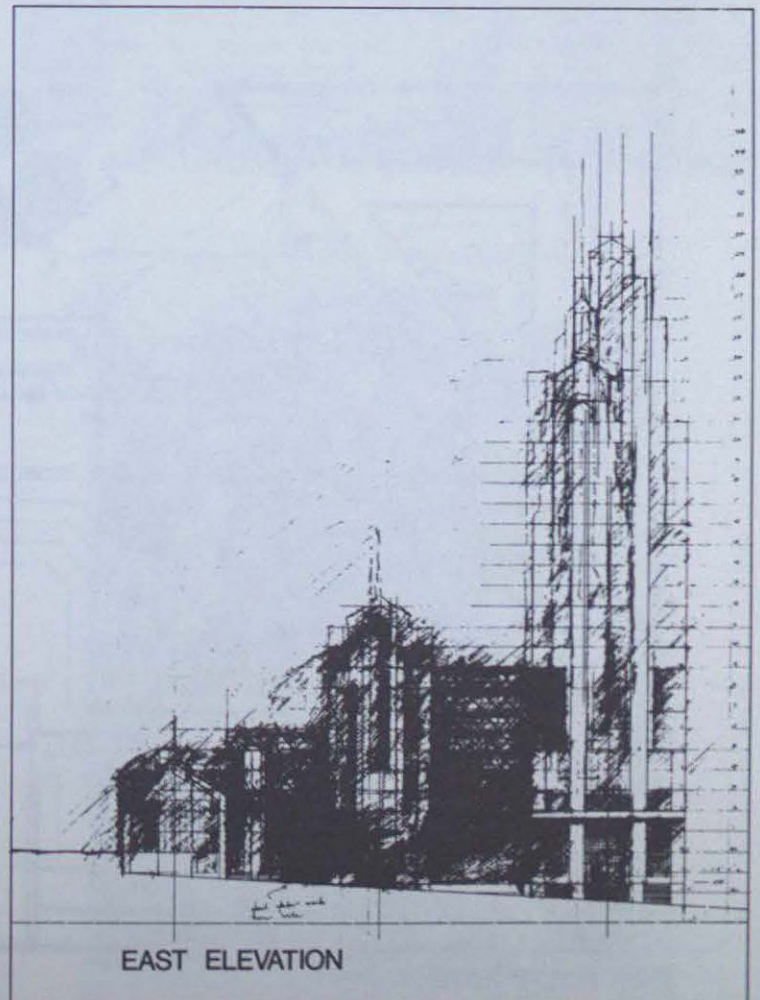
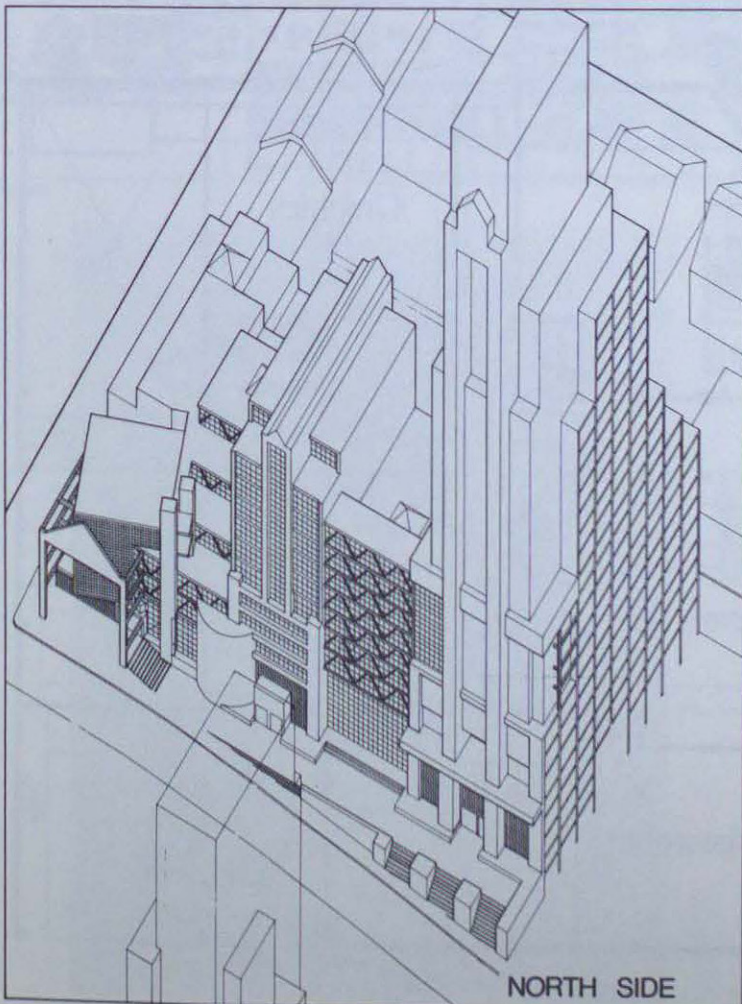
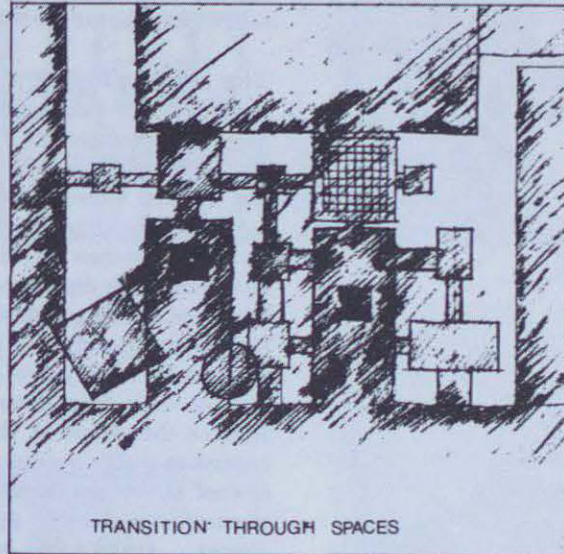


STUDENT WORK

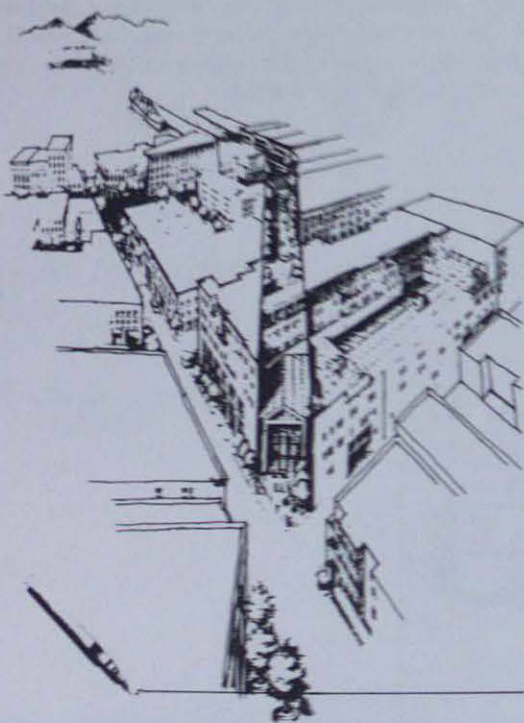
Thesis Project
Jonathon Cohn
Technical University of Nova Scotia, 1983

The thesis explores the interrelationship between choice of site and choice of program on urban form. Five sites, different in type, were explored by using designs as statements about aspects of their type. One of these was then explored for five different programs, again using designs as vehicles to say something about the specific

nature of each program. Finally, this mixed-use building was designed for the site, using aspects, elements, or ideas from the above. The high-density proposition questions the future type and extent of growth in downtown Halifax.



STUDENT WORK

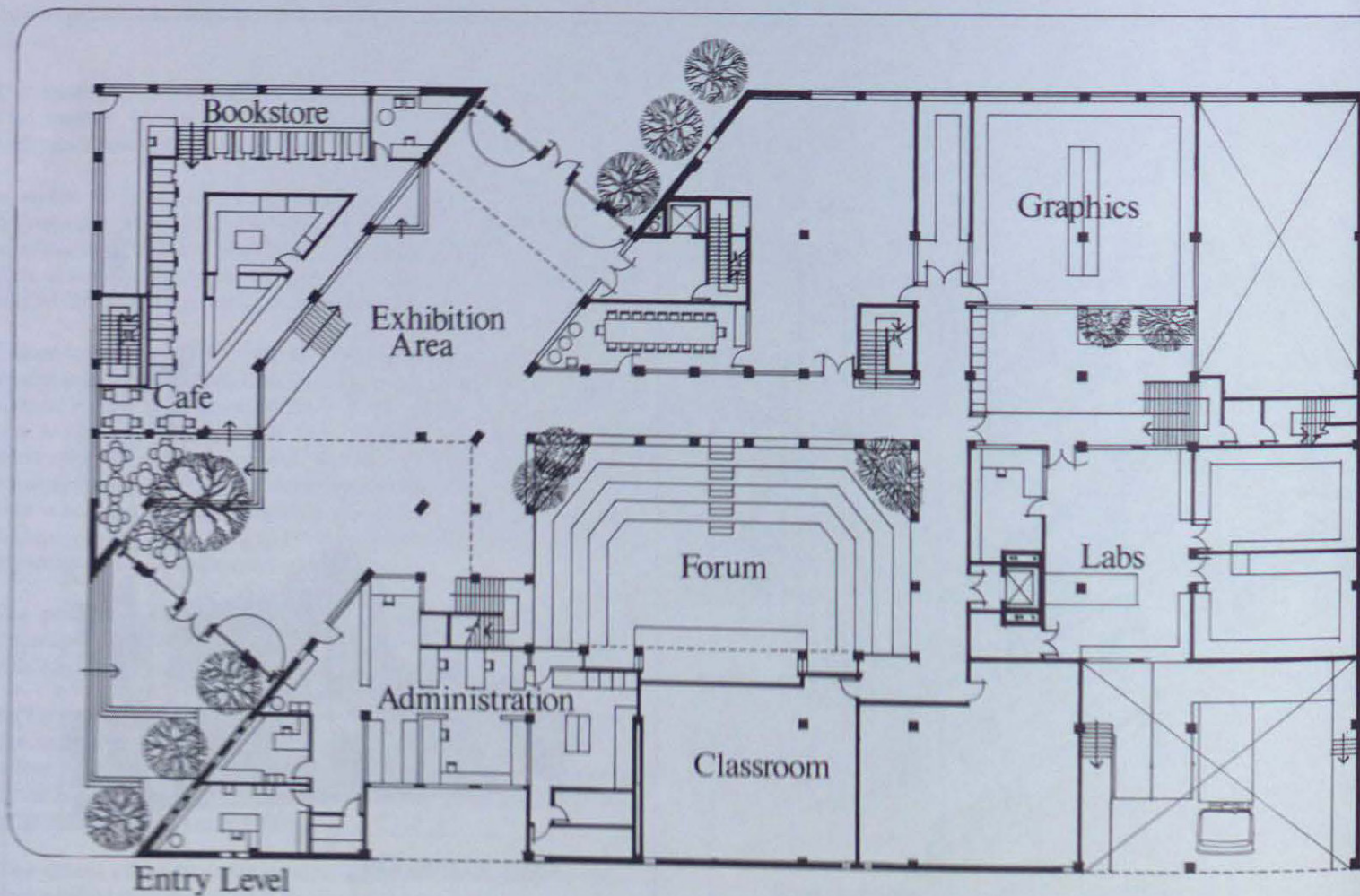


This project attempts to address a continuing lack of communication which exists on both a formal and informal level, between school, profession and public. The 'Architecture Centre' is intended to be an equitable meeting place for these participants in architecture and architectural education. Therefore, the Centre is not just a school of architecture (linked to UBC or independent). Rather, it extends itself to the profession and the public, using the school as a catalyst.

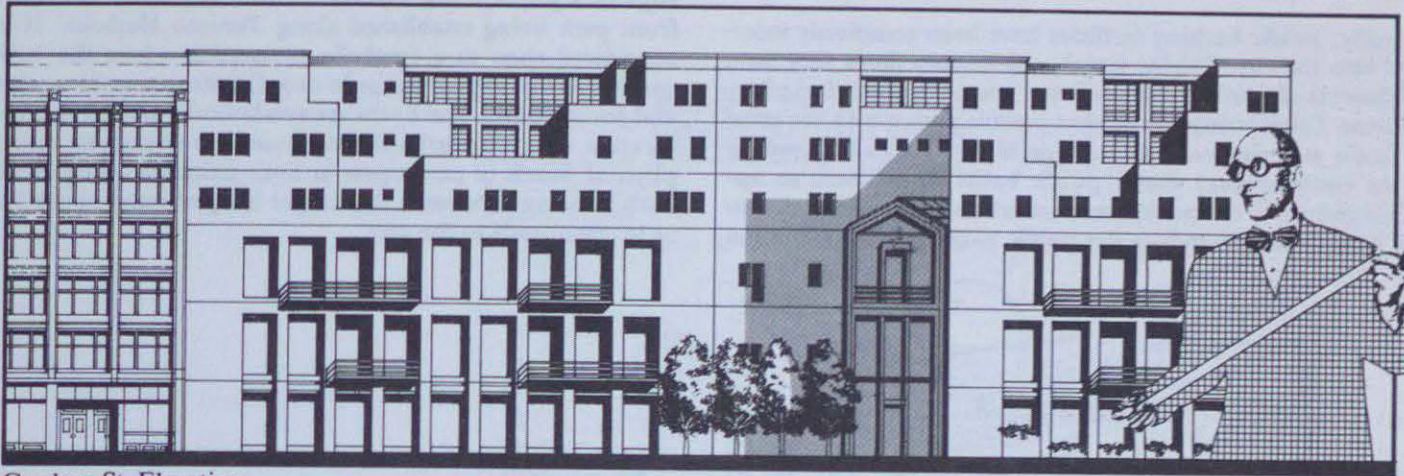
The Architecture Centre would offer a variety of programmes both internal and external to the school's curriculum. Such precedents for these offerings are the IAUS in New York, the Boston Architectural Centre and the AA's original format.

The building itself is an example of selective infill, attempting to deal with the existing city form rather than a restraint-free campus. It is strongly felt that a university, and especially a school of architecture, should be located downtown, so that the students and the city can benefit from their mutual contact.

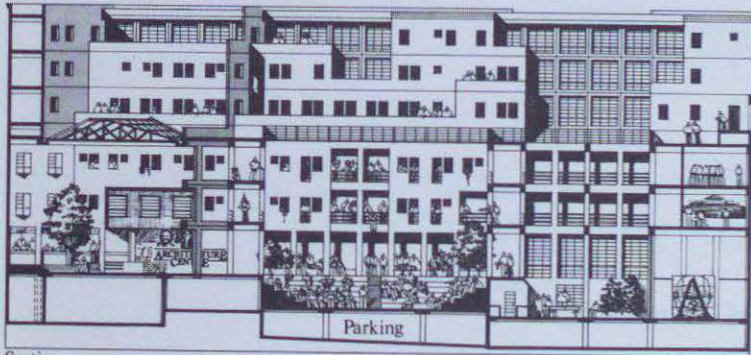
Located between the historically rich district of Gastown and the culturally rich district of Chinatown, the Centre attempts to reinforce the existing pedestrian link between the two. In addition the building responds to a potential future pedestrian route along an abandoned rail right-of-way which slices diagonally through the city grid. This form-giver has not only been allowed to strongly influence the shape of the building but also its organization with regard to public access. The intention was to give the more public spaces an indoor/outdoor 'street and square' atmosphere, while maintaining a more defined sense of enclosure for the working spaces — studios and offices.



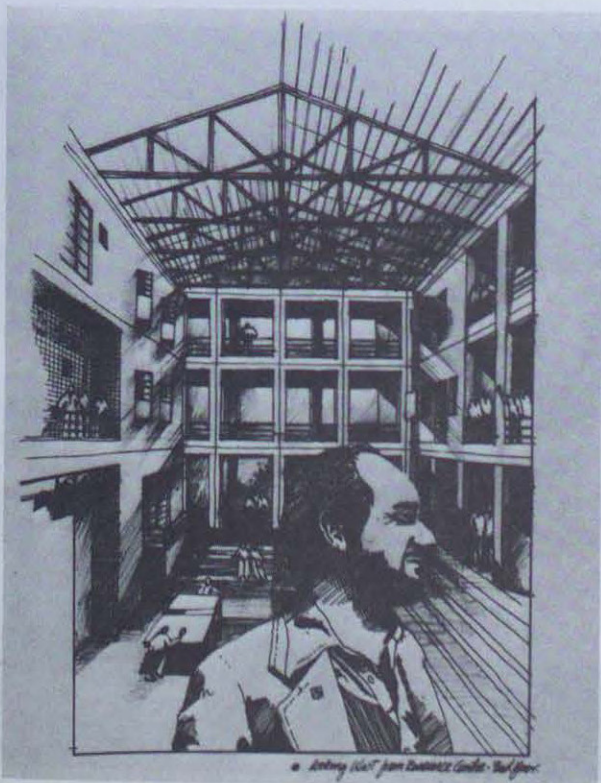
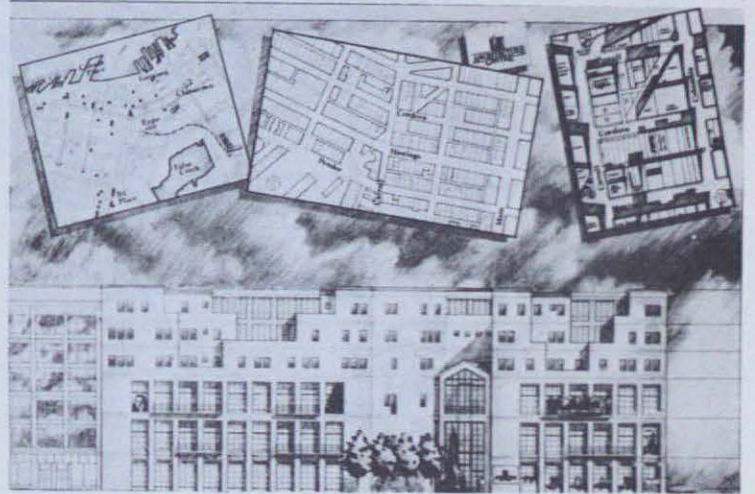
Thesis Project, 'The Architecture Centre'
 Tim Lindsay
 University of British Columbia, 1983



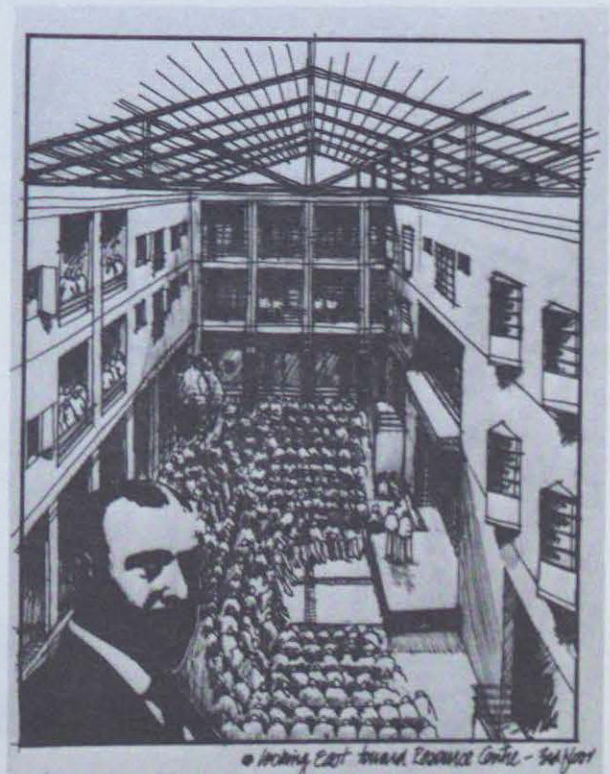
Cordova St. Elevation



Section



• Looking West from Business Centre - 3rd floor



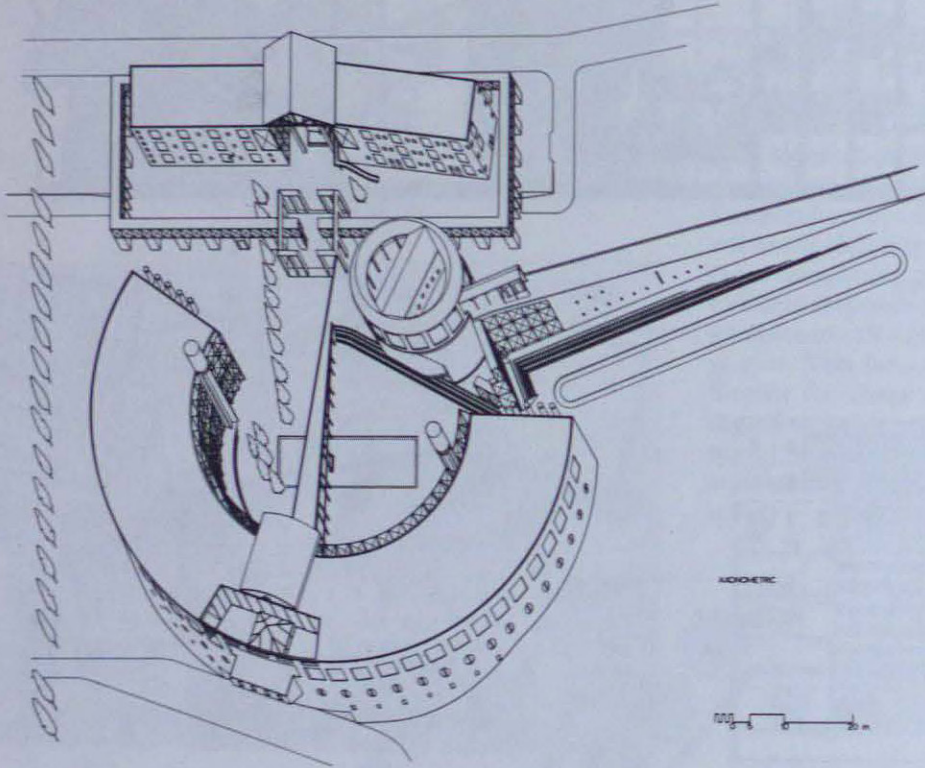
• Looking East toward Resource Centre - 3rd floor

STUDENT WORK

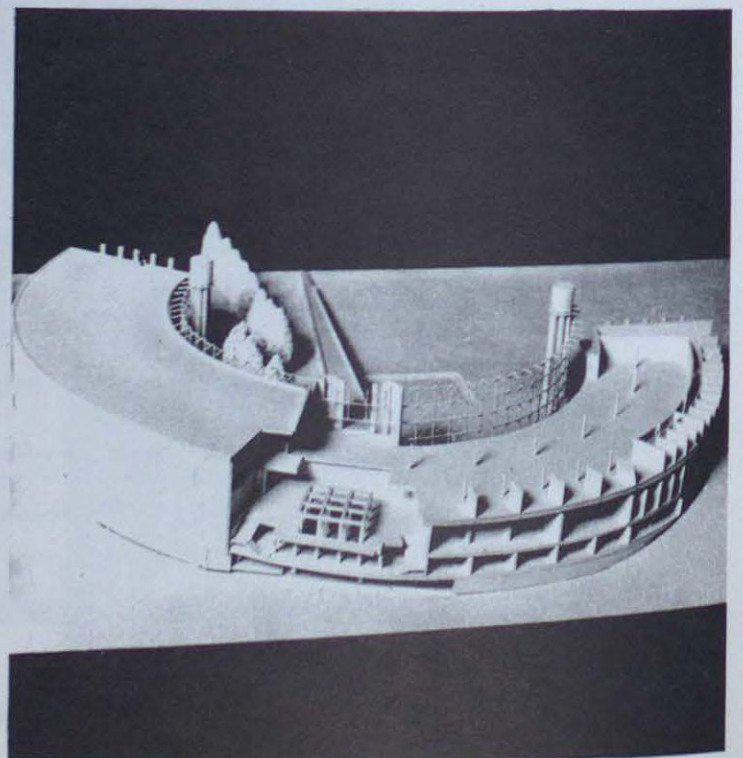
Historically, public bathing facilities have been commonly incorporated into the city. During Greek and Roman times they were establishments of monumental scale and one of the daily foci of urban citizens. Considering our present preoccupation with the emotional strain and physical deterioration of our bodies imposed on us by the contemporary world, public baths would seem an appropriate gesture to the present state of urbanity. To this end, this project intends to reintroduce the public bathing facility into the

city with its original notions in mind; exercising the mind as well as the body.

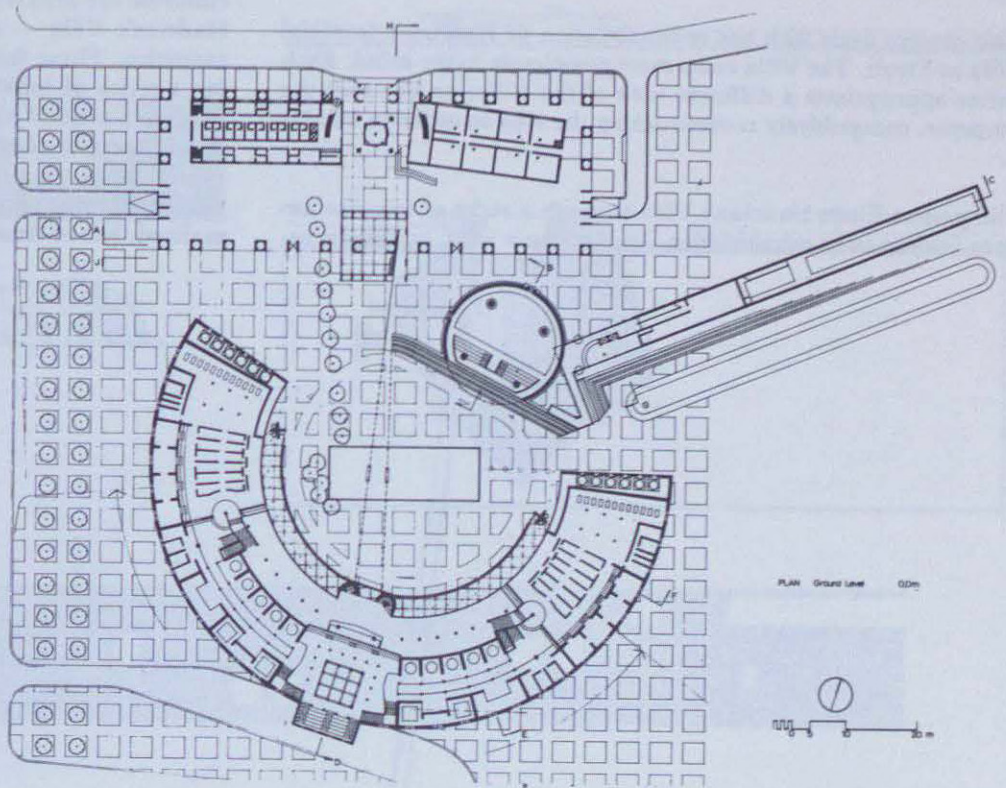
The site in Toronto lies immediately south of the CN Tower and is bounded on the south by the Lakeshore Boulevard and Gardiner Expressway. The site has special significance in that it lies on the edge of a physical delineation between city space and the waterfront park being established along Toronto Harbour. It may be considered then as a symbolic connection where the individual conditions himself to engage in two distinct zones: the working city and leisure park. The baths are symbolically placed in a strategic location where the urbanite may use it to ensure his mental and physical fitness to participate in both attitudes. Allegorically, the bath building represents that larger body of water in the Harbour as it offers itself to the city.



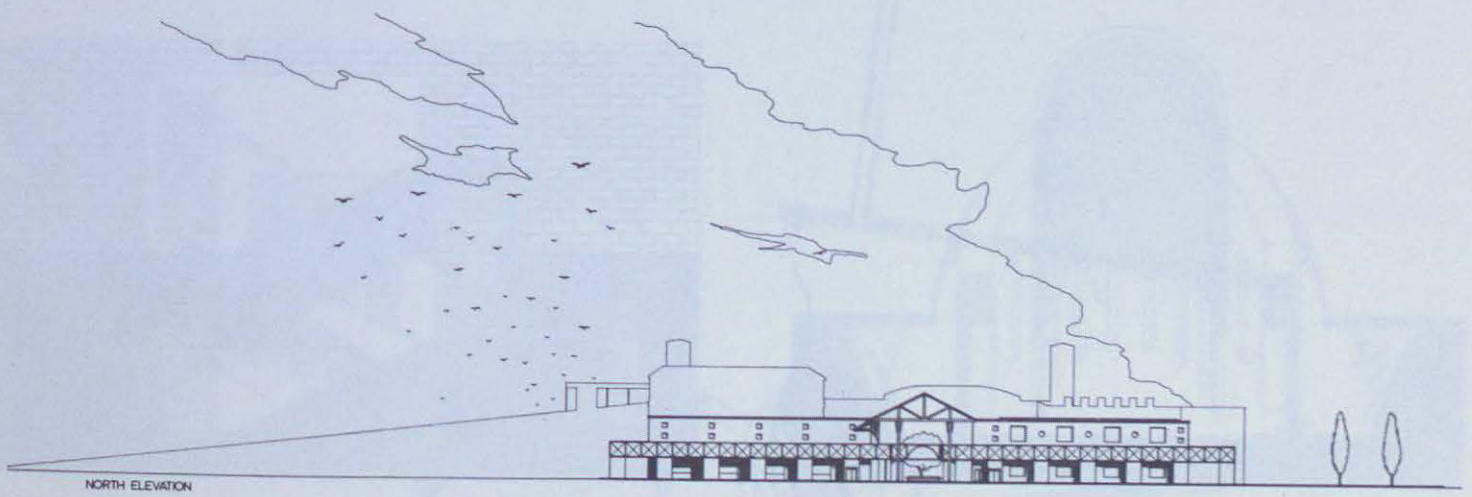
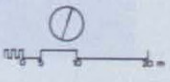
ISOMETRIC



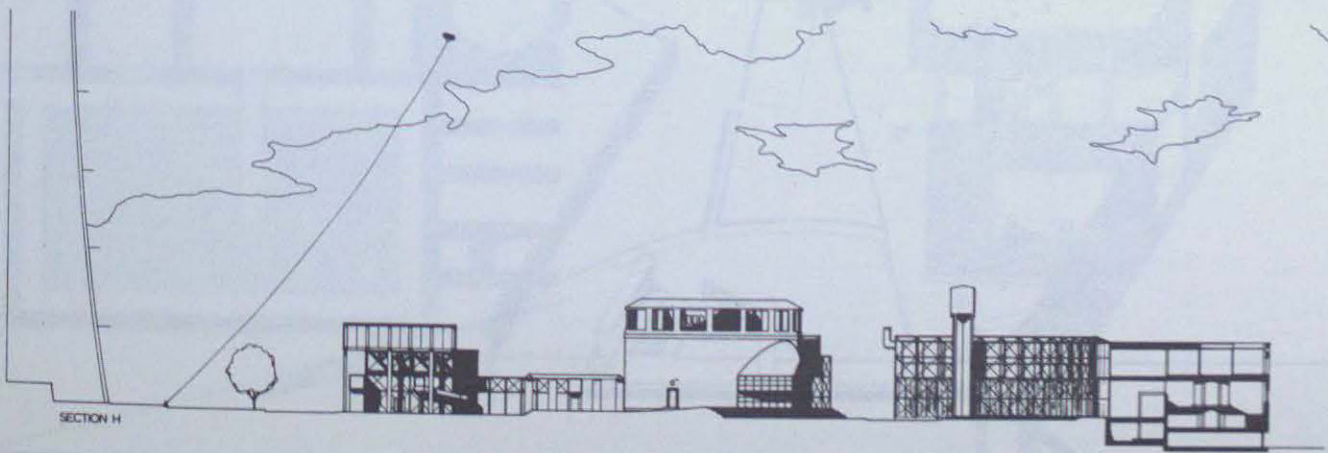
Toronto Harbour Public Baths
Peter S. Hossack
Carleton University, 1983



PLAN Ground Level 0.0m



NORTH ELEVATION



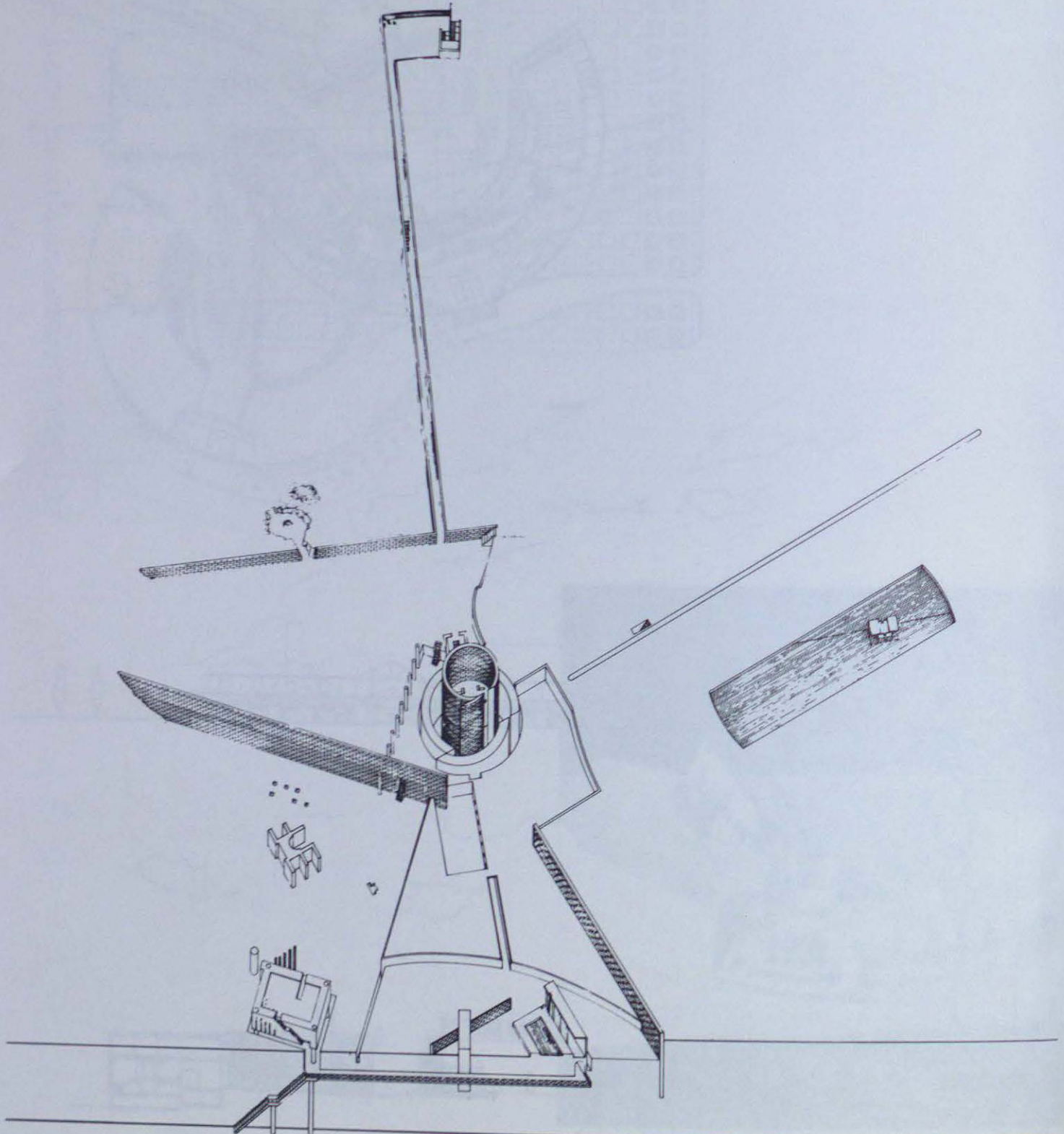
SECTION H

STUDENT WORK

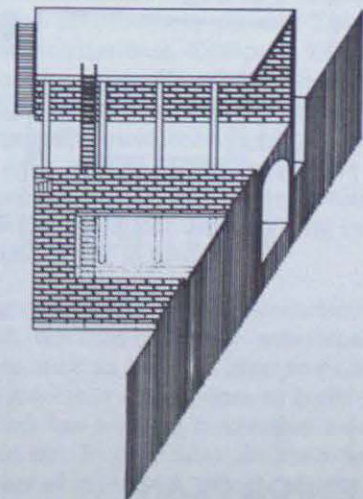
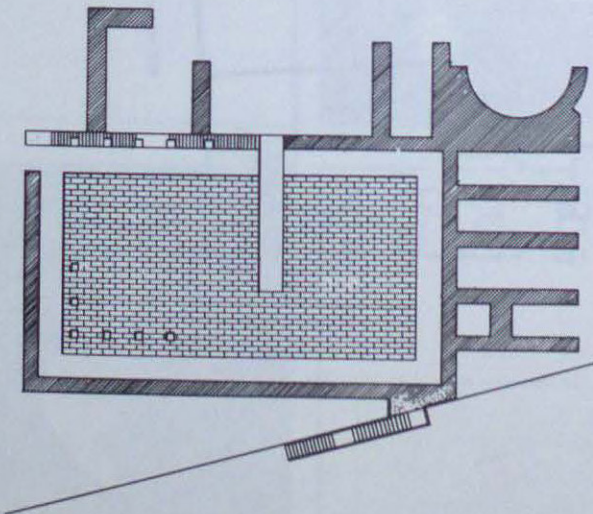
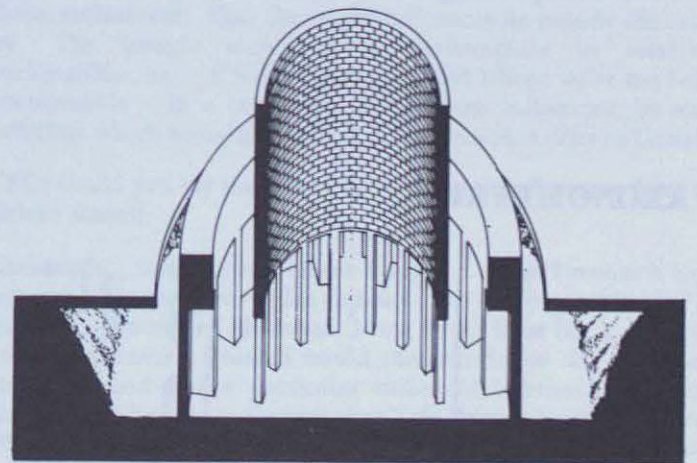
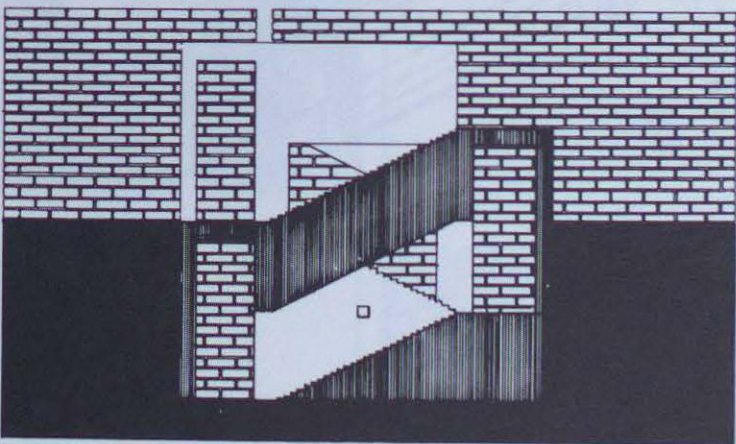
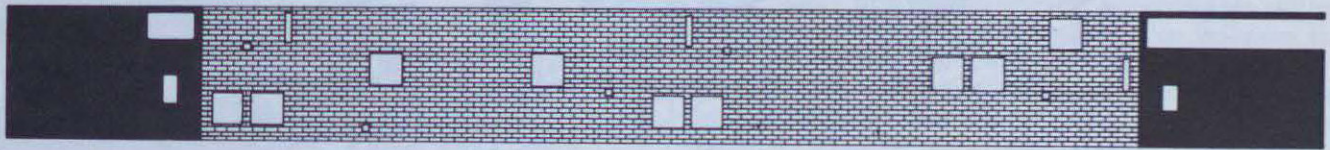
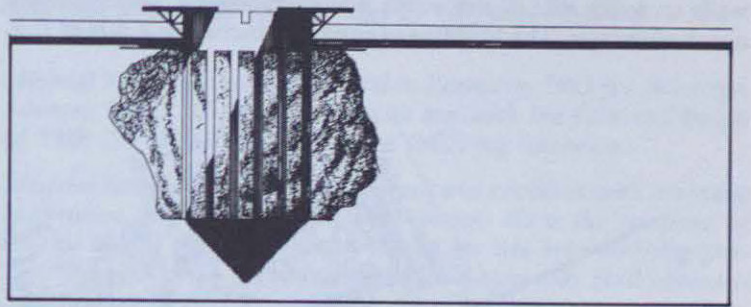
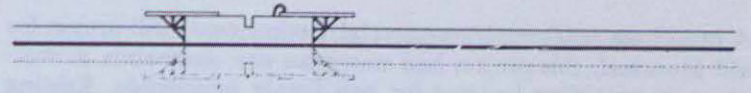
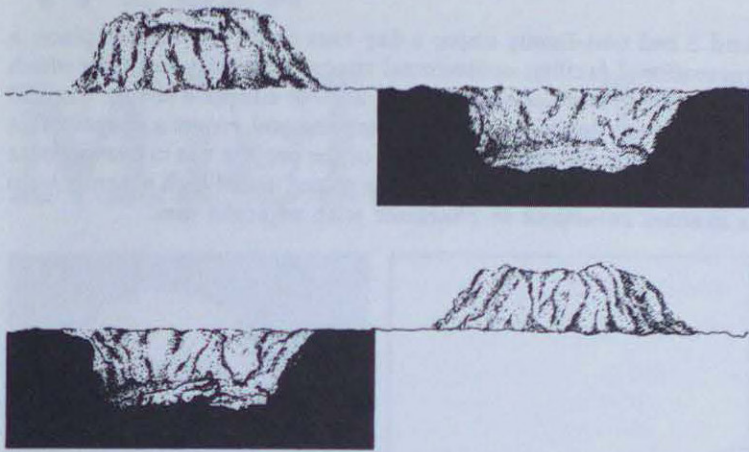
This project deals with the re-inhabitation of Hadrian's Imperial Villa at Tivoli. The Villa exists most completely in the mind. Each visitor appropriates a different idea of the Villa; he becomes the Emperor, compulsively reconstructing the villa in order to inhabit it.

The project filters Hadrian's Villa through a series of transformations leading to its inhabitation. In Hadrian's Villa, water was us-

ed as the critical animating device. Through reflection, the pools of the Villa continually hint at an antithetical villa, its ghost. Hence as a first transformation, the actual villa is reversed, yielding a new site or field of operation — an analogous villa. This move can be understood as a second excavation, one that would occur on paper or in a library. Secondly, a series of seven pieces or elements are selected to describe the essential semantic content of Hadrian's Villa — statue, pool, wall, stairs, tower, court, cryptoportico. These fragments, as autonomous units, form the basis for a series of inhabitation. The list of elements are at once irreducible generic parts of architecture and at the same time constitute specific phenomena which can be references back to the overall Villa. As a final transformation, the pieces are re-instated into the reversed site and the ritualized path of a single day is formalized, hence frozen in time and space.



The Inhabitation of Hadrian's Villa
Frank Fantuzzi
Carleton University, 1983

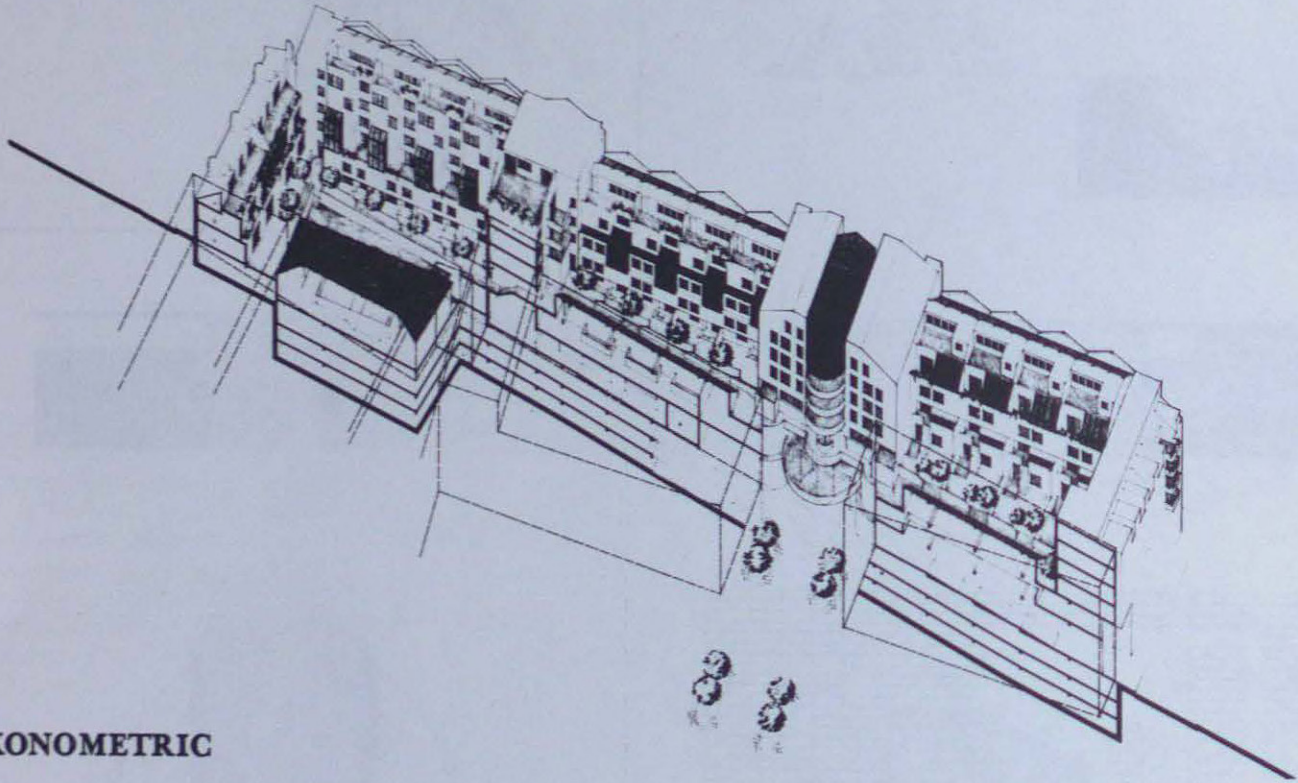


STUDENT WORK

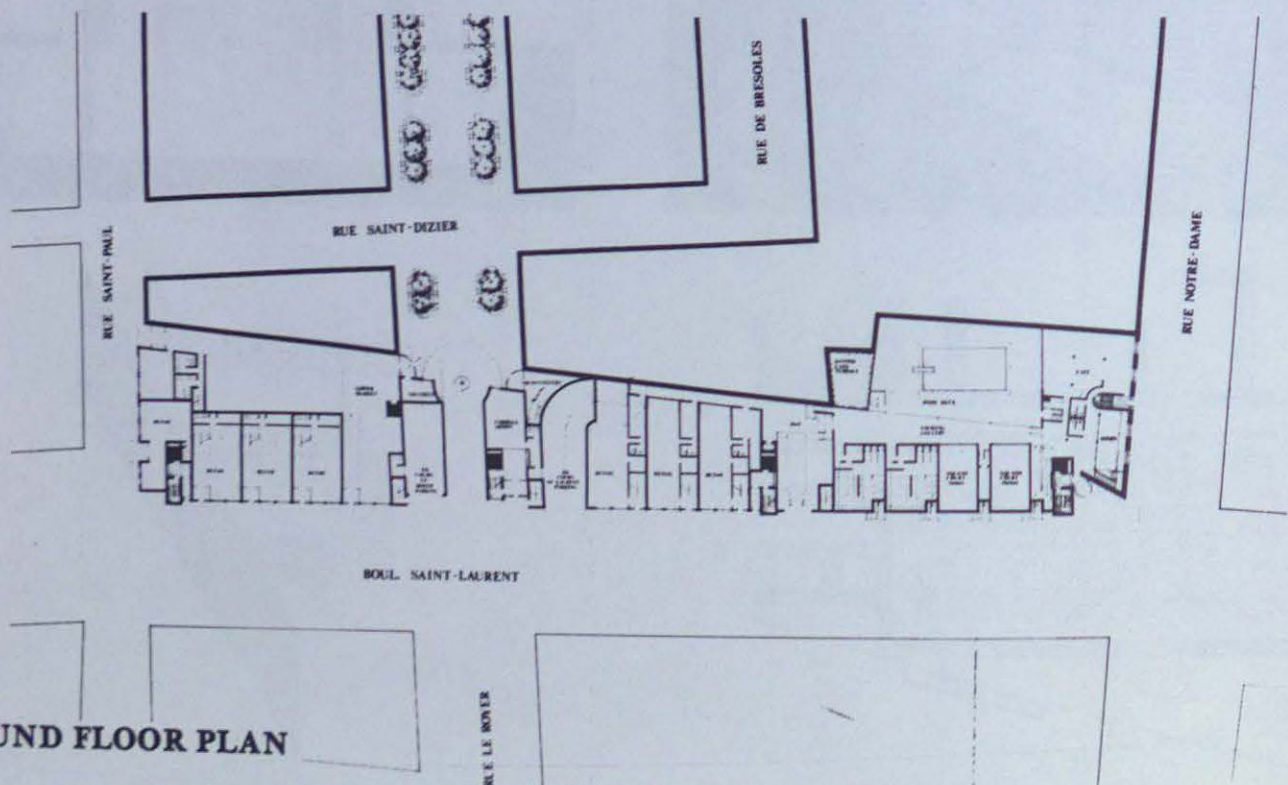
Thesis Project
Therese Leblanc
Technical University of Nova Scotia, 1983

A mixed-use residential/commercial/institutional infill project for old Montreal, this project had enormous site constraints to overcome in providing housing for non-family households. Existing conditions on the site included: poor orientations for sun penetration; adjacent structures of historic interest; existing parking facilities and entry which had to be planned with; north facing walls on south side of site which while windowless, overshadowed much of the site. The building programme included: a mix of 1, 2,

and 3 bed non-family units; a day-care facility; a market place; a recreational facility; commercial space; a heritage building which was badly in need of conservation and/or adaptive re-use. The site itself is a very long, narrow and tapering and enjoys a considerable drop across its length. The object of the project was to demonstrate the feasibility of using the site for a mixed use of high amenity – in a manner consistent in character with adjacent uses.



AXONOMETRIC



GROUND FLOOR PLAN