

RYERSON UNIVERSITY MASTER PLAN

MARCH 2008



Photo by SkyLab Media

Kuwabara Payne McKenna Blumberg Architects and Daoust Lestage Inc.
in association with Greenberg Consultants Inc. and IBI Group



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RU MASTER PLAN VISION

RU THE FUTURE?

NOT A TRADITIONAL CAMPUS, NOT A TRADITIONAL MASTER PLAN

Ryerson is rapidly evolving as a major urban university on a small footprint (8.1 hectares) in the heart of a rapidly growing downtown Toronto. The Ryerson campus is inextricably physically and programmatically integrated as a critical part of its surrounding community. Ryerson's continued growth and development will only be ensured by building strong relationships with the City and private sector partners. As the University President said to the Canadian Club, "more and more, universities realize that city building is a shared responsibility and (that) brings mutual advantage". Ryerson's Master Plan builds on the President's aspiration and commitment to make a "major investment in the community".

To meet its immediate challenges and to leverage partnership and funding opportunities as they arise, while maintaining a proactive view of its future, Ryerson University is committed to developing a flexible Master Plan Framework. This Framework is both visionary and practical. It is shaped by Ryerson's commitment to excellence and sustainability and the need to address its academic goals. It will guide growth and place-making and act as a catalyst for change.

The Framework is organized under three broad goals:

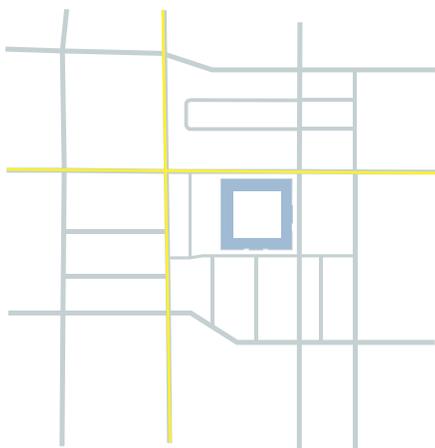
1. URBAN INTENSIFICATION
2. PEOPLE FIRST: PEDESTRIANIZATION OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT
3. A COMMITMENT TO DESIGN EXCELLENCE

The first goal refers to intensifying the centre of the campus and its seams to create and maintain a dynamic, energized focus for the Ryerson community. The second goal looks at putting 'people first' by working with the City to achieve a distinctive pedestrian-oriented public realm which defines the RU precinct, making the informal daily life of the campus a critical part of the educational experience. Finally, a commitment to Design Excellence involves using innovative approaches to getting the most from scarce resources and working effectively with private sector partners while ensuring high quality environments which integrate and layer educational environments within a dynamic mixed-use urban setting. Each goal of this Master Plan is defined by a series of principles, and together, they form the flexible framework which will guide the growth of Ryerson University.

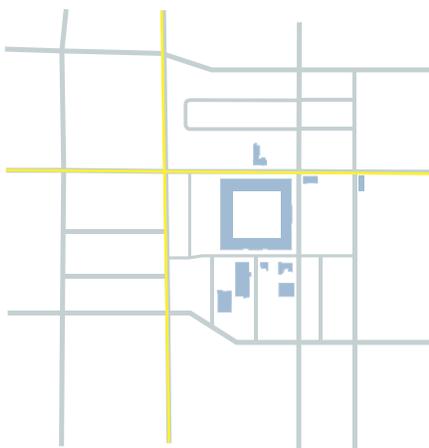


THE EVOLUTION OF THE CAMPUS 1948 - PRESENT

- 1948 Ryerson Institute of Technology is founded as a post-war training facility, inhabiting the original Normal School buildings (also known as Ryerson Hall) in Saint James Square
- 1963 Ryerson Polytechnical Institute (Name Change)
Opening of new Kerr Hall and demolition of Ryerson Hall
- 1971 Ryerson Polytechnical Institute is given authority to grant degrees
- 1993 Ryerson Polytechnic University is granted full University status, with funding for research and graduate programs
- 1998 Ryerson Polytechnic University's 50th anniversary
- 2002 Ryerson University (Name Change)



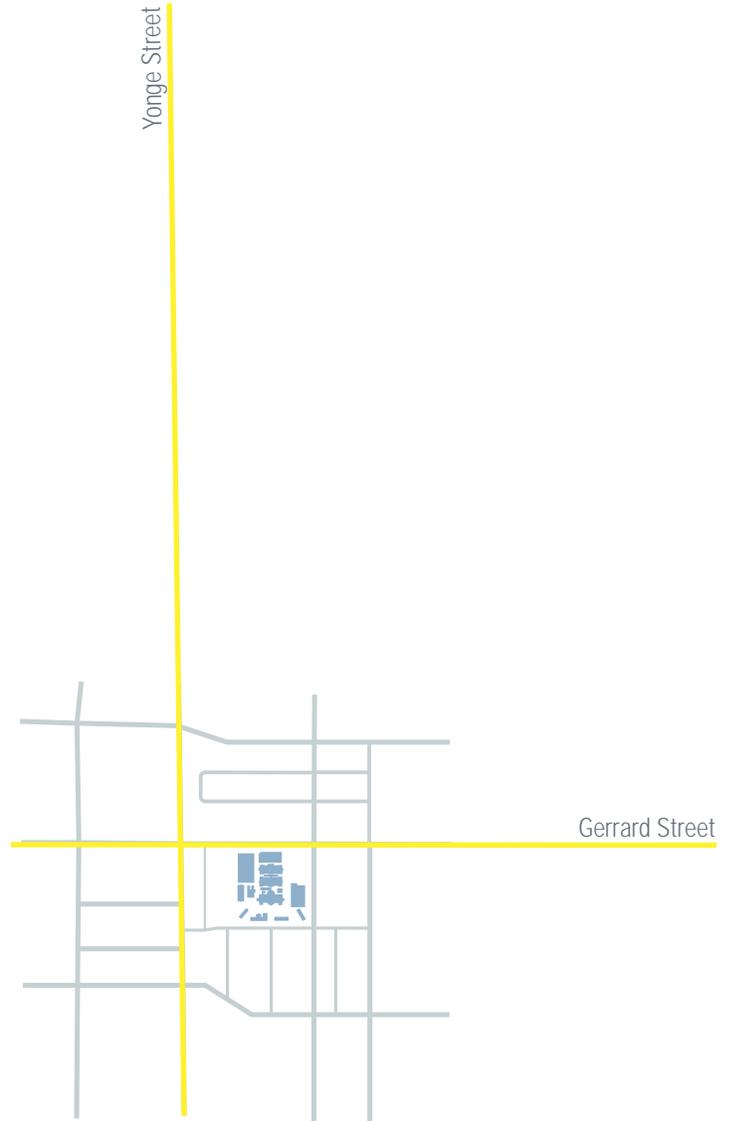
1963
GFA (SF) 564,120
Student Enrolment 2,883



1970
GFA (SF) 940,674
Student Enrolment 6,324



1980
GFA (SF) 1,487,943
Student Enrolment 9,176



1948
 Ryerson Institute of Technology was originally located in Ryerson Hall
 The Original Normal School Facilities, Student Enrolment of 598

Source: Ryerson University Archives



1990
 GFA (SF) 1,745,549
 Student Enrolment 10,835



2000
 GFA (SF) 2,273,377
 Student Enrolment 13,271



2007
 GFA (SF) 3,200,772
 Student Enrolment 25,103

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CAMPUS 1948 - PRESENT



February 1963
Ryerson Polytechnic Institute
Ryerson Hall and Kerr Hall
Source: Ryerson University Archives



July 1963
Ryerson Polytechnic Institute
Once Kerr Hall was completed, Ryerson Hall was demolished.
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1963 - present
Kerr Hall (Gould Street view)
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1963 - 1978
Ryerson Institute of Technology, The Quad
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1963 - 1978
Ryerson Institute of Technology
The Quad
Source: Ryerson University Archives



Continuing plans for renewal envisaged a series of academic towers at the four corners of Kerr Hall, Jorgenson Hall and the Library were the first realizations of this plan.
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1966
Oakham House, Built in 1848 as the private home of Toronto Architect William Thomas, acquired by Ryerson Institute of Technology in 1966
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1966
Projects Office 112/114 Bond Street
Acquired by Ryerson University in 1966
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1966
Theatre School, Built in 1871 for the Ontario College of Pharmacy, acquired by Ryerson Institute of Technology in 1966
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1966
O'Keefe House, Built in 1880 as the private home of the O'Keefe family, acquired by Ryerson Institute of Technology in 1966
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1966
Monetary Times, Built in 1929 for the Monetary Times Newspaper, acquired by Ryerson Institute of Technology in 1966
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1966
Old Business School, Built in 1940 as the O'Keefe Brewery's bottling plant, acquired by Ryerson Institute of Technology in 1966
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1966
Image Arts Building, Built in 1953 as the O'Keefe Brewery shipping warehouse, acquired by Ryerson Institute of Technology in 1966
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1966
Co-operative Education Building
Built in 1960, acquired by Ryerson Institute of Technology in 1966
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1968
School of Interior Design, Built in 1920 as the Anthony Foster Manufacturing building, acquired by Ryerson Institute of Technology in 1968
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1970-1984
Eric Palin Hall
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1971-1974
Jorgenson Hall, Podium, and Library
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1974
Library
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1975
Devonian Park
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1981
School of Architectural Science
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1987-1988
Recreation and Athletics Centre
Source: flickr.com by: markthat



1988
Parking and Bookstore
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1991
Pitman Hall
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1991
Rogers Communications Centre
Source: Ryerson University Archives



1993
ILLC - International Living Learning Centre
Former Ibis Hotel, purchased by Ryerson in 1993



1999
Campus Planning and Facilities
Built in 1960, purchased by Ryerson in 1999



2001
Research and Graduate Studies
Built in 1960, acquired by Ryerson University in 2001
Source: Ryerson University Archives



2002
Heidelberg Centre - School of Graphic Communications Management



2002
Sally Horsfall Eaton Centre for Studies in Community Health (addition)



2004
George Vari Engineering and Computing Centre



2005
G. Raymond Chang School of Continuing Education



2005
Student Campus Centre



2006
101/105 Bond Street
Acquired by Ryerson University in 2006



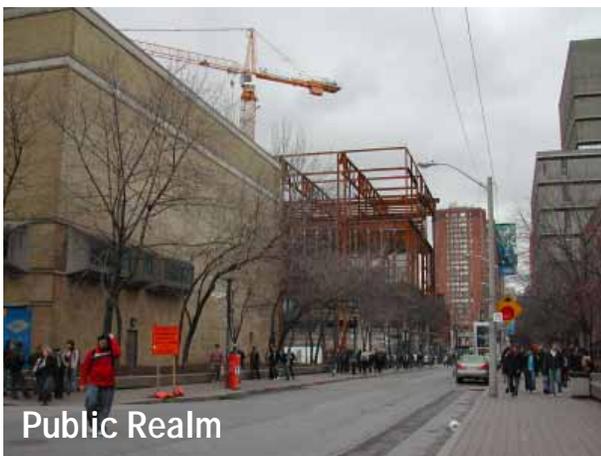
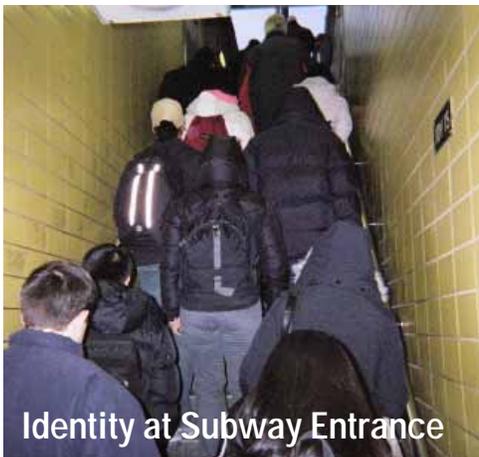
2006
Ted Rogers School of Management

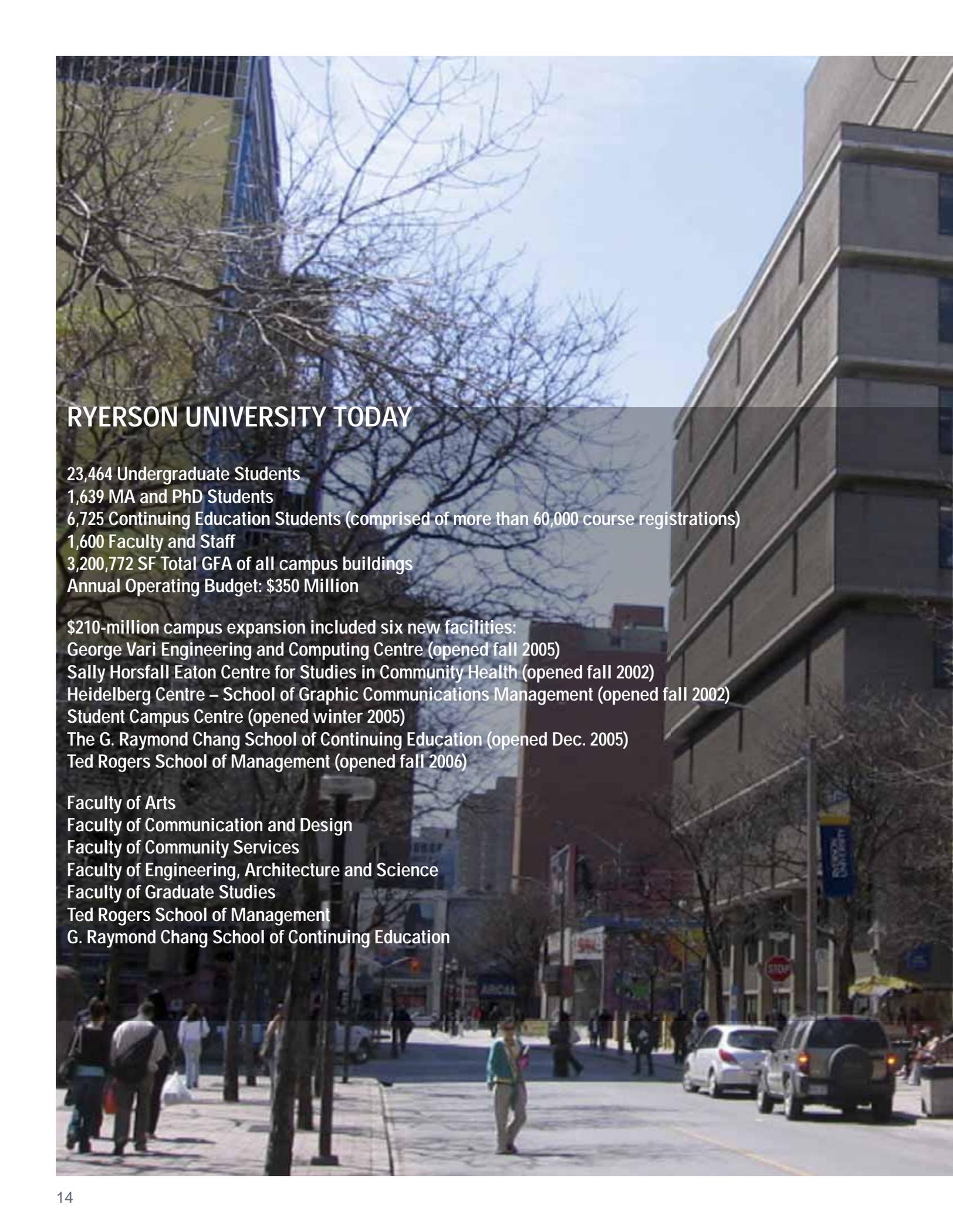
WHY THE MASTER PLAN NOW?

Ryerson has grown dramatically over the past decades. Its rising stature as an academic institution, from an Institute of Technology to a full University has put significant pressure on facilities and infrastructure for research, teaching and student space. The University has taken every opportunity to grow incrementally within its surroundings, and recognizes that a flexible framework is required for the future.

The Master Plan Vision is about 'city building' and long-term sustainability; it is about Ryerson occupying a more prominent and visible place within the urban fabric of Toronto and setting new standards for sustainable, responsible development within its own well-established academic and urban precinct. The Master Plan is a framework for development to guide the University in its opportunistic approach to growth (responding to opportunities as they arise). It establishes a series of goals and principles to ensure that the outcomes maximize the opportunity to create high quality architecture of affordable and appropriate spaces that enhance the academic and urban realms, respond to an evolving set of green practices and standards, and distinguish Ryerson University within its immediate setting and beyond. In doing so, the University will leverage its investments to be a city builder.







RYERSON UNIVERSITY TODAY

23,464 Undergraduate Students
1,639 MA and PhD Students
6,725 Continuing Education Students (comprised of more than 60,000 course registrations)
1,600 Faculty and Staff
3,200,772 SF Total GFA of all campus buildings
Annual Operating Budget: \$350 Million

\$210-million campus expansion included six new facilities:
George Vari Engineering and Computing Centre (opened fall 2005)
Sally Horsfall Eaton Centre for Studies in Community Health (opened fall 2002)
Heidelberg Centre – School of Graphic Communications Management (opened fall 2002)
Student Campus Centre (opened winter 2005)
The G. Raymond Chang School of Continuing Education (opened Dec. 2005)
Ted Rogers School of Management (opened fall 2006)

Faculty of Arts
Faculty of Communication and Design
Faculty of Community Services
Faculty of Engineering, Architecture and Science
Faculty of Graduate Studies
Ted Rogers School of Management
G. Raymond Chang School of Continuing Education



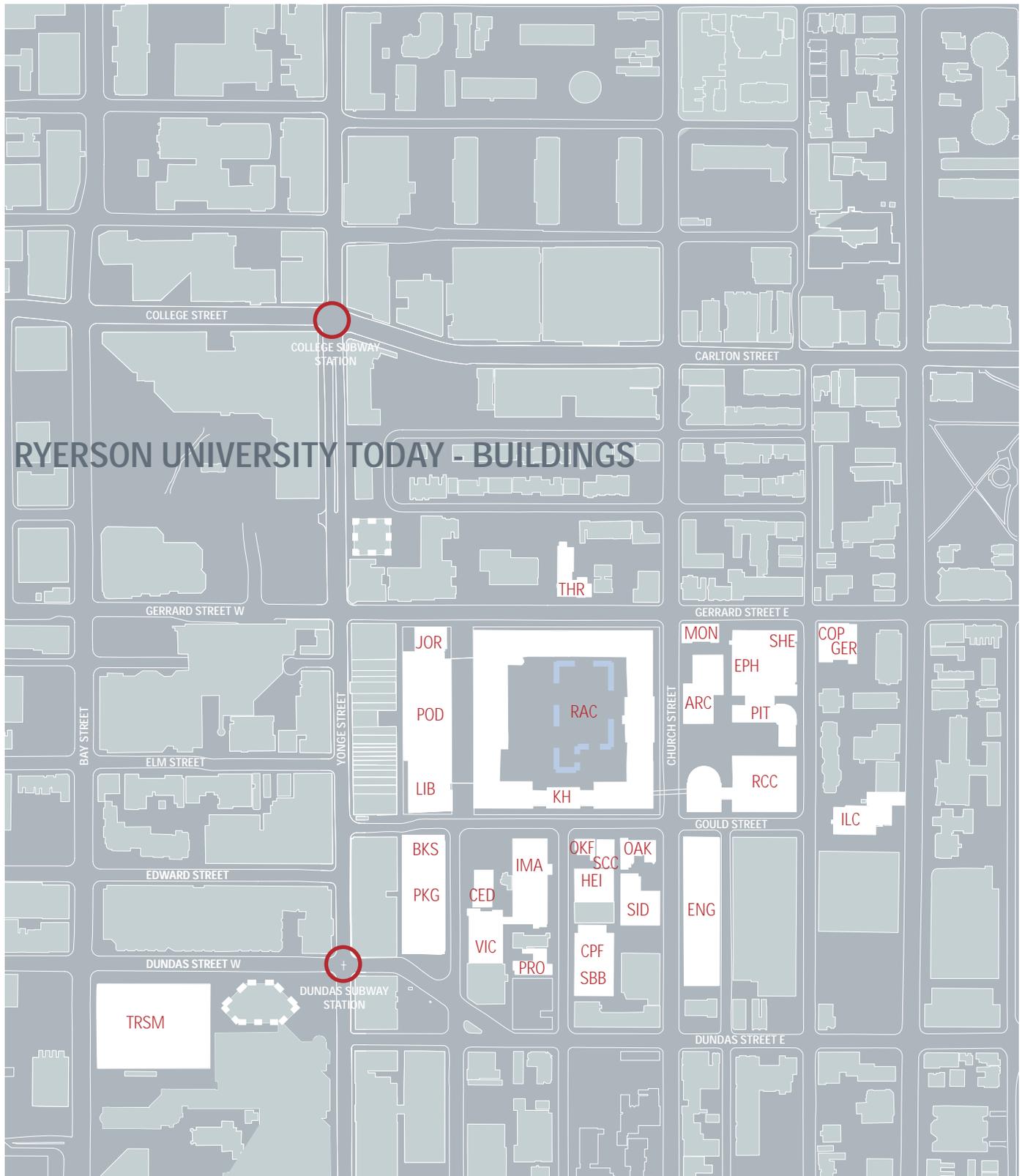


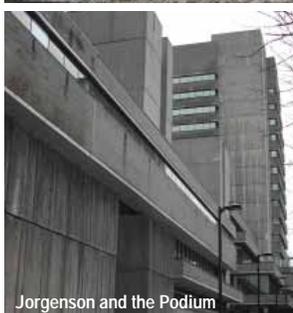
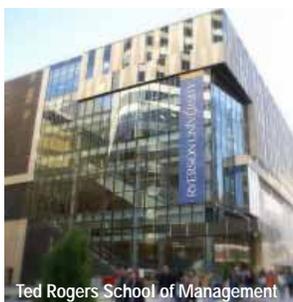
Image Arts building
Heaslip House
The G. Raymond School of Cont. Edu.



10' Keele House



Kerr Hall

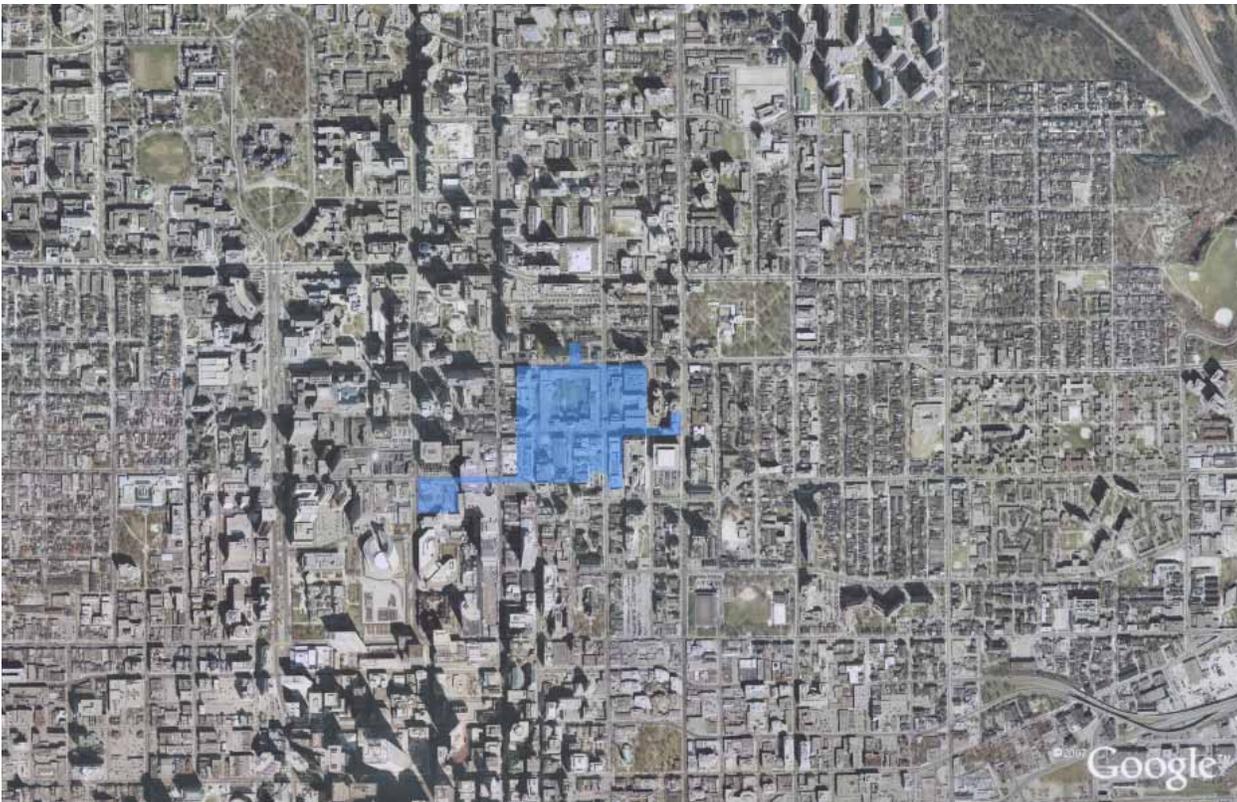


ARC	Architecture Building 325 Church Street	77,922 SF
BKS	Bookstore 17 Gould Street	11,410 SF
CED	Heaslip House, The G. Raymond Chang School of Continuing Education 297 Victoria Street	38,965 SF
COP	Co-Operative Education and Internship 101 Gerrard Street East	7,879 SF
CPF	Campus Planning and Facilities 111 Bond Street	7,872 SF
ENG	The George Vari Engineering and Computing Centre 245 Church Street	236,120 SF
EPH	Eric Palin Hall 87 Gerrard Street East	140,904 SF
GER	Research / Graduate Studies 111 Gerrard Street East	30,784 SF
HEI	HEIDELBERG Centre - School of Graphic Communications Management 125 Bond Street	32,130 SF
ILC	International Living and Learning Centre 133 Mutual Street / 240 Jarvis Street	104,786 SF
IMA	School of Image Arts 122 Bond Street	100,592 SF
JOR	Jorgenson Hall 380 Victoria Street	295,267 SF
KH	Kerr Hall Addresses on (40/50)Gould, (340)Church, (31/43)Gerrard, and (379)Victoria	564,120 SF
LIB	Library Building 350 Victoria Street	251,995 SF
MON	Civil Engineering Building 341 Church Street	25,059 SF
OAK	Oakham House 63 Gould Street	21,884 SF
OKF	O'Keefe House 137 Bond Street	9,128 SF
PIT	Pitman Hall 160 Mutual Street	192,308 SF
PKG	Parking Garage 300 Victoria Street	148,079 SF
POD	Podium 350 Victoria Street	AREA INCLUDED IN JOR
PRO	Projects Office 112 Bond Street	9,160 SF
RAC	Recreation and Athletics Centre 40/50 Gould street	46,070 SF
RCC	Rogers Communications Centre 80 Gould Street	122,799 SF
SBB	South Bond Building 105 Bond Street	69,912 SF
SCC	Student Campus Centre 55 Gould Street	42,935 SF
SHE	Sally Horsfall Eaton Centre for Studies in Community Health 99 Gerrard Street East	76,176 SF
SID	School of Interior Design 302 Church Street	35,124 SF
THR	Theatre School 44/46 Gerrard Street East	31,485 SF
TRSM	Ted Rogers School of Management 575 Bay Street (Entrance at 55 Dundas Street West)	218,400 SF
VIC	285 Victoria Street (Old Business Building)	136,788 SF

THE URBAN FOOTPRINT

Ryerson University's compact campus within the urban heart of Toronto strongly suggests intensification and vertical expansion as an effective way to accommodate and increase the number of students and programs of the University. The solution is based on the idea of designing the 'vertical campus': compact, accessible, with a truly inspiring learning and teaching environment that takes advantage of its strategic location within the City.

Note: All maps are at same scale



RYERSON UNIVERSITY

23,464 Undergraduate Students

1,639 Graduate Students

Approx. Campus Footprint Area: 120,000 SM



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ST GEORGE CAMPUS

53,194 Full-Time Students

10,727 Graduate Students

Approx. Campus Footprint Area: 810,000 SM



YORK UNIVERSITY KEELE CAMPUS

33,000 Full-Time Undergraduate Students

4,700 Graduate Students

Approx. Campus Footprint Area: 2,000,000 SM



"Make no little plans. They have no magic to stir the blood and probably will not be realized. Make big plans. Aim high in hope and work." Daniel Burnham

The preparation of the Master Plan has presented a unique opportunity to engage the entire University community in shaping a Framework Vision for the future and influencing not only the future direction of a great urban university but also in contributing to the development of a vibrant surrounding community in the heart of Toronto. The Framework Vision is guided by the evolving Academic Plan and is based on broad assumptions about the growth and evolution of academic programs and a general increase in teaching and research space and campus facilities. Rather than focusing on the allocation of space within the University, it establishes a critical context for detailed evaluation of the needs of individual faculties and departments. The Framework Vision establishes a sustainable strategy for growth, renewal and place-making for the University and acts as a catalyst for positive change in the larger Ryerson Precinct.

The Master Plan addresses a number of broad issues that will define the shape of the University for the coming decades: the evolving character of Ryerson as a dynamic contemporary University; the reinvention of the campus core; major areas for growth and transformation; the nature of the campus public realm for both daytime and evening activity; the ability to increase close-in housing opportunities; the overlapping of campus and city life; outreach to surrounding community; the affirmation of Ryerson University's identity; and a commitment to excellence and sustainability. The Master Plan provides a unifying strategy such that future building decisions are guided by principles. Each individual decision adds to the bigger vision.



Photo: University Wide Master Plan Charrette
February 10 2007

Eight themes were used as a guide through the master planning process: Reinventing the Heart, The Contemporary University, Overlapping Campus and City Life, Sustainability and Design Excellence, Outreach to Surrounding Community, Reclaiming Streets, Affirming the RU Identity, and Increasing Close-in Housing.

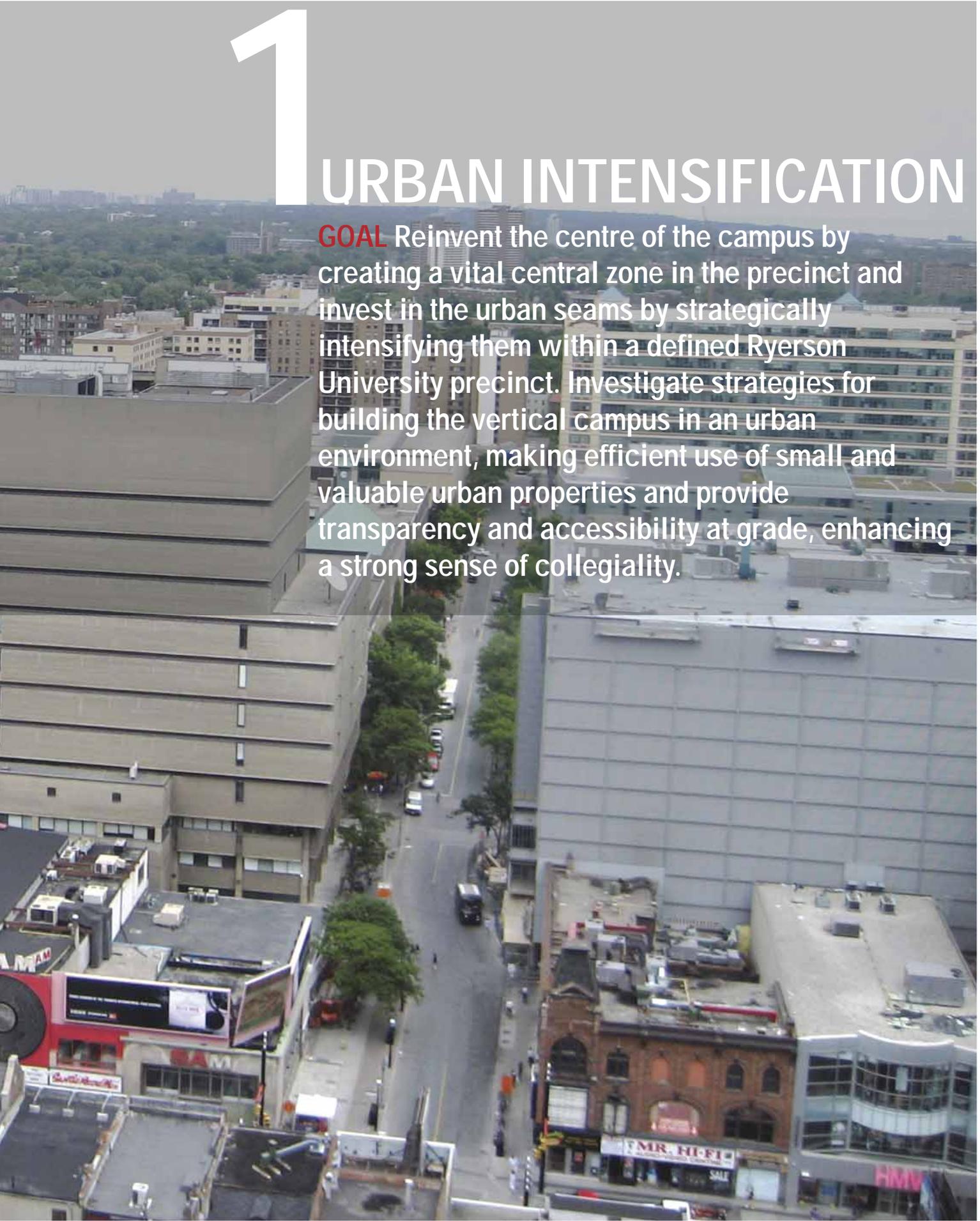
Throughout the process, these themes were distilled into 3 goals listed below. For each goal, a series of principles were developed, and together, form the flexible framework of this Master Plan.

- 1 URBAN INTENSIFICATION**
- 2 PEOPLE FIRST: PEDESTRIANIZATION OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT**
- 3 A COMMITMENT TO DESIGN EXCELLENCE**

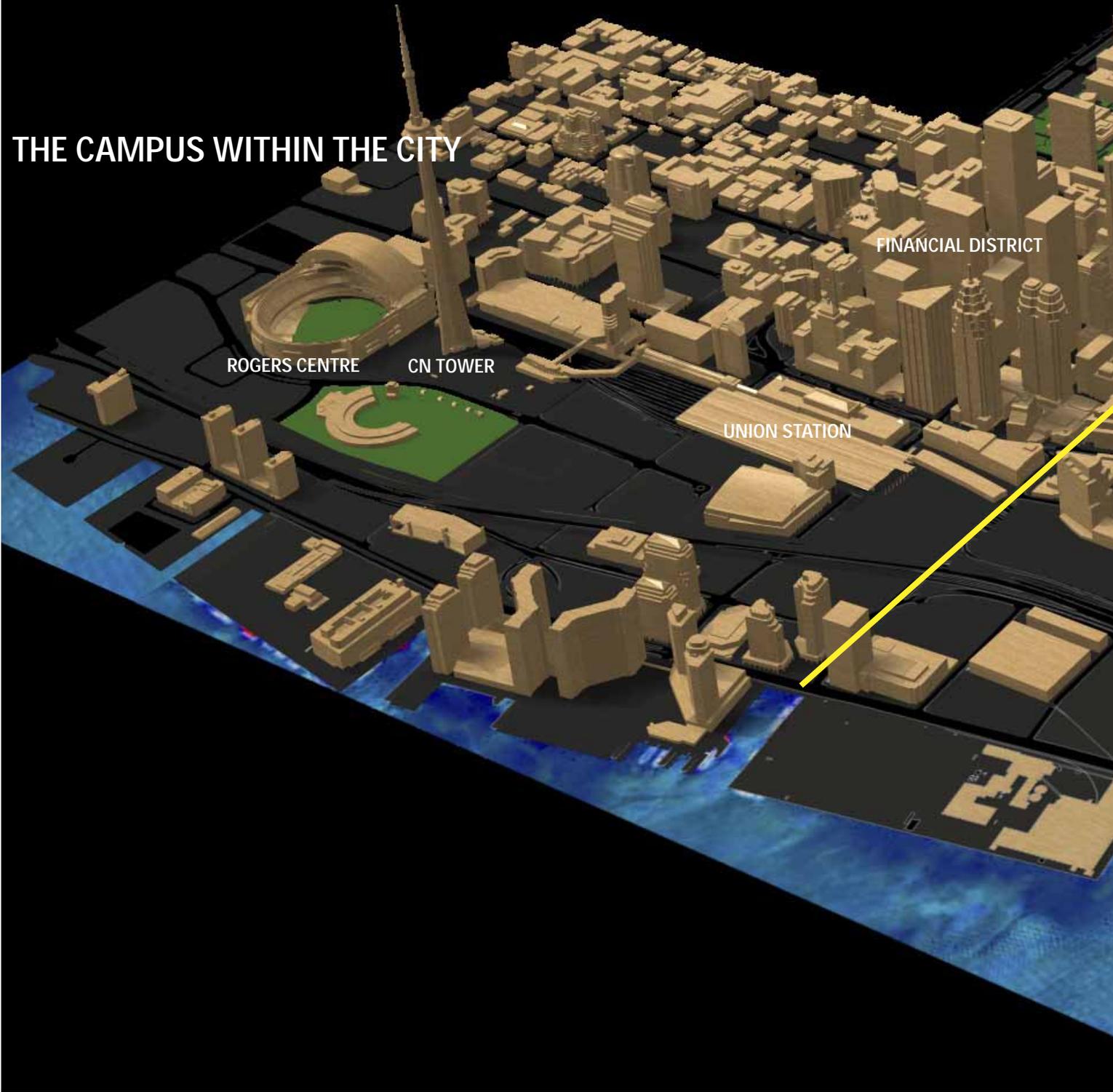
1

URBAN INTENSIFICATION

GOAL Reinvent the centre of the campus by creating a vital central zone in the precinct and invest in the urban seams by strategically intensifying them within a defined Ryerson University precinct. Investigate strategies for building the vertical campus in an urban environment, making efficient use of small and valuable urban properties and provide transparency and accessibility at grade, enhancing a strong sense of collegiality.



THE CAMPUS WITHIN THE CITY

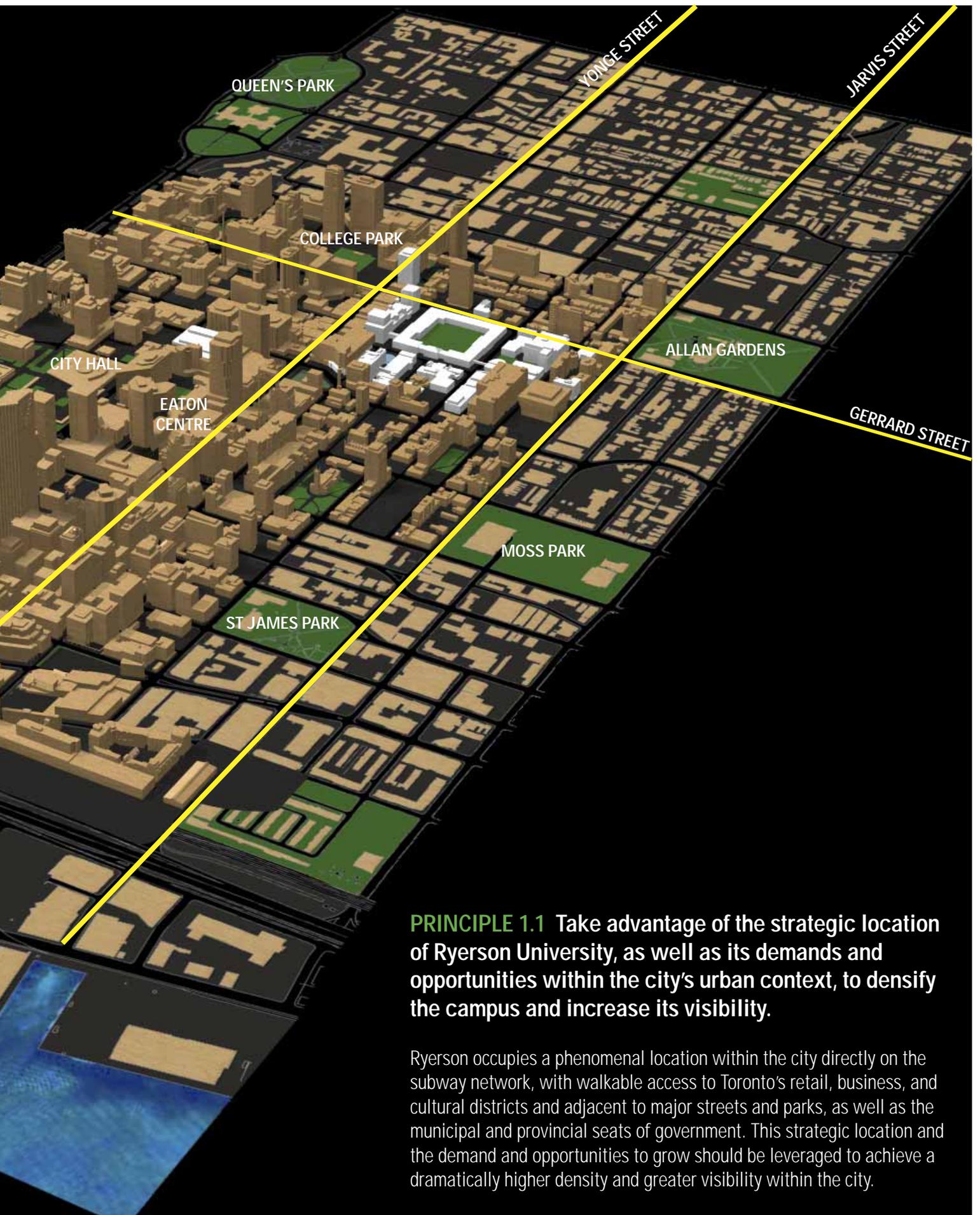


ROGERS CENTRE

CN TOWER

UNION STATION

FINANCIAL DISTRICT



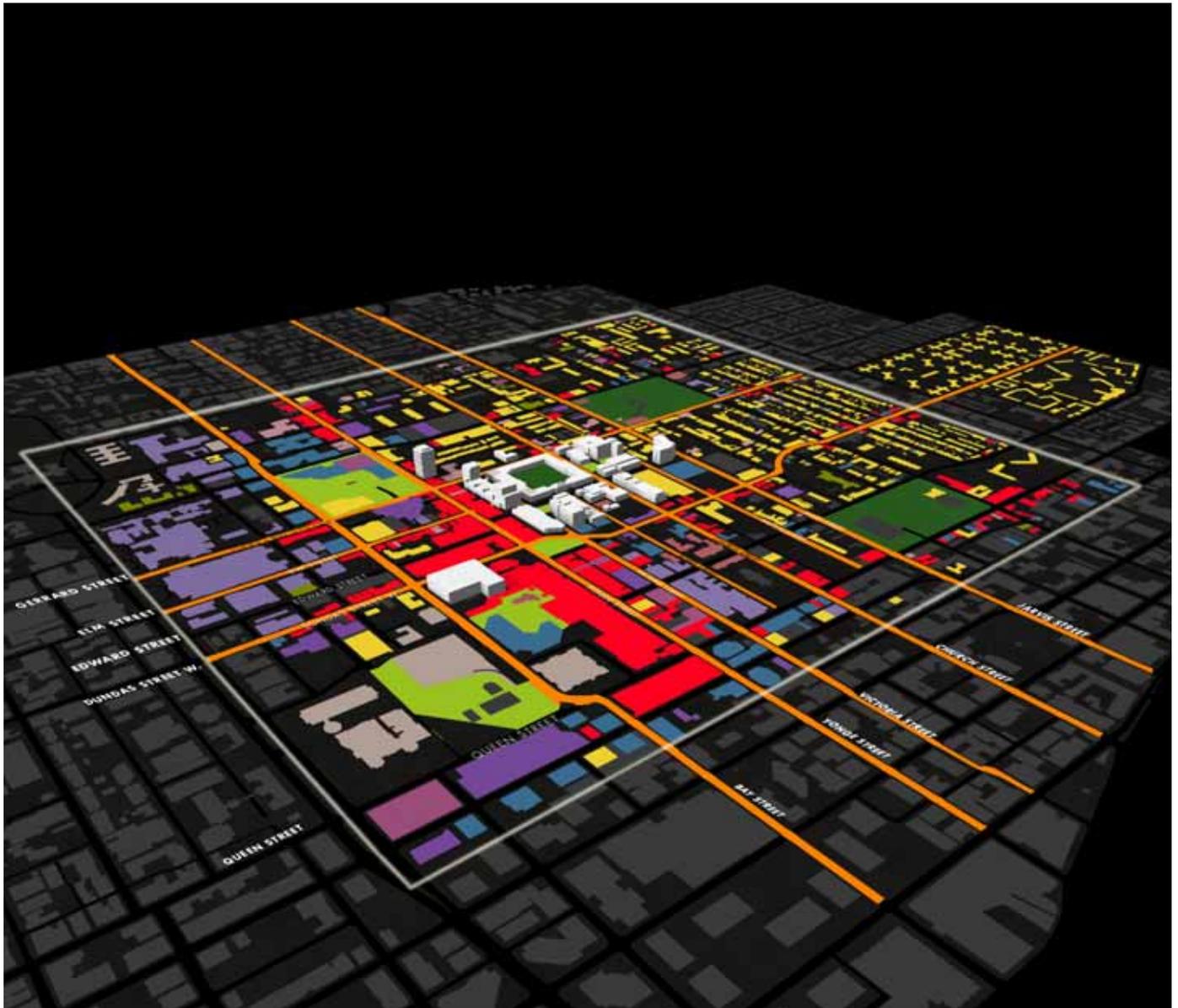
PRINCIPLE 1.1 Take advantage of the strategic location of Ryerson University, as well as its demands and opportunities within the city's urban context, to densify the campus and increase its visibility.

Ryerson occupies a phenomenal location within the city directly on the subway network, with walkable access to Toronto's retail, business, and cultural districts and adjacent to major streets and parks, as well as the municipal and provincial seats of government. This strategic location and the demand and opportunities to grow should be leveraged to achieve a dramatically higher density and greater visibility within the city.

UNDERSTANDING THE URBAN CONTEXT - SEAMS

PRINCIPLE 1.2 Identify seams in the urban context for strategic intensification of the campus to take full advantage of opportunities for programs to integrate with surrounding context, including existing neighbourhoods, key institutions, retail uses, and employers.

Urban Universities like Ryerson have a unique opportunity to actively interact with their surrounding communities. No longer seen as isolated enclaves within cities, their boundaries are fluid and overlap the neighbourhoods which surround them. Ryerson occupies a key position in the heart of downtown with strong relationships with Yonge Street, the Eaton Centre, City Hall and Queen's Park to the west, with established neighbourhoods serving populations with significant needs to the east, and with Yonge-Dundas Square to the south. Ryerson is uniquely positioned to be an active participant, contributing positively to the reshaping of its context, both benefiting from its relationships and providing stewardship and support through its programs and facilities for surrounding neighbourhoods. The Framework identifies a number of ways in which the centre of the Ryerson campus can become more transparent, open and accessible to the community. At the same time it suggests locations in which connections can be reinforced along a number of critical 'seams' which link the campus in all directions to its neighbours.



LEGEND

- Public Spaces
- Parks
- Government Institutions
- Commercial and Retail District
- Financial District
- Housing
- Healthcare and Engineering Science
- Social Services
- Entertainment Arts and Culture
- Hospitality

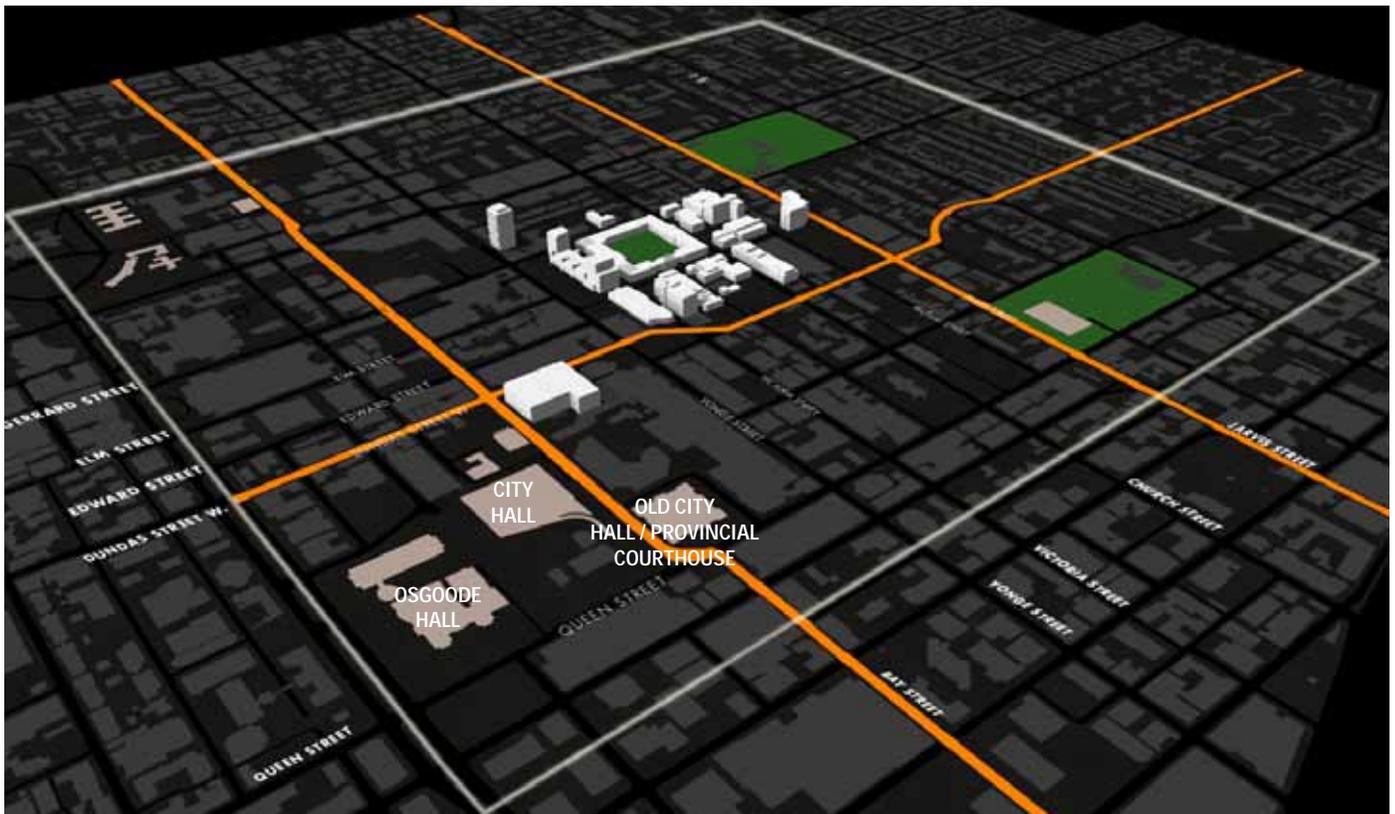
PARKS AND PUBLIC SPACES

Ryerson University sits in proximity to many urban open spaces such as Allan Gardens, Yonge-Dundas Square, and College Park. Ryerson's Quad and its other open spaces have the potential to become part of an emerging network of improved and linked downtown green spaces. Yonge, Jarvis, Dundas and Gerrard Streets are some of the major seams connecting parks and public spaces to the University.



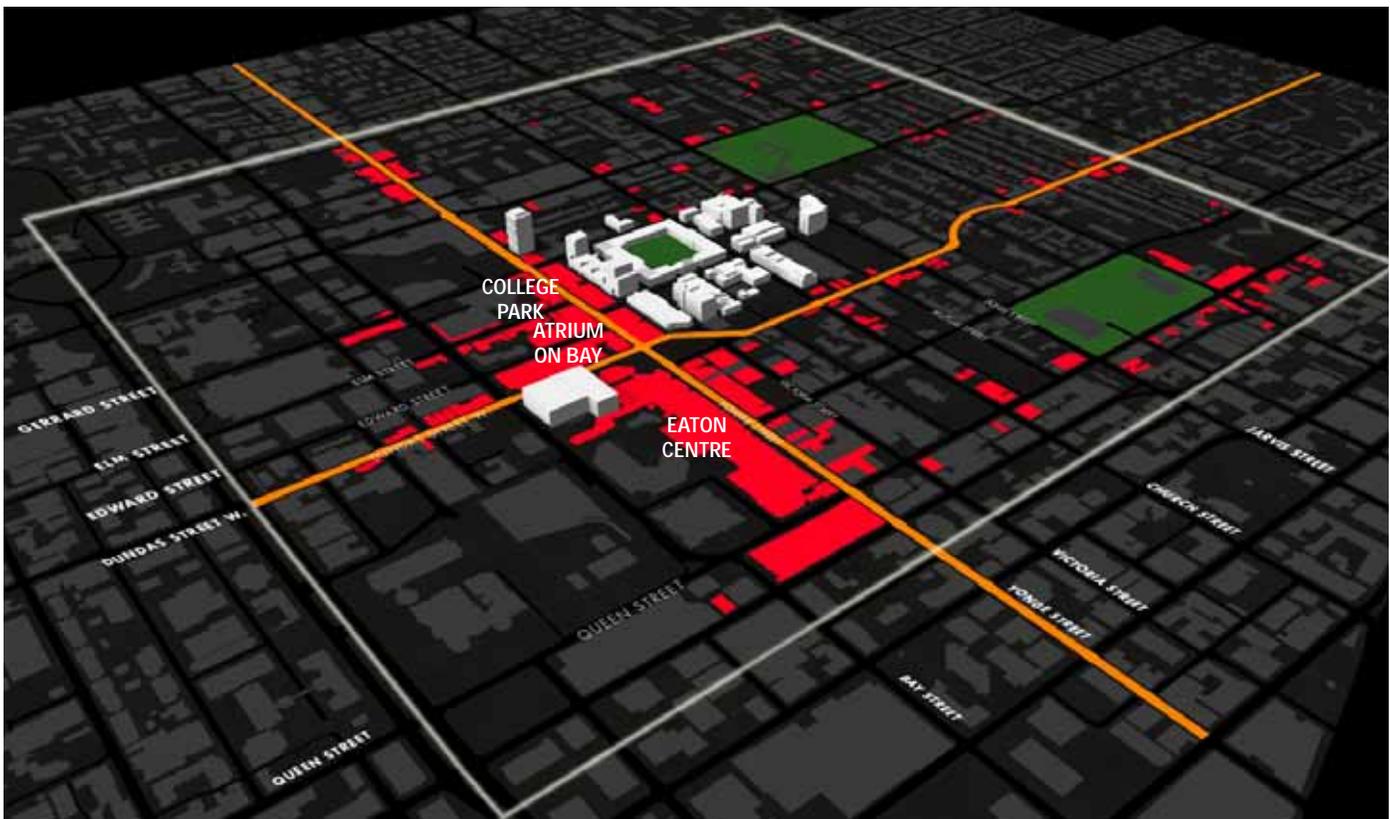
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

One of Ryerson's great strengths is its proximity to major civic and cultural institutions including City Hall, Queen's Park, and Osgoode Hall. Bay, Jarvis, and Dundas Streets are some of the major seams connecting government institutions to the University.



COMMERCIAL AND RETAIL DISTRICT

Ryerson campus sits to the east of a 'weak' strip of retail along Yonge Street, and adjacent to the Eaton Centre, one of Canada's strongest retail environments. The area has a strong and active Business Improvement Area (BIA) dedicated to the enhancement of the district. Yonge-Dundas Square and the Toronto Life Square multi-cinema retail development are intended to raise the quality of retail along Yonge Street. Yonge and Dundas Streets are some of the major seams connecting the University to the commercial and retail district of the city.



FINANCIAL DISTRICT - OFFICES

The University is also located within walking distance of the Financial District of Toronto, as well as many other major employers. Yonge and Bay Streets are essential seams connecting Ryerson University to major businesses and institutions in the city.



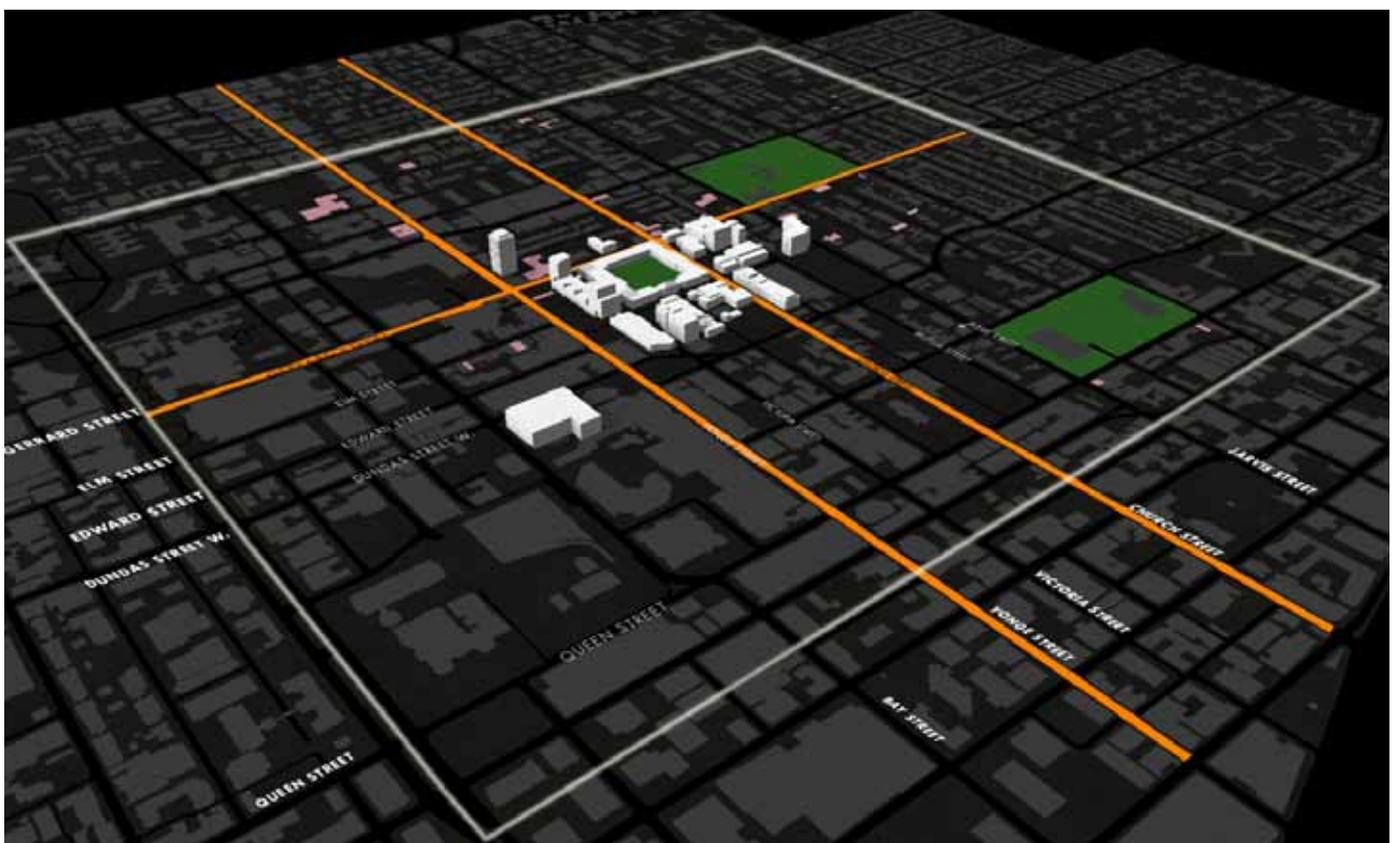
HEALTHCARE AND ENGINEERING SCIENCE

Ryerson's Healthcare programs benefit from strong ties to nearby institutions including St Michael's Hospital and the health sciences and hospital cluster on University Avenue. Dundas, Gerrard, Elm and Victoria Streets are some of the major seams connecting the University to the healthcare network.



SOCIAL SERVICES

The campus is located in an area of the city in close proximity to many of Toronto's social services agencies. The University has already established numerous partnerships with its programs and the community. To enhance this strong relationship, the Master Plan identifies Gerrard, Yonge and Church Streets as some of the most important urban seams for future expansion of Ryerson's programs which benefit from this inherent partnership.



ENTERTAINMENT ARTS AND CULTURE

Ryerson programs in Hospitality and the Arts benefit from immediate proximity to related activities at the periphery of the campus. A number of theatres in the area are available for rental. Dundas, Yonge and Victoria Streets are some of the major seams connecting the University to the entertainment, cultural, and hospitality establishments of the city.



UNIVERSITY HOUSING

While on the edge of older established neighbourhoods to the east and within an emerging downtown condominium market, Ryerson currently provides housing for only 840 students on or near the campus. Additional undergraduate and graduate housing on or near the campus is therefore desirable. Dundas, Gerrard, Church, Jarvis and Mutual Streets are some of the major seams connecting the University to housing and residential neighbourhoods.



RE-CENTRALIZATION

A HYBRID APPROACH TO THE MASTER PLAN

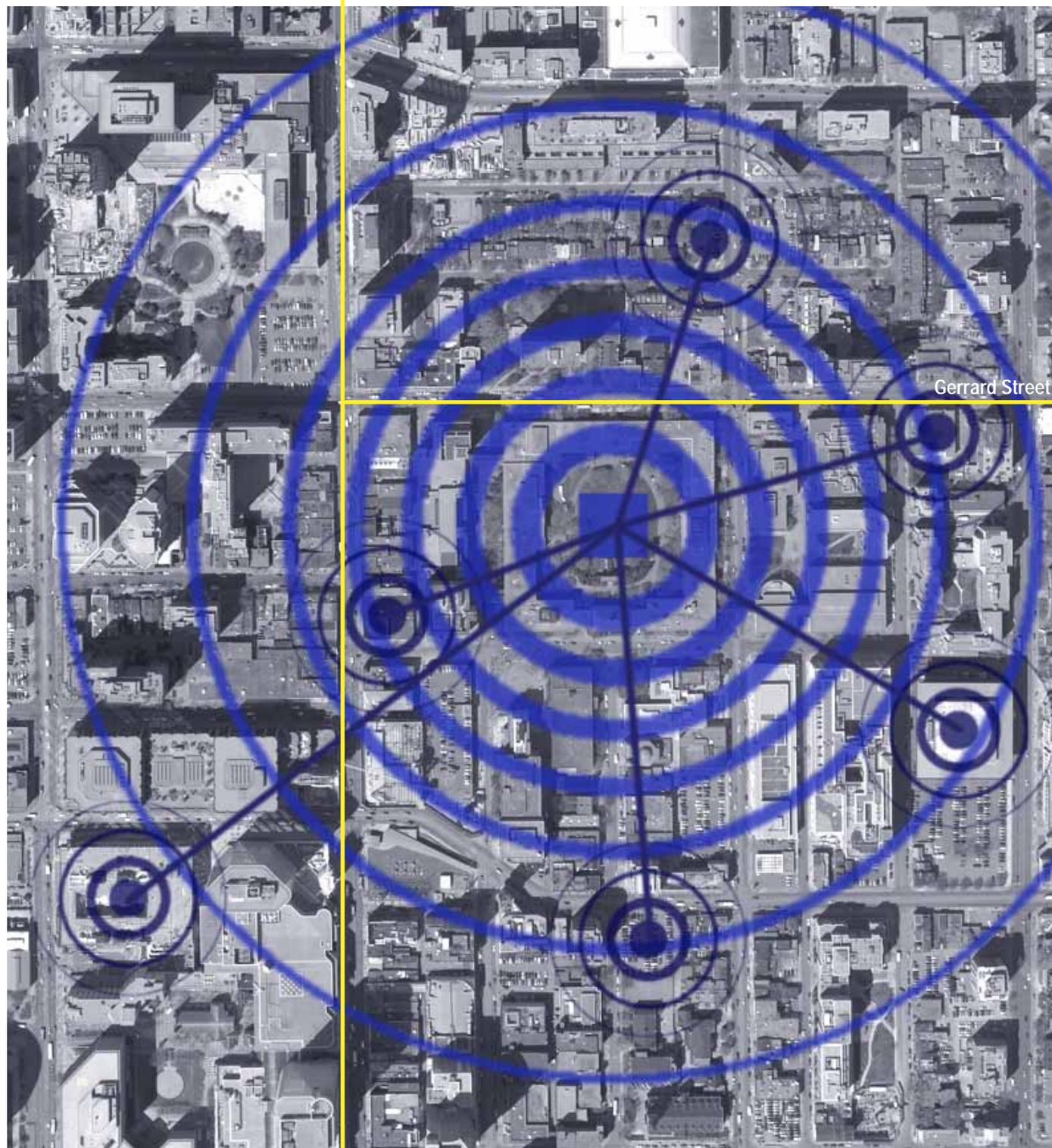
PRINCIPLE 1.3 Strike a balance between ‘decentralization’ and ‘centralization’ by proposing a reinvention of the core, creating a vital central zone in the campus precinct, and by investing in the seams of the urban context.

In recent years Ryerson has benefited from a number of opportunities to work closely with private developers and create vitally needed new facilities such as the Ted Rogers School of Management. Due to the dense urban fabric where Ryerson University currently resides, many of these developments have the potential to be remotely located from the existing geographical centre of the campus. This type of ‘decentralized’ intensification is acknowledged by the Master Plan as an inevitable step in meeting the University’s pressing needs for space. However, it is also acknowledged that this ‘decentralizing’ trend could potentially become problematic.

The Framework Vision intends to strike an appropriate balance between ‘decentralization’ and ‘centralization’ by proposing a parallel ‘reinvention of the campus centre’ which this plan calls ‘Re-Centralization’. This hybrid approach acknowledges the need to invest in the existing centre of the campus while strategically building on its seams within the urban context.

Yonge Street

RE - CENTRALIZATION APPROACH



DEFINING BOUNDARIES

PRINCIPLE 1.4 Primary emphasis should be given to locating any future Ryerson academic developments within the RU Academic Precinct, an area defined by a maximum of a 10-minute walk, and approximately centred on the heart of the University (intersection of Gould and Bond).

PRINCIPLE 1.5 Encourage housing developments within the RU Housing Precinct, an area defined by a maximum of a 20-minute walk to the heart of the University (intersection of Gould and Bond).

The Master Plan defines the Ryerson University campus, the academic precinct, as well as the housing precinct within the overall urban context. Although the boundaries are flexible and can adjust over time, they help clarify and prioritize development projects.

RU Campus

This is the most immediate context of the campus today - the adjacent street network over which Ryerson can implement the program of 'branded', recognizable public realm upgrades that include new sidewalk and street landscape standards, signage and multi-functional light poles, RU street furniture, etc. This boundary will change over time as Ryerson expands its land holdings (see diagram).

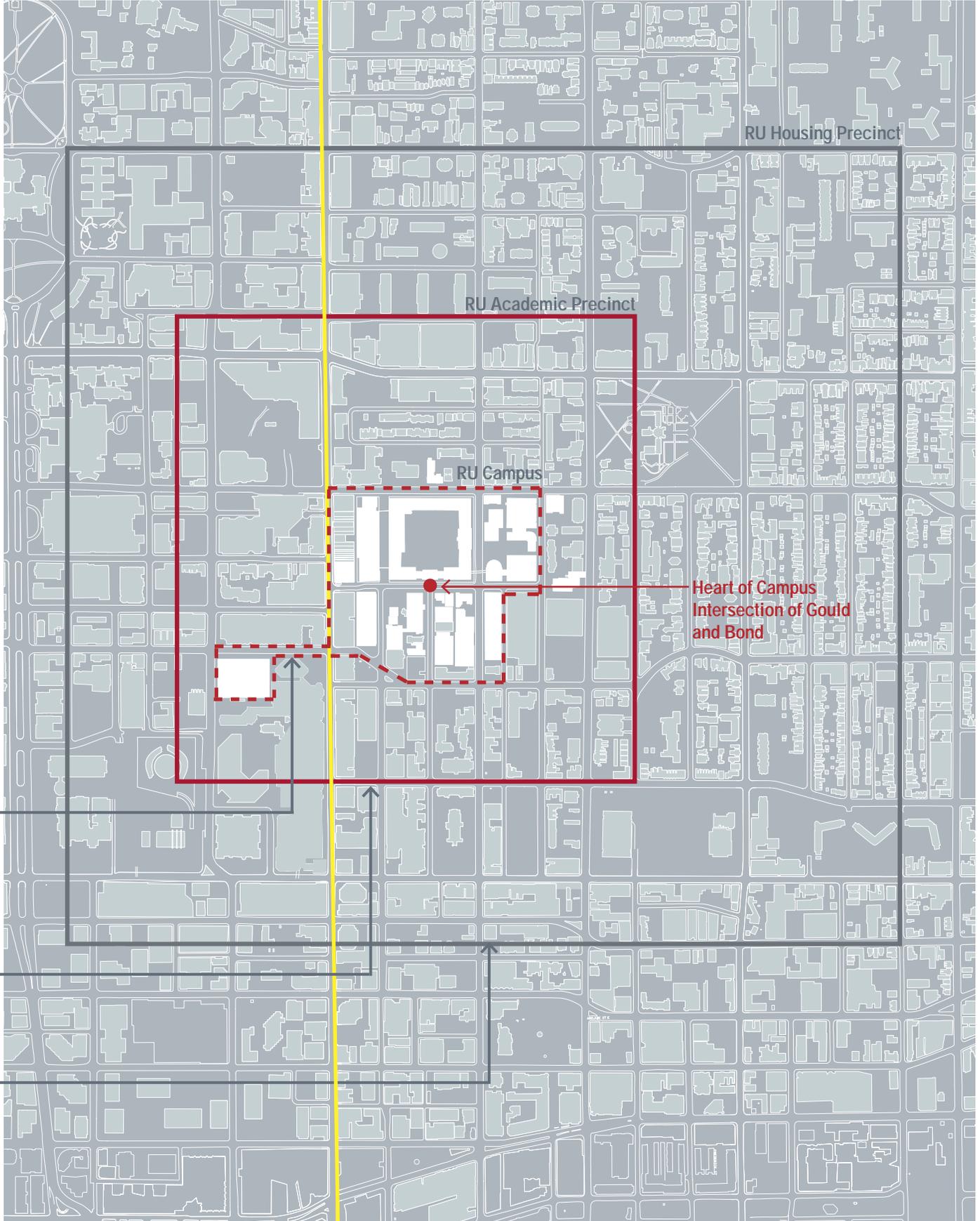
RU Academic Precinct

This is the area of the city defined by a 10-minute walk between classes. Its boundaries are just north of College/ Carlton to the north, just west of Bay Street to the west, Shuter Street to the south, and just east of Jarvis to the east.

RU Housing Precinct

This is the area of the city in which university student and faculty housing can be developed to fulfil the objectives of enriching the university experience by providing accommodation within an easy walk of the centre of the campus and its academic, social and recreational amenities. This area is broadly defined by a 20-minute walk to the campus. Its boundaries are Wellesley to the north, just east of University Avenue to the west, Richmond to the south, and just west of Parliament to the east.

Yonge Street



RU Housing Precinct

RU Academic Precinct

RU Campus

Heart of Campus
Intersection of Gould
and Bond

LAND BANKING POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITES

PRINCIPLE 1.6 As opportunities arise and properties become available, the University will consider purchasing land today for the Ryerson University of tomorrow.

PRINCIPLE 1.7 The University should involve itself as a neighbour in the developments of other sites in proximity to the RU Precinct and will use the framework of the Master Plan as a tool to help influence the quality of such developments.

Within the Academic and Housing Precincts are a significant and continually evolving list of sites in consideration for possible campus growth and expansion. Some are currently owned by Ryerson and others are in private ownership. The Framework creates a methodology for evaluating the appropriateness of these sites from Ryerson's standpoint and criteria for development which would support and advance the objectives of the Ryerson Vision. The current zoning has been listed for the development sites noted to the right. In addition to zoning, there are 2 major flight paths for Sick Children's Hospital and St. Michael's Hospital that cover portions of the campus, and may limit the height of certain developments. Discussions with the City will be required to determine the exact limitations of each site.

The following Demonstration Sites are analysed in this document for their potential for urban intensification:

Site 1: Sam the Record Man and Future Shop Sites

Site 2: Yonge Street block

Site 3: Kerr Hall

Site 4: Ryerson Gallery / Image Arts

Site 5: 111 Gerrard Street

Site 6: Church Street

Site 7: Former Business School

Site 8: Ted Rogers School of Management

academic precinct



potential development sites - Ryerson-owned



potential development sites - various owners



SITE	PROPERTY AREA (SF)	ZONING - HEIGHT (M)	ZONING - DENSITY	
A	Sam the Record Man and Future Shop	17,247	20	4
B	Yonge Street Development	73,771	20	4
C	Kerr Hall, 55 Gould St	180,000	14/23	6
D	Image Arts Building, 122 Bond St	33,118	30	4
E	101/111 Gerrard Street Church Street	13,487	30	4
F1	Architecture Building, 325 Church St	19,053	14	4
F2	Monetary Times, 341 Church St	5,737	23	4
F3	School of Interior Design, 302 Church St	14,133	30	4
F4	Church Street Parking Lots	21,556	30	4
G1	Former Business School	18,295	30	4
G2	City Building, 277 Victoria St	10,710	30	4
H	TRSM	7,762		
I	Podium	45,600	46	7.8
J	Bond Street Buildings, 101/105/111 Bond St	21,821	30	4
K	Theatre School, 44/46 Gerrard St E	8,520	18	3
L	Lallani Building, 335 Yonge St	7,664	20	4
M	Sears Parking Lot	63,260	30	4
N	254/258 Church St	12,867	30	4
P	81 Bond Street	18,096	30	4
Q	337-241 Victoria Parking Lot	13,853	30	4
R	365 Church St Parking Lot	15,107	18	3
S	412 Church St Parking Lot	9,866	18	3



DENSITY ANALYSIS

PRINCIPLE 1.8 Take advantage of the unused density on Ryerson University's own lands to meet academic space needs and revitalize the heart of the campus while preserving the iconic green spaces of the University (the Quad).

Over 1 million square feet of unused density can be found on Ryerson University's own properties, and most of this is found in the centre of the campus.



Unutilized Density in the Heart of the Campus





Photo by 'Styles McCool', flickr.

HONOURING HISTORY

PRINCIPLE 1.9 Create harmonic relationships between symbolically and historically important elements of the original 60's campus and contemporary new developments for the Ryerson of tomorrow. Acknowledge, study, and work with the heritage fabric of the city.



Photo by 'Proptology', flickr.

Egerton Ryerson, located at the intersection of Gould and Bond Street



Photo by 'Quicksilver', flickr.

Kerr Hall Facade



Normal School Facade



Oakham House - 1848



O'Keefe House - 1880

THE HOUSING NETWORK

PRINCIPLE 1.10 Encourage housing within the Ryerson precinct for students, faculty, and staff and consider opportunities for great and affordable student housing along subway lines.

Although located at the edge of established neighbourhoods to the east and close to an emerging downtown condominium market, Ryerson currently provides housing for only 840 students. As Ryerson University expands, additional undergraduate and graduate housing is desirable.

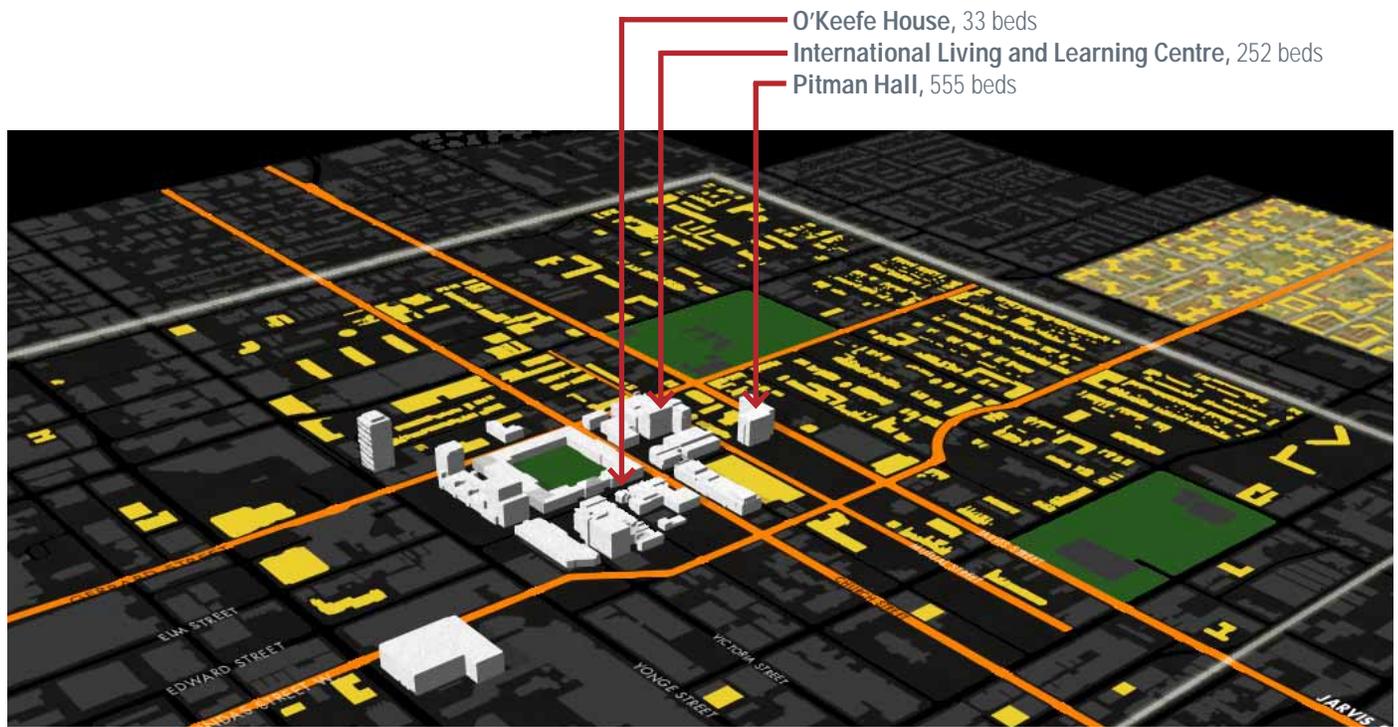
Ryerson is examining a number of strategies for encouraging development of student housing within the precinct. The private sector is currently targeting students, both graduate and undergraduate, with affordable residential 12-month rental options in the neighbourhood. The advantages of private sector development are clear, leaving the management, financing and construction of housing to private developers specialized in this sector; the University can then focus its energy and finances on development of University related spaces.



Pitman Hall Residence



Campus Common -
Private Sector Development



International Living Learning Centre



O'Keefe House

HOUSING TYPOLOGIES

PRINCIPLE 1.11 Encourage a convivial housing community which includes various options and typologies such as low-rise, mid-rise, and high-rise developments. Shared interior and exterior amenities and learning spaces which activate and strengthen a sense of collegiality are important.



State St Village, IIT Chicago
Helmut Jahn



Mirador, Madrid
MVRDV



Harvard Graduate Residence
Jonathan Levi Architects



SpaceBox Student Housing, Holland
Mart de Jong



New College Residence
University of Toronto, Saucier et Perotte



Woodsworth College Student Residence,
University of Toronto, Architects Alliance



Woodsworth College Student Residence,
University of Toronto, Architects Alliance

AN ARCHITECTURAL FRAMEWORK FOR URBAN INTENSIFICATION

PRINCIPLE 1.12 The Vertical Campus:

Explore the opportunities to create the vertical campus and hence to maximize density in the Ryerson precinct, optimizing use of scarce and valuable urban land. Maintain a sense of community within the vertical campus through the creation of small academic neighborhoods within a larger one.

PRINCIPLE 1.13 Sustainability, the Programmable Green Roof:

Investigate options to create a programmable, habitable, safe, and green '5th facade', providing sustainable outdoor public environments for the University.

PRINCIPLE 1.14 The Podium, Teaching and Flexible Lab Spaces:

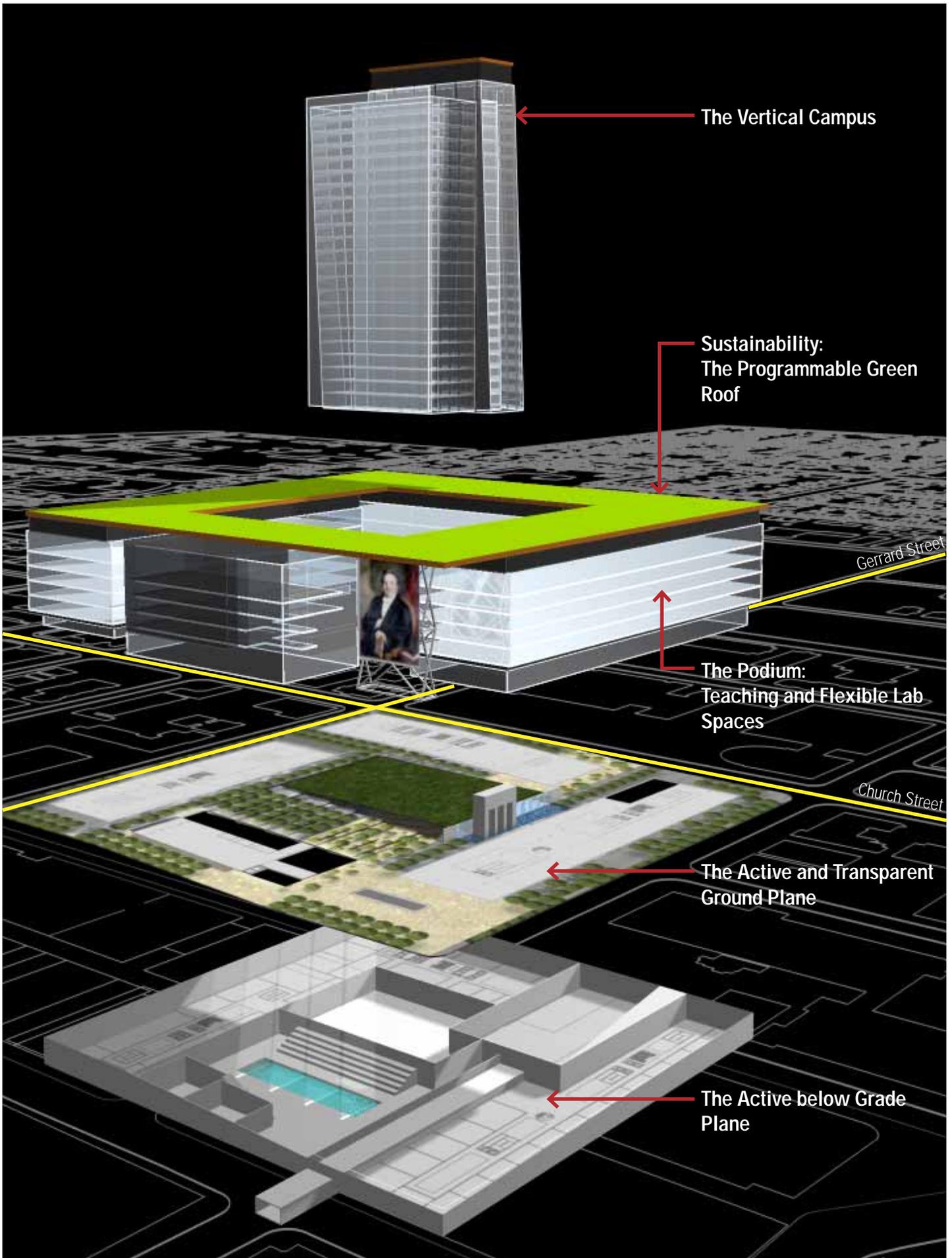
Program the podium (flrs 2 to 4) of any development with highly active spaces such as teaching, and provide tall, robust, 'loft' like spaces which are flexible and adaptable over time to various types of academic needs.

PRINCIPLE 1.15 The Active and Transparent Ground Plane:

Provide transparency and accessibility at grade, as well as programs which are conducive to social interaction and enhance a strong sense of collegiality.

PRINCIPLE 1.16 The Active Below-Grade Plane:

Explore opportunities to bring natural light through the ground plane to activate the below-grade level.



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY: THE CO-DEVELOPMENT DIAGRAM

PRINCIPLE 1.17 Explore possibilities to partner with the private sector and create co-developments which would exploit the unused density within the Ryerson precinct while helping to fund the University's expansion.

FUNDING STRATEGIES / COST AVOIDANCE

Tower:

- Private market Housing (Suitable for Ryerson Occupancy)
- Partnership Ryerson + Private Sector for Ryerson University Housing
- Maintain Property Tax & Development Charge Exemption for Ryerson Occupancy
- Section 37 Height / Density Bonus & Development Charge for Municipal Capital facilities that also serve Ryerson's needs (e.g. Teaching space, recreational facilities)

Podium Rooftop:

- Funding for Sustainable Green Roof Development

Floors 2 to X:

- Business Improvement Area Exemption
- Property Tax & Development Charge Exemption for space Ryerson leases but does not own
- Section 37 Density / Height Bonus for Shared Public and Ryerson Space
- Ryerson Space whether owned or leased to be funded by Provincial Government or Operating Funds with possible support from the sale of density rights on Ryerson-owned land and possible enhanced value creation because of Ryerson presence on non-University owned land

Ground Floor:

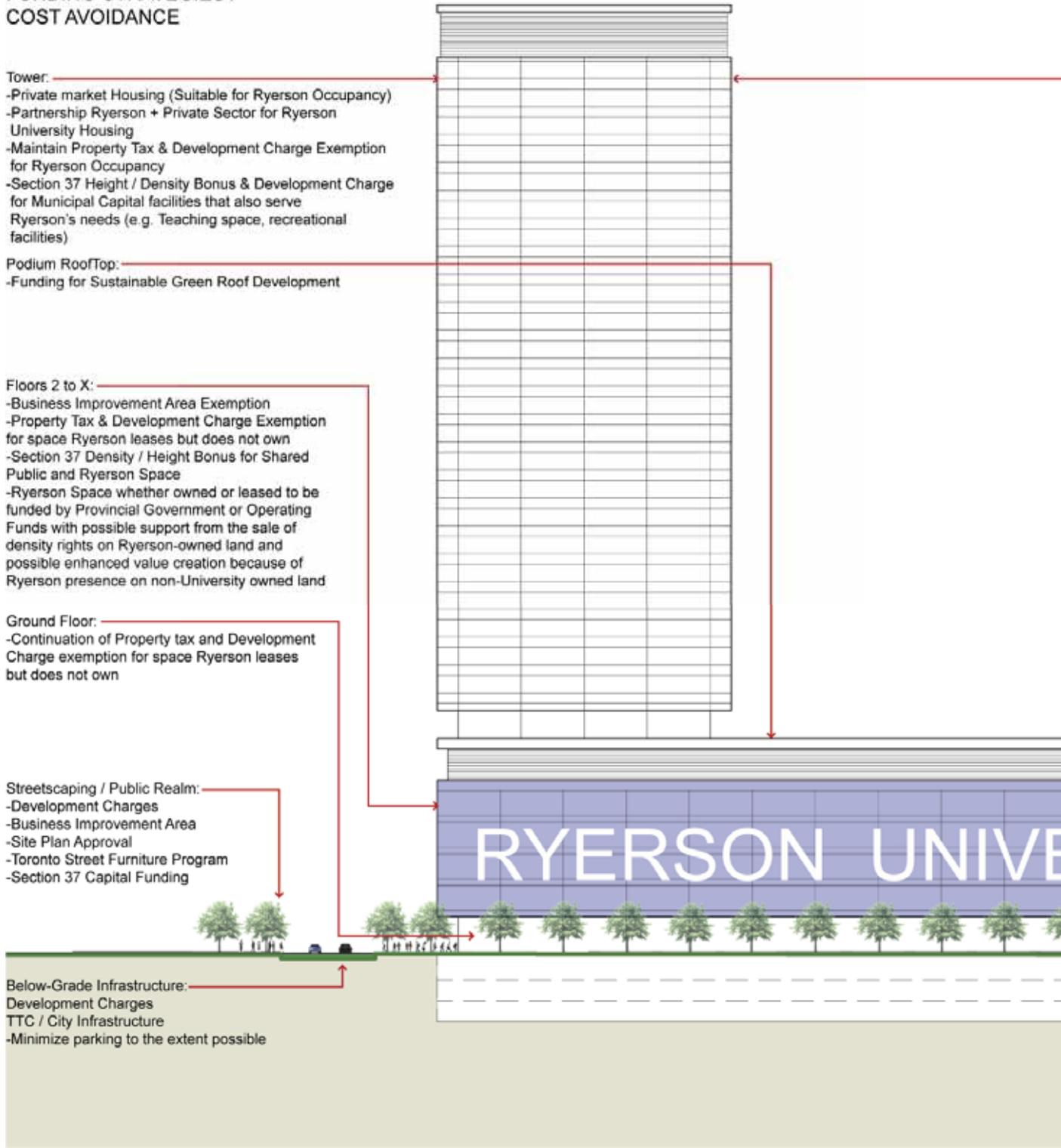
- Continuation of Property tax and Development Charge exemption for space Ryerson leases but does not own

Streetscaping / Public Realm:

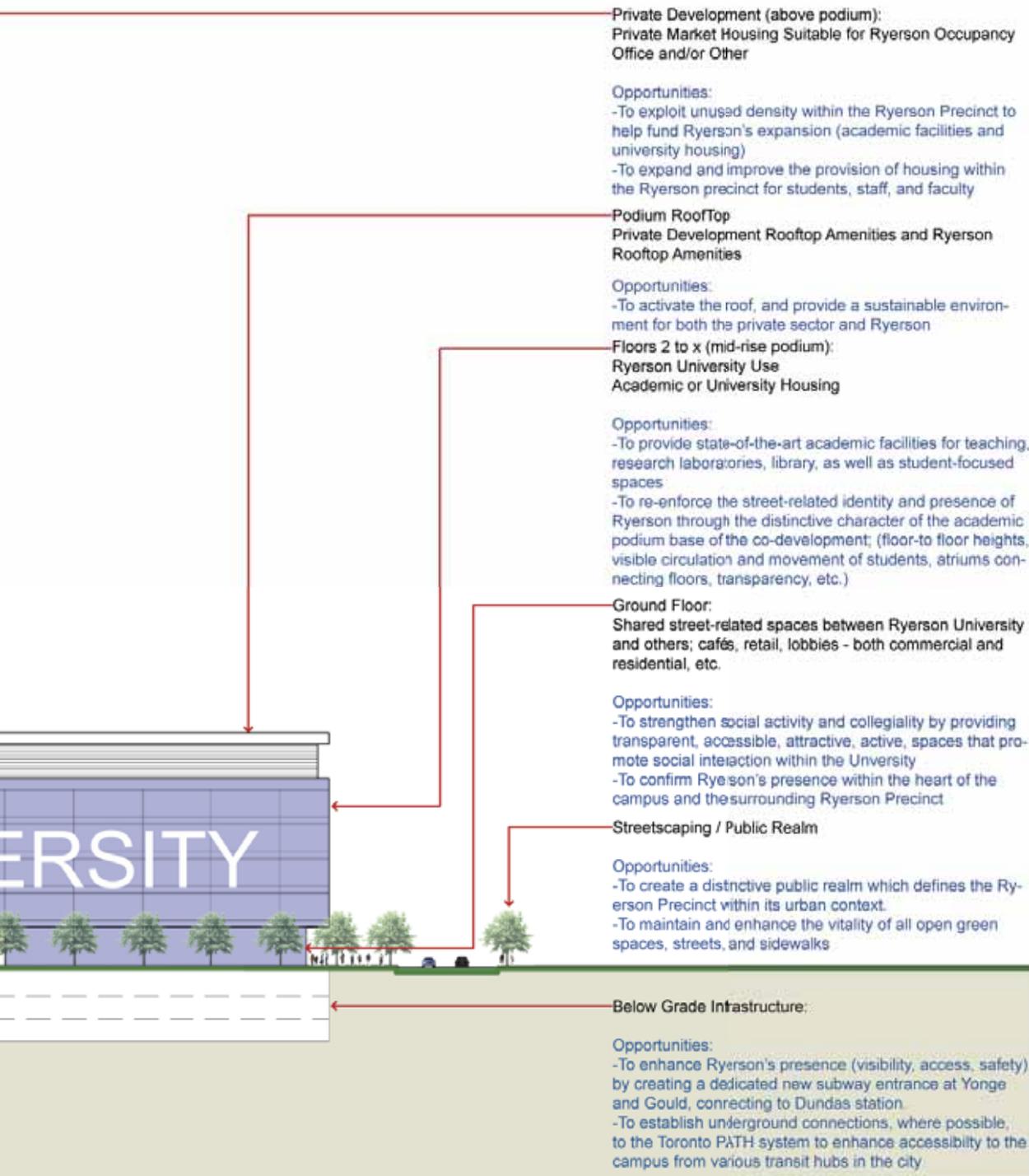
- Development Charges
- Business Improvement Area
- Site Plan Approval
- Toronto Street Furniture Program
- Section 37 Capital Funding

Below-Grade Infrastructure:

- Development Charges
- TTC / City Infrastructure
- Minimize parking to the extent possible



DEVELOPMENT SPACE ALLOCATION OPPORTUNITIES AND VISION



RYERSON UNIVERSITY

Demonstration Site 1

A FACE ON YONGE STREET: Expanding the Student Learning Centre

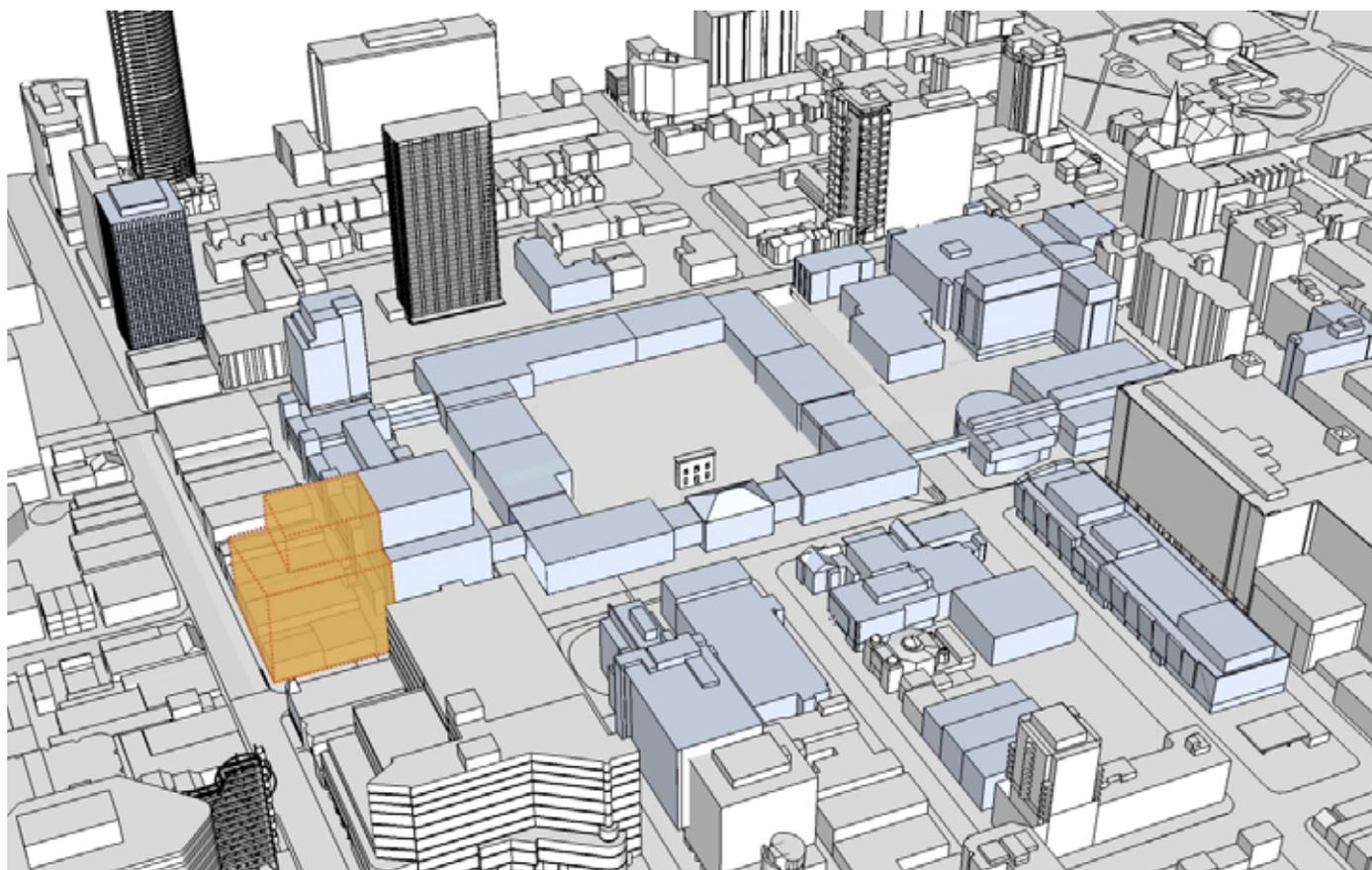
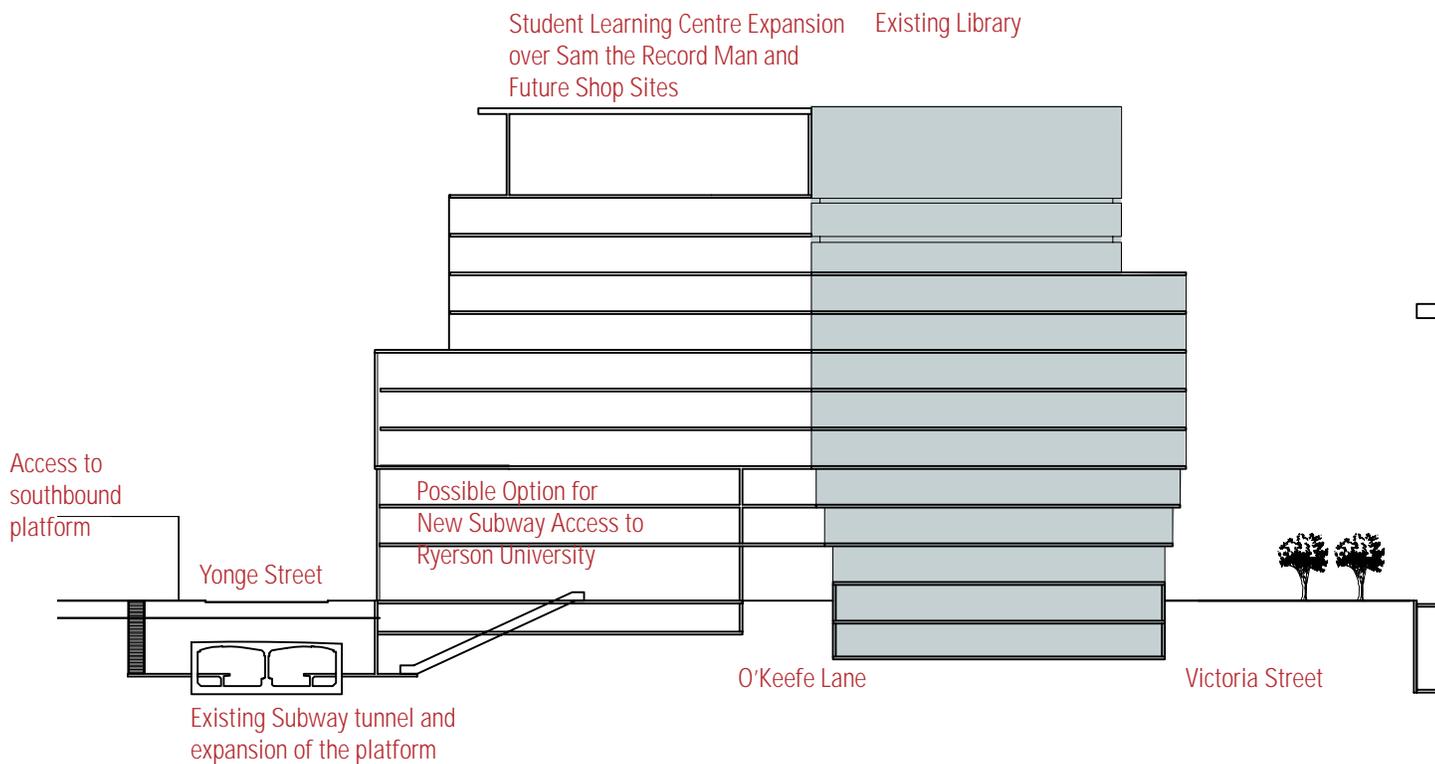
The President of Ryerson University declared that in the future, Ryerson would no longer be characterized as “the University behind Sam’s”. Redevelopment of the Sam the Record Man site provides the opportunity to expand the existing Library on Gould Street. The new building, with a corner entrance on Yonge Street, set over a retail base, will be a Student Learning Centre that complements the existing library. The building will create a strong new presence for Ryerson on Yonge Street. This will create multiple opportunities for the University:

- Identity for Ryerson University within its urban context
- City building - an opportunity to improve Yonge Street retail
- Direct adjacency to the existing Library and Podium buildings, therefore an opportunity to improve the current library program with a strategic addition on the Sam the Record Man site.
- Proximity to the subway and possible dedicated Ryerson University subway entrance

With the development of the Sam the Record Man site for Ryerson, a tremendous opportunity exists, in concert with the TTC, to create a dedicated new subway entrance at Yonge and Gould, connecting to Dundas station’s northbound and southbound platforms. The new entrance and mechanical upgrades would address current acknowledged exiting and exhaust deficiencies from the existing platform. This opportunity provides greater accessibility to the campus with access through Ryerson-owned buildings on Yonge street. Expansion of the platform will be required to connect to the sites at Yonge and Gould (Sam the Record Man at the north east corner, or the Lallani Building at the south-east corner).



North East corner of Yonge and Gould
Sam the Record Man and
Future Shop Sites

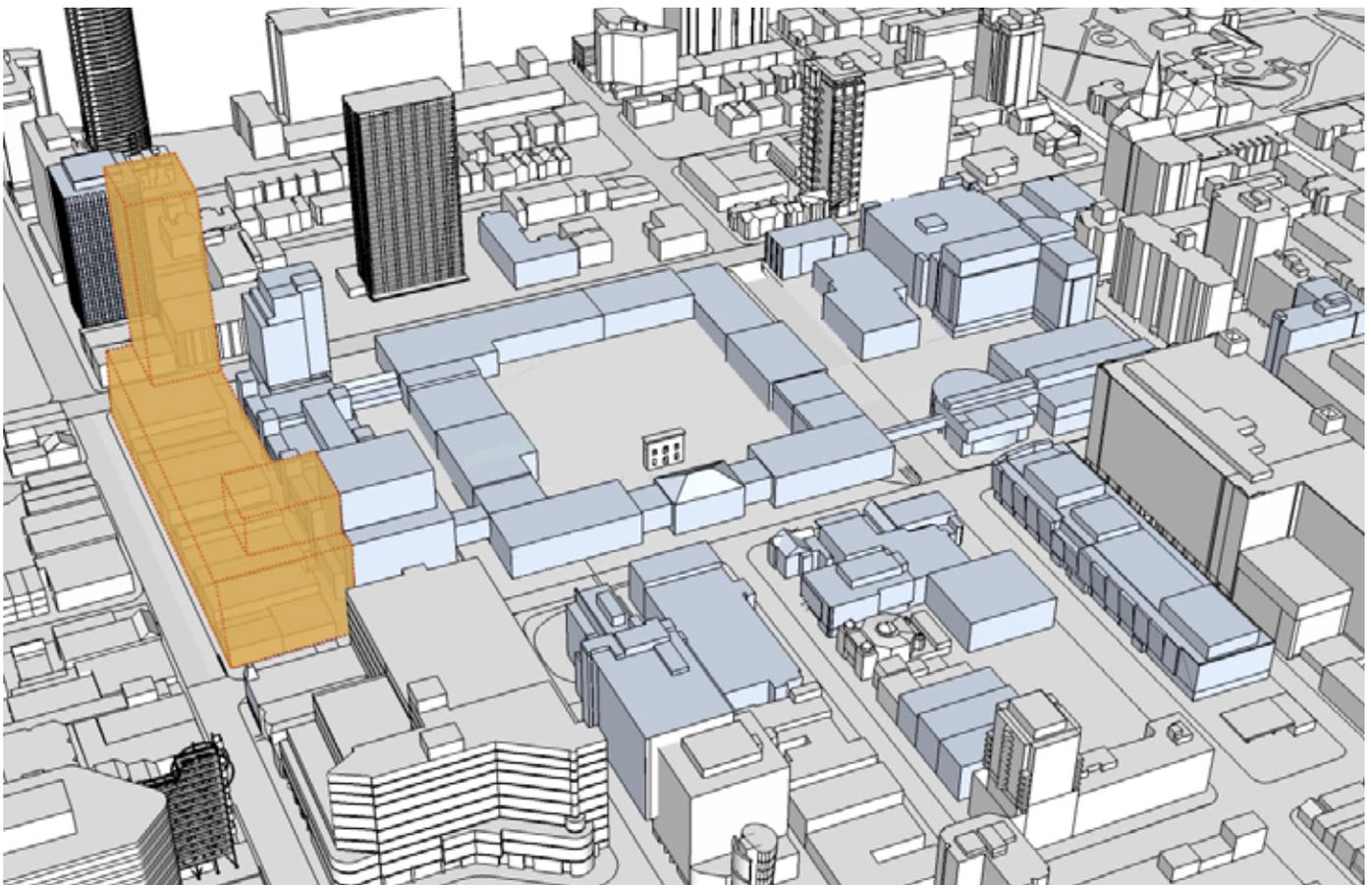


A GATEWAY TO RYERSON UNIVERSITY



Demonstration Site 2 YONGE STREET BLOCK

The Yonge Street block, spanning from Gould Street to Gerrard Street East (east side), includes properties that are currently located at the west edge of the Ryerson University precinct. Over the next several years, the area will offer great opportunities for partnerships and co-developments, making possible the transformation of the entire block.



Demonstration Site 3
KERR HALL





ANALYZING KERR HALL AND THE PODIUM

Kerr Hall, with its size, green space, and a full block site, is a critical feature of the Ryerson campus. Constructed in the 60's to serve the needs of the polytechnical program, the building is limited in serving the ambitious academic programs of the University today and tomorrow.



Main Kerr Hall garbage loading off Gould Street



Kerr Hall corridor



Kerr Hall corridor



Kerr Hall classroom



Podium opacity

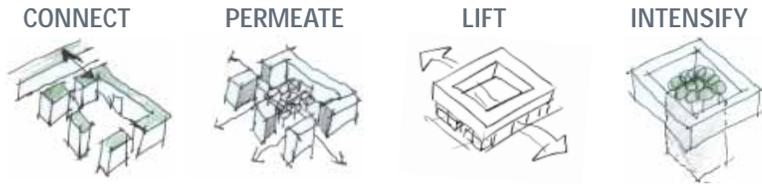


Mechanical louvres and ductwork at grade level



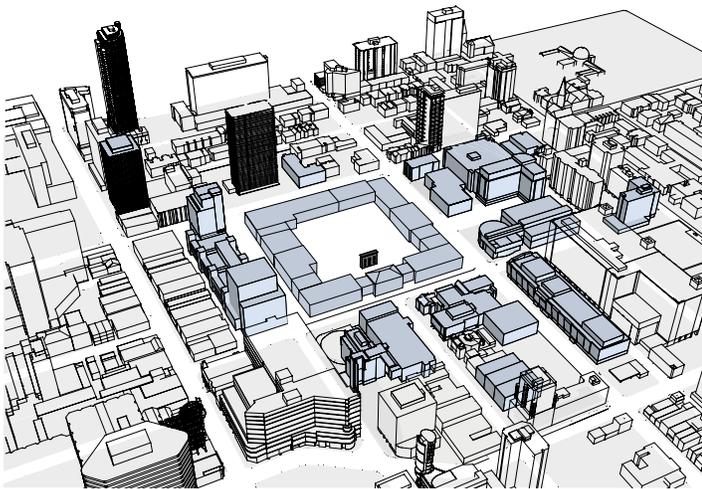
Kerr Hall opacity





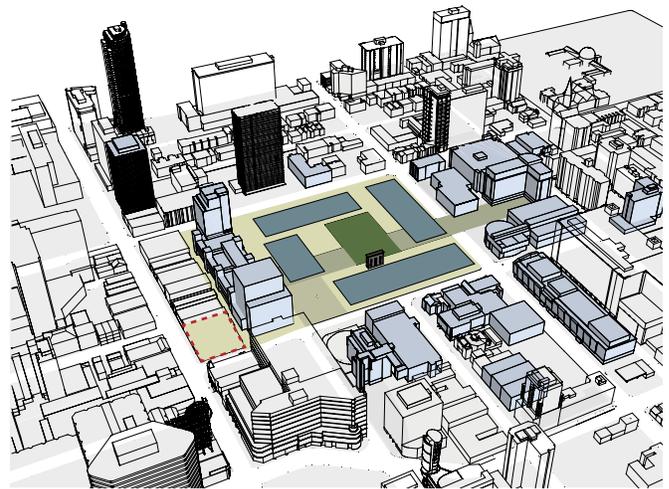
AN ARCHITECTURAL FRAMEWORK FOR KERR HALL AND THE PODIUM

Over 1 million additional square feet can be developed on the existing Kerr Hall and Podium sites. The sequential replacement of the existing buildings with new facilities will densify and activate the centre of the campus. The development must retain and improve the landscaped offerings of the Quad while providing a greater level of transparency and openness to the surrounding streets. Active, transparent and public ground floor uses include lounges, cafes and study spaces, and high quality academic facilities in a expanded podium surround the Quad. Intensification at the heart of the campus is consistent with Ryerson's urban character. The vertical campus here has the potential of meeting a range of campus needs, academic and housing, along with compatible market uses which can enhance the Ryerson Precinct.



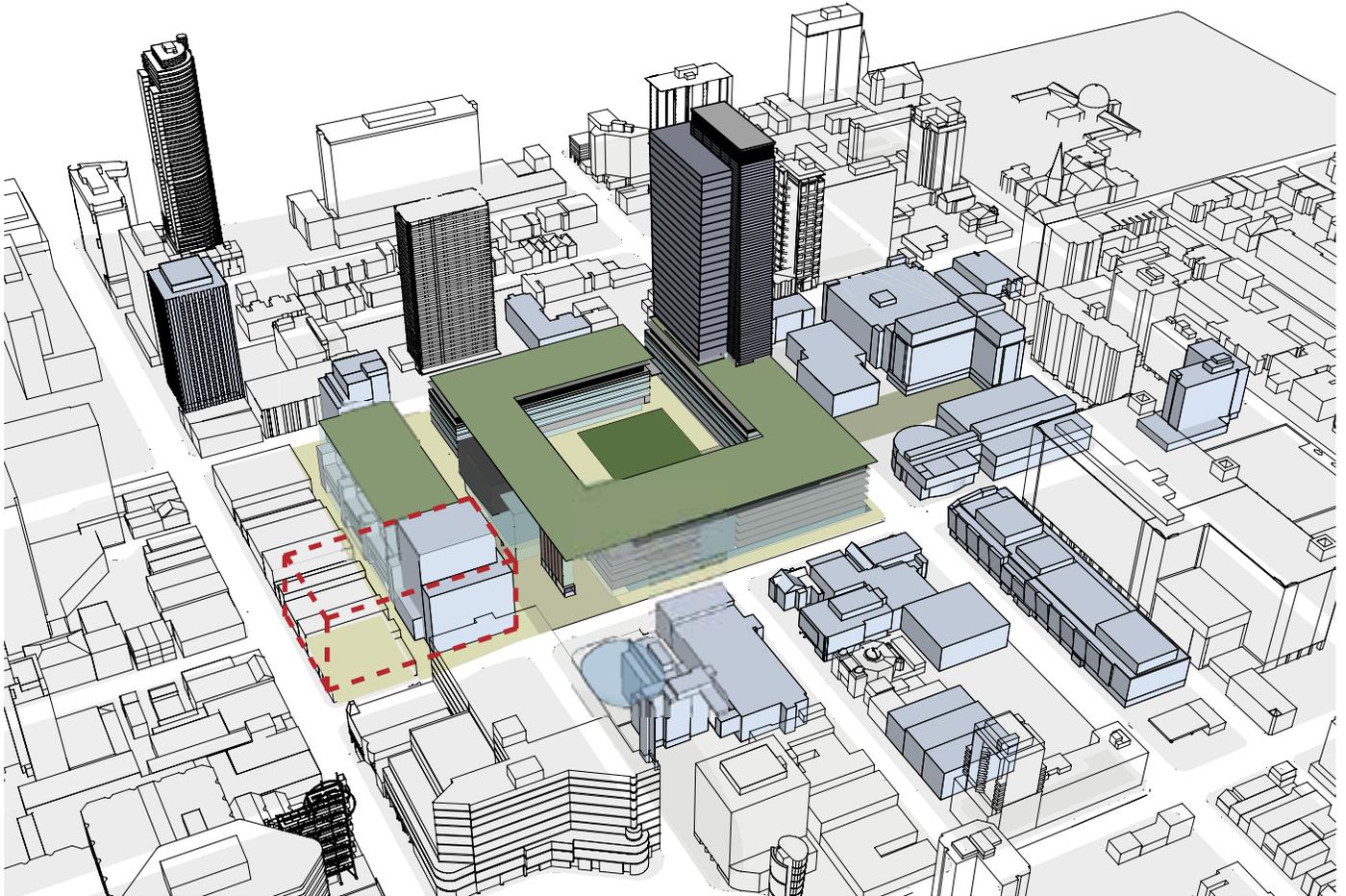
Existing Ryerson University Campus

The configuration of Kerr Hall, the closed square, provides few opportunities to move through the campus.



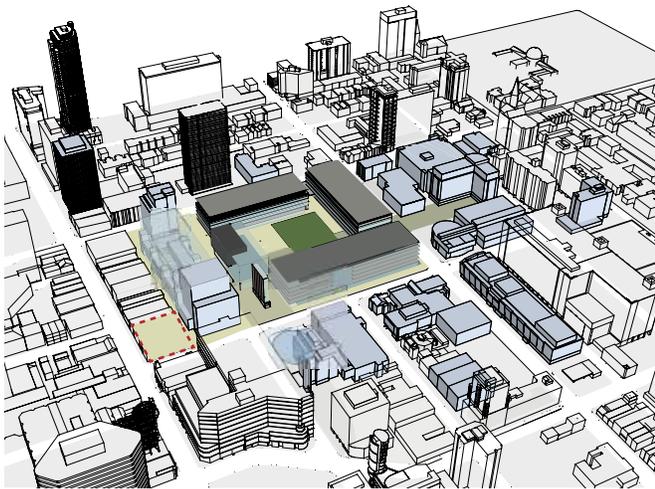
Active and Transparent Ground Plane

The footprint of new building components breaks down the current opacity of Kerr Hall and encourages movement and views through the heart of the campus and its green space. The addition of the Sam the Record Man site to the campus creates identity at Yonge Street, subway access, and marks a major entrance to Ryerson University at grade.



The Vertical Urban Campus

A major academic tower (or 2 to 3 smaller towers) provides research labs, departmental space and faculty offices around stacked 3-storey atriums, and a major addition to the library on Yonge Street creates an urban scale entrance to the campus.



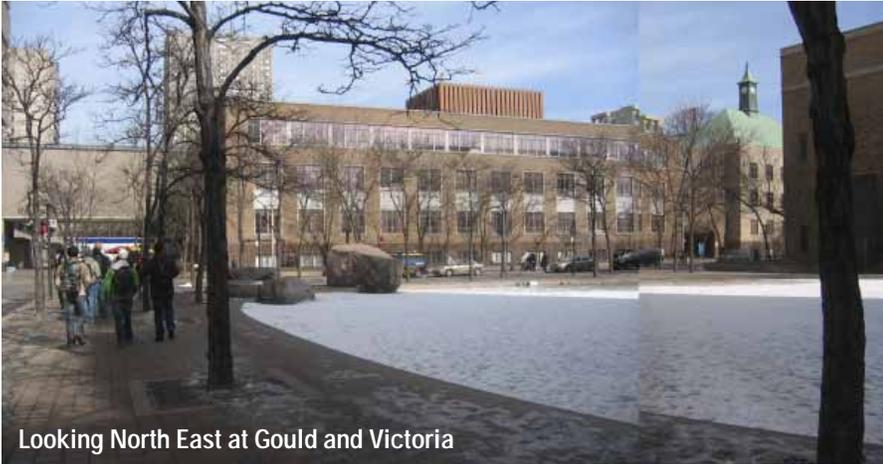
The Podium: Teaching and Flexible Lab Spaces

Multiple format teaching spaces and flexible labs accommodate the intensity of student traffic at the base of the building.



Sustainability: The Programmable Green Roof

A single roof unifies the composition of building elements, and provides exterior green spaces for a wide variety of academic, recreational, and social uses.



Looking North East at Gould and Victoria

BEFORE AND AFTER A GATEWAY TO THE HEART

With the replacement of Kerr Hall, the overall site, including the Quad is opened up to pedestrians. The view to the north links the two existing campus open spaces: Lake Devo and the Quad. Student-focused spaces, academic and administrative uses at the base of the building encourage activity at the centre of the campus.



Rendering by Norm Li AG+I



Looking South West inside the Quad

BEFORE AND AFTER RETHINKING THE QUAD

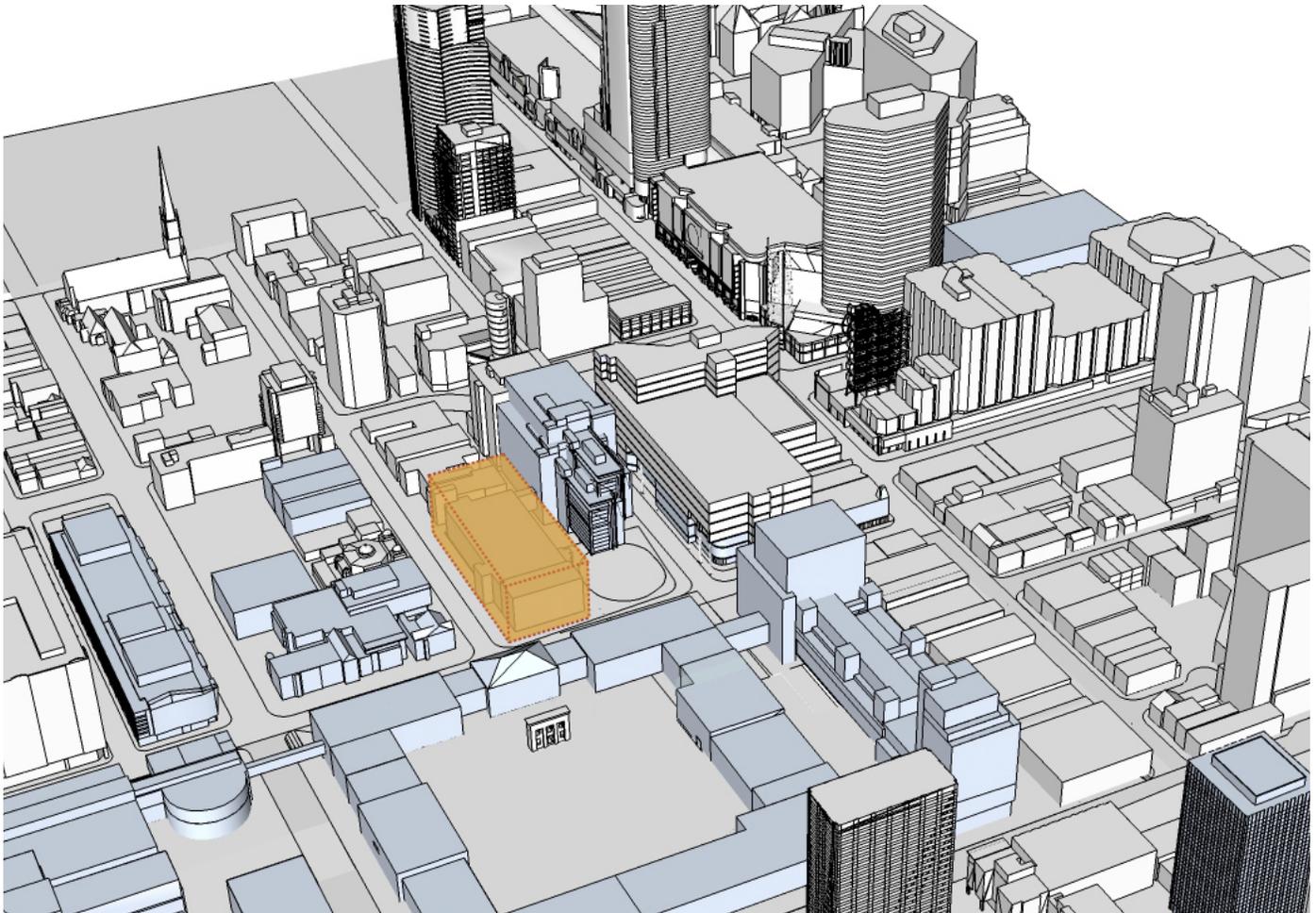
The Quad is re-landscaped and revitalized as the central green space, surrounded by University uses. Both active and contemplative, the exterior space becomes the central forum of interaction for students, faculty and staff of Ryerson University.



Demonstration Site 4

RYERSON UNIVERSITY PHOTOGRAPHY GALLERY AND RESEARCH CENTRE

The Image Arts building at the corner of Gould Street and Bond will house the new Ryerson Photography Gallery and Research Centre and the world renowned Black Star Collection of photographs. The Gallery is accommodated within the existing building and a strategic addition to the west provides a new entrance with research space above. The ground floor along Gould Street is animated by the new entrance and a café. Part of the renovation work includes the reinforcement of the existing structure to allow for the addition of up to three new floors in the future.



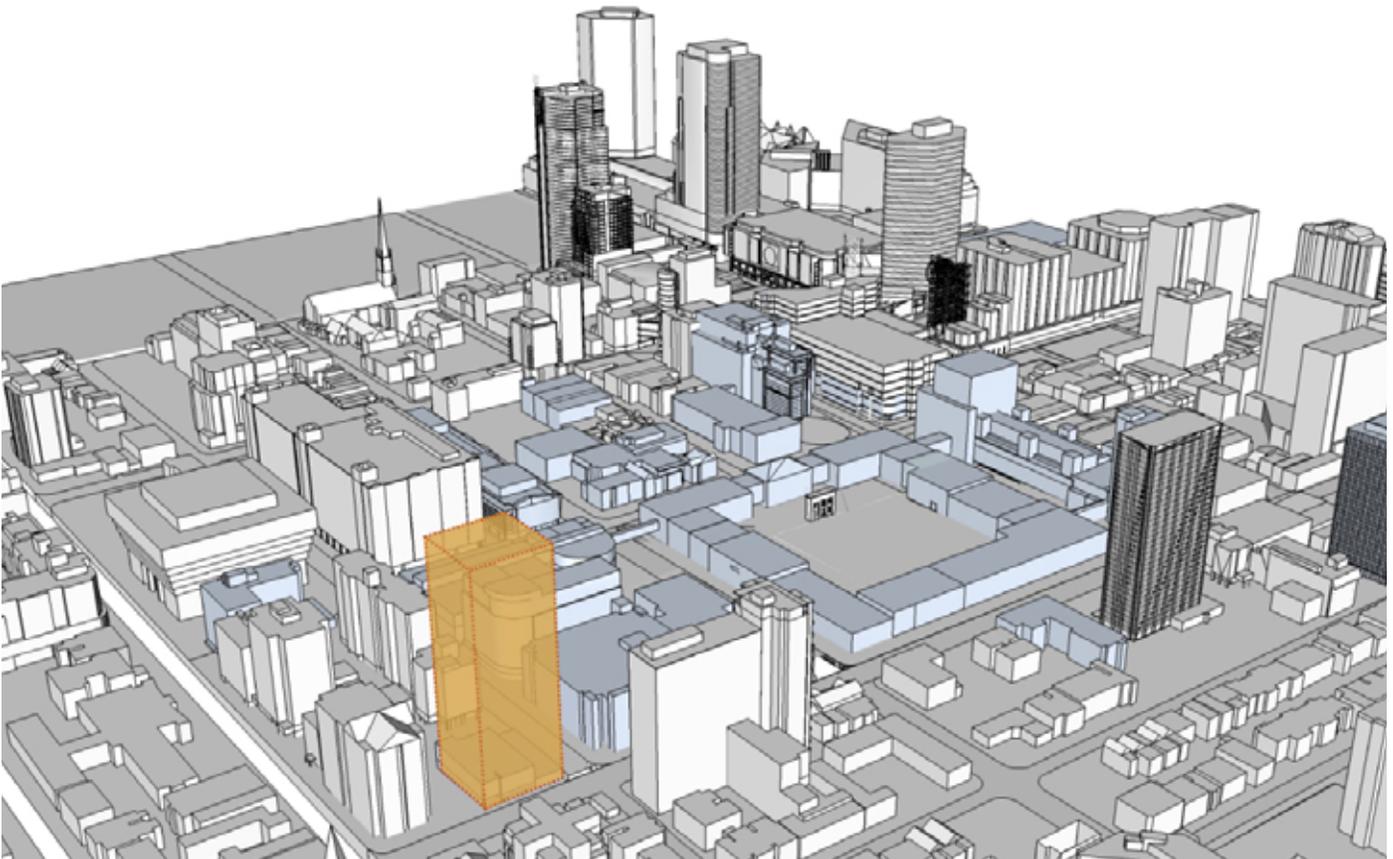


Rendering by Diamond and Schmitt Architects Inc.



Demonstration Site 5 101/111 GERRARD STREET

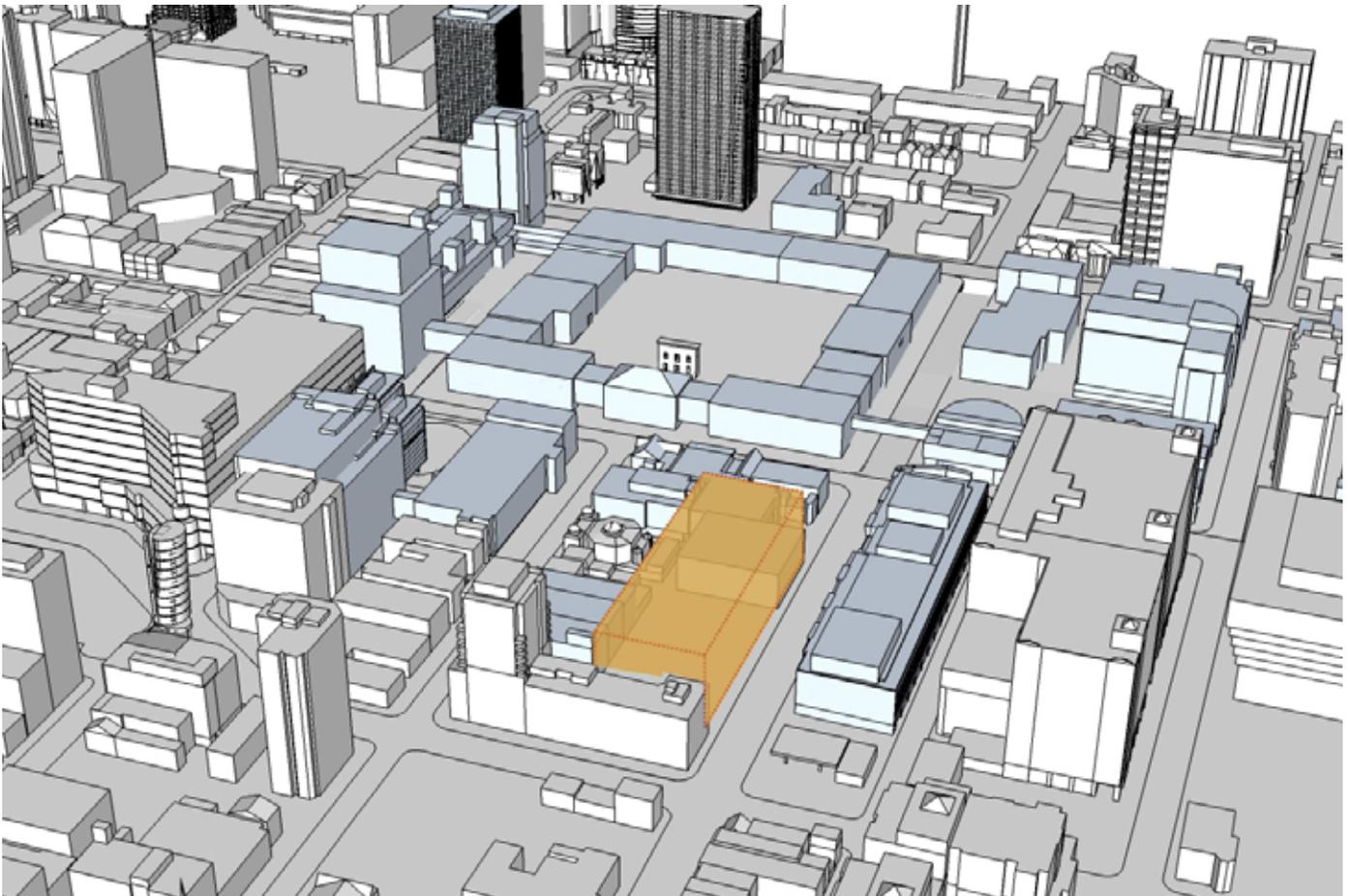
This site on Gerrard Street offers great potential for development due to its fairly low existing density. The buildings currently occupy 13,487 SF of property on the northern seam of the campus. The current zoning for this property allows 30 meters in height and 4 times coverage. Even though under the current city's zoning by-laws, the potential for development is approximately an additional 18,640 sf of area, the Master Plan proposes that the University review the value of the site in the context of the Framework Vision, and propose densification and building vertically. The presence of a laneway on the east and south sides of the property also offers great potential for access to the site and servicing, as well as the possibility to increase the footprint of the site through its acquisition by Ryerson University.





Demonstration Site 6 CHURCH STREET

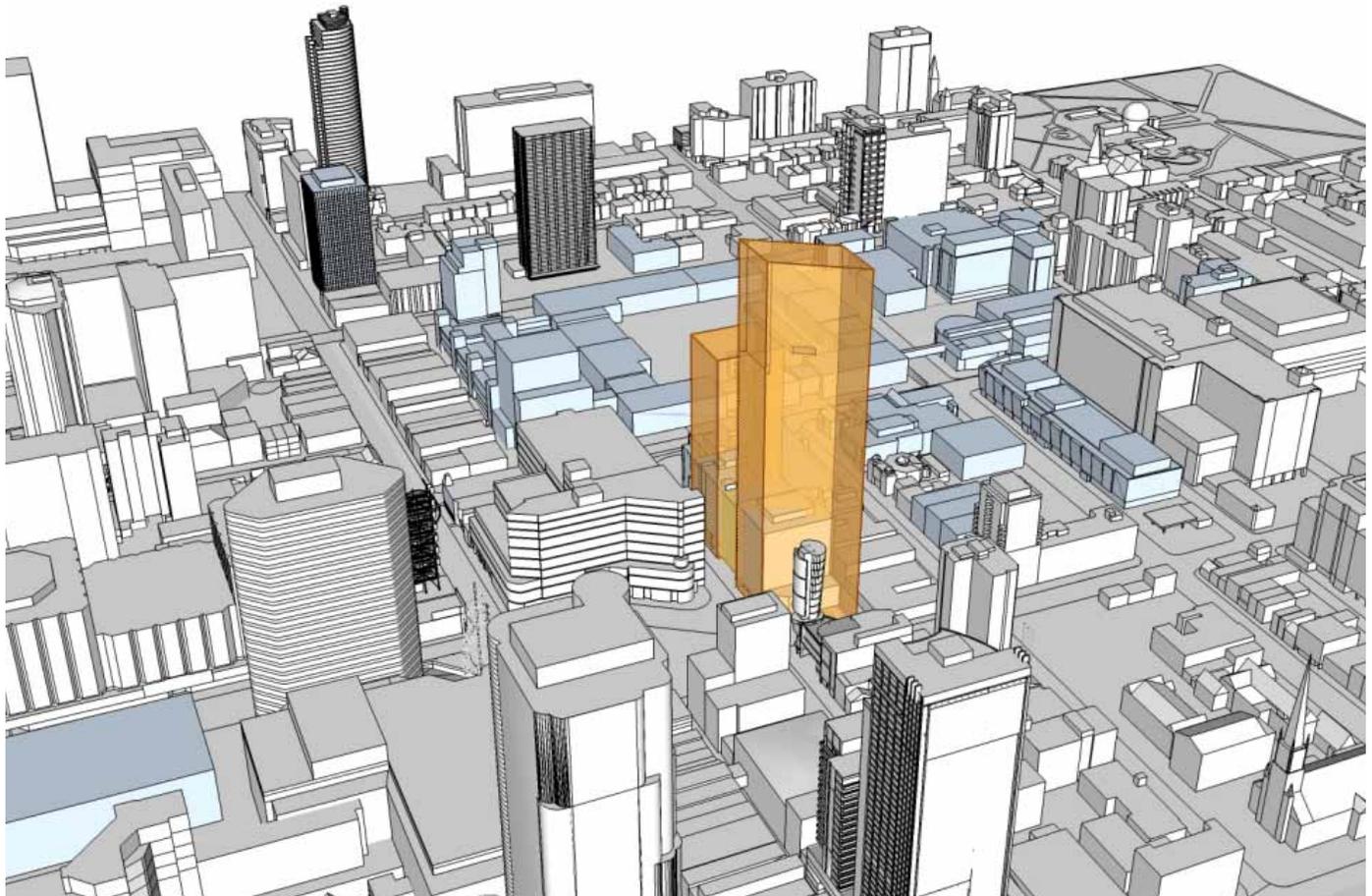
Ryerson has recently acquired the parking lot immediately south of the RU-owned parking lot and the School of Interior Design. The amalgamation of these three properties creates the opportunity for a new academic building with a much larger floor plate. As a demonstration, this site could hold a 5-storey building. The redevelopment of this area provides a key site for the Master Plan evolution. The site is prominent, accessible to the centre of the campus, and has the potential for direct connections to the RU Bond Street properties.





Demonstration Site 7 FORMER BUSINESS SCHOOL

Ryerson continues to use the former Business School for a mix of academic and administrative uses. The site to the south is owned by the City of Toronto for public health uses. The combined sites offer a unique opportunity for co-development. A partnership with both the city and private development is considered feasible. The existing site can accommodate substantial density and height with prominence within the heart of the city adjacent to Yonge-Dundas Square. The site can house academic uses at the lower floors, institutional uses, and a commercial, residential, hotel or office component.





Demonstration Site 8 TED ROGERS SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

The TRSM site has density that can be purchased for two additional floors to the existing building.



URBAN INTENSIFICATION SUMMARY

GOAL

Reinvent the centre of the campus by creating a vital central zone in the precinct and invest in the urban seams by strategically intensifying them within a defined Ryerson University precinct. Investigate strategies for building the vertical campus in an urban environment, making efficient use of small and valuable urban properties and provide transparency and accessibility at grade, enhancing a strong sense of collegiality.

PRINCIPLE 1.1

Take advantage of the strategic location of Ryerson University, as well as its demands and opportunities within the city's urban context, to densify the campus and increase its visibility.

PRINCIPLE 1.2

Identify seams in the urban context for strategic intensification of the campus to take full advantage of opportunities for programs to integrate with surrounding context, including existing neighbourhoods, key institutions, retail uses, and employers.

PRINCIPLE 1.3

Strike a balance between 'decentralization' and 'centralization' by proposing a reinvention of the core, creating a vital central zone in the campus precinct, and by investing in the seams of the urban context.

PRINCIPLE 1.4

Primary emphasis should be given to locating any future Ryerson academic developments within the RU Academic Precinct, an area defined by a maximum of a 10-minute walk, and approximately centred on the heart of the University (intersection of Gould and Bond).

PRINCIPLE 1.5

Encourage housing developments within the RU Housing Precinct, an area defined by a maximum of a 20-minute walk to the heart of the University (intersection of Gould and Bond).

PRINCIPLE 1.6

As opportunities arise and properties become available, the University will consider purchasing land today for the Ryerson University of tomorrow.

PRINCIPLE 1.7

The University should involve itself as a neighbour in the developments of other sites in proximity to the RU Precinct and will use the framework of the Master Plan as a tool to help influence the quality of such developments.

PRINCIPLE 1.8

Take advantage of the unused density on Ryerson University's own lands to meet academic space needs and revitalize the heart of the campus while preserving the iconic green spaces of the University (the Quad).

PRINCIPLE 1.9

Create harmonic relationships between symbolically and historically important elements of the original 60's campus and contemporary new developments for the Ryerson of tomorrow. Acknowledge, study, and work with the heritage fabric of the city.

PRINCIPLE 1.10

Encourage housing within the Ryerson precinct for students, faculty, and staff and consider opportunities for great and affordable student housing along subway lines.

PRINCIPLE 1.11

Encourage a convivial housing community which includes various options and typologies such as low-rise, mid-rise, and high-rise developments. Shared interior and exterior amenities and learning spaces which activate and strengthen a sense of collegiality are important.

PRINCIPLE 1.12

The Vertical Campus: Explore the opportunities to create the vertical campus and hence to maximize density in the Ryerson precinct, optimizing use of scarce and valuable urban land. Maintain a sense of community within the vertical campus through the creation of small academic neighborhoods within a larger one.

PRINCIPLE 1.13

Sustainability, the Programmable Green Roof: Investigate options to create a programmable, habitable, safe, and green '5th facade', providing sustainable outdoor public environments for the University.

PRINCIPLE 1.14

The Podium, Teaching and Flexible Lab Spaces: Program the podium (flrs 2 to 4) of any development with highly active spaces such as teaching, and provide tall, robust, 'loft' like spaces which are flexible and adaptable over time to various types of academic needs.

PRINCIPLE 1.15

The Active and Transparent Ground Plane: Provide transparency and accessibility at grade, as well as programs which are conducive to social interaction and enhance a strong sense of collegiality.

PRINCIPLE 1.16

The Active Below-Grade Plane: Explore opportunities to bring natural light through the ground plane to activate the below-grade level.

PRINCIPLE 1.17

Explore possibilities to partner with the private sector and create co-developments which would exploit the unused density within the Ryerson precinct while helping to fund the University's expansion.



Photo by 'Mistagregory', flickr.

2

PEOPLE FIRST: PEDESTRIANIZATION OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

GOAL Create a distinctive public realm which defines the RU precinct within its urban context, enhances the vitality of all green open spaces, streets, and sidewalks, promotes a collegial pedestrian environment within the University, and enhances accessibility to the campus by increasing public transit opportunities.

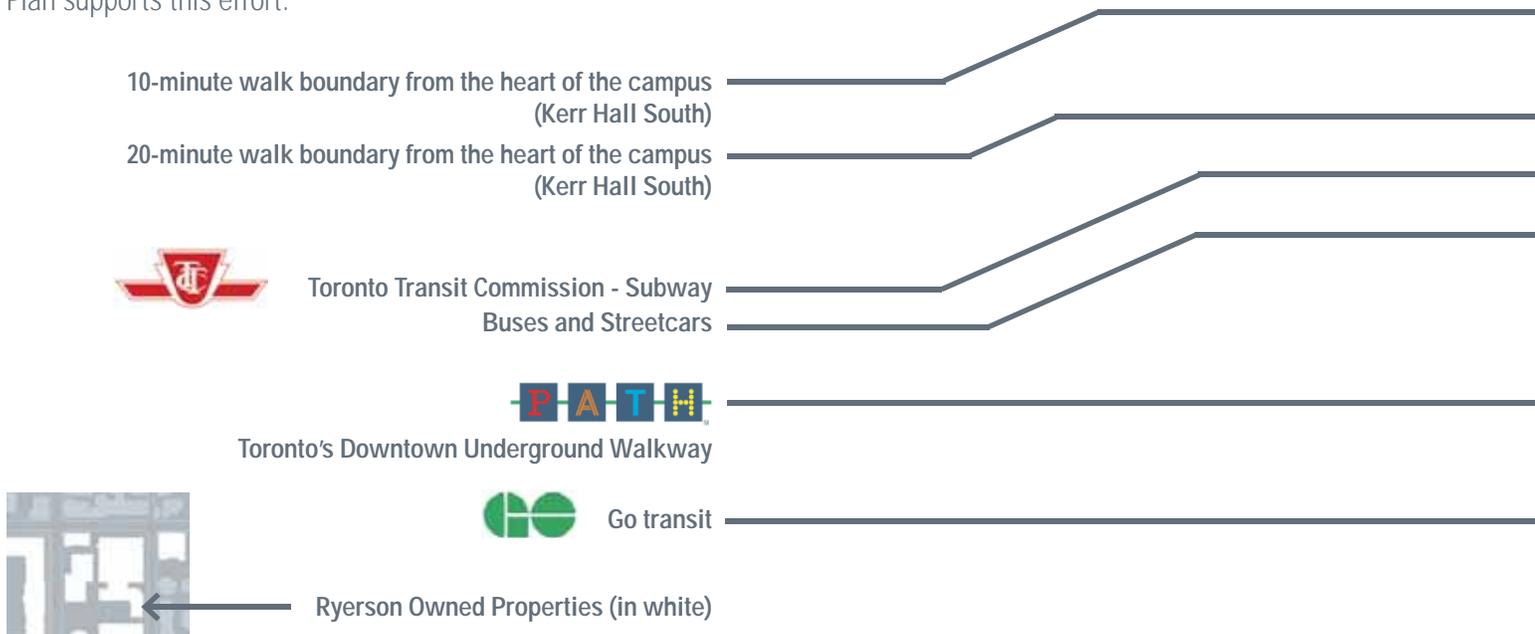


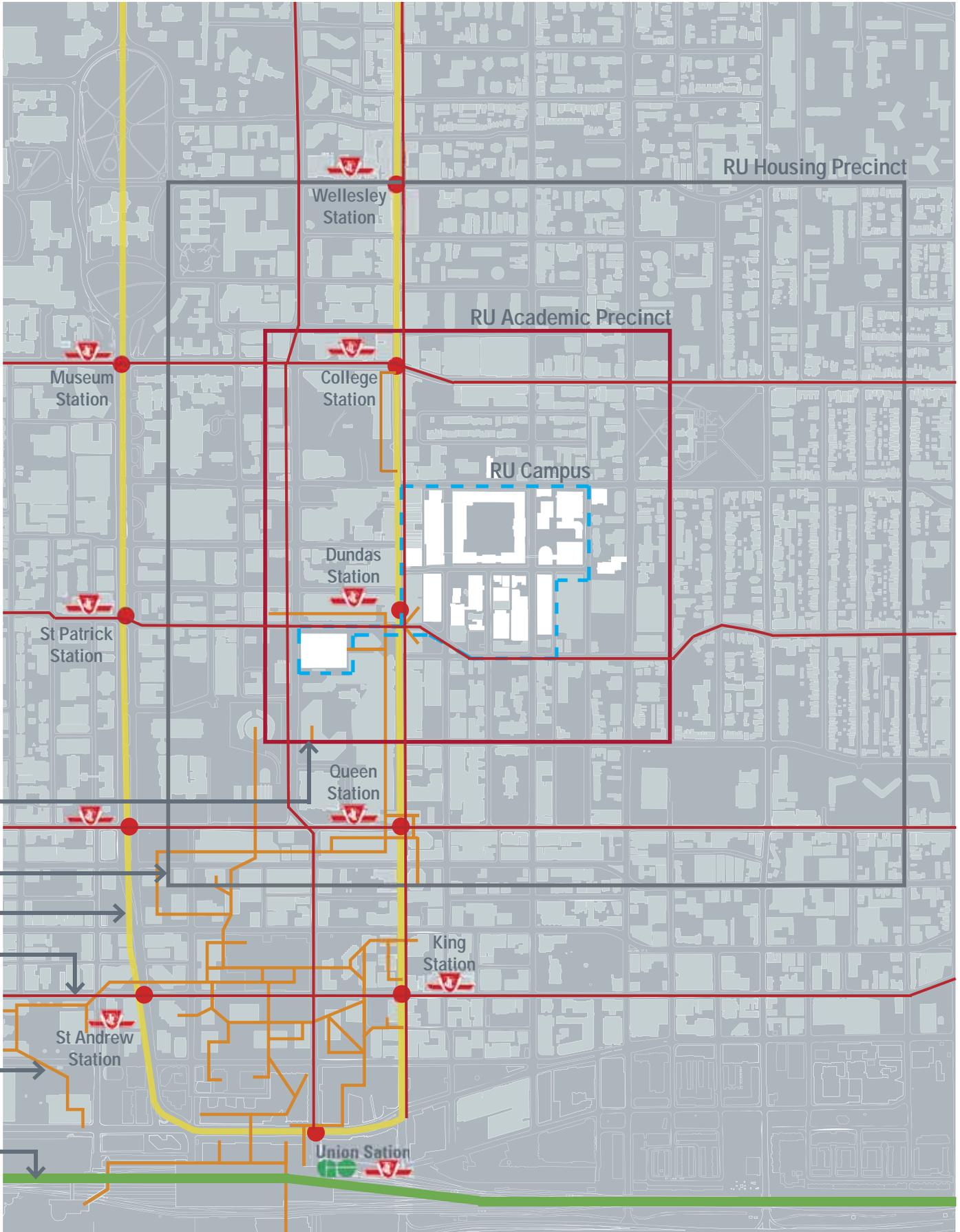
PUBLIC TRANSIT OPPORTUNITIES

PRINCIPLE 2.1 Enhance accessibility to the campus by increasing public transit opportunities. Establish underground connections, where possible, to the Toronto PATH system and its proposed expansion to enhance accessibility to the campus from various transit hubs in the city.

Ryerson has evolved as a transit-oriented commuter University well connected to subway, GO transit, and the underground pedestrian PATH system. This transit-orientation must be sustained as the campus grows including a critical shared TTC/public/private initiative to provide a new Ryerson entrance at the north end of the Dundas subway station platform. Although the precinct is currently well served by various buses and streetcars, the load capacity of a subway far exceeds that of any other mode of public transportation. Improving the infrastructure of the subway to serve Ryerson University is of prime importance to respond to the University's anticipated growth. Currently, 75% of the students are from the Greater Toronto area, and approximately 9,000 faculty, staff, and students purchase monthly TTC passes.

The University is prepared to discourage vehicles, limiting service and delivery trucks within the precinct in an effort to both encourage pedestrians and cyclists, and to protect the environment. On-street parking will be reduced incrementally, and service vehicles for delivery will be required to conform to off-peak hours scheduling. The Master Plan supports this effort.

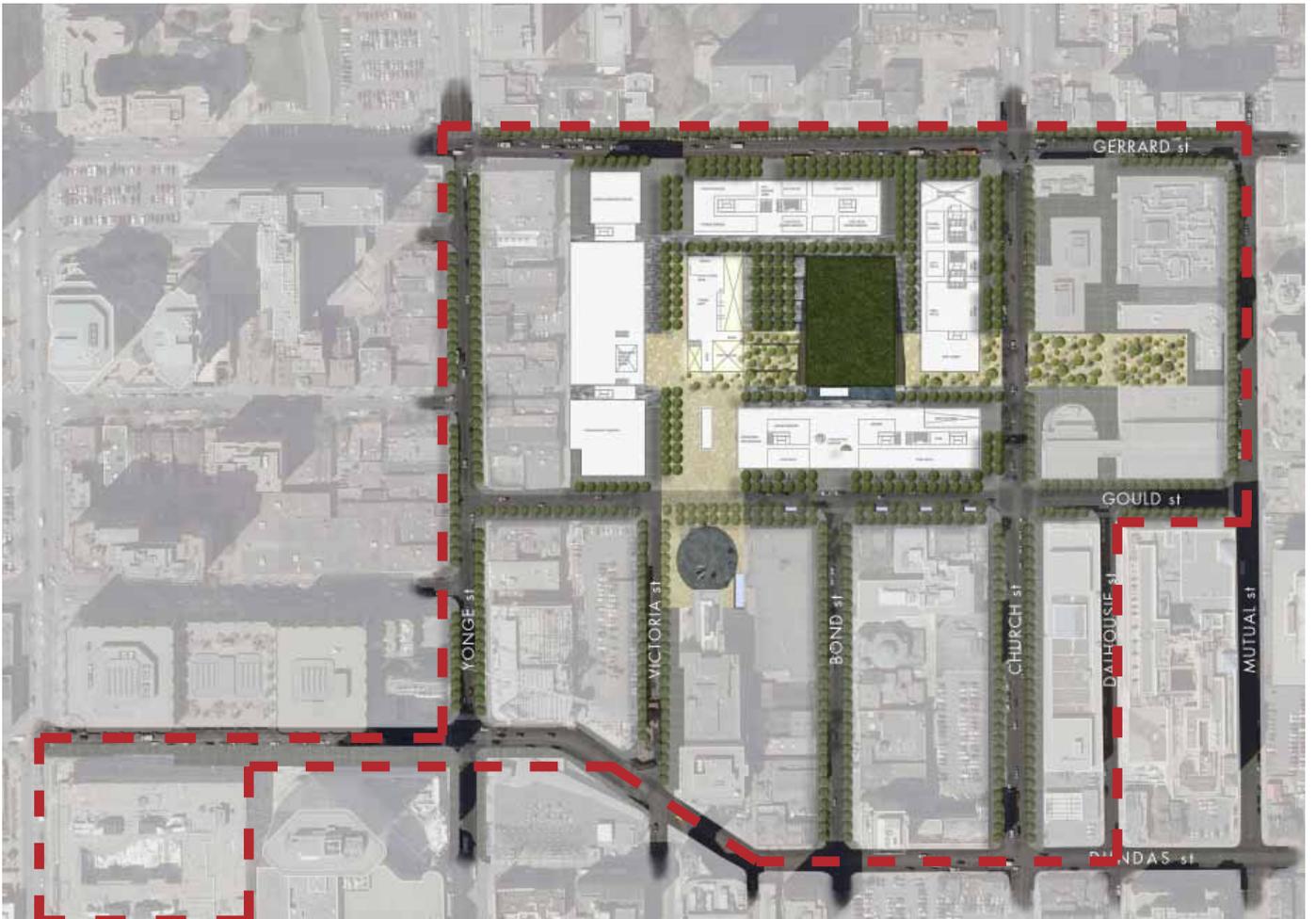




DEFINING THE PUBLIC REALM CORE

PRINCIPLE 2.2 Define the public realm core of the campus through signature elements of landscape, urban furniture, and lighting to create a cohesive collegial sense of community identifiable in the urban context.

Beyond the Quad, the streets are the principal public spaces of the Ryerson campus. In the 1970's, with a generous grant from the Devonian Foundation of Calgary, Ryerson undertook an ambitious program of transforming the streetscapes surrounding Kerr Hall, including the creation of the skating rink at Gould and Victoria – "Lake Devo". In the intervening period, the University has experienced major growth with the city rapidly evolving around it. The Framework proposes to renew that effort, concentrating on the grid of streets immediately surrounding Kerr Hall in the centre of the campus – Gould, Church, and Gerrard - including widened sidewalks and enhanced surfaces, improved crosswalks, double rows of trees, lighting, street furniture, wayfinding etc. These streetscapes are equipped as major gathering spaces for campus life onto which open, transparent and highly public ground floor uses, including cafés and comfortable seating areas that can spill outside in good weather. These are the streets that must also provide, through their urban furniture, landscape, and architecture, shelter during less desirable weather. They would have a distinct character reflecting Ryerson which is different from the intense commercial character of Yonge Street and Yonge-Dundas Square. The dotted line describes the core of the campus where 'public realm' improvements would begin, and set the standard for the RU 'neighbourhood'.



STREET FURNITURE

PRINCIPLE 2.3 Customize city street furniture to define the boundaries of the Ryerson public realm core and to assert the distinctiveness of this area within the city.

With the formulation of the Master Plan, Ryerson takes a new attitude to asserting its identity. Beyond building signage and banners on poles, RU is committed to a strong assertion of its brand value as a unique contributing member to the distinctiveness of this precinct in the city. Ryerson University has also stated its intention in discussions with the City to take full advantage of the opportunity offered to customize the City's Street Furniture Program. The University's urban furniture must be cohesive, durable, and enhance the outdoor public spaces of the campus. Urban furniture should in general reduce pedestrian obstacles in the public realm and enhance collegiality and social interaction on campus, while increasing opportunities for shelter year round.





Helio Pinon, Barcelona
photo by www.escolet.com



Quartier International de Montréal
DLI



Quartier International de Montréal
DLI



Arne Vehovar, Slovenia
photo by www.bevkperovic.com



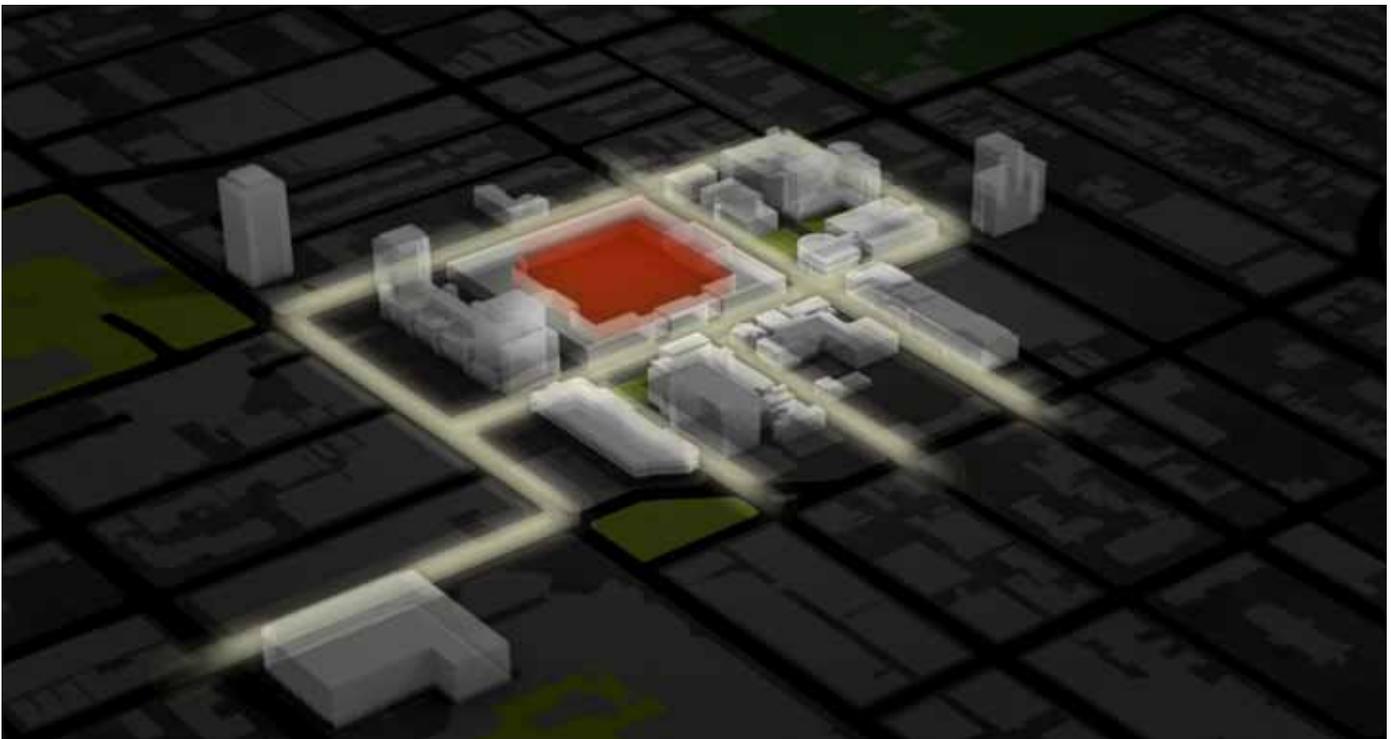
Quartier International de Montréal
DLI (all images bottom row)



STREET LIGHTING

PRINCIPLE 2.4 Develop a consistent approach to street lighting within the Ryerson University Campus which clearly defines the boundaries of the precinct. This approach relates to quality of light, environmentally sustainable lighting, and design of the lamp standards, as part of the campus landscape furnishing program. Also enhance and activate the urban landscape of the campus through various artistic lighting strategies, such as laser beams, dots and stripes of light, as well as beacons of light as defining markers.

Street lighting improves safety, defines campus boundaries, and offers unique branding opportunities. In addition to being a necessary element of the public realm, the Master Plan Vision identifies lighting as a tool for communicating Ryerson's vision and brand at night. Various strategies such as points of light and larger beacons of light can, for example, create vibrant gateways to a University that is situated near urban public spaces such as Yonge-Dundas Square.





Apple Store, New York
Bohen, Cywinski, Jackson



Crown Fountain, Chicago
Jaume Plensa, 2004



Quartier International de Montréal
DLI (all images bottom row)



Rendering by Daoust Lestage Inc.

LANDSCAPE SIGNATURE & LINKAGES

PRINCIPLE 2.5 Create a tight pedestrian-oriented core to the campus with an environment conducive to academic excellence and vibrant student life, as well as a comfortable pedestrian microclimate in the heart of the campus inclusive of sun/shade conditions and wind levels. Create a 'signature' Ryerson landscape that consists of a double row of trees, providing a unique environment within the precinct.

PRINCIPLE 2.6 Reinforce existing visual and pedestrian axis within the campus and create new ones. Create a series of diagonal 'desire lines' that make walking across the campus easy and pleasurable. Through visual connections, physical urban landscapes, lighting, urban furniture and branding, extend beyond the precinct and continuously aim at linking the core of the campus to future developments along the University seams.





Montreal
DLI



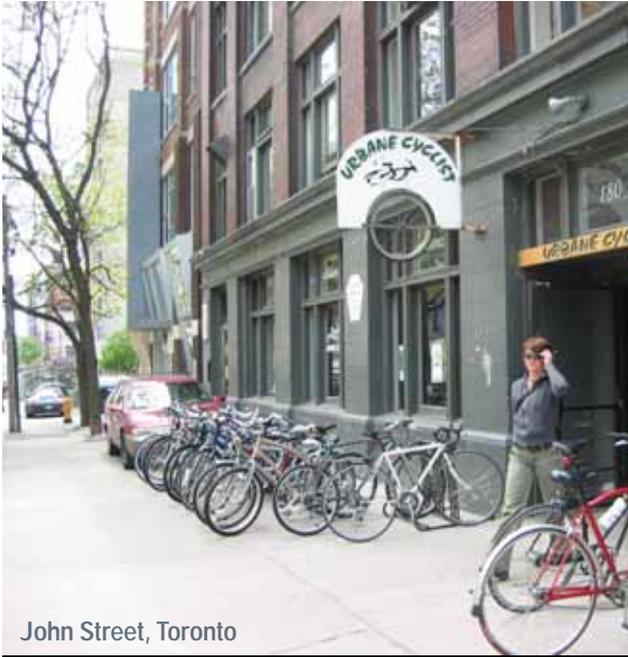
Parc Citroen, Paris
Patrick Berger



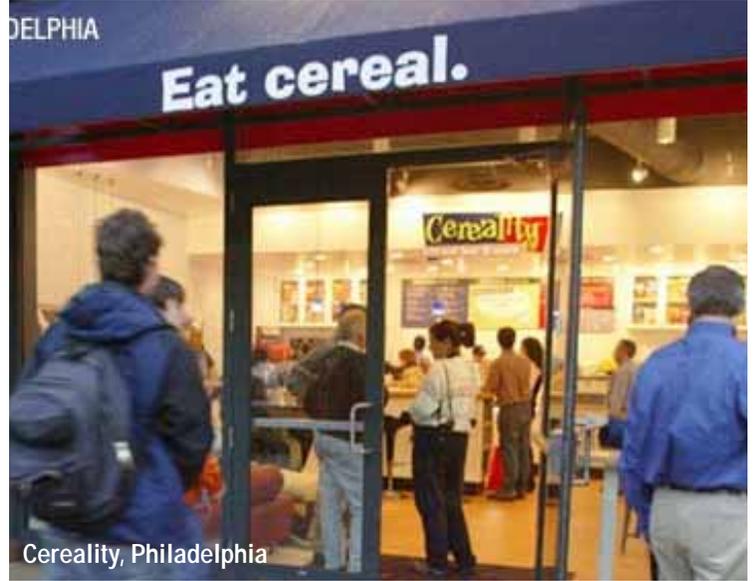
Rotzler Krebs Partner, Basel
Apple Store, New York



Smith Residence



John Street, Toronto



Cereality, Philadelphia



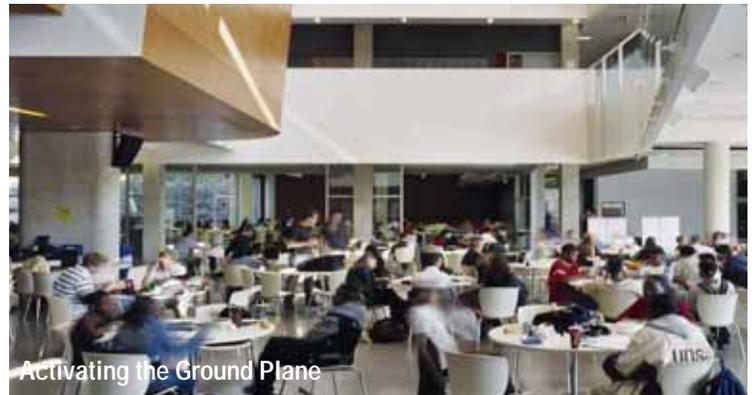
University of Pennsylvania



Munster, Germany



Locust Walk, University of Pennsylvania

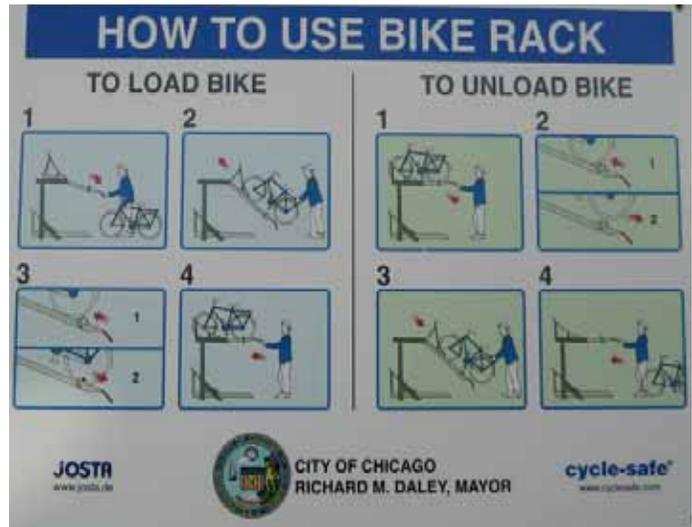


Activating the Ground Plane

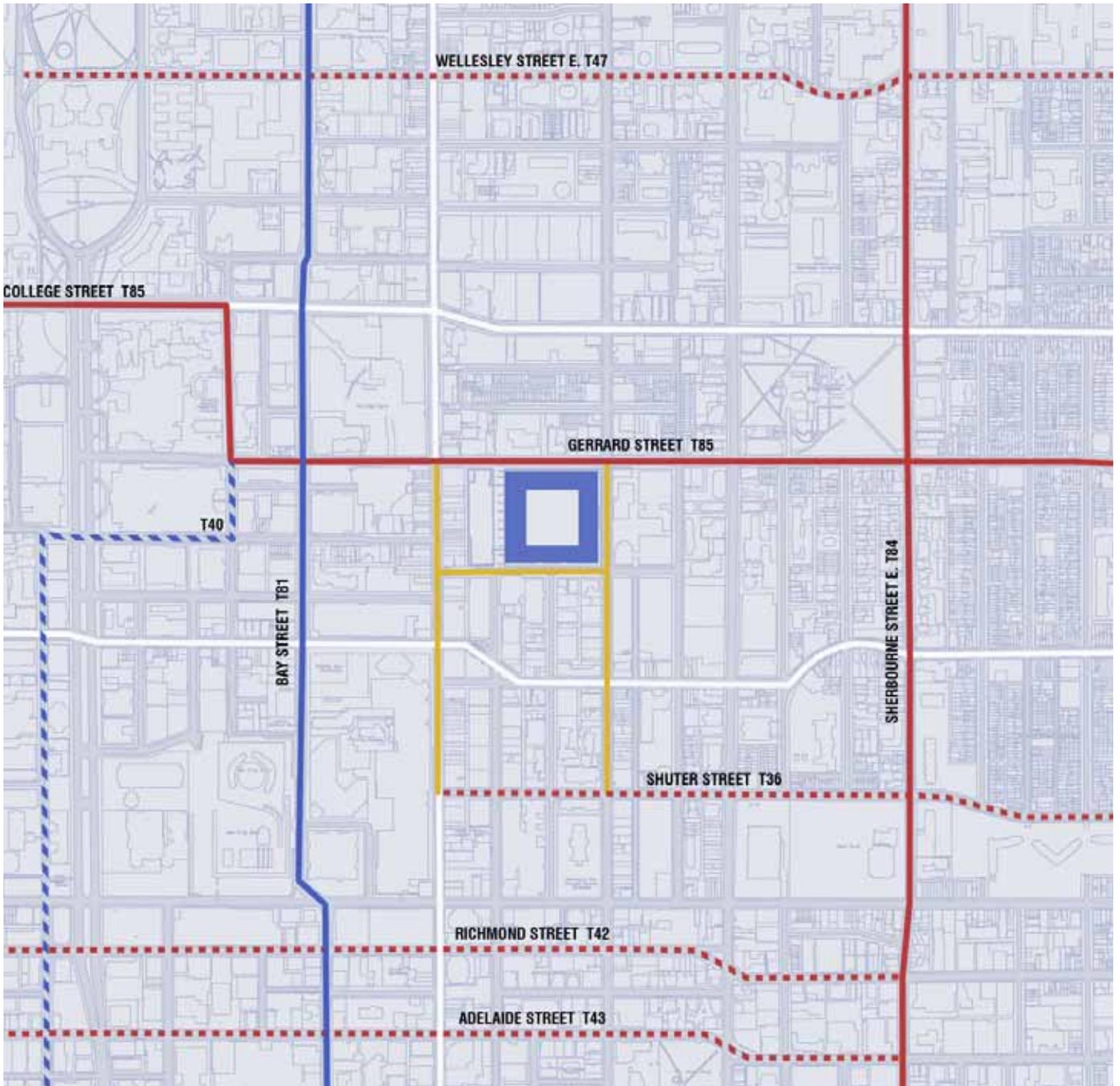


REDUCING CARS AND IMPROVING PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLING OPPORTUNITIES

PRINCIPLE 2.9 Enhance 'green' accessibility to the campus by establishing designated cycling lanes throughout the campus which connect to the city's proposed cycling network. Interior bicycle storage within developments would reinforce this commitment.



- Existing Bike Lane 
- Proposed Bike Lane by City of Toronto 
- Existing Signed Route 
- Proposed Signed Route by City of Toronto 
- Proposed Connection by Master Plan 



PEDESTRIANIZING LANEWAYS

PRINCIPLE 2.10 Identify the laneways within the Ryerson University precinct and introduce elements of the public realm, such as lighting, street furniture, and landscaping, to integrate them as part of the public space network of the University.

Laneways and interstitial spaces between buildings have the potential of fulfilling various roles. Currently, many of these spaces are treated as servicing or 'back-of-house' areas. Numerous pedestrians, however, use these laneways on a daily basis to get from one destination to another. These residual spaces were historically maintained as city property for servicing and access, and have, in some cases like O'Keefe Lane, deteriorated badly from lack of clear ownership. These properties should now be reconsidered in light of the overall Master Plan, and incorporated into the logical planning of campus expansion. Elements such as proper lighting, street furniture, landscaping, and programming can enhance the quality of these laneways, making them part of the public space network of the University.

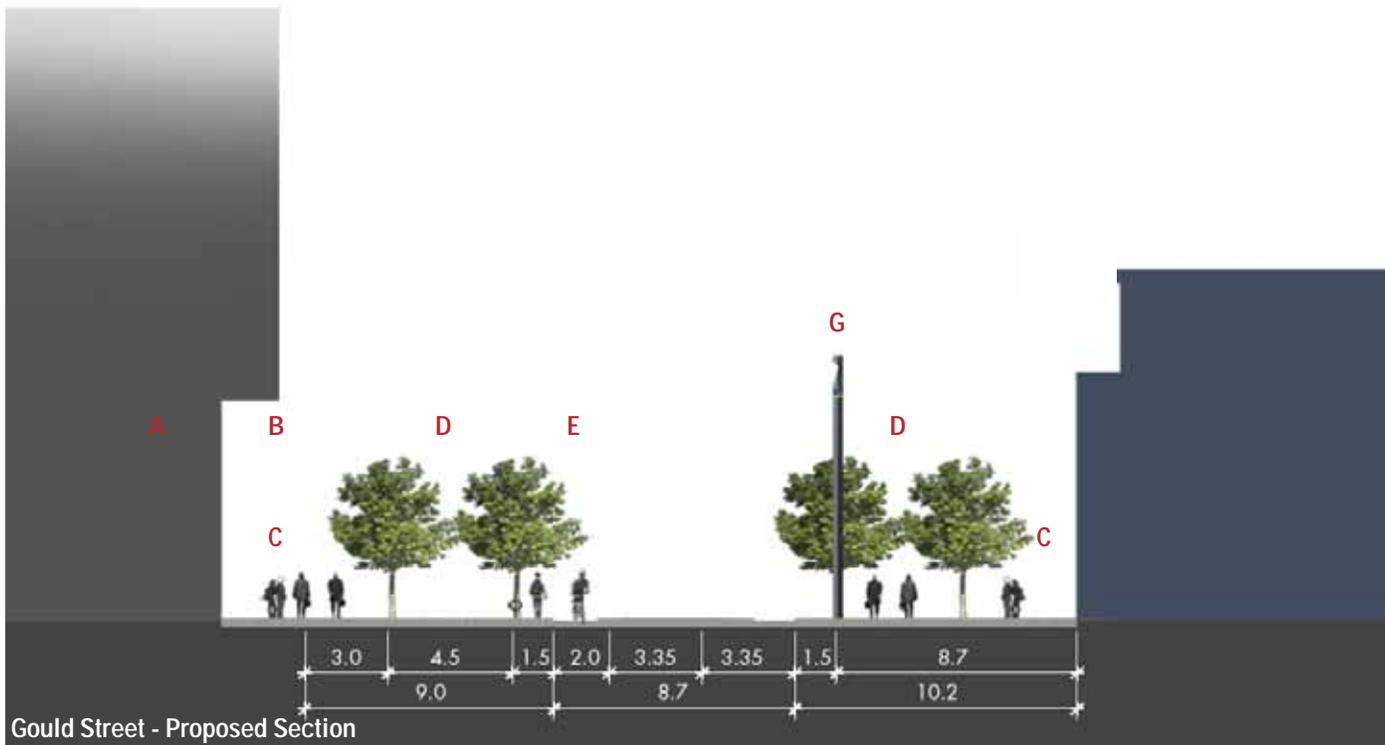




Demonstration Site 1 A FOCUS ON GOULD STREET

Gould Street can be viewed as the public realm spine of Ryerson University's precinct. The Master Plan proposes to transform Gould Street as a major gathering space for campus life onto which open, transparent and highly public ground floor uses including cafés and seating areas able to spill outside in good weather. This main artery has the potential of capturing the public realm DNA of the Master Plan's Vision. Elements such as a connection to the subway, consistent street furniture, lighting features, a landscape signature of double rows of trees and continuous paving, an increase in cycling opportunities, and developments of active student-focused retail. All can coexist on this street and form, what could become, one of Toronto's great public spaces.





Gould Street - Proposed Section

Gould Street - Proposed Plan

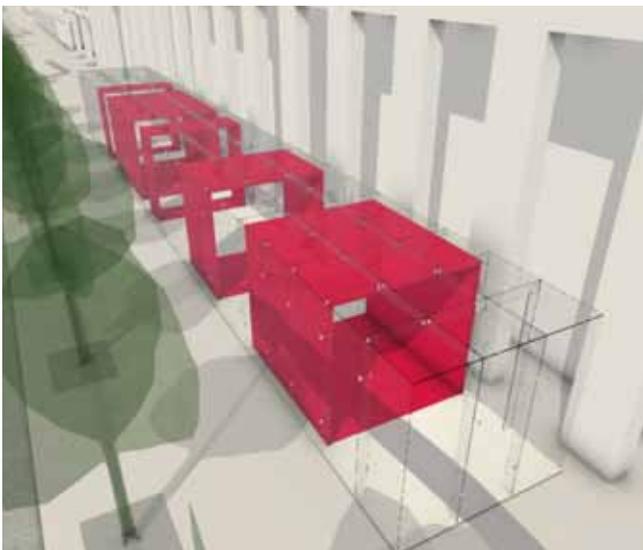


- A** Proposed Kerr Hall scheme - shown as Intensification demonstration 1. This scheme includes a highly transparent active ground floor programmed with cafés, and student-focused retail, activating the wider sidewalks of Gould Street. Items B through H coexist with item A, but are not necessarily dependant on each other.
- B** Wide sidewalks
- C** Student cafés and outdoor gathering and study spaces
- D** Double rows of trees
- E** New bike lane
- F** New bike posts @ 3 m o/c
- G** Ryerson specific and consistent street lighting
- H** Animated glass kiosks for display and/or retail use
- J** Paved pedestrian street - between Victoria and Bond
- H** New subway connection

A FOCUS ON GOULD STREET - ANIMATED GLASS KIOSKS

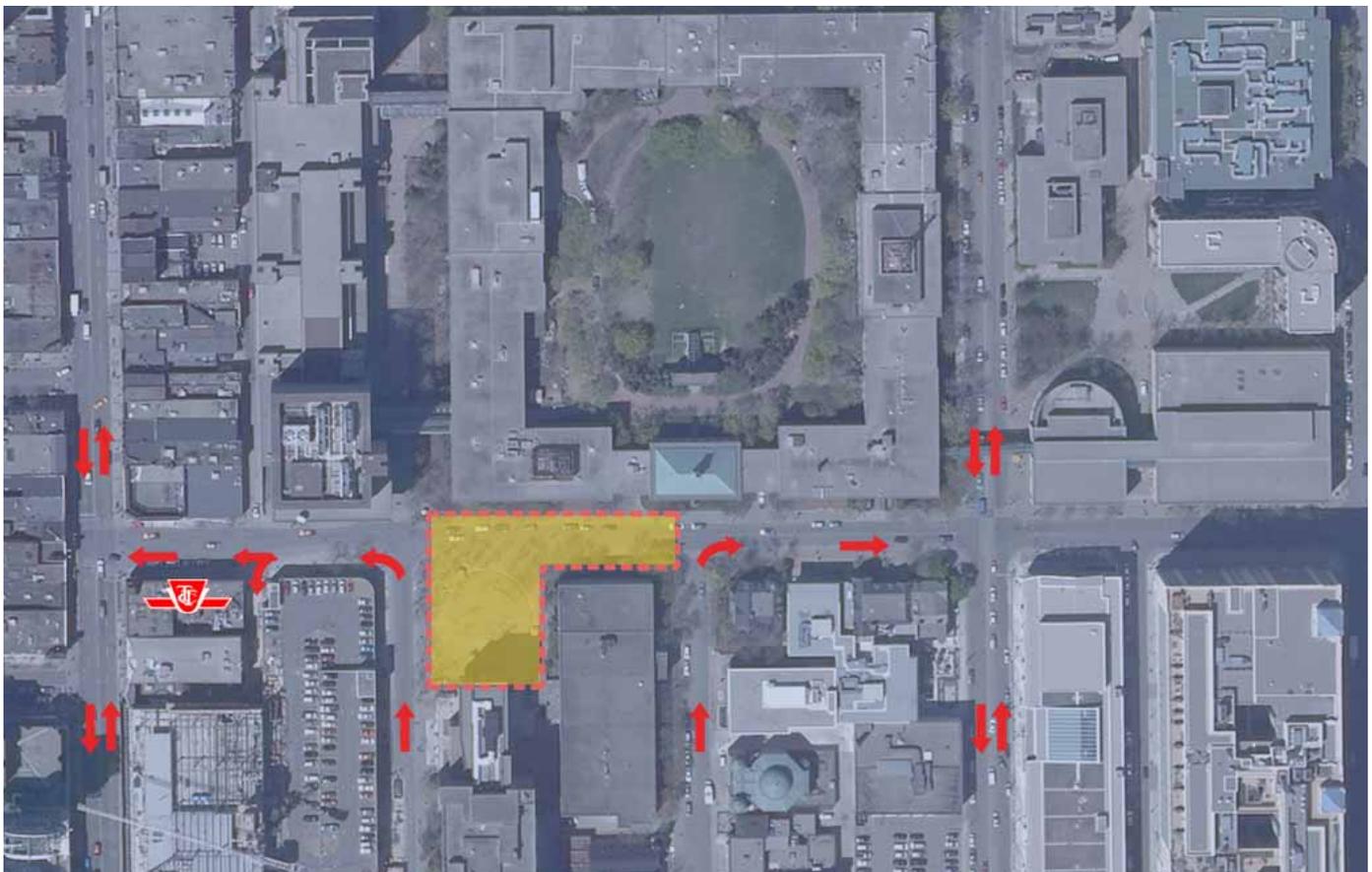
Opportunities of addressing the public realm are endless and one idea, among many, is that of the animated glass kiosk. This structure is meant to be a habitable pavilion that is transparent, enclosable, heated during the winter, and well lit, providing a beacon of light and identity during the evening hours. Of moderate dimensions, this structure can be built on widened sidewalks and become part of the public space, offering students, faculty and staff shelter, retail amenities, display and small gallery spaces, and heated seating areas during cold seasons.





GOULD STREET TRAFFIC ALTERNATIVES

In the heart of the campus and at the point where there is the greatest concentration of pedestrian activity, a number of options have been studied for closing a portion of Gould Street to traffic. This can be done by creating two connected blocks linking Victoria to Yonge and Bond to Church, avoiding cul-de-sacs and maintaining required access to surrounding buildings. This would create a major new pedestrian node embracing “Lake Devo” and Victoria Lane. The transformation of Gould Street is directly linked to the proposal to create a pair of new Ryerson entrances to the north end of the Dundas subway station platform. This would relieve congestion, resolve an existing deficiency and create a major new focus and transit gateway to the campus. **Option 1** is the Master Plan recommendation.

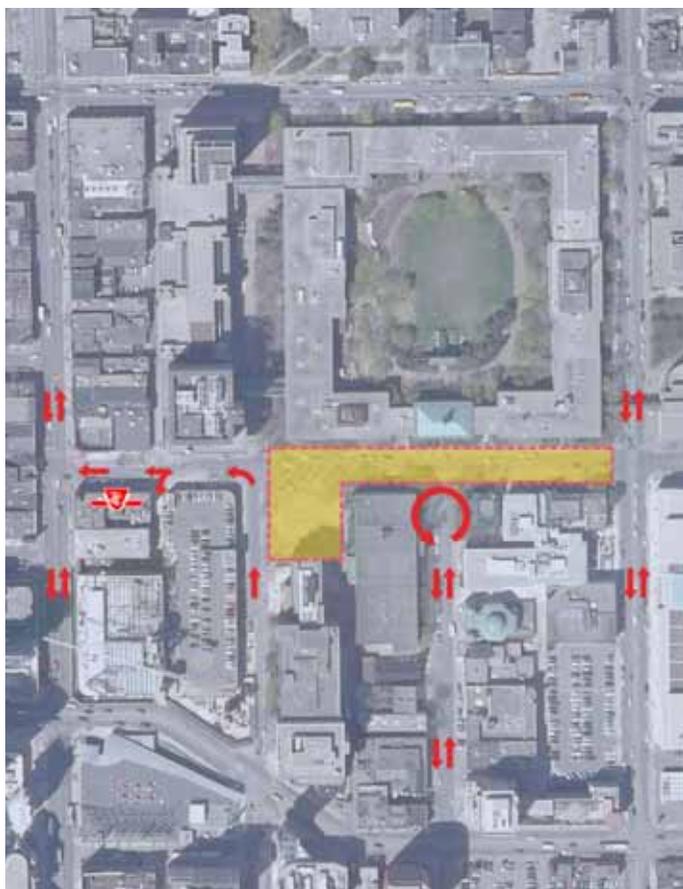


OPTION 1

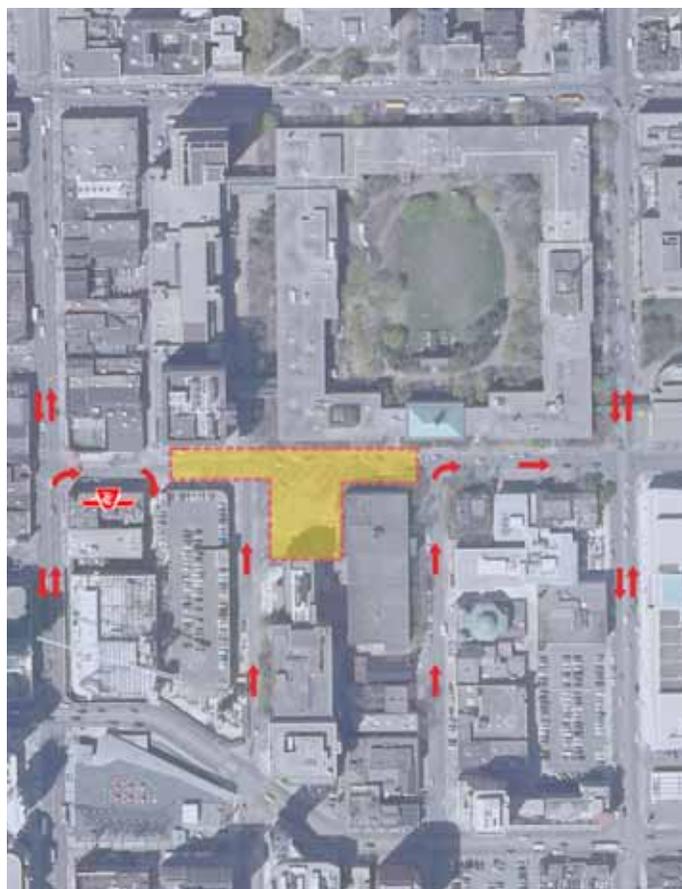
Various factors are of great importance when looking at the pedestrianization of Gould Street. The primary issue at hand is the safety of the students, faculty, and staff crossing the street at the corner of Gould and Victoria. This is currently the busiest intersection of the campus, where cars, pedestrians and cyclists often congest the area, rendering it unsafe for the University community. Another issue is the loading and servicing of the Toronto Life Square building, which occurs at the south end of O'Keefe Lane. This must be maintained, but through negotiations, could potentially be scheduled during off-peak hours. Kerr Hall is also currently serviced along Gould, at the south-east corner of the building and access for emergency vehicles must be retained on Gould Street at all times.

Keeping these pragmatic conditions in mind, one must also evaluate the consequences of safety in the public realm when traffic is being minimized to pedestrians only. Having vehicular traffic on a street during certain times of the day creates 'more eyes on the street', therefore increasing activity and safety. For this reason, it is not the Master Plan's recommendation to fully close Gould Street to vehicular traffic at all times of the day. However, studies below demonstrate that a small portion of Gould between Victoria and Bond can potentially be closed permanently, and in turn enhance pedestrian connectivity to Lake Devo (Option 1). This closure minimizes the number of cars at Victoria and Gould, while maintaining the necessary servicing to neighbouring buildings.

Option 2 suggests closing Gould from Victoria to Church, which creates a cul-de-sac at Bond. However, there is insufficient turn-around area at the north end of Bond Street. The issue is similar with **Option 3**, at the north end of Victoria. Other options could also be studied, such as converting Gould Street into a one-way street. If cul-de-sacs can be avoided, all options would still (except for Option 1) require negotiations to schedule servicing of various buildings. Option 1 is preferred because it makes a bold statement about increasing public space, linking public spaces, reducing vehicular traffic, maintaining servicing, and enhancing the pedestrian environment of the Campus.



OPTION 2



OPTION 3



Existing looking east on Gould Street

BEFORE AND AFTER - GOULD STREET



Rethinking Gould Street - Step 1, maintaining Kerr Hall

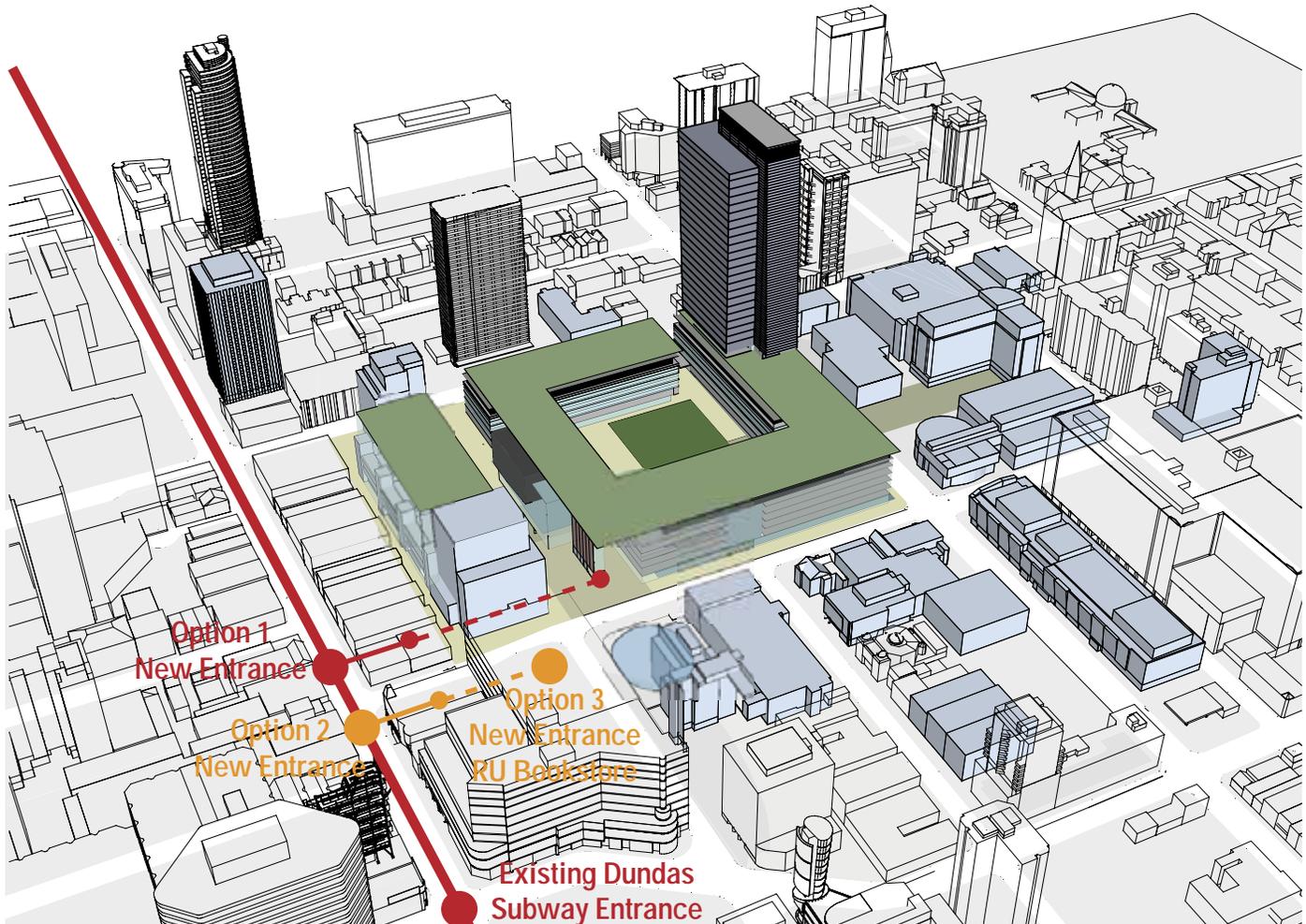


Rethinking Gould Street - Master Plan Vision, including Intensification demonstration site 1

“The highest pedestrian volume in Canada is at the intersection of Yonge and Dundas Streets in Downtown Yonge. More than 53,000 people cross this key corner in an eight-hour period. It ranks with some of the world’s top streets in terms of pedestrian volumes. With such a high exposure and visibility rate, Downtown Yonge is perfectly positioned to enhance both national and international name brands.” (From Downtown Yonge Information Toolkit.)

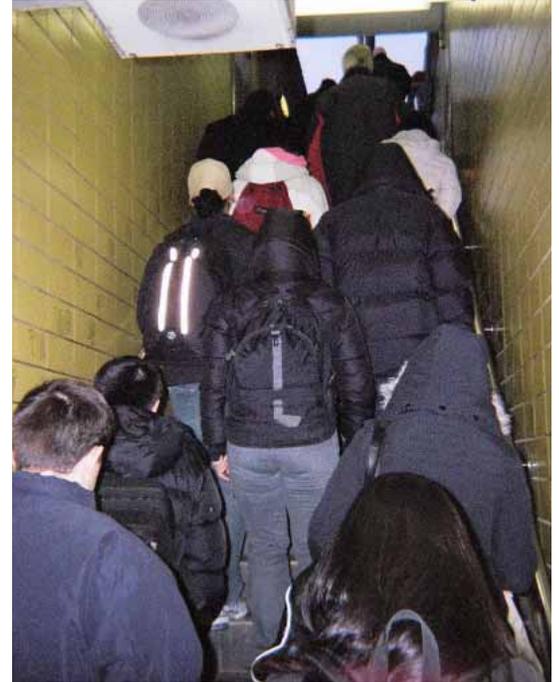
Demonstration Site 2 A NEW SUBWAY CONNECTION AT YONGE AND GOULD

53,000 people cross Yonge and Dundas in an eight-hour period. As Ryerson expects a significant enrolment growth in the near future, the infrastructure at the gateway of Ryerson, Yonge and Gould, must evolve to accommodate the expected increase in volume. With the development of a Student Learning Centre on the Sam the Record Man site, Ryerson University should consider partnering with the TTC, the city, and other levels of government to create a dedicated new subway entrance to Dundas station. A remarkable location in proximity to the University’s gateway, the TTC connection should be well branded for Ryerson, and integrated with new public spaces.





Option 1
North East corner of Yonge and Gould, Sam the Record Man Site



Existing Dundas Subway Exit



Option 2
South East corner of Yonge and Gould, Lallani Building



Quartier Concordia, Montreal
KPMB Architects / FSA Architectes

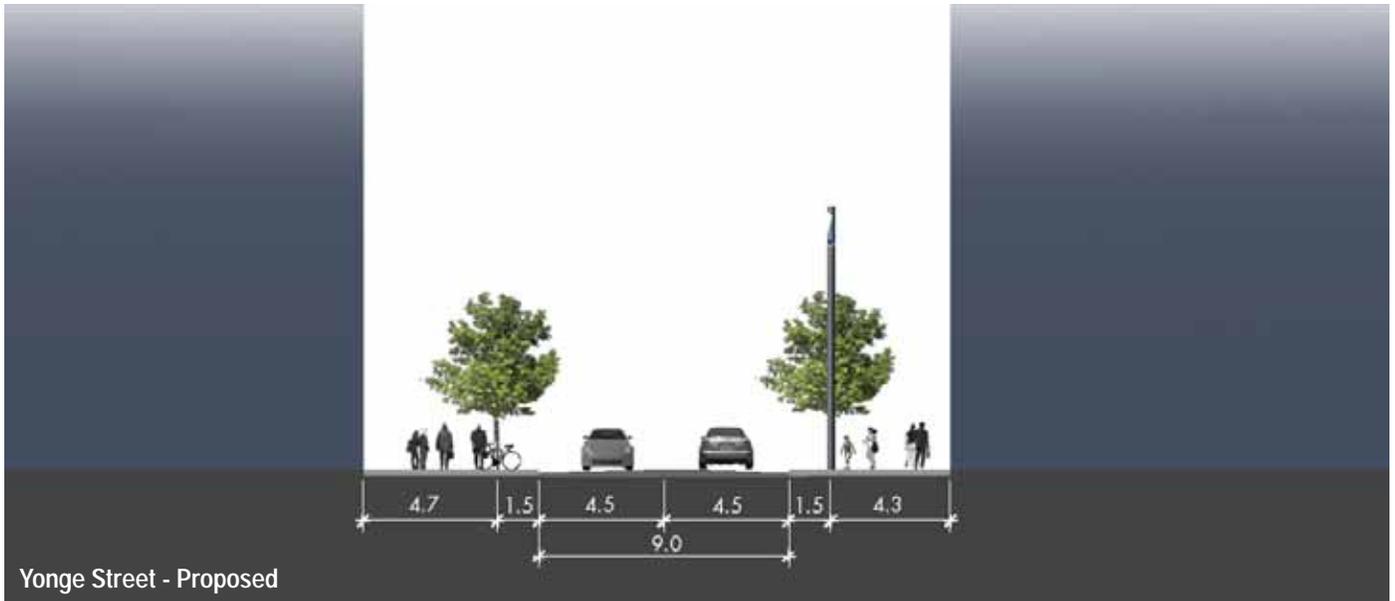
Demonstration Site 3

A FACE ON YONGE STREET

The Master Plan proposes improvements to the pedestrian character of Yonge Street from Yonge-Dundas Square to College Street by re-visiting an earlier concept that the Toronto planning department examined in the early 1980's, which considered widening sidewalks and removing two travel lanes. This would support the concept of a face for Ryerson on Yonge Street and a higher quality retail environment as redevelopment occurs. Special treatments for the 'seams' linking the campus to surrounding areas are also proposed.

This initiative to transform streetscapes will require an important partnership with the City of Toronto. The Downtown Yonge Business Improvement Area (BIA) has a concept for streetscape improvements, including a lighting strategy, branded traffic poles, and a signage vision. Geographically, the public realm elements of the BIA and those of Ryerson University come together on common grounds, especially along Yonge Street between Gould and Gerrard. The Master Plan encourages discussions between the BIA and Ryerson University to ensure that a cohesive streetscape strategy is implemented in this area, while maintaining the language and branding strength of the University's public realm strategy.





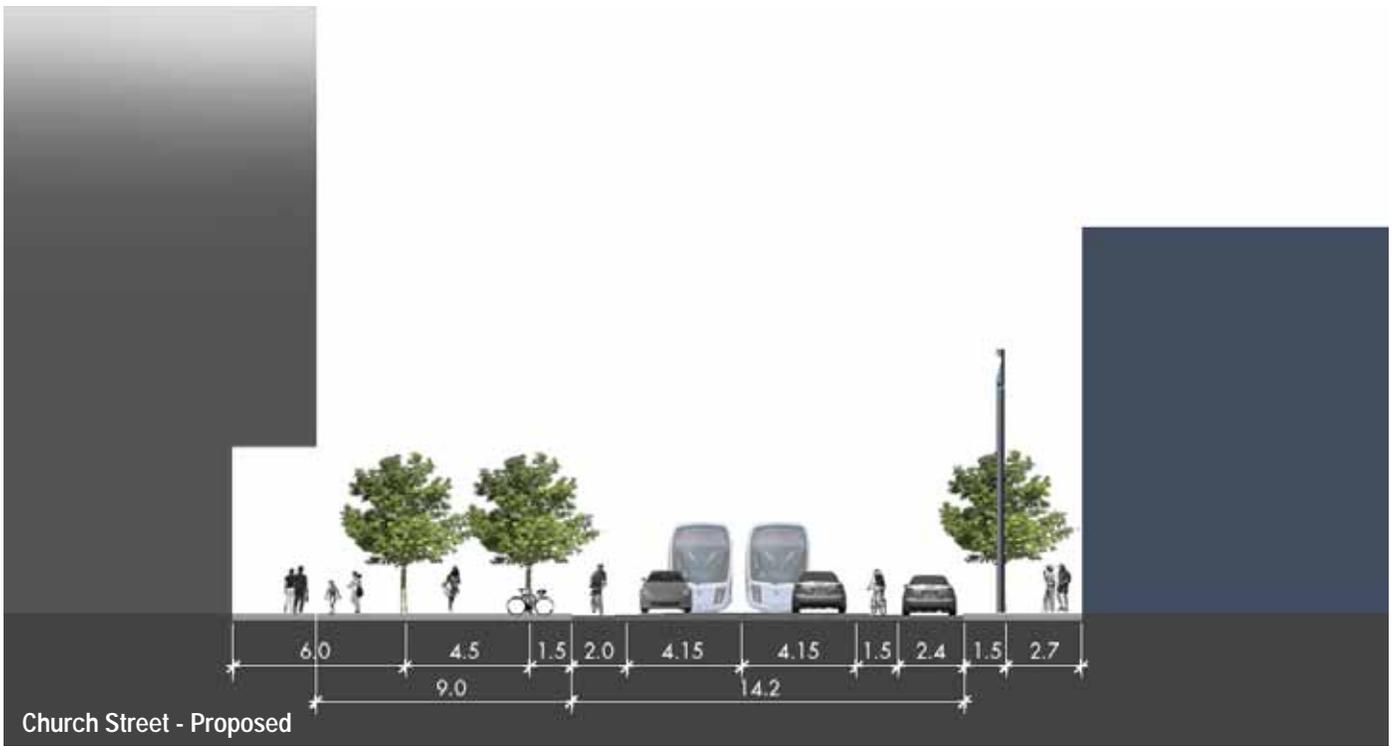
Yonge Street - Proposed

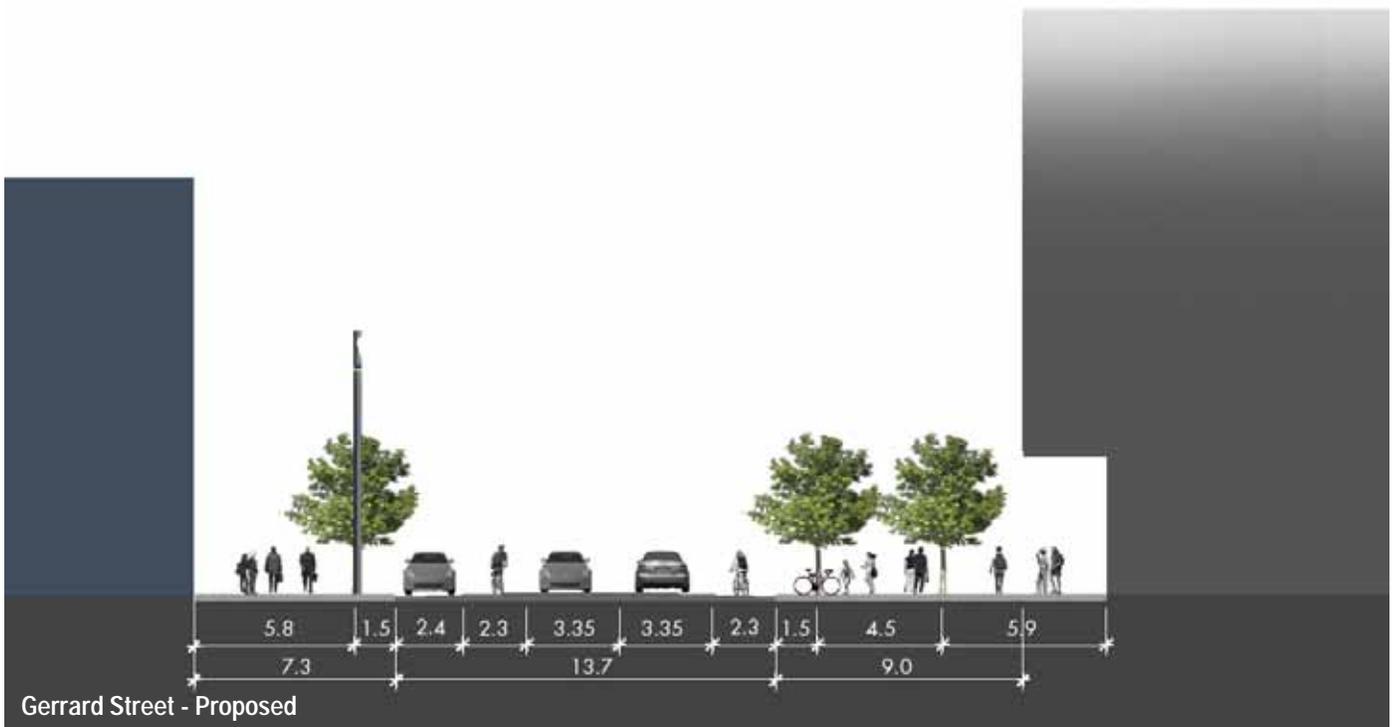


Yonge Street - Existing

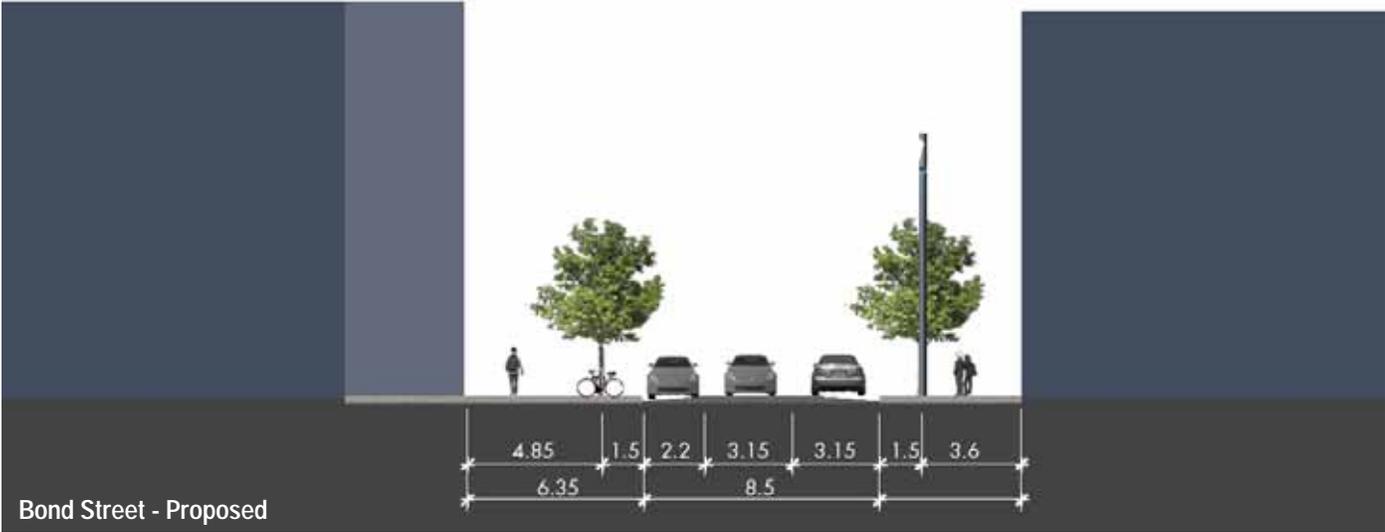
Demonstration Site 4

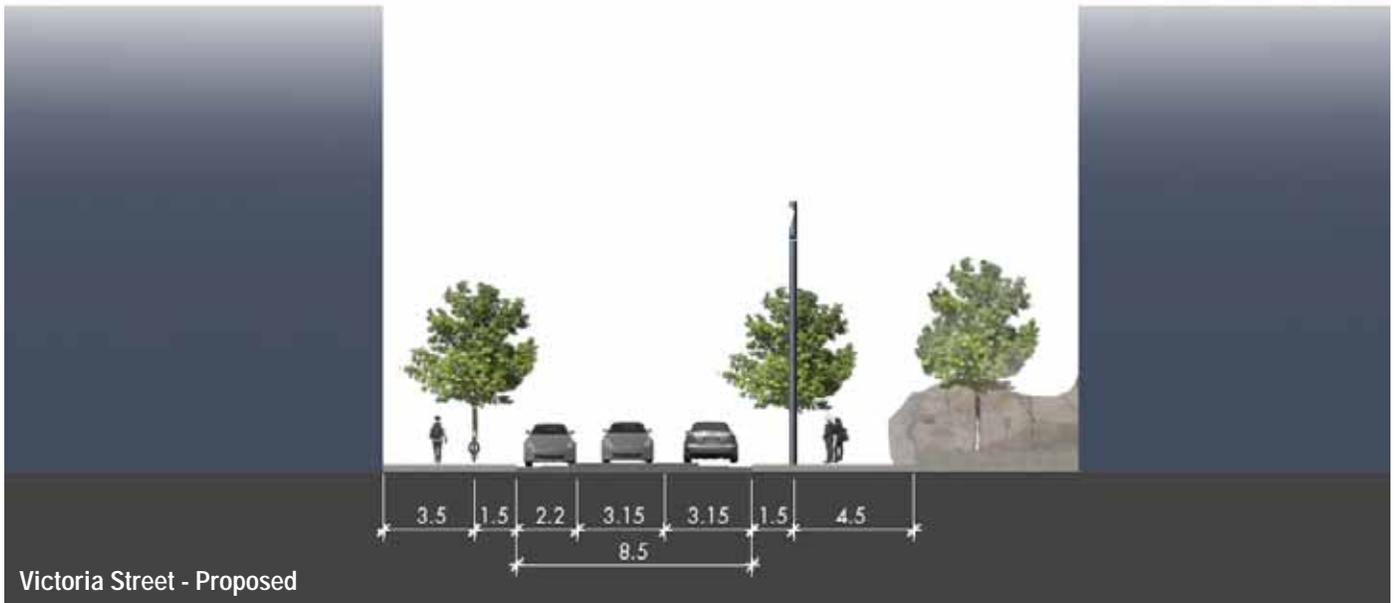
LOOKING AT OTHER STREETS OF THE PRECINCT





LOOKING AT THE STREETS OF THE PRECINCT





Demonstration Site 5

The Bicycle-Friendly Campus

Providing a bicycle-friendly environment on a University Campus encourages students, faculty, and staff to cycle to the urban campus. A bicycle-friendly environment includes the creation of continuous bike lanes on campus as well as the provision of safe and secure bicycle storage and amenities. Promoting bicycle commuting as a desirable mode of transportation is sustainable, healthy and people friendly.

In 2007, Ryerson's Campus Planning and Facilities group prepared a proposal for secure bicycle storage on campus. The scheme was comprised of:

Women's washroom/lockers	1,140 sq.ft.
Universal washroom	180 sq.ft.
Men's washroom/lockers	990 sq.ft.
Bike wash and repair area	550 sq.ft.
Bike parking for 420 bikes	12,140 sq.ft.
Total	15,000 sq.ft.



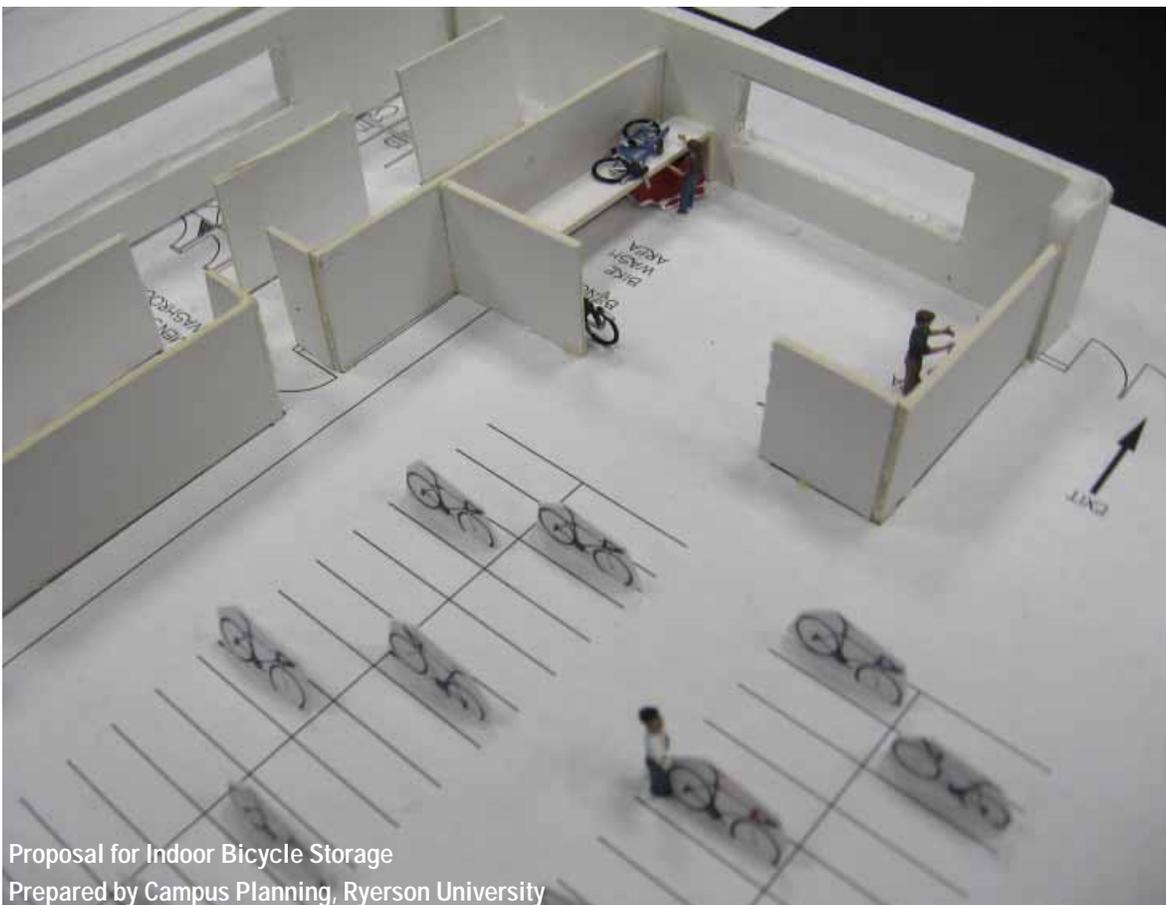
Quartier International de Montreal
DLI



Photo by 'sybren stuvet', flickr



Proposal for Indoor Bicycle Storage
Prepared by Campus Planning, Ryerson University

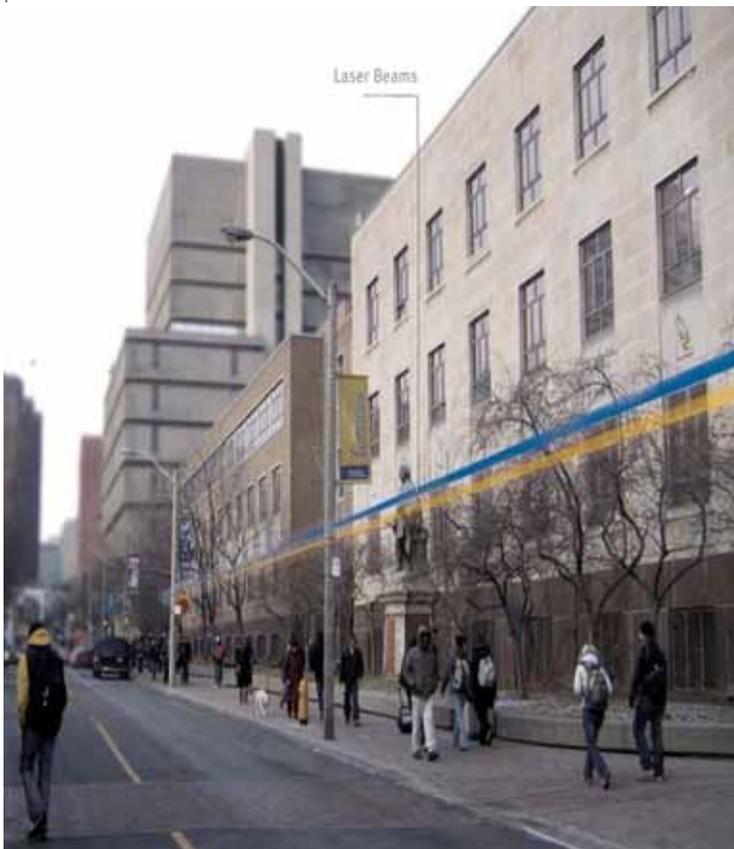


Proposal for Indoor Bicycle Storage
Prepared by Campus Planning, Ryerson University

Demonstration Site 6

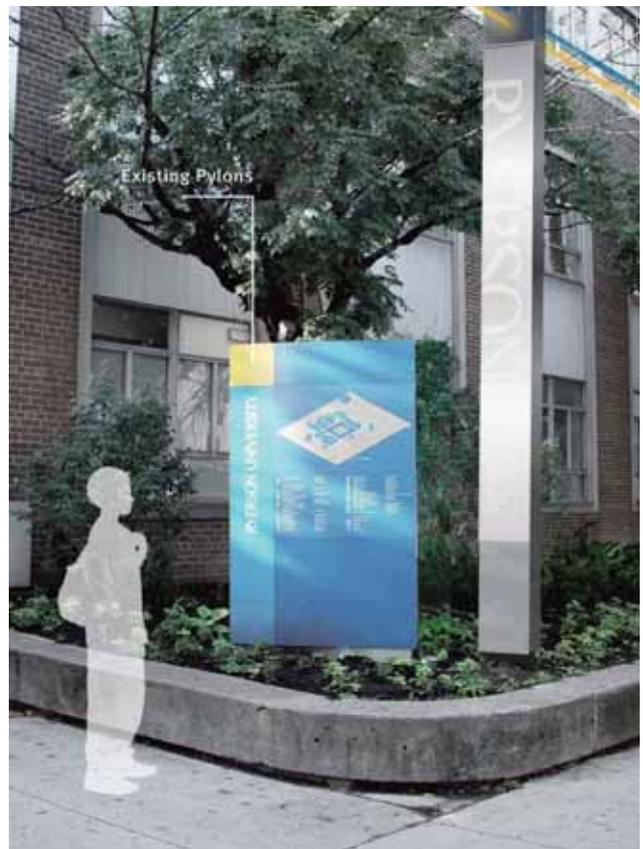
KERR HALL - AN APPROACH TO THE PUBLIC REALM

The public realm design for the Kerr Hall site applies the various principles outlined in this chapter. Rethinking the Quad and the streets around Kerr Hall offers the possibility for the presence of consistent and branded street furniture, significant signature landscape and unique and artistic lighting opportunities. Due to its central location, redefining the public realm of Kerr Hall can create important linkages to the broader community and other public spaces of the precinct.



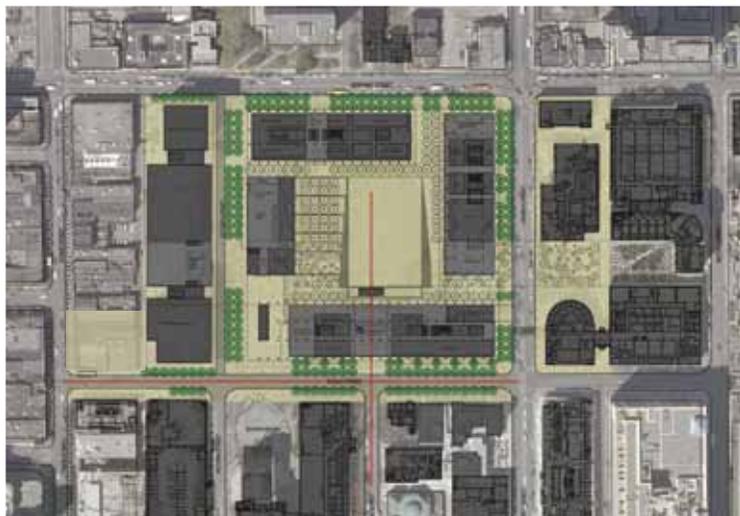
Defining the centre with light

Laser Beams highlighting the Centre of the Campus
Prepared by Gottschalk + Ash International



Laser Posts

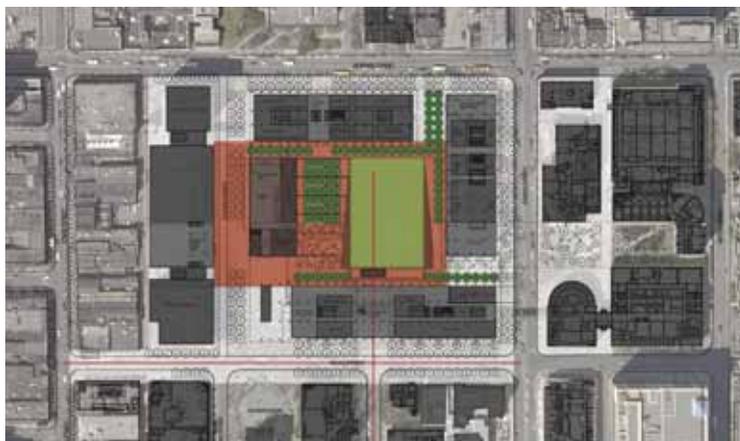
Prepared by Gottschalk + Ash International



Surfacing the Quad Apply a consistent approach to the public realm of the campus from Yonge to Church, and Gerrard to Dundas, that includes wider sidewalks (achieved through the removal of the raised landscape planters), a consistent approach to street furniture and street signage, and re-creation of a ‘signature’ Ryerson landscape that consists of a double row of trees around the ‘heart’. Revitalize the streets with a range of university-related services and appropriate student-focused retail, cafés and shops.



Linkages Reinforce existing visual and pedestrian axis within the campus and create new ones. Gould Street remains the strong linking axis of the campus, from Yonge Street to Mutual Street. The linkage from ‘Lake Devo’ is drawn north into the Quad to connect these two major green spaces of the campus. Create a visual linkage across Church Street to the Quad to enhance a sense of the extended campus. Create a series of diagonal ‘desire lines’ that make walking across the campus easy and pleasurable.



The core of the Quad

Establish the Quad as an open and highly accessible amenity within the campus. Allow the falling grade elevation from Gerrard to Gould to accommodate ramping walks and sitting terraces that facilitate both movement and interaction across the Quad. Selectively open the most public spaces of the University to the Quad to enhance inside/outside transparency.

Demonstration Site 7

LANEWAYS: LOOKING AT O'KEEFE LANE

"As a public alleyway, O'Keefe Lane's function between Gould and Gerrard is to service the businesses fronting onto Yonge. It is a service lane not unlike many others in Toronto, but with a few very significant differences. These differences have to do with its location, which is deemed to be strategically important, and with the nature of a number of adjacent activities and businesses, notably the presence of two major youth related social service institutions, Evergreen and Covenant House, and several businesses associated with the adult entertainment industry.

O'Keefe Lane, therefore, is a space unique in the City of Toronto, the only location where a University, the adult-entertainment industry, and social services for displaced youths converge. This convergence is not without problems. Nor is it without promise."

From "Water into Wine: O'Keefe Lane Revitalization Study", 2007
by Ian MacBurnie and Ryerson University Students

This 2007 study prepared by Ryerson University Students looks at the pedestrianization of O'Keefe Lane for public use. Suggested approaches include the installation of a cultural food market, a community mural, strategic lighting, concealed and consolidated waste as well as various 'green' infrastructure elements.



Perceptions

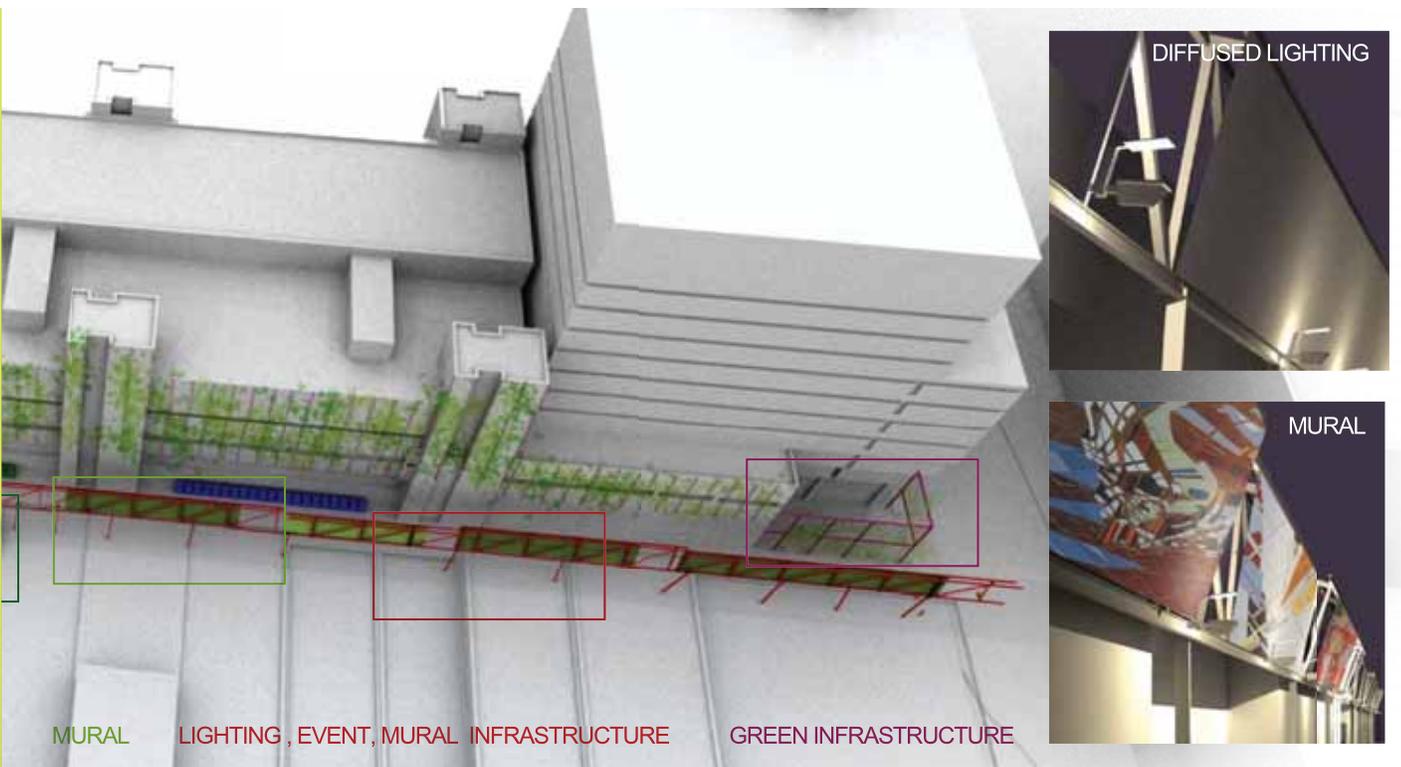
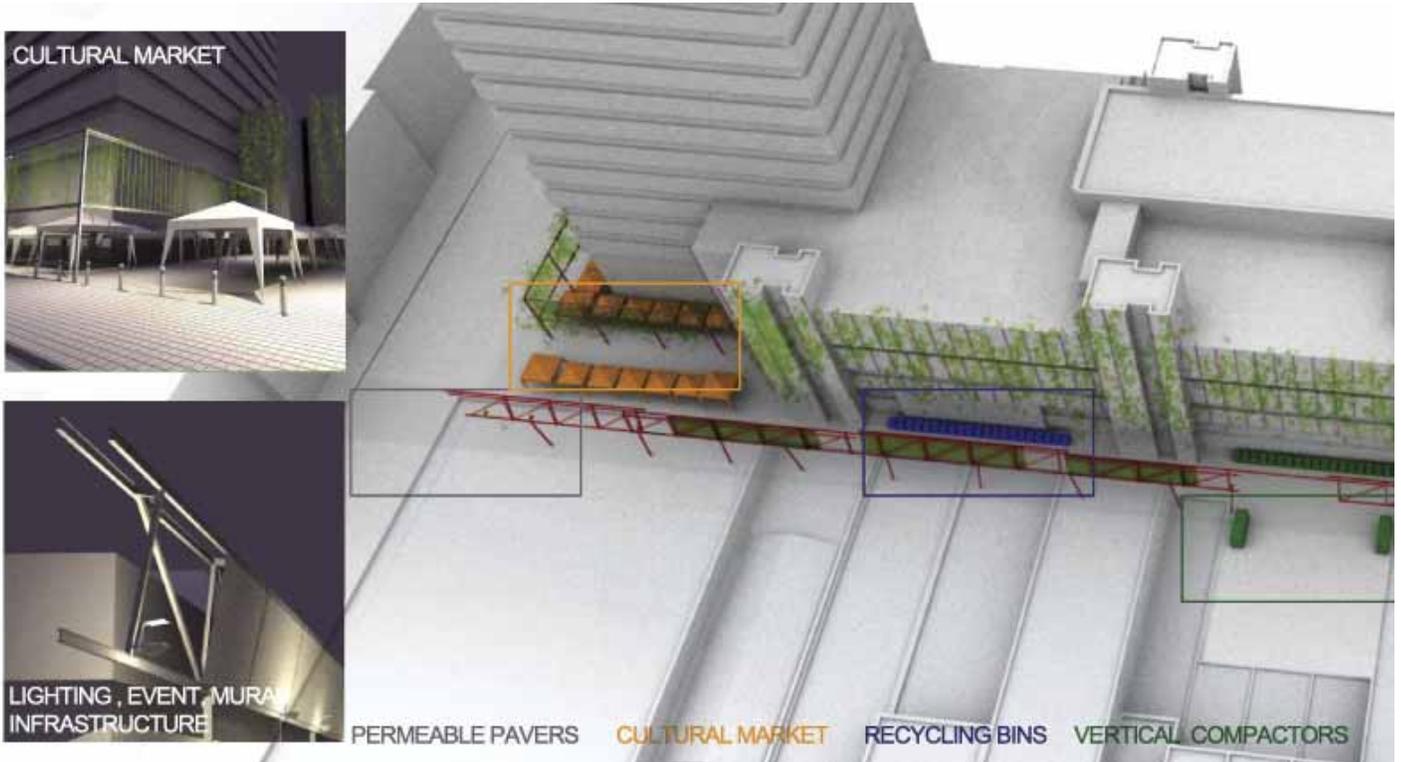


Maintenance



Waste Management

Images From "Water into Wine: O'Keefe Lane Revitalization Study", 2007
by Ian MacBurnie and Ryerson University Students



PEOPLE FIRST: PEDESTRIANIZATION OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT SUMMARY

GOAL

Create a distinctive public realm which defines the RU precinct within its urban context, enhances the vitality of all green open spaces, streets, and sidewalks, promotes a collegial pedestrian environment within the University, and enhances accessibility to the campus by increasing public transit opportunities.

PRINCIPLE 2.1

Enhance accessibility to the campus by increasing public transit opportunities. Establish underground connections, where possible, to the Toronto PATH system and its proposed expansion to enhance accessibility to the campus from various transit hubs in the city.

PRINCIPLE 2.2

Define the public realm core of the campus through signature elements of landscape, urban furniture, and lighting to create a cohesive collegial sense of community identifiable in the urban context.

PRINCIPLE 2.3

Customize city street furniture to define the boundaries of the Ryerson public realm core and to assert the distinctiveness of this area within the city.

PRINCIPLE 2.4

Develop a consistent approach to street lighting within the Ryerson University Campus which clearly defines the boundaries of the precinct. This approach relates to quality of light, environmentally sustainable lighting, and design of the lamp standards, as part of the campus landscape furnishing program. Also enhance and activate the urban landscape of the campus through various artistic lighting strategies, such as laser beams, dots and stripes of light, as well as beacons of light as defining markers.

PRINCIPLE 2.5

Create a tight pedestrian-oriented core to the campus with an environment conducive to academic excellence and vibrant student life, as well as a comfortable pedestrian microclimate in the heart of the campus inclusive of sun/shade conditions and wind levels. Create a 'signature' Ryerson landscape that consists of a double row of trees, providing a unique environment within the precinct.

PRINCIPLE 2.6

Reinforce existing visual and pedestrian axis within the campus and create new ones. Create a series of diagonal 'desire lines' that make walking across the campus easy and pleasurable. Through visual connections, physical urban landscapes, lighting, urban furniture and branding, extend beyond the precinct and continuously aim at linking the core of the campus to future developments along the University seams.

PRINCIPLE 2.7

Create an 'active and transparent' ground plane with university student-focused activities such as student services, registration, student study spaces, cafés and snack bars that stay open late to welcome evening students. Increase visibility and the opportunity for interchange. Apply Canadian urbanist and writer Jane Jacobs' thesis that more 'eyes on the street' increase a sense of community and belonging and, as a by-product, a populated, safe, and secure environment.

PRINCIPLE 2.8

Activate the street by providing small-scale retail at grade which directly responds to the needs of students, faculty, and staff.

PRINCIPLE 2.9

Enhance 'green' accessibility to the campus by establishing designated cycling lanes throughout the campus which connect to the city's proposed cycling network. Interior bicycle storage within developments would reinforce this commitment.

PRINCIPLE 2.10

Identify the laneways within the Ryerson University precinct and introduce elements of the public realm, such as lighting, street furniture, and landscaping, to integrate them as part of the public space network of the University.



Le Quartier Concordia, Montréal, KPMB Architects / FSA Architectes
Photo: Tom Arban Photography, Toronto

3 A COMMITMENT TO DESIGN EXCELLENCE

GOAL Expand Ryerson University's academic and student focused spaces to provide new and improved state-of-the-art spaces for teaching, laboratories for research in multiple disciplines, student study space, and student facilities.

Ryerson has maintained a focus on 'applied knowledge' which has been redefined within the current knowledge-intensive economy, globalization and the technological environment to offer an education that nurtures *"creativity and a broadly informed perspective as well as the imparting of specialized knowledge"*.

The Academic Plan defines the powerful notion of "The Learning Community" that supports continuous improvement to academic undergraduate programs, expands the success of its graduate programs, and significantly increases the Scholarly, Research, and Creative Activity of the University. Both teaching and research are core activities, and the University strives to attract the most promising new faculty and the most academically qualified and highly motivated students, and a professional and supportive administration and staff.

Ryerson falls short of the COU (Council of Ontario Universities) space standards in virtually every category including library facilities (despite the success in the Superbuild competitions and new buildings). Providing new, thoughtfully designed, up-to-date space to meet the ambitions of the Academic Plan is the driver of the Master Plan. .

The Academic Plan nurtures a learning community where the 'silo-effect' is diminished in the spirit of exchange and collaboration, through dialogue, intellectual discovery and shared understanding. Well considered, well designed spaces of encounter, of varying size that respond to the most pressing needs of the academic community for teaching, research, study and socializing, are critical to the creation of the Learning Community.

RU is a University with a difference. It is known for its distinctive mixture of innovation, professionally relevant programs of study and an educational experience built on the creative integration of theoretical and applied learning. Increasingly, it is known for the quality and value of its scholarship, research, and creative endeavours. Above all, it is recognized for the quality of its graduates who leave Ryerson well prepared to contribute to their professions, their communities, the economy, and society as a whole.

Learning Together, An Academic Plan for Ryerson, 2003-2008

TRANSLATING THE ACADEMIC PLAN

PRINCIPLE 3.1 Create buildings and public spaces for the University that are primarily inspirational learning and teaching environments which translate the Academic Plan of the University while continuously offering both daytime and evening students a sense of belonging to a strong, vibrant academic community.

Ryerson is a 24/7 campus with daytime and evening students using the campus constantly and for an array of purposes. Daytime students enrolled in a full academic program need a range of places between classes that enhance the university experience such as student study spaces which provide a quiet and contemplative environment for sharing ideas and information. Evening students often arrive after a full day of work, tired and hungry, and focused on getting back to their families. They need places and spaces to refresh and take short breaks that also draw them into the academic community.

Day and Evening students need:

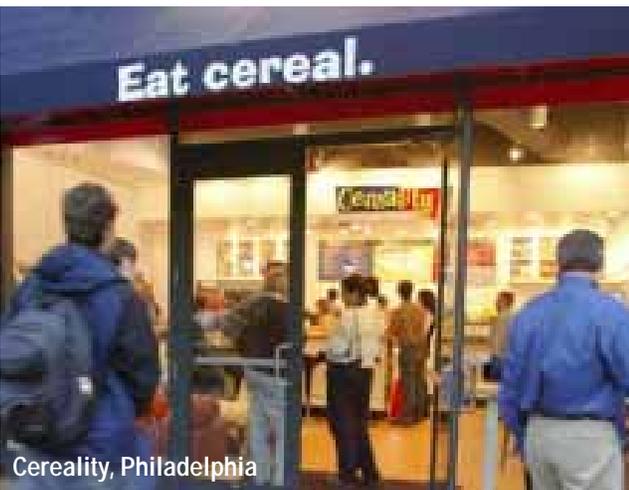
1. Academic support and well designed teaching environments
2. Quiet study space
3. Spaces to interact and exchange ideas and information
4. Easy access to University services throughout the day and evening
5. Access to food services



Existing Ryerson University Facilities



Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago
OMA



Cereality, Philadelphia



James Stewart Centre for Mathematics, Hamilton
KPMB Architects

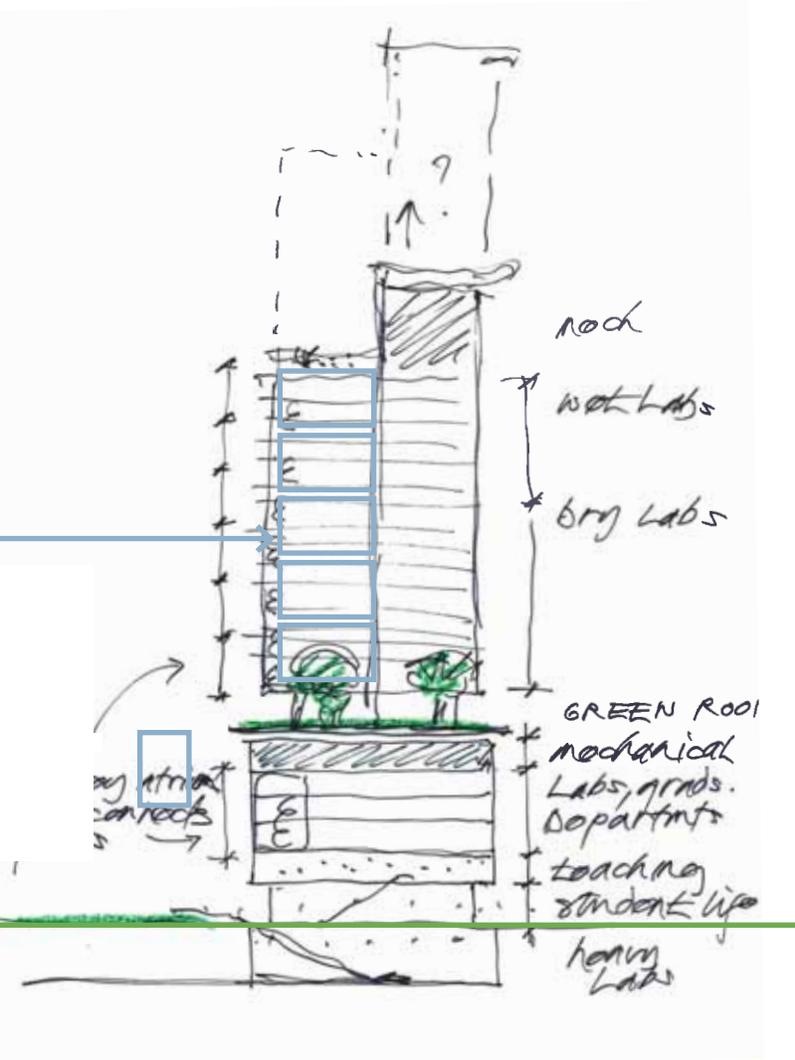
BUILDING THE VERTICAL CAMPUS CREATING ACADEMIC NEIGHBOURHOODS

PRINCIPLE 3.2 Create configurations that allow for shared atrium neighbourhoods within the vertical campus. These atrium spaces should create chambers for natural ventilation, promote the penetration of natural light into the interior spaces, and act as social networking lounges, where the easily accessible open staircases and elevators encourage interaction between floors.

The 'vertical campus' concept is a strategy that allows for the intensification/densification of the campus and the opportunity to expand and improve the physical space of the university with taller buildings. Recent multistorey academic precedents in urban contexts include Baruch College in NYC, and Concordia in Montreal where smaller-scaled 3-storey, stacked atriums create academic neighbourhoods within a high-rise academic tower. Atrium spaces are prominently located close to the elevator cores, with interconnecting staircases to increase visibility and interaction, and attract students and faculty to lounges within the atriums for study, meeting and group discussions. The cross-section through the vertical campus strategically maximizes the urban footprint by using the below grade levels for spaces which would benefit from the acoustic isolation of the location, teaching and student spaces gathered at the ground level and one level above to enhance accessibility for the largest number of students, dry labs that require no special exhaust in the mid section, and wet labs with specialized environmental requirements at the top of the building. The upper levels of labs have a much lower ratio of students than teaching levels lower in the building, and allow for an overall reduction in elevating.

Typical 3
Storey Atrium
Interconnecting
Floors

Le Quartier, Montreal



The Atrium

THE CONTEMPORARY STUDENT LEARNING CENTRE

PRINCIPLE 3.3 Create a Student Learning Centre for the University that is a flexible environment adaptable to contemporary technologies and provide collegial spaces within the library for students to study, gather, communicate, and socialize.

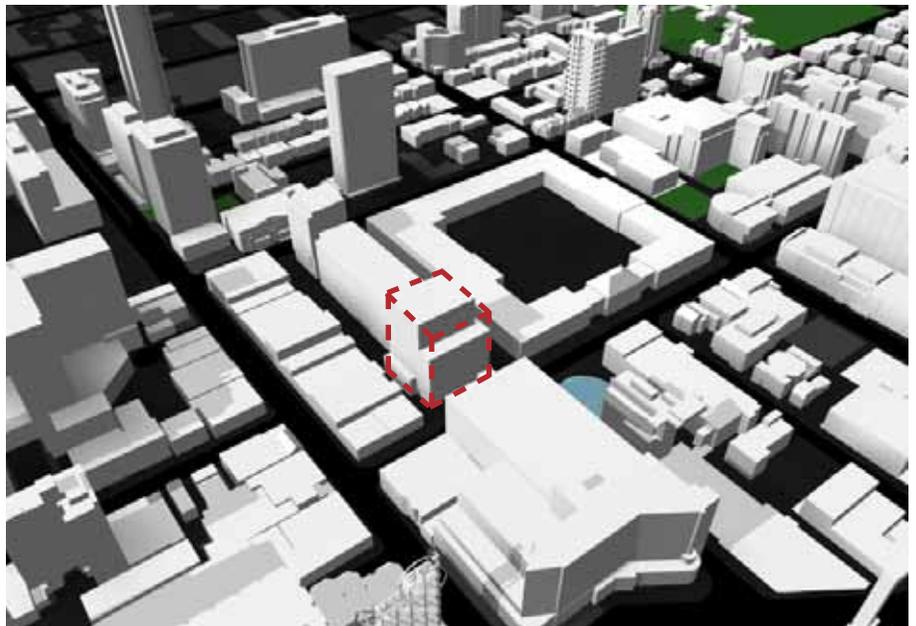
The current program for the library anticipates growth in the collection area and support spaces. Given the dramatic shortage of spaces for students to sit, study and work together, the areas for study and digital resources are prioritized. The library in the contemporary university is a place of diversity and interaction, with highly accessible resources of collections, computers, with knowledgeable, dedicated, and helpful library staff available to the whole learning community. Visual connections, varying acoustic environments, library labs, a wireless environment, a variety of meeting rooms, a range of non-traditional furniture options that accommodate reading, studying, and an adjacent area for coffee and snacks, all need a place in the Student Learning Centre.



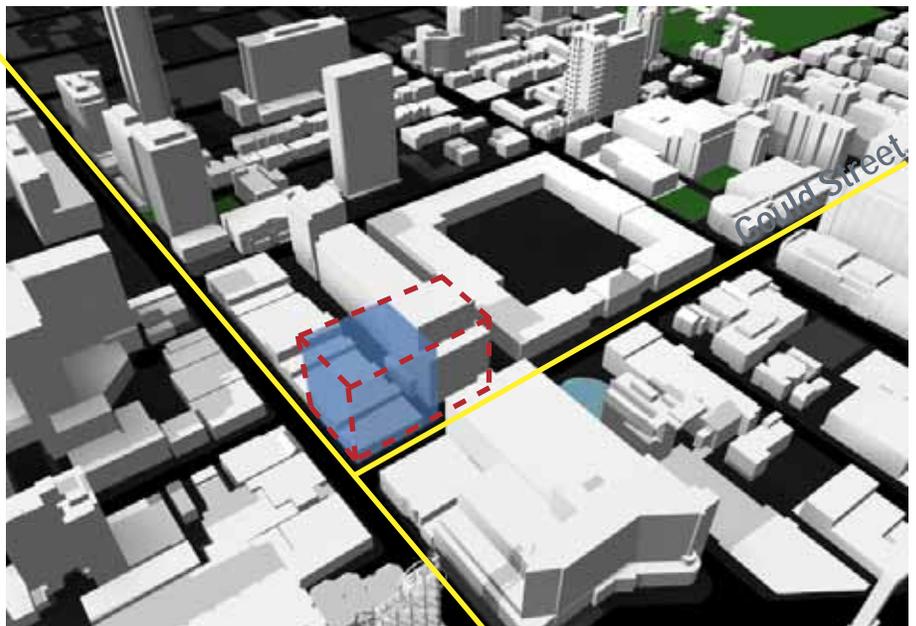
The Seattle Public Library: An Example of Building Stratification

- LEVEL 1
 - children's centre with stroller parking
 - auditorium - 275 to 425 seats for small performances and lectures
 - language centre - literacy, ESL, and multilingual resources
- LEVEL 2 - staff flr
- LEVEL 3 - living room with coffee shop, pastries, sandwiches, and snacks
- LEVEL 4 - meeting rooms - 4 major meetings rooms, 29 to 209 people
- LEVEL 5 - mixing chamber - wireless trading floor for information
- LEVEL 6-9 - collections
- LEVEL 10 - reading room
- LEVEL 11 - headquarters - administrative offices

Existing Library



Extension over Sam the Record Man and Future Shop site on Yonge Street





OVERLAPPING CAMPUS AND CITY

PRINCIPLE 3.4 Build on Ryerson University's reputation as a 'city builder' by ensuring that every aspect of the campus development recognizes the opportunity to display the accomplishments of the University and to integrate the urban community within campus life, creating synergies and interdependence between the University and its neighbours.

By virtue of its location, the RU campus is inevitably interwoven with a highly active portion of downtown; every aspect of campus development should take advantage of opportunities for synergies, co-development, and connections to the various networks and uses surrounding the campus, hence strengthening community integration and interdependence.

Ryerson has long been a cultural and community destination. Lectures and evening courses, the amenity of Lake Devo for a unique winter skating experience, fencing lessons and other recreational opportunities, all contribute to enhancing Ryerson's identity beyond the academic as a 'city builder' and as an active and vital member of the neighbourhood.



THE CAMPUS AS CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY DESTINATION

The strategic upgrade and on-going addition of academic, cultural, and recreational amenities will enhance the student experience and academic inquiry, draw in neighbourhood utilization, and strengthen the sense of community. The addition of the Ryerson Photography Gallery and Research Centre on Gould Street will provide a destination to showcase both the important collection of photographs but also show the work of the School of Image Arts. The addition of gymnasias on campus will engender school spirit and allow the community to both share the facilities and participate in supporting the local teams. The Theatre School, Fashion, and Radio & Television Arts programs can draw the community to plays, fashion shows and live broadcasts on campus.



Fencing



Basketball Tournament
photo: flickr by 'morningstarphoto'

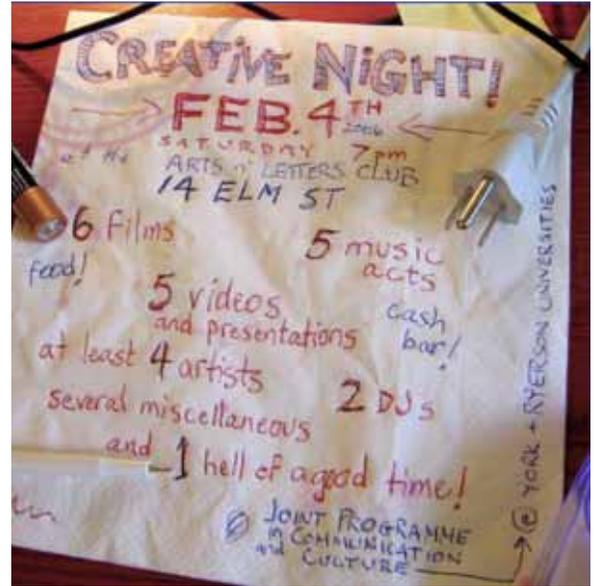


Aquatics
photo: flickr by 'photo mate kitt'



Nuit Blanche at Ryerson

photo: flickr by 'metrix X'



A Napkin Invitation to Communication and Culture Event, photo: flickr by 'srahberry'



Black Star Collection

photo: flickr by 'vasta'



University Master Plan Charrette
February 10 2007



Fashion Show

photo: flickr by 'james@mannequindisplay.com'



Ryerson Theatre

photo: flickr by 'amand-a'



SUSTAINABILITY

PRINCIPLE 3.5 Integrate sustainability and stewardship of the environment with every gesture of the Master Plan going forward. Ryerson will commit to the appropriate accreditation and, in keeping with the many green initiatives the University has taken to date, continue to evolve its own green standards for energy usage, renewable energy sources, garbage recycling, encouragement of public transit over vehicle usage, green roofs and storm water management, green landscape, etc.



PRELIMINARY SUSTAINABILITY 'CHECKLIST'

Site and Urban Context

- Site and orientation of new buildings
- Environmental effect of tall buildings
- Proximity to Public Transport
- Encouraging TTC, subway and bus routes
- Reduction in parking available as a disincentive
- Encouragement of bicycles; routes and storage
- Storm water management / green roofs, penetrable pavement
- Penetration of natural light
- Building envelope R values, curtain wall and building exterior material quality
- Commitment to durability
- Use of materials
- Preservation of trees, relocation of existing trees
- Expansion and maintenance of green spaces
- Convertible spaces; at ground and roof level, reduction in AC levels

Architecture and Building Planning

- Convertibility / operable windows
- Natural ventilation
- Hybrid natural ventilation
- Solar chimneys, thermal mass
- Penetration of natural light into the interiors
- Placement, scale of atriums to encourage interconnections in a vertical campus
- Use of stairs to compliment elevators for vertical circulation
- Upgrade of exit stairs concepts; natural light, views, lighting so that students use/enjoy them to circulate
- Focus students at first three levels related to grade; levels B, 1 and 2
- Making a basement feel like Lower Ground

Mechanical and Electrical Systems

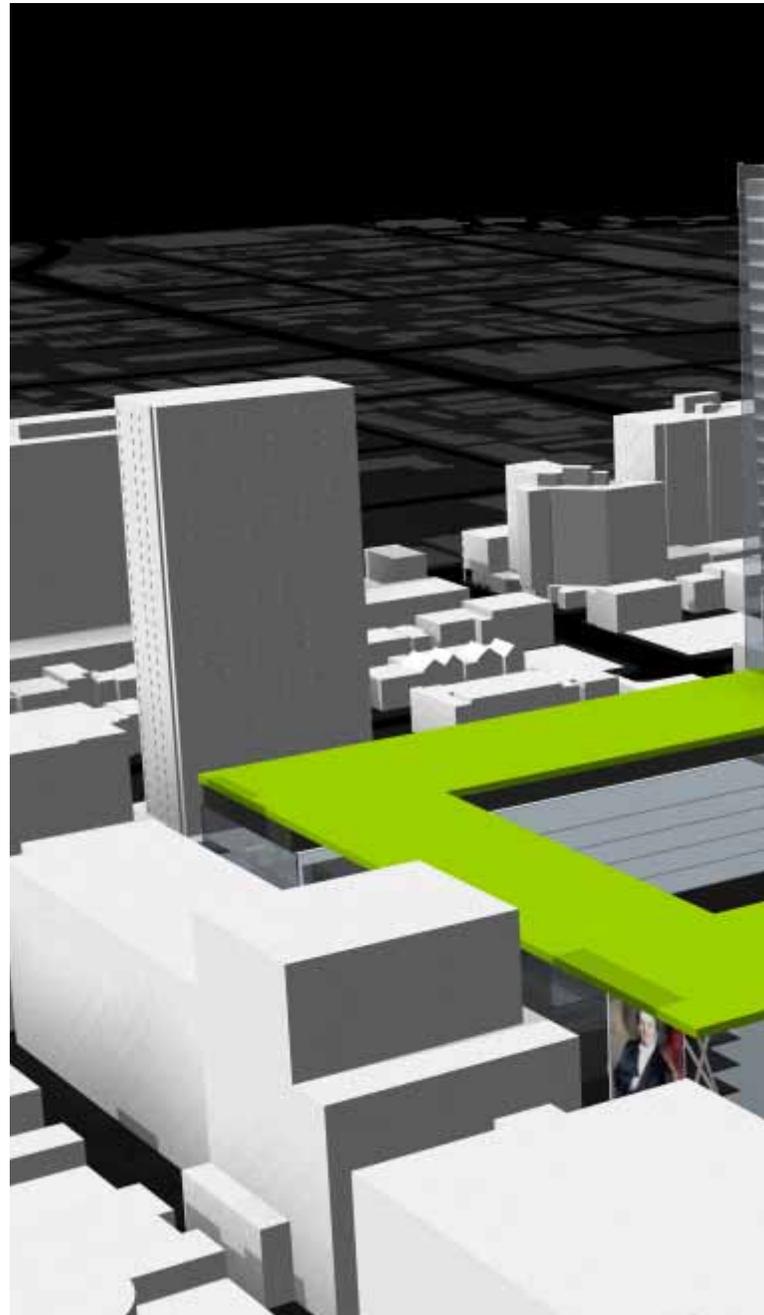
- Heat recovery systems
- Natural sources of energy for heating and cooling; ground water, lake water, services already in place
- Energy reduction strategies

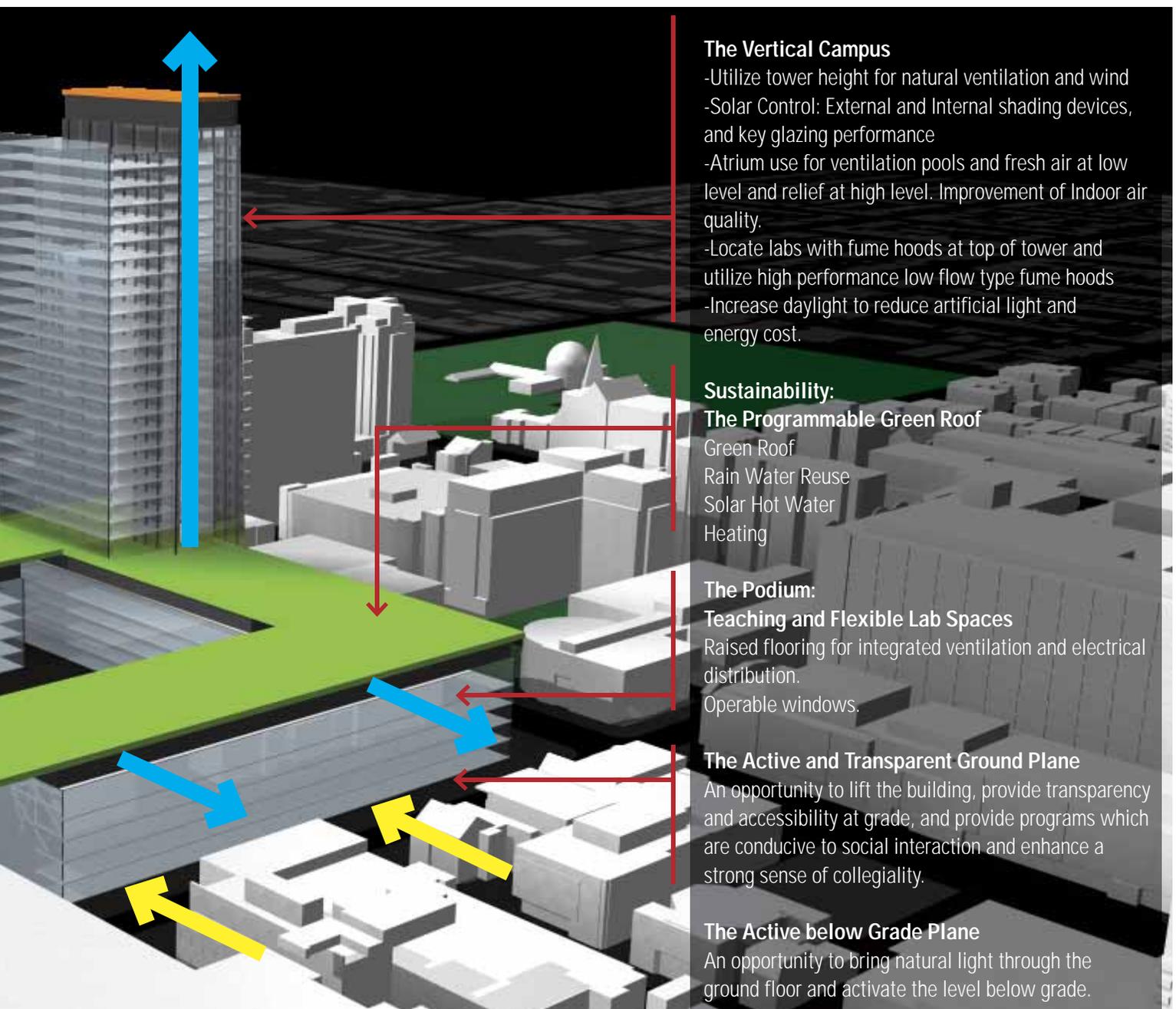
Operations

- Recycling and garbage
- Service vehicles and delivery hours of operation
- Cafeteria activities; garbage, recycling, off-site environmental disposal

THE SUSTAINABLE CAMPUS BUILDING PRINCIPLES

The diagrammatic section for the new Vertical Campus shows how the green principles are applied in a demonstration project. The academic tower has a clear 'base, middle, and top' and maximizes opportunities to be 'green' with the reduction of elevators by locating the largest population at the base of the building, creating green roofs and terraces, encouraging the penetration of natural light via the atriums cut deep into the floor space, and maximizing natural ventilation with operable windows and the stacked atriums.





The Vertical Campus

- Utilize tower height for natural ventilation and wind
- Solar Control: External and Internal shading devices, and key glazing performance
- Atrium use for ventilation pools and fresh air at low level and relief at high level. Improvement of Indoor air quality.
- Locate labs with fume hoods at top of tower and utilize high performance low flow type fume hoods
- Increase daylight to reduce artificial light and energy cost.

Sustainability:

The Programmable Green Roof

- Green Roof
- Rain Water Reuse
- Solar Hot Water Heating

The Podium:

Teaching and Flexible Lab Spaces

- Raised flooring for integrated ventilation and electrical distribution.
- Operable windows.

The Active and Transparent Ground Plane

- An opportunity to lift the building, provide transparency and accessibility at grade, and provide programs which are conducive to social interaction and enhance a strong sense of collegiality.

The Active below Grade Plane

- An opportunity to bring natural light through the ground floor and activate the level below grade.

WHERE



AFFIRMING THE RU IDENTITY

PRINCIPLE 3.6 Make creative use of new technologies and approaches in RU's branding initiatives to define a clear and fore-grounded presence which communicates the University's activities and vision to the broader public.

RU?





Centre for Computing and Engineering, Ryerson, Toronto
Moriyama & Teshima Architects

MARKING AN ENTRANCE AND CREATING AN ARCHITECTURAL IDENTITY

PRINCIPLE 3.7 Create gateways to the campus through various media which clearly identify Ryerson University within its urban context, while communicating and displaying to the neighbouring community the Ryerson brand, the work of students, faculty and staff, as well as public events of the University. Create architectural identity through the design of new developments.

Innovative and creative architecture elevates the human spirit and the endeavours housed within. Striving for excellence encompasses all aspects of the academic pursuit: that of commitment to inquiry, dedicated research into finding the most appropriate solutions, and pushing to achieve the highest and best results that are possible. The Master Plan poses a challenge at many levels, to imagine the future embodied in design excellence, and to commit to achieving it.



Digital Screen on the South face of the Student Learning Centre
at the North East corner of Yonge and Gould



Projection Screen on the South face of the existing Library
Prepared by Gottschalk + Ash International



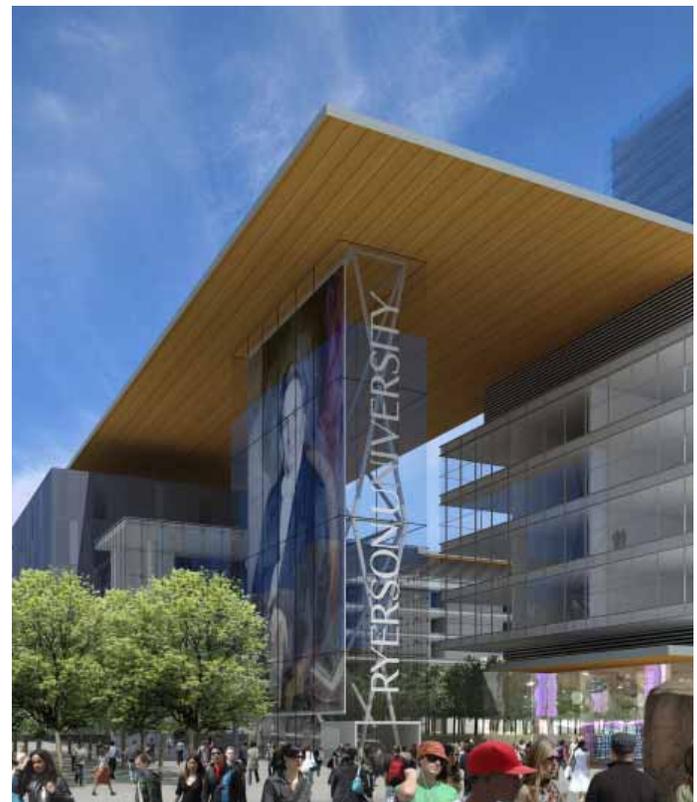
The Morgan Library and Museum, New York
Renzo Piano



Public Art as City Identity
The Crown Fountain, Millennium Park, Chicago
designed by Jaume Plensa



Projection Screen during Night Time
Prepared by Gottschalk + Ash International



Digital Media Display Box serving as Gateway in proposed
Kerr Hall Scheme, North East corner of Victoria and Gould

A COMMITMENT TO DESIGN EXCELLENCE SUMMARY

GOAL

Expand Ryerson University's academic and student focused spaces to provide new and improved state-of-the-art spaces for teaching, laboratories for research in multiple disciplines, student study space, and student facilities.

PRINCIPLE 3.1

Create buildings and public spaces for the University that are primarily inspirational learning and teaching environments which translate the Academic Plan of the University while continuously offering both daytime and evening students a sense of belonging to a strong, vibrant academic community.

PRINCIPLE 3.2

Create configurations that allow for shared atrium neighbourhoods within the vertical campus. These atrium spaces should create chambers for natural ventilation, promote the penetration of natural light into the interior spaces, and act as social networking lounges, where the easily accessible open staircases and elevators encourage interaction between floors.

PRINCIPLE 3.3

Create a Student Learning Centre for the University that is a flexible environment adaptable to contemporary technologies and provide collegial spaces within the library for students to study, gather, communicate, and socialize.

PRINCIPLE 3.4

Build on Ryerson University's reputation as a 'city builder' by ensuring that every aspect of the campus development recognizes the opportunity to display the accomplishments of the University and to integrate the urban community within campus life, creating synergies and interdependence between the University and its neighbours.

PRINCIPLE 3.5

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We would like to thank the students, faculty and staff for their generous support and for sharing their dreams and aspirations for the future of Ryerson University and the City of Toronto. We are excited and look forward to seeing how the implementation of the Framework Vision goals and principles shape the future developments of the University.

THE MASTER PLANNERS

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