

152 Shanley Street

VISION STATEMENT

DRAFT AUGUST 28, 2018



SITE AND CONTEXT

1.0**THE SITE****Existing 4 & 1 Storey Building on the Site**

The subject property is addressed 152 Shanley Street and is located at the northwesterly corner of Shanley Street and Duke Street West. The site is 0.35 hectares (0.87 acres) in area and is currently occupied by a building which is 4 storeys in height along the Duke Street frontage and a portion of the Shanley Street frontage and a 1 storey section of the building oriented along the Shanley Street frontage. The 4 storey and 1 storey buildings were constructed independently of one another and were originally used for light industrial purposes most recently by Electrohome and subsequently Art Rite Advertising. There has been limited use and maintenance of the buildings since 1990 when Art Rite Advertising declared bankruptcy. The property is privately-owned, in tax arrears and widely considered to be an “eyesore” in the neighbourhood.

**2.0****THE CHALLENGES****The Site Requires Environmental Remediation**

The subject property is known to be contaminated and will require remediation with the objectives of preventing further movement of the contamination off-site and to prevent vapour intrusions into existing and/or future buildings.

The type and extent of the known contamination is outlined in a Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Franz report. The principle source of contamination is TCE, which is a chlorinated solvent (a common degreaser), and is the result of poor disposal practices of waste paints and solvents by Art Rite Advertising via a pit that was excavated through floor slab within the northeast part of the 4 storey portion of the building. Accordingly, on-site soil contamination is most significant directly beneath the building as well there is contamination of groundwater flows principally in a northeast direction. There are no known impacts of vapour intrusions into nearby homes.

Remediation often involves a combination of removal/disposal and risk assessment measures (measure that contain vapour intrusions). Risk assessment measures are more demanding and expensive for residential development compared to many other uses. However, risk assessment measures are less demanding and expensive if residential development is separated by non-sensitive uses such as a first floor commercial space or an underground or above ground parking structure, known as ‘grade separators’. An underground parking structure would assist greatly in remediating for vapour intrusions.

Remediation of this site has a high potential to impact the building’s structural integrity, since as noted, the contamination is most significant beneath the existing building. i.e. it would difficult to access without undermining the building. Also, it is very difficult to retrofit an existing building to prevent vapour intrusions.

At the present time, the cost of remediation is greater than the value of the property with the existing building and the current planning permissions.

SITE AND CONTEXT

3.0

CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The 4 storey portion of the building is an early 20th century brick industrial building built in the Berlin Vernacular Industrial architectural style. It is a notable example of a Berlin Vernacular Industrial building and features many intact original elements. It is comprised of yellow brick; 6/6 segmentally arched windows; belt courses between the first and second as well as second and third floors; a molded cornice; and flat roof. The building also features sign banding that reads "Dominion Electrohome Industries." The principal resource that contributes to the heritage value of the property is the 4 storey former industrial building and it is recognized for its design, physical and historic values.

The 4 storey portion of the building was built in 1887 by Daniel Hibner for a furniture factory. Daniel Hibner was a furniture manufacturer, Mayor of Berlin, and a long time Park Commissioner. Daniel Hibner sold the furniture factory building in 1920 to Malcolm and Hill Limited.

Arthur B. Pollock founded Pollock Manufacturing Company in 1907. The business was originally located on Victoria Street, later moved to Breithaupt Street and finally established itself at the former Malcolm and Hill Limited furniture factory on Duke Street near the railway line. The company was later known as Phonola Company of Canada, Pollock-Welker Limited, and Dominion-Electrohome Limited. Arthur's son, Carl A. Pollock, became President of Electrohome Limited and was also the founder of CKCO-TV, a founding father of the University of Waterloo, and the first member of the Waterloo Region Entrepreneur Hall of Fame.

There is a High Probability That the Existing Building Will Not Be Retained

The subject property is not on Heritage Register and is not designated under the Ontario Heritage Act but as noted above the 4 storey portion of the existing building is of cultural heritage interest. Given the cultural heritage interest of the building it would be desirable to retain and retrofit the existing 4 storey portion of the building as part of a redevelopment proposal. However, given what we know about the contamination and remediation, there is high probability that the existing building will not be able to be retained.

A Heritage Impact Assessment Will Be Required

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be required to be submitted with any redevelopment proposal. If it is determined that existing 4 storey building cannot be built upon or retained, the redevelopment will need to consider the re-use of building materials, archival, display or some other commemorative measures to recognize the historical significance of the former Electrohome site.



SITE AND CONTEXT

4.0

TAX SALE

A 2017 Tax Sale Did Not Result in a Buyer

The subject property is in a substantial amount of tax arrears. Consequently, in the spring of 2017 the City offered the property for public sale by tender, known as a 'tax sale'. The tax sale was not successful as the City was not able to find a buyer of the site. Feedback from development industry, after the failed tax sale was that the acquisition of the site was too risky 'as is'. New development, redevelopment (adaptive reuse of the existing building) cannot occur until there is some cleanup of the site. However the cost to remediate the site is greater than the potential return on the investment under the current planning permissions.

Industry Feedback: Cannot Recover Costs Under Existing Planning Rules

The subject site was recently designated Low Rise Residential with a site specific policy in the 2014 Official Plan to recognize the existing 4 storey building and to permit a maximum building height of 4 storeys or 14 metres and a maximum Floor Space Ratio of 2.0. The lands have not been rezoned to implement the new Official Plan and are currently zoned "Residential Six Zone (R-6)" which permits a maximum building height of 10.5 metres are zoned with special regulation provision to permit a maximum Floor Space Ratio of 1.0.

The development industry advised that a larger building (more floor are for sale/rent) and more uses (especially on ground floor) are required to the 'clean-up' possible and the redevelopment profitable.

5.0

DESIGN CHARRETTE

A Community Design Charrette Was Held on April 28, 2018

As a result of the failed tax sale and the feedback from the development industry, Council gave direction to engage the community to explore the possibility of different uses and a different built form on the site.

On Saturday, April 28, 2018, City Planning Staff held a Design Charrette for 152 Shanley Street in the Rotunda at City Hall. Approximately 66 persons from the community were in attendance.

Planning staff gave an overview of the charrette process and provided background and technical information to generate discussion and the development of various options. The objective of the charrette was to determine the form of development and/or redevelopment of the site that the neighbourhood would support. i.e. use(s) and built form (building type, location, height).

To start the discussion and assist with development a vision for the site, the participants were asked the following three questions:

- What is great about your neighbourhood?
- What, if anything, is missing in your neighbourhood?
- What is most important for the future of this site?

From the answers to these questions, participants were asked to utilize the trace paper, concept plan, floor templates and site statistics to develop a vision/design concept for the site. Typically design charrettes end in a 'consensus building' exercise to come away with one development concept for the site. Unfortunately, given the number of participants it was not possible to generate one development concept from all of the visioning work that was done at the charrette.

SITE AND CONTEXT

Multiple different development/redevelopment options were developed at the various tables at the design charrette. Although many options contained elements that were unique, a few key themes appear to be common to the majority of the options:

- Recognition that the building(s) may need to be demolished in order to remediate the site.
- Broad support for demolition of the 1 storey component and support for an addition to the 4 storey component or replacement of both building components with a larger and taller building.
- Broad support for a broader range of uses, especially on the ground floor particularly if providing a service or amenity to the immediate surrounding community.

6.0

THE VISION STATEMENT

A Vision Statement Was Developed Based on the Results of the Design Charrette

Objectives:

The following vision for the site builds on the areas of broad consensus that were identified at the Design Charrette with the following goals and objectives:

- Reflect the aspirations of the majority of the community.
- Provide a certain level of assurance to the community and the development industry as to what is desirable in the future.
- Enable development that provides a sufficient return on investment in order to recover site remediation costs.
- Avoid being too prescriptive in order to allow for the possibility of other suitable development concepts to emerge in the future.



THE VISION

THE VISION

The redevelopment of the subject property has the opportunity to serve as a community focal point that brings the community together and adds value to the neighbourhood. This may be accomplished by adding onto the existing building, if possible, or with new construction or a combination thereof.

The redevelopment should be designed to reflect a high level of urban design, provide an attractive building form with architectural innovation and expression that reinforces and positively contributes to the neighbourhood character, respects and reinforces human scale and creates and contributes to an attractive streetscape.

The New Building Will Be Residential With Ground Floor Retail, Service & Community Uses

The new building will be predominantly residential with retail/service/community uses on the ground floor to provide necessary amenities for the neighbourhood. Non-residential uses are encouraged and supported on the ground floor to act as a 'grade separator' in the remediation of the site. The ground floor of the building needs to provide at-grade access for the non-residential uses to provide active street frontages to encourage walkability and visual interest. Some of the uses that were suggested at the charrette include, a café/coffee shop, personal services, neighbourhood retail, office, and a community space that could be utilized by the residents of the building as well as for outside neighbourhood/community groups.

The New Building Will Have a Maximum Height of 6 Storeys

To respect the scale of the neighbourhood the maximum building height of any new redevelopment will be 6 storeys. A range of different building forms and building arrangements for a 6 storey building are possible on the site. However the building should orient and locate the majority of its massing (floor space) along the Shanley Street frontage in order to mitigate the shadow impacts on the rear yards of those properties on Stahl Avenue and other neighbouring properties. If this is done, the increase in 2 storeys of building height on the Duke Street frontage will not significantly increase the shadow impacts, i.e. impacts will be negligible, on the adjacent property to the north and on the rear yards of the existing properties on the easterly side of Duke Street West. The rear yards of these homes will already experience shadows in their rear yards as a result of the buildings on their properties before there is any shadow impacts from a 6 storey development at 152 Shanley Street.

Parking Will Be Placed Underground and/or to the Rear of the Building

The streetscape is important to the character of the neighbourhood and therefore parking for the site must be concealed from the public realm. The majority of the required parking will ideally be located underground with any surface parking to be located at the rear of the building to mitigate its impact on the community. Underground parking is ideal for this site, as it will function as a 'grade separator' and assist in the remediation of the site by providing an added level of protection against vapour intrusions. The site should have vehicular access points to both Shanley and Duke Street. Where these access points are located will be based on the building's orientation and the mitigation of shadow impacts. Ideally, an entrance to an underground parking garage should be located at the most northerly end of the site on Duke Street and access to any surface parking at the rear of the building should be located at the most westerly end of the site on Shanley Street. It is recommended that these accesses be clearly demarcated with decorative or other distinctive hardscape materials.

THE VISION

An Enhanced Public Realm & Streetscape Will Be Required

Any new redevelopment will be required to contribute to an enhanced public realm to provide an attractive streetscape. This can be accomplished with landscaping, public art, street furniture, pedestrian-scale lighting and ensuring an exterior signage integrates into the design style of the development and the streetscape and does not dominate or clutter the streetscape. It is recommended that the building façade on the Shanley Street frontage be recessed from the existing four storey façade to be in line with the setback of the existing dwellings on Shanley Street and to provide a sufficient setback to provide for an active and attractive street frontage, including at grade commercial access, outdoor patio space, landscaping (street trees), street furniture, and public art.

The Site's Heritage Value Will Be Respected

New construction should be designed to commemorate the cultural heritage significance of the former Electrohome site. The design should respect the heritage of the site through the reuse of building materials, respect of historic façade heights, provision of public art and/or other commemorative features. A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be required to be submitted with any redevelopment proposal for the site.

Outdoor Amenity Space Will Be Provided

Open space, amenity areas and landscaping are important components in the redevelopment of any site. The site should include outdoor amenity areas such as patios, particularly where they are associated with at-grade neighbourhood commercial uses, a highly landscaped open space that is publicly accessible to activate the streetscape and promote walkability, roof-top patios and other green open space areas at the rear and sides of the site. All public spaces should be designed using 'Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Principles'.

The following illustrations, provided in Appendix 1, provide a visual of an option that aligns with vision statement and maximizes the building envelope. Other development proposals may also align with the vision.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Visual that aligns with Vision Statement

Appendix 2 – Concepts from Design Charrette

Appendix 3 – Sign-In Sheets from the April 29th, 2018 Design Charrette



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Appendix A

Appendix A, Visualization of Maximum Building Volume



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