

Two-stage architectural design competition

## Parliamentary Precinct Redevelopment – Block 2

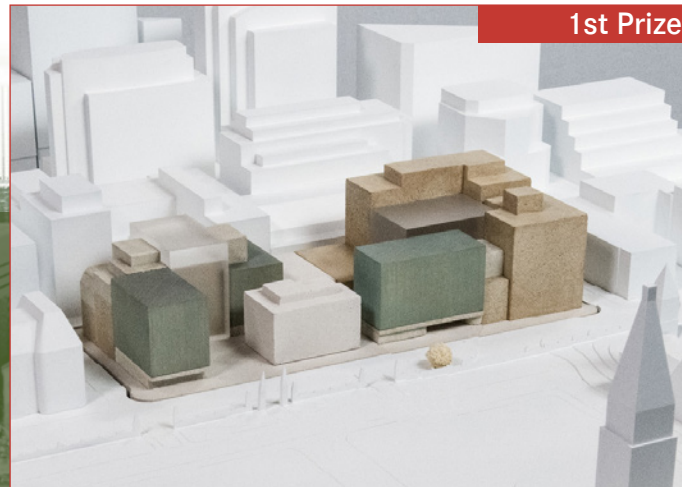
in Ottawa

**Zeidler Architecture Inc.,**  
Toronto, Canada

**David Chipperfield Architects,**  
London, United Kingdom

**Read Jones Christoffersen Ltd.,**  
Toronto, Canada

**Smith and Andersen Consulting Engineering,**  
Toronto, Canada



**Neuf Architectes Canada Inc.,**  
Ottawa Canada

**Renzo Piano Building Workshop S.A.S.,**  
Paris, France

**Arup Canada Inc - Structural, mechanical,  
electrical**



**Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects,**  
Ottawa, Canada

**Behnisch Architekten,**  
Boston, USA

**Entuitive, Toronto - structural,**  
Canada

**Bouthillette Parizeau – mechanical,  
electrical, Ottawa, Canada**



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Public Services and  
Procurement Canada

Services publics et  
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Two-stage architectural design competition

## **Parliamentary Precinct Redevelopment – Block 2**

in Ottawa

**Documentation**

November 2022





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## Land Acknowledgement

The following acknowledgement is respectfully submitted to the *Algonquins of Pikwakanagan and of Kitigan Zibi* First Nations, as represented by their council Chiefs:

Public Services and Procurement Canada through its Science and Parliamentary Infrastructure Branch, respectfully acknowledges that the Block 2, including the area proposed for the Architectural Design Competition, is on the ancestral lands of the *Anishinabe Algonquin* Nation, stewardship of the *Kitchissippi* and its tributaries. We honour their long history of welcoming many Nations to this territory and we acknowledge our shared responsibilities to ensure health and wellbeing for all creation for generations to come.





Triad from river with Block 2 in distance

# Overview

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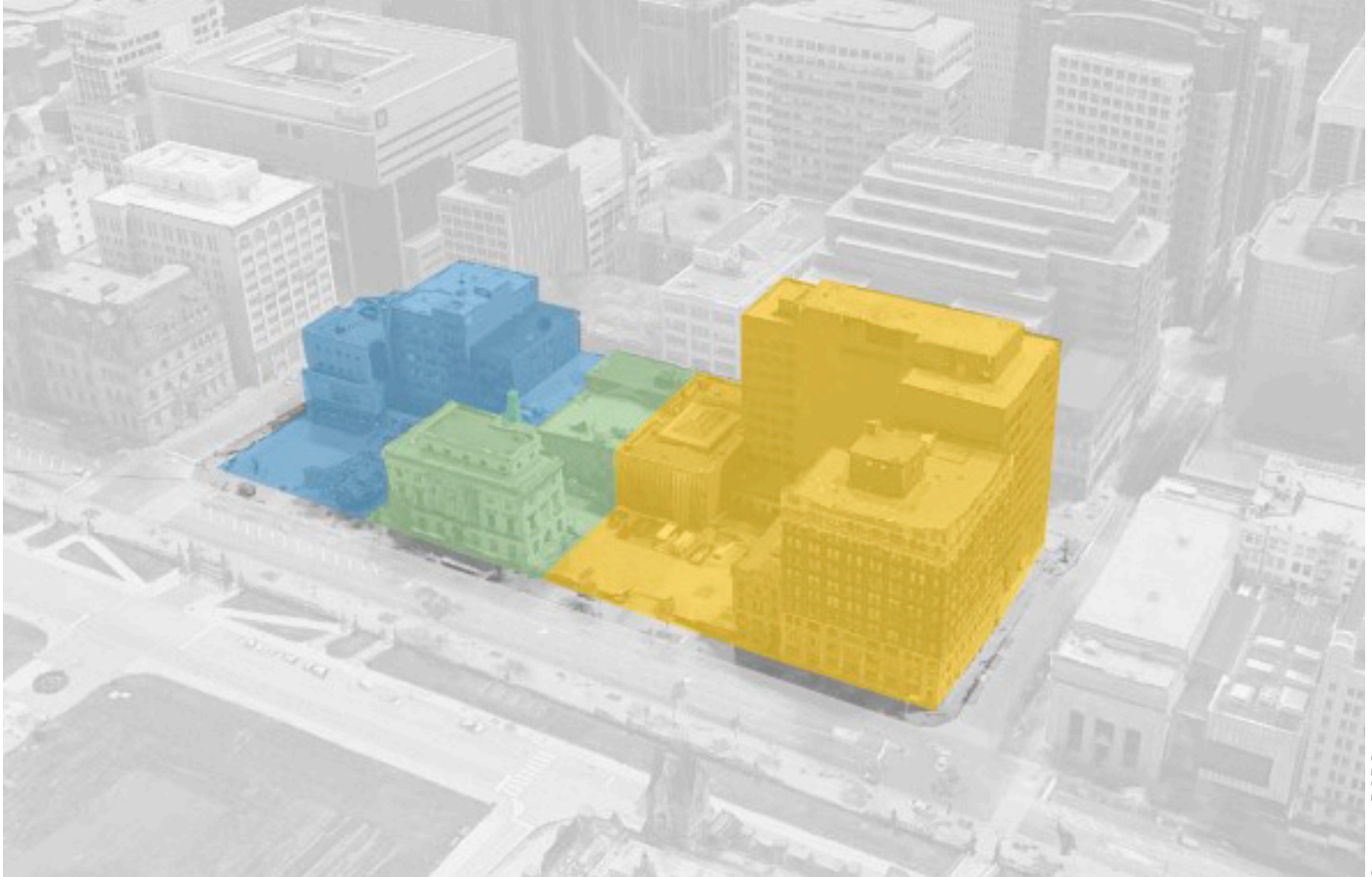
In May 2021, Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) launched an architectural design competition to redevelop Block 2, the city block immediately south of Parliament Hill in downtown Ottawa. The renewal of Block 2 is a critical piece of PSPC's Long Term Vision and Plan (LTVP) for the Parliamentary Precinct.

The two-stage design competition was supervised by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (RAIC). The RAIC designated a 25-member jury comprised of parliamentarians, academia, Canadian civil society and design professionals. The independent jury panel, supported by technical experts, examined and evaluated the design proposals submitted during the design competition. At the end of the competition, the jury recommended the first, second, and third-place teams.

The design competition was concluded in May 2022. Minister Filomena Tassi announced that Zeidler Architecture Inc. (Toronto, Canada) in association with David Chipperfield Architects (London, United Kingdom) was selected as the winning team in the architectural design competition for the redevelopment of Block 2.

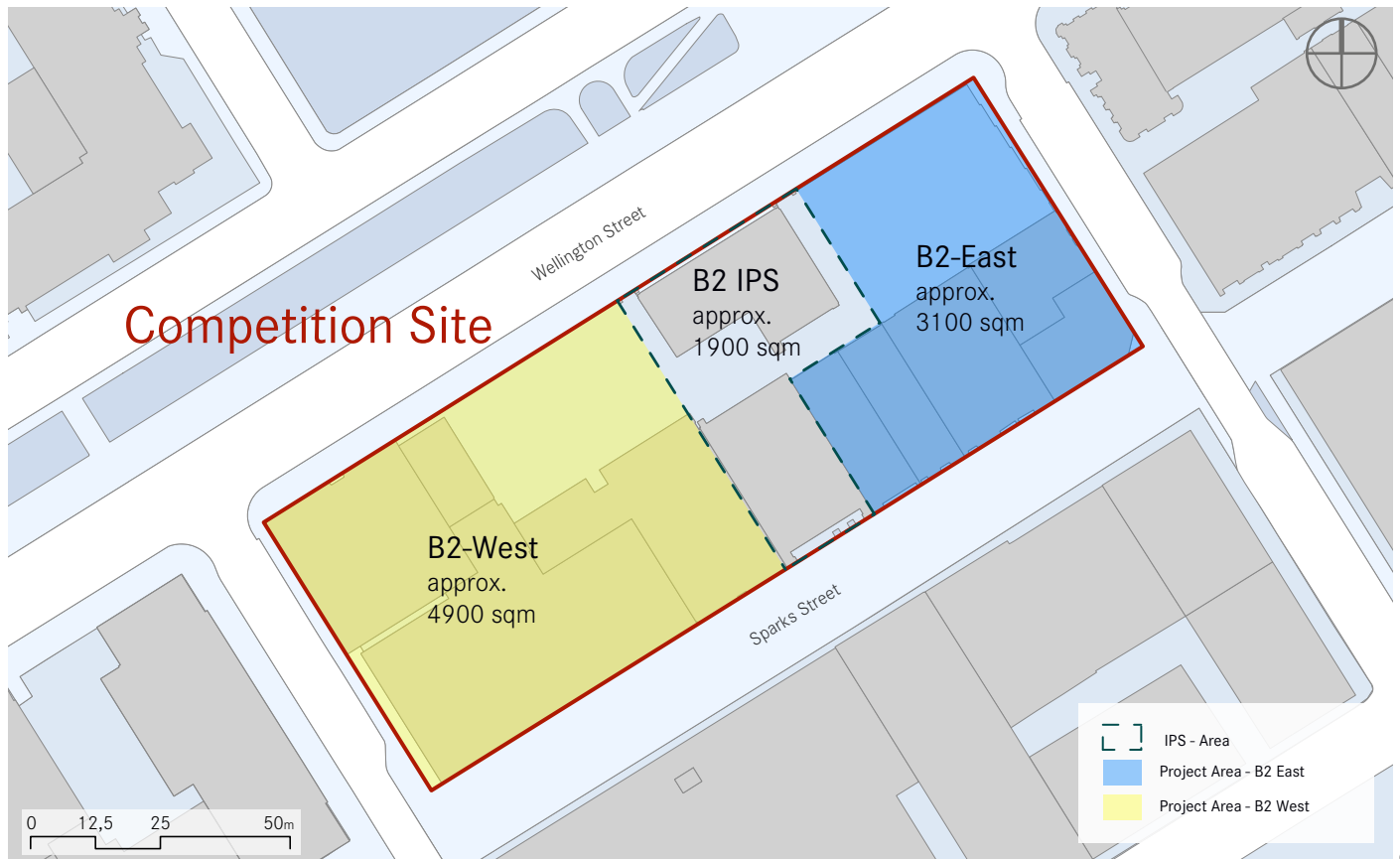
This jury report will provide a record of the jury proceedings, as well as the jury comments on each proposal submitted for the Block 2 architectural design competition.





Source: PSPC

Diagram of B2 East, B2 West and B2 IPS



Source: [phase eins].

Map of Competition Site



# Introduction

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Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) launched a two-stage architectural design competition for the Parliamentary Precinct Redevelopment of Block 2 in May 2021. This development is a keystone in the broader renewal of the Parliamentary Precinct, providing critical accommodations that will position Parliament to serve the country for another 150 years. As the fourth side to the great lawn, the Block 2 redevelopment is an architectural initiative of enormous importance, visually and symbolically. It represents a historic and imaginative opportunity to take Canadians' sense of the country and its democracy to a broader and more inclusive level.

## Objective

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The object of the competition is the interdisciplinary design for the new construction and reconstruction of an ensemble of several buildings for the parliamentarians and employees of the Parliament of Canada in phases and taking into account the development of the central IPS area and the existing building fabric worthy of preservation in the competition area.

The Block 2 design competition includes the two project areas: B2-East and B2-West. The middle element of the block – referred to as IPS-area has been dedicated for the development of an Indigenous Peoples' Space, and sits outside the scope of this design competition.

The purpose of this design competition is to consider Elements B2-East and B2-West as a single project, creating an architectural vision for the redevelopment overall. While these two elements are physically separated, the overriding intent is to establish a comprehensive design concept for this urban block as re-invented ensemble, providing an efficient, interconnected and functional office complex that maximizes the potential of the site, reveals the spirit of place, and whose symbolic narrative elevates the future presence of an Indigenous Peoples' Space in its midst.

## Results

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On May 16th 2022, Minister Filomena Tassi announced that Zeidler Architecture Inc. (Toronto, Canada) in association with David Chipperfield Architects (London, United Kingdom) was selected as the winning team in the architectural design competition for the redevelopment of Block 2. The winning design concept was chosen by an independent jury as it best responded to the complex and historical considerations of the area which sits at the heart of Canada's Parliamentary Precinct. It brings together the past, present and future, mixing heritage-designated buildings with modern landscaped courtyards and a public square facing the Peace Tower. The design concept's approach to Block 2 also demonstrates a high level of respect and understanding of the significance of a future Indigenous Peoples Space which will be located in the centre of the Block.



Rendering 1st prize: View from the Parliament Hill

---

**1st Prize (8003)**

## Participating Respondent and Team (firms)

**Zeidler Architecture Inc.**, Toronto, Canada

**David Chipperfield Architects**, London, United Kingdom

**Read Jones Christoffersen Ltd.**, Toronto, Canada

**Smith and Andersen Consulting Engineering**, Toronto, Canada

### Other Team members (firms) named in Stage 2

S + A Footprint, Ottawa, Canada

Two Row Architect, Ohsweken, Ontario, Canada

Bureau Bas Smets, Brussels, Belgium

Senez Co., Toronto, Canada

Atelier ten, London, UK

EVOQ Architecture, Toronto, Canada

### Authorship

Vaidila Banelis, Zeidler Architecture Inc.

Billy Prendergast, David Chipperfield Architects

John Kooymans, Read Jones Christoffersen Ltd.

Douglas Smith, Smith and Andersen Consulting Engineering

### Collaborators (Individuals)

#### Others (named in Stage 2):

Brian Boylan, London

Senez Co.

S + A Footprint

Gordana Tijanac

Christianne Aussant

Atelier ten

Two Row Architect

Gustavo Brunelli

Matthew Hickey

EVOQ Architecture

Bureau Bas Smets

Julia Gersovitz

Bas Smets





Rendering 2nd prize: Aerial view



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## 2nd Prize (8001)

### Participating Respondent and Team (firms)

Neuf Architectes Canada Inc., Ottawa Canada

Renzo Piano Building Workshop S.A.S., Paris, France

Arup Canada Inc. - Structural, mechanical, electrical

### Other Teams (firms) named in Stage 2

DMA Architectes

### Authorship

Renzo Piano, Renzo Piano Building Workshop S.A.S.

Azad Chichmanian, Neuf Architectes Canada Inc.

Joost Moolhuijzen, Renzo Piano Building Workshop S.A.S.

### Collaborators (Individuals)

Renzo Piano Building Workshop S.A.S.

Amaury Greig, Collin Anderson, Amanda Landeiro, Juan Granero, Darius Maikoff, Alvaro Paya Piqueras, Dionysios Tsagkaropoulos

Neuf Architectes Canada Inc.

Junia Jorgii, Gabriel Garofalo, Olivia Nunn, Savah Ives

Arup Canada Inc.

William Algaard, Darren Barlow, Amelia Ng

### Others (named in Stage 2):

DMA Architectes

Jozef Zorko



Rendering 3rd prize: Aerial view



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## 3rd Prize (8005)

### Participating Respondent and Team (firms)

**Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects**, Ottawa, Canada

**Behnisch Architekten**, Boston, USA

**Entuitive**, Toronto - structural, Canada

**Bouthillette Parizeau** - mechanical, electrical, Ottawa, Canada

### Other Team members (firms) named in Stage 2

Transsolar Energietechnik GmbH, Stuttgart, Germany

Bartenbach GmbH, Aldrans, Tyrol Austria

### Authorship

Stefan Behnisch, Behnisch Architekten

Allan Teramura, Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects

Eric Gordon, Entuitive

Patrick St-Onge, Bouthillette Parizeau

### Collaborators (Individuals)

Behnisch Architekten

Robert Matthew Noblett, Cornelia Wust, Magdalena Czolnowska, Christine Napolitano, Michael Innerarity, Ryan Maruyama, Gökhan Catikkas, Avril Teo, Apurva Ravi, Franziska Glöckler, Alice Vetrugno, Valeria Vlasenko, Matthew Moran

#### Others (named in Stage 2):

University of Saskatchewan

Marilyn Poitras

Transsolar Energietechnik GmbH

Thomas Auer, Matthias Rudolph,  
Tommaso Bitossi

Bartenbach GmbH

Robert Müller

CHM Fire Consultants Ltd

Richard Michels

Moka-studio GbR

Jean-Pierre Monclin, Raul Hidalgo

Bela Berec Architektur-Modellbau-  
Gestaltung

Bela Berec

# Competition Framework

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The Block 2 competition was organized as a Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (RAIC) endorsed, limited architectural competition in two stages with prior open-qualifications procedure. The architectural competition was governed by the guidelines established by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (RAIC), and has been conducted with the consent of the Ontario Association of Architects (OAA). This includes the nomination of Professional Advisors who oversaw the fairness of the process for all participants.

The management of the competition activities was provided by [phase eins]. The full list of parties to the procedure can be found in Appendix II.

A standard Request for Qualifications (RFQ) pre-qualified proponents prior to launching the competition. It was open to all interested parties and closed in March 2021. In this phase, firms had to demonstrate they were qualified to do the work. They were assessed based on certain evaluation criteria and ranked according to a technical score. The 12 competitors with the highest evaluated score from the RFQ were invited to participate in the design competition.

## Selected participants

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The following teams were selected to participate in the architectural design competition:

- **Architecture49 Inc.** (Ottawa, Canada) in joint venture with **Foster+Partners** (London, United Kingdom) in association with **DFS Inc. Architecture & Design** (Montréal, Canada)
- **\*BDP Quadrangle** (Toronto, Canada) in joint venture with **Herzog & de Meuron** (Basel, Switzerland): has since withdrawn from the competition
- **Diamond Schmitt Architects** (Toronto, Canada) in joint venture with **Bjarke Ingels Group** (New York, United States), **KWC Architects** (Ottawa, Canada) and **ERA Architects** (Toronto, Canada)
- **Grimshaw Architects** (New York, United States) in association with **Daoust Lestage Lizotte Stecker** (Montréal, Canada)
- **Hassell Ltd.** (Melbourne, Australia) in association with **Partisans** (Toronto, Canada)
- **Hopkins Architects** (London, United Kingdom) in association with **CORE Architects Inc.** (Toronto, Canada)
- **KPMB Architects** (Toronto, Canada)
- **Neuf Architectes Canada Inc.** (Ottawa, Canada) in joint venture with **Renzo Piano Building Workshop** (Paris, France)
- **Provencher Roy + Associés Architectes Inc.** (Montréal, Canada)
- **Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects** (Ottawa, Canada) in joint venture with **Behnisch Architekten** (Boston, United States)
- **Wilkinson Eyre** (London, United Kingdom) in association with **IDEA Inc.** (Ottawa, Canada)
- **Zeidler Architecture Inc.** (Toronto, Canada) in association with **David Chipperfield Architects** (London, United Kingdom)

## Stage 1

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Stage 1 of the design competition took place from May 2021–August 2021. Each participant submitted an outline of their design concept, which was evaluated by the Jury. At the end of this stage, and based on the recommendations of the Jury, 6 competitors were short-listed and advanced to stage 2.

- **Diamond Schmitt Architects** (Toronto, Canada) in joint venture with **Bjarke Ingels Group** (New York, United States), **KWC Architects** (Ottawa, Canada) and **ERA Architects** (Toronto, Canada)
- **Neuf Architectes Canada Inc.** (Ottawa, Canada) in joint venture with **Renzo Piano Building Workshop** (Paris, France)
- **Provencher Roy + Associés Architectes** Inc. (Montréal, Canada)
- **Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects** (Ottawa, Canada) in joint venture with **Behnisch Architekten** (Boston, United States)
- **Wilkinson Eyre** (London, United Kingdom) in association with **IDEA Inc.** (Ottawa, Canada)
- **Zeidler Architecture Inc.** (Toronto, Canada) in association with **David Chipperfield Architects** (London, United Kingdom)

## Stage 2

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Stage 2 of the design competition took place from October 2021–March 2022. The short-listed competitors were invited to advance their work from stage 1, to submit an advanced design concept. At the end of this stage, the jury recommended the first, second, and third-place teams.

The architectural design competition followed rules that were governed by following basic principles:

- Equal opportunities for candidates during all stages including the pre-qualification period
- The assessment of applications exclusively in accordance with clear, pre-defined and non-discriminatory selection criteria
- The assessment of the submitted concepts in both stages by an independent jury
- Balancing the anonymity of candidates to the Jury with the desire to engage with the public in an open form in stage 2 only

As such, the procedure maintained the competitors' anonymity during the competition until a point immediately prior to the stage 2 jury meeting, when the participants presented their proposed designs to the public. Until then, the names of the competitors only were released publicly at the start of each stage of the competition. Authorship was not communicated to the jury nor to PSPC and instead, random numbering was assigned to each proposal.





Kick-Off meeting for technical experts in Ottawa, August 2021

# Examination of Proposals

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In order to support the jury deliberations, the design submissions in both stages were examined and scrutinized by technical experts and examiners.

Technical experts are accredited experts in their discipline. Without vote, they provided advice in the preparation of the competition documents, the preliminary examination of submissions for general compliance, technical reviews, and consultation as needed during the procedure.

## Group A | Heritage, Cultural Landscape, Urban Design and Planning

**David Atkinson,**  
Municipal Planner, City of Ottawa

**Shelley Bruce,**  
Federal Heritage Building Review Office,  
Vancouver

**Linda Dicaire,**  
Cultural Landscape expert, Ottawa

**Sophie Acheson,**  
Project Manager, PSPC, Ottawa

**Marion Gale,**  
National Capital Commission, Ottawa

## Group B | Mechanical, Electrical and Sustainability

**Charles Marshall,**  
Sustainability Specialist, NORR DIALOG,  
Toronto

**Naresh Arora,**  
Electrical Engineer, NORR DIALOG, Toronto

**Justin Tsang,**  
Mechanical Engineer, PSPC, Ottawa

**Raul Dominguez,**  
Mechanical Engineer, NORR DIALOG,  
Toronto

**Luc Picknell,**  
Electrical Engineer, PSPC, Ottawa

**Sophia Wong,**  
Sustainability Specialist, PSPC, Ottawa

## Group C | Functional Requirement

**Susan Kulba,**  
Director General, Digital Services and Real  
Property Directorate, House of Commons,  
Ottawa

**Danielle Luesby,**  
Senior Project Advisor, Senate of Canada,  
Ottawa

**Laura EJ Ouellette,**  
Security Project Manager, House of  
Commons, Ottawa

**Donna Clare,**  
Architect, NORR DIALOG, Toronto

**Liam Meagher,**  
LTVP Senior Project Coordinator, Library of  
Parliament, Ottawa

**Jim Carr,**  
Security Project Manager, House of  
Commons, Ottawa

**Marta McDermott,**  
Architectural Advisor, Digital Services and  
Real Property Directorate, House of  
Commons, Ottawa

**Josée Labelle,**  
Director General, Property and Services  
Directorate, Senate of Canada, Ottawa





Source: [phase eins].

Experts' Meeting Stage 2 in Ottawa, April 2022



**Sonia Bebbington,**  
Director General, Library of Parliament,  
Ottawa

**Kathryn Elliott,**  
Senior Program Manger, Digital Services  
and Real Property Directorate, House of  
Commons, Ottawa

**Steve Barbosa,**  
Manager, Security Project Management and  
Technical Operations Corporate Security,  
Senate of Canada, Ottawa

**Kevin Sullivan,**  
Architect, PSPC, Ottawa

**Vijay Mehta,**  
Security Project Coordinator, Parliamentary  
Protective Services, Ottawa

### Group D | Accessibility, Building Codes

**Bob Topping,**  
DesignAble Environments, Toronto

**Nadia Maksymiw,**  
Fire Protection Engineer, PSPC, Ottawa

**Jonathan Rubes,**  
Building code professional, Toronto

**Sandrine Thibault,**  
Accessibility Specialist, PSPC, Ottawa

### Group E | Structural, Constructability, and Costing

**Daria Khachi,**  
Structural Engineer, NORR DIALOG, Toronto

**Jonathan Gilford,**  
Associate Director, Turner and Townsend,  
Ottawa

**Doug Brown,**  
Construction advisor to PSPC, Ottawa

**Michael Petrescu Comene,**  
Structural Engineer, Ottawa

**Gregg Stallard**  
Senior Project Manager, Turner and  
Townsend, Ottawa

**Robert Boyd**  
Construction advisor to PSPC, Ottawa

**Joanna Pagani**  
Construction advisor to PSPC, Ottawa

**Tony Quigley**  
Construction advisor to PSPC, Ottawa

Preliminary examinations of the submitted designs also took place before the jury deliberations. They included a formal examination to ensure that the submissions met the deadline and deliverable requirements, and were anonymous. They also included a technical examination with the aim of presenting the designs in a neutral, analytical manner. The preliminary examination was performed by [phase eins].

**Annette Bresinsky,**  
Architect, Berlin, Germany

**Georg Dux,**  
Architect, Berlin, Germany



Jury Panel, Jury Meeting Stage 1, Ottawa, September 2021

Source: [phase eins].

# Competition Jury

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The jury was composed of persons nominated by the Royal Architecture Institute of Canada (RAIC). It acted as an independent body to PSPC and was supported by technical experts. The jury reflected a diverse background, representing areas of interest applicable to this competition including: parliamentarians, Canadian civil society, and design professionals. At the end of the design competition, the jury made its collective recommendation to PSPC regarding the selection assessment for the competition.

The jury meetings took place twice; once at the end of Stage 1 and again at the end of Stage 2. During the meetings, the jury evaluated the design concepts submitted abased on the vision and response to the design competition guiding principles:

- Respect the dignity of Parliament
- Continue the story
- Express a renewed relationship with Indigenous Peoples
- Demonstrate design excellence
- Strengthen urban patterns
- Showcase sustainability

Based on their evaluation, the jury chose the proposals that will be shortlisted in Stage 1 and the winners in Stage 2 of the competition. At the end of each meeting, the jury provided written comments on each proposal, summarizing key points and recommendations for further development. These comments constitute this jury report.

## Jury members

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The voting quorum of 17 consisted of Technical Jurors (9), General Jurors (5) and Parliamentary Jurors (3), all members having equal voice. Deputy Jurors (8 in total), having rights to participate and debate during deliberations, shall not have voting rights. Deputy Jurors shall be able to stand in at any time to replace and substitute any voting juror.

### Technical Jurors

---

**Christina Cameron,**

Architectural Historian, Professor Emeritus,  
RAIC Honorary member, Montreal, Canada

**Matthew Kreilich,**

Architect, Minneapolis, USA

**Brian Cody,**

Engineer, Academic, Vienna, Austria

**Dorte Mandrup,**

Architect, Copenhagen, Denmark

**Robert Eastwood,**

Architect (retired from practice), Winnipeg

**Anne McIlroy,**

Architect, Urban Designer, Toronto, Canada

**David Fortin,**

Architect, Academic, Sudbury, Canada

**Kevin O'Brien,**

Architect, Brisbane, Australia

**Bruce Haden, Jury Chair**

Architect, Urban Designer, Vancouver,  
Canada

### Deputy Technical Jurors

---

**Izabel Amaral,**

Architect, Academic, Sudbury, Canada

**Richard Young,**

Architect, Toronto, Canada

**Anne Bordeleau,**

Architect, Academic, Waterloo, Canada

### General Jurors

---

**Geneviève Cadieux,**

Visual Artist, Montreal, Canada

**Sabrina Richard,**

Arts and Cultural Consultant, St. John's

**Peter Herrndorf,**

Media Leader, Ottawa, Canada

**Kirby Whiteduck,**

Former Algonquins of Pikwakanagan Chief,  
Author, Ottawa, Canada

**Elsa Lam,**

Architectural Historian and Journalist, RAIC  
Honorary member, Toronto, Canada



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## Deputy General Jurors

**Carmela Cucuzzella,**

Professor, Design and Computation Arts department at Concordia University, Montreal, Canada

**Lisa Prosper,**

Cultural Heritage Consultant, Inuvik, Canada

**Piita Irniq,**

Former Commissioner to Nunavut, Artist, Ottawa, Canada

**Jutta Treviranus,**

Designer, Director of the Inclusive Design Research Centre, Toronto, Canada

**Brian McDougall,**

Public Works Manager, Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg First Nation Kitigan Zibi, Canada

---

## Parliamentary Jurors

**Hon. Robert Black,**

Senator (Ontario), Canadian Senators Group

**Hon. Bruce Stanton,**

Former Member of Parliament, Simcoe North, Canada

**Hon. Anthony Housefather,**

Member of Parliament, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Public Services and Procurement Canada, Mont Royal, Canada



Deliberation, Jury Meeting Stage 1, Ottawa, September 2021

Source: [phase eins].



# Jury Proceedings

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## Stage 1

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The Jury meeting at Stage 1 took place September 23-24, 2021. The objectives of the meeting included selecting the 6 participants that will proceed to stage 2 and drafting recommendations for design revisions for the finalists during Stage 2.

### Constitution of the Jury

---

The voting rights of jurors who had to excuse themselves from the meeting or who had resigned were exercised by their deputies and following jurors:

#### Technical Jurors

**Izabel Amaral** ..... taking the vote of Kevin O'Brien  
(could not take part)

#### Parliamentary Jurors

**Nicolas Boulet-Groulx** ..... taking the vote of Steven Mckinnon  
**Caroline Morency** ..... taking the vote of Donald Neil Plett

Thus, the jury was composed as follows:

#### Technical jurors (9 votes)

Izabel Amaral, Christina Cameron, Brian Cody, Robert Eastwood, David Fortin, Bruce Haden, Matthew Kreilich, Dorte Mandrup, Anne McIlroy

#### General jurors (5 votes)

Geneviève Cadieux, Peter Herrndorf, Elsa Lam, Sabrina Richard, Kirby Whiteduck

#### Parliamentary jurors (3 votes)

Nicolas Boulet-Groulx, Caroline Morency, Hon. Bruce Stanton

#### Additional parties

The jury was supplemented by the following additional technical experts: Shelley Bruce, Charles Marshall, Donna Clare, Jonathan Rubes, Bob Topping, Michael Petrescu Comene, Jon Gilford, Doug Brown. The Parliamentary Jurors were supported by the following technical experts: Susan Kulba, Kathryn Elliott, Marta McDermott, Josée Labelle.

## Deliberations

All entries were subjected to an intensive discussion and comparison. The discussion was complemented with comprehensive assessments by the technical experts.

The voting results were as follows:

Code #	yes	no
9001	16	1
9002	2	15
9003	5	12
9004	0	17
9005	0	17
9006	7	10
9007	0	17
9008	17	0
9009	11	6
9010	14	3
9011	13	4
9001	16	1

Following the completion of the voting round and a further comparative discussion of the design schemes that had not received a majority of votes, a motion was made from among the jury members that, in light of the discussions about the qualities of the submitted designs and in consideration of the voting result(s), the project with the code numbers 9003 and 9006 should be brought back into the process.

The motion was voted on with the following results:

Code #	yes	no
9003	9	8
9006	7	10

Thus, the following five (5) entries were eliminated during round 2,

9002, 9004, 9005, 9006 and 9007,

while the other six (6) remained in the competition:

9001, 9003, 9008, 9009, 9010 and 9011.

## Final results

It was unanimously decided to invite the authors of the six entries remaining in the procedure with the following code numbers to participate in Stage 2 of the competition with the aim of having their design schemes further adapted, modified and developed: 9001, 9003, 9008, 9009, 9010 and 9011.

## Stage 2

The Jury meeting at Stage 2 took place April 20-22, 2022. The objectives of the meeting included selecting the 3 winners out of the 6 finalists and drafting recommendations for further project development for the winning design scheme.

## Constitution of the Jury

The voting rights of jurors who had to excuse themselves from the meeting or who had resigned were exercised by their deputies and following jurors:

### Technical Jurors

**Izabel Amaral** ..... taking the vote of Robert Eastwood  
(could not take part)

### Parliamentary Jurors

**Sen. Robert Black** ..... taking the vote of Donald Neil Plett  
(Caroline Morency)

**Hon. Anthony Housefather** ..... taking the vote of Steven Mckinnon  
(Nicolas Boulet-Groulx)

Thus, the jury was composed as follows:

#### Technical jurors (9 votes)

Izabel Amaral, Christina Cameron, Brian Cody, David Fortin, Bruce Haden, Matthew Kreilich, Dorte Mandrup, Anne McIlroy, Kevin O'Brien

#### General jurors (5 votes)

Geneviève Cadieux, Peter Herrndorf, Elsa Lam, Sabrina Richard, Kirby Whiteduck

#### Parliamentary jurors (3 votes)

Sen. Robert Black, Hon. Anthony Housefather, Hon. Bruce Stanton



Deliberation, Jury Meeting Stage 2, April, September 2022

Source: [phase eins].

### Additional parties

The jury was supplemented by the following additional technical experts: Shelley Bruce, Donna Clare, Doug Brown and Marion Gale. The Parliamentary Jurors were supported by the following technical experts: Susan Kulba, Kathryn Elliott, Marta McDermott, Josée Labelle.

## Deliberations

Based on discussions among the jury members, the jury voted on the potential of the projects to be shortlisted. The results were as follows:

### Motion #1

Exclusion of projects 8004 and 8006 from the finalists:

Code #	yes	no
8004	0	1
8006	0	6

### Motion #2

Exclusion of project 8002 from the finalists:

Code #	yes	no
8002	16	1

### Motion #3

Attribution of rank 3 to the entry with the code number 8005:

Code #	yes	no
8005	16	1



Further intensive discussions followed in which the three qualified projects were compared in terms of their qualities and shortcomings. The vote on the final ranking of the three winning schemes had the following result:

---

<b>Code #</b>	<b>Final Rank</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>no</b>
<b>8005</b>	Third	16	1
<b>8003</b>	First	11	6
<b>8001</b>	Second	16	1

---

### Final results

The jury unanimously recommended that Canada commission the team of authors of the winning project with the services as stated in the competition brief. Further, the jury recommended that Canada and the authors consider during the further development of the design the following issues in particular, which are explained in more detail in the written remarks of the jury:

- Functionality
- Ensuring universal accessibility
- Cost efficiency

In addition, it was recommended to consider all other comments of the written evaluation of the work of the jury and the technical experts.

# Jury Recommendations

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## Stage 1

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### General Recommendations

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With their entries all competitors admitted to Stage 2 have contributed remarkable design approaches. In doing so, each of them focused on a complicated task and various challenges and pursued design concepts expressing the unique approach of every proponent. For the refinement of their design scheme, all remaining competitors are advised to once more carefully study, and as fully as possible integrate all the elements listed in the competition brief, appendices, and reference materials as well as the issues settled within the framework of the Stage 1 participants colloquium and online forum.

The new building's urban and architectural profile is to be developed along the lines of Canada's Guiding Principles and High-Level Project Considerations. The goal is the achievement of a design that is ideally suited for the institution of Parliament, communicating values that are uniquely Canadian, creating a dialogue between past and present via its conservation approach while considering the spatial and organizational qualities of its interior and providing optimum workplace conditions and supporting clarity and efficiencies of circulation paths and a progressive working environment.

All design schemes would benefit from a more explicit description of their conservation approach based on the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. This description should include a clear statement on the primary treatment chosen for the project, with reflections on how it applies to each heritage building and the overall design approach. Furthermore, all participants in Stage 2 will be asked to review their designs in terms of integration with the urban context at the street level, where streetscapes of quality for pedestrians in all seasons will be developed on all sides, but particularly facing Wellington Street and Sparks Street.

In view of the revision of their design scheme, all competitors are reminded to focus on and further develop the following issues:

- The adjacency to the IPS both practically, conceptually and philosophically
- Accessibility and efficiency of circulation patterns
- Articulation of a cogent conservation approach (A significant deficiency for most schemes)
- Approach to environmental sustainability.

Supplemental documents prepared based on the discussions of the 11 projects are intended to explain in more detail these overarching goals of the project.

Project assessment in Stage 2 will, in addition to the key considerations of the project's Guiding Principles, focus more closely on the compliance with such requirements as functionality, compliance with building codes, structural pragmatism and economic viability.

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## Specific Recommendations for Qualified Entries in Stage 1

### Submission 9001

**Diamond Schmitt Architects** (Toronto, Canada)  
*in joint venture with* **B.I.G ARCHITECTURE D.P.C**  
(New York, United States), **KWC Architects**  
(Ottawa, Canada), **ERA Architects** (Toronto,  
Canada)



The design scheme works with a consistent massing and façade approach for the block, by using an abstract grid skin, that is either slightly set back from the existing facades, or slightly pushed forward. The abstract grid almost acts as a passepartout to the facade, framing the unique facade reliefs and the rich detailing of the heritage buildings. The skin wraps around the Block 2 towards Wellington Street, to create balanced volumes around the IPS building. The volumes are treated symmetrically and shape a sculptural void, that is both leaving space around the IPS and drawing attention to the building. Jury members discussed whether this approach would be interpreted as embracing or overpowering. Comments were also made that placing the IPS building into a very locked and decided space, may limit the design response for the IPS.

Along Sparks Street, and Metcalfe Street, the facade is withdrawn to create a steep roof. Thus, adding an abstract modern expression to the streetscape. At the same time, it is downscaling the extensions of the existing buildings to preserve the views to Parliament Hill and underline the existing facades.



While the neutral grid structure of the skin is on one hand allowing for a certain abstraction and blends well with the Valour Building, on the other hand it is creating an overwhelming repetition, that is not corresponding to the existing block composition of Block 1, 2 and 3 along Wellington Street, as well as Parliament Hill. The jury recommends a more nuanced approach to the façade structure and a relation to the hierarchy, pattern, and rhythm of existing surrounding buildings. In addition, by maintaining the absolute continuity of the grid to the ground level, the scheme does not appropriately reflect the importance of the pedestrian experience.

The jury searched for a more neutral approach, that could allow a more volumetric and expressive freedom for future development and additions to the existing IPS building.

While the grid did not make the entrances intuitive, the jury felt that this proposal celebrated the public lobby of the east building by creating a visual and axial connection to Parliament Hill and inviting the public to a spatial experience by defining a movement from street level up to the public roof garden via a spacious atrium, that references the Canadian landscape. While this gesture of openness is commended by the jury it is also questioned if the placement of the committee rooms adjacent to the public roof garden is fulfilling security standards.

The Interior organisation is fairly traditional, with narrow central hallways that is not inviting any social interaction or creating natural meeting places.

The committee rooms are placed on the upper floors on the eastern building complex, which seem natural due to the larger span, but therefore not allowing visual interaction with the public.

The use of timber construction as a sustainable construction material, is an aspiration received positively by the jury. However, the proponents should strictly study and consider the Canadian building codes and the inherent current limitations (code/ structural / hardening).

Additional Jury comments/recommendations included:

- Due to the dense programming of the scheme, the common spaces in the east and west towers should be studied further, as well as the circulation functions and the insufficient interstitial spaces.
- The lack of interconnection between the Valour building and the block were also considered as poor.
- The placement of certain functions received criticism.
- The access to and organisation of the loading dock and parking spaces are to be reconsidered based on the Competition Brief requirements.

In addition to above, it is recommended that the following details be taken into consideration for the further development of the design scheme:

### Consideration of regulations related to urban planning and architecture

The following technical comments are provided by the Technical Experts. Although the mandate to evaluate design concepts and recommend the competition laureate remains with the Jury, the Technical Expert's comments identify considerations that may be raised in future approval processes. These are provided for competitors consideration and guidance for further development of their scheme. Items noted here will likely be considerations in future reviews and approvals by Authorities Having Jurisdiction, including the Nation Capital Commission (NCC) and the Federal Heritage Building Review Office (FHBRO). As such they are provided as awareness of areas of specific sensitivity that will be raised and will need to be addressed in the course of those future formal approvals.

- As a matter of policy, interventions on designated heritage buildings need to follow the codified principles and process set by the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, and reviewed by FHBRO. A conservation approach needs to be developed from the outset, serve as a decision making guide for design choices throughout project development. As the project moves beyond this competition, formal Review of Interventions (ROI) by the FHBRO (A necessary regulatory requirement for designated heritage buildings), will look to the consultants' conservation approach as guidance on key interventions on heritage buildings, and their character defining elements. The first step in developing this comprehensive conservation approach is required as part of this competition, and as part of this early stage, competitors need to clearly articulate within their approach a conservation vision and conservation intent in an unambiguous manner. This vision and intent is central in rationalizing design decisions, in particular with respect to the maintenance, alteration or possible disposal of heritage fabric/buildings within the assembled site, and how these decisions impact or modify the values and character attributed in the Heritage Character Statement.
- The conservation approach needs to more carefully consider the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, by doing the following:
  - A fully articulated values-based heritage conservation approach needs to address how it is informing the overall design concept.
  - Conservation work proposed for each retained heritage façade / interior elements should be identified and reference the Standards and Guidelines.
  - The submission states that several buildings will require “subtle yet legible adjustments” to facades to accommodate the new construction. These should be clearly identified along with a rationale for how these will affect heritage values identified in the Character Statement.
  - Infill buildings need to be considered against Standard 11 (subordinate, compatible, and distinguishable). In further developing the scheme, the proponent will need to be prepared to answer how new built form is or is not overwhelming retained heritage fabric or buildings.
- The scheme will need to demonstrate that rooftop vegetation will not affect the principles laid out in Canada's Capital Views Protection (2007) document, or negatively impact the primacy and foreground legibility of the Parliamentary Triad silhouette.
- The proposal provides good handling of the foreground contribution of the infill building to the view of the Peace Tower from Viewpoint 21. The building massing, including the “pull back” of the mansard roof leaves breathing room and maintains strong framing of the view subject, and the play of void and form along Metcalfe does not become a dominant or obtrusive part of the foreground view. However, the infill building at Block 2-East, may overwhelm the heritage facades and from some angles would appear as a dominant element in the streetscape, which may detract from views. Noting that Viewpoint 21 is a progressive view starting at Queen Street, future required view analysis will also include

assessment from a point further south on Metcalfe Street, closer to intersection of Sparks to support evaluation.

- The massing and scale of the infill and additions, particularly with regards to the “mansard roof” design concept, should be considered as to how it may be seen as an overly uniform and heavy treatment across the city block. The infill design should recognize that the character of Wellington Street is different and distinct from the character on Sparks Street where the facades reflect the street’s smaller form of development (due to the narrower lots).
- Ensure clarity of the design concept and the message it communicates, particularly with regards to the “leaning” towards and over the Indigenous Peoples Space. The proponent should be aware that this architectural gesture and design response invites a conflicting reading and interpretation.
- More attention should be paid to the guidance contained in the Sparks Street Heritage Conservation District Plan. Some issues to address include:
  - The addition to the Bank of Nova Scotia doubles the height of the building which may be seen as unbalanced and out of proportion.
  - Infill buildings do not differentiate ground floors from upper floors in massing or treatment. Grain and scale of massing should consider the heterogeneous historic conditions and varied skyline geometry.
  - Along Sparks Street, the articulation of frontages could be informed by historic lot lines.
- The selection of limestone for the façade cladding material is seen as appropriate, but its uniform use and pattern across the entire city block could be criticized for being a monotonous treatment and reading:
  - The lack of variety with the materiality and detailing may be a disadvantage.
  - Selection of an expanded palette of materials and pattern(s) may be appropriate and considered.
  - Variations in texture and detailing could be used to provide relief and contrast.
  - Cues taken from the Valour building’s facade lack contextuality, and the materiality as applied across the city block does not create a human friendly scale at grade.
- How the buildings interact with the public realm requires improvement in order to engage and be interesting to pedestrians:
  - Consider ways to provide clear and intuitive entrances that are distinguishable from a distance.
  - Ensure public spaces are useable year-round (sun exposure, wind protection).
- The high-quality at-grade landscaping immediately around the Indigenous Peoples Space, including the concept of continuity and connection between inside and outside and with the Indigenous Peoples Space, is a strong concept. However, the design should respond to the likelihood that the Indigenous Peoples Space site may be fully built up to the lot line, and the buffer may be used as an access/right of way for the site, which would reduce the available space within the East Courtyard. Submission should demonstrate that the buffer is indeed respected, including at the back of the lot.



### Functional and other Technical Requirements:

The following comments are provided by other Technical Committees and covers other functional or technical requirements. These are provided as guidance to competitors to identify areas of specific concerns flagged in their proposal.

- The design indicates building over the Bank of Nova Scotia. This design intent needs to clearly demonstrate how the new structural system can be implemented while maintaining full operations for the Library of Parliament.
- The scheme needs to more explicitly and clearly understand the requirements and demonstrate the approach to align floorplates and make associated adjustments to the facades and windows openings to allow further analysis. Information is lacking in that respect.
- Tight column grid could impede functional program
- Significant GFA compared to assumed GFA in Competition Brief - ensure design is rationalized and optimized.
- A curved stair is being suggested, which is not a universally accessible means of circulation, and should be avoided although permitted by Codes. Curved stairs as primary access should be avoided.
- Entries should be easily identified and intuitive for all building users and visitors.
- Circulation systems and floorplans should also be simple and intuitive.
- Although there is little mentioned on the reconfiguration of Victoria building and how the core of the building is reconfigured to meet the technical requirements, the overall site plan is consistent with the documents and maintains Victoria as contiguous space.
- Below grade excavations are offset inward, resulting in a smaller interior footprint on lower levels, and minimal structural repair on heritage facades.
- In the next stage, it must be clear how the design will meet the National Building Code of Canada:
  - How will the mass timber construction achieve the required fire rating and protection required by the NBC.
  - How will required structural fire protection requirements be achieved where new construction is located above existing structures.
  - How will wood ceilings achieve Code requirements.
  - Areas of refuge need to be provided to accommodate persons who cannot use exit stairs in an emergency situation.
  - How will the interconnected floor space requirements be achieved, in particular with respect to cumulative exits, areas of refuge, and smoke control.
  - Provide Universally Accessible washrooms as per the program or the NBC

As a result, the design scheme was confirmed by the jury to advance to stage 2 of the competition due to its qualities, strengths, and potential for readjustments against its weaker points.

### Submission 9003

## Neuf Architectes Canada Inc. (Ottawa, Canada) *in joint venture with* Renzo Piano Building Workshop (Paris, France)



The clear conceptual approach offered by the design scheme is commended by the jury. In terms of overall design, the synthesis of old and new was found to be visually coherent and the project forming the “fourth side” of the Parliamentary Precinct ensemble was received as convincing. However, this was achieved by removing the constraints of dealing with existing building and heritage fabric and without providing a vision regarding a conservation approach. The design proposes additions - dematerialized and lighter in appearance - which seem to hover over the existing heritage buildings on Sparks Street, using a visual gap to express the difference between existing and new. In a similar way, a respectful distance to the 100 Wellington building is provided to allow the creation of the new Indigenous Peoples Space. Bearing in mind that the final IPS design may significantly depart from the present appearance of 100 Wellington, the lack of a direct relationship to the existing building is a rational and sensible approach.

To achieve these objectives of the brief (uniform monumentality and frontal qualities of a fourth side), the design scheme has deemed it necessary to remove the Union bank and Victoria buildings on the Wellington Street side. While architecturally convenient this also is provided without a clearly stated conservation statement, approach or vision. The existing Valour building is also reduced in height, and its facade is completely replaced. The result is a homogeneous monolithic block, organized in two different height levels of 7 and 9 floors respectively. As stated above, some members of the jury raised concerns about the conservation aspects, while other significant concerns were raised regarding the removal of the upper floors of the Valour building and the consequences for the provision of the required usable floor area.

The design scheme would benefit from a more explicit description of its conservation approach based on the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. This

description should include a clear statement on the primary treatment chosen for the project, with reflections on how it applies to each heritage building and the overall design approach.

A key conceptual driver for the design is the roof garden which is manifested as a real forest of trees. The intention of the design is to represent a new landscape plane, returning land and nature to the site at this new elevation and providing a symbol of reconciliation of the Canadian nation at this important location. This design element will be visible from the street and from the Peace Tower and can be seen as a re-interpretation of the “strong roofline” typical of the historical surroundings. The roof forest can also act as a climate device and contribute to the reduction of the city’s urban heat island effect, as well to provide a symbolically powerful expression of Canada’s commitment to sustainability. While noting the conceptual grounding of developing a naturalized roof, Jurors questioned the need for an extensive roofscape/amenity given that there is significant existing open space across the street.

Technical infrastructure is integrated within the built-up area on the roof plane used to allow the soil required for the trees. Bridges connect the east and west blocks. This is an infringement of the IPS space and if the design team decides to continue to present a narrow bridge as an option, they must ensure that the bridge could be deleted as required without substantially diminishing the core value of the design. Some concerns were raised regarding the technical feasibility and significant challenges of the roof garden with large trees in the specific climatic context of Ottawa. While there are some comparable international examples already completed, this issue will need to be addressed in detail in the second phase to demonstrate the feasibility in this specific context.

The jury sees the potential of this design approach as an opportunity to rethink the block not only in its external appearance but also in the possibilities for creating optimal office space for the users. Unfortunately, here the design disappoints with very traditional office layouts, long narrow corridors, and deep cellular offices. The atrium proportions are also challenging with regard to daylighting. The access to Committee Rooms does not provide a good flow of circulation. The low ratio of circulation space to usable space reinforces these concerns and the jury feels that more care should be given to the creation of connecting communication spaces in the design.

The disconnection between the LoP support spaces and the Interim Main Library in the Bank of Nova Scotia, as well as other potential connections between the LoP and the upper floor of the new development were found as points to be improved.

Regarding the entrances, the second entrance from Sparks Street has an immediate impact on Valour Building: while adding complexity in terms of implementation (Valour is expected to remain operational throughout the redevelopment of Block 2), the proponent should reflect whether this is a key benefit that add value to the overall spatial organization principles of the scheme.

It is recommended for the second stage, that the team focusses on how to re-structure the block to achieve optimal spaces with views, daylight and natural ventilation for all the users and spaces which create optimal conditions to encourage communication, as ultimately, alongside the urban design and external appearance, the quality of future-orientated working space achieved must be weighed against the cost of sacrificing the embodied energy and heritage of the existing Union bank and Victoria buildings.

The treatment of the façade is materially diverging with existing fabric, rhythms, solid/void treatment, and classical ordering in the adjacent Blocks 1 and 3. A double skin facade is described but not shown on the drawings. The north façade is more transparent, relating to the nature and function of the spaces behind, and the orientation to the north, whereas the south façade is more opaque reacting to the need to avoid overheating as well as the



integration into Spark Street. To be successful, the transparency expressed in the building's facades would carry over into the spatial organization and the internal layouts of the floorplates. The façade and building services design should be developed to achieve the project's desired goals regarding sustainability. The integration of active solar energy use (PV) into the roof and south façade designs should also be seriously considered. The three timber spires along the Wellington Street elevation was noted by some members as not adding strength to the scheme.

In addition to above, it is recommended that the following details be taken into consideration for the further development of the design scheme:

#### Consideration of regulations related to urban planning and architecture

The following technical comments are provided by the Technical Experts. Although the mandate to evaluate design concepts and recommend the competition laureate remains with the Jury, the Technical Expert's comments identify considerations that may be raised in future approval processes. These are provided for competitors consideration and guidance for further development of their scheme. Items noted here will likely be considerations in future reviews and approvals by Authorities Having Jurisdiction, including the Nation Capital Commission (NCC) and the Federal Heritage Building Review Office (FHBRO). As such they are provided as awareness of areas of specific sensitivity that will be raised and will need to be addressed in the course of those future formal approvals.

- As a matter of policy, interventions on designated heritage buildings need to follow the codified principles and process set by the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. A conservation approach needs to be developed from the outset, serve as a decision making guide for design choices throughout project development. As the project moves beyond this competition, formal Review of Interventions (ROI) by the FHBRO (A necessary regulatory requirement for designated heritage buildings), will look to the consultants' conservation approach as guidance on key interventions on heritage buildings, and their character defining elements. The first step in developing this comprehensive conservation approach is required as part of this competition, and as part of this early stage, competitors need to clearly articulate within their approach a conservation vision and conservation intent in an unambiguous manner. This vision and intent is central in rationalizing design decisions, in particular with respect to the maintenance, alteration or possible disposal of heritage fabric/buildings within the assembled site, and how these decisions impact or modify the values and character attributed in the Heritage Character Statement.
- The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada should be clearly understood and applied.
  - While the approach of 'revaluing' and re-interpreting the site is acceptable, the proposal has not clearly evidenced the balance that would support and justify the need to sacrifice heritage buildings to meet other project priorities and modern values. A fully articulated values-based heritage conservation approach would address how it is informing the overall design direction and conceptual frame.
  - Heritage conservation work for retained facades/ elements of building fabric should be identified and reference the Standards and Guidelines.
  - The new infill does not clearly demonstrate how it is informed and responds to the fabric and form of the Sparks Street Heritage Conservation District or the Parliamentary Precinct.

- A more apparent setback from the retained heritage facades is recommended as the proposed gap would likely not be perceived from street level. Infill buildings need to be further considered against Standard 11 (subordinate, compatible, and distinguishable) because they can be seen to overwhelm the retained heritage buildings.
- The scheme will need to demonstrate that rooftop vegetation will not affect the principles laid out in the Canada's Capital Views Protection (2007) document, or negatively impact the primacy and foreground legibility of the Parliamentary Triad silhouette.
- In addition, the design should consider the overall height of the complex (including platforms and other rooftop elements) in terms of its relationship to the adjacent blocks along Wellington Street.
- The massing and materiality of the proposed complex does not address how it is informed or reflects the heritage character of the Parliamentary Precinct or engage with it. This and the following will need to be considered:
  - Limited articulation of the mass may be criticized as insufficient to break up the volume and appropriately respond to the important history of individual buildings on the block and the dominant fabric of the Parliamentary Precinct which has smaller and more varied forms. On the other hand, an opposing argument may support that a monolithic treatment has enough holistic merit that the large mass and limited articulation has a rationale.
  - Since the conceptual part is reminiscent of notable adjacent development on Wellington Street, namely the Arthur Erickson wings of the new Bank of Canada Building on Block 4, such an association should be carefully considered in order to ensure the unique sense of place that is strived for this site and its frontage to the parliamentary square.
  - The design and massing treatment on Sparks Street are recommended to be reassessed and rationalized in much the same light. There recognition and sensitive integration of retained heritage fabric/buildings should directly inform the compatibility and form of new proposed construction.
- The institutional feel and formal public realm along Wellington are a positive contribution.
- Connections above or below IPS will not be permitted.
- Facade treatment of new construction is resolutely modern (relying on heavy use of glass and overlaid grid.) and in direct counterpoint to the overall existing fabric and materiality found throughout the surrounding precinct; Volumes show limited articulation of the mass and limited breaking up of volumes.
- In terms of overall design, while the synthesis of old and new was found to be visually coherent and the project clearly forms a deliberate and convincing "fourth side" to the Parliamentary Precinct ensemble, the proposed new infill does not convincingly address how it responds to the fabric and form of the heritage district.

### Functional and other Technical Requirements:

The following comments are provided by other Technical Committees and covers other functional or technical requirements. These are provided as guidance to competitors to identify areas of specific concerns flagged in their proposal.

- The recessed parking entrance is a positive for the public realm as long as good sightlines are maintained in the setback to allow safe vehicle movements across pedestrian pathways and cycling corridors.
- There was no evidence that consideration was given to the how the redevelopment proposal would address the circumstance of needing to ensure ongoing occupancy of existing occupied facilities. Three levels of Valour are proposed to be removed without addressing how the existing functions would be replaced. The Proponent team must realize that Valour needs to be maintained fully operational throughout construction.
- The scheme needs to clearly demonstrate how the new structural system over the Bank of Nova Scotia can be implemented while maintaining full ongoing operations for the Library of Parliament.
- Entrances should be carefully re-examined. By locating entrances deep into the site there are potential issues related to wayfinding and security for parliamentarians.
- Concrete structure, poured in place, which is common practice in Ottawa, are acceptable and predictable construction methods appropriate in this instance.
- As the Victoria building is proposed to be removed in its entirety and reconstructed, information as to how implementation of construction of B2- East before B2-West, and associated construction phasing practicalities is lacking.
- In the next stage, it must be clear how the design will meet the National Building Code of Canada:
  - How will the interconnected floor space requirements be achieved, in particular with respect to cumulative exits, areas of refuge, and smoke control.
  - How will required structural fire protection requirements be achieved where new construction is located above existing structures.
  - How will wood ceilings achieve Code requirements.
  - Areas of refuge need to be provided to accommodate persons who cannot use exit stairs in an emergency situation.
  - Provide Universally Accessible washrooms as per the program or the NBC

As a result, the design scheme was confirmed by the jury to advance to stage 2 of the competition due to its qualities, strengths, and potential for readjustment of its weaker points.



**Submission 9008****Zeidler Architecture Inc. (Toronto, Canada) in association with David Chipperfield Architects (London, United Kingdom)**

This scheme was seen as a quietly competent, and elegantly designed project of separate new buildings integrated within the block, while preserving all the heritage buildings. As a decidedly 21st century contemporary proposal, the architectural response is a complement to the Parliamentary Precinct with its attributes including a respectful response to the Indigenous Peoples Space at 100 Wellington Street, net zero and mass timber construction and a transparent building skin.

The project was appreciated for its following conceptual moves:

**Indigenous Inspired Courtyards:** The landscaped courtyards that surround the IPS and open space threaded through the block sets up a powerful north south axis with Parliament and an east west alignment through the site. The east courtyard aligns with the Peace Tower and is connected by "The Peoples" walk, culminating in an Indigenous inspired "Talking Circle". This external grade level space in combination with the courtyard on the west side of the IPS, provides an important public forum at grade that shows respect for the IPS and allows for some level of urban integration with the IPS. In addition to providing grade level shelter and shade, the 13 birch trees represent the 10 Provinces and 3 Territories.

**Building as Forum:** The new buildings provide a forum for dialogue and align with the project's ambition on a fundamental level - creating collaborative light filled workspace. A subtle, yet powerful connection to Parliament is integrated into the interior of the east building, as a "loggia" or social space located on the second floor in direct alignment with the Peace Tower. The large Committee Room is bathed in natural light which will require some review going forward.

**A Breathable Building Skin:** This scheme has a strong focus on the building skin - an elegant, double-skin glass timber facade with overlapping plates. The outer glazed skin provides important solar shading and ventilation on all sides of the facade. The transparency of the building is carried through the interior spaces, limiting long interior corridors, and strategically locating social and collaborative spaces with a high degree of light and view. Two new cores connect and unify the six east buildings.

While the physical model and all plans and elevations were complete, the detailed renderings focused on the Wellington Street east side of the block. The jury would have liked to have seen the full Wellington façade captured in a key rendering and a more thorough understanding of the project from all its sides including Spark Street. A greater understanding of the block as a whole and a more cohesive representation all building elevations is expected in the Stage 2 of the competition.

The jury praised the respectful approach towards the IPS site.

It is also noted that this scheme was criticized by many as not being fully grounded in realism and provided a vision that probably could not be achieved once the overlay of structure and ME was applied to the project. This is particularly true with respect to the highly transparent facades that are represented.

With the retention of so much of the existing heritage material on the Block, there will be a challenge to meet structural intervention requirements, seismic upgrades, building envelope upgrades and other measures related to sustainability.

Additional comments from the Technical Experts included:

- Challenges for accessibility due to the retention of multiple different floor levels.
- Multiple floor levels create inefficient circulation for occupants and for servicing.
- The placement of functions raised some concerns

In addition to above, it is recommended that the following details be taken into consideration for the further development of the design scheme:

#### Consideration of regulations related to urban planning and architecture

The following technical comments are provided by the Technical Experts. Although the mandate to evaluate design concepts and recommend the competition laureate remains with the Jury, the Technical Expert's comments identify considerations that may be raised in future approval processes. These are provided for competitors consideration and guidance for further development of their scheme. Items noted here will likely be considerations in future reviews and approvals by Authorities Having Jurisdiction, including the Nation Capital Commission (NCC) and the Federal Heritage Building Review Office (FHBRO). As such they are provided as awareness of areas of specific sensitivity that will be raised and will need to be addressed in the course of those future formal approvals.

- As a matter of policy, interventions on designated heritage buildings need to follow the codified principles and process set by the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. A conservation approach needs to be developed from the outset, serve as a decision making guide for design choices throughout project development. As the project moves beyond this competition, formal Review of Interventions (ROI) by the FHBRO (A necessary regulatory requirement for designated heritage buildings), will look to the consultants' conservation approach as guidance on key interventions on heritage buildings, and their character defining elements. The first step in developing this comprehensive conservation approach is required as part of this competition, and as part of this early stage, competitors need to clearly articulate within their approach a conservation vision and conservation intent in an unambiguous manner. This vision and intent is central in rationalizing design decisions, in particular with respect to the maintenance, alteration or possible disposal of heritage fabric/buildings within the assembled site, and how these decisions impact or modify the values and character attributed in the Heritage Character Statement.
- Retention of all heritage buildings in their entirety is a strong positive aspect of the submission and it aligns with Treasury Board policy. Heritage conservation issues to address include:
  - The submission must demonstrate how the overall design approach has been informed by a values-based heritage conservation approach.
  - Required conservation work should be identified for each retained building and reference the Standards and Guidelines.
  - Understanding of the buildings and site as places that have heritage value (beyond materiality) should be expanded upon.
  - The architectural expression of the infill buildings should carefully consider Standard 11 (subordinate, compatible, and distinguishable).
- Maintaining Viewpoint 21 has not been demonstrated in the design and should be carefully considered and shown. Noting that Viewpoint 21 is a progressive view starting at Queen Street, future required view analysis will also include assessment from a point further south on Metcalfe Street, closer to intersection of Sparks to support evaluation.
- The building scale and massing is appropriate and is well integrated with the adjacent blocks and maintains the pre-eminence of Parliament Hill. The strong and diverse rooflines create a varied silhouette which is a positive design direction.
- There is good distinction in character between the different design approaches proposed for Sparks and Wellington Streets. Transparency through to the rear facades of the heritage buildings is a positive aspect as it reveals the city block's existing urban form.
- The contribution of the infill buildings to the city block may be further enhanced:
  - A better definition of the components of the buildings may be a benefit, including a differentiated ground floor expression on Wellington Street and building cap element. In particular, the infill along the Wellington elevation could better respond to the lines and rhythm of adjacent blocks and buildings within the city block(s), beyond the total building height.
  - While a street wall is created along Wellington Street, opportunities exist to more appropriately reference the Parliamentary Precinct and create a richer experience in terms of detailing, materials and architectural expression, more strongly contributing to creating a strong sense of place.



- There is little intervention on the Valour building facades and poor integration of the Union Bank. Better consideration of infill integration with the retained heritage buildings is needed to avoid “coincidental” appearance and to enhance the relationship between the new and old.
- It is recommended to provide details on materiality of the infill buildings. In addition:
  - Further consider how the glass and wood structure of the main infill building would be integrated with the retained buildings within the city block and adjacent city blocks. Also, consider whether it would be compatible with the cultural landscape and a potential future Indigenous architectural expression at the Indigenous Peoples Space.
  - The infill replacing the Fisher building presents awkwardly on lower floors, but with further consideration of the façade detailing and roofline treatment it could be more compatible and successful.
- Design of the building accesses is well done – they are clear and intuitive.
- Generous setback for the Indigenous Peoples Space is provided and will support future Indigenous Peoples Space development.
- The east public square along Wellington Street creates a strong sense of place. More detail should be provided about the hardscaped area at grade to the west of Indigenous Peoples Space (covered by infill building), including its proposed use and design treatments to compensate for limited natural light penetration.
- Provide more details on materiality and cladding system of infill buildings for a full understanding, inclusive of their construction and costs.

#### Functional and other Technical Requirements:

The following comments are provided by other Technical Committees and covers other functional or technical requirements. These are provided as guidance to competitors to identify areas of specific concerns flagged in their proposal.

- It is recommended that the proponent carefully review the functional and technical requirements for Committee Rooms.
- Consider greater standardization of Parliamentary Office Units (POU) layouts, as the objective is to have them uniform and equal in spatial quality.
- Extensive use of existing building creates many level changes and could be problematic from a usability and accessibility perspective (too circuitous).
- A curved stair is being suggested, which is not a universally accessible means of circulation, and should be avoided although permitted by Codes. Curved stairs as primary access should be avoided.
- All entrances should be easily identified and intuitive for all building users and visitors. Consider bringing forward entries to street edge. Setback entries are not instinctive for wayfinding and could create security concerns.
- Use of stairs/elevators for connections between existing floor plates creates difficulty for universal accessibility and can make circulation in the buildings very problematic for some users. Wheelchair platform lifts are not appropriate solutions.
- There was no phasing details, yet the two halves, B2-East and B2-West are independent in this scenario. The scheme should continue to be developed with phasing being realizable objective

- In the next stage, it must be clear how the design will meet the National Building Code of Canada:
  - How the mass timber construction will achieve the required fire rating and protection required by the NBCC.
  - How will the interconnected floor space requirements be achieved, in particular with respect to cumulative exits, areas of refuge, and smoke control.
  - How will required structural fire protection requirements be achieved where new construction is located above existing structures.
  - How will wood ceilings achieve Code requirements.
  - Areas of refuge need to be provided to accommodate persons who cannot use exit stairs in an emergency situation.
  - Ensure Universally Accessible washrooms as per the program or the NBC
  - As a result, the design scheme was confirmed by the jury to advance to Stage 2 of the competition due to its qualities, strengths, and potential for readjustment of its weaker points.

**Submission 9009****Provencher Roy + Associés Architectes Inc.**  
(Montréal, Canada)

The jury appreciates the clear vision that focuses on the importance of reconciliation with the Indigenous Peoples of Canada as a driving force for the design scheme. In particular, the scheme highlights the symbolic narrative of restoring relationships with Indigenous Peoples by introducing a natural space between the IPS and a truth and reconciliation tower at the corner of Metcalfe and Wellington streets. Located on the principal axis between the Peace Tower and Block 2, the combined tower and open land underline the symbolic importance of this “restorative journey” and point to the direct, prominent, and permanent presence of Indigenous Peoples within the Parliamentary Precinct. The Indigenous-friendly circular form of the tower contrasts with the rectilinear vocabulary of the surrounding streetscape and underlines the importance of this site as a place of dialogue between Canada and Indigenous Peoples. The circular form and the unique layout of the Committee rooms supports this narrative as it speaks to notions of equality and complementarity.

With regards to the urban context, the jury appreciated that the proposal to set back the new building in Block 2 West along Wellington Street gives additional space around the IPS but questioned whether this approach weakened the goal of creating a fourth wall to the precinct. This goal of a fourth wall was also greatly weakened by the schemes very disparate architectural expressions and massing along the Wellington Street side.

With regards to heritage conservation, the jury appreciates the effort to retain and restore all existing heritage buildings as a means of respecting the layers of history represented in Block 2.



The design scheme would benefit from a more explicit description of its conservation approach based on the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. This description should include a clear statement on the primary treatment chosen for the project, with reflections on how it applies to each heritage building and the overall design approach.

In addition, the jury had concerns where new floor levels were introduced behind heritage facades. The issue is the potential for random window heights, and what impact that would have on the quality of the space.

On Sparks Street, the jury appreciated the proposed scholarly restoration of the heritage buildings that speak to the commercial development of the city. While noting the effort to set back the new facades from the historic buildings, the jury encourages further development of the protection of viewscales by referring to the documentation on the Sparks Street historic district (designated under the Ontario Heritage Act) and the implementation of setback schemes on Sparks Street elevations. A greater differentiation between the heritage facades and the new construction could improve legibility.

The unassigned spaces are generous and provide a flexible character. The basement level B1 is efficiently integrated in the design scheme. The design scheme offers good natural light overall and particularly in the eastern part.

As the design scheme continues to evolve, the jury draws the attention of the proponent to some additional issues. The Library of Parliament must continue to operate during the redevelopment of Block 2 and therefore no construction above the Bank of Nova Scotia is acceptable. In Block 2 East, the jury feels that the relationship between the round tower and the building behind it could be improved and notes that in Block 2 West the atrium tower exceeds the height limit. The flexibility of Parliamentary Office Units (POU) is to be improved. The design scheme does not meet the requirement for a main entrance for Parliamentarians on Wellington Street and seems to suggest a landscape encroachment on Wellington Street.

In addition to above, it is recommended that the following details be taken into consideration for the further development of the design scheme:

#### Consideration of regulations related to urban planning and architecture

The following technical comments are provided by the Technical Experts. Although the mandate to evaluate design concepts and recommend the competition laureate remains with the Jury, the Technical Expert's comments identify considerations that may be raised in future approval processes. These are provided for competitors consideration and guidance for further development of their scheme. Items noted here will likely be considerations in future reviews and approvals by Authorities Having Jurisdiction, including the Nation Capital Commission (NCC) and the Federal Heritage Building Review Office (FHBRO). As such they are provided as awareness of areas of specific sensitivity that will be raised and will need to be addressed in the course of those future formal approvals.

- As a matter of policy, interventions on designated heritage buildings need to follow the codified principles and process set by the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. A conservation approach needs to be developed from the outset, serve as a decision making guide for design choices throughout project development. As the project moves beyond this competition, formal Review of Interventions (ROI) by the FHBRO (A necessary regulatory requirement for designated heritage buildings), will look to the consultants' conservation approach as guidance on key interventions on heritage buildings, and their character defining elements. The first step in developing this comprehensive conservation approach is required as part of this competition, and as part of this early stage, competitors need to clearly articulate within their approach a conservation vision and conservation intent in an unambiguous manner. This vision and intent is central in rationalizing design decisions, in particular with respect to the maintenance, alteration or possible disposal of heritage fabric/buildings within the assembled site, and how these decisions impact or modify the values and character attributed in the Heritage Character Statement.
- There is not a clear demonstration that the intent of the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada is understood. The following heritage issues should be considered:
  - The overall design concept (restore and reconcile) is explained. However, the heritage conservation approach itself is not well explained and it is not clear how it has informed the overall design concept.
  - Additional detail should be provided regarding the conservation of individual heritage buildings and reference the Standards and Guidelines to demonstrate a values-based heritage conservation approach for the buildings.
  - Intangible values related to Indigenous heritage are captured and encouraged to be explored further.
  - The advice in Standard 11 (subordinate, compatible, and distinguishable) is not fully met.
- Viewpoint 21 has been respected and consideration should also be given to manage the impact on the nighttime view due to interior building lighting. Noting that Viewpoint 21 is a progressive view starting at Queen Street, future required view analysis will also include assessment from a point further south on Metcalfe Street, closer to intersection of Sparks to support evaluation.
- While the submission shows an understanding of the distinct identities of Sparks/Wellington Streets or Town/Crown. However, the relationship of the design concept to Wellington Street distinct character could be better defined.
- Vertical mirroring of the different heights by the additions along Sparks Street provides interest but remains heavy and may be read to overwhelm the heritage context, particularly that of the Four Corners Building. Retention of narrow frontages and a subordinate set back of upper stories is positive but could still be improved/increased.
- Existing materials found in the city block are referenced and they are used appropriately. Richness of the material palette is an appropriate design approach informed by the context.
- A detailed explanation for the Valour building's design is missing/not provided. This should be provided as part of the conservation and design vision.

### Functional and other Technical Requirements:

The following comments are provided by other Technical Committees and covers other functional or technical requirements. These are provided as guidance to competitors to identify areas of specific concerns flagged in their proposal.

- Landscape architecture and public realm contributions are a strong positive feature. Alignment of urban realm with the Peace Tower is positive, as is the articulated roofscape.
- A curved stair is being suggested, which is not a universally accessible means of circulation, and should be avoided although permitted by Codes. Curved stairs as primary access should be avoided.
- Circulation systems and floorplans configuration should be rational and intuitive.
- All entrances should be easily identified and intuitive for all building users and visitors.
- The heritage elements are explained and detailed.
- The Indigenous People Space has been maintained, and there is a clear delineation of East and West portions.
- The scheme need to clearly demonstrate how the new built form over the Bank of Nova Scotia can be implemented while maintaining full ongoing operations for the Library of Parliament.
- The scheme proposes, significantly higher GFA than provided in the brief. The proponent should ensure the design is rationalized and optimized to meet affordability and efficiency criteria.
- It is recommended that the proponent carefully review the functional and technical requirements for Committee Rooms.
- Consider greater standardization of POU layouts, as the objective is to have them uniform and equal in spatial quality.
- In the next stage, it must be clear how the design will meet the National Building Code of Canada:
  - How will the interconnected floor space requirements be achieved, in particular with respect to cumulative exits, areas of refuge, and smoke control.
  - How will required structural fire protection requirements be achieved where new construction is located above existing structures.
  - Areas of refuge need to be provided to accommodate persons who cannot use exit stairs in an emergency situation.
  - Ensure Universally Accessible washrooms as per the program or the NBC

As a result, the design scheme was confirmed by the jury to advance to stage 2 of the competition due to its qualities, strengths, and potential for readjustment of the weaker points.



## Submission 9010

# Wilkinson Eyre (London, United Kingdom) *in association with* IDEA Inc. (Ottawa, Canada)



The jury was impressed by the balanced approach to the unique contextual challenges of the competition and its site. The design scheme has very carefully respected the scale and datums of the buildings along Wellington St while attempting to reinterpret them in more contemporary ways. The jury appreciated the inspiration taken from the ‘Bankers Row’ buildings, while creating a more inviting and transparent ground floor condition. The upper two floors pay homage to the gothic roofs in the area, and the symbolic material reference to the Canadian climate and the north has potential. The jury also felt there was an interesting attempt to create engaging and warm interior spaces through the skylit atriums and meeting pods. The overall programmatic organization of the East and West blocks is coherent and, while there are various items that would need to be addressed, these appear to be mostly resolvable. The design scheme also respects the presence of the IPS and uses the elevations and massing of the new buildings to frame it when looking back from the Centre Block and the Parliamentary Lawn. In this way, the design scheme appropriately does not try to compete with, or dominate, the IPS in its urban presence.

The design scheme has a very clear functional layout with good atrium spaces with circulation and cafeteria, Parliamentary Office Unit (POU) spaces with proposed light at both façade and atrium ends, an effective use and placement of the unassigned spaces and overall, an approach that maximises views.

The jury was, however, disappointed that the IPS was not more explicitly reflected in the design text or overall scheme. The importance of reconciliation and the IPS was a central aspect of the Competition Brief and yet was not expressed as a priority in this design scheme. Jury members felt that due to the strategic massing relating to the urban context, some of the monumentality of traditional colonial government structures are also maintained. As a result, the heaviness and formal ordering of the buildings seem to crowd the IPS. Modifications to the scheme with more generous treatment of the space between the new buildings and the

IPS is encouraged to resolve this tension and allow for future exterior design possibilities led by the IPS.

There was some concern by the jury that the interior spaces remain largely diagrammatic and are so radically different from the exterior, resulting in a series of competing design languages; the base tree columns with curtain wall; the middle ‘bays’; the “crown” (which jury members felt was disproportionately tall when the mansard roof was made vertical); the undulating wood ceiling treatments; and the wood-clad pods. While the Jury understands that the interior and exterior expressions can be different as a means of bridging urban design and architectural / program considerations, the jury felt that the design has not yet brought interior and exterior together into a coherent design strategy and recommends an editing process to strengthen the overall expression. Interior treatments and uses of pods could be rationalized, simplified or possibly revisited. On the exterior, there is an opportunity for the current “crown” and “defensive structure” metaphors used to describe the top two floors to be revisited to emphasize the collective aspiration for Canada to transcend its colonial foundations, and how the horizontality of the band could express this, both from exterior and interior perspectives. It is also recommended that this element not encroach over the space surrounding the IPS.

The Sparks St (south) side of the block remain relatively undefined in the design scheme and requires better representation to fully understand some of the design decisions and their effectiveness, such as the ‘upgrading’ of the Valour building facade. The massing used in the conservation approach diagram suggests adding the new buildings directly above the existing heritage buildings. The jury recommends stepping these additions back to be more respectful of the existing heritage facades and volumes.

The design scheme would benefit from a more explicit description of its conservation approach based on the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. This description should include a clear statement on the primary treatment chosen for the project, with reflections on how it applies to each heritage building and the overall design approach.

Technical concerns noted by the jury included:

- the proposed use of wood in the interiors is to be reviewed for compliance to code requirements
- various aspects of the structural design
- the use of bronze that is considered an ongoing maintenance issue
- Placing POUs on top of LoP will likely have challenges in terms of maintaining the LoP in operation. It also appeared to create building code issues in terms of exiting.
- While the quality of entrances is perceived positively, adjustments towards a more dignified entrance approach is advised.
- The design scheme and proposed façade text mentions the 10 provinces of Canada but ignores the 3 territories.
- The design narrative places no emphasis on the issue of Reconciliation

In addition to above, it is recommended that the following details be taken into consideration for the further development of the design scheme:

### Consideration of regulations related to urban planning and architecture

The following technical comments are provided by the Technical Experts. Although the mandate to evaluate design concepts and recommend the competition laureate remains with the Jury, the Technical Expert's comments identify considerations that may be raised in future approval processes. These are provided for competitors consideration and guidance for further development of their scheme. Items noted here will likely be considerations in future reviews and approvals by Authorities Having Jurisdiction, including the Nation Capital Commission (NCC) and the Federal Heritage Building Review Office (FHBRO). As such they are provided as awareness of areas of specific sensitivity that will be raised and will need to be addressed in the course of those future formal approvals.

- As a matter of policy, interventions on designated heritage buildings need to follow the codified principles and process set by the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. A conservation approach needs to be developed from the outset, serve as a decision making guide for design choices throughout project development. As the project moves beyond this competition, formal Review of Interventions (ROI) by the FHBRO (A necessary regulatory requirement for designated heritage buildings), will look to the consultants conservation approach as guidance on key interventions on heritage buildings, and their character defining elements. The first step in developing this comprehensive conservation approach is required as part of this competition, and as part of this early stage, competitors need to clearly articulate within their approach a conservation vision and conservation intent in an unambiguous manner. This vision and intent is central in rationalizing design decisions, in particular with respect to the maintenance, alteration or possible disposal of heritage fabric/buildings within the assembled site, and how these decisions impact or modify the values and character attributed in the Heritage Character Statement.
- A basic conservation approach has been conveyed, but further work is required to demonstrate an understanding of the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada.
  - The manner in which the overall design concept has been informed by a values-based conservation approach should be made clearer.
  - The conservation approach would be strengthened if it demonstrates a stronger understanding of the heritage buildings and their values. This may be achieved by providing additional detail regarding the conservation of heritage fabric/ buildings and reference the Standards and Guidelines.
  - Primary facades have been retained along with some interiors. The “retention and relocation” of interior features within other areas of the new buildings should also be clarified with respect to how this affects their values.
- Infill to full height at the lot line infringes on the viewshed of the Peace Tower from Viewpoint 21, and architectural treatment should recognize or give relief to the lateral viewshed. Noting that Viewpoint 21 is a progressive view starting at Queen Street, future required view analysis will also include assessment from a point further south on Metcalfe Street, closer to intersection of Sparks to support evaluation.
- The architectural expression proposed for Wellington Street that is replicated on Sparks Street is possibly read out of context and does not fully recognize the distinct and dual nature of the two frontages representing Town and Crown. The homogenous or repetitive architectural expression across the city block could be reconsidered. An understanding of the established urban patterns and the diverse character of the Heritage Conservation District could also better inform the design approach.

- The overall building scale is appropriate, but harmony of scale and massing could be refined further. Some issues to possibly address include:
  - The proportion of the upper glazed crenellated portion of the Wellington Street facades is large/tall within the composition of these elevations.
  - The expression of secondary facades especially along Metcalfe Street creates an incompatible monolithic-building that departs from the expression of the individual buildings below.
- On Wellington Street, clear glazing at ground floor and insertion of the row of trees on Confederation Boulevard is positive. The arched tree form/structure at grade is intriguing. It is noted however that it is not carried though on the exterior and it is not directly accessible to the public due to the glazing.
- A reimagined Valour building façade is proposed, but may not be read to integrate with its neighbours. There is a strong and consistent use of a tripartite composition throughout the site. The proponent should reflect whether this is appropriate on the Valour building which has typically been read as a background building.
- Specifying noble high-quality materials, materiality and finishes on Wellington Street is appropriate.
- Setback from Indigenous Peoples Space, the open ground level treatment along Wellington Street and connections to atrium are appreciated and cumulatively are a positive approach. Presumption of use of the Indigenous Peoples Space setback may not be entirely appropriate practically speaking, as this space will also be required to serve as an utilitarian right of way. The design should also ensure it respects to the 3.6m setback specified in the brief.
- A large gap in retail along Sparks Street could risk the viability of retail on this city block, and the loss of retail along this commercial street is a noted resultant.

#### Functional and other Technical Requirements:

The following comments are provided by other Technical Committees and covers other functional or technical requirements. These are provided as guidance to competitors to identify areas of specific concerns flagged in their proposal.

- Further detail on cladding/roofing and sustainability elements is required for a fulsome understanding. Resolution of design elements for the floating meeting room/pods is also recommended.
- Interior spaces using structural mass timber elements, will be a constructability challenge and temporary protection measures during construction will be required, increasing execution complexities. Trade availability for the “pods” could be also challenging. The proponent should re-assess the effectiveness of these spaces for the purposes proposed.
- There is no proposal of how the existing functions removed from Valour would be replaced. Valour needs to maintain full operations throughout construction.
- Usable space is being added over the Bank of Nova Scotia, affecting its full time occupancy throughout. The design needs to explain their design concept and how it allows for the Bank of Nova Scotia and Valour to remain functioning throughout the construction.



- Access to all services should not be segregated (i.e.: sunken food services in the lower level).
- Ensure that circulation systems and floorplans should be intuitive.
- POU count falls short. The design must meet the program specified in the competition Brief.
- It is flagged that the scheme does not meet the Library of Parliament (LoP) spatial program target.
- In the next stage, it must be clear how the design will meet the National Building Code of Canada:
  - How will the mass timber construction achieve the required fire rating and protection required by the NBC.
  - How will required structural fire protection requirements be achieved where new construction is located above existing structures.
  - How will construction in the atrium achieve Code requirements.
  - How will the Valour building be upgraded to meet interconnected floor space requirements.
  - How will required structural fire protection requirements be achieved where new construction is located above existing structures.
  - Areas of refuge need to be provided to accommodate persons who cannot use exit stairs in an emergency situation.
  - How will the interconnected floor space requirements be achieved, in particular with respect to cumulative exits, areas of refuge, and smoke control.
  - There are likely insufficient stairs and many don't discharge to the exterior.
  - Provide Universally Accessible washrooms as per the program or the NBC

As a result, the design scheme was confirmed by the jury to advance to stage 2 of the competition due to its qualities, strengths, and potential for readjustment of its weaker points.

**Submission 9011****Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects** (Ottawa, Canada) *in joint venture with* **Behnisch Architekten** (Boston, United States)

The conceptual idea of this project is to design a complex that embodies the idea of transparent decision making which is not monumental and offers diverse egalitarian spaces. This gentle and quiet design scheme celebrates the vision with a layout that has a relatively high level of planning resolution. It is particularly successful in the design and planning of the core elements of the program including:

The plans as developed demonstrate a reasonable handling of the Parliamentary Office Units (POU) with lots of natural light and planning flexibility.

The Library of Parliament is well integrated into the plan without any major interruptions.

The overall circulation is dynamic, clear, and clean, with a pleasant variety of collaboration spaces for interaction on POU floors.

The quality of space winter gardens and the vertically and horizontally connecting atria is high.

The central atrium is appropriately sized and interconnected with winter gardens and interwoven with collaborative gardens.

Generally short corridors with views through winter garden spaces is found to create a sense of wellness to the building users.

The resultant urban form is respectful of the IPS and frames this important institution, fostering a dialogue between public use and celebrations to take place on the axis with the Peace Tower.

Also, the integration of the Victoria and Valour buildings with an atrium/wintergarden has much promise. The complimentary east building's wintergardens and exterior open space in the center of the project could assist in integrating IPS as a central piece.

The elevational treatments were felt to be significantly underwhelming and very preliminary in nature. They were not considered at this stage live up to the promise of the project planning.

While the design scheme contributes to the concept of a "fourth façade" to the Parliamentary Lawn, the disposition and combination of materials on the exterior shell does not provide a sense of civic contribution or represent the dignity of Parliament, or the importance of an innovative and forward thinking response to the challenge of a new fourth wall to the Parliamentary lawn.

Whilst embracing the project's vision of democracy and urban form fragmentation, a sense of place and unity is required given its location in the capital city

The appropriate use of green roofs, PV cells and atria gardens in glass for sunlight harvesting, supports the sustainable approach.

The design scheme requires an explicit description of its conservation approach based on the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. This description should include a clear statement on the primary treatment chosen for the project, with reflections on how it applies to each heritage building and the overall design approach.

In addition to above, it is recommended that the following details be taken into consideration for the further development of the design scheme:

#### Consideration of regulations related to urban planning and architecture

The following technical comments are provided by the Technical Experts. Although the mandate to evaluate design concepts and recommend the competition laureate remains with the Jury, the Technical Expert's comments identify considerations that may be raised in future approval processes. These are provided for competitors consideration and guidance for further development of their scheme. Items noted here will likely be considerations in future reviews and approvals by Authorities Having Jurisdiction, including the Nation Capital Commission (NCC) and the Federal Heritage Building Review Office (FHBRO). As such they are provided as awareness of areas of specific sensitivity that will be raised and will need to be addressed in the course of those future formal approvals.

- As a matter of policy, interventions on designated heritage buildings need to follow the codified principles and process set by the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada. A conservation approach needs to be developed from the outset, serve as a decision making guide for design choices throughout project development. As the project moves beyond this competition, formal Review of Interventions (ROI) by the FHBRO (A necessary regulatory requirement for designated heritage buildings), will look to the consultants' conservation approach as guidance on key interventions on heritage buildings, and their character defining elements. The first step in developing this comprehensive conservation approach is required as part of this competition, and as part of this early stage, competitors need to clearly articulate within their approach a conservation vision and conservation intent in an unambiguous manner. This vision and intent is central in rationalizing design decisions, in particular with respect to the maintenance, alteration or possible disposal of heritage fabric/buildings within the assembled site, and how these decisions impact or modify the values and character

attributed in the Heritage Character Statement. The submission is not supported by a conservation approach, and the following issues must be resolved:

- Demonstrate an understanding of heritage values and character. This understanding needs to be considered as part of a larger urban ensemble sited within a conservation district. The overall design concept should be grounded and informed by a cogent conservation approach.
  - A significant number of heritage buildings are to be demolished as part of the overall design intent of providing a “coherent whole” and allowing for this further phase/era of development. Nonetheless, this approach must present a considered decision-making process to ensure there is sufficient rationale made to retain the site’s heritage values.
  - The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada are mentioned but its understanding and application of the document is not evident.
  - The interventions do not clearly reflect the Standards and Guidelines and it is unclear how they are being applied for the retained facades and building fabric.
  - The infill/additions do not comply with Standard 11 (distinguishable, compatible and subordinate).
- Building heights need greater clarity in terms of compliance with bylaw height limits and protection of views of the Parliamentary triad (background control in Canada’s Capital Views Protection, 2007).
  - The scheme demonstrates an understanding of foreground view control principles for Viewpoint 21, but the proposal is built to the lot line and the infill does not provide sensitive framing of the view (foreground contribution) while also removing the lateral viewshed. Noting that Viewpoint 21 is a progressive view starting at Queen Street, future required view analysis will also include assessment from a point further south on Metcalfe Street, closer to intersection of Sparks to support evaluation.
  - Ground floor treatment, materiality and building form is homogeneous and not necessarily representative of the site and urban context either on Wellington or Sparks Streets (each should have distinct urban characters). More diversity rather than uniformity is likely more appropriate. The dual identity of capital and civic realms should be acknowledged.
  - Integration of the infill with the heritage buildings on Wellington Street should be reviewed to address the following issues:
    - Reassess the scale and mass of infill relative to the heritage context as the reading may be seen as overwhelming. Articulation of form and mass are suggested as opportunities for improvement.
    - Roofline aligns with the Victoria building and OPMPC building (Block 1), but the masonry datum does not align with the Victoria building. Instead, the masonry datum aligns with 100 Wellington Street, which may be substantially altered in the future. The overall composition is not considered completely successful, and the proposed uniformity remains a concern.
  - On Sparks Street, the infill design remains homogeneous, and does not acknowledge the existing /historical patterns, ground floor articulation and building form (heights, narrow frontages) . The proponent should consider and refer to the heritage conservation district guidelines.
  - Selection of stone and glass is appropriate. However, it is noted that there is no proposed differentiation between the materials selected for Sparks Street versus Wellington Street. The use of materials in this fashion is in counterpoint with the historic context and is



applied uniformly across the city block, and this should be re-assessed for compatibility / appropriateness. Use of wood would be a new addition to the heritage district and its handling could be improved.

- Recessed covered entrances on Wellington Street and recesses provided for entrances on Sparks and Metcalfe Streets are positive. However, the main entrance is not clear or intuitive due to the large recess under the building. The approach to marking entrances is simplistic and could be improved.
- Little public realm is provided other than at the recessed building entrance, and its quality and use should be revisited. It could be improved or better integrated at this location. Alignment of the entrance with the Peace Tower means that it is a through-zone and not useable as a space for contemplation.
- Continuous retail on Sparks Street is positive, but more detail is required:
  - Confirm whether the proposal retains retail spaces in the Valour building.
  - New infill should have doors for retail on Sparks Street but it is unclear if they are provided.
- Winter gardens are well defined and expressed, and they create a dialogue with nature that is visible from the exterior. It is noted that their scale and mass relative to heritage fabric may be overwhelming. Further consideration could be given to landscaping at grade to relate the buildings and spaces to the public realm.

#### Functional and other Technical Requirements:

The following comments are provided by other Technical Committees and covers other functional or technical requirements. These are provided as guidance to competitors to identify areas of specific concerns flagged in their proposal.

- Based on the proposed design, there appears to be no apparent impact to the Library of Parliament during the construction. It is however reminded that LoP functions must remain operational during the redevelopment.
- The scheme does not meet the LoP spatial program target set out in the brief.
- The phasing information was provided with some level of detail, indicating there was thought given as to how it could be constructed.
- Further detail on atrium/winter garden designs and cladding systems is required for a full appreciation.
- There is no differentiation between the materials selected for the Wellington and Spark Street sides, indicating the same level of importance. More noble materials are suggested to be used on the Wellington façade.
- The installation of laminated mass timber panels is weather susceptible and should be reconsidered from a resiliency perspective.
- A curved stair is suggested which is not an ideal means of circulation and should be avoided, although permitted by Codes.
- Circulation systems and floorplans should also be intuitive. Vertical circulation elements should be located together.
- All entrances should be easily identified and intuitive for all building users and visitors.
- It is noted that Victoria building was maintained on the exterior and interior, and a new core was incorporated.

- Post tensioning of upper level slabs to provide large open areas with minimal structure could prove to be difficult and challenging.
- Design of West building affected the lower level mechanical room of the Valour.
- Greater resolution needed for the loading dock and connections.
- In the next stage, it must be clear how the design will meet the National Building Code of Canada:
  - How will the mass timber construction achieve the required fire rating and protection required by the NBC.
  - How will required structural fire protection requirements be achieved where new construction is located above existing structures.
  - How will construction in proposed atriums/winter gardens achieve Code requirements.
  - How will the Valour building be upgraded to meet interconnected floor space requirements.
  - How will required structural fire protection requirements be achieved where new construction is located above existing structures.
  - Areas of refuge need to be provided to accommodate persons who cannot use exit stairs in an emergency situation.
  - How will the interconnected floor space requirements be achieved, in particular with respect to cumulative exits, areas of refuge, and smoke control.
  - Provide Universally Accessible washrooms as per the program or the NBC

As a result, the design scheme was confirmed by the jury to advance to Stage 2 of the competition due to its qualities, strengths, and potential for readjustment of its weaker points.

## Specific Recommendations for Non-qualified Entries in Stage 1

### Submission 9002

## Grimshaw Architects (New York, United States) *in association with* Daoust Lestage Lizotte Stecker (Montréal, Canada)



The massing of the building under a large glazed roof with an atria and functional spaces below was considered as interesting potential by the jurors, however the proposed relocation of the IPS elicited considerable debate and was deemed not acceptable.

The alignment of facades on Wellington Street is consistent with the creation of a coherent streetscape and the definition of Block 2 as part of an urban context, however in what form the eventual development of the IPS would take is an unknown.

The design scheme complements the massing on Sparks Street by filling existing voids and adding coherence to the different building heights.

The roof treatment of the block as whole has the potential to contribute to a coherent aerial view of parliament hill and it is appreciated that the roof was treated as a 5th façade.

The roof terrace covered with PV panels creates livable interior gardens that were considered appropriate for the Canadian climate. The project also creates opportunities for the merging of interior and exterior spaces through the strategies such as semi-exterior gardens and an elevated terrasse on Sparks Street.

Sustainability principles were a strong point of the design scheme that insisted on keeping existing buildings and their floor levels which constituted a challenging exercise that was much appreciated. As such, conservation approach and sustainability seem to work hand in hand.

The circulation system was another positive feature of the design scheme where ramps and void spaces could contribute to a lively workplace.

Moving the IPS was a transgression of the brief that undermines commitments made to date by the Federal Government and National Indigenous Organizations.

Proposing a placeholder building for the IPS on the corner of Wellington and Metcalfe Streets, while clearly an innovative approach to recognising the importance of the role of this new institution, it avoids addressing one of the main issues of the competition which was the creation of the 4th façade of Parliament Hill.

The resulting 4th façade of Parliament Hill was considered unresolved and lacking coherency and the appropriate level of dignity for this civic space of national importance.

The façade treatment on Sparks Street did not offer the expected integration of a meaningful conservation approach: distinguishable, compatible, and subordinate.

The façade on Sparks Street would require further considerations in terms of language, volume, and an appropriate set back to provide light to the street.

While the Jury felt that the scheme appeared to have potential for many of its design qualities, they also concluded that given the number of items that were judged as unresolved, the issues with the IPS relocation as presented, and based on the relative strengths of other proposals, the project was not selected to advance to Stage 2 of the competition.



## Submission 9004

# Hassell Ltd. (Melbourne, Australia) *in association with* Partisans (Toronto, Canada)



The Jury appreciated how this design proposes a recognizable, uniform, and unifying solution that provides a coherent identity to the Block as a whole. The architectural intentions were clearly stated and apparent in the building, and there were some great strengths in the design scheme, characterized by a decision to pull the building back from Wellington Street on the East corner, by a bold construction approach, and by an expansive roof top garden.

By pulling their own intervention back behind 100 Wellington, the architects open an opportunity for the Indigenous design team to intervene on what is now left as an open plaza, on axis with the Peace tower, this however presented some uncertainties as to how the corner would ultimately be developed. In addition the fact that the proposed intervention dramatically encroaches upon the Bank of Commerce building, which is also dedicated to the IPS, goes directly against the Brief's stated ambition. This decision to overlook the boundaries of the IPS site constituted an unacceptable breach of the rules of the competition.

The Jury noted the innovative approach to construction, with a strategy combining the use of a large roof structure conceived as a platform from which the building hangs. They noted however that this approach made it difficult to respect the space dedicated to the IPS, with a floating structure spanning the whole block from East to West. The construction approach also included the integration of modular prefabricated construction, in part to achieve sustainability requirements. When integrated with the need to keep certain of the heritage building and the task to meet the program requirements, this leads to offices with variable qualities, and includes many Parliamentary Office Units (POU) with Atrium views only and therefore without any direct access to natural light. The circulation on the office floors otherwise works well, with well lit corridors punctuated by the presence of atria throughout the building.

The roof garden is described as an important part of the scheme and presented as an inclusive plaza. There were questions on the pertinence of creating an accessible roof in this context, as the building directly faces the great civic space that the Parliamentary lawn offers.

The conservation approach is clear, with the new construction hanging above the heritage buildings on Sparks Street, and a decision to mainly preserve the façade and first bays of most heritage buildings present, only keeping the former US Embassy, the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Bank of Commerce intact. However, the building appears to stand somewhat in isolation from its context and setting itself apart from heritage buildings around the block and on Confederation boulevard.

Overall, the jury found this scheme to be bold and clear in its intentions. There were some important issues to resolve, most importantly, how it would move forward in terms of a construction strategy, while respecting the integrity of the IPS and without compromising the quality of the POUs.

As a result, while the project displayed qualities that were recognized and praised by the jury, due to the above mentioned points, the perceived weaker potential for further development, and based on the relative strengths of other proposals, the project was not selected to advance to stage 2 of the competition.

## Submission 9005

### Architecture49 Inc. (Ottawa, Canada) *in joint venture with Foster+Partners* (London, United Kingdom) *in association with DFS Inc. Architecture & Design* (Montréal, Canada)



The jury found the overall conceptual structure clear. The sustainability strategy was considered as appropriate and thoughtful within the framework of Stage 1 Level. The scheme respected the fundamental rules around the IPS.

The retention of all the heritage facades and many internal heritage features was perceived as strong and clear by the jury. The clarity and precision of thought in terms of addressing each heritage building was found as very strong. The creation of a public space on the northeast corner of the Block 2 was appreciated. The handling of Sparks Street in terms of streetscape approach was commended by the jury. The Parliamentary Office Units (POU) of the design scheme present many different typologies. The emphasis on the pillar, its axis aligned to the Peace Tower and its architectural resolution were questioned by the jurors.

In addition, the core challenge of a fourth facade to the Parliamentary Lawn, reflecting the dignity of Parliament was not seen as sufficiently well addressed. The use of exterior timber was seen as problematic by the jury. Substantial program space is below grade, limiting flexibility as the program evolves. The scheme would be greatly challenged if that program space needed to come above grade. Building on top of LoP is outside the task/boundaries of the competition and it raised concerns to comply with the design brief as well as feasibility.

As a result, while the project displayed qualities that were recognized and praised by the jury, due to the above mentioned points, the perceived weaker potential for further development, and based on the relative strength of other proposals, the project was not selected to advance to stage 2 of the competition.

**Submission 9006****KPMB Architects (Toronto, Canada)**

This project was recognized for its strong concepts, parti and clarity and its bold approach to the overall block.

The jury appreciated the materiality, rhythm and curvilinear form of the wood and glass ribbon that knits the block together, as well as its ability to respect the scale of the historic buildings by undulating in, out, around, and over them as it weaves through the block.

The jury commented on this projects ability to balance or complete the fourth wall of Parliament hill through the unification of the block with the horizontal bridge and wood and glass ribbon.

The jury commented on the team's attention to facades to increase energy performance. In particular, the jury appreciated the teams' strategies for each historic facade to create high performance building envelopes, while maintaining the historic significance of their contribution to the district.

The jury commented on the benefit and challenges of an eight-story open air ramp. They recognized the experiential benefits and views back to Parliament hill but also questioned its practicality.

The jury discussed the benefits and challenges of the extensive roof top park. Many jurors commented on the reality of the climate of Ottawa and the challenges of separating public and secure spaces to access the roof top.

While the jury recognises the potential panoramic views offered by the roof park, they questioned the need for an elevated park when there is significant public lawn and green space available throughout Ottawa.



Significant concern was raised around the roof garden's negative shadow impact to the IPS, Wellington streetscape and facades.

The jury noted that the thoughtfulness that went into the roof garden scape should have also been applied to the streetscape.

The jury has significant concern with the project not respecting the setbacks and rules of engagement with the IPS, CIBC building and Library of Parliament. While they appreciate the team's recognition of the importance of engaging with the Indigenous peoples, this is not an acceptable approach. The setbacks and air rights cannot be encroached upon. The jury doubted that the project would be as impactful if adjusted to meet these competition requirements.

Concern was raised with the suggestion of mass timber structural systems on an eight-story building. Current building code will not allow this height and future code will require a significant amount of the structure to be fire protected.

As a result, while the project displayed qualities that were recognized and praised by the jury, due to the above mentioned points, perceived the weaker potential for further development, and based on the relative strengths of other proposals, the project was not selected to advance to stage 2 of the competition.

### Submission 9007

## Hopkins Architects (London, United Kingdom) *in association with* CORE Architects Inc. (Toronto, Canada)



This project responds to the historic context of the site and the existing buildings very well in terms of building massing, height, and setback of upper floors on Wellington Street, and retention of historic facades. The project team has made considerable effort to re-interpret into their design the materials and details of adjacent buildings and other nearby building blocks. The team has considered the infill of the Wellington Street facade to re-establish the historic scale of the street. The architectural treatment of the Spark Street facades demonstrates an effort to retain a variety of treatment but did not set back the new floor plates to reinforce a mix of heights and massing.

The approach meets the requirements for efficiency of plan and phasing of the project. The building office plan is coherent and has reasonable wayfinding clarity on the office floors.

The concept of the north side arcade is an interesting approach to setting back the main floor, but the jury had concerns about the comfort of that space in winter and whether the ground floor functions animated this space enough to make it welcoming and secure. The building entry locations are also not easily recognizable with this uniform treatment of the facade.

The jury had several concerns including:

The office floor areas fail to provide sufficient daylight or views for the south side offices of Block 2 west and appear to be built up to the Valour facade in some cases. The interconnection of spaces with the Valour building are not clear.

The floor levels in the Victoria building do not appear to relate to the window openings of the existing facade or the change in floor level in plan is not addressed.

The opportunities afforded in the program for celebration of meetings spaces such as conference room lobbies were not evident in the plan. Major meeting room, lobbies and building circulation are not provided exposure to the parliamentary campus or daylight.

The planning around the IPS space is poor. The massing is built up very close to the east and west sides of the IPS setbacks. This can result in loss of office views and daylight when the IPS project proceeds. More importantly it does not demonstrate an open and welcoming rapport with the IPS spaces as noted in section D-44 of the RFP.

The atrium spaces are quite compressed, and a significant number of office spaces rely on these elements for daylight and view.

The project statement mention a ground floor relationship with the Peace Tower axis but the architecture of the facade and the scale of the gesture in plan do not recognize or reinforce this statement.

A critical issue for the jury is that while there is some significant strength in the focus on a historic style of facade and massing treatment, this approach does not balance the importance or potential future dialogue with the IPS space other than in the architectural statement mentioning possible incorporation of indigenous design elements into the facades. This architectural approach is subtle and contextual but does not achieve the goals for the project for an "inspirational and forward-leaning design".

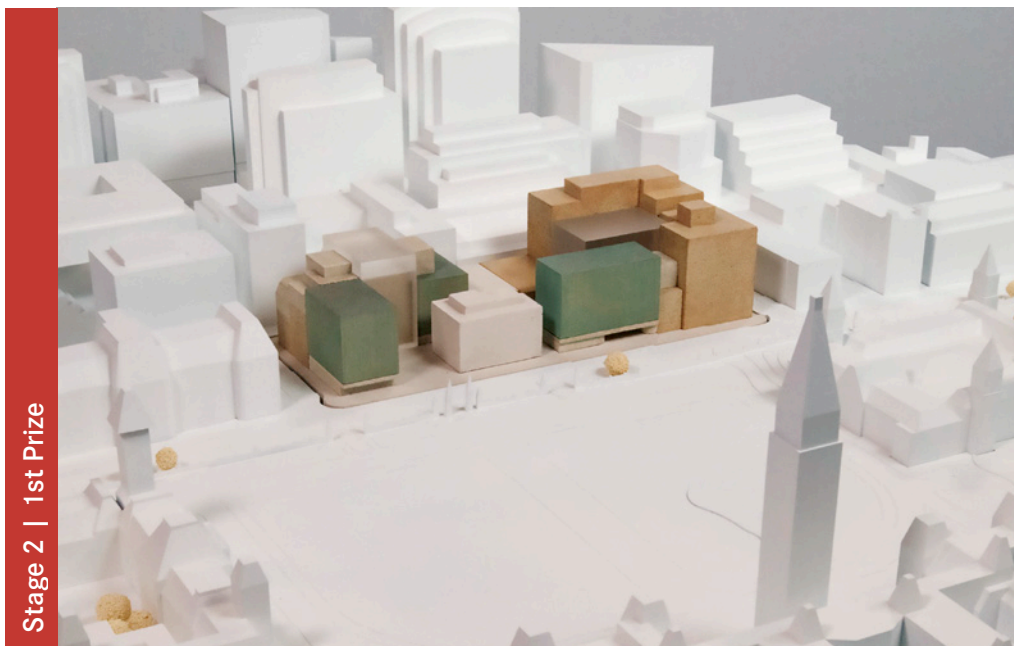
As a result, while the project displayed qualities that were recognized and praised by the jury, due to the above mentioned points, the perceived weaker potential for further development, and the relative strengths of other proposals, the project was not selected to advance to stage 2 of the competition.

## Stage 2

### Specific Recommendations for Winners

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Prize (Submission 8003)

### **Zeidler Architecture Inc.** (Toronto, Canada) *in association with* **David Chipperfield Architects** (London, United Kingdom)



The Jury praised the project for its extensive urban integration into the context, the considerate yet progressive integration of the historic building fabric and the thoughtful relationship with the Indigenous Peoples' Space (IPS) on Wellington Avenue. This project invites you in. It weaves and ties space together – new and old buildings and open space. The project creates the beginning of a deep connection – with Indigenous Peoples and with Canadians and extends common ground deep into the block. The People's Square aligns with the Peace Tower and is connected by the People's Walk, culminating in an Indigenous-inspired "talking circle." The thirteen birch trees represent the ten provinces and three territories. The circular gathering place supports and respects an Indigenous understanding of the connection between land and sky. The open space also offers the opportunity to reinforce the importance of the IPS eastern side. The People's Space, nestled among the IPS, the town and governments, symbolically offers a place of dialogue and reconciliation. While the project successfully creates an open space strategy with the People's Square, some of the Jury members found that the new building facades proposed on Wellington Street should be revisited to add more civic sense to Parliament as the fourth wall of the Parliamentary Lawn and address the duality of Crown and Town. Further development of the project should enhance the symbolic and civic sense of the Wellington Street façade to refine its formal appearance and be more strongly distinguished from the Sparks Street façade.



The Jury recognised the skilful and appropriate solution for the setting of the new buildings, which give space and primacy to IPS along Wellington Avenue. The complementary heights of the new buildings and the modest upward extensions to heritage buildings create a balanced, through eclectic and varied building mass through the block. Also on Sparks Street, the modest building heights respect the profile of the IPS. The Jury saw a special quality of the architectural solution in the well-balanced distinction between old and new at the Four Corners' building. The three grade-level open spaces will create a strong public realm extension from Wellington Street. The deft weaving and tying of interior spaces to courtyards, to Parliament, to Sparks Street, helps connect the block.

The extensive retention and preservation of all of the designated historic building fabric distinguishes the project. The only non-heritage Fisher building on Sparks Street is intended to be removed. The design has a clear statement about a values-based conservation approach. This "responsible stewardship", has an organizing principle of minimal intervention and maximum retention and a methodology of understanding, planning and intervening. Each building has been carefully analysed to propose rehabilitation on case-by-case basis. The excellent explanation of the application of standards for authenticity, minimal intervention, integrity, evolution, use, archaeology, risk and new work is appreciated by the Jury.

Specifically, the focus on Standard 11 and compatible, distinguishable, and subordinate extensions above historic buildings are respectful but create a distinct new language. (Note: distinguishable = appropriate balance between mere imitation and pointed contrast.) For example, the project included a 5th storey on Marshall, and a 4th storey (brick, not stone) and a new mansard roof on the Four Corners building. The compatible and contrasting choice of materials for building extensions requires careful further development, for which plausible approaches are presented. The Union building infill is compatible and subordinate, and the windows align with the triple arrangement below. The Birks buildings' interior lobby/mezzanine and exterior details are restored. The abandonment of the arrangement of building above the Bank of Nova Scotia is welcomed as well as the solution for the Fisher building with contemporary 6 storeys designed within a grid structure to align with others. The proposal of a new cladding for the Valour building successfully integrates with the Block and historical context. The project is welcomed from the point of view of monument protection and protects floor levels joined to infill. However, the concept of preservation poses some challenges in terms of barrier-free access. As the project moves forward, additional consideration of universal accessibility and circulation is required to include persons with a broad range of requirements, and not only people using wheelchairs. The goal should be to create an equivalent experience for all members of parliament, senators, visitors, and staff and to not segregate based on human differences.

The proposed net-zero structures recycle copper, timber and stone. There is a strong contemporary architectural expression that integrates well with existing buildings. According to the jury's assessment, the architectural language has a balanced measure of elegance and modesty and fits well into the urban context. However, it is important to read these notes in the context of the concerns around the Wellington St façade noted above.

The language extends to the buildings' interiors in the warm timber-lined offices and collaboration spaces. The limestone base and copper-clad wood structure root the project in place expressing the traditional materials of Parliament. The west atrium and the Library of Parliament are a civic pairing and, together with the atrium, create a breathing space in the block that reflects the greater opportunity of the project to be timeless and nationally prominent.

The unique opportunity to rethink the block, not only in its external appearance, but also in the possibilities for creating spaces with optimal internal environmental conditions using the minimum amount of energy and resources must continue to be developed as a visionary

example of sustainability. In developing the design, a total life-cycle systems-thinking approach should be taken. These challenges of this task must be weighed against the increased potential of new construction with regard to energy performance in operation and the goal of designing a future-orientated sustainable built environment.

This proposal offers the highest potential regarding minimizing embodied energy with the greatest use of the existing structures and the re-use of materials, alongside a timber structure and promising technical solutions:

The façade includes low-e triple glazing and a horizontal parapet at floor level which helps to optimize energy performance with the relationship between daylighting and thermal loads.

The proposed HVAC concept provides hydronic trench perimeter FCUs, interior zone chilled beams and a dedicated outdoor air ventilation system; a rooftop PV system, façade integrated PV (Valour building) and green roof areas are provided. It is proposed to investigate the integration of a geothermal system into the energy supply systems if the project proceeds.

There were minor critical aspects to the proposal, as seen by the Jury, which should be further developed during design development.

The opaque façade on the ground level on the North-East side of Block 2 was questioned in terms of the symbolism this façade carries. The opacity of the ground level may bear a message that is not compatible with the idea of transparency and open-mindedness of Canadian Democracy and should be reviewed during further work in connection with the other façades at the proposed People's Place.

Other considerations for developing the project include:

- the blank base facing Wellington Street on the east side of the block
- the sourcing of recycled copper
- code requirements for mass timber

Overall, the project makes an outstanding contribution to the competition, which is particularly commended for its sensitivity towards the Parliamentary Precinct, building heritage preservation and integration, overall proposed building scale and integration with context and skillful incorporation of meaningful design gestures into a coherent and inspired concept.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize (Submission 8001)

### Neuf Architectes Canada Inc. (Ottawa, Canada) *in joint venture with* Renzo Piano Building Workshop (Paris, France)



The Jury appreciated the unifying approach to Wellington Street, privileging the ensemble and offering a strong presence. This approach results in a dignified block, a very high level of efficiency within the office floors, a high degree of universal accessibility and a strong planning parti. However, this decision to strive for the unified completion of the block required the removal of Union Bank and the Victoria building, a fundamental question that was extensively discussed in the jury with disagreement as to whether this was the right move or not. The relation of the new ensemble to the Indigenous Peoples Space (IPS) was judged by the jury as not conclusively successful. It was appreciated how the building pulls back to open up the area around the IPS in a reverential manner and the aim for a balanced and strong relationship to IPS is understood. But the Jury felt it would be stronger if more breathing room could be given on the east side of IPS. In principle, the position was welcomed by the jury that there is a sense that this project doesn't compete with Parliament but completes it. The project succeeds in creating a strong "backdrop" to Parliament Square. It was noted however that the selected limestone may be too light as a material when viewed with other Parliament buildings, potentially calling too much attention to itself. In addition, to adopt this parliamentary language throughout, the entrances could be more dignified as those on Wellington Street are underwhelming and should be reconsidered. The jury also raised questions about the need for such height for the three tall wooden poles on Wellington Street.

The overall design solution of the appearance along Sparks Street was praised as very successful. The connection to Sparks Street with the glass atrium is strong. The possibility for this space to even be open air was also discussed. Overall, a reconsideration for public access in this space would grant more opportunity for IPS to have a presence on Sparks Street. This could also allow for a throughway from Sparks Street to Wellington with ramps that are accessible to all.

The Jury appreciated the attention to detail of both the historic and new facades. There is a strong balance of the technical and aesthetic considerations, giving great confidence in this teams' ability to deliver a high-quality project. Other than the removal of two buildings on Wellington Street, the main heritage approach is to maintain some of the existing facades, carry out some rehabilitation, and set back the additions on Sparks and Metcalfe. There were concerns on the appropriateness of the massing, height, details and connections to the existing buildings on that corner specifically.

There was a significant amount of discussion around the green roof. Overall, the jury feels this is a strong and bold element to the project. Careful consideration to the planting, detailing, structure, maintenance and operational requirements will need to be thoughtfully analyzed if this project moves forward.

The overall planning and parti was recognized for its efficiency and intuitiveness. The clarity within the overall planning is very strong, with the project claiming the entire length of Wellington. If indeed the scheme cannot work if the Union Bank or Victoria Building were to remain, the demolition of the two buildings to make it possible to achieve the design intent is a question that needs to be addressed as these are designated buildings. Along Sparks Street, the jury appreciated the attention to detail of the historic facades from street level to the sky and noted the attention to facades along Sparks Street at Street scale. In particular, the reconsideration of the first two floors of the Valour Building provides a better pedestrian experience. Overall, the scale, proportion and massing work well with the neighboring buildings.

The jury recognised the solutions for the functional organisation of the floor plans and circulation as a particular strength in the project. Access to views and daylight within the corridors is a strong aspect to this project. The atrium space is a great center and orienting device in the west block, though the rendering provided does not yet showcase how used or welcoming a space it will be. There could be greater consideration to the human scale. Accessibility issues were raised and need to be addressed throughout the project. The planning of the parliamentary offices and circulation on these floors is generally very strong, but it is unclear why the middle slit to the West of 100 Wellington is not aligned with the corridor. This would be worth reconsidering to align with the opening towards the parliament in a single axis.

In terms of sustainability, the use of green roof and PV's is a good step, but this team could benefit from a more rigorous approach to sustainability. The design includes external movable solar shading on the south-facing facades, which is protected from the wind by a single-pane glazed exterior skin with a ventilated cavity. Low-e triple glazing is used, and the façade includes a horizontal parapet at floor level which helps to optimize energy performance in terms of the relationship between daylighting and thermal loads. Some office areas adjoin an atrium space and associated issues relating to acoustics, natural ventilation and daylight need to be carefully considered and worked out in detail.

An all-air VAV system is proposed for the office areas which implicates the use of recirculated air and large vertical shafts. The proposed location of the vertical shafts in the office areas (in every second office) has advantages in terms of shorter duct runs but will impinge negatively on the adaptability and flexibility of the building regarding future changes in use. It is recommended that the alternative of a dedicated outdoor air system for ventilation combined with a hydronic heating and cooling system be considered. This configuration would reduce shaft size, eliminate recirculated air in the offices with all the attendant disadvantages regarding indoor air quality and improve energy performance. The vertical shafts could be moved out of the office areas and be re-located in the central core areas.



The design proposes a concrete structure and states that the embodied energy of this construction type was calculated to be less than other alternatives including timber construction. This would have to be substantiated with further calculations. One of the design's strongest elements is the "fifth façade" - the roof design combines a solar energy production facility which would provide approx. 15% of the building's energy in operation with a publicly accessible rooftop forest. While all proposals include green roof elements, this project has by far the most convincing proposal. While the additional weight of the roof garden with 1.5 m of soil will necessitate a larger structural system with its associated embodied energy, the jury feels that the environmental benefits provided by the rooftop forest would far outweigh this initial effort over the next 100 years. These include reduced temperature in summer, reduction of the urban heat island effect, improved air quality and biodiversity, enhanced efficiency of the photovoltaic system due to lower ambient temperatures and reduced stormwater run-off. In addition to these environmental benefits, the proposed rooftop garden would create a special space, which could be visited by the people of the nation and could potentially become a symbol for Canada's future, a symbol for reconciliation (the giving back of Land), for democracy (people above institutions) and sustainability (the symbiotic integration of nature into the city).

Overall, the jury values the design as a courageous, consistent contribution whose conceptual and structural approach delivers the implementation of all functional requirements and sensitivity towards traditional context

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize (Submission 8005)

## Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects (Ottawa, Canada) *in joint venture with* Behnisch Architekten (Boston, United States)



The jury is pleased with the effort of bringing forth a user-centered approach focused on the well-being and happiness of occupants, and on communication between those who work and visit the building. In addition, the design represents an outstanding contribution to innovative technical solutions, in terms of both sustainability and quality of workspaces.

The conceptual idea of this project is to design a complex that embodies the idea of transparent decision making which is not monumental and offers diverse egalitarian spaces. Considering the interior spaces, the proposal has a high level of comfort and functionality. However, it still fails to address the civic responsibilities of this new building on the site.

The façades do not create a sense of civic architecture that would constitute the fourth side of Parliament Square. The project argues for being a gentle modern intervention, but three buildings are proposed to be demolished and the integration with existing buildings was not completely successful. The jury welcomed the further development of the project since the 1st phase but saw an overemphasis on the strong horizontality of the façade. The project argues for a counternarrative to Central Block and creates a duality between the verticality of surrounding architecture by imposing a massing with pronounced horizontal lines. Horizontal lines are incompatible with the architecture of the site and the tripartite composition of most façades. In addition, the use of light shelves triples the number of horizontal lines on two of the four fronts. The resulting project expression was considered heavy and not subordinate to the historical context. The Winter gardens, which are a central and successful element in the internal organisation of the buildings, seem to create arbitrary openings on the façades, creating a sense of disorder, instead of a desired coherence. The proposal also compromised the appearance of Sparks Street elevation.

The approach of creating a public space between the new buildings and the IPS is very welcome in principle, but the proposal overhangs this public space with floor space above. Strategies to mitigate the northern climatic condition of the plaza were appreciated but remain an unsatisfactory condition to an important public space. The slim columns in this location

could need to be revisited for safety and structure, and that would reduce the elegance and lightness of the space.

The great quality of the design is the contemporary and sustainable organisation of office work environments, which is a significant contribution in the competition. The premise of offering lengthwise offices on the perimeter of the plan brings an undeniable potential for the interior quality of the spaces that are filled with natural light. This scheme celebrates the vision with a layout that has a high level of planning resolution. Interior of buildings are well organised providing views to all occupants.

However, the emphasis on stair circulation is not welcoming for persons with disabilities and affects appreciation of the winter gardens by those and other users. With respect to these internal gardens, the jury was worried that these may become rather hostile places, if not maintained properly. However, the generally short corridors with views through winter garden spaces was found to create a sense of wellness to the building users. The integration of the Victoria and Valour buildings with an atrium/wintergarden also has much promise. The complimentary east building's wintergardens and exterior open space in the center of the project could assist in integrating IPS as a central piece. The jury was also concerned that the principles of the user-centered planning have created additional circulation and floor area, resulting in a massing of volumes that is much bigger than other competitor's projects.

The design is particularly successful in the planning of the core elements of the program including Committee rooms. Circulation to and from the Committee Rooms are adjusted with appropriate security. The overall circulation is dynamic, clear, and clean, with a pleasant variety of collaboration spaces for interaction on Parliamentary Office Unit (POU) floors; the quality of space of the winter gardens and the vertically and horizontally connecting atria is high and the central atrium is appropriately sized and interconnected with winter gardens.

The proposal brings forth important aspects to architecture through its user-centered approach. In terms of typological configuration, this proposal is the most innovative with regard to the provision of daylight and natural ventilation. The design also proposes attractive circulation spaces with spacious daylight corridors and communicative spaces which can be used as meeting and workspaces. The gardens are integrated into the building's natural ventilation concepts, providing enhanced natural ventilation in combination with operable windows in the façade. The energy performance of the façade is optimized by the use of horizontal external elements, including optimally orientated PV modules and light shelves in combination with vertical fins. Low-e triple glazing is used, and the façade includes a horizontal parapet at floor level which helps to optimize the energy performance in terms of the relationship between daylighting and thermal loads. The proposed HVAC concept, comprising a dedicated outdoor air system and clay radiant ceilings for heating and cooling is the most innovative and energy efficient solution of the six proposed designs. Whether adequate thermal comfort in the very cold Ottawa winters can be achieved by the radiant ceiling heating system alone would have to be investigated in detail. A geothermal system is proposed to be integrated into the project alongside the district heating and cooling system proposed in the competition brief and it is shown that this will increase the efficiency of the whole system. The project also includes a large rooftop PV array, green roof areas and a hybrid wood structure.

Overall, the jury values the design as a courageous, consistent contribution whose conceptual and structural approach delivers the implementation of all functional requirements and sensitivity towards traditional context.

## Specific Recommendations for Finalists in Stage 2

### Finalist (Submission 8002)

**Diamond Schmitt Architects** (Toronto, Canada)  
*in joint venture with* **Bjarke Ingels Group** (New York, United States), **KWC Architects** (Ottawa, Canada), **ERA Architects** (Toronto, Canada)



The conceptual idea of the project is to respect and honor the IPS building by letting it take centre stage. This is accomplished with a sculptural and expressive move, pulling the new facades back to flank the IPS building, and so creating equal space on either side of the IPS. The IPS building then becomes the centerpiece in a symmetric composition seen from Parliament Hill. The jury is sympathetic to the idea of allowing the IPS building to be front and centre, and appreciates the generosity of space around the building, even if the formal solution can also be read as potentially too strong and requires a self-confident response on the part of the IPS. The jury also praised the successful overall composition of the external form, which, taken on its own, integrates appropriately into the urban context.

The new buildings, on both Wellington and Sparks, are created with a uniform abstract surface, a grid theme that slightly changes depending on the sun orientation. Most surfaces and facades as well as mansard roofs and overhangs, have the same grid expression with cladding in an appropriate Queenston limestone. The massing of the buildings responds to the massing of the buildings on Parliament Hill. The entrances are placed centrally for each building, towards Wellington, as is the entrance to the IPS which leaves the plaza around IPS unprogrammed. The public entrance is placed off axis in relationship to the peace tower. Along Sparks Street and Metcalfe Street the facade steps back to form a mansard roof, downscaling the extensions of the existing buildings, to preserve the views to Parliament Hill and the Peace



tower. The jury appreciates the setback although the scale seems somewhat overbearing and not in balance with adjacent mansard roofs across the street. Further, the uniform roofline of Sparks Street does not reflect the overall character of Sparks.

The jury commented in the competition stage 1 on the repetition of the exterior grid strategy and recommended a more nuanced approach to the facade structure and a relationship to the pattern and rhythm of existing surrounding buildings. Even though the proponents have developed the grid to adapt to different orientations, the overall abstract quality and continuous uniformity remains as an overall impression.

Both east and west buildings have roof top gardens. The jury appreciates the references to the escarpment, the circular form and the distinct character of the two rooftop designs, as well as the well planned and thoroughly designed gardens.

The proposal demonstrates an understanding of heritage requirements but is vague on specifics. The proponents have chosen to rehabilitate 8 out of 9 buildings. Individual analysis for treatment of each heritage building is present with rehabilitation as the primary treatment. The conversion and integration of Union Bank and Birks Lobby is appreciated by the jury.

According to the jury, the design is impressive in its external form, but seems to have been driven by a desired exterior expression and has glaring weaknesses in the interior. The buildings are organized around the two equally weighted entrances, with direct connection to an interior atrium but missing generosity in their expression to Wellington. The public access to the roof top garden is through the atrium, which will demand designated elevators and egress. While it is understood that the floor levels of the Valour building do not match the new building floor heights there does not appear to be any attempt to create a connection between the buildings either than a stair on level 4. A clear, pleasant and logical circulation strategy is missing, making the floor plans somewhat random, with narrow and winding hallways. Although the central atrium creates wayfinding and breathing room, the building layout is very compact. In regard of office units, the jury welcome the ambition to provide each unit with natural daylight but raised doubts whether the narrow proportions of the units are functional.

The concept for the energy design is well integrated into the overall design of the building and builds on comprehensible components that serve an appropriate basis for contemporary ecological-technical sustainability. However, the tilted facades on the south-east elevation in combination with the relatively high window-wall-ratio would lead to increased cooling loads. The façade design configuration uses floor-to-ceiling glazing, which is not optimal in terms of energy performance and the relationship between daylighting and thermal loads. Operable elements are integrated into the façade and the means of cleaning these would need to be considered. The proposed HVAC concept includes perimeter heating, FCUs and a dedicated outdoor air system. PV modules are integrated into the roof design and the Valour building façade. The proposed structure is based on timber construction – an attitude to be welcomed in principle, but that may create building code compliance challenges.

Overall, the design makes an important contribution to the competition. However, it was not shortlisted, in particular because of its shortcomings in the functional organization and the external appearance, which, although it seeks a reference to Parliament Hill, the Peace Tower and the axis and establishes a relationship to the IPS, ultimately remains slightly alien in the opinion of the jury.

Finalist (Submission 8004)

## Provencher Roy + Associés Architectes Inc. (Montréal, Canada)



The jury highly acknowledged that of all of the designs, this one made the most concerted effort towards centering Reconciliation in their design process. For example, the team included an Algonquin Elder and an outdoor ceremony was held to begin the design process. Their public presentation and explanatory texts exhibited a clear intention towards creating a design that restored relationships between humans and nature, and that conveyed a sense of place drawn from Indigenous ways of knowing.

In the design, this intention is primarily expressed through a trio of elements: the outdoor Gathering Place of Many Nations east of the Indigenous People's Space; the cylindrical Agora/Tower of Reconciliation structure, containing the building's committee rooms; and a rooftop landscaped space, intended to echo the escarpment behind the Parliament Buildings.

The jury applauds these intentions, and the energy and ambition of the design team that produced this scheme. It also would like to highlight the comprehensiveness of the documentation submitted, which referenced Indigenous teachings and included concrete acknowledgements of key sustainability issues, such as the expressed desire to attain certain sustainability certifications and to design for climate resiliency.

However, the jurors felt that as a total scheme, the design lacked coherency. The design appears to have been generated through an additive process that strove to incorporate many separate programmatic, symbolic and environmental elements, but that did not succeed in integrating them into a unified whole. This added to the heterogenous nature of the existing site, rather than pulling them together with a single overarching idea that would give a strong identity to Block 2 as the fourth side of the Parliamentary lawn.

The Tower of Reconciliation seems problematic in several regards. The insertion of the circular form creates logistical difficulties related to the operation of the committee rooms, as well as generating a series of awkward spaces in the floorplates. Moreover, as such a strong architectural volume, the Tower of Reconciliation potentially competes with the Indigenous People's Space, limiting the Indigenous People's Space's potential for fully developing its own architectural expression in the future.

The jury also saw a disjunction between symbolic aspirations and the reality of the designed spaces in several of the scheme's key areas. If we are committed to pluralism, recognizing that each of our world views carry equal weight, the challenge becomes to suspend our own assumptions and prejudices, empathetically standing aside to make room for others. When this happens primarily through symbolism, limitations inherently arise. While more subtle, a more generous approach involves developing the cultural framework and building spaces and relationships between spaces to enable authentic dialogue and exchange.

Similarly, while the symbolism of growing sage, tobacco, and sweetgrass on occupiable roofscapes for use in cultural events is laudable, such a use would be marginal to the overall function of Block 2. The reality of Block 2 is that it will be primarily a workplace for parliamentarians and senators. To introduce the principle of Restorative Nature into Block 2, a more powerful response, therefore, may have been prioritizing natural light for the offices, enabling a primal connection that is restorative to the spirit and mental health of the buildings' occupants. At present, the corridors of the buildings predominately run through the interiors without the daylight that would aid in creating this connection and facilitating orientation.

The design team is also interested in the Seventh-Generation principle of making decisions that should be sustainable in seven generations from now, and introduces many sustainability features, including greywater harvesting and photovoltaic panels. But 8004 is the second largest of the proposals, at 15% over the target gross floor area, and exceeded the property line limits below grade. A greater attention paid to creating a more compact form may have introduced inherent efficiencies in both embodied carbon and energy use, reducing the project's environmental footprint for decades into the future in a more impactful way.

Overall, the design makes an important contribution to the competition, but the jury's assessment is that the design should not be among the top three design submissions.

Finalist (Submission 8006)

## Wilkinson Eyre (London, United Kingdom) *in association with* IDEA Inc. (Ottawa, Canada)



The jury admired the enthusiasm expressed by this proposal, demonstrating a rigorously comprehensive research and design process. The design team clearly challenged themselves to meet the complex and challenging parameters of the design brief. The tripartite approach to the massing of the new buildings was entirely appropriate and provided a rich continuity with the existing buildings and scale of the Parliamentary precinct, while reinforcing its ‘town and crown’ identity. The urban and historical analysis was evident, including the attempt to reinstate the street frontage of the Bankers Row, which leads to an overall material palette and spatial composition responding to both the urban and cultural contexts. The transparent ground floor creates an openness to the street that is welcoming and visually inclusive. The jury also appreciated the focused technical analyses and study models that exceeded the requirements of the design brief but added depth to the proposal.

The jury also found the overall approach to sustainability to be effective. There was a clear strategy to maintain the existing heritage building facades, including some structural bays for their support (Victoria building). A target for LEED Platinum, the inclusion of mass timber, the use of low carbon materials, and the preliminary embodied carbon analysis all demonstrated a firm commitment to sustainability by the design team. Skylights, operable windows, broad access to natural light, and the emphasis on an interior inspired by biophilia for overall well-being, all extend these values through to the experience of all users. Natural ventilation is provided by operable elements integrated into the opaque portions of the external façade. Perimeter heating is provided. Local ventilation towers in the office areas use recirculation in the spaces, which is seen critically by the jury in terms of indoor air quality. It is not clear how the meeting pods are to be provided with MEP services, supply air, electricity etc. There were also some concerns for the heat gain in the offices facing south given there are no apparent shading devices on the scalloped curtain walls of the upper floors.

The provincial recognition on the vertical stone fins, the strong connection with the natural environment expressed through the metaphor of the trees, the scalloped glazing at the top that could be read in relation to our northern climates (among other interpretations), and the



response to the multi-scalar significance of the site, all express the complex idiosyncrasies of Canadian identity. However, consistent with the jury's preliminary assessment, this results in a series of competing visual languages that prevent a coherent composition, while the relationship between the interior and exterior expressions remains largely unresolved. The addition of the sculptural metal forms (described as a frieze), while consistent with the contemporary expression of the tripartite framework, added yet another design element to the project, which the jury did not feel benefited the overall design. There remained concern that the territories were not adequately recognized in the project in comparison to the provinces.

The jury did not feel that earlier feedback on the IPS was responded to effectively. While the curved stone walls on the upper floors were recognized as a gesture to the importance of the IPS, this intervention feels understated. Furthermore, the space allocated around the IPS did not change significantly and the technical review also highlighted a slight encroachment of the IPS's eastern setback. As a result, the jury feels that, in comparison to other schemes, the IPS remains overpowered by the new buildings. While the jury appreciated the effort to relate the new buildings to the architectural order of the IPS, there remains the possibility that the IPS will be redesigned and therefore these unifying gestures could be compromised in the future. Lastly, there were some building code concerns related to the glazing in the new buildings facing the IPS, due to their close proximity, that would need to be addressed.

The jury took note of the attention to user experiences created by the common areas, winter gardens, circulation spaces and offices for the Parliamentary Office Units (POU). While significant areas of the buildings were dedicated to shared spaces, lobbies, and common areas, it was noted that none of these spaces overlooked Parliament and many added little value or function to the overall scheme. While the use of curved interior and exterior walls and scalloped or canted glass creates unique and dynamic offices, at the same time the design limits the flexibility and functionality of those spaces. It was also noted that a number of offices were reduced in the Valour Building and the overall design of the offices were long, narrow and those adjacent to the IPS could lack adequate natural light.

Siting the committee rooms in suspended basket-like pods was an interesting proposal, however these spaces, as represented, create a number of safety, functional and structural concerns. The limited access to the committee rooms, via a narrow bridge, creates challenges with respect to circulation and the servicing of those spaces. In addition, the circular plan is not conducive to the many functions of the committee rooms, which support parliamentarians but also support staff, translation staff, and broadcasting requirements. The jury and technical advisors also noted there are concerns with flammability of the material affecting fire ratings, the challenge of applying sprinklers to the underside of the suspended forms, and a question of the lateral structural stability of the pods. The jury also felt the material language of the pods created an ambiguous reference to Indigenous Peoples, lacked cultural specificity and introduced a new architectural language incompatible with the rest of the building.

The jury made several comments on the treatment of the Library of Parliament (LoP). The strategy to cantilever over the LoP has multiple negative consequences; the blocking of natural light and the complexity created during construction when the LoP, which must remain open, are two of note. In addition, the expression of the LoP from the north end of the site, as well as the north entrance created could have been strengthened. It was also noted by the jury that the circulation throughout the Library was not optimal, and the proposed layout removes necessary book stacks and challenges functional requirements.

Overall, this proposal was one of the most ambitious in its attempt to bring together so many complexes, and often competing, parameters for this unique project. It is clear that the team invested an impressive amount of time and effort to synthesizing the various elements together. However, the proposal would have benefited from further editing and significant refinement and has therefore not been selected among the prize winners in the overall assessment.



# Appendix I: Design Submissions

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The following pages present a selection of images and text of all the designs submitted to the competition in phases 1 and 2.

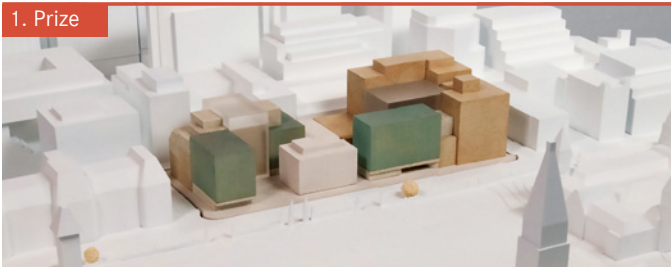
This selection was also on public display at the official exhibition of the competition in Ottawa between June 4 and 12, 2022.





### Overview of the participants Stage 2

#### 1. Prize



**Zeidler Architecture Inc.** | Toronto, Canada  
**David Chipperfield Architects** | London, United Kingdom  
**Read Jones Christoffersen Ltd.** | Toronto, Canada  
**Smith and Andersen Consulting Engineering** | Toronto, Canada

8003



**Diamond and Schmitt Architects** | Toronto, Canada  
**B.I.G ARCHITECTURE D.P.C** | New York, USA  
**KWC Architects** | Ottawa, Canada  
**ERA Architects** | Toronto, Canada  
**Arup Canada Inc** | Toronto, Canada  
**Smith and Andersen Consulting Engineering** | Ottawa, Canada

8002

#### 2. Prize



**Neuf Architectes Canada Inc.** | Ottawa Canada  
**Renzo Piano Building Workshop S.A.S.** | Paris, France  
**Arup Canada Inc** | Canada

8001



**Provencher Roy + Associés Architectes Inc** | Montréal, Canada  
**ARUP** | Toronto, Canada

8004

#### 3. Prize



**Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects** | Ottawa, Canada  
**Behnisch Architekten** | Boston, USA  
**Entuitive** | Toronto, Canada  
**Bouthillette Parizeau** | Ottawa, Canada

8005



**Wilkinson Eyre Architects Ltd.** | London, UK  
**IDEA Inc.** | Ottawa, Canada  
**Read Jones Christoffersen Ltd.** | Ottawa, Canada  
**The Mitchell Partnership** | Toronto, Canada  
**Mulvey & Banani International Inc.** | Toronto, Canada

8006

8003

1. Prize / 1. Prix

Zeidler Architecture Inc. | Toronto, Canada

David Chipperfield Architects | London, United Kingdom

Read Jones Christoffersen Ltd. | Toronto, Canada

Smith and Andersen Consulting Engineering | Toronto, Canada



View from Wellington Street / Vue de la rue Wellington

## Urban Design / Design urbain

### Urban Design

*“The proposal weaves together old and new to create a rich tapestry of past, present, and future. In the spirit of responsible stewardship, existing structure are given fresh purpose. The value of this built heritage is unlocked by new net-zero building and public spaces that represents a bold new architectural expression of Canadian identity.”*

### Design urbain

*« La proposition allie l'ancien et le nouveau pour créer une riche mosaïque du passé, du présent et de l'avenir. Dans un souci de gestion responsable, les structures existantes se voient attribuer un nouvel objectif. La valeur de ce patrimoine bâti est soulignée par un nouveau bâtiment énergétiquement neutre et par des espaces publics qui représentent une nouvelle expression architecturale audacieuse de l'identité canadienne. »*



Aerial View / Vue aérienne

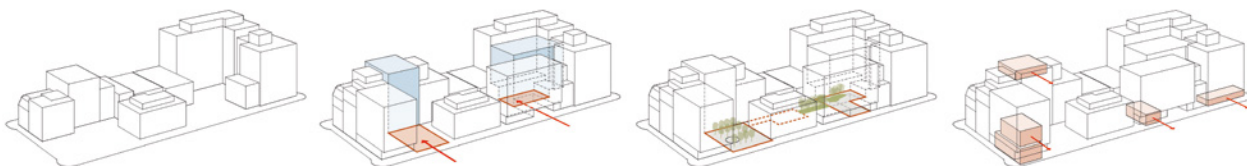


Diagram of architectural approach / Schéma d'approche architecturale



8003

1. Prize / 1. Prix



Sparks Street Elevation / Élévation de la rue Sparks



View from Sparks Street / Vue de la rue Sparks

Architecture

“The proposal draws on the strengths of old and new. It acknowledges Canada’s charged history, as expressed in its heritage buildings, and forges a new architectural language that seeks not to erase the past, but to reconcile it with new technology and indigenous practice, moving forward sustainably and with fresh purpose.

The six eastern buildings are united into a single complex around the Peoples’ Square, while the five western buildings are grouped and accessed by a garden atrium.”

Architecture

« La proposition fait appel aux forces du passé et du présent. Elle reconnaît l’histoire complexe du Canada, comme en témoignent ses bâtiments patrimoniaux, et façonne un nouveau langage architectural qui ne cherche pas à effacer le passé, mais à l’harmoniser avec les nouvelles technologies et les pratiques autochtones afin d’aller de l’avant de façon durable et avec de nouveaux objectifs.

Les six bâtiments situés à l’est sont réunis en un seul complexe autour de la Place des peuples, tandis que les cinq bâtiments situés à l’ouest sont regroupés et sont accessibles depuis un atrium composé de jardins. »



View from Sparks Street and Metcalfe Street / Vue depuis la rue Sparks et la rue Metcalfe

Architecture/Architecture



View from Parliament Hill / Vue depuis la Colline du Parlement



8003

1. Prize / 1. Prix



View of committee room / Vue d'une salle de comité

## Indoor Spaces / Espaces intérieurs



View of Parliamentary office / Vue d'un bureau parlementaire



View of cafeteria / Vue de la cafétéria

### Indoor Spaces

“The committee rooms are intuitively accessed through a triple-height foyer space which enjoys impressive views towards the Centre Block of Parliament.

The glazed Garden Atrium is a secure common space for Block Two West. Its densely planted, four-season garden is the first impression that visitors to the west complex will experience and provides them with clear orientation.

The parliamentary office units (POUs) are removed from the public circulation, to provide quiet workspaces for concentration and creativity, bathed in natural light with views to the Parliament Hill and the city.”

### Espaces intérieurs

« L'accès aux salles de comité se fait de façon intuitive en passant par un foyer d'une hauteur de trois étages bénéficiant d'une vue impressionnante de l'édifice du Centre du Parlement.

Le jardin-atrium vitré constitue un espace commun et sécuritaire au sein de l'lot 2 ouest. Son jardin quatre saisons, à la végétation dense, sert de première impression aux visiteurs du complexe ouest et leur fournit un point de repère clair pour s'orienter.

Les unités de bureaux parlementaires se situent à l'écart de la circulation publique afin d'offrir des espaces de travail calmes, propices à la concentration et à la créativité qui profitent de lumière naturelle et de vues de la Colline du Parlement et de la ville. »



View of atrium / Vue de l'atrium



8003

1. Prize / 1. Prix

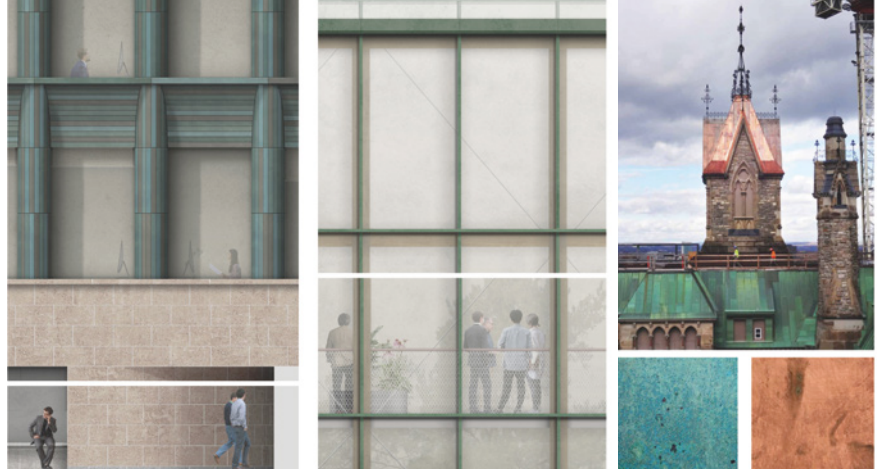
### Sustainability Concept/ Notion de durabilité

#### Sustainability

“The materials and landscaping of Block Two reference the land and Indigenous practice through the responsible use of copper and timber. The new buildings are low-carbon and feature locally sourced timber structures, clad in reclaimed copper façades. Timber also references Ottawa’s history as a logging town, as well as being a renewable, local industry. Reused copper cladding demonstrates the value of a circular economy. Copper speaks to both Indigenous culture and recalls the gothic roofscapes within the Parliamentary and Judiciary.”

#### Notion de durabilité

« Les matériaux et l’aménagement paysager de l’îlot 2 symbolisent la terre et les pratiques autochtones grâce à l’utilisation responsable du cuivre et du bois. Les nouveaux édifices fonctionnent à faibles émissions de carbone et comportent des structures en bois d’origine locale revêtues de cuivre recyclé. Le bois symbolise également l’histoire d’Ottawa en tant que ville forestière, ainsi que son industrie locale durable. Le revêtement en cuivre recyclé démontre l’importance d’une économie circulaire. Le cuivre évoque les cultures autochtones et rappelle les toits gothiques des édifices parlementaires et judiciaires. »



Facade and material details / Détails de la façade et des matériaux

### Outdoor Spaces/espace extérieur



View from the People’s Square / Vue de la Place des peuples



8001

2. Prize / 2. Prix

Neuf Architectes Canada Inc. | Ottawa Canada

Renzo Piano Building Workshop S.A.S. | Paris, France

Arup Canada Inc | Canada



View from Parliament Hill / Vue depuis la Colline du Parlement

## Urban Design / Design urbain

### Urban Design

*“This project for the redevelopment of Block-2 uses this specific binary urban condition as a starting point and driver for design decisions... The driving consideration for the Block-2 North elevation is ensuring the primacy and dignity of the future IPS.... The volumes are crowned with a forest landscape as a signal, at the heart of the precinct, for a greener path forward.”*

### Design urbain

*« Le projet de réaménagement pour l'îlot 2 utilise une condition urbaine binaire particulière comme point de départ et comme moteur pour la prise de décisions en matière de conception... La considération principale pour la façade nord de l'îlot 2 est d'assurer la primauté et la dignité du futur EPA... Les volumes sont couronnés d'un paysage forestier au cœur de la Cité parlementaire en guise de symbole d'une voie plus écologique vers l'avenir. »*



Aerial View / Vue aérienne

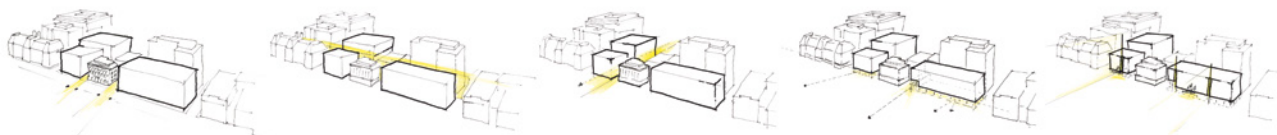


Diagram of architectural approach / Schéma d'approche architecturale



8001

2. Prize / 2. Prix

## Architecture/Architecture



Sparks Street Elevation / Élévation de la rue Sparks

**Architecture**

“The current Block-2 site is defined by its collection of incongruous architectural forms, whereas the project seeks to provide formality and clarity in the ceremonial context of Wellington Street, all the while adapting to the more granular scale of the pedestrian nature of Sparks Street.

The dual expression of “Town and Crown” is most evident in the treatment of the roovescape. Volumes facing Wellington Street on either side of the I.P.S. integrate a planted forest.”

**Architecture**

« Le site actuel de l’îlot 2 est défini par sa collection de formes architecturales incongrues, tandis que le projet souhaite y apporter de la formalité et de la clarté dans le contexte cérémoniel de la rue Wellington tout en s’adaptant à l’échelle plus granulaire de la nature piétonne de la rue Sparks.

La double expression de « Ville et État » se manifeste surtout dans la conception de la toiture. Les volumes faisant face à la rue Wellington, de part et d’autre de l’EPA, incorporent une forêt plantée. »



View from Sparks Street and Metcalfe Street / Vue depuis la rue Sparks et la rue Metcalfe

## Indoor Spaces/Espaces intérieurs



View of atrium / Vue de l’atrium

**Indoor Spaces**

“The POUs in both blocks are laid out according to maximizing spatial qualities, efficiency, and uniformity. The arrangement allows for a modular and manageable exterior façade that is, on Wellington Street, characterized by a formal and hierarchical composition, and on Sparks Street adapted to a structural grid related to the façades of the existing heritage buildings.

The Committee Rooms are placed at the northeast corner of the site for their immediate proximity to the Peace Tower. The spaces are stacked just above the secure lobby, to which they are directly connected by a dedicated convenience stair and two passenger elevators.”

**Espaces intérieurs**

« Les unités de bureaux parlementaires des deux îlots sont aménagés de manière à maximiser les caractéristiques spatiales, l’efficacité et l’uniformité. Cette disposition offre une façade extérieure modulaire et malléable qui se caractérise sur la rue Wellington par une composition formelle et hiérarchique, tandis que sur la rue Sparks, elle s’adapte à une grille structurelle liée aux façades des bâtiments patrimoniaux existants.

Les salles de comité sont placées dans le coin nord-est du site en raison de leur proximité immédiate avec la tour de la Paix. Les espaces sont superposés juste au-dessus du hall d’entrée sécurisé, auquel ils sont directement reliés grâce à un escalier de service réservé et à deux ascenseurs pour passagers. »



View of Parliamentary office / Vue d’un bureau parlementaire



8001

2. Prize / 2. Prix

## Sustainability Concept/ Notion de durabilité

### Sustainability

“The proposed development will exceed the net zero carbon aspirations set and act as a catalyst for green development of the local area with the extensive forested roof. Operational energy has been driven down through adaptive facades tailored to each orientation and highly efficient services strategies. Careful integration of structure, services and façade brings comfort, flexibility and resilience to the building enabling it to be enjoyed for decades if not centuries to come.”

### Notion de durabilité

« L'aménagement proposé dépassera les objectifs en matière d'émissions nettes de carbone et servira de catalyseur pour le développement écologique de la zone locale grâce au vaste toit boisé. Des façades adaptées à chaque orientation et des stratégies de services très efficaces ont permis de réduire l'énergie opérationnelle. Une intégration soignée de la structure, des services et des façades apporte au bâtiment du confort, de la flexibilité et de la résilience, lui permettant ainsi de rester en service pendant des décennies, voire des siècles. »



Roof Garden / Vue du jardin sur le toit

## Outdoor Spaces/espace extérieur



View from Sparks Street / Vue de la rue Sparks



8005

3. Prize / 3. Prix

Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects | Ottawa, Canada

Behnisch Architekten | Boston, USA

Entuitive | Toronto, Canada

Bouthillette Parizeau | Ottawa, Canada



View from Wellington Street / Vue de la rue Wellington

### Urban Design / Design urbain

#### Urban Design

“Our proposal for Block 2 holds that a building for transparent decision making should be equally democratic in its organization. Our design is not meant to be monumental. Rather, it offers diverse, egalitarian spaces – formal and informal, built and natural, large and small – for congregation, representation, and dialogue.”

#### Design urbain

« Notre proposition pour l’îlot 2 estime qu’un bâtiment destiné à la prise de décision transparente doit être également démocratique dans son organisation. Notre conception n’est pas censée être monumentale. Elle offre plutôt des espaces variés et égalitaires – formels et informels, construits et naturels, grands et petits – destinés aux rassemblements, à la représentation et au dialogue. »



Aerial View / Vue aérienne

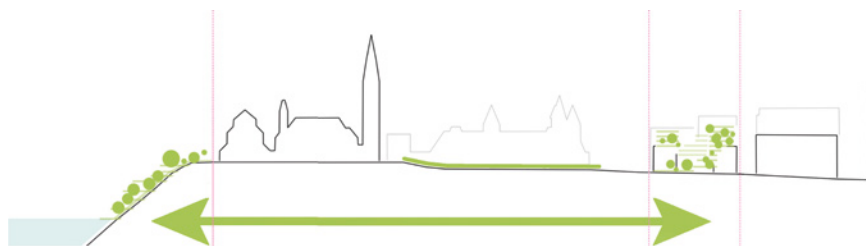


Diagram of architectural approach / Schéma d’approche architecturale



8005

3. Prize / 3. Prix

## Architecture/Architecture



Sparks Street Elevation / Élévation de la rue Sparks

### Architecture

"In the Center Block, allegorical images and figures require an elite education to decipher, a subtly exclusionary message; in contrast, we propose that the architecture of Block 2 takes inspiration from the place that pre-exists Canada, and the environment that surrounds us all. This will honor the reality of the current environment, recognize environmental issues and bring to life the teachings of the hundreds of Indigenous traditions and cultures within Canada."

### Architecture

« Dans le l'édifice du Centre, les images et les figures allégoriques nécessitent une éducation d'élite pour être déchiffrées, ce qui constitue un message d'exclusion subtil. En revanche, nous proposons que l'architecture de l'îlot 2 s'inspire de l'endroit qui préexiste au Canada et de l'environnement qui nous entoure tous. Cela permettra d'honorer la réalité de l'environnement actuel, de reconnaître les problèmes environnementaux et de donner vie aux enseignements de centaines de traditions et de cultures autochtones au Canada. »



View from Sparks Street and Metcalfe Street / Vue depuis la rue Sparks et la rue Metcalfe

## Indoor Spaces/Espaces intérieurs



View of committee room / Vue d'une salle de comité

### Indoor Spaces

"The location of the committee rooms on the southern edge of the site, the crush spaces and the large committee room to have a strong visual connection back to Parliament."

The parliamentary office units are all provided with access to daylight and natural ventilation in an effort to promote user comfort and connections with their environment."

### Espaces intérieurs

« L'emplacement des salles de comité à l'extrémité sud du site, les espaces de rassemblement et la grande salle de comité doivent avoir une connexion visuelle forte avec le Parlement.

Les unités de bureaux parlementaires bénéficient tous de la lumière du jour et d'une ventilation naturelle afin de favoriser le confort des utilisateurs et leur relation avec leur environnement. »



View of atrium / Vue de l'atrium



View of Parliamentary office / Vue d'un bureau parlementaire

8005

3. Prize / 3. Prix

## Sustainability Concept/ Notion de durabilité

### Sustainability

"The formulated goal for the parliamentary precinct redevelopment Block 2 is to push the boundaries and to create an exemplary project in terms of sustainability which can be a role model for Ottawa. The design aims to create a high-quality environment that is strongly influenced by the site and the climate, whilst minimizing its negative impact on the environment."

### Notion de durabilité

« L'objectif formulé pour le réaménagement de l'îlot 2 de la Cité parlementaire est de repousser les limites et de créer un projet exemplaire en termes de durabilité pouvant servir de modèle à Ottawa. La conception vise à créer un environnement de haute qualité fortement influencé par le site et le climat, tout en minimisant son impact négatif sur l'environnement. »



Section of perspective winter garden / Section du jardin d'hiver en perspective

## Outdoor Spaces/espace extérieur



IPS Plaza view / Vue de la place de l'EPA



8002

Finalist / Finaliste

Diamond and Schmitt Architects | Toronto, Canada

B.I.G ARCHITECTURE D.P.C | New York, USA

KWC Architects | Ottawa, Canada

ERA Architects | Toronto, Canada

Arup Canada Inc | Toronto, Canada

Smith and Andersen Consulting Engineering | Ottawa, Canada



View from Wellington Street / Vue de la rue Wellington

Urban Design/Design urbain | Architecture/Architecture | Outdoor Spaces/espace extérieur | Indoor Spaces/Espaces intérieurs | Sustainability Concept/Notion de durabilité

“Our proposal blends the dualities of its site. It creates a dignified urban frame on Wellington Street for Parliament Hill and the Parliamentary Precinct to the north, while it bounds Ottawa’s commercial core to the south and enriching the cosmopolitan atmosphere on Sparks Street.”

« Notre proposition allie les dualités du site. Elle crée un cadre urbain majestueux sur la rue Wellington pour la Colline du Parlement et la Cité parlementaire au nord, tout en délimitant le noyau commercial d’Ottawa au sud et en enrichissant l’atmosphère cosmopolite de la rue Sparks. »



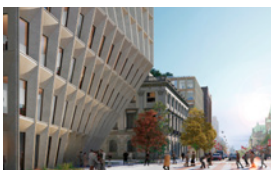
Aerial View / Vue aérienne



View from Sparks Street and Metcalfe Street / Vue depuis la rue Sparks et la rue Metcalfe



View of Atrium / Vue de l’atrium



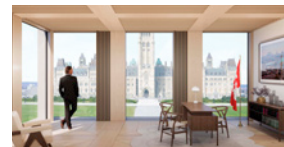
View of Wellington Street entrance / Vue de l’entrée de la rue Wellington



View of committee room / Vue d’une salle de comité



View of roof garden / Vue du jardin sur le toit



View of Parliamentary office / Vue d’un bureau parlementaire



8004

Finalist / Finaliste

Provencher Roy + Associés Architectes Inc | Montréal, Canada

ARUP | Toronto, Canada



View from Parliament Hill / Vue depuis la Colline du Parlement

Urban Design/Design urbain | Architecture/Architecture | Outdoor Spaces/espace extérieur | Indoor Spaces/Espaces intérieurs | Sustainability Concept/Notion de durabilité

“Our proposal for Block 2 seeks to instill a new national narrative rooted in this unique yet universal sense of interconnectedness, while integrating perennial Canadian values of openness, justice, and transparency. As a historic opportunity for symbolic reparation, our architectural vision for [Block2] is based on a will to Restore, Reconcile, and Renew a shared belonging to Canada.”

« Notre proposition pour l’îlot 2 vise à créer un nouveau récit national ancré dans ce sentiment unique et universel d’interconnexion, tout en intégrant les valeurs canadiennes pérennes d’ouverture, de justice et de transparence. Notre vision architecturale pour [l’îlot 2], à titre d’occasion historique de réparation symbolique, est fondée sur la volonté de restaurer, de réconcilier et de renouveler le sentiment partagé d’appartenance au Canada. »



Aerial View / Vue aérienne



View from Sparks Street and Metcalfe Street / Vue depuis la rue Sparks et la rue Metcalfe



View of Atrium / Vue de l’atrium



View of entrance / Vue de l’entrée



Committee room / Salle de comité



View of roof garden / Vue du jardin sur le toit



View of Parliamentary office / Vue d’un bureau parlementaire



8006

Finalist / Finaliste

Wilkinson Eyre Architects Ltd. | London, UK

IDEA Inc. | Ottawa, Canada

Read Jones Christoffersen Ltd. | Ottawa, Canada

The Mitchell Partnership | Toronto, Canada

Mulvey & Banani International Inc. | Toronto, Canada



View from Parliament Hill / Vue depuis la Colline du Parlement

Urban Design/Design urbain | Architecture/Architecture | Outdoor Spaces/espace extérieur | Indoor Spaces/Espaces intérieurs | Sustainability Concept/Notion de durabilité

*“Our design presents a new identity embracing all the peoples of Canada through a series of buildings which do not employ the architectural motifs of empire. This new identity reflects the broad diversity of modern-day Canadians based on mutual respect, and a shared connection with nature, the seasons, Canada’s distinct regions and its unique landscapes.”*

*« Notre conception présente une nouvelle identité qui englobe tous les peuples du Canada par le biais d’une série de bâtiments qui n’utilisent pas les motifs architecturaux de l’empire. Cette nouvelle identité reflète la grande diversité des Canadiens d’aujourd’hui, laquelle repose sur le respect mutuel et un lien commun avec la nature, les saisons, les régions distinctes du Canada et ses paysages uniques. »*



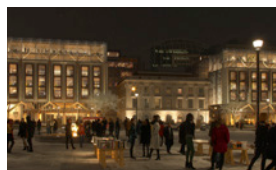
Aerial View / Vue aérienne



View from Sparks Street and Metcalfe Street / Vue depuis la rue Sparks et la rue Metcalfe



View of Atrium / Vue de l’atrium



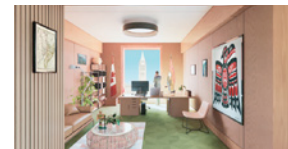
View from Parliament Hill / Vue depuis la Colline du Parlement



View of committee room / Vue d’une salle de comité



View from Wellington Street / Vue de la rue Wellington



View of Parliamentary office / Vue d’un bureau parlementaire

## Overview of the participants Stage 1



**Diamond and Schmitt Architects Incorporated**, Toronto, Canada  
**B.I.G. ARCHITECTURE D.P.C.**, New York, USA  
**ERA Architects**, Toronto, Canada  
**Arup Canada Inc – Structural**, Toronto, Canada  
**Smith and Andersen Consulting Engineering – Mechanical, electrical**, Ottawa, Canada  
**Urban Systems Design**, London, England  
**LMDG Building Code Consultants**, Etobicoke, Canada

9001



**Grimshaw Architects P.C.**, New York, USA  
**Daoust Lestage Lizotte Stecker**, Montréal, Canada  
**Arup Canada Inc**, Toronto, Canada; **EVOQ**, Montréal, Canada  
**FIRST PEOPLES' CULTURAL COUNCIL, Brentwood Bay Entuitive**, New York and Toronto  
**John G. Cooke & Associates Ltd**, Ottawa; **Autocase**, Alameda, USA  
**Architects DCA**, Ottawa, Canada; **RWDI**, Guelph, Canada  
**Hanscomb Limited**, Ottawa, Canada; **Max Maxwell-Visualization**, Inverness, UK  
**Jim Keen Illustrations**, New York

9002



**Neuf Architectes Canada Inc.**, Ottawa Canada  
**Renzo Piano Building Workshop S.A.S.**, Paris, France  
**Arup Canada Inc - Structural, mechanical, electrical**

9003



**Hassell Limited**, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia  
**Partisan Projects Inc**, Toronto Canada  
**Arup Canada Inc - Structural, mechanical, electrical**, Toronto, Canada  
**Transsolar Energietechnik GmbH**  
**Purcell**

9004



**Architecture49**, Ottawa, Canada  
**Foster + Partners**, London, UK  
**DFS Inc. Architecture & Design**, Montreal, Canada  
**WSP Canada Inc- Structural, mechanical, electrical**, Ottawa, Canada

9005



**KPMB Architects**, Toronto, Canada  
**Entuitive Corporation**, Toronto, Canada  
**The Mitchell Partnership**, Toronto, Canada  
**Mulvey & Banani**, Toronto, Canada  
**Taylor Hazell Architects**, Toronto, Canada  
**Claude Cormier + Associés**, Montréal, Canada  
**Transsolar KlimaEngineering**, New York, USA

9006





9007

**Hopkins Architects Limited**, London, United Kingdom  
**CORE Architects Inc.**, Toronto, Canada  
**Arup Canada Inc**, Boston, Massachusetts, USA  
**Pageau Morel**, Montreal, Canada  
**John G. Cooke & Associates**, Ottawa, Canada

9007



9008

Finalist

**Zeidler Architecture Inc.**, Toronto Canada  
**David Chipperfield Architects**, London, United Kingdom  
**Read Jones Christoffersen Ltd.**, Toronto Canada  
**Smith and Andersen Consulting Engineering**, Toronto Canada  
**S + A Footprint**, Ottawa, Canada  
**Two Row Architect**, Ohsweken, Ontario  
**Bureau Bas Smets**, Brussels, Belgium  
**Senez Co.**, Toronto, Canada

9008



9009

Finalist

**Provencher Roy + Associés Architectes Inc**, Montréal, Québec, Canada  
**ARUP**, Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
**Aubin Consulting**, Calgary, Canada  
**Vlan Paysages**, Montréal, Canada  
**GRC Architects**, Ottawa, Canada  
**John G. Cooke & Associates**, Ottawa, Canada  
**Pageau Morel et associés inc**, Montréal, Canada

9009



9010

Finalist

**Wilkinson Eyre Architects Ltd**, London, UK  
**IDEA Inc.**, Ottawa, Canada  
**Read Jones Christoffersen Ltd.**, Ottawa, Canada  
**The Mitchell Partnership**, Toronto, Canada  
**Mulvey & Banani International Inc.**, Toronto, Canada  
**Atelier Ten**, London, UK

9010



9011

Finalist

**Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects**, Ottawa, Canada  
**Behnisch Architekten**, Boston, USA  
**Entuitive**, Toronto, Canada  
**Bouthillette Parizeau**, Ottawa, Canada  
**Transsolar Energietechnik GmbH**, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Bartenbach GmbH**, Aldrans, Tyrol Austria

9011

9001

Finalist / Finaliste

Diamond and Schmitt Architects Incorporated | Toronto, Canada

B.I.G. ARCHITECTURE D.P.C. | New York, USA

ERA Architects | Toronto, Canada

Arup Canada Inc – Structural | Toronto, Canada

Smith and Andersen Consulting Engineering – Mechanical, electrical | Ottawa, Canada

“Our proposal for Block 2 ... draws from the environmental and historical conditions of the site to create a contemporary space to house the process of Canadian government. In its design and ambition, the project will be an exemplar of environmental and social responsibility, demonstrating how a responsive government leads by example.”

« Notre proposition pour l’îlot 2... s’inspire des conditions environnementales et historiques du site afin de créer un espace contemporain qui accueillera le processus du gouvernement canadien. Par sa conception et son caractère ambitieux, ce projet constituera un modèle de responsabilité environnementale et sociale en démontrant qu’un gouvernement réceptif dirige en donnant l’exemple. »



View towards Parliament Hill / Vue vers la Colline du Parlement



View form Sparks Street and Metcalfe Street / Vue depuis la rue Sparks et la rue Metcalfe



View from Parliament Hill / Vue depuis la Colline du Parlement



View of indoor spaces / Vue des espaces intérieurs



Diagram of architectural approach / Schéma d’approche architecturale

9002

Not Qualified / Non qualifié

Grimshaw Architects P.C. | New York, USA

Daoust Lestage Lizotte Stecker | Montréal, Canada

Arup Canada Inc | Toronto, Canada

“We believe that the weaving together of the built and natural environments promotes wellness and connects Block 2 to the varied landscape of Parliament Hill and is a reminder of Parliamentarians’ responsibility to the stewardship of Canada’s natural environment for the benefit of all now and into the future.”

« Nous croyons que le tissage de liens entre l’environnement bâti et l’environnement naturel encourage le bien-être et relie l’îlot 2 au paysage varié de la Colline du Parlement, et qu’il s’agit d’un rappel aux parlementaires de leur responsabilité à l’égard de la garde de l’environnement naturel du Canada pour le bénéfice de tous, maintenant et à l’avenir. »



Aerial view from Wellington Street / Vue aérienne depuis la rue Wellington



View from Sparks Street and Metcalfe Street / Vue depuis la rue Sparks et la rue Metcalfe



View from Parliament Hill / Vue depuis la Colline du Parlement



View of indoor spaces / Vue des espaces intérieurs

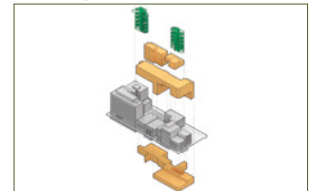


Diagram of architectural approach / Schéma d’approche architecturale



9003

Finalist / Finaliste

Neuf Architectes Canada Inc. | Ottawa Canada

Renzo Piano Building Workshop S.A.S. | Paris, France

Arup Canada Inc - Structural, mechanical, electrical

“The two volumes ... support a forested landscape that is wholly associated with and directly accessible from the Indigenous Peoples Space. This roof provides a landscape for reconciliation on one of the country's most important civic spaces: an expression of the collective will to pursue the inclusive experiment that is characteristic of the Canadian experience.”

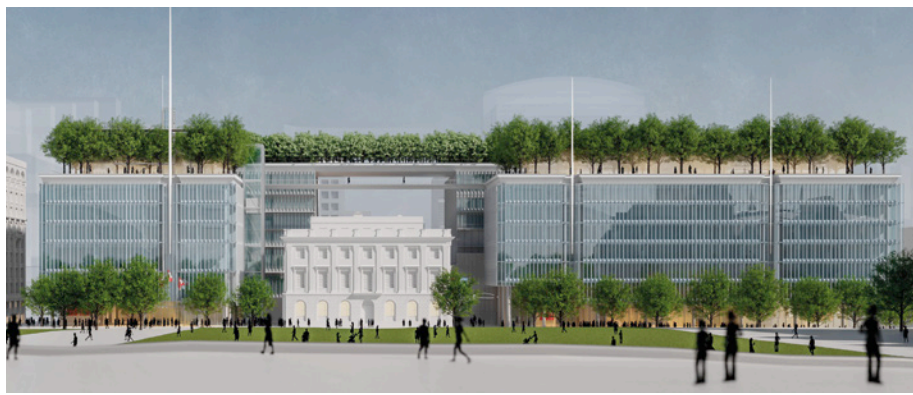
« Les deux volumes... soutiennent un paysage forestier qui est entièrement relié à l'Espace des peuples autochtones et accessible par celui-ci. Ce toit représente un paysage pour la réconciliation sur l'un des espaces civiques les plus importants du pays : une expression de la volonté collective de poursuivre l'expérience inclusive qui caractérise l'expérience canadienne. »



View of roofscape /  
Vue de la toiture



View form Sparks Street and Metcalfe Street /  
Vue depuis la rue Sparks et la rue Metcalfe



View from Parliament Hill / Vue depuis la Colline du Parlement



Sparks Street Elevation /  
Élévation de la rue Sparks



Diagram of architectural approach /  
Schéma d'approche architecturale

9004

Not Qualified / Non qualifié

Hassell Limited, Melbourne | Victoria, Australia

Partisan Projects Inc | Toronto Canada

Arup Canada Inc - Structural, mechanical, electrical | Toronto, Canada

“The Block 2 Rooftop Park elevates the landscape to the sky, creating a new public space for the people of Ottawa. A place for discussion and engagement in the democratic process. It celebrates a connection to country, with a program of cultural events and ceremonies.”

« Le parc-terrasse sur le toit de l'îlot 2 élève le paysage jusqu'au ciel, créant ainsi un nouvel espace public pour les citoyens d'Ottawa. Il s'agit d'un endroit de discussion et d'engagement dans le processus démocratique. Cet espace célèbre le lien avec le pays grâce à un programme d'événements culturels et de cérémonies. »



View of roofscape /  
Vue de la toiture



View form Sparks Street and Metcalfe Street /  
Vue depuis la rue Sparks et la rue Metcalfe



View from Wellington Street / Vue de la rue Wellington



View of indoor spaces /  
Vue des espaces intérieurs

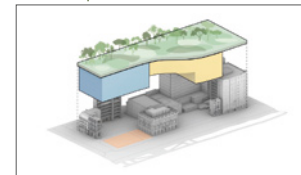


Diagram of architectural approach /  
Schéma d'approche architecturale

9005

Not Qualified / Non qualifié

Architecture49 | Ottawa, Canada

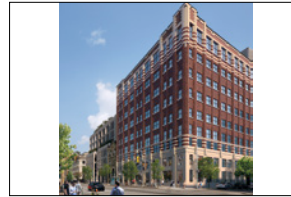
Foster + Partners | London, UK

DFS Inc. Architecture & Design | Montreal, Canada

WSP Canada Inc- Structural, mechanical, electrical | Ottawa, Canada

“Our vision is to conserve the existing heritage of the urban form of Block 2 and to continue to write the values of contemporary Canada through architecture, landscape and art interventions, supported through a meaningful engagement process with the diverse stakeholders of the project.”

« Notre vision consiste à conserver le patrimoine existant de la forme urbaine de l’îlot 2 et de continuer à rédiger les valeurs du Canada contemporain grâce à l’architecture, aux paysages et aux interventions artistiques, soutenus par un processus d’engagement significatif auprès des parties prenantes diversifiées de ce projet. »



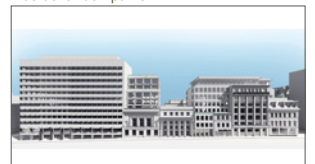
Wellington Street and O'Connor Street / Wellington et la rue O'Connor



View from Sparks Street / Vue de la rue Sparks



View from Parliament Hill / Vue depuis la Colline du Parlement



Sparks Street Elevation / Élévation de la rue Sparks



Diagram of architectural approach / Schéma d'approche architecturale

9006

Not Qualified / Non qualifié

KPMB Architects | Toronto, Canada

Entuitive Corporation | Toronto, Canada

The Mitchell Partnership | Toronto, Canada

Mulvey & Banani | Toronto, Canada

“The accessible roofscape ... is ascended by a spiral ramp, offering an uplifted vantage point from which to reflect on Parliament Hill, the city, the river and the sky—and the higher aspirations of Canadian democracy. It proposes a compelling, universally accessible public landscape for Canadians and visitors from around the world.”

« Les toits accessibles... surmontent un escalier en spirale, offrant un point d’observation surélevé depuis lequel on peut réfléchir à la Colline du Parlement, à la ville, à la rivière et au ciel, ainsi qu’aux aspirations supérieures de la démocratie canadienne. Ce concept propose un paysage public captivant et universellement accessible pour les Canadiens et les visiteurs du monde entier. »



View of roofscape / Vue de la toiture



View from Sparks Street / Vue de la rue Sparks



View from Parliament Hill / Vue depuis la Colline du Parlement



Aerial view from Sparks Street / Vue aérienne depuis la rue Sparks

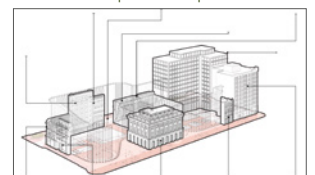


Diagram of architectural approach / Schéma d'approche architecturale



# 9007

# Not Qualified / Non qualifié

Hopkins Architects Limited | London, United Kingdom

CORE Architects Inc. | Toronto, Canada

Arup Canada Inc | Boston, Massachusetts, USA

"We believe Block 2 should retain the essence of the fragmented beauty and human scale ... seen 150 years ago. Our proposal is therefore about granularity, materiality, human scale and a celebration of old and new. It's a respectful composition that shouldn't compete with the surrounding buildings, but be in a supporting role to them."

« Nous croyons que l'îlot 2 devrait conserver l'essence de la beauté fragmentée et de l'échelle humaine... observées il y a 150 ans. Notre proposition a donc pour objet la granularité, la matérialité, l'échelle humaine et la célébration de l'ancien et du nouveau. Il s'agit d'une composition respectueuse qui ne devrait pas entrer en concurrence avec les édifices environnants, mais qui devrait jouer un rôle de soutien pour eux. »



Facade details / détails de façade



Wellington Street and Metcalfe Street / Wellington et la rue Metcalfe



View from Parliament Hill / Vue depuis la Colline du Parlement



Sparks Street Elevation / Élévation de la rue Sparks



Diagram of architectural approach / Schéma d'approche architecturale

# 9008

# Finalist / Finaliste

Zeidler Architecture Inc. | Toronto Canada

David Chipperfield Architects | London, United Kingdom

Read Jones Christoffersen Ltd. | Toronto Canada

Smith and Andersen Consulting Engineering | Toronto Canada

"We retain all heritage buildings as an organizing principle for environmental and cultural reasons: acknowledging Canada's charged history; avoiding the waste and carbon vandalism of demolition; and knitting together old and new with net zero buildings that represent a new architectural language and way forward."

« Nous conservons tous les édifices patrimoniaux par principe d'organisation pour des raisons environnementales et culturelles : reconnaître l'histoire chargée du Canada, éviter le gaspillage et le vandalisme par émissions de carbone causé par la démolition, et tisser des liens entre l'ancien et le nouveau grâce à des édifices carboneutres qui représentent le nouveau langage architectural et la voie vers l'avenir. »



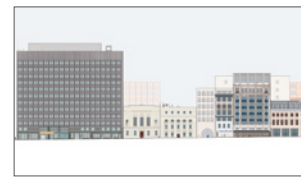
View of indoor spaces / Vue des espaces intérieurs



View of indoor spaces / Vue des espaces intérieurs



View from Wellington Street / Vue de la rue Wellington



Sparks Street Elevation / Élévation de la rue Sparks

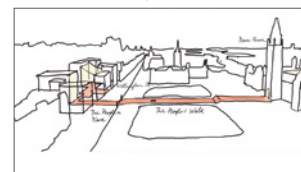


Diagram of architectural approach / Schéma d'approche architecturale

9009

Finalist / Finaliste

Provencher Roy + Associés Architectes Inc | Montréal, Québec, Canada

ARUP, Toronto | Ontario, Canada

“Our proposal for Block 2 seeks to instill a new national narrative to orient Canada’s future, based on perennial Canadian values of tolerance, openness, justice, transparency, and peacemaking.”

« Notre proposition pour l’îlot 2 a pour but d’instiller un nouveau récit national pour orienter l’avenir du Canada, fondé sur les valeurs canadiennes pérennes, comme la tolérance, l’ouverture d’esprit, la justice, la transparence et le rétablissement de la paix. »



View from Wellington Street / Vue de la rue Wellington



View of indoor spaces / Vue des espaces intérieurs



View from Parliament Hill / Vue depuis la Colline du Parlement



View from Sparks Street / Vue de la rue Sparks

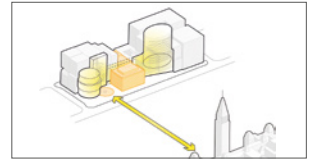


Diagram of architectural approach / Schéma d’approche architecturale

9010

Finalist / Finaliste

Wilkinson Eyre Architects Ltd | London, UK

IDEA Inc. | Ottawa, Canada

Read Jones Christoffersen Ltd. | Ottawa, Canada

The Mitchell Partnership | Toronto, Canada

Mulvey & Banani International Inc. | Toronto, Canada

“The proposed buildings are informed and connected by the history of the site to the modern era. Our design concept for the key Wellington Street elevation has been inspired by the scale and rhythm of the historic financial buildings once occupying the site.”

« Les bâtiments proposés s’inspirent de l’histoire du site et sont liés à l’ère moderne. Notre concept pour l’élévation des édifices clés de la rue Wellington s’inspire de l’ampleur et du rythme des édifices financiers historiques qui occupaient jadis ce site. »



View of indoor spaces / Vue des espaces intérieurs



View from Wellington Street / Vue de la rue Wellington



View from Parliament Hill / Vue depuis la Colline du Parlement



Sparks Street elevation / Élévation de la rue Sparks



View of indoor spaces / Vue des espaces intérieurs



9011

Finalist / Finaliste

Watson MacEwen Teramura Architects | Ottawa, Canada

Behnisch Architekten | Boston, USA

Entuitive | Toronto, Canada

Bouthillette Parizeau | Ottawa, Canada

*“Our proposal for Block 2 holds that a building for transparent decision-making should be equally democratic in its organization. Our design is not meant to be monumental. Rather, it offers diverse, egalitarian spaces—formal and informal, built and natural, large and small—for congregation, representation, and dialogue.”*

*« Notre proposition pour l’îlot 2 maintient qu’un édifice prônant la prise de décisions transparente devrait être tout aussi démocratique dans son organisation. Notre concept n’a pas pour objectif d’être monumental. Il offre plutôt des espaces diversifiés et égalitaires – formels, informels, bâtis et naturels, grands et petits – pour les rassemblements, la représentation et le dialogue. »*



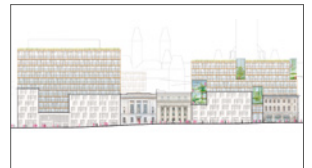
View of indoor spaces /  
Vue des espaces intérieurs



View from Sparks Street and Metcalfe Street /  
Vue depuis la rue Sparks et la rue Metcalfe



View from Wellington Street /  
Vue de la rue Wellington



Sparks Street elevation /  
Élévation de la rue Sparks

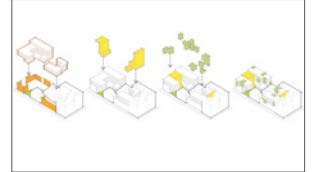


Diagram of architectural approach /  
Schéma d’approche architecturale

## Appendix II: Parties to the procedure

### Contracting authority (Promoter)

#### Government of Canada

**Canada**

represented through

Department of Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)

Commonly referred to as

Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)

222 Queen Street

K1A 0S5 Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

### Competition Supervision and Endorsement

#### Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (RAIC)



RAIC Professional Advisors

##### **Peter Ortved**

Architect, OAA FRAIC

##### **Jonathan Bisson**

Architect, OAA RAIC

The competition was endorsed by the RAIC, and is being conducted according to all applicable guidelines, including the nomination of Professional Advisors who will oversee the fairness and equity of the process for all participants.

### Competition Management

Working under the auspices of the RAIC, the management of competition activities was provided by:

#### **[phase eins]**

Benjamin Hossbach Christian Lehmhaus

Dipl. Ing. Architects BDA VBI

Cuxhavener St 12-13, 10555 Berlin, Germany

T +49.(0)30.31 59 31-0, F +49.(0)30.31 21 000

parliamentary-precinct-competition@phase1.de

www.phase1.de

represented through

#### **Benjamin Hossbach**

Architect BDA