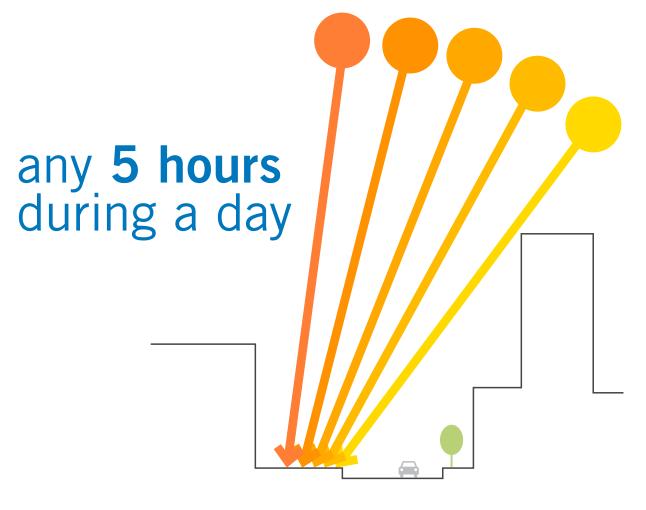
- »Access to sunlight
- » Location of buildings in relation to sunlight

Existing and potential tools

ACCESS TO SUNLIGHT:

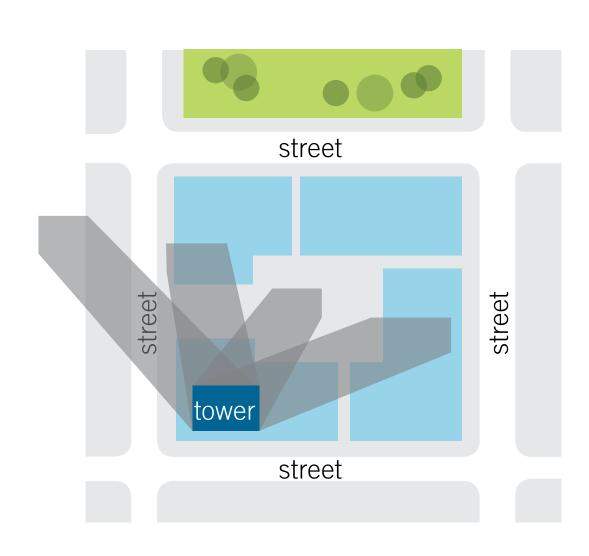
» Different metrics can be used to determine the amount of sunlight that a park or street should receive during a specific period. In Toronto, shadow testing is evaluated on the spring and fall equinoxes.

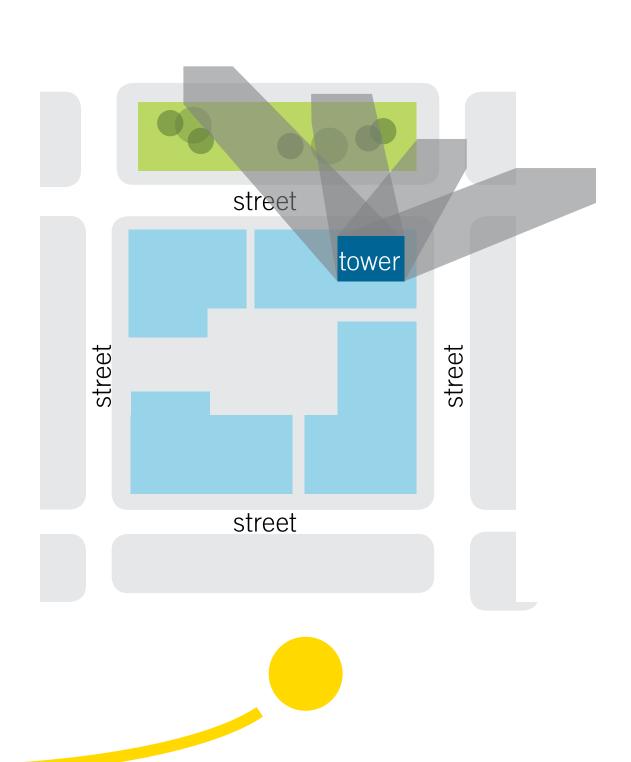




Existing and potential tools

LOCATION OF TALLER BUILDINGS:





FOR DISCUSSION AT YOUR TABLE

EXERCISE 2:

FOR THE SAME BUILDINGS, COULD YOU REPHRASE SOME OF YOUR PREVIOUS COMMENTS USING BUILT FORM TOOLS?

NEXT STEPS

- » Sign up for E-Updates on our website: www.toronto.ca/king-parliament
- » Meeting materials posted to the website within two weeks.
- »Get ready for our King-Parliament Pop-up in early June 2019!
- » Study Contact: Michelle Drylie

michelle.drylie@toronto.ca

416-392-3436

THANK YOU!