

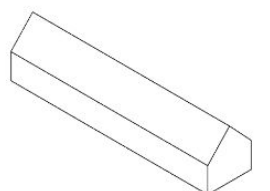
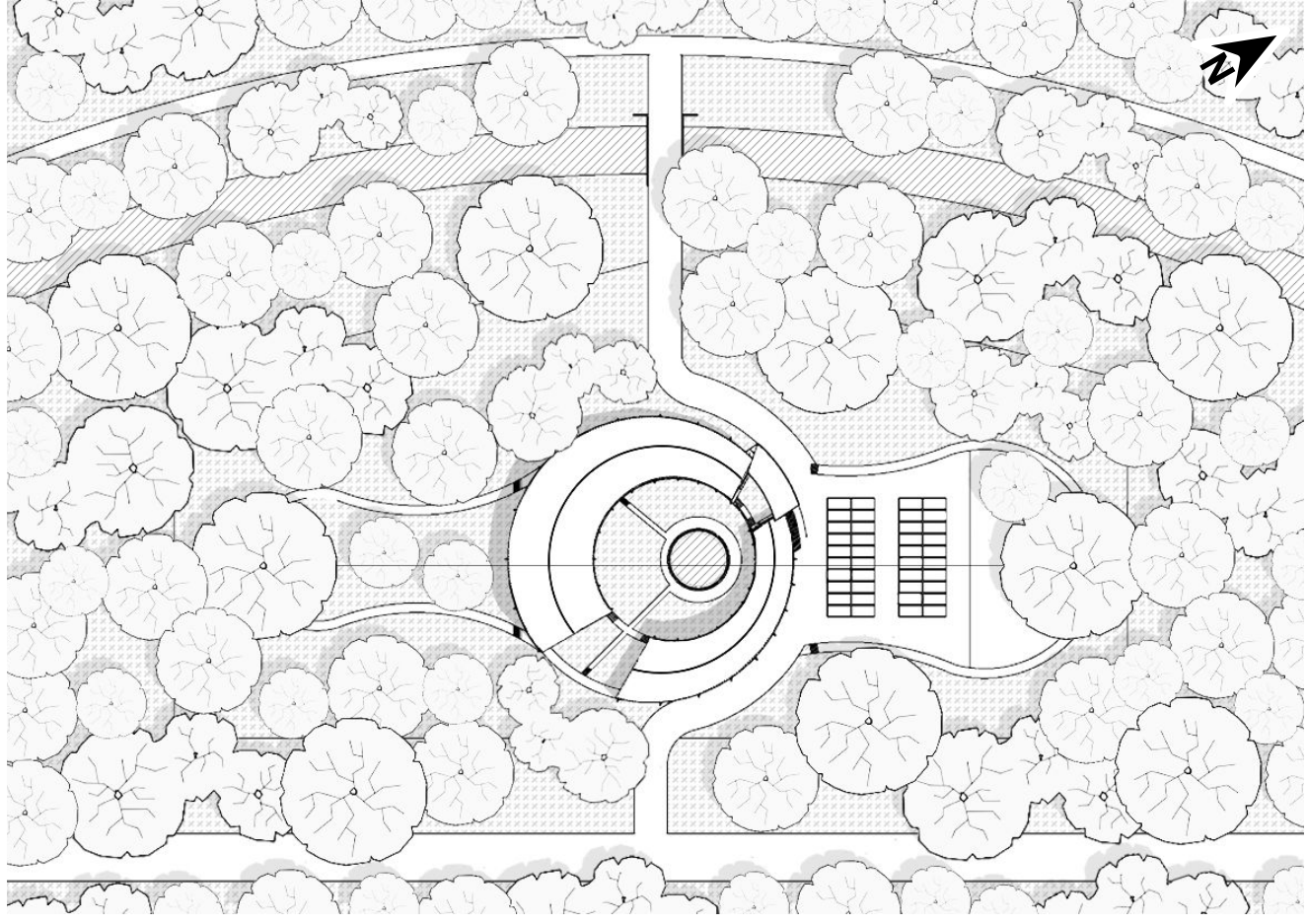
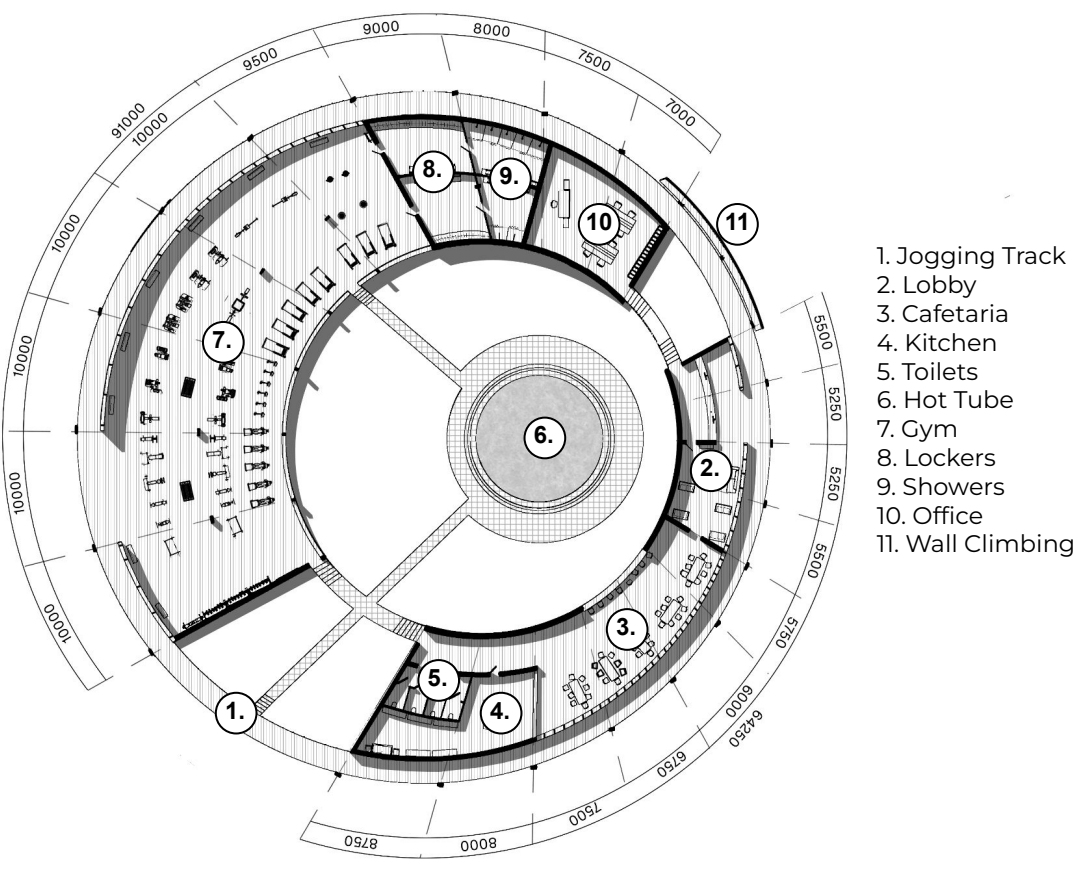
Halo

Fitness Center

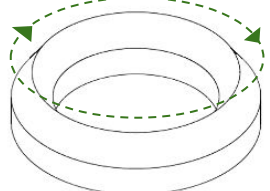
Halo, is a fitness center located on the east side of the city of Squamish, Canada. With natural conditions that are very rich and strong, Halo aim to blurring inside-outside to provide a fitness experience in nature, while maintaining user comfort and minimizing damage to nature. **To combine architecture and nature, Halo focuses on 3 aspects; homey atmosphere, blurring inside-outside, and sustainability.** Homey atmosphere becomes an important part because the presence of nature in a building is not enough to be formed just by inserting trees into the building, but a **"familiar sense"** is needed so that visitors do not feel like an outsider, but a nature that they have often felt since childhood. Here, **Halo uses a form that inspired by the Canadian long house**, a shape and structure that is very familiar to the local community and visitors. which is bent in a circle, to create a continuous flow that is excellent for the flow of a fitness and cardio activity.

Programme starts from the access road side from the northeast and southwest and meets at the vehicle parking point, from there, visitors will enter and be greeted by the receptionist in the lobby, and enter the cafeteria. From there visitors can head to the gym for fitness or a hot spring pool in the middle of the circle for relaxation. **With an area of 650 sqm, the gym can accommodate all fitness activities from weightlifting to cardio**, with locker rooms and showers. **The flow of workers is also distinguished from the flow of visitors**, where a hidden private route is provided for workers from the lobby to the office next to the shower room.

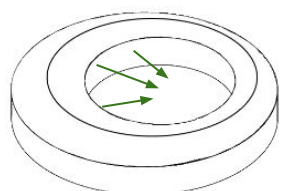
To blur the inside-outside, programme does not frontally plant trees indoors, but presents **natural "feeling" for human sensory through blending elements**, such as natural airflow that is felt on the skin and shadows from trees on surrounding and planter partitions visually. Also, from the outer side of the circle towards the center, **Halo use a "transition area" between inside and outside**, such as a continuous jogging track that circles the outside of the building. This jogging track here is covered by vines as boundaries to the outside, and planter partitions to the inside, so it create a comfortable transition from outside to inside.



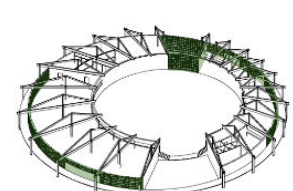
canadian long house form to create familiar feeling for users.



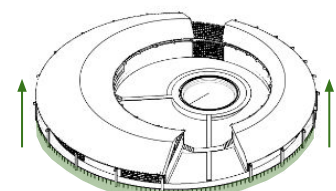
Bent to shape a circle to create continuous circulation and jogging track



moving the circle center point to create more space for programme

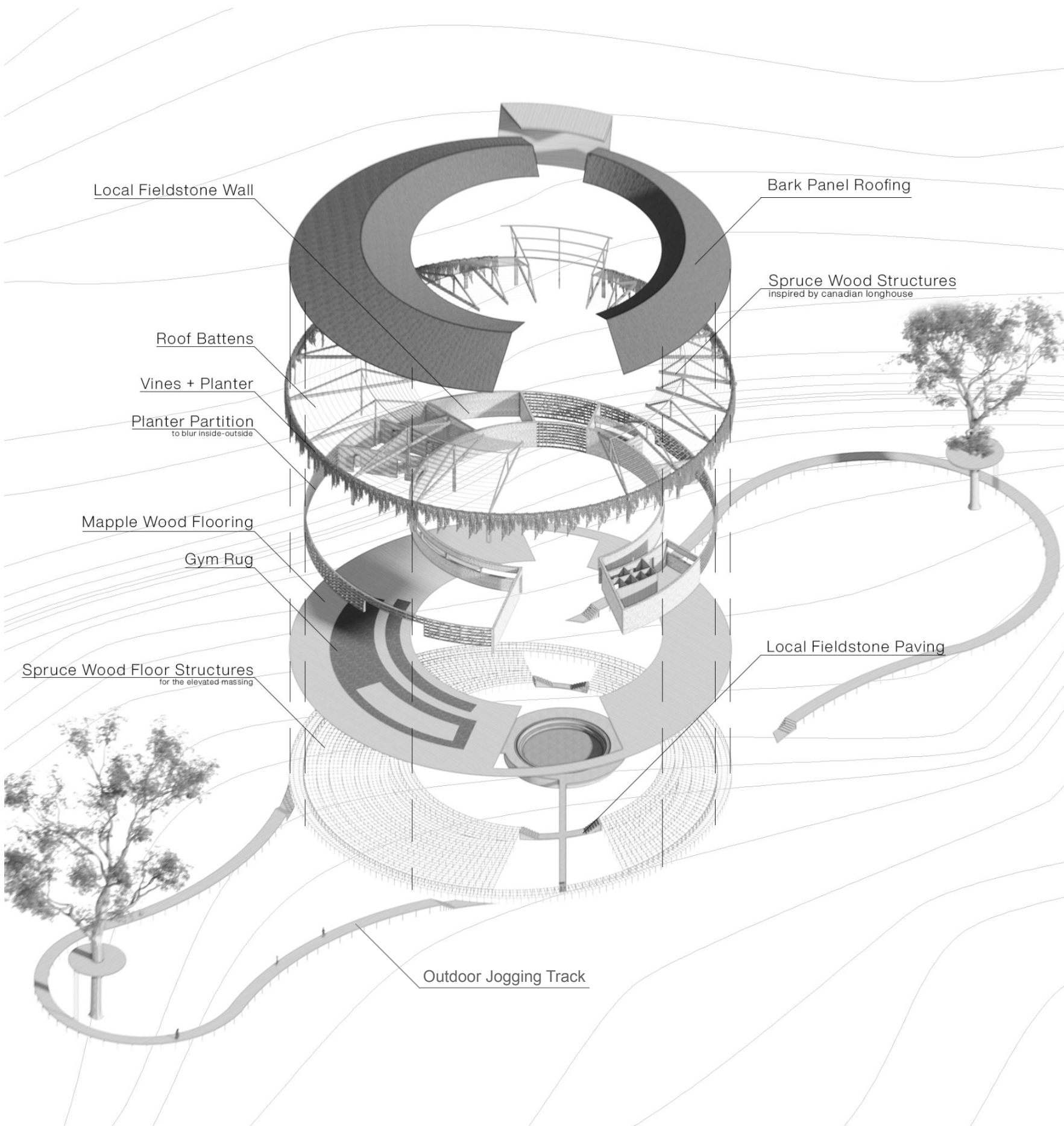


using blending elements to blur the inside-outside



elevating the mass to minimize distraction to natural environment





Designing architecture that is related to nature must also consider the life in nature itself. The nature of buildings that are "destructive" will disrupt biodiversity in nature so that in the end, it can weaken the goal of uniting with nature itself, so special treatment is needed to make buildings sustainable and minimize disturbance to the natural site. From this, **Halo uses the elevated mass concept to minimize disturbance to the soil, water absorption and microbial life, as well as the use of local and sustainable materials.**

Two materials that are very sustainable, natural and can be found in local communities are **stone and wood**. These two materials are used in all parts of the building, **creating a natural impression that is presented not only by the surroundings, but also by the texture, color and material properties of the building itself**. Raised about 1 meter from the ground, the floor is made using local maple wood, and is supported by a structure with strong wood, namely local spruce wood. In addition, the massive use of wood is also used in the structure of the Canadian longhouse which uses large columns and beams from local spruce wood, which are then covered with bark panel roofing. While the stone itself is used in addition to paving which is in direct contact with the ground, it is also used as a shear wall on the side of the inner circle.

In addition to the main facilities contained within the building, **there are also other facilities that exist in nature around the building**, such as a **jogging track** that does not only go around the outside of the building circle, a jogging track is also made around the forest outside the building (still on the site) with the same concept, the elevated masses. At the end point of the jogging track, a **flying fox facility** will be made which utilizes the existing trees as its structure, and stretches long past the top of the building. In addition, there is also a **wall climbing** made using local spruce wood that also cover private area in the north that doesn't exposed to sunlight.

