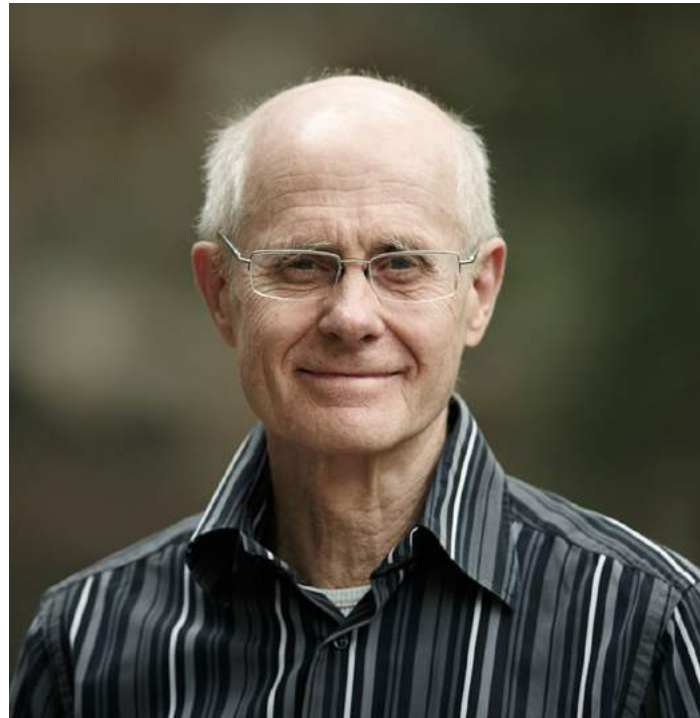


Roger Terence du Toit, 1939-2015

B.Arch., M.Arch., OAA, FRAIC, MCIP RPP, AICP, CSLA
Professional / Teacher / Community Advocate



Roger was a decorated architect, landscape architect and planner with extensive project experience across Canada and other parts of the world. A fundamental and consistent principle in all his work was the integration of the major design disciplines to create environments which meet the need for economy and utility, and provide places that are socially responsive and a joy to inhabit.

Roger du Toit was an architect of great talent and influence. From a career spanning more than 45 years, he has left an indelible mark on Canadian urbanism, and has encouraged and inspired generations of fellow city builders.

Roger's primary concerns were the collective and public dimensions of the built environment. It's not that he didn't care passionately about great architecture: he was, after all, the project architect for Toronto's iconic CN Tower, with John Andrews International/ Roger du Toit. However, Roger's principal and most influential

contribution to Canada's urban environment is to be seen through the lens of "urban design". Urban design, to Roger, was that unique perspective that brings to bear a comprehensive approach to orchestrating the constellation of factors that combine to create great buildings in a great public realm. Moreover, Roger believed strongly that this process could only be successful through the close collaboration of all design disciplines, and the combined efforts of consultants, owners, managers and end-users.

Roger's influence on Canadian urbanism can be measured in at least three ways: for his extensive and wide-ranging body of work in cities, urban centres and campuses throughout Canada and abroad; for his innovative yet systematic working methods that always drove towards consensual resolution; and, for his insistence on establishing and maintaining an inter-disciplinary office that would nourish and sustain many emerging professionals.

During his early years with the John Andrews partnership, Roger was a key figure in two ambitious projects: Toronto's Metro Centre and the twin campuses of the University of Minnesota. These projects led Roger to develop and refine his systematic, comprehensive and consultative approach to complex, multi-dimensional urban planning issues.

An important early work was the ground-breaking document, *On Building Downtown – Design Guidelines for the Core Area*. It was Toronto during the early 1970's, a time when the term "urban design" was seldom used and little understood. The innovative study, produced by a team led by Roger, George Baird and Stephen McLaughlin, emphasized simple but crucial concepts such as: the importance of historical context and site particularities; the design, accessibility and affability of the "public realm"; and the responsibility of private development to contribute to the public good. The resulting report profoundly affected subsequent Toronto

civic planning, and its messages continue to reverberate throughout cities across the country. This work was to define Roger's professional preoccupations and his *modus operandi* for the balance of his 45-year career.

Although he completed projects in Australia, Hong Kong, the Middle East and the United States, Roger's principal contributions have been in Canada. He was deeply involved with more than 20 university campuses, and undertook important urban design projects in most major Canadian urban centres. Of these, his most profound impact has been on the principal precincts of Ottawa and Toronto.

Many observers and colleagues comment on Roger's ability to listen, to take all views seriously, to weigh a full range of opinions and ideas, to recognize and accept ambiguities, and then to carefully distill and persuasively convey his conclusions. Often faced with multi-faceted client groups with divergent opinions and perspectives, Roger developed great skill in un-tangling seemingly intractable planning conundrums, and in devising solutions of dazzling beauty and simplicity.

Roger developed a powerful approach to master planning that marks his career. He had an aversion to the idea of a "Master Plan" since it implied a kind of fixed view of a future state - one that was doomed to obsolescence as circumstances changed. Instead, Roger developed a "principle-based" approach that set out objectives and general resolutions. Illustrated by a "Demonstration Plan", these principles offered strong guidance coupled with the flexibility necessary to incorporate as yet unknown future requirements.

Roger believed that to be good at doing urban design one also had to be good at making buildings, urban spaces and landscapes. He also believed that the opposite was true, that building and planning were reciprocal skills that

were all necessary for any one endeavour to be successful. It was with that conviction that Roger established his own practice in the mid-1970s, a practice, now known as DTAH, which remains vital and vibrant today. Roger's firm was always, and remains, a team of talented architects, landscape architects and urban planners that, along with like-minded specialist consultants, can respond collectively to issues with solutions that may cross conventional professional boundaries.

A further distinguishing aspect of his career was Roger's ongoing involvement in a number of Canadian institutions and communities over a very long period of time. These long-term associations gave Roger the opportunity to monitor, refine and modify as conditions evolved. In the most rewarding instances, Roger was responsible for all project dimensions – planning framework, master plan, design and implementation.

The most notable of these long term associations, extending over more than three decades, included Wascana Centre in Regina, the National Capital in Ottawa/Gatineau and the Toronto Central Waterfront. Others include Carlton University, Queen's University, University of Regina, the University of British Columbia, and the Gooderham and Worts complex (now Distillery District) in Toronto. In these, he directed successive master plans and precinct plans; conducted feasibility studies, developed guidelines or implemented specific projects both architectural and public realm.

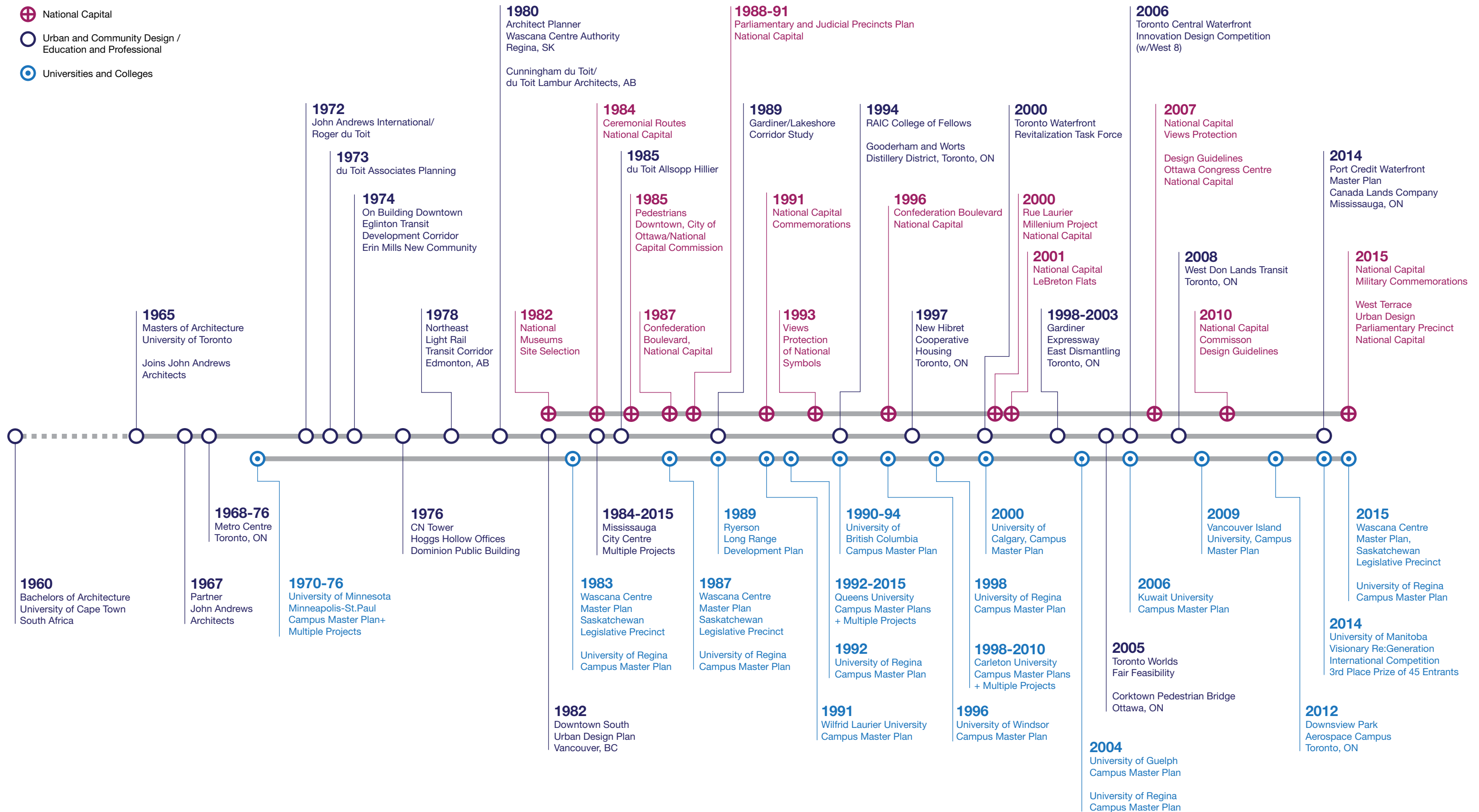
Roger was among the best in his field. His legacy will prevail not only in the many plans and projects he leaves behind, but also in the many individuals he stirred and inspired.

"All projects must seek to balance constituent and communal priorities"

Roger du Toit

Timeline of Significant Contributions and Achievements / 1960-2015

- ⊕ National Capital
- Urban and Community Design / Education and Professional
- ⊙ Universities and Colleges



Selected Project Awards

Canadian Urban Institute, Brownie Award in the category of Best Overall Neighbourhood Scale, Queens Quay Revitalization, 2015

Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, National Merit, East Bayfront Water's Edge Promenade, 2014

City of Kingston Livable City Design Award, Award of Merit for Context, Accessibility & Community Significance for University Avenue Reconstruction – Queen's University, 2011

RAIC National Urban Design Awards, Certificate of Merit, Spadina WaveDeck (in joint venture with West 8), 2010

Society for College and University Planning (SCUP) Awards, Winner in the category of Institutional Innovation and Integration, Vancouver Island, University - Campus Master Plan, 2010

Canadian Institute of Planners, Honourable Mention in the category of Urban Design, Parliamentary and Judicial Precincts Area: Site Capacity and Long Term Development Plan, 2007

Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, National Citation Award, National Capital Views Protection, 2007

Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, Regional Citation Award, Parliamentary and Judicial Precincts Area: Site Capacity and Long Term Development Plan, 2007

Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, Regional Honour, University of Guelph Campus Master Plan, 2003

Ontario Professional Planners Institute, Professional Merit Award, North York City Centre Urban Design, Final Recommendations, 1998

American Society of Landscape Architects, Planning and Urban Design Merit, Confederation Boulevard (National Capital Commission), 1996

American Institute of Architects, Citation for Excellence in Urban Design, Parliamentary Precinct Plan, National Capital, 1991

Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, National and Regional Merit, Capital Commemorations, National Capital, 1991

Ontario Professional Planners Institute, "Written Report" category, Parliamentary Precinct Plan, National Capital, 1990

Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, National Citation and Regional Merit, Gardiner/Lake Shore Corridor Study, Toronto, 1989

Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, National and Regional Honour, Parliamentary Precinct Plan, National Capital, 1989

Progressive Architecture, Citation Award (Urban Design and Planning), Parliamentary Precinct Plan, National Capital, 1989

The Canadian Architect, Design Award of Excellence, Confederation Boulevard, Ottawa, 1987

Progressive Architecture, Citation Award (Urban Design and Planning), Ceremonial Routes, National Capital, 1987

Premier's Awards for Accessibility, Award of Merit, Windward Co-operative Housing, Toronto, 1987

Ontario Association of Landscape Architects, Honour Award, Ceremonial Routes, National Capital, 1984

Alberta Association of Architects, Significant Contribution to Environment, Garneau Student Housing, Edmonton (joint venture), 1983

City of Toronto, Medal of Service to the Community, Chairmanship, Architectural Advisory Committee, Civic Square and University Avenue, 1983

Ontario Association of Landscape Architects, Citation Award, Downtown Belleville Revitalization Plan, 1981

The Canadian Architect, Yearbook Award of Excellence, Mixed-Use Centres Study, 1978

The Canadian Architect, Yearbook Award Citation, Hogg's Hollow Office Development, Toronto, 1976

The Canadian Architect, Yearbook Award of Excellence, Minneapolis Campus Framework Plan, 1976

Pre-stressed Concrete Institute Award, Canadian National Tower, Toronto, 1976



CESTA FORTRESS, MT. TITANO
SAN MARINO - FROM THE
GUAITO FORTRESS - APRIL 2001
Roger Du Toit

Planning a National Capital

“Roger du Toit has possibly been the foremost practitioner and proponent of urban design for his generation in Canada.... Nowhere has this been more significant than in Canada’s Capital, where he has had the most profound and positive influence, on its present and future character and notably on its national symbols.”

John Abel, FRAIC
Former Director
Design and Land Use (National Capital Commission)

“Only rarely does the opportunity arise to propose significant changes to a nation’s most revered landscape. The guidelines and demonstration plan proposed by du Toit Allsopp Hillier seize the occasion with skill that is clear and unobtrusive. The guidelines provide cogent, coherent direction to future development of the parliamentary precinct precisely because they are so sensitive to the site’s historical context and structure. They also resolve with confidence and conviction the nature/culture polarity plaguing much of modern design.”

Peter Jacobs, *Landscape Architecture*, 1989

National Museums Site Selection

National Capital, 1982

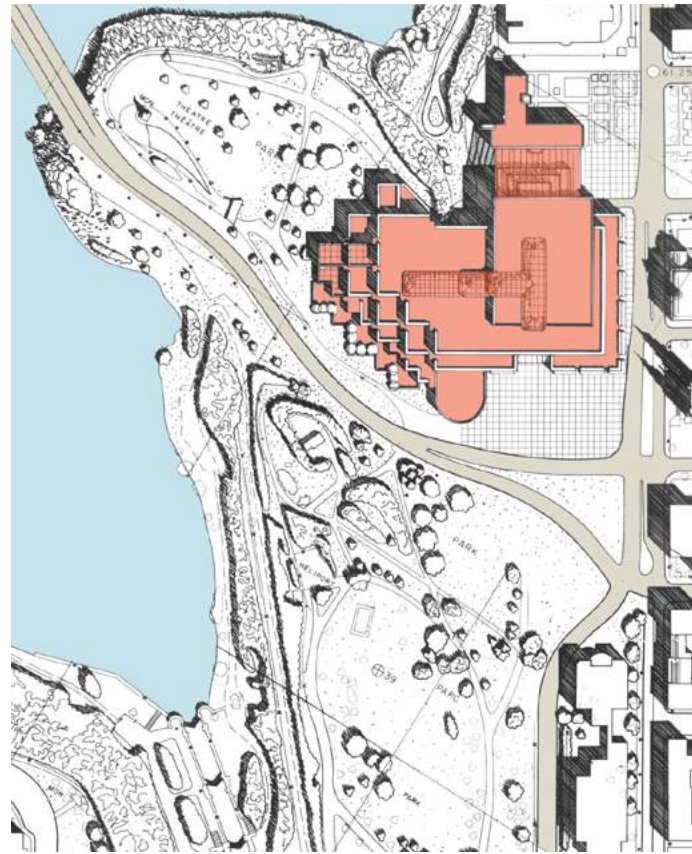
In this project, Roger led an interdisciplinary team in evaluating a series of alternative sites being considered for the new National Museum and the new National Art Gallery to be built in Canada's National Capital.

This project was a rigorous examination of potential sites for major new federal institutions. Quantitative factors such as site capacity, geotechnical conditions, climate, utilities and traffic were considered. More important were the qualitative factors including site character, views to and from the site, associations with other nearby federal institutions, and political characterizations.

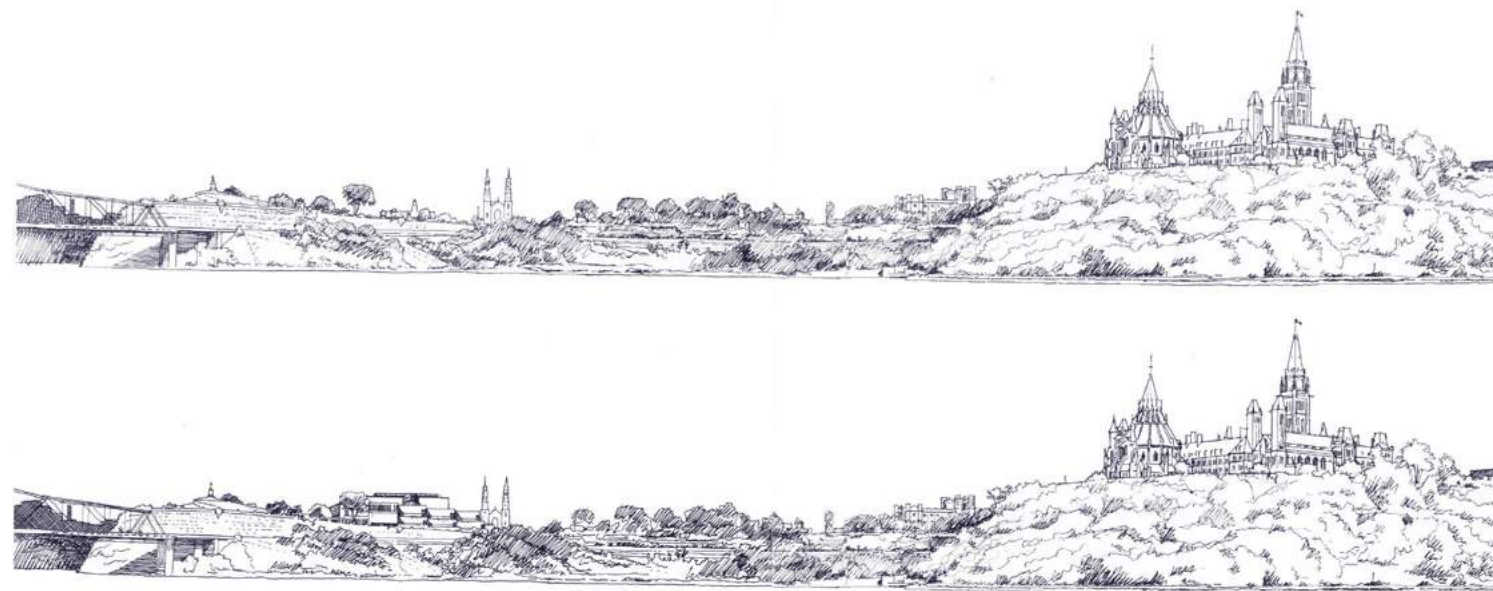
This project was the first in what would become a series of National Capital planning and built projects that would extend over a period of more than 3 decades.

“While great sites may not guarantee great architecture, great architectural works always deserve - and sometimes depend on - great sites.”

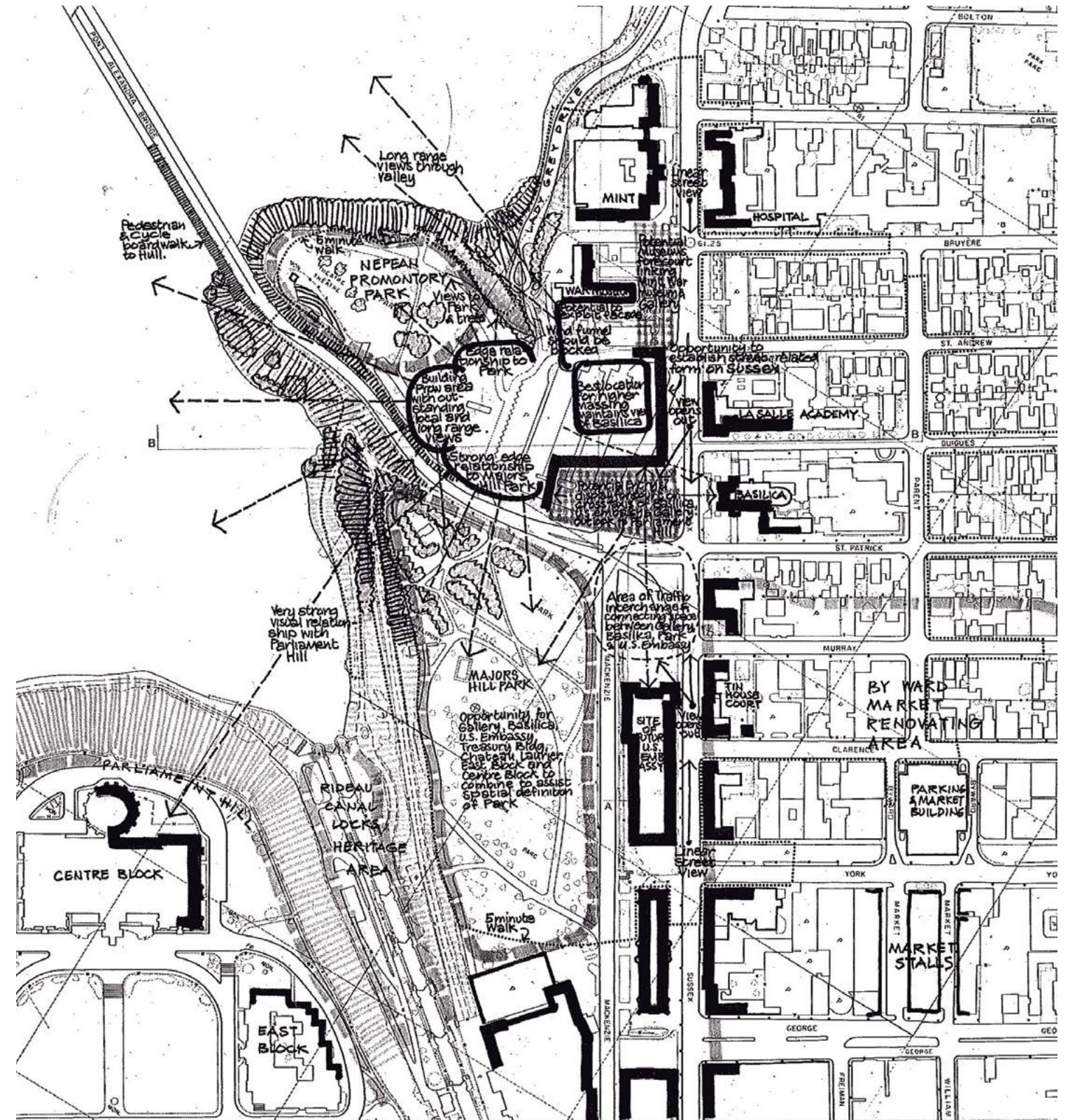
Roger du Toit



Preferred Site - Demonstration Plan



Testing the Museum Sites - Before (top) and After (bottom)



Preferred Site - Planning Influences

Parliamentary and Judicial Precincts Long Term Vision & Plan

Canada's National Capital, 1987 + 2006

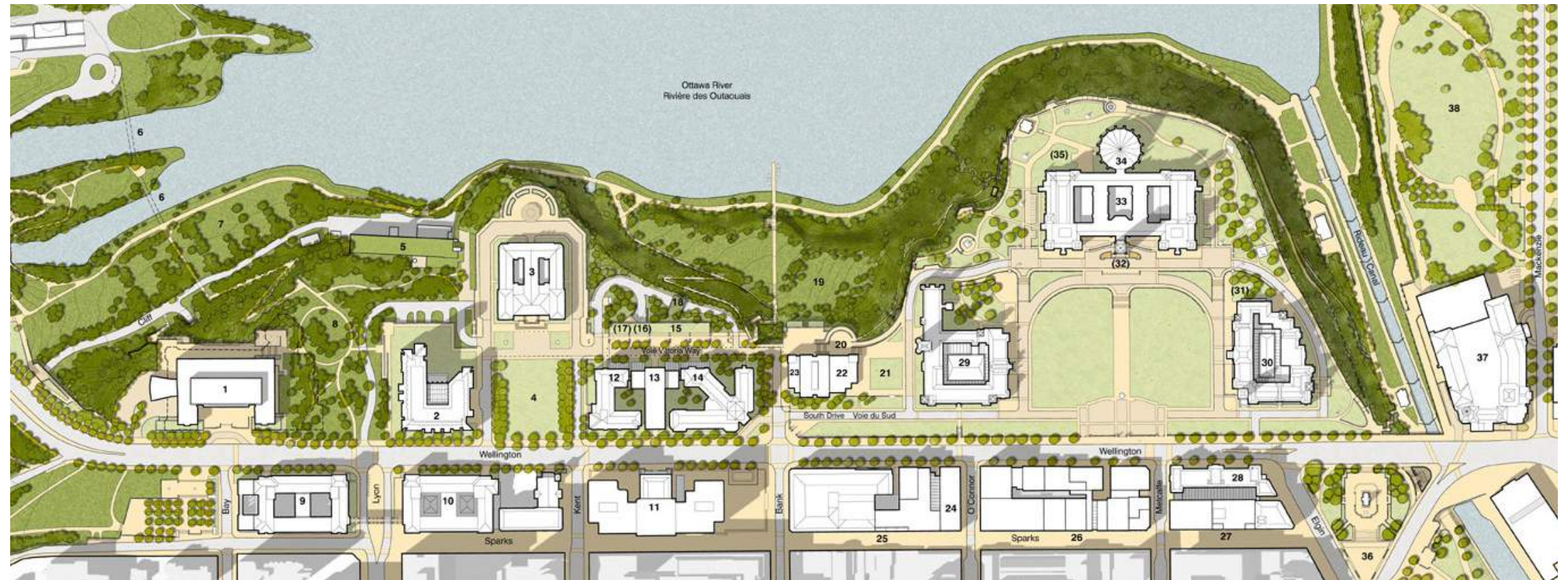
Roger was the driving force behind the preparation of this Plan, which today guides the development and preservation of the Nation's most important cultural and political symbols.

Parliament Hill, with its three "Civil Gothic" buildings, central lawn and surrounding wooded escarpment, is one of the Nation's most memorable landscape and building ensembles. This development plan, completed in 2006, covers the Hill, the Judicial Precinct centred on the Supreme Court, the Library and Archives Canada, and the area south along Wellington Street.

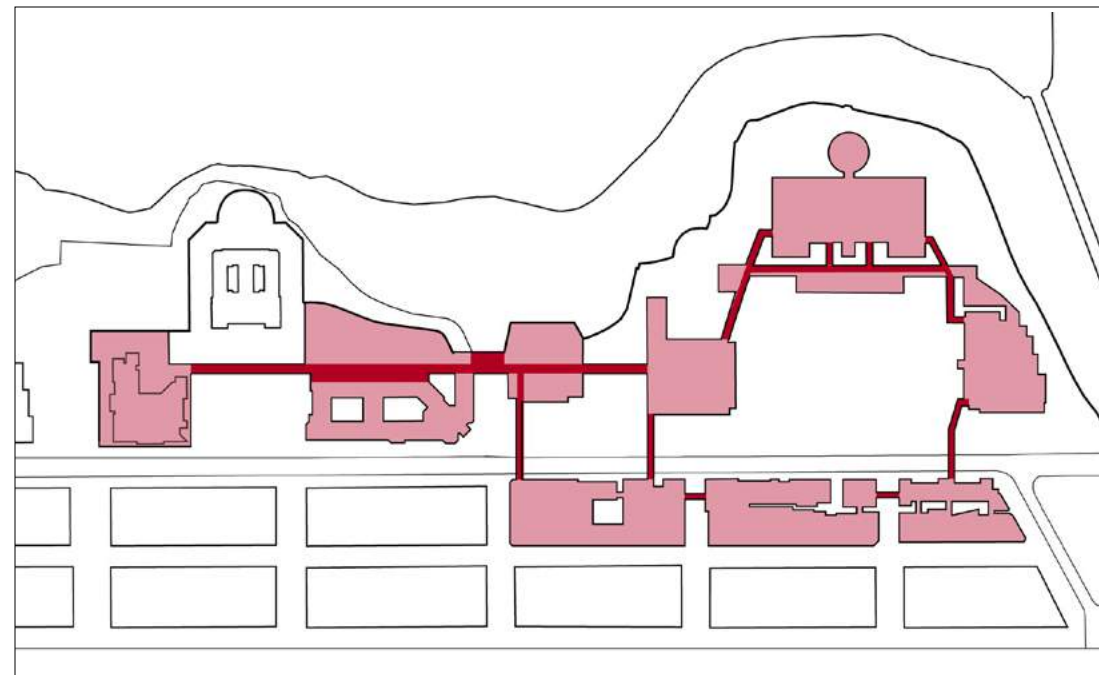
The central thrust of this Plan is to show how existing facilities can be expanded and upgraded without compromising the visual integrity of the Precinct. The study defines the "environmental capacity" of the site in order to determine the maximum amount of additional building and ancillary facilities that would be consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the unique qualities of the Precinct. Development which is consistent with the further enhancement of the national symbols is planned above ground, while other potentially disruptive features are sited below grade and integrated with a new circulation concourse system.

"A brilliant simplification of the mess on Parliament Hill, removing the surface parking lots, regenerating the natural landscapes along the cliffs and completing the Supreme Court area with a proposed federal court building".

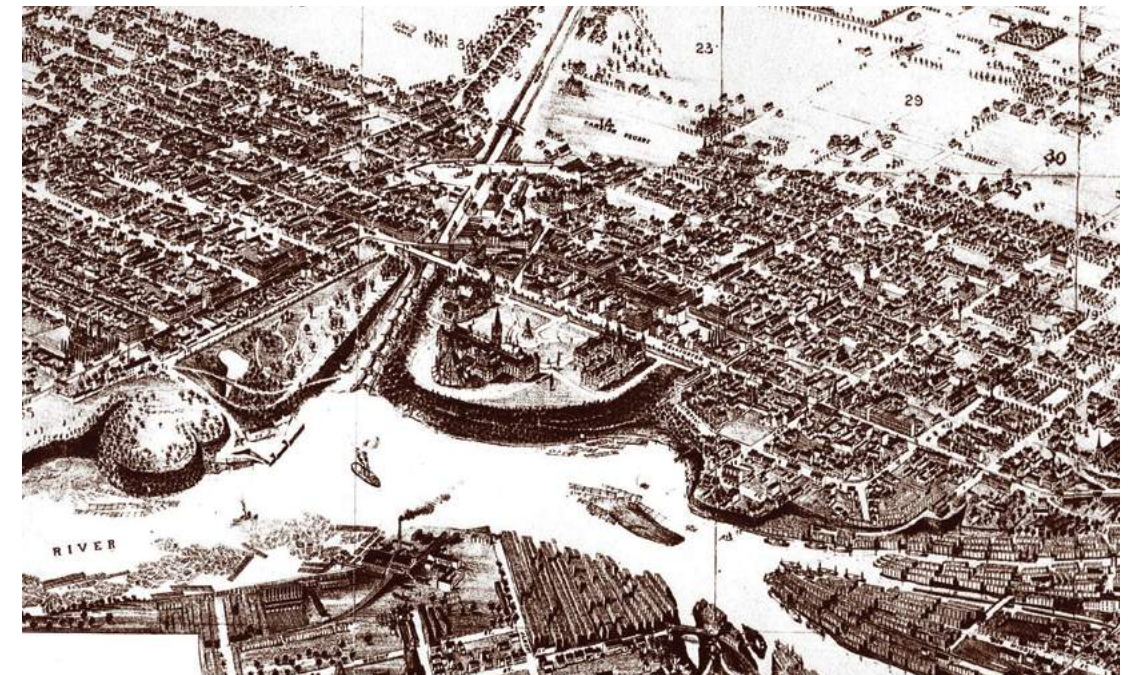
David L.A. Gordon, *Town and Crown, an Illustrated History of Canada's Capital*; Pg. 283



Plan View - Enhance the Visible Symbols / Locate Other Functions Underground



The Long Term Vision & Plan - Underground Links and Concourses



Parliamentary Precinct, 1876

Parliamentary and Judicial Precincts Long Term Vision & Plan

Canada's National Capital, 1987 + 2006



The Long Term Vision & Plan - Aerial View



The Aquatic and Topographic Foundation



Public Buildings in Public Landscapes



Public Landscapes Framed by Urban Edges

Ceremonial Routes (now Confederation Boulevard)

Canada's National Capital, 1983

Ceremonial Routes was one of the first projects that Roger and the firm carried out in the National Capital. This study set the basic framework for numerous subsequent planning directives that remain in place today.

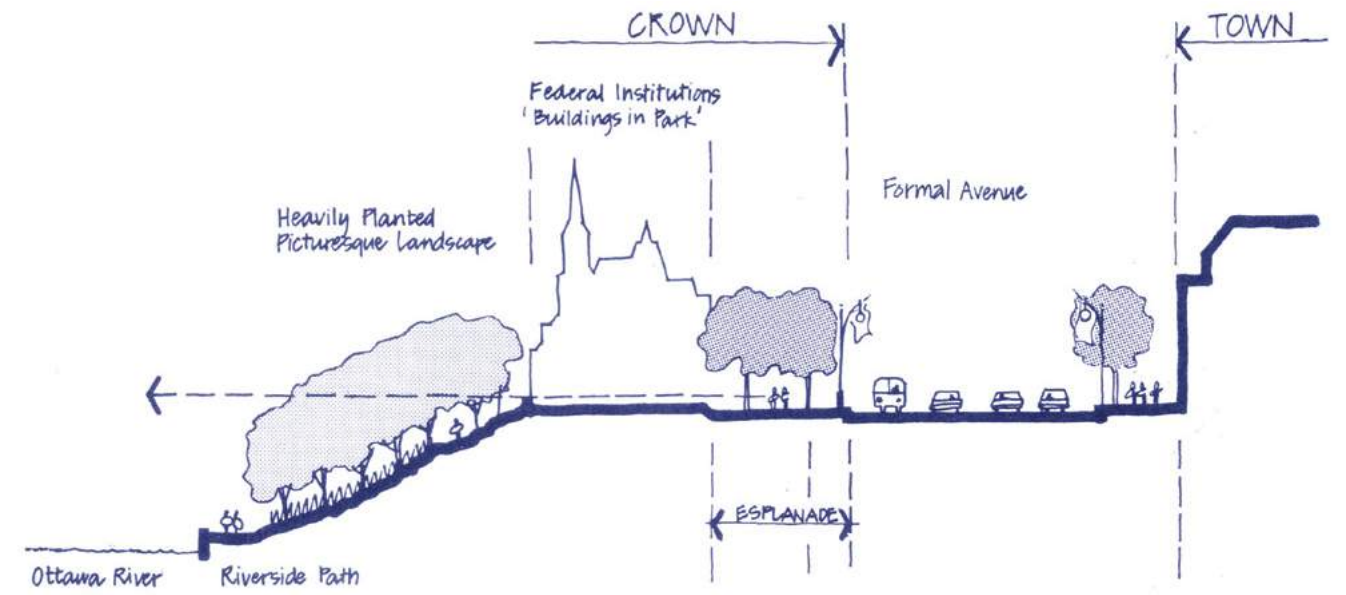
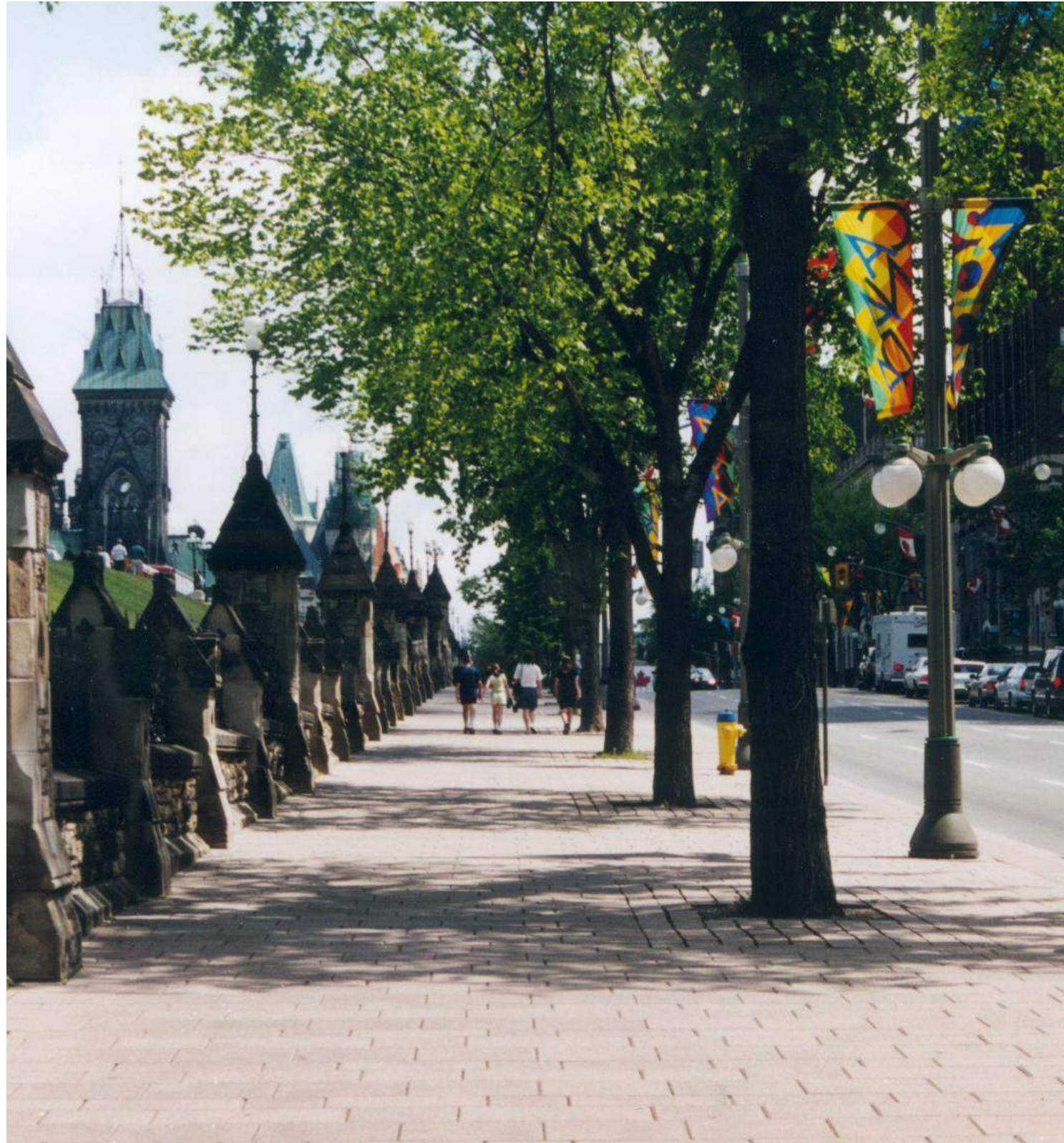
The study deals with the design of streets to provide a symbolic link between Parliament Hill and Rideau Hall, to visually connect the Nation's major political and cultural institutions, and to support key ceremonial arrivals and processions. Roger was particularly instrumental in defining the distinct urban patterns of the Capital. Central is the distinction between "Crown" and "Town", the picturesque composition of national institutions set in parkland edged by closely packed city buildings.

The Grand Esplanade, a central component, forms the inner ring of the ceremonial circuit. The Ceremonial Route is celebrated by the development of distinctive entrance and turning points, and by the provision of a coordinated streetscape and furnishing system.

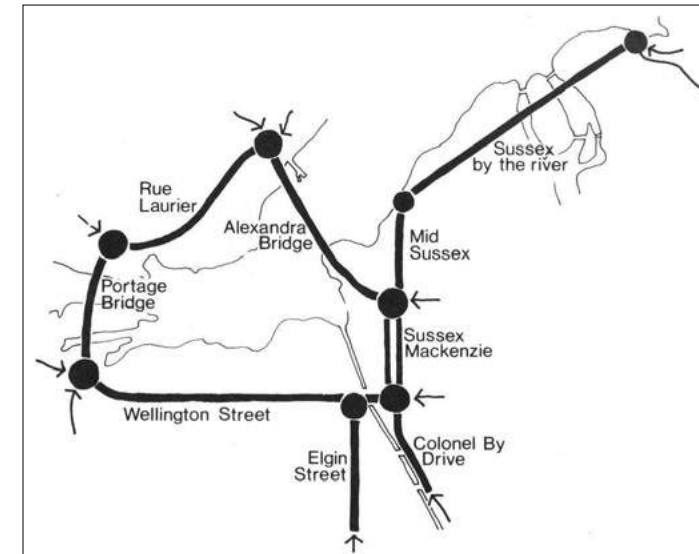


Ceremonial Routes (now Confederation Boulevard)

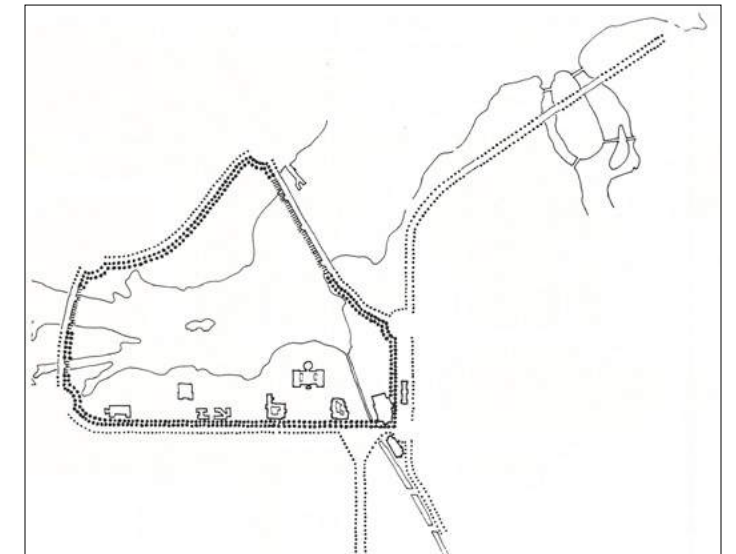
Canada's National Capital, 1983



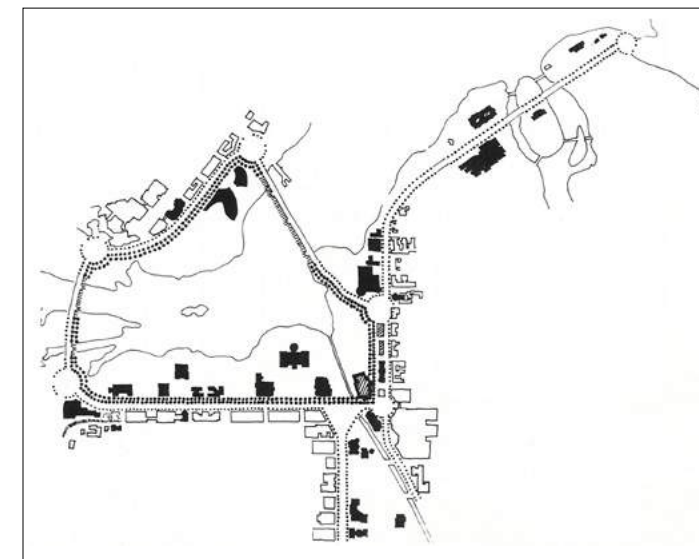
The Essential Distinction between "Crown" and "Town"



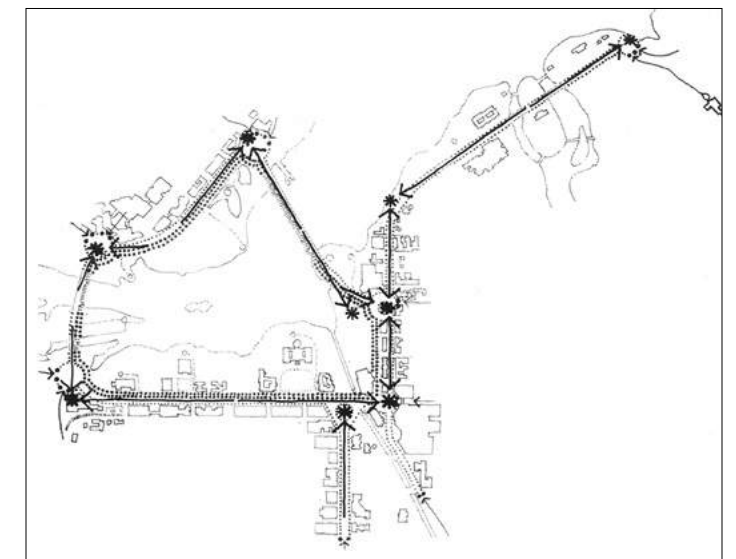
Links, Nodes and Gateways



The Esplanade



Crown Institutions



Markers

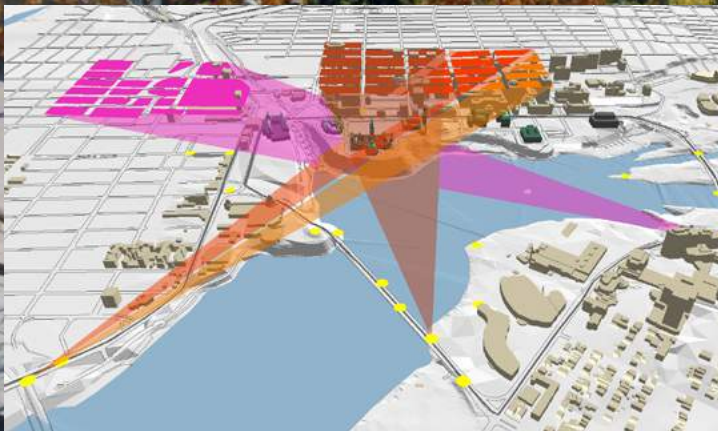
Protecting the Views of the National Symbols

Canada's National Capital, 1993

Roger initiated a process for developing new building height regulations that preserve the preeminent visual stature of the Parliament Buildings. Developed with the University of Toronto's Centre for Landscape Research, these regulations now form an essential part of Ottawa's Official Plan.

Pushing the boundaries of practice at the time, this 1993 study used digital computer models to examine a far wider range of visual impact issues more comprehensively and with greater precision. For the first time, height control planes, which had previously existed only as two-dimensional planning diagrams, were represented three-dimensionally and checked against the moving eye experience of the pedestrian.

This process relied on complex pioneering research equipment. Today, similar visualization techniques can run on a simple laptop, making it far more accessible to citizen groups as well as planning authorities to anticipate and to initiate controls of potential visual impacts of new development.



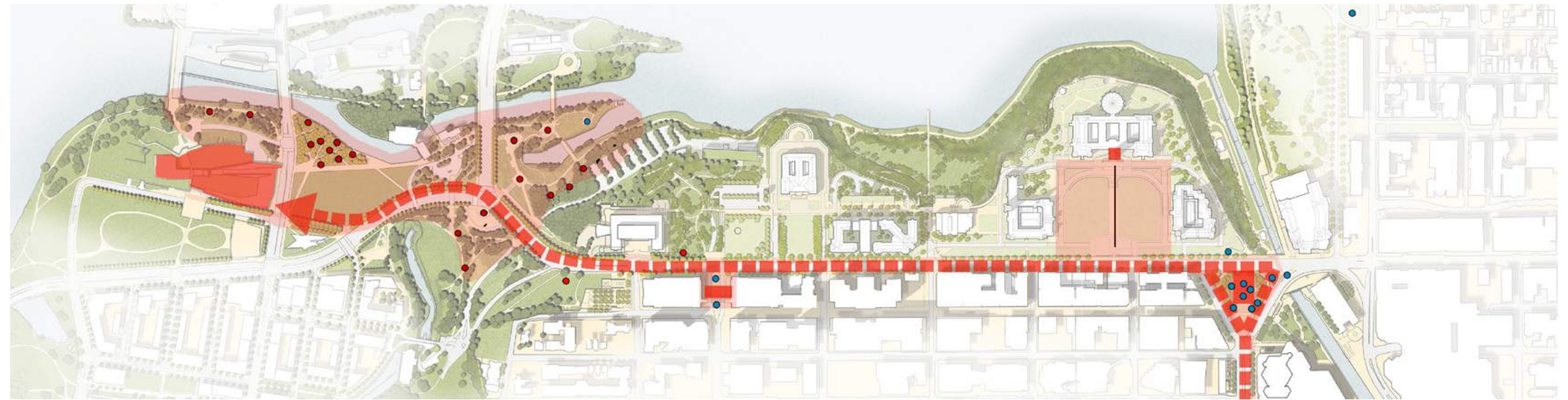
National Military Commemoration

Canada's National Capital, 2015

Building upon his efforts in the National Capital since the early 1980s, Roger and DTAH were selected to prepare a Military Commemoration Plan for the National Capital Region.

The Plan is positioned within a larger planning framework that includes Canada's Capital Core Area Sector Plan (2005), the Parliamentary Precinct Area Long Range Plan (2005), and Canada's Capital Commemoration Strategic Plan (2006).

The plan provides a long term vision and physical planning parameters for Capital military commemorations. The plan defines commemorative typologies, and provides guidance related to the siting and design of future commemorations, including legibility, size and scale, quality of the setting, lighting, seasonal variation, and interpretation. The guidelines also include site selection considerations and how to prepare the site, address the question of capacity, and define the role of commemoration in the urban setting.



Military Commemorative Route



Remembrance Park

Urban + Community Design

“I can think of no other Canadian who achieved the level of skill, expertise and recognition in the field of urban design. He also possessed an uncanny ability to convey his ideas, and persuade his clients of the importance of the issues implicit in his designs, in such a mild-mannered way.”

Norman Hotson, Architect, AIBC/AAA/OAA/FRAIC/RCA/HonMCIP

“His great gift was to creatively bring the disciplines of design, environment and planning together to create a context which allowed him to articulate not only the relationship of buildings and structures to one another, but also to the spaces between them. It was his art and his science.”

David Crombie PC/OC/OOnt

Metro Centre and the CN Tower

Toronto, 1968-1976

Roger, while working with John Andrews, led the planning of Metro Centre, reputed at the time to be one of the largest, single improvement schemes in North America.

Metro Centre was conceived in the late 1960s as a single, modernist development to replace the rail yards, shipping facilities, train sheds and other miscellaneous buildings south of Front Street in downtown Toronto. The new development would include a broad range of residential and commercial uses, as well as a new transit hub, convention Centre and media focus.

The project was shelved some time after 1972, due largely to public opposition to the scale of the development. Roy Thomson Hall, the Metro Toronto Convention Centre and the CN Tower were the only pieces of the plan to be realized.

Roger went on to play a key role in the design and construction of the CN Tower, completed in 1976. Still with John Andrews, Roger was project architect with WZMH Architects. Originally designed solely as a communications tower, the CN Tower has become a signature icon of Toronto's skyline.



Metro Centre Concept, Toronto, 1968



CN Tower, Toronto, 1976

Toronto's Waterfront Revitalization

Toronto, 2000 - 2015

As a key urban design planner contributing to the *Toronto Waterfront Revitalization Task Force*, Roger helped develop the planning basis for the eventual rejuvenation of Toronto's waterfront.

The Toronto Waterfront Revitalization Task Force was jointly established by the federal, provincial and municipal governments to elaborate visions for a livable and sustainable waterfront. The final report set out planning and implementation strategies that would ensure that future development would lead to a waterfront that was public, economically viable, accessible and environmentally clean. Key recommendations led by Roger included removal and reconfiguration of the Gardiner Expressway and accommodation of the 2008 Olympics.



Toronto Waterfront Revitalization Task Force Illustrative Plan (by others)



Gardiner Lakeshore Corridor Reconfiguration

Toronto's Waterfront Revitalization

Toronto, 2000 - 2015

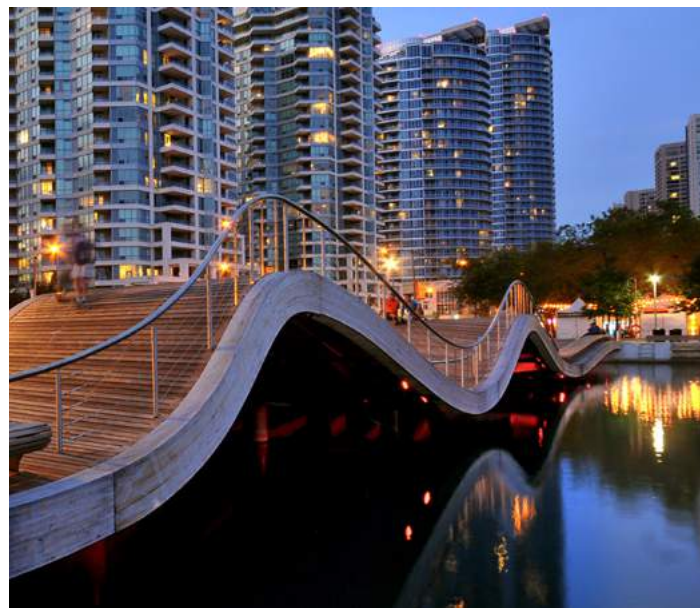
Under Roger's leadership, DTAH went on to design and implement (in joint venture with West 8) important components of Toronto's new waterfront including Queen's Quay and the iconic WaveDecks.

The winning entry for this international competition proposed an ecologically productive "green foot" to the city. The design evokes the archetypal Canadian shoreline of trees, a dock, and a mirrored lake, combined with public improvements for all users.

There are three key layering elements. The first is the primary waterfront, an 18m wide, tree-lined promenade along the water's edge. The second is the floating waterfront: pontoon piers extending from the water's edge promenade. The third is Queen's Quay Boulevard. Two traffic lanes south of an improved LRT line are converted to a continuous, tree-lined pedestrian mall. At the slip end public spaces, undulating wooden decks are cantilevered over the water.



Competition Master Plan



WaveDecks



Waters Edge Promenade



Queens Quay Revitalization

On Building Downtown

Toronto, 1974

Roger, with George Baird and Stephen McLaughlin, authored this ground-breaking design guideline at a time of great city-building optimism in Toronto.

Whereas Official Plans and Bylaws are primarily concerned with land use and density, *Onbuildingdowntown Design Guidelines for the Core Area* focused on the character and quality of the urban fabric, and of the public realm specifically.

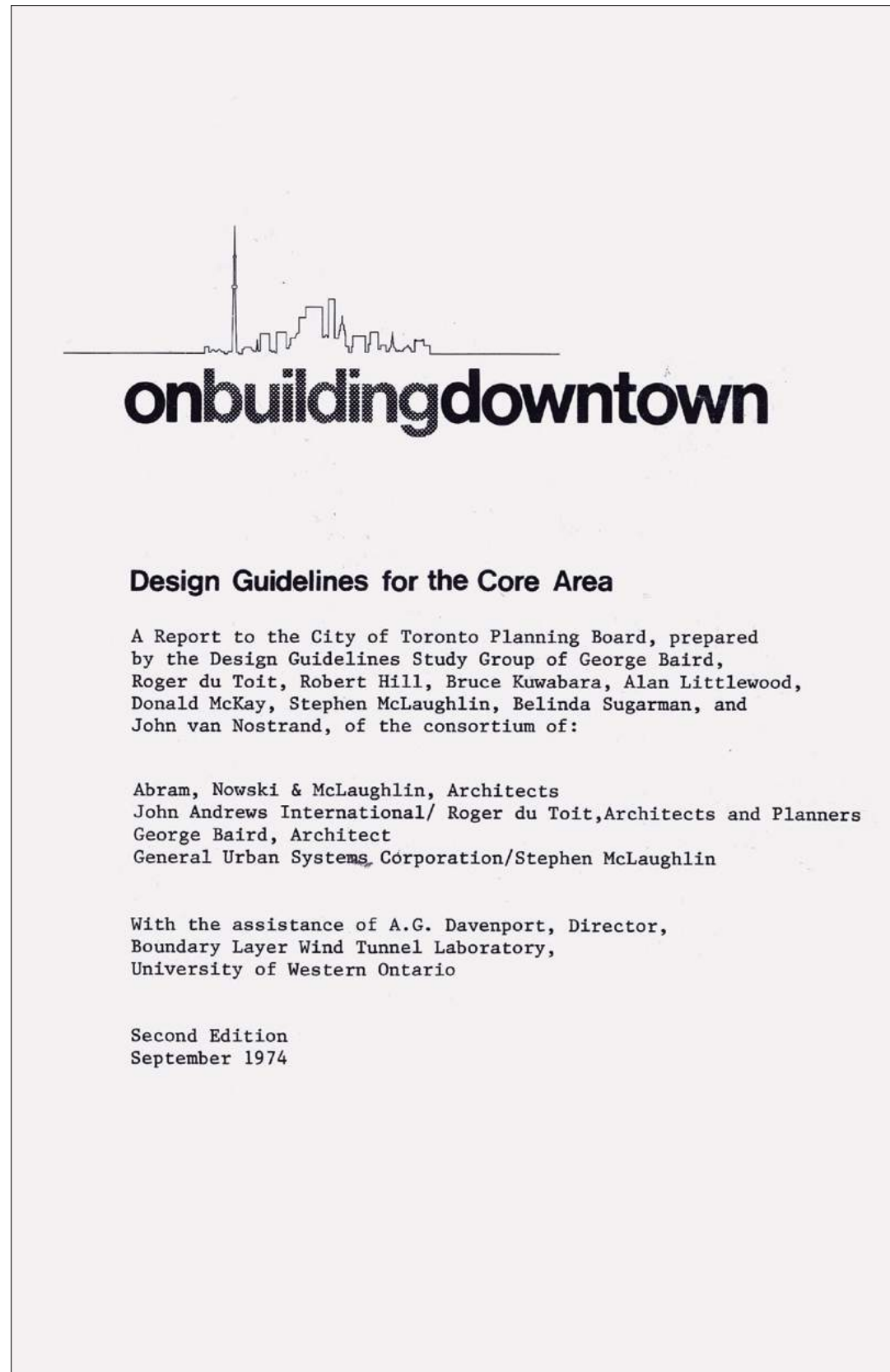
The guidelines are organized into four general topics: Downtown Pattern; Areas of Special Identity; Public Realm; and, Public Parts of the Private Realm. The report has enjoyed continued relevance through the years primarily because it is comprehensive and principle-based rather than prescriptive and requirement-based.

“The object ... is to enable the generation of innovative solutions to urban form that meet public as well as private needs.”

Onbuildingdowntown, Pg. 1



Roger du Toit, ca 1975

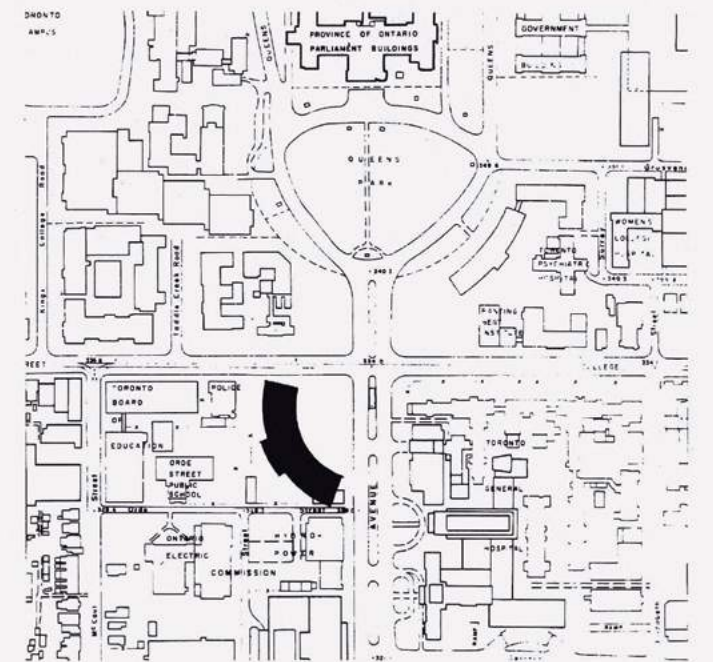


A6

A6 The Rectangular Street and Building Grid

- Goal:** Consider the relationship of the form of new building to the rectangular grid pattern typical of Toronto's existing downtown street and building form.
- Elaboration:** Since its inception, the form of Toronto's downtown building has largely been oriented to the rectangular grid laid out by Governor Simcoe. There have, in recent years, been occasional exceptions to this pattern, but most of them fail to enhance the pattern of the downtown as a whole. Usually, the surrounding form to any particular building is best complemented by a geometric order which follows the same grid as the surroundings.
- Precedent:** Building which fails to respect the rectangular grid.
- Ontario Hydro Headquarters, Toronto
Architect: K.R. Cooper
- (Condition to be avoided.)

This is an example of a building which fails to acknowledge the rectangular street and building grid. Its curved form doesn't relate successfully to Queens Park to the north, and its ends create meaningless spaces between it and the buildings and streets adjacent to the south and west.



Downtown South Urban Design

Vancouver, 1982

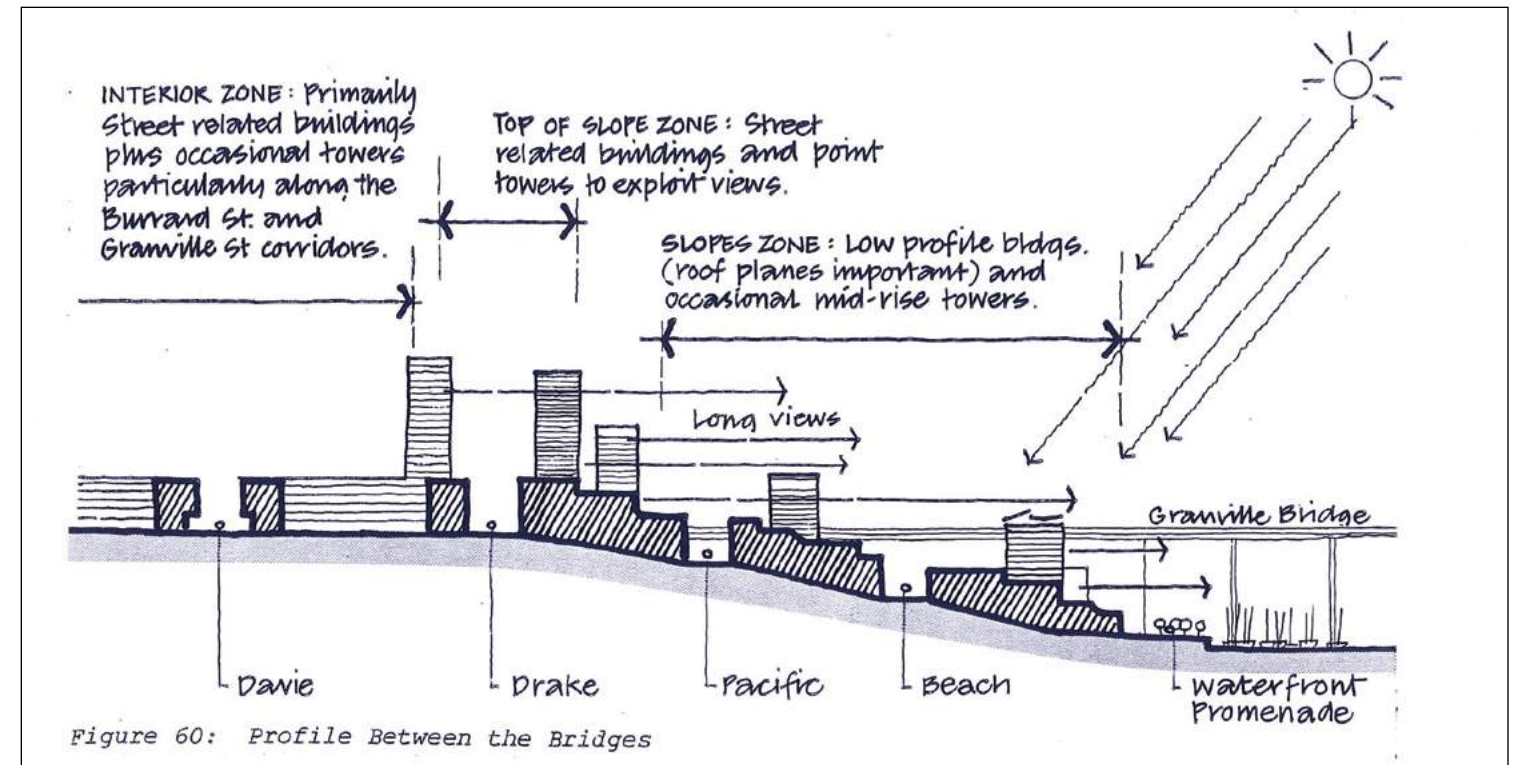
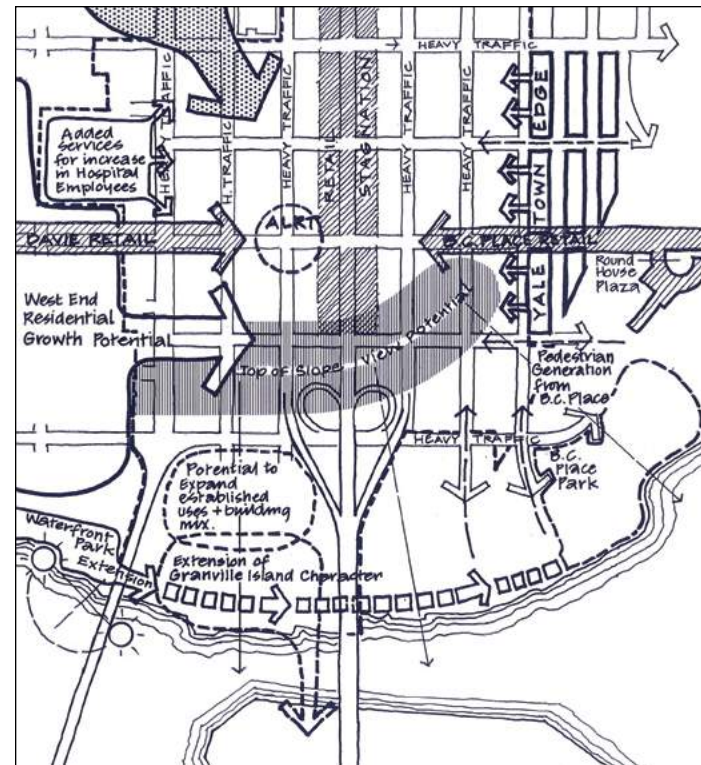
At the time, Downtown South was Vancouver's last major serviced locale for the future geographic expansion of mature downtown uses. Roger's plan established a firm footing for future development.

Based on a thorough understanding of the existing physical precinct and prospects for future growth and development, Roger's team set out a framework plan to meet needs in ways that would create viable and beautiful urban fabric.

The plan recommended a series of land uses and land use mixes that would meet predicted requirements while protecting established and permanent development patterns.

In the plan, new development would reinforce the best civic and natural features of the precinct, including the iconic Vancouver skyline, emerging public shoreline of False Creek, notable view corridors and key downtown entry points.

The plan concludes with a series of regulatory recommendations that would help the City both encourage and steer development in the years to come.

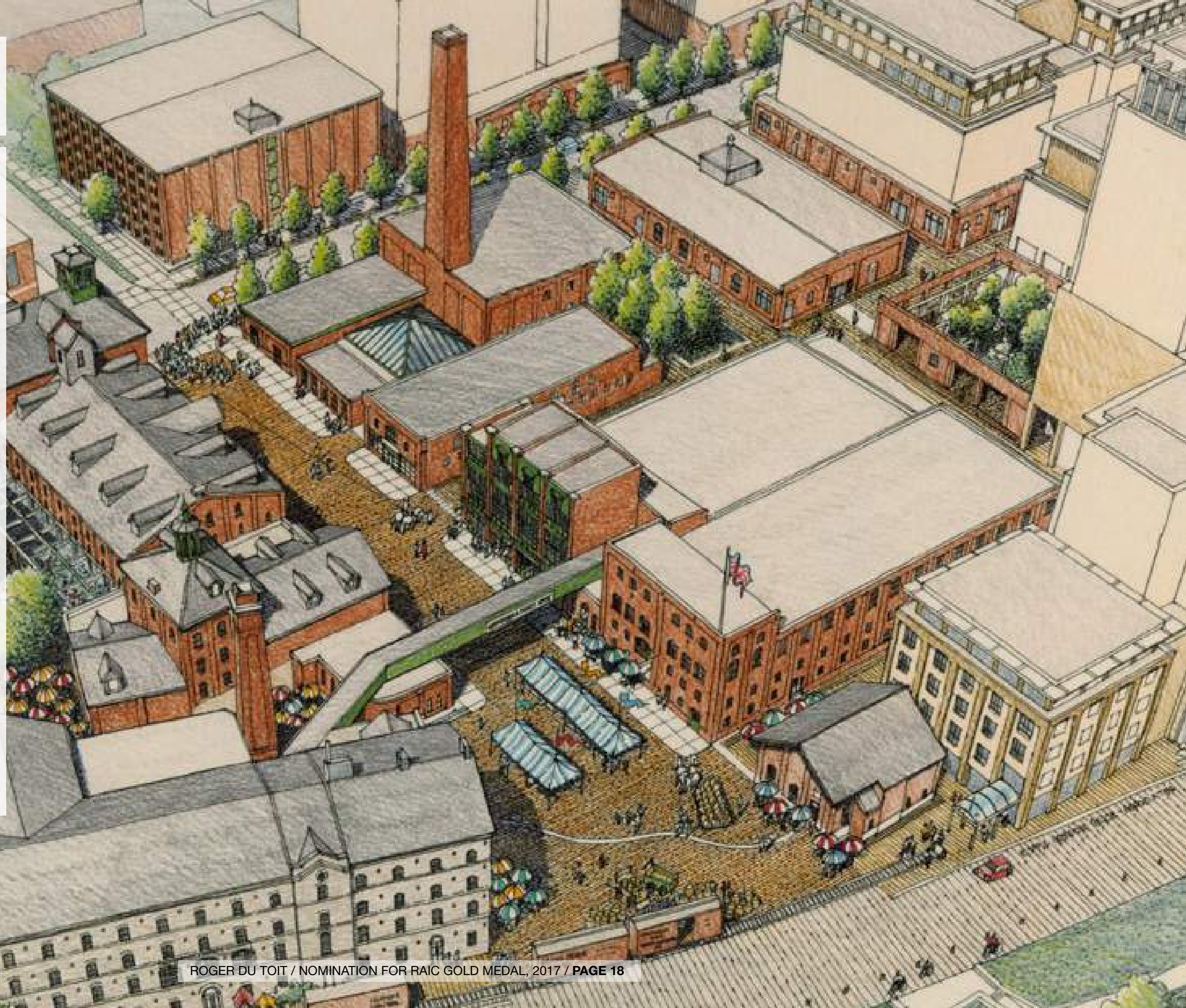
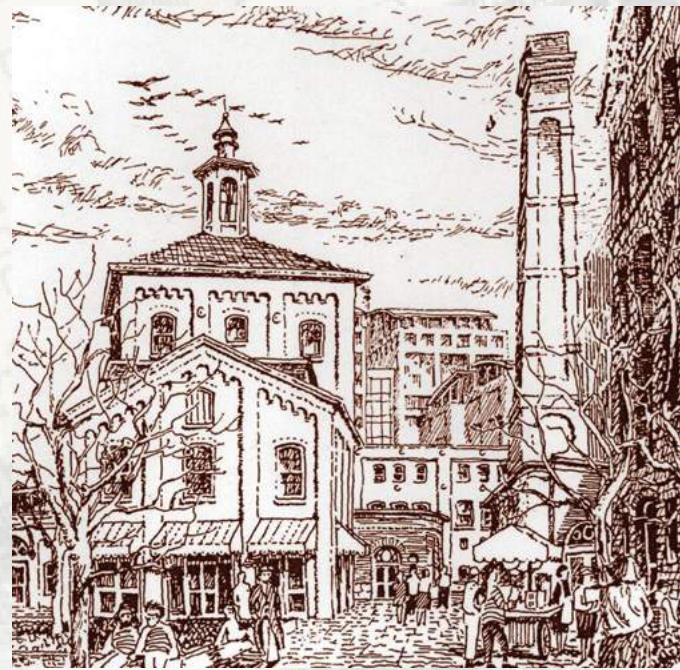


Gooderham and Worts / Distillery District

Toronto, 1995

Roger spearheaded the creation of a heritage master plan for this site, which laid the foundation for what is now an important historical moment in the City and a major cultural destination.

The 13-acre Gooderham and Worts Distillery site, a short walk from downtown Toronto, includes one of the best preserved groups of 19th century industrial buildings in the country. The plan preserves the brick-paved central street and flanking elaborate brick and stone buildings, integrates outlying tank warehouses with re-development, and builds on vacant parcels. The historic buildings (365,000 SF) are to be rehabilitated as retail, offices, restaurants, showrooms, a museum, and interpretation centre.



Port Credit Waterfront

Mississauga, 2015

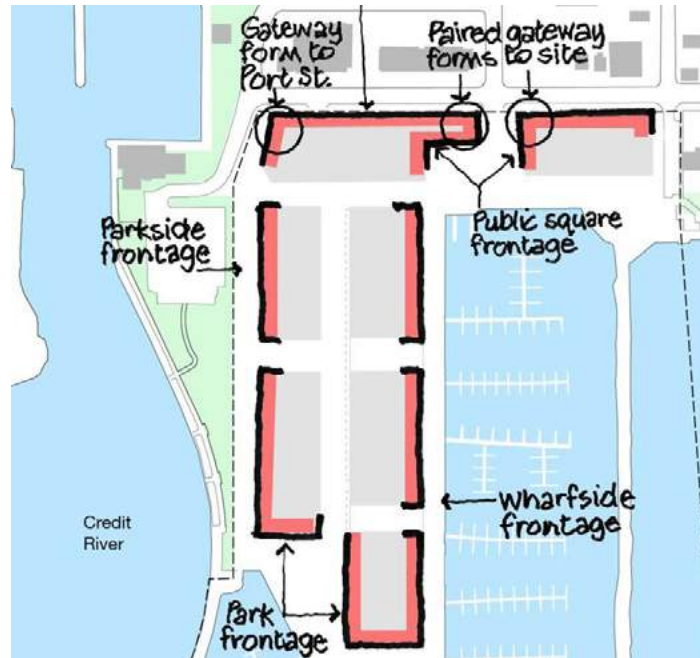
Roger, with DTAH was part of a multi-disciplinary team working with Canada Lands Company to develop a Master Plan for the One Port Street site located at the mouth of the Credit River in Port Credit, Mississauga.

The site is the largest deep water harbour in the region, encompassing an area of approximately 20 hectares of water lot and 7.3 hectares of land area. Port Credit Harbour Marina's operations include approximately 800 marina slips and accessory marina uses.

The aim of the master plan is to create a pedestrian-focused, mixed-use community with a strong waterfront character, including a continuous public waterfront, existing marina uses, and a streets and blocks pattern linked and integrated into the adjoining Port Credit village. The master plan explores the urban design strategies and a range of demonstration plans for the site alongside a community engagement process to establish a development framework and vision.



Public Realm



Build-To Lines



Wascana Centre in Regina

“Roger du Toit’s relationship with Wascana Centre began in 1982 with the Master Plan Review; his guidance, advice and keen sense of design has contributed significantly for over 30 years. He was the longest serving Architect Planner and Chair of the Architectural Advisory Committee in the history of the Centre.”

M. Bernadette McIntyre, CEO
Wascana Centre Authority

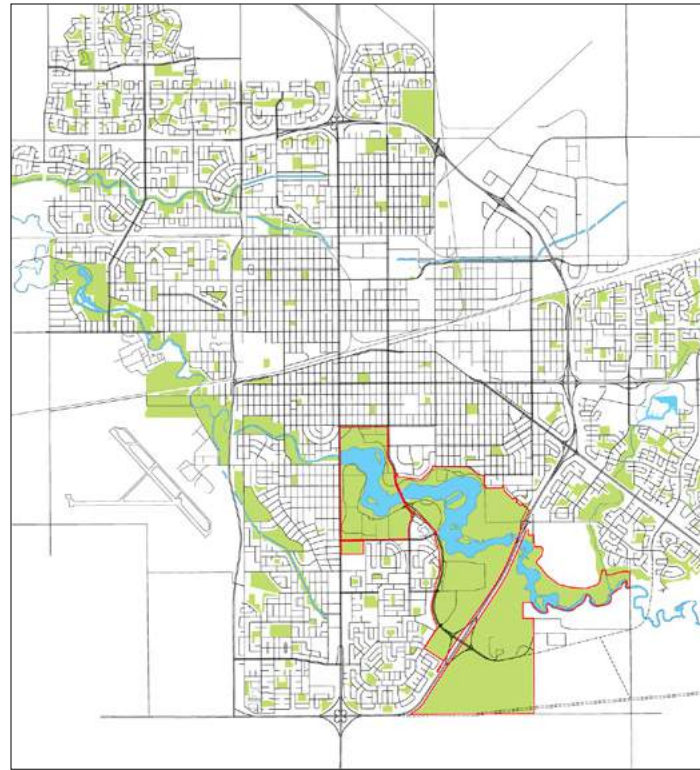
Wascana Centre - Architect Planner

Regina, 1979 - 2015

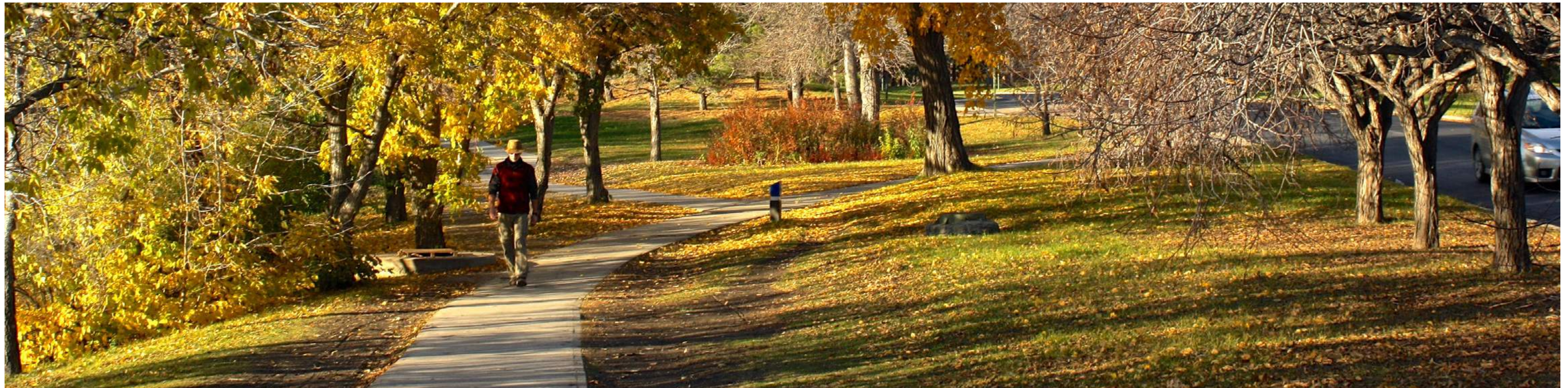
For 33 years, Roger served as Architect Planner for Wascana Centre in Regina.

Wascana Centre stretches from downtown Regina to the outskirts of the city. It's park-like setting holds the Provincial Legislative, the University of Regina, parks, sports facilities, museums, arts centres, and a waterfowl preserve, all surrounding a man-made lake.

As Architect Planner, Roger chaired the Design Advisory Committee, which plays a vital role in vetting and steering component projects as they arise. This is an important and challenging task because of the sometimes competing priorities of stakeholders, and the unique character of the Centre that makes it attractive for developers of all sorts. Roger's broad perspective was greatly valued; he was able to successfully maintain a best balance between the natural beauty of Wascana Centre, its recreational potential, and the cultural value of the important institutions located there.



City Context



Wascana Centre - Master Plan Updates

Regina, 1982 - 2015

As Architect Planner for Wascana Centre, Roger successfully produced five Master Plan updates.

Since the first plan in 1962, development within the Centre has been subject to a master plan revised every five, and lately seven years, a process secured through an act of the provincial legislature. The result is the most popular outdoor environment in the city, a place where landscape and buildings work together in harmony.

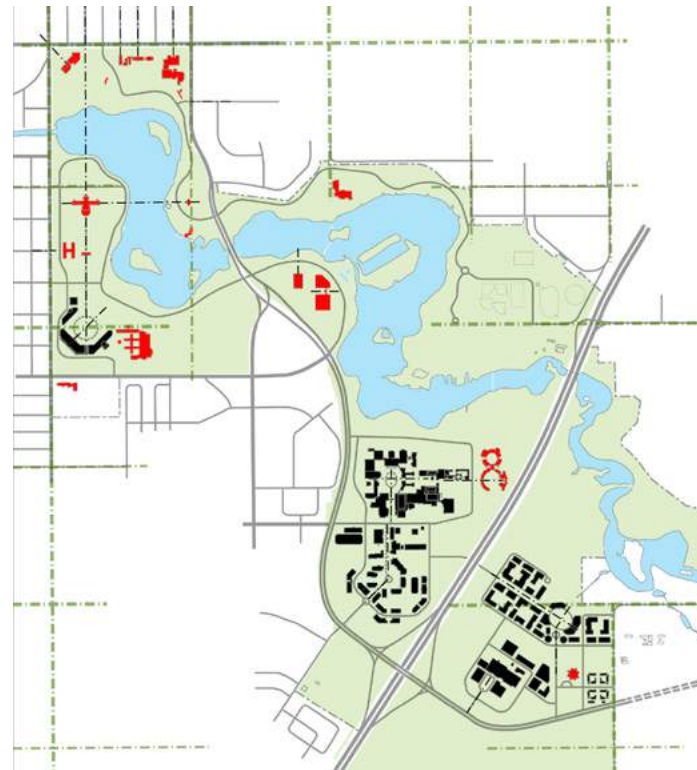
To ensure longevity and flexibility, the Plans are principle-based rather than prescriptive. Topics include circulation, land use, heritage preservation, sustainability, architectural and landscape character, public art, wayfinding, water management and maintenance.



Wascana Lake



Landscapes to be Preserved



Building Patterns



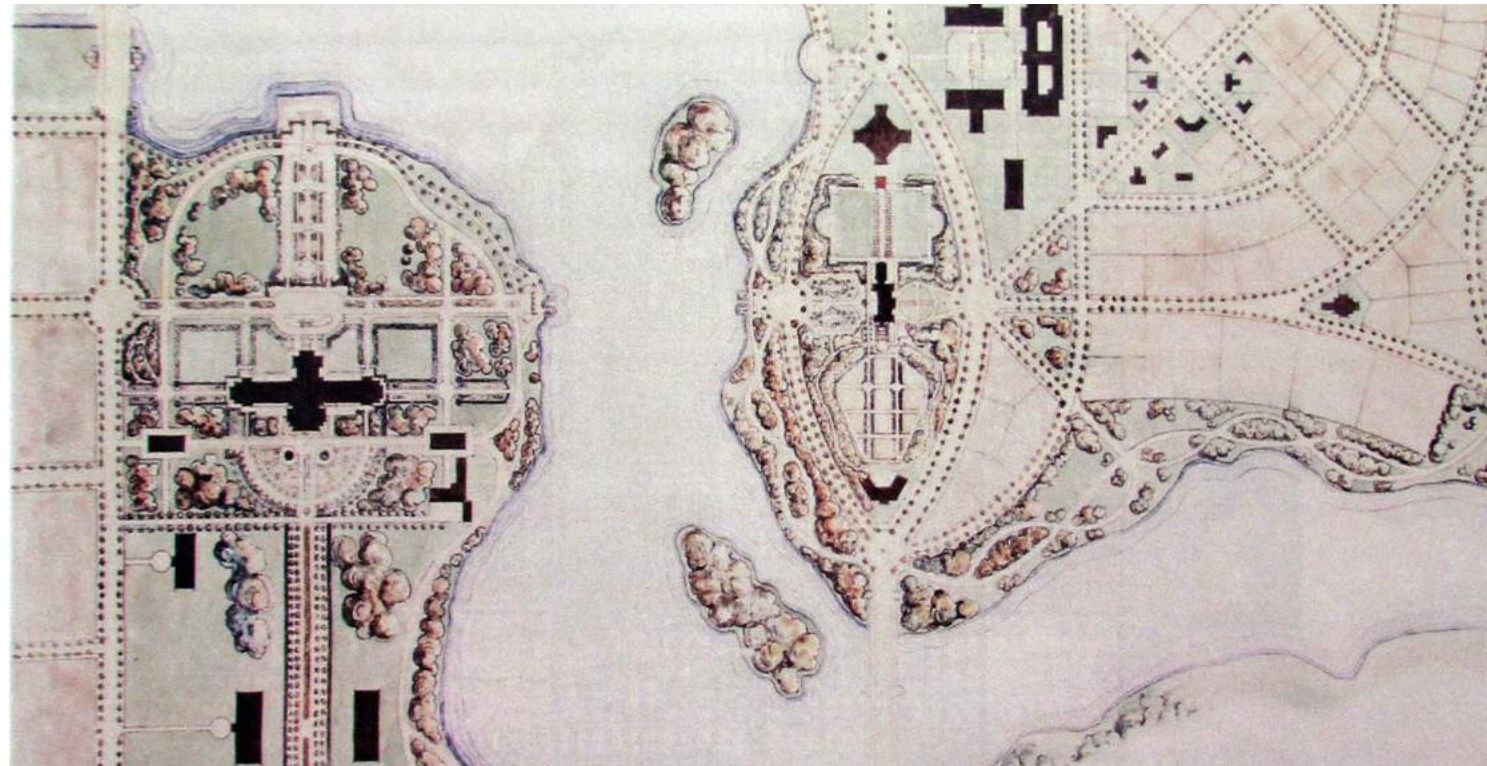
Demonstration Plan

Wascana Centre - Master Plan Updates

Regina, 1982 - 2015



Saskatchewan Legislative Building



Thomas Mawson - 1913



Legislative Grounds - Demonstration Plan

Universities and Colleges

“We have been privileged to work with someone of Roger’s skill and knowledge, which is both broad and deep. He has clearly made a significant impact on our University, and his legacy will be visible for generations to come.”

Dr. Vianne Timmons
President and Vice-Chancellor
University of Regina

“The [campus] plan is a model for the most efficient and sustainable building schemes ever developed on university grounds in British Columbia.”

Dr. Ralph Nilson
President
Vancouver Island University

University of British Columbia

Vancouver, 1992

The University of British Columbia Campus Plan was one of the largest campus plans undertaken by Roger in Canada. In a process that extended over a number of years, Roger oversaw the production of campus plans, precinct plans and design guidelines for specific campus projects.

The UBC Campus, one of the largest in North America, is surrounded by forest and overlooks the Straits of Georgia. After decades of severely limited capital investment, a major redevelopment program was initiated. A Campus Plan was required to provide guidance for the 25 or so construction projects being contemplated.

The Plan rationalizes pedestrian and vehicle circulation systems, establishes priorities for repair and intensification, outlines measures for enhancing the campus character and identity, and sets criteria for the design of buildings which meet the needs of their users and contribute to the campus as a whole. A key recommended public works project is the upgrading of Main Mall to better fulfill its role as the historic, visual and ceremonial focus of the campus.



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

THIRD DRAFT • 1992 CAMPUS PLAN
LONG RANGE PLAN (YEAR 2020)

U.B.C. CAMPUS PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

BY TOIT
ALLSOOP
HALLER
JANUARY
1992

Queen's University

Kingston, 1992 - 2015

At Queen's University, Roger undertook a series of assignments extending over many years. These assignments illustrated his comprehensive approach to environmental design in that they included fundamental planning directives that formed the foundation for subsequent projects, also implemented by DTAH.

Queen's University is an established and relatively cohesive grouping of buildings and landscapes located within an urban context. Future development is constrained by heritage buildings and landscapes, and by community resistance to expansion.

The Campus Plan identifies where expansion should occur to accommodate long range development needs, and outlines building patterns that would help integrate campus and community and retain valuable historic buildings. Like all of Roger's campus plans, the Queen's plan was principle-based, thereby ensuring longevity and flexibility. The Campus Plans led directly to and informed subsequent implemented projects.

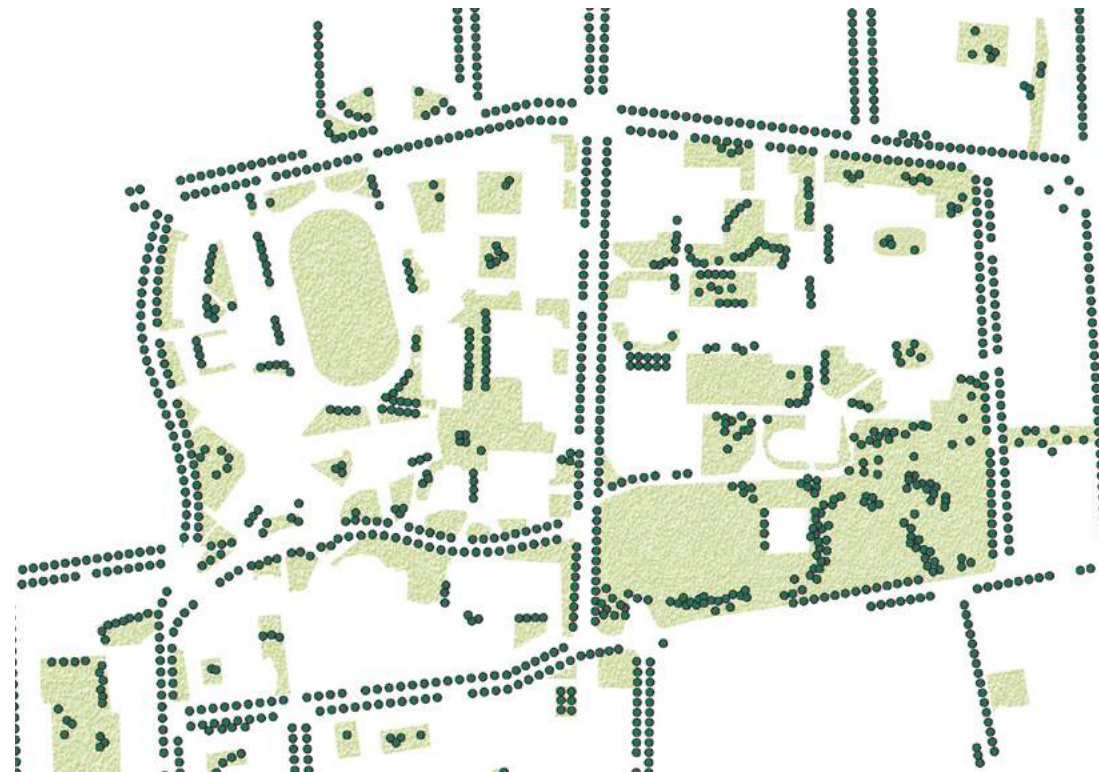
The recently completed landscape for the Goodes Hall School of Business mediates between a former vocational school and the new faculty addition. The landscape character takes its cue from the campus design tradition of large shade trees, lawns and simple, direct circulation.

The Campus Plan also identified the old Medical Quadrangle as an opportunity to recapture the original spirit of the campus's academic quadrangles. The site is framed by significant heritage buildings, including the Summerhill Building, with the restored arboretum.

More recently, University Avenue was transformed to serve as a revitalized and pedestrian-friendly ceremonial corridor.



Demonstration Plan



Open Space Structure



Queen's Summerhill



University Avenue

University of Regina

Regina, 1982 - 2015

Over a period of 33 years, Roger completed six Master Plan reviews for the University of Regina. Each building on the previous, the Plans guided the campus development to produce a vigorous and coherent academic community.

The University of Regina is a prairie campus adjacent to a man-made lake. The existing buildings loosely surround an open landscaped area, several of which are connected by interior pedestrian concourses. The plan proposes a complete concourse circuit enclosing a comfortably-scaled academic green, with two extending green spines, a formal mall south to a research campus, and an informal sequence eastward. The spatial enclosure of the buildings, the interior walkways, and the landscape work together to create a legible and convenient campus.

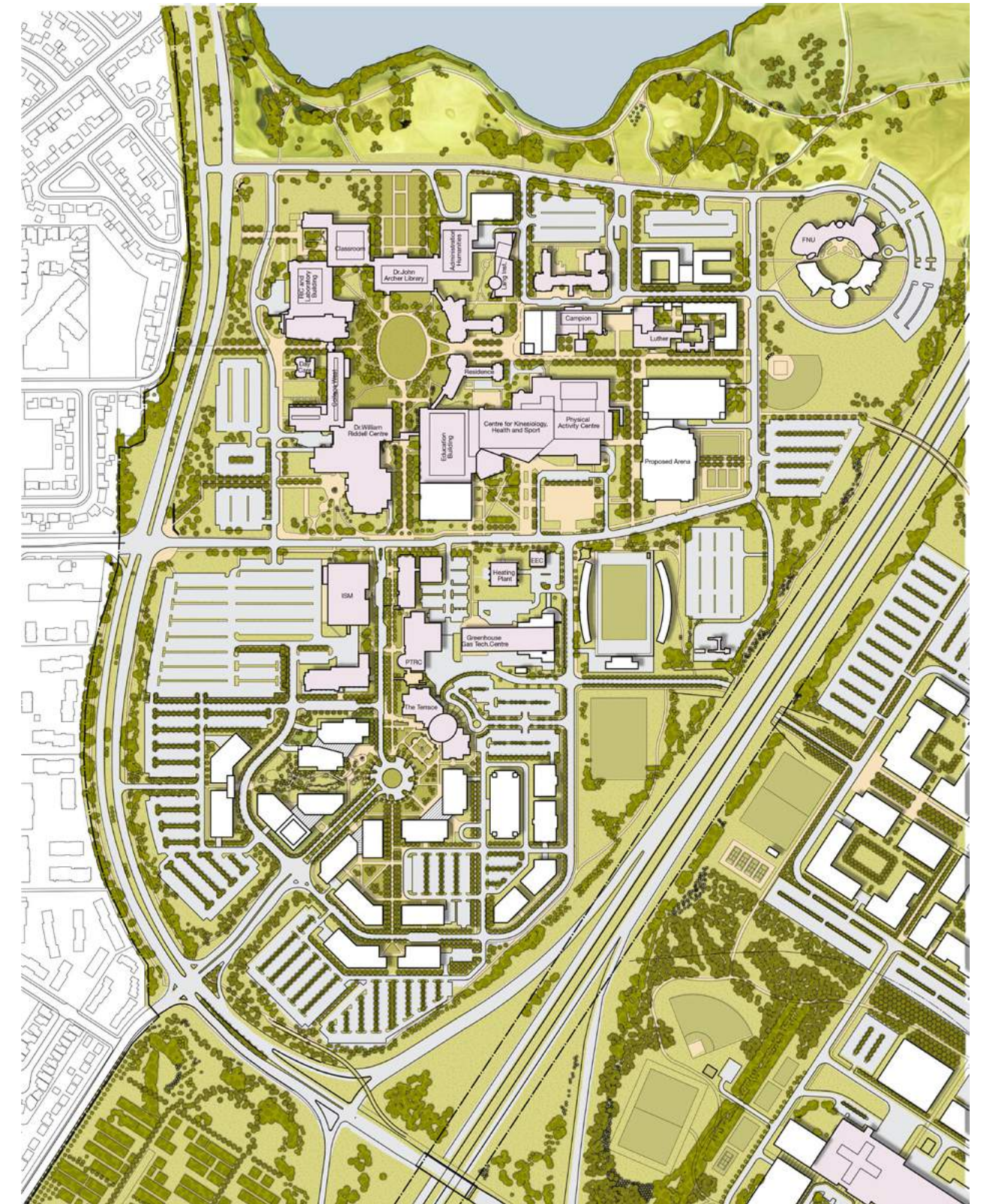
The heart of the Master Plan is a series of site plan, building development and implementation strategies including: Compact campus size; Spatial structure; Landscape; Roads and paths; Parking; Transit; Pedestrian ways; Animating the academic green; A research quad; Expansion priority; Provision of built space; Quality, permanence and economy; Environmental responsibility; Constituent and communal needs; Campus safety; Wayfinding; Community life; Universal access; Plan continuity; and Project development process.



The Maturing Campus



Massing Model from the West

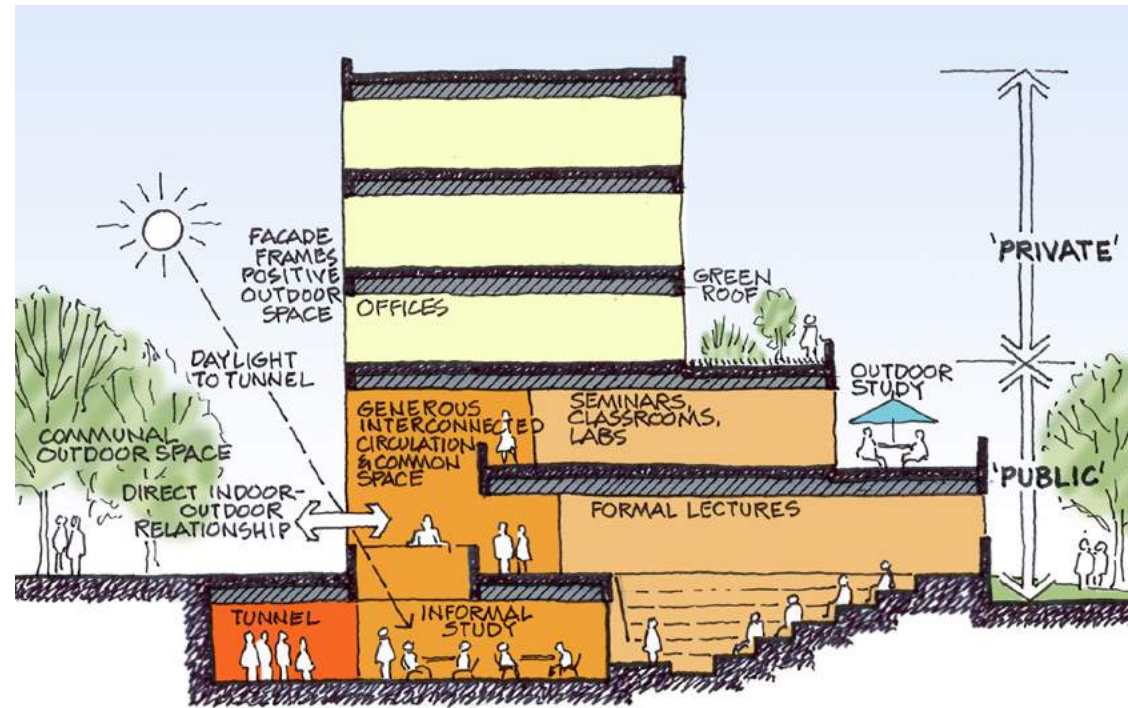


Demonstration Plan

Over more than a decade, Roger developed three Campus Plan updates for this prestigious University in the Nation's Capital.

A new Campus Master Plan was needed to reflect the significant changes that had occurred since the last plan was published in 1998. In particular, new campus developments were required to accommodate an expanded secondary student cohort and to incorporate a new rail transit stop in the heart of the campus.

The Plan proposes a number of new projects that will greatly enhance the quality of life at this compact campus tucked between the Rideau River and the Rideau Canal. These include an enlarged campus centre (implemented), communal space, arrival forecourt, improvements to the existing tunnel system, enhanced Main Quad and much-needed connections to the river.



Public Benefits / Constituent Needs



A Central Organizing Spine



Community Consultation (Roger on the right)



Aerial View from the South

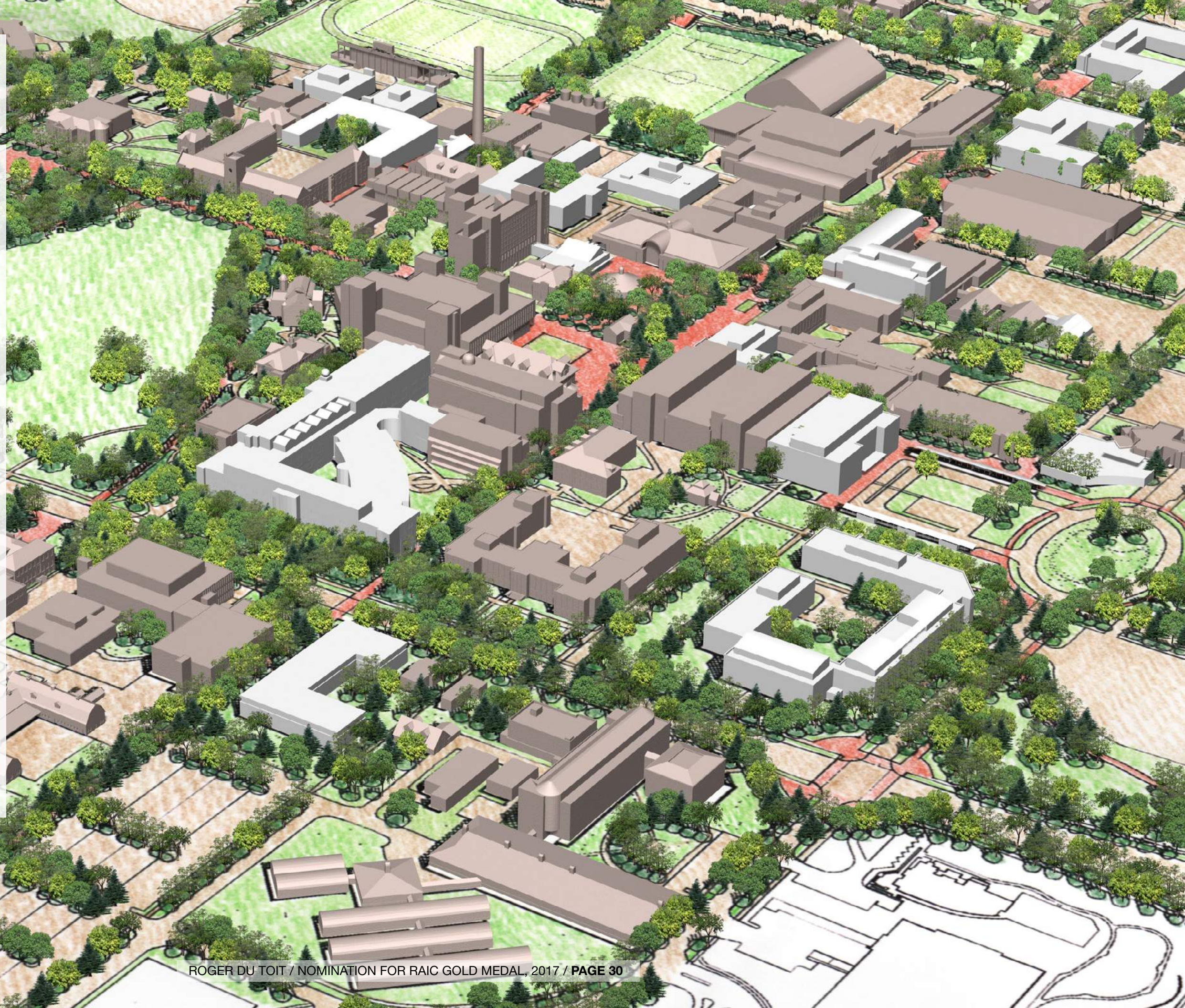
University of Guelph

Guelph, Ontario, 2002

For the Guelph Plan, Roger introduced advanced digital modeling techniques to facilitate better design and improved communication.

The University of Guelph's campus plan addresses the need for growth as well the adequacy and condition of infrastructure, conservation of heritage values, safety, transportation, identity and campus image, and fit within a changing urban context.

The long range plan, produced with broad input from the University community, sets out the university's intentions concerning its grounds and physical facilities. Forty-six principles, which act as a manual for implementation over time, are segmented into groups: environmental quality, spatial structure and composition, project design, movement and infrastructure, land use locations, implementation, and financing.



Vancouver Island University

Nanaimo, 2008

This award-winning Campus Master Plan proposes the restructuring of existing buildings and landscapes to reflect VIU's new status as a full, degree-granting university (formerly Malaspina College).

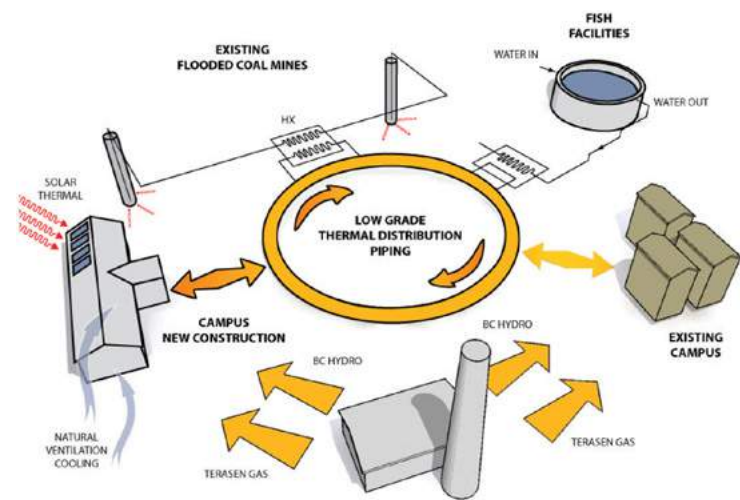
The key moves are: to establish a central academic quad; to bring transit to the core of the campus; to protect and enhance the valuable natural features; to maximize sustainability; and to provide edge conditions which bring visibility to the university functions. In so doing, the campus is more strongly connected with the larger community. The Plan is long term in its full vision, but also contains strategies that can be implemented to realize immediate improvements.

"The plan is a model for the most efficient and sustainable building schemes ever developed on university grounds in British Columbia."

VIU President Dr. Ralph Nilson



Demonstration Plan



Proposed Energy Strategy



Section