

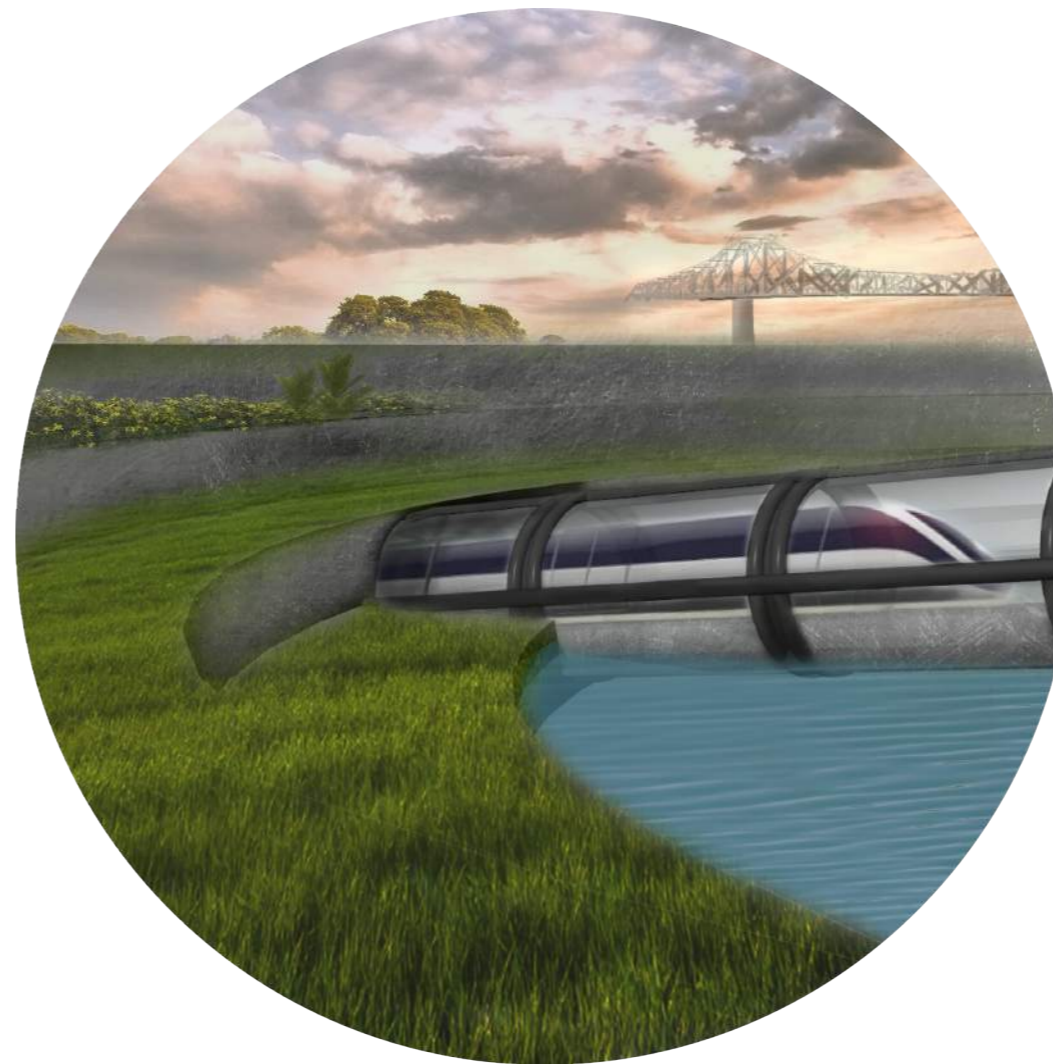
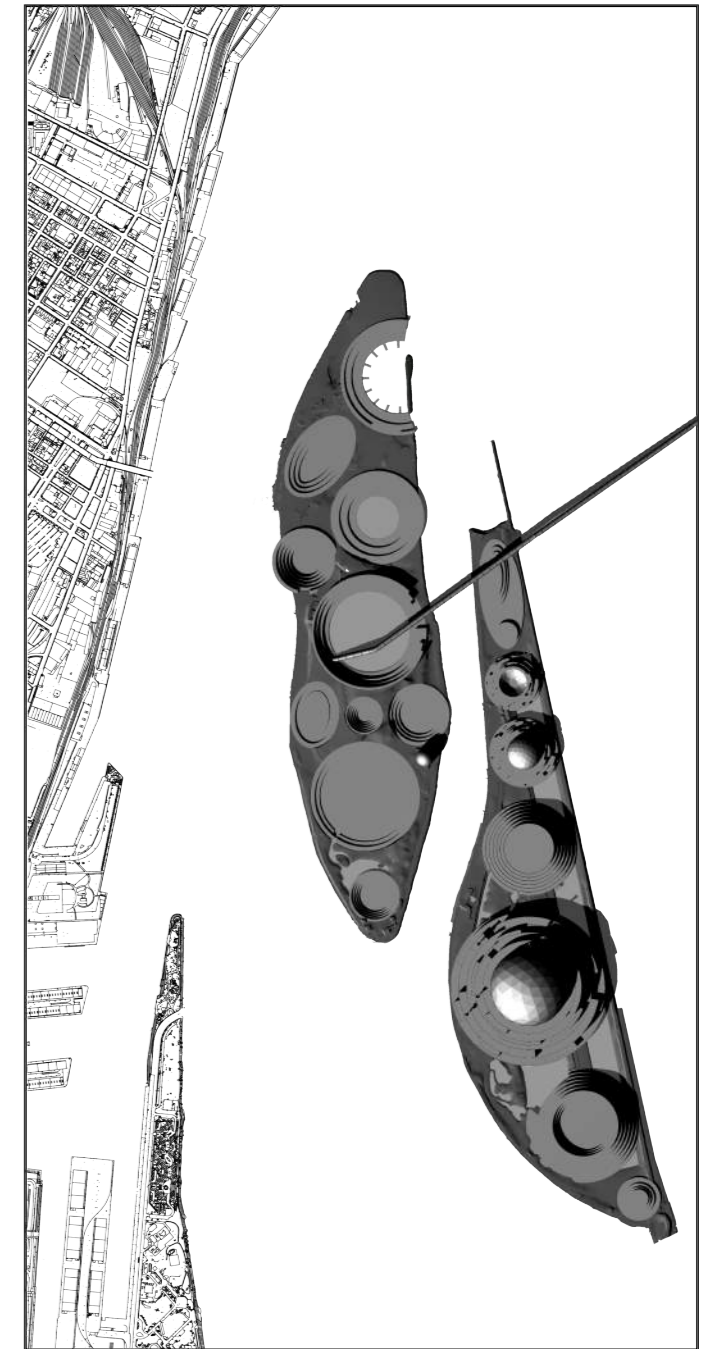
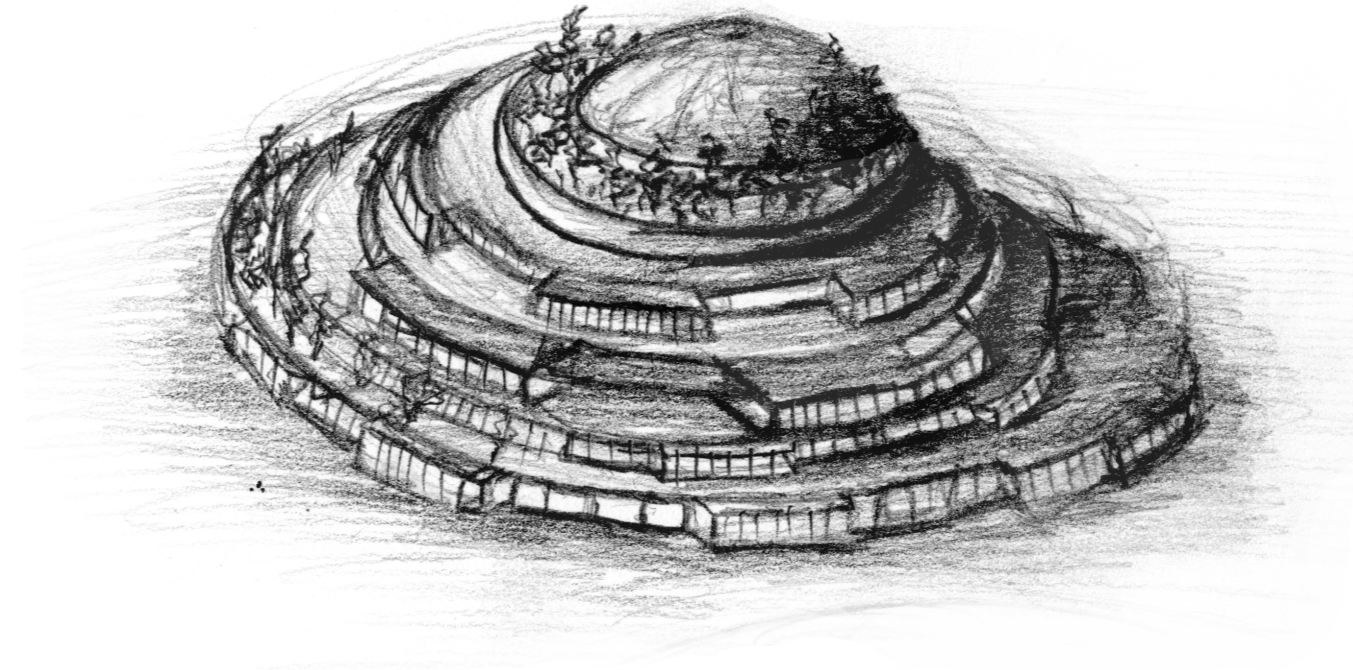
ÎLE DE LA CITÉ JARDIN

A Mega-Terraria and Water Necklace to welcome New life and New lives to Montreal's Archipelago

Île de la Cité Jardin responds to the isolation and disuse of the Sainte Hélène –Notre Dame Archipelago in 2017. The project imagines a vivid and vital inhabited park for 2067, a Cité Jardin that will offer housing and a generous, environmentally restorative park for Montreal. The project honours and reflects the visionary 1967 concept of the geodesic habitat by implanting multiple renditions into a real site, vulnerabilities and promise ever-present and intact.

Connection of Archipelago to Montreal and South Shore

With the Pont Jacques Cartier in a state of disrepair, a new "weaving" tunnel - bridge system has been created to replace it. Unlike its predecessor (that only touched down on one of the two islands, at its northern end) the new connective system dives underwater from the ports of Montreal, emerging at the heart of Île Sainte Hélène, connecting to Île Notre Dame, and landing on the South Shore of Montréal.



Reinventing the Islands as New settlement for habitation and environmental rehabilitation.

Using Buckminster Fuller's Expo 67 geodesic pavilion as leitmotif for the site plan, Île de la Cité Jardin places circular depressions and domical additions across the two islands.

On Île Sainte Hélène, a subtractive topography expands the island's surface area and consequently increases the land area for wildlife and vegetation. Some of the depressions act as constructed wetlands while others create space for vegetal regeneration and animal habitation. Finally, the huge ponds also offer Montrealers an expansive clean-water lake district for leisure and recreation.

Île Notre Dame houses an additive, circular, and terraced topography which produces "mega terraria" designated for human settlement and recreation. Conceived as "deflated domes" perched on circular concrete mega-structures embedded into the island's surface, the mega terraria offer a new model for human settlement in metropolitan Montreal. Unlike Fuller's floating dome, the formally "imperfect" mega-terraria accept and respond to existing topographical conditions. Contained within them is the capacity for thermal mass heating as well as a network of built and natural dwellings for humans and wildlife. Overall, Île Notre Dame has become an oasis of biodiversity and environmental remediation.

