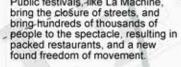
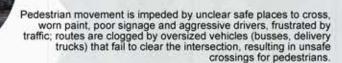


Ottawa's Byward Market is home to some of Ottawa's most enduring heritage. It is the seat of our cultural heritage, coming into existence alongside the establishment of Ottawa. It has been home to a public market since 1827. Since the age of the automobile, it has become successfully more overrun with automobiles, to the detriment of a vibrant public culture. Heritage buildings are obscured by parking; public space is devoted to parking; traffic congestion impedes movement of pedestrians and cyclists. During summer months, the Market is at its busiest with local foods; cafes and restaurants abound, but the Market becomes increasingly uninhabitable. Locals stay away, to the detriment of businesses. Through this study, we hope to generate a public conversation on the future of the Market, and show how we can Reclaim the Streets, make places for people. Narrow sidewalks make for awkward public space; patios compete ehicle signage is intended to limit for space alongside pedestrians, while garbage cans, signage and street furniture are relegated to being awkward hurdles. Women access and movement, but requires constant enforcement, to be may feel unsafe on public streets with poor lighting and narrow effective. Narrow sidewalks provide few opportunities for patios, forcing pedestrians into a narrow band of walking spaces. Servers crossing sidewalks from restaurants to patios on the road space collide with pedestrians and reduce the quality of the public experience. broken, dirty sidewalk, strewn with garbage, forced to walk next to idling trucks and parked cars, while streets remain broad and open, though in poor condition.

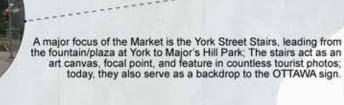
Large intersections with broad turning radii create uncertain pedestrian crossings; cars start into intersections to find them blocked by pedestrians unclear when it is safe to cross, further impeding traffic. Barrier-free access is often limited:

Public festivals, liké La Machine bring the closure of streets, and bring-hundreds of thousands of people to the spectacle, resulting in packed restaurants, and a new found freedom of movement.





There are few public gathering places that are car-free; public space dominated by traffic inhibits the ability to walk, ride or rest comfortably. The few public spaces become zones of clam allowing people to experience the best that the market has to offer.

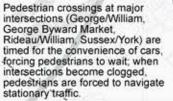


The few pedestrianized spaces are

often dense with people, showing

that people will gather, sit, walk,

and enjoy spaces free of cars.





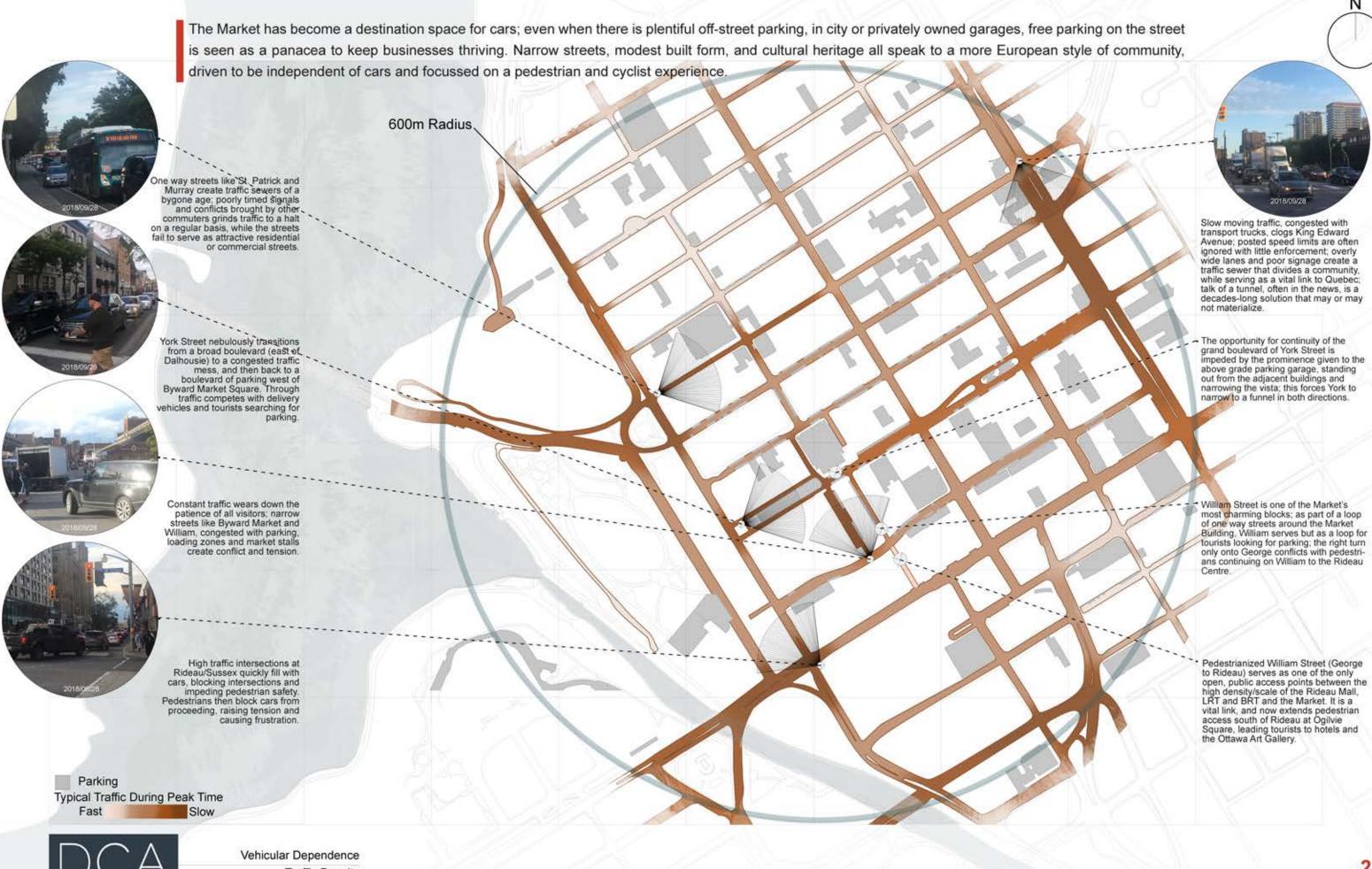
Vehicle access to the Market is challenging; eastbound traffic from Rideau is diverted north onto Sussex and results in conflict as cars jockey in and out of the right/left lanes depending on their desire to

turn onto George or not. Turning cars are delayed by pedestrians and force traffic to back up on Sussex, further impacting one of the busiest intersections in the City.

600m Radius



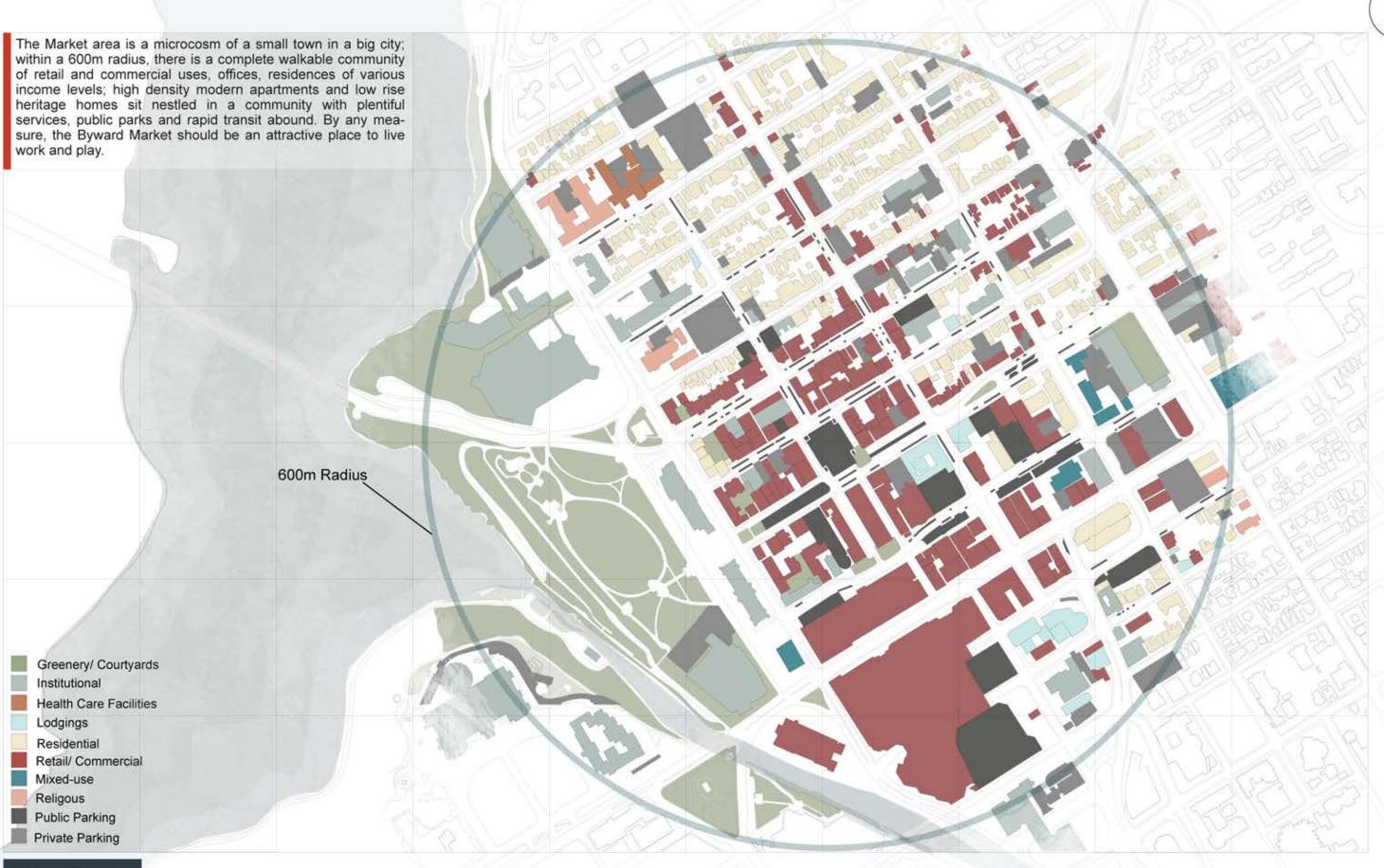
Situation Conflict Map













Ottawa is not alone in challenging the idea that once vital public spaces can be returned to a pedestrianized space with the removal of car dominance. Many cities, including ones with similar winter conditions, have done so with great success. Pedestrian focussed area provide public space that is attractive, functional, comfortable, safe and works better for all.

> When you design a city for cars, it fails for everyone, INCLUDING drivers. If you design a multi-modal city, it works betters for everyone. INCLUDING drivers.

> > - Brent Toderian

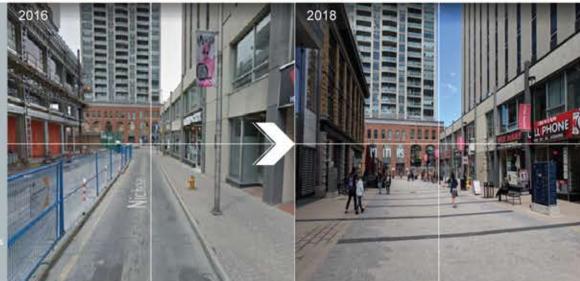
Ottawa, as a winter city, receives an average snow fall of 75.4 cm, 52 days of snow and an average temperature of -13°C.

























A GROUP OF ARCHITECTS





The DCA team took a field trip to the Byward Market to explore the area. We wandered the Market, seeing it as both architects and visionaries. We were looking at the spirit of the Market's potential to be a place that reflects our cultural heritage, our city and serve as a destination for both residents and tourists. Here's what we noticed:

Solutions









Intersections are designed for cars, not people; crossings at major streets (King Edward & Murray) limit where pedestrians can cross for the convenience of traffic flow while others are poorly signed and poorly oriented. Clarence & Parent/William, for example, has pedestrians cross at William on the west side of the intersection, but cars entering the intersection may not be aware of pedestrians crossing at the east side of William. This leads to frustration on all sides and a sense that pedestrians are unwelcome.

Cycling in and to the Market is challenging; Murray

created using super-sharrows (St. Patrick) or by

painting white lines which are often filled with cars

using them as parking spaces or as right turn lanes (Sussex). Within the Market, there are few or no bike

Street has "walk your bike" signage but is 4 lanes for cars (2 for parking and 2 for traffic). Bike lanes are

Observations

Improve cycling links to and around the Market with dedicated, separated lanes.

pedestrians are given the priority.

Provide sheltered, accessible, bike parking throughout the Market; short term, this can be "bike corrals" in place of parking spaces and, long term, provide full bike storage, increasing multi-modal transit near LRT.

helps slow traffic, signify where pedestrians can cross safely.

Slow traffic and increase pedestrianized places so that car traffic is reduced; employ woonerfs in all streets so that

Illumination of public spaces is poor, increasing a sense of unsafety; there is no consistent design language to street lighting.

Develop comprehensive lighting strategies for public spaces; use lighting to showcase heritage buildings, signify crossings or events.

Smell of garbage, open refuse containers (public and private) is off-putting.

Develop a more comprehensive street furniture plan that includes more regular maintenance, including flexibility for peak hours/days.

Require all commercial garbage to be stored in refrigerated enclosures; consider centralizing garbage for the Market in a few key (city or communally owned) locations for off-hours pick up.

Many sidewalks are inaccessible.

lanes and limited bike parking.

Rebuild sidewalks with accessible elements to create a welcoming environment for all. Require restaurant patios to be accessible. Ensure that sidewalks have at least 1.5m of clear passage between fire hydrants, signs, garbage cans, patio encumbrances and planters.

Lack of shade and natural features makes the Market bleak.

Introduce trees, flower boxes and planters in more areas; create green spaces for seasonal use, along with permanent year-round tree coverage.









Burke, A. (2018, February 6). La Machine sequel in the works for Ottawa. CBC News. Ottawa.

Directory Grandville Island. (2018). Retrieved October 2, 2018, from http://induced.infor/?s=directory++Grandville+island

Feaneuil Hall Marketplace. (1979). Retrieved October 2, 2018, from http://www.uptonpartners.com/project/faneuil-hall-marketspace/

Masters, N. (2015, January). How Santa Monica's Third Street Became a Prome nade. KCET, 16. Retrieved from https://kcet.org/shows/lost-la/how-santa-mani cas-third-street-became-a-promenade

OpenStreetMap.(2018).Retrieved October 18,2018, from https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=16/45.4299/-75.6890&layers=TG

Oscity. (2012). Copenhagen, Denmark Amagertorv Square Stock Photo. Retrieved October 2, 2018, from https://www.shutterstock.com/image-photo/copenha gen-den mark-march-17-amagertorv-square-249365917?s rc=Qo961K4x\_I973HPx2bdhOw-1-61

Jilg,K.(2017). Swedish Road Administration. Copenhagen. Retrieved from https://pbs.twimg.com/media/DLyQYXMXcAAx9xK.jpg

Pedestrian Only Streets: Case Study I Stroget, Copenhagen I. (2016). Retrieved October 2, 2018, from https://globaldesigningcities.org/publication/global-street-design-guide/streets/pedestrian-priority-spaces/pedestrian-only-streets/pedestrian-streets-case-study-stroget-copenhagen/

Quincy Market Shopping. (2018).Retrieved October 2, 2018, from http://johncyrand sons.com/quincy-market-shopping-4-18/

Report, S. (2018,April). Share your vision for Third Street Promenade: Community Workshops Created to Gather Feedback, Share Ideas. Westside Today, 18. Retrieved from https://westsidetoday.com2018/04/18/share-your-vision-for-third-street-promenade-community-workshops-created-to-gather-feed back-shares-ideas/

Rosenvinge. R. (2017, july). An ode to vintage travel: 1950's and 1960's. the Copeha gen Traveler, 01. retrieved from https://thecopenhagentravel er.com/an-ode-to-vintage-travel-50s-and-60s/

Ville d'Ottawa. (2018). Réfection de la rue rideau (de la promenade sussex à la rue dalhousie). retrieved October 2, 2018, from https://ottawa.ca/fr/hotel-de-ville/engagement-du-public/projects/reflection-de-la-rue-rideau-de-la-promenade-sussex-la-ru-dalhousie

Base mapping courtesy of City of Ottawa

Printing proudly donated by





THIS DRAWING IS AN INSTRUMENT OF SERVICE AND IS PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT AND IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF DRESSEN COPIES, INCLUDING ELECTRONIC COPIES MAY ONLY BE USED FOR THE PUPOSE INTENDED, FOR THE SINGLE PROJECT FOR WHICH THEY ARE ISSUED AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED FOR SALE OR TRANSFER WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE ARCHITECT.

Plan view

