

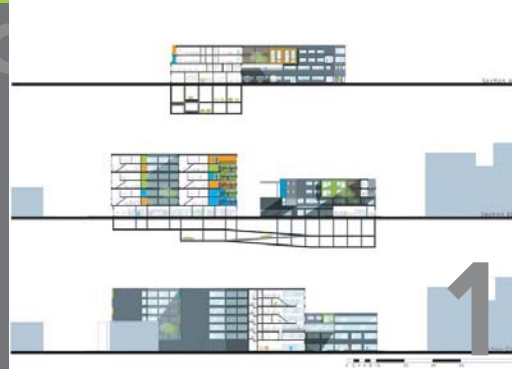
Mosaic: a transitory home for new Canada

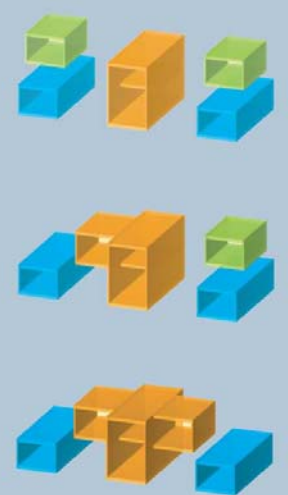
Mosaic: a transitory home for new Canadians >> Finalist: L.E.A.P. Design Competition: Rethinking & Redefining Social Housing in the City Centre.

A Clearly Defined Clientele: Newly Arrived Immigrants in Need of Social Housing > Countering the assimilative melting pot, Mosaic fosters social inclusion through a celebration of cultural difference. In addition, it positions the typology of social housing as a positive contributor to the richness of the city by fostering interaction, rather than seeking invisibility.

A Transitory Space for Learning and Cultural Exchange > The ultimate goal of Mosaic is for immigrants to gain skills and knowledge to help them thrive in a Metropolitan Canadian Centre. As such, it is intended as a transitory dwelling space. During their stay, residents partake in activities that allow them to share their cultural knowledge with the community at large, such as the sale of ethnic goods, language courses and social activities, while learning business management skills and Canadian customs.

A Hybrid Programme: Extending Dwelling into the Public Sphere > Rather than being introspective, Mosaic responds to the street and city life. Spaces of varying privacy levels cater to the needs of the individual resident as well as to those of the neighbouring community. The hybrid programme places public facilities, such as a daycare centre, social services and retail along side social housing.





Mosaic: a transitory home

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Mosaic: a transitory home for new Canadians >> Finalist: L.E.A.P. Design Competition: Rethinking and Redefining Social Housing in the City Centre.

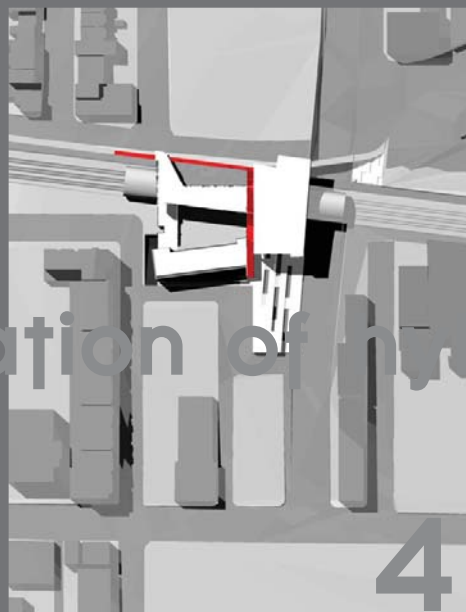
Flexible Spaces: A Response to Variegated Cultural Needs > Different lifestyle requirements brought about by evolving social mores and the diverse cultural needs immigrants are addressed through flexible elements. Movable partitions transform dwelling units to accommodate time-of-day and other temporary needs. Various unit size requirements can be accommodated through the annexation of adjacent units.

Project and Site: A Mutually Beneficial Relationship > A variety of neighboring building types of mixed use and a diverse population provide an ideal environment for a socially-inclusive residential project for immigrants, while the rehabilitation of a site left vacant for several years further stimulates the neighborhood's vitality.

Community Services Facility: an exploration



A Community Services Facility: an exploration of hybrid architecture and urban integration >> Located on a site adjacent to train tracks that divide two boroughs of Montreal, the community centre acts as a bridge in the literal sense, providing a public pedestrian path across the tracks. It also serves as a social bridge, bringing isolated groups together. The hybrid program, consisting of a daycare centre, seniors' residence and pool/spa facility, connects two peer groups at different stages of life, as well as the residents of two neighbourhoods very different in socio-economic character. Nexus is a center where people have a place to share and a place to call their own.



Community Services Facility: an exploration of hybrid architecture and urban integration

A Community Services Facility: an exploration of hybrid architecture and urban integration (2/2)



Daycare wall section

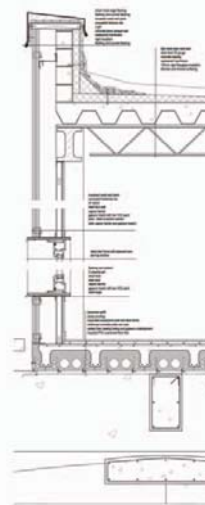
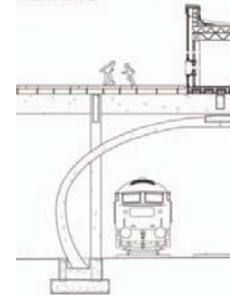
Aesthetics: ribbed metal wall panels evoke railway industrial aesthetic of box car. Railway theme is continued in deck composed of recycled wood sleepers.

Acoustics: concrete tunnel and vibration-absorbant sleepers help limit railway noise and vibration.

Environment: Deep window inset limits late afternoon summer sun while operable awning window provides natural ventilation.

Ease of construction: Precast archway system used in tunnel construction limits interruptions to train service.

Eco-friendly finishes: Low VOC paint and 100% recycled, non-toxic PVC cushion floor tiles.

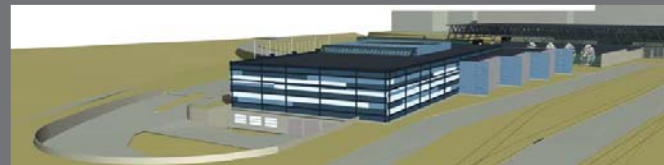
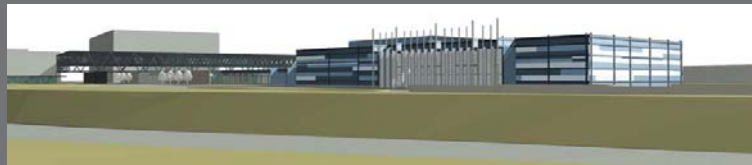


Construction: studies in the tectonic exploration and resolution of the community services facility design problem

Advanced Construction: studies in the tectonic exploration and resolution of the community services facility design problem >> Above: 1:10 model of precast-archway system detail and superimposed bay supporting daycare centre.

Left: Wall section through archway and daycare centre.

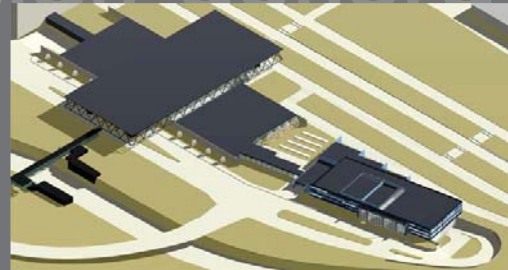
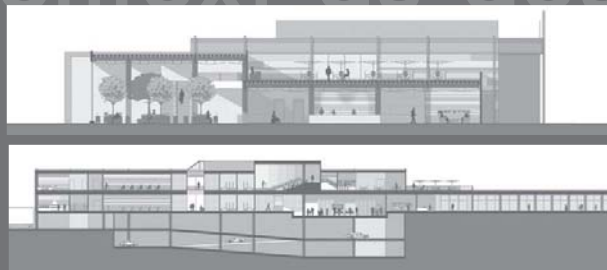
Investigation of historic context as design generator



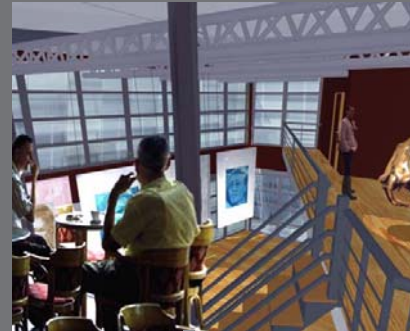
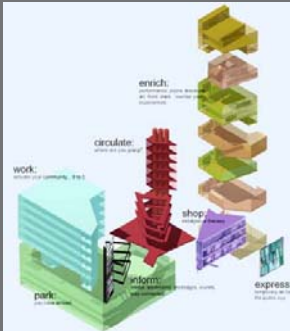
A Boutique Conference Centre: the investigation of historic context as design generator >> The chosen context is a modernist, semi-urban one: the site of the Ottawa Train Station by Parkins and Associates. After having devised a master plan for the site, incorporating a “boutique hotel” and a “boutique conference centre”, one of the two additions has been investigated in detail.

The conference centre design hugs the adjacent tracks, and alludes to the linearity of train travel through its circulation pattern and overall horizontality. Meeting rooms and lecture halls are designed around courts, providing semi-private zones that can be rented by individual clients. Meeting spaces are complemented by several lounge spaces and rest areas, including a “computer garden” to allow conference goers the luxury of cyber-connectivity in a relaxing environment. The train station serves as design generator by providing a grid on which the geometry of the conference centre relies. The language of “fin walls” is repeated in the conference centre, a gesture borrowed from its neighbour. The two buildings are connected by a passageway that provides views onto a new garden space. The passage also envisages a reconfiguration of the east end of the station, providing new retail space along its path.

Investigation of historic context as design generator



A Boutique Conference



Centre for Montreal: architecture as cultural symbol

A Gay and Lesbian Community Centre for Montreal: architecture as cultural symbol >> Free expression is a prominent feature of Montreal's gay village. Large public murals, pride flags and creative signage embody the energy of a vibrant and eclectic population. The community centre strives to serve as an extension of the existing urban canvas, using its skin as a means of displaying temporary art and disseminating up-to-date information. Recognizing the heterogeneous needs and desires of its users, the programmatic elements are separated into distinct volumes, yet they maintain a connection to one another visually and spatially to encourage exploration and convergence. Alluding to a traditional queer space, that of the appropriated existing space, each mass reflects the scale of architecture visible from the site and significant to the urban environment.

A Town House on University Street: an exercise in urban repair



front elevation



rear elevation



site plan



interior view: office

interior view: library

interior view: kitchen

A Town House on University Street: an exercise in urban repair >> Winner of the McGill School of Architecture Murdoch Laing Design Competition 2004

Darning: The act of mending a hole with crossing threads.

Darned fabric is never as it was before the wear and tear of time. It is anchored in the adjacent fibre and shares some of its character, but always stands out as a later gesture. It presents a finished side to be exposed and a side that reveals the actions of process not meant for public viewing.

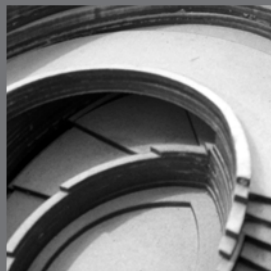
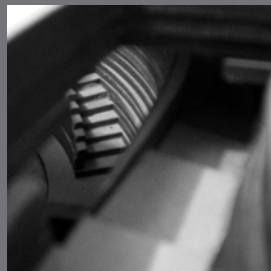
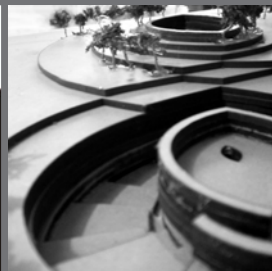
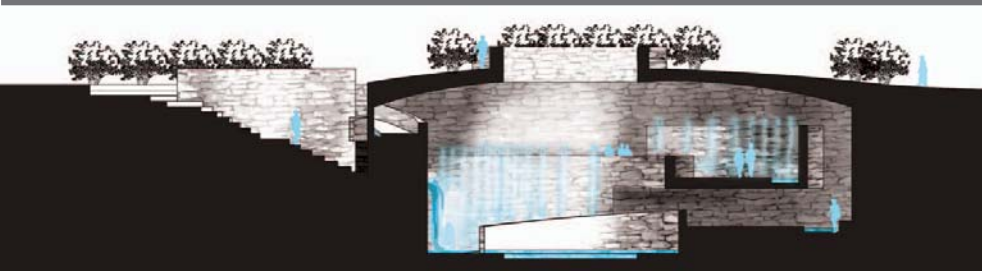
Rather than attempting to emulate University Street's century-old gestures, by darning its fabric, one acknowledges the realities of one's own time. These include a new model of domesticity with dissolved gender roles, opportunities for workplace integration into the domestic environment and changes to the family structure over time.

et: an exercise in urban repair



A Town House on diversity Stre

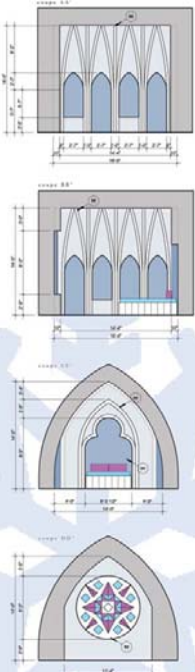
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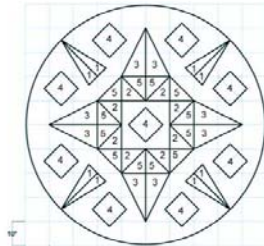
nd Point A: an architectural promenade

Between Point A and Point A: an architectural promenade >> Between Point A and Point A asks participants to question assumptions derived from rationalist preconceptions of space. Inspired by the media theories of Marshall McLuhan, the promenade explores notions of experience outside of the purely visual through the device of underground space. Through audio-tactile and psychological responses to being underground and by one's inevitable return to the point of origin, boundaries are blurred between path and destination, servant and served, function and feeling.

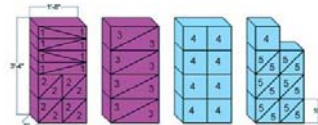




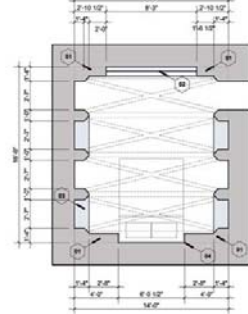
rosace flocon



rosace située en renforcement de 5"

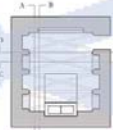


blocs de glace coupés et colorés



XX NOTES NUMÉROTÉES DES PLANS

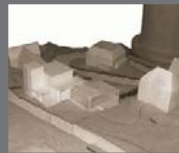
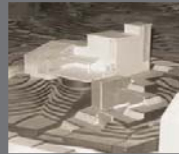
- 01 Nouvelle cloison de neige de 10" d'épaisseur.
- 02 Rosace de glace d'une épaisseur de 5" encastrée dans un renforcement de 10". Lumière autour du périmètre.
- 03 Niche 10" de profondeur
- 04 Renforcement en arc rebouché de 10" de profondeur
- 05 Nervure de neige compactée de 2" d'épaisseur



L'Ogivale: Quebec City Ice Hotel Room Design Competition Submission >>

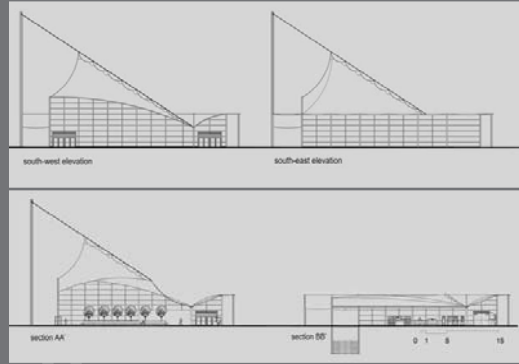
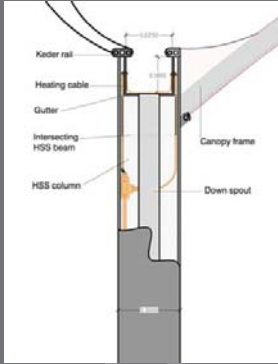
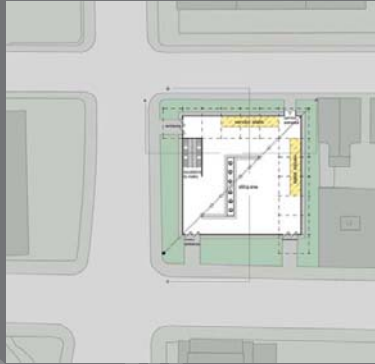
L'Ogivale: Quebec City Ice Hotel Room Design Competition Submission >>Two characteristics of the Ice Hotel contribute to its unforgettable atmosphere: the natural luminosity of its walls and the impressive vaults overhead. Inspired by these attributes, *L'ogivale* looks back to gothic architecture, with its signature arch and inherent attention to light. In addition to two arcades flanking its side walls, of which the entrance door is part, *L'ogivale* also features an illuminated rose window with an unmistakable winter theme, and a majestic trefoil cove that frames the head of the double bed, which is draped with luxurious medieval-inspired fabrics. Ribbing adorns the gothic ceiling vault, accentuating the beauty of this feature and completing an unforgettable experience.

ing stimulates built form

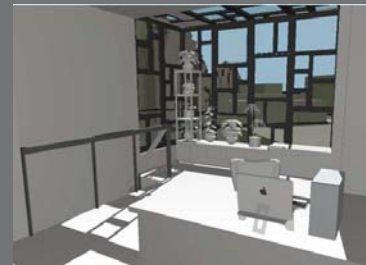
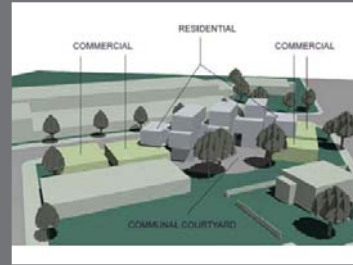


House for a Gardener: exploring the ways in which siting stimulates built form >> The project examines a relationship between public and private realms through the inclusion of a public pedestrian path leading to Mount-Royal Park on the residential property of a gardener/city official. One of Olmsted's goals for Mount-Royal Park was to maintain the spirit of the mountain's natural environment. For this reason, the natural grade is left to spontaneous growth and gardening takes place on terraces connected to the building that extend over the land. This provides a transitional zone between the adjacent manicured residential landscapes and the landscape of Mount Royal Park. The terraces also serve as a transitional zone between inside and outside.

Following an axis extending from the city grid, the pedestrian pathway pierces through the site as a series of terraces. Sunken at Redpath Crescent street-level, the public terraces meet the natural grade level of the site as they reach the house creating a link between the public and private. The massing of the residence reinforces the terracing theme. The house celebrates its relationship to the public, with its themed planting terraces and large windows that create an open feeling without compromising the privacy of its inhabitants.

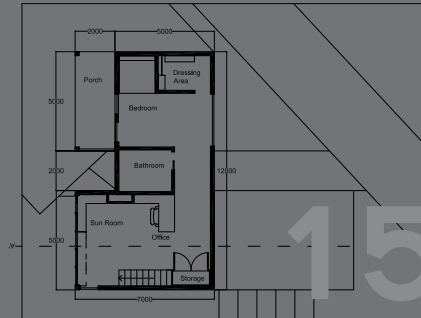
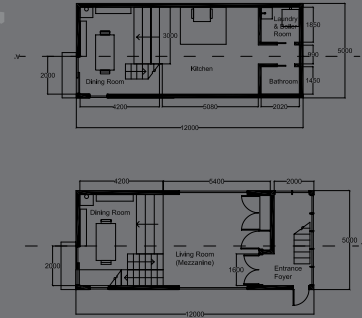


The Pavilion: architectural form through the expression of structure >> The problem involves the replacement of a Montreal subway entrance/exit pavilion with a much larger one, which also houses a market and an indoor rest area. The St. Laurent metro pavilion is located in the heart of Montreal's summer festival corridor. Tensile membrane construction alludes to the temporary, tent-like festival structures that invade the city during the summer months. The rest and retail areas are open to each other but distinguished by separate expressions. The rest area can accommodate indoor festival activities, generating a clientele for the vendor stalls at its perimeter.



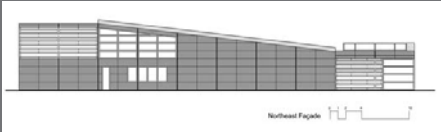
opportunity for urban repair

Filter (A Permeable Membrane): exploring an opportunity for urban repair >> The project involves a counter-proposal to the rezoning of a formerly residential neighbourhood as industrial-commercial. Acknowledging the hectic, industrial reality of the site, an effort is made to create a serendipitous event in which visitors encounter a garden within. Strategically angled channels of access limit sight penetration, creating a selective and controlled means of interaction between the outside and the inside realms. All housing units have a connection to the street and to the courtyard, promoting the idea of moving from the more public/ industrial area to the more private courtyard area, alluding to the filtering membrane theme. The units are of various shapes and sizes, weaving the membrane by overlapping each other. Each is dependent on the other to make a working whole.

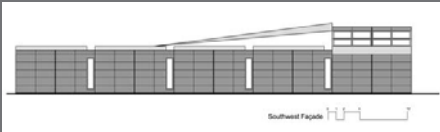




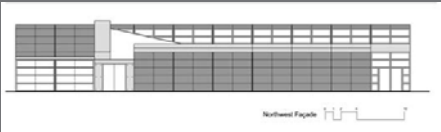
Southwest Façade



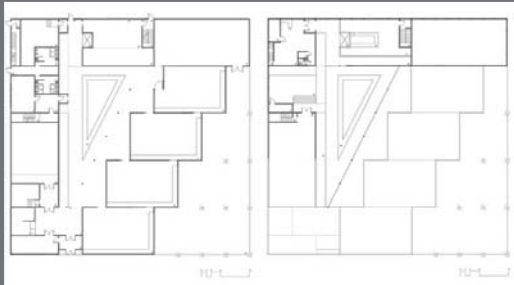
Northeast Façade



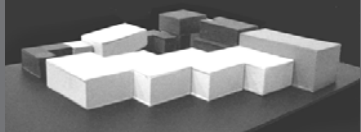
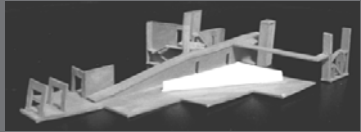
Southwest Façade



Northwest Façade



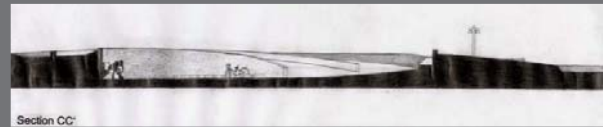
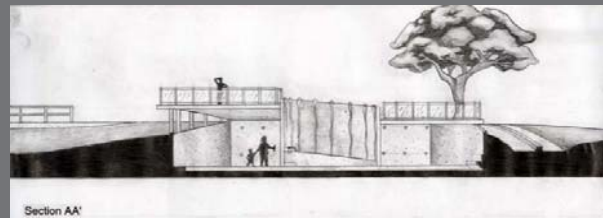
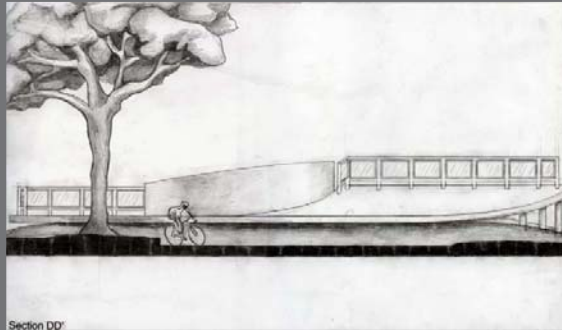
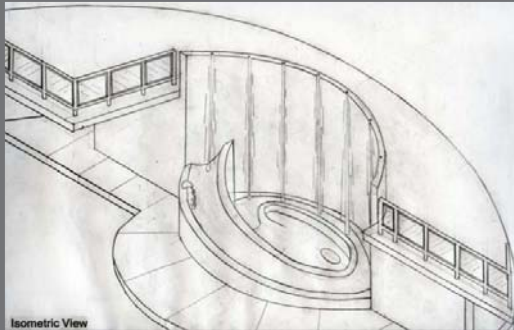
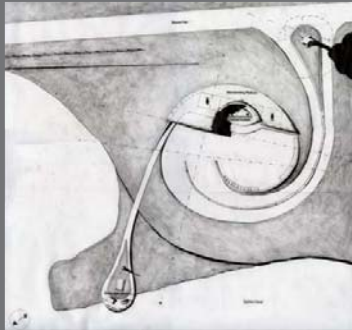
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|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. bookstore | 10. temporary exhibit gallery | 19. fan room | 27. seminar room entrance vestibule |
| 2. lobby | 11. contemporary gallery | 20. mechanical room | 29. fire exit |
| 3. ticket and information centre | 12. modern gallery | 21. storage | 30. fire stairs |
| 4. cloakroom | 13. historical gallery | 22. workshop | 31. stairs to office |
| 5. lecture room | 14. administration | 23. main entrance vestibule | 32. seminar and lecture room stairs |
| 6. projection booth | 15. receptionist's desk | 24. office entrance vestibule | 33. elevator |
| 7. seminar room | 16. director's office | 25. lecture room entrance vestibule | 34. ramp |
| 8. washroom | 17. cafe | 26. lecture room back entrance | 35. observation platform/rest area |
| 9. experimental mock-up gallery | 18. cafe kitchenette | | |



Section AA

A Museum of Quebec Architecture: the exploration of rational systems of built form >> The project involves the design of a museum with several permanent and temporary galleries, a theatre, seminar room, cafe as well as administrative and operational spaces.

The general configuration has been developed through an investigation of space types, movement, growth and change, enclosure, geometry, space and mass, structure, services and materials. The museum is inspired by cubist geometric relationships, which negate spatial linearity to convey simultaneous points of interest. The material choices of limestone and aluminum highlight two of Quebec's leading natural resource products. Several environmental considerations, such as views, light and noise levels determined an appropriate layout of the various spaces.



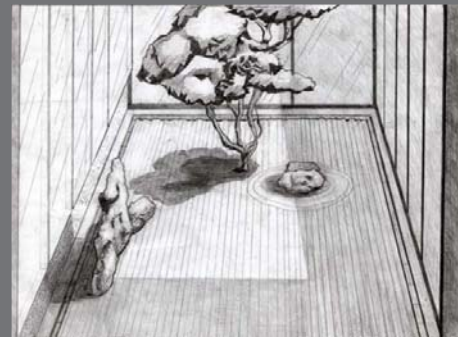
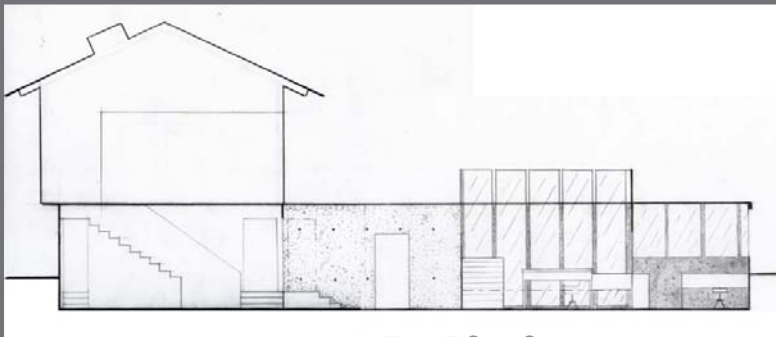
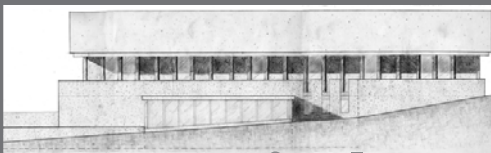
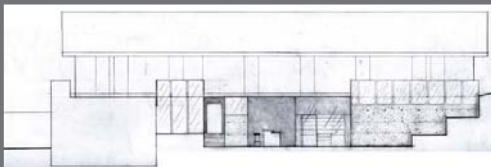
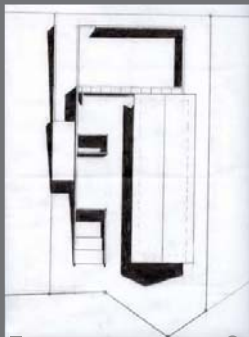
and Roofwork: bodies in motion

Between Earthwork and Roofwork: bodies in motion >> The project calls for the creation of a public space on the recently revitalized Lachine Canal that will provide sources of drinking water for users of the bicycle path in the present-day public park.

Earthwork > Two arms extend from path to canal, entwining in a central node. A space hidden from the path is revealed facing the canal at the end of the spiraling course

Waterwork > As the waters of the canal serve diverse functions, both body and mind are revitalized at the central fountain, where drinking water and ornamental falls swirl together to drain. The spiraling water reflects the cyclists' motion as they follow the path leading to the grotto sanctuary

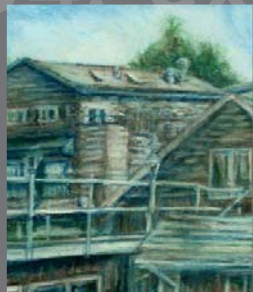
Roofwork > Capping the vortex pattern, a ground-accessible observation platform visible from the bicycle path becomes an overhead shelter facing the canal. At night, artificial light follows the spiral course and illuminates the nodes which connect canal and bicycle path.



Imaginary Dialogue: an addition to a Herzog and de Meuron House

The Imaginary Dialogue: an addition to a Herzog and de Meuron House >> The Programme calls for the addition of a major space to serve as an office/studio for an architect client. A mandatory connection to the existing structure as well as a separate public entrance are stipulated in the design brief. The exercise represents the student's first exercise in hand drafting.

The addition to Herzog and de Meuron's House for An Art Collector is placed underground within the lower levels of the terraced property so as not to compete with the architypical geometry of the house. The underground space is rendered habitable through the penetration of natural light obtained by piercing through existing concrete retaining walls, above-grade windows, skylights, and a well that culminates in a sunken zen garden.



06: capturing the essence of a UNESCO World

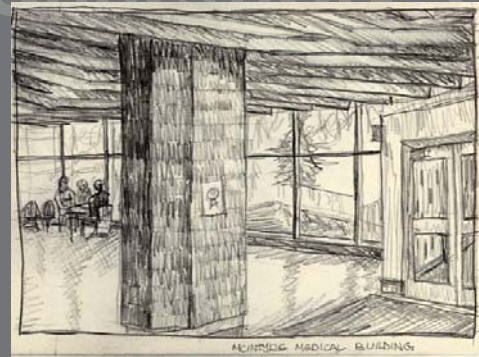
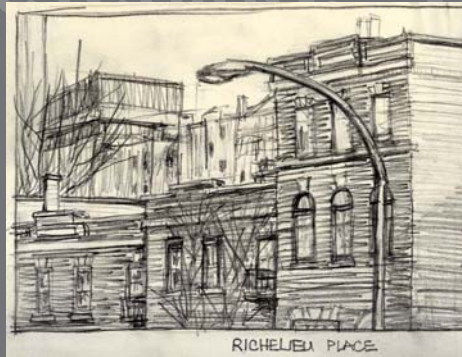


Sketching School 2006: capturing

Sketching School 2006: capturing the essence of a UNESCO World Heritage Site. August 24 to September 1, 2006 - Lunenburg, NS

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Sketching: "places of assembly and assembly of space"





Model Studies: drawing explorations in mixed m



ce: William Truman Shaver Traveling Scholarship

Capturing Place: William Truman Shaver Traveling Scholarship 2005 >> Original photographs: Le Corbusier, Heidi Weber Museum, Zurich. Tadao Ando, Vitra Conference Centre, Weil Am Rhein. Painted House, Bern. Le Corbusier, Notre Dame du Haut Chapel, Ronchamp. Morger & Degelo, Wohnhaus & Schule, Basel. Valerio Olgiati, Primary School, Paspels. Herzog & de Meuron, Apartment Building, Basel.