1. Community HUB

Canada, Vancouver

01a Analysis, city

False Flats Creek District

Historical Background

False Flats Creek where plot is located, is an area defined by transportation and trade. Today's False Creek Flats was a mud flat until the early 20th century. The rich natural features provided some of the largest concentrations of salmon and trout in Vancouver. In 1915, as industry began to develop in the city, backfilling of the plateau began. By 1939, both the GNR and GNR had established their new western terminals on False Creek Flats, laying the foundation for the area's industrial future. The lot sizes and roads that were eventually created reflected the haphazard delineation that remains today and is a great contrast to the care and rigour that characterized most of the early surveying divisions for the rest of Vancouver.

01b Analysis, plot

Structure composition

The plot is located in a close built-up area of the city of Vancouver in False Creek Flats. Close to downtown, which affects the attractiveness of the place.

Structure plan for a district

The city plans to create a Creative Campus at the site, which is one of the areas about which the city has extensive development plans.

The city of Vancouver is built up in a strict, regular pattern with orthogonal streets and buildings parallel to them.

The lot follows a diagonal street layout as well as the surrounding buildings. Buildings in the neighborhood of the parcel follow the slanted street layout.

Greenery

There is not much landscaped greenery around the study area. Most of the green areas have a playground for children. There is a noticeable lack of green space.

Circulation

The study area is very well connected. There is many public transport stops. The area is connected with existing bicycle paths.

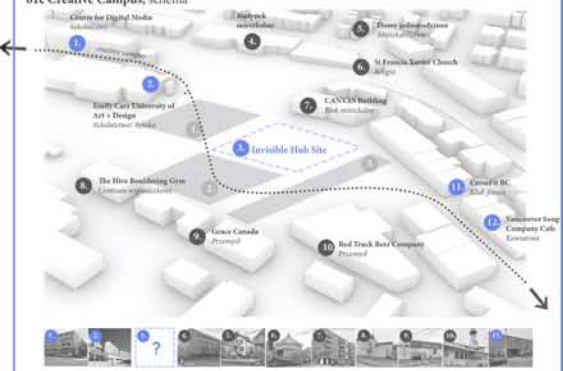
Circulation

Around the study area there are roads with relatively low traffic intensity. There is a bicycle road. There are railroad tracks in the immediate vicinity. There are two stations. Another station will be built as part of the Millennium Line extension along Broadway.

Users

Since the 1980s, immigration has increased significantly, making the city more ethnically and linguistically diverse. 53% of Vancouver residents do not speak English. Nearly 30% of the city's residents are of Chinese descent.

01c Creative Campus, schema

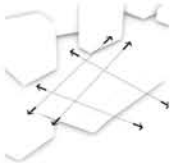


01d Ideogram

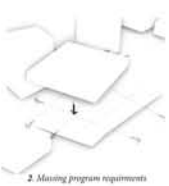
Instead of creating cities around spaces designed for people, as the traditional approach, buildings began to be created surrounded by the rest of the free space.
Jan Gehl

The main idea was to design a structure which is shaped around the main public space - the meeting place of the local community. The form of the building entirely results from the shaped public spaces and pedestrian communication envisaged for this area. The way of shaping the building was inspired by the composition of the city. The building as well as False Creek Flats, in which it is located, breaks out of the orthogonal city grid, catching the diagonal of the plot. The internal communication system and the main public space are elements based on an orthogonal grid, following the dominant compositional system of the city.

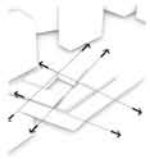
01e Concept schema



1. Connections on the plot



2. Massing program requirments



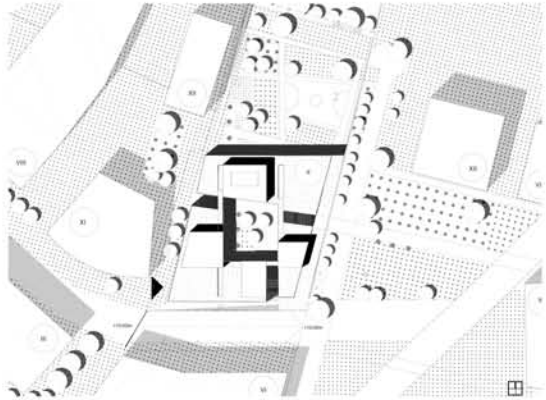
3. Integrating the body of the building into the plot and the circulation system, preserving the central public space

4. Multilevel connection, extension of the building block in the z-axis

5. Adding a green roof- additional public space for users

6. Assigning functions to particular solids

01f Site plan



01g 3D View

01h Functional and spatial program

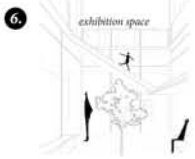
1. *main public space-atrium*

2. *outdoor stairs which connect the street levels*

3. *cafe*

4. *community space*

5. *retail*



6. *exhibition space*

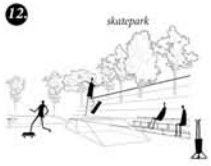
7. *open air exhibition*

8. *track*

9. *lecture hall*

10. *park*

11. *sport field*

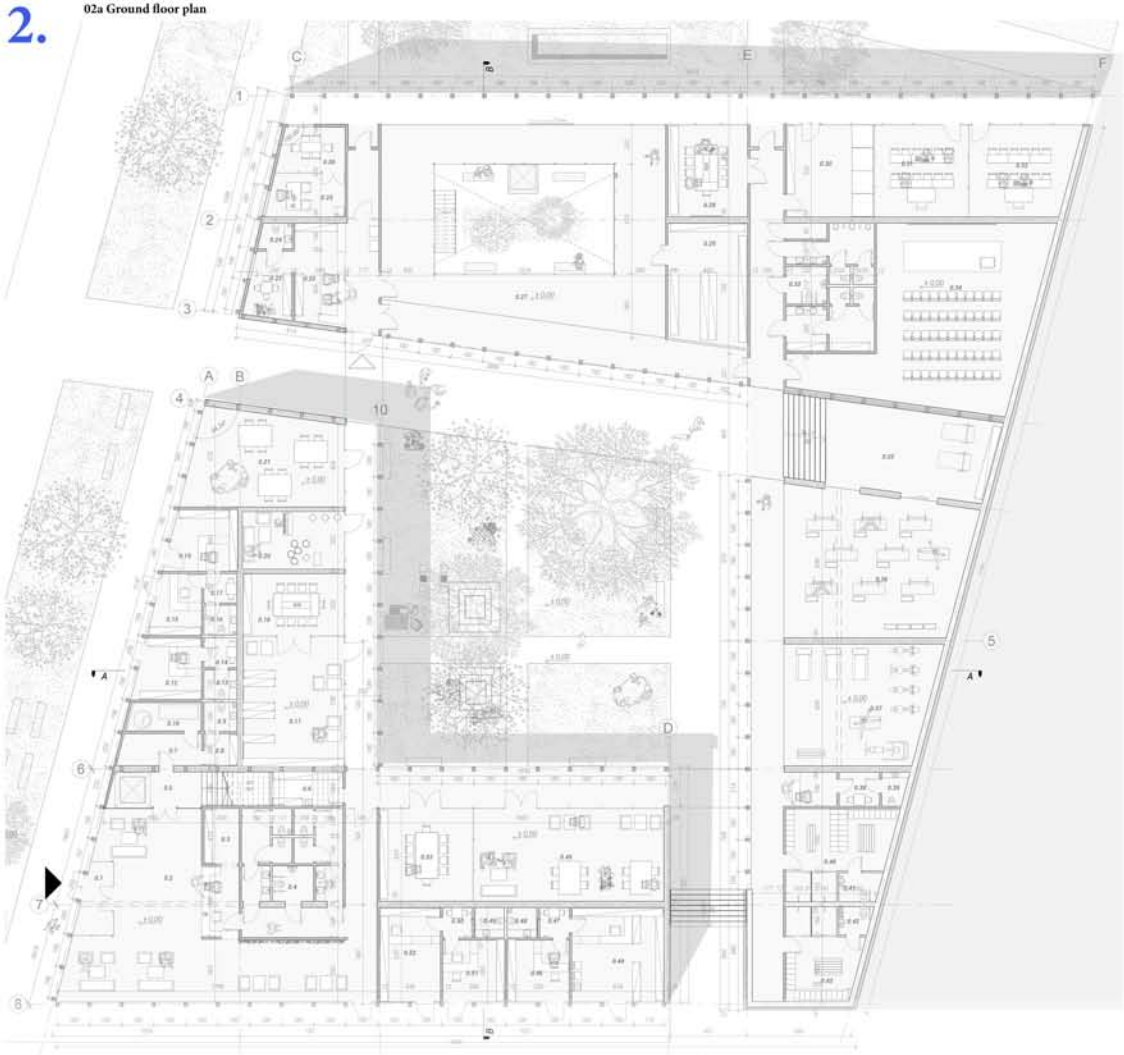


12. *skatepark*

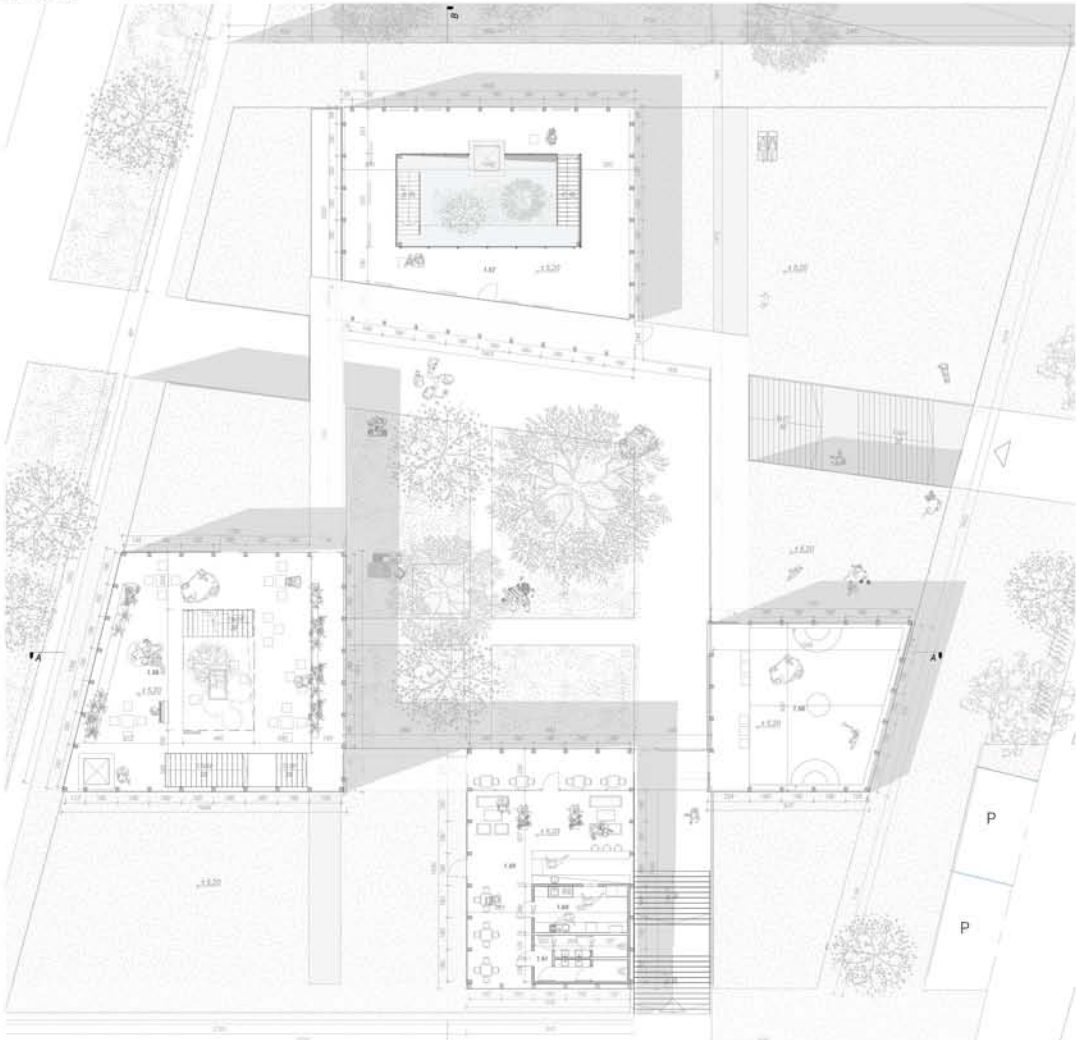
Functional and spatial program of the assumption includes integration of urban spaces with internal spaces of the building, as well as their blending with the existing structure of the city. The functions located inside the building go out into the public spaces making it possible to undertake activities in the public spaces, i.e. organization of open-air art gallery exhibitions, organization of social center events, sports events. Both external and internal spaces of the building assume easy adaptability to changes ensuring their multifunctionality.

2.

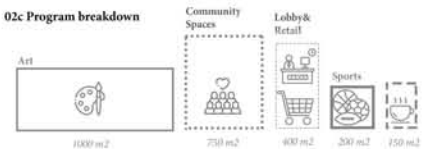
02a Ground floor plan



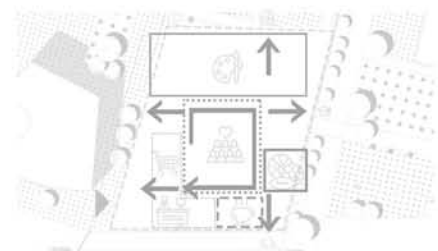
02b First floor



02c Program breakdown

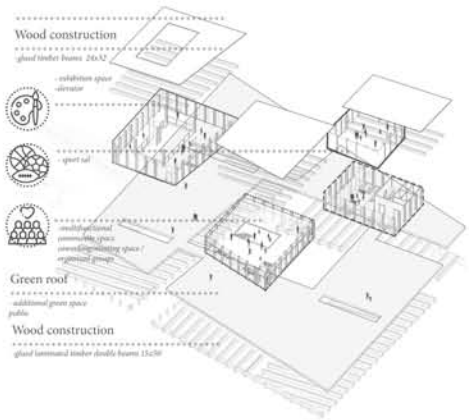


02d Connections function to the surrounding area



02e Ground floor schema

02f First floor schema



02g Description

The functions planned in the project are based on 5 categories: artistic/ social/ commercial/ sports and cafe. Their location on the plot results from the external conditions of the area. Exhibition spaces as well as sport spaces are located on the side of university buildings i.e. east. The lobby together with retail outlets is located on the western side of the plot - i.e., the side of the entrance to the plot. The café is planned on the south side because of the connection to the road from the south - which could be used for deliveries to the site. Social spaces surround the interior atrium of the building.

02h Eco-friendly design solutions

The building includes features to support sustainability design - a high number of biologically active areas, retention areas - i.e. retention ponds or rain gardens. The wooden structure of the building is designed to be environmentally friendly, easily adaptable to changes, and to provide increased strength in earthquake-prone areas. The green roof, in addition to additional public space, provides additional biologically active space.

3.

03 Visualisation, a. Front view

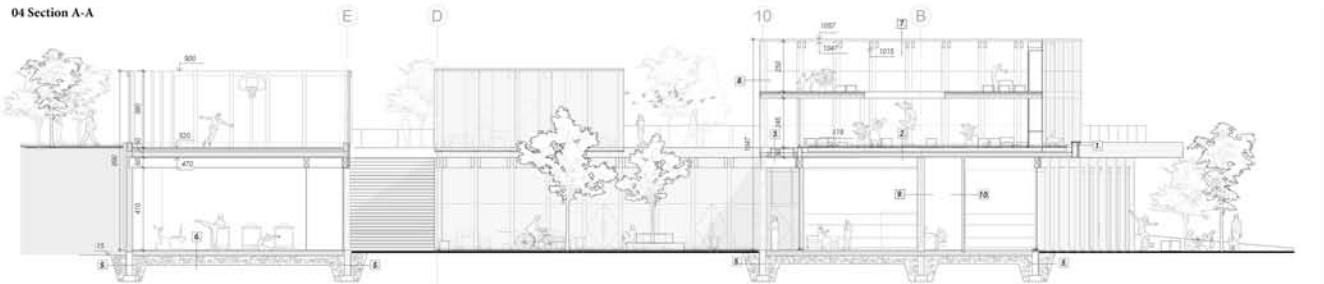
b. View from the University

c. Exhibition space

d. Atrium

e. Exhibition space

04 Section A-A



05 Elevations

East

South