

SUMMARY

around the Saint Charles river corridor, linking the suburban Every property owner held a strip of land, known as a long-lot, neighborhoods to the historic core. By concentrating around that interfaced with the river. Twentieth century urbanization, this river, the city may revitalize its civic and ecological fabrics, however, offered few interfaces with the water. Today, access refocus its housing and transit development, and establish to the rivers is dependent on automobile and the few entry a coherent metropolitan identity. At the district scale, the points are inconspicuous. This project recreates the long-lot, proposed 'Headwater-lots' reclaim the space of redundant retrofitting the city with a network of prominent spaces even roads in order to create local connections to each river, within the context of close-packed private lots. improve water quality, and make space for collective activities.

HEADWATER-LOT

mobility, infiltration, stormwater retention, civic uses, gardening, can contribute to, rather than undermine, water quality. commerce, recreation, cultivation, etc. and permeates through the city. Segments along each headwater-lot vary in use and **ECOLOGY** length, adapting to conditions along the urban transect. Each The length of each river is assigned an urban-ecological continuity and improved water quality conditions.

IDENTITY

Quebec's historic core is the heart of the city, yet much of the along the river. Further downstream, areas currently having urban territory is disengaged from the heritage narrative and water quality issues are prioritized for riparian restoration the Saint Lawrence. Suburban neighborhoods are linked func- and wetlands. Segments with higher population density are tionally to the center, via an extensive road network, but they outfitted with abundant outdoor offerings, as well as prominent do not count as places of civic importance. This project takes public spaces along the river. The mouths of each river are the Saint Charles River corridor as the focused extension of developed as urban places having close contact with the tidal the city's heart. The proposed streetcar, mixed-use redevel- zone. opment, and riparian parks reinforce the urban-suburban corridor and consolidate growth.



OPPORTUNITIES: ACCESS



Planning of certain neighborhoods provided for public corridors that run between private Saint Charles river. properties. This allocation, although small, is crucial for river access.



CONNECTIVITY At the metropolitan scale, this project extends the city center Historically, river access was priority in Quebec's development.

INFILTRATION STREETS

Quebec has more roads per capita than any city in Canada. This project adapts surplus public rights-of-way (roads) for Redundant roads fragment riparian corridors. The city's the creation of 'Headwater-lots'. By reclaiming the space of impervious character is a leading cause of poor water quality the street, the Headwater-lots create physical connections and river bank deterioration. While recent upgrades to the between existing neighborhoods and parks, newly densified stormwater system offer relief, this project proposes reconareas, and the rivers. Each headwater-lot enables active sidering the city's roads as urban and ecological spaces that

headwater-lot culminates in a metropolitan-scale program priority: conservation, regeneration, recreation, or concenalongside the river, taking advantage of the enhanced urban tration. The strategy proposes that the heads of Beauport and Montmorency, like Saint Charles today, are dedicated to hydrological and habitat conservation. Similarly, the agricultural lands of Cap Rouge are alleviated with a forest buffer

> The long-lot is Quebec's historic property structure. It was based on providing river access to all property



This dock, located at Montmorency River, demonstrates the inspiring spaces that can be created along the water, using floating platforms, piers, low-water crossing, etc.

OPPORTUNITIES: REPURPOSE ROADS FOR SOCIO-CULTURAL USES AND ECOLOGICAL URGENCIES



The space of the roads shown in blue can be repurposed without significantly affecting traffic circulation.

These roads are proposed to be reclaimed for Headwater Lots, which are car-free and have 100% pervious surface, and Infiltration Streets, having around 50% pervious surface and accessible to vehicles.



Road redundancies, especially in areas of low population density, are an opportunity to repurpose the rights-of-way. Autoroute Dufferin-Montmorency shown above.



METROPOLITAN STRATEGY

PROJECT LEGEND	
	HEADWATER LOT Redundant road repurposed for civic and ecological uses
٠	RIVER TERMINUS Public Platform at Headwater lot
	INFILTRATION STREETS Roads renovated for 50% pervious surface
	PARKS LINKED BY HEADWATER LOT
Δ	PIER IN SAINT LAWRENCE
\sim	REDEVELOPMENT & DENSIFICATION
	SURFACE MASS TRANSIT (STREETCAR) Establishes transit corridor along Saint Charles urbar redevelopment area
	FREEWAY ADAPTED INTO BOULEVARD Conversion of existing freeway into urban boulevard
	UPGRADED BOULEVARD Upgrade of existing boulevard
	FREEWAY REMOVAL Envisioned renaturalization of Saint Lawrence bank between Beauport and Montmorency, due to road redundancies
	EXISTING PARKS
	EXISTING FOREST
	EXISTING AGRICULTURAL ZONE
	EXISTING FREEWAYS
	EXISTING ACTIVE MOBILITY PATHS
RIPARIAN STRATEGY LEGEND	
	CONCENTRATION AREA Portions where future redevelopment is concentrated and close proximities are established between urban fabric and riparian corridor. Socio-cultural activities events, and all-season recreation are prioritized.
	RECREATION AREA Portions where suburban neighborhoods are current ly located. Riparian corridor restoration is prioritized alongside trails and district-scale recreation.

REGENERATION AREA Portions where water quality is known to be poor (at tributary inlets and sewer drains) and sensitive natural areas are located. Riparian buffer and water purification is prioritized for downstream activities. Recreation

CONSERVATION AREA

is limited primarily to trails.

Portions where water quality is prioritized for downstream and public health purposes. Close contact to water is limited.

At River Cap Rouge, a riparian buffer is established to remediate runoff from agricultural plots.





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1000m