# **INFILL DEVELOPMENT** "Fitting In – But How?"



# The Hintonburg S I X

A review of a successful infill project in Ottawa's Hintonburg neighbourhood

### Background

- What is infill?
- Why is it happening?
- Why is the discussion timely?
- 3 reasons why some infill developments don't fit in

## The Hintonburg S I X & and its design approach

A one storey home is replaced by 6 homes
 (4 single family homes & 1 semi-detached)

# What is Infill?

Infill development is filling gaps in an existing urban fabric.

- •Demolish and replace existing buildings
- Adding on to existing buildings
- Underutilized land
- Vacant land





# Why is it happening?

- Growing in rather than growing out is a sustainable way to grow a city (intensification movement).
- Movement back to the city for the lifestyle, the amenities...





# Why is this discussion timely?

Municipalities are struggling to craft regulations which will ensure that infill projects fit in

- Zoning bylaws
- Design guidelines





# 3 Reasons Some Infill Developments Don't Fit In

- 1. House size & small lots
- 2. Car storage
- 3. Design effort

### 1. House size & small lots

#### 1970's

- Average new single family dwelling was 1075 square feet
- Average household had 4.5 people That's 239 square feet per person.

#### 2011

- Average new home was 2300 square feet
- Average household had 2.5 people or 920 square feet per person.



## 2. Car storage



The need to store not one, but 2 cars inside the house



### 3. Design effort

Infill design is about knitting into an existing built fabric, and it takes time in order to:

- Understand the nuances of an urban fabric
- Be neighbourly and courteous
- Deal with some archaic rules and regulations

# Design Approach "The How"





An example of the intensification of residential land through infill where 1 home is replaced by 6 homes.





127 Armstrong, 2007.

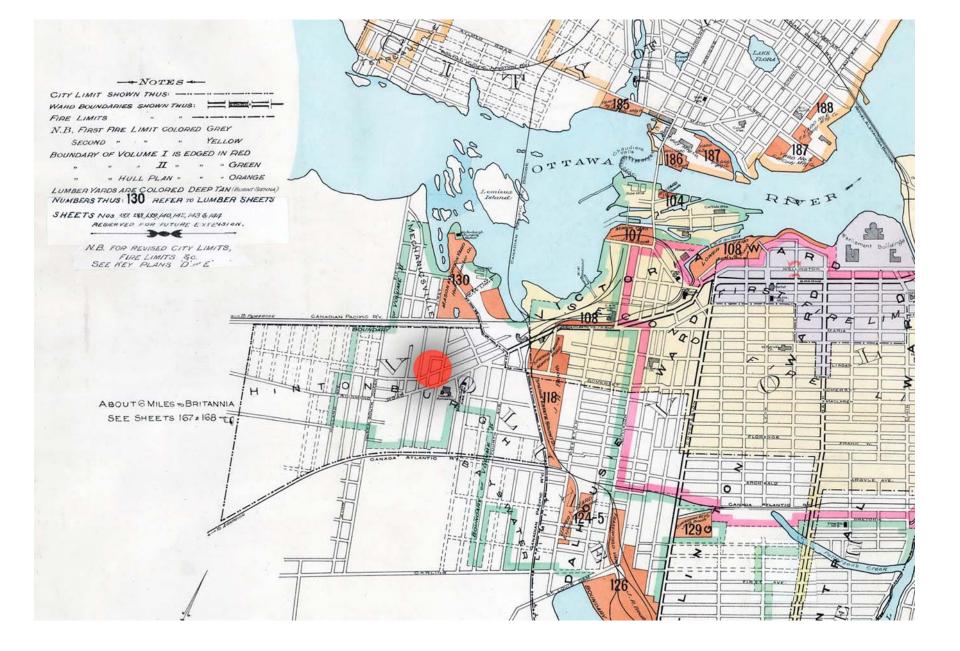
THE HINTONBURG S I X 2013

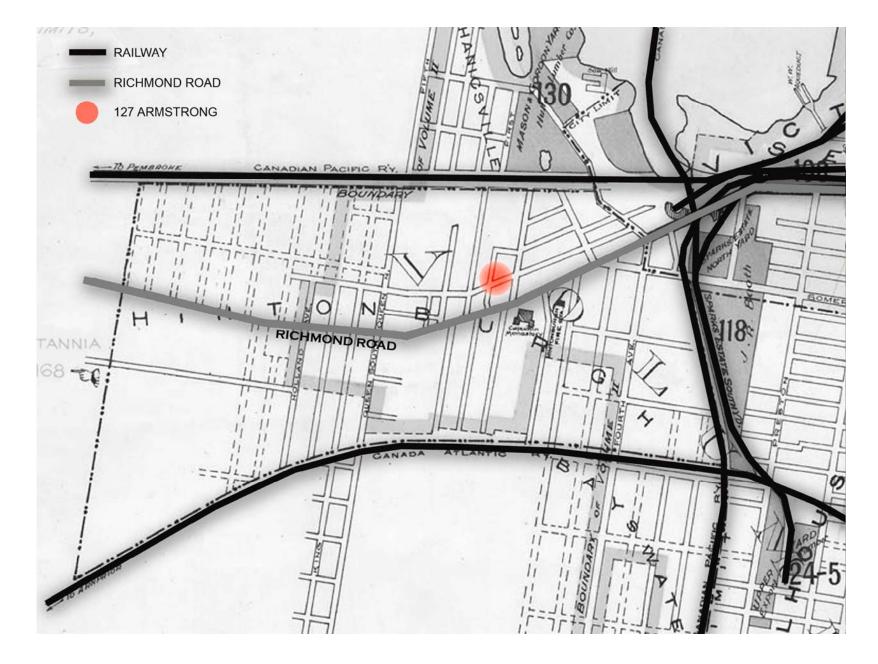
# Historical Research

- To be inspired by the history of the place
- To understand why the built fabric is what it is
- To formulate an authentic narrative that can underpin the design plan

### Some background on Hintonburg/ Mechanicsville

- Ottawa's 1st industrial suburb
- a working class village annexed to Ottawa in early 1900's
- cheap land that was walking distance to pulp mills, lumbering,
  - construction work, and a foundry
- surrounded by railways to the north, south, and east
- skewed grid built off old Richmond Road
- small, simple, self-built homes
- built close to the street
- built close together
- 2 storeys



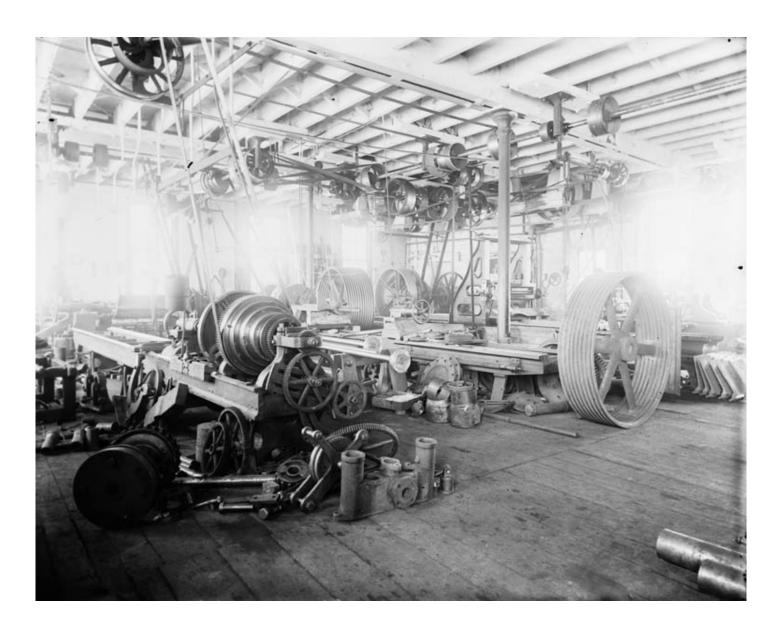


#### THE BUILT FABRIC OVER TIME



1902 2007

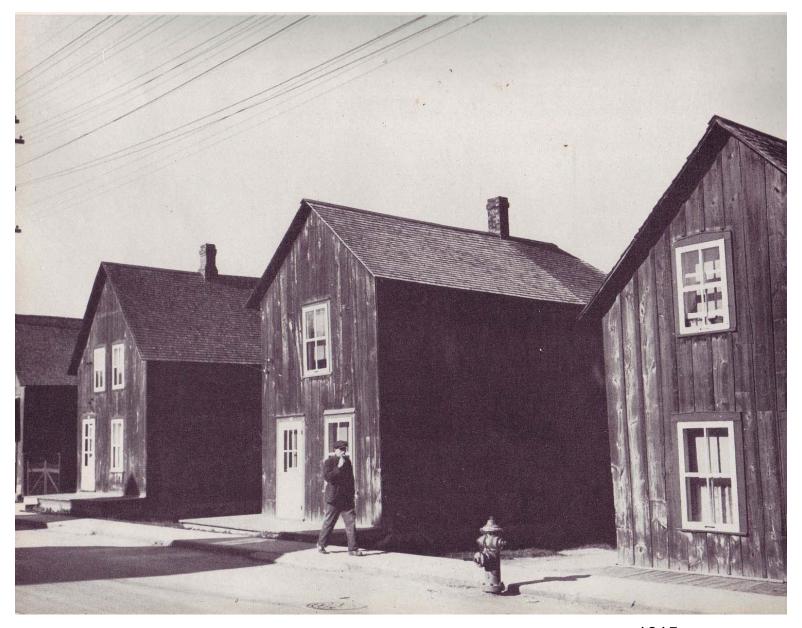




Capital Wire Cloth



Byron Streetcar



c.1915



#### THE DESIGN & THE BYLAWS



DEVELOPMENT PERMITTED BY BYLAW - 5 UNIT ROW HOUSE

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED - 4 SINGLES + 1 SEMI - DETACHED







211

**GRANT & PARKDALE** 

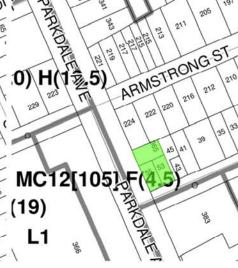


**OXFORD & PARKDALE** 



223 CARRUTHERS AVE - LOT AREA: 598 SQ.FT. LOT SIZE: 13' X 45.5'

227 CARRUTHERS AVE- LOT AREA: 829 SQ.FT LOT SIZE: 18' X 45.5'



53 GRANT ST- LOT AREA: 1280 SQ.FT LOT SIZE: 25' X 51'

55 GRANT ST- LOT AREA: 1280 SQ.FT LOT SIZE: 25' X 51'

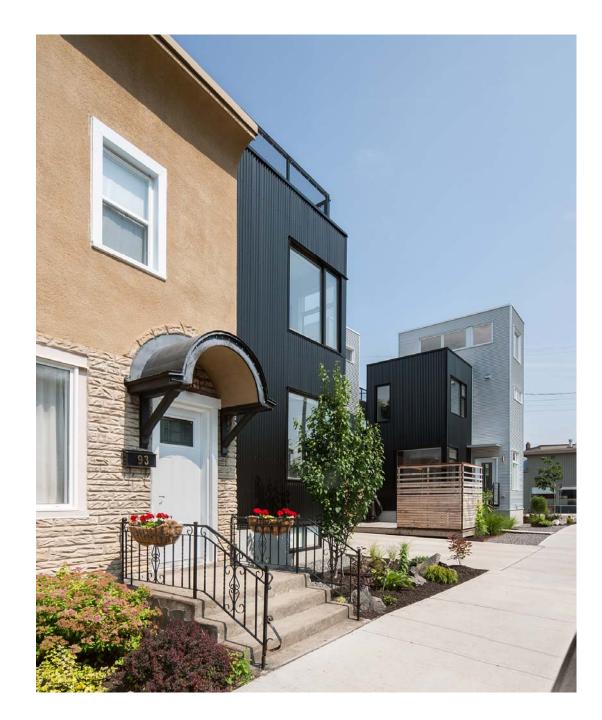


32 OXFORD ST- LOT AREA: 1000 SQ.FT LOT SIZE: 25' X 40'

337 PARKDALE AVE- LOT AREA: 925 SQ.FT LOT SIZE: 18.5' X 50'

339 PARKDALE AVE- LOT AREA: 1075 SQ.FT LOT SIZE: 21.5' X 50'

# The Design & Fitting In





PINHEY STREET

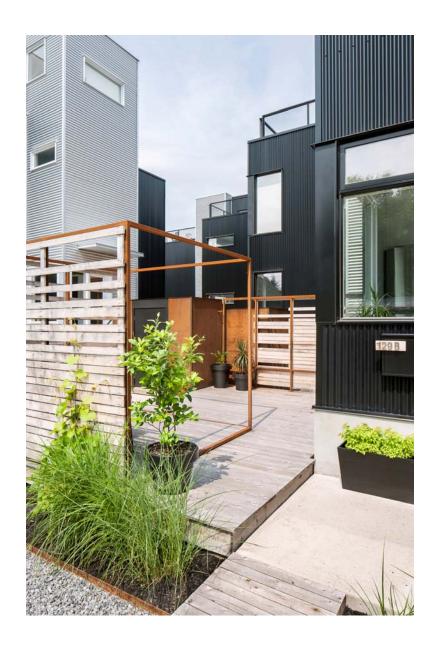


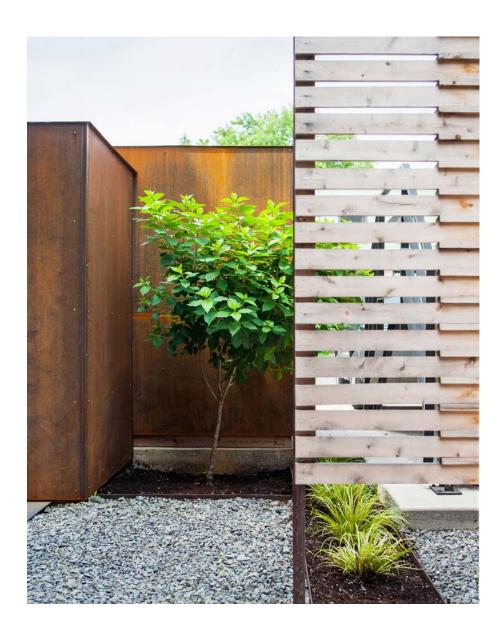


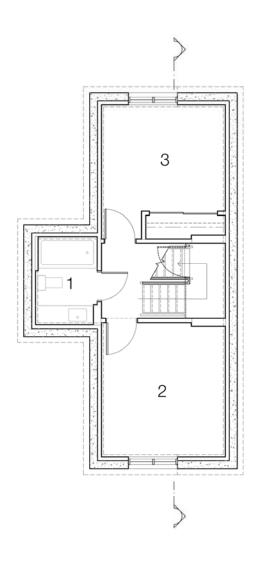


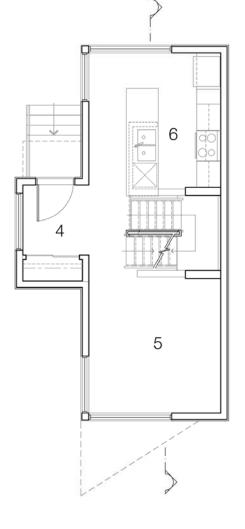










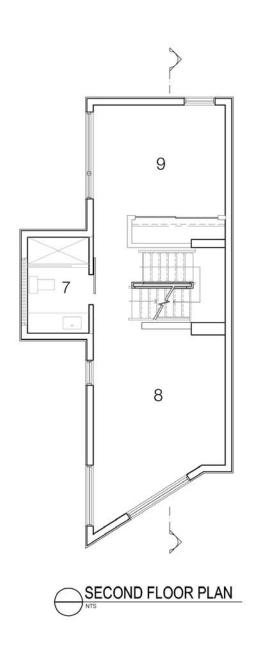


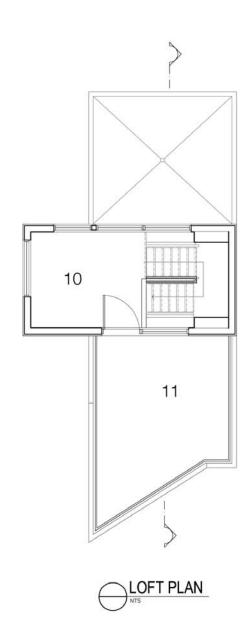
#### **LEGEND**

- 1 WASHROOM
- 2 MECHANICAL/STORAGE
- 3 BEDROOM
- 4 ENTRY
- 5 DINING
- 6 KITCHEN









**LEGEND** 

7 WASHROOM

8 LIVING

9 BEDROOM

10 STUDIO

11 ROOF DECK

