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UBC Aquatic Centre

In our practice we do a lot of heritage and rehabilitation projects. First and foremost, we view working on heritage buildings design challenge.

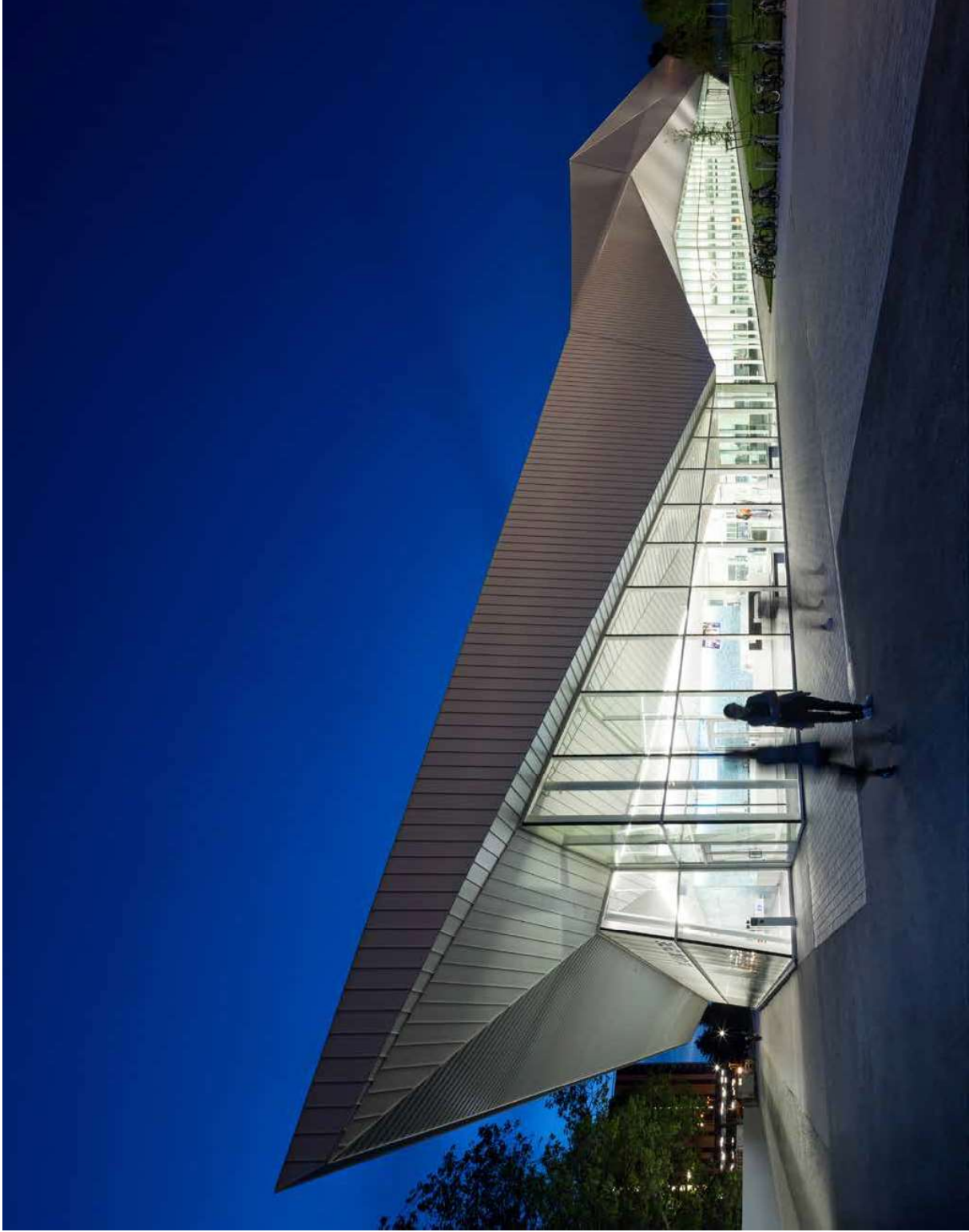
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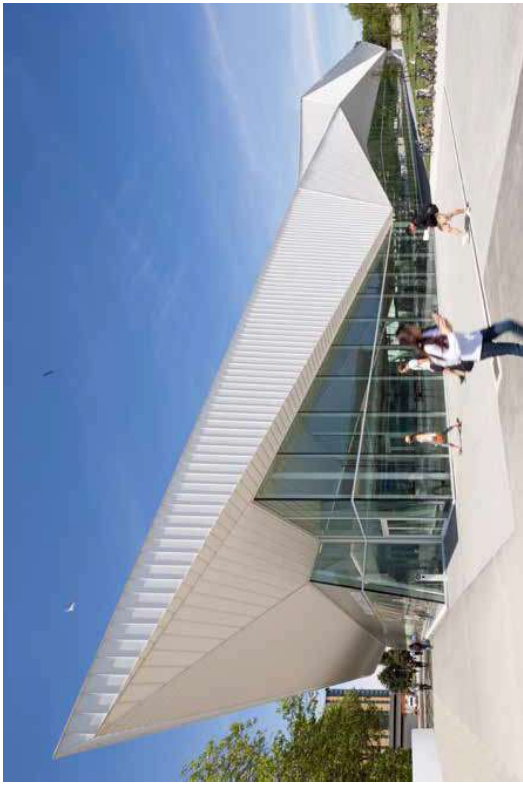
Location
The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC

Client
The University of British Columbia

Completion
2017

Awards
Architectural Record Magazine Top Best Buildings of 2017
2017 Athletic Business Magazine West Award
2016 American School of Architecture Purvis O'Brien
2014 Canadian Architect Award of Excellence





01 In our practice we do a lot of heritage and rehabilitation projects. First and foremost, we have to work on

02 Heritage buildings as a design challenge. The conservation requirements lead to some heritage buildings

03 Through legislation. But if there aren't any such requirements, pairs of buildings last because they are old

pool and can be programmed for dedicated use of competitors, while universal change rooms can be left open and available for community patrons.

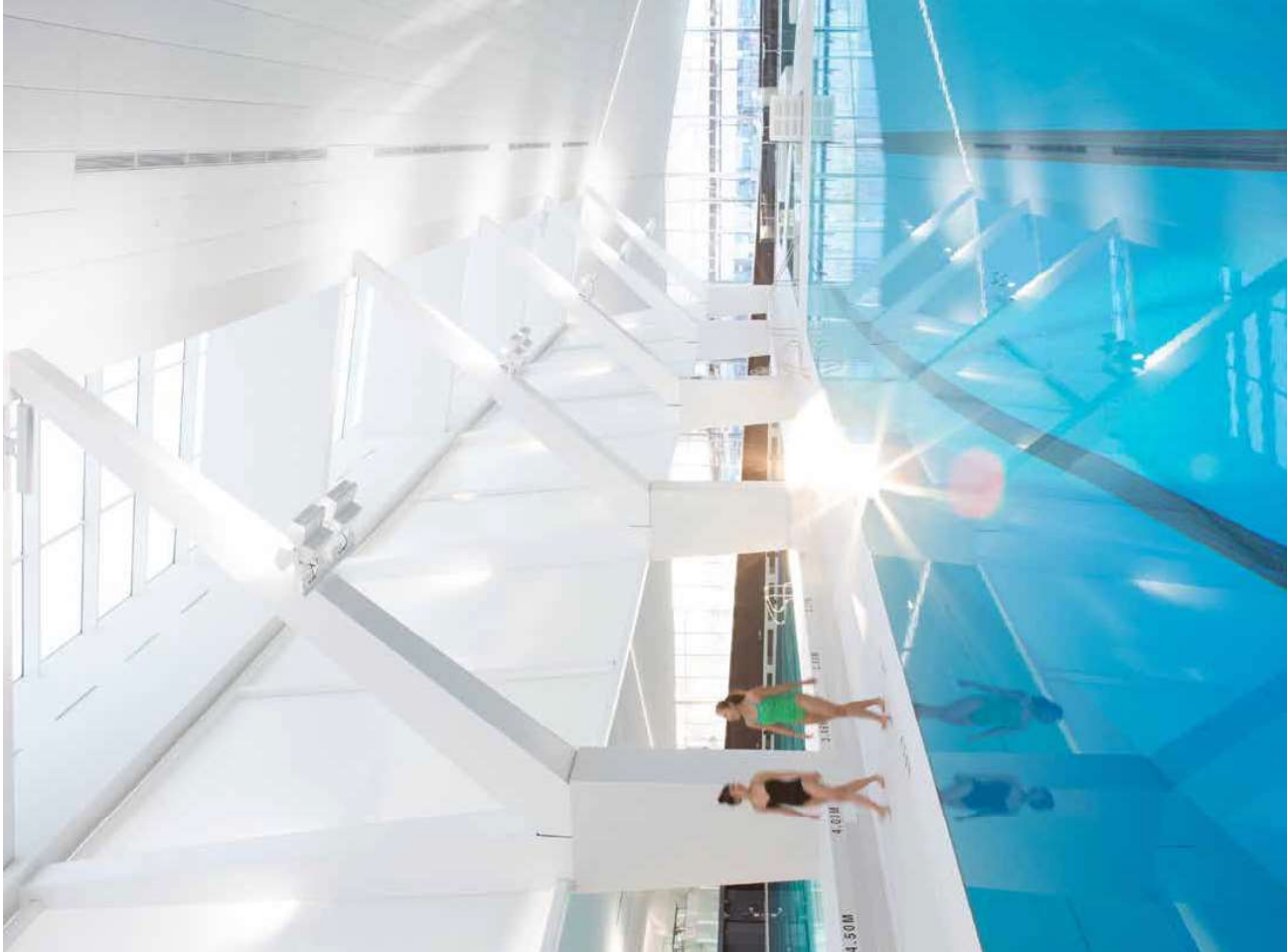
The architectural expression consists of three distinct elements; the tessellated standing seam metal roof is separated from a cantilevered concrete base by a continuous ribbon of fitted glazing. The roof rises and falls according to the functional requirements of the spaces below — its slopes and projections providing rain protection, solar shading, and control of daylight penetration. Indirect aquatic lighting, together with up-lighting along the west and south facades, creates a luminous and inviting canopy throughout the day and into the evening.

The new aquatic centre makes an important contribution to the urban design of a revitalized student precinct by defining a new transit plaza and gateway through which half of the student population passes at the beginning and end of each day. The building also contributes to an enhanced public realm, with stepped bleachers for waiting transit passengers to the south; a tranquil, programmable courtyard space to the north; and a tree-lined path that parallels the glazed change corridor to the west that delineates a new north-south

This new hybrid competition and community aquatic centre replaces an aging indoor and outdoor pool complex that was no longer capable of meeting the needs of the University. The challenge was to create a facility that would balance the high-performance training program of the highly successful competitive varsity swim program with the increased demand for lessons and leisure opportunities from rapidly expanding residential communities on and around the campus.

The 8,000 square metre complex is divided into four linear zones: lobby and change rooms, community aquatics, competition rooms, and spectator bleachers. Daylight is used to differentiate the two aquatic halls. A row of Y-shaped columns supports a continuous six-metre wide skylight that bisects the aquatic hall, delineating competition and recreation areas. A translucent screen creates a luminous separation between the two principal spaces, making it possible to control the uses, and have two different activities or events taking place simultaneously.

A panelized, humidity resistant acoustic ceiling controls reverberation and limits the transfer of sound from one space to the other. Male and female change rooms are located adjacent to the starting end of the competition



**The design illustrates a creative resolution
of a simple program with a modest budget.**

—Canadian Architect Awards Jury





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02 Heritage buildings as a design challenge. There are many different requirements that have to be met to some heritage buildings

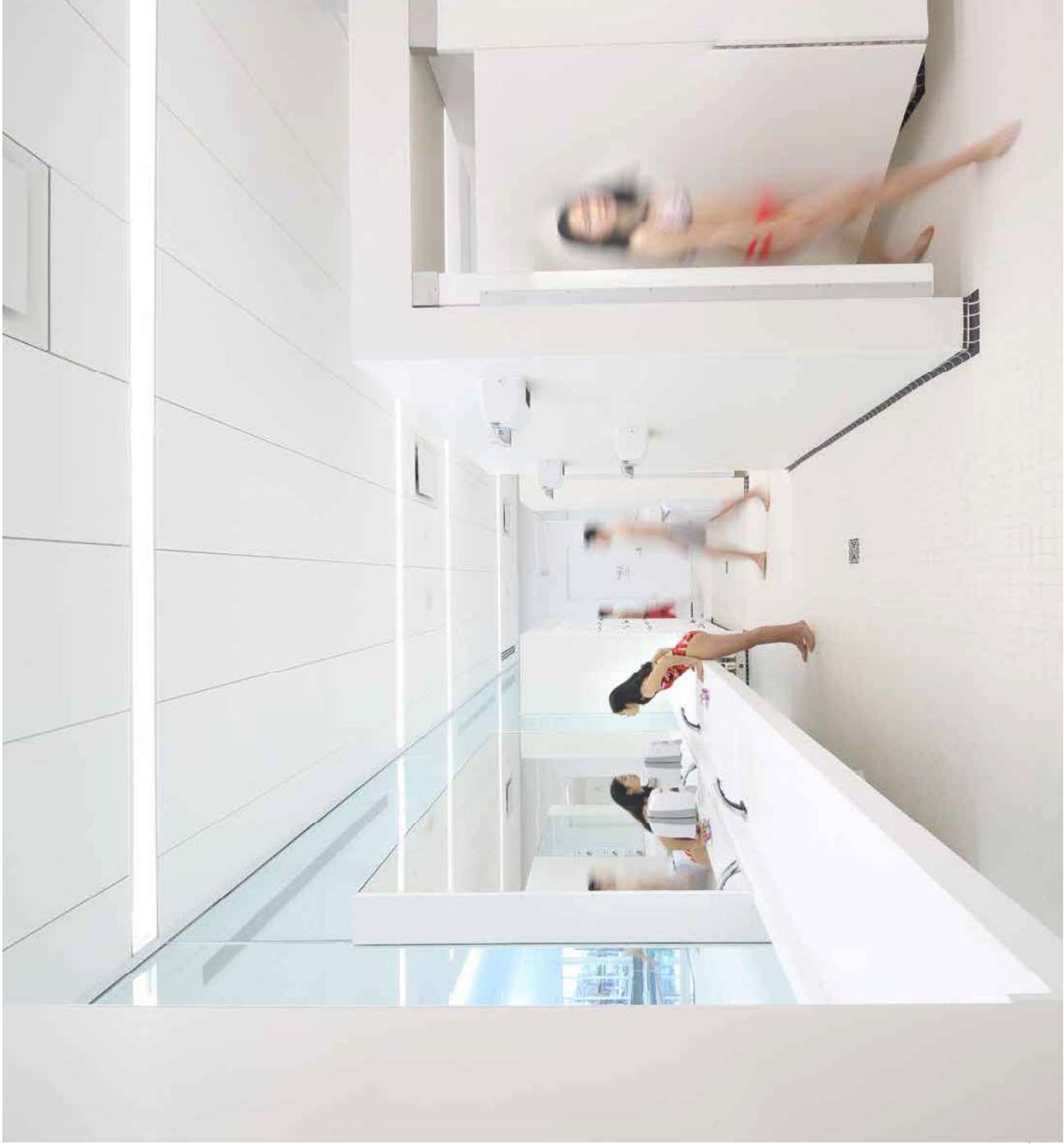
03 Through legislation. But if there aren't any such requirements, then we can't just put up buildings last because they are old



01 In our practice we do a lot of heritage and rehabilitation projects. In our work, we are working on

02 Heritage buildings as design challenge. Through legislation requirements led to some heritage buildings

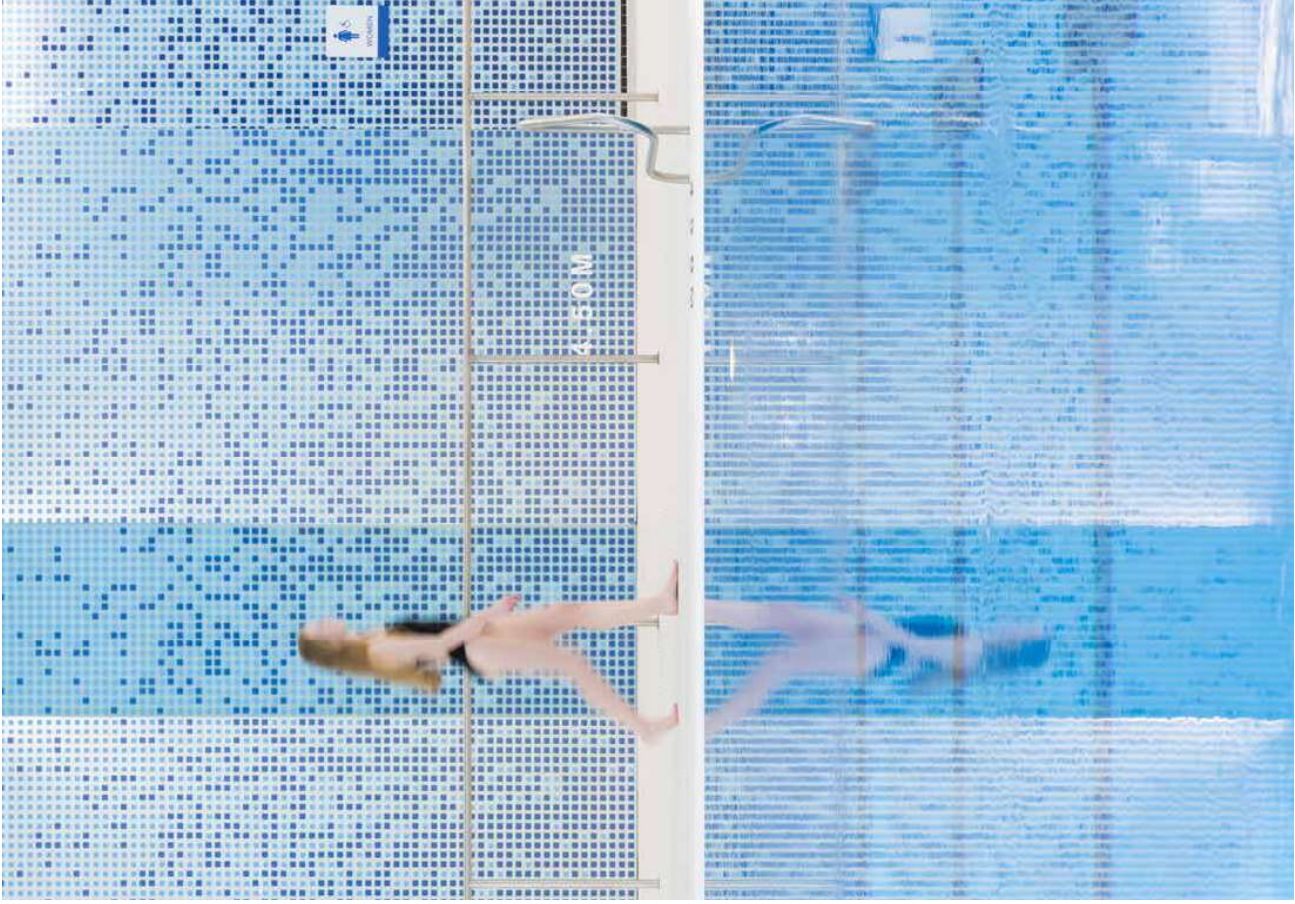
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01 In our practice we do a lot of heritage and rehabilitation projects. In our opinion, we view working on

02 Heritage buildings as being a challenge. There are often different requirements, which have led to some heritage buildings

03 Through legislation. But if there aren't any such requirements, the parts of buildings just because they are old



- 01 In our practice we do a lot of heritage and rehabilitation projects. We're currently working on the view working on
- 02 Heritage buildings as there are often renovation requirements tied to some heritage buildings
- 03 Through legislation. But if there aren't any laws, then some parts of buildings just because they are old





01 In our practice we do a lot of heritage and rehabilitation projects. We're interested in how we work on

02 Heritage buildings as well as new ones. There are different requirements for heritage buildings

03 Through legislation. But if there aren't any such requirements, parts of buildings just because they are old

Action Ostry Architects
Twenty Five Projects

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Tallwood House

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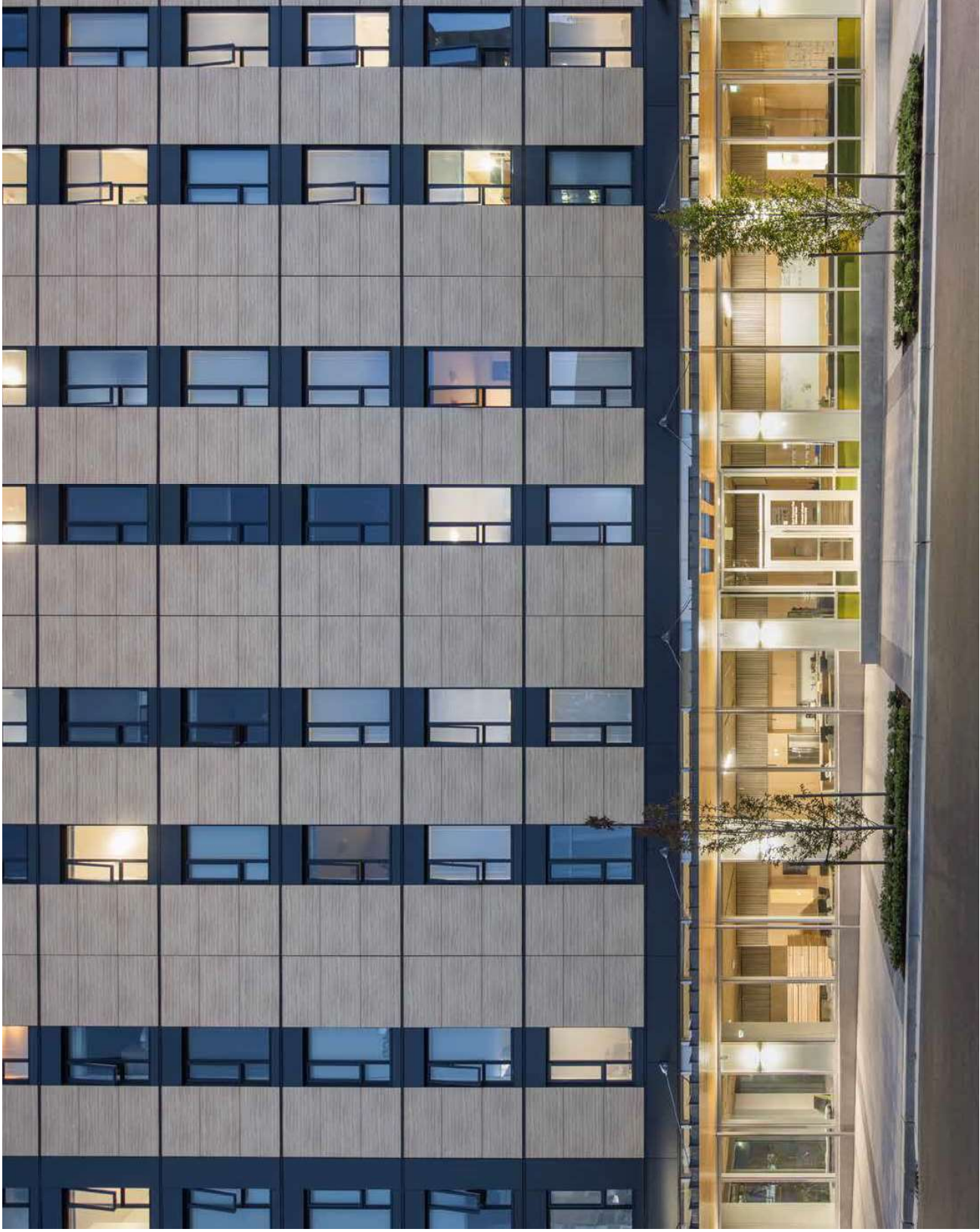
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Location
The University of British Columbia,
Vancouver, BC

Client
The University of British Columbia

Completion
2017

Awards
2018 Canadian Wood Council
Wood Works Architect Award
2018 Canadian Wood Council
Wood Works Innovation Award
2018 Canadian Wood Council
Wood Works Engineer Award
2017 Canadian Wood Council
Wood Design Special Jury Award
2017 Institution of Structural
Engineers Construction
Innovators Award
2017 Fast Company Innovation
by Design Finalist





01 In our practice we do a lot of heritage and restoration projects. It's a challenge to view working on

02 Heritage buildings as there are often restoration requirements tied to some heritage buildings

03 Through legislation, but if there aren't any requirements, then it's just a simple view. Just parts of buildings just because they are old

The dusk shot showing the height of the building absolutely MUST be used. This is the tallest mass wood building in the world... we need to show the height. Also, my favourite pic of the collegium has not been used... I don't understand why.

Brock Commons Tallwood House is a 15,115 square metre, 404-bed student residence that aspires to be a model for a future that features extraordinarily ordinary mass wood buildings that are quick, clean and cost-effective to construct and that maximize carbon sequestration and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Extraordinary for its 53 metre height—at completion Brock Commons was the world's tallest mass wood tower—the 18 storey building is also extraordinary for the speed at which its glue laminated columns, cross laminated floor panels, and prefabricated facade were erected in just 66 days at a rate of two floors per week. The hybrid structure includes a concrete podium and cores and 17 floors of mass timber. The innovative LEED Gold project utilizes an extraordinary amount of wood that stores an impressive 1,753 metric tons of carbon dioxide and avoids production of 679 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions. Mass wood construction is in its infancy.

For the industry to grow and evolve, tall timber buildings must become commonplace and ubiquitous, which will only happen if they are affordable to design and build. To be truly environmentally meaningful, mass wood structures must be incorporated into buildings of all types and sizes, from the audacious to the everyday, whether the wood structure is exposed or not. Key to receiving approvals and achieving economic viability was a "keep it simple" design approach that makes the building appear ordinary—extraordinarily ordinary—through the encapsulation of the wood structure with gypsum board.

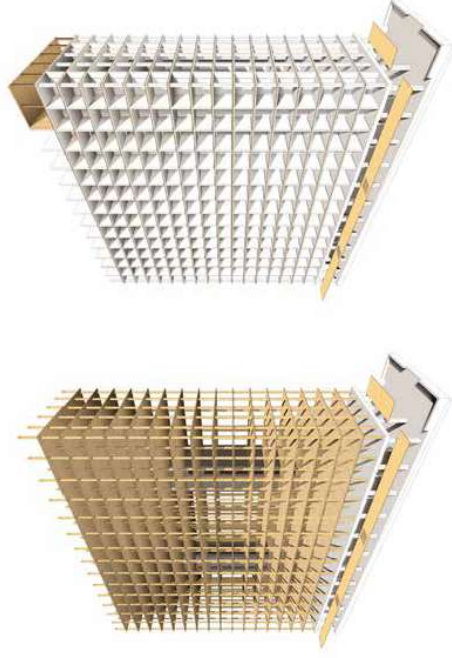
Tallwood House demonstrates that an encapsulated mass wood tower can be comparable in cost to a concrete high-rise. When the seven percent innovation premium associated with this first of its kind building is removed, the cost of construction is the same as a concrete building. Price parity is within reach. The continued evolution of extraordi-

narily ordinary tall wood buildings will be the foundation upon which mass wood will make a meaningful contribution to the future sustainability of cities.

The prefabricated facade features corner window-wraps and vertical striations of light wood and charcoal-coloured high pressure laminate cladding that contains seventy percent wood fibre. A cross laminated timber canopy runs the length of the curtain wall base, revealing warm wood finishes at ground floor amenity spaces. A metal cornice crowns the building.

Glulam columns are left exposed at the upper level amenity lounge. Hallways feature wood doors and rich timber and oche accents. The living units are spare and simple with bright white finishes and warmly-hued finishes.

The quintessential west coast ocean and mountain views are stunningly spectacular.





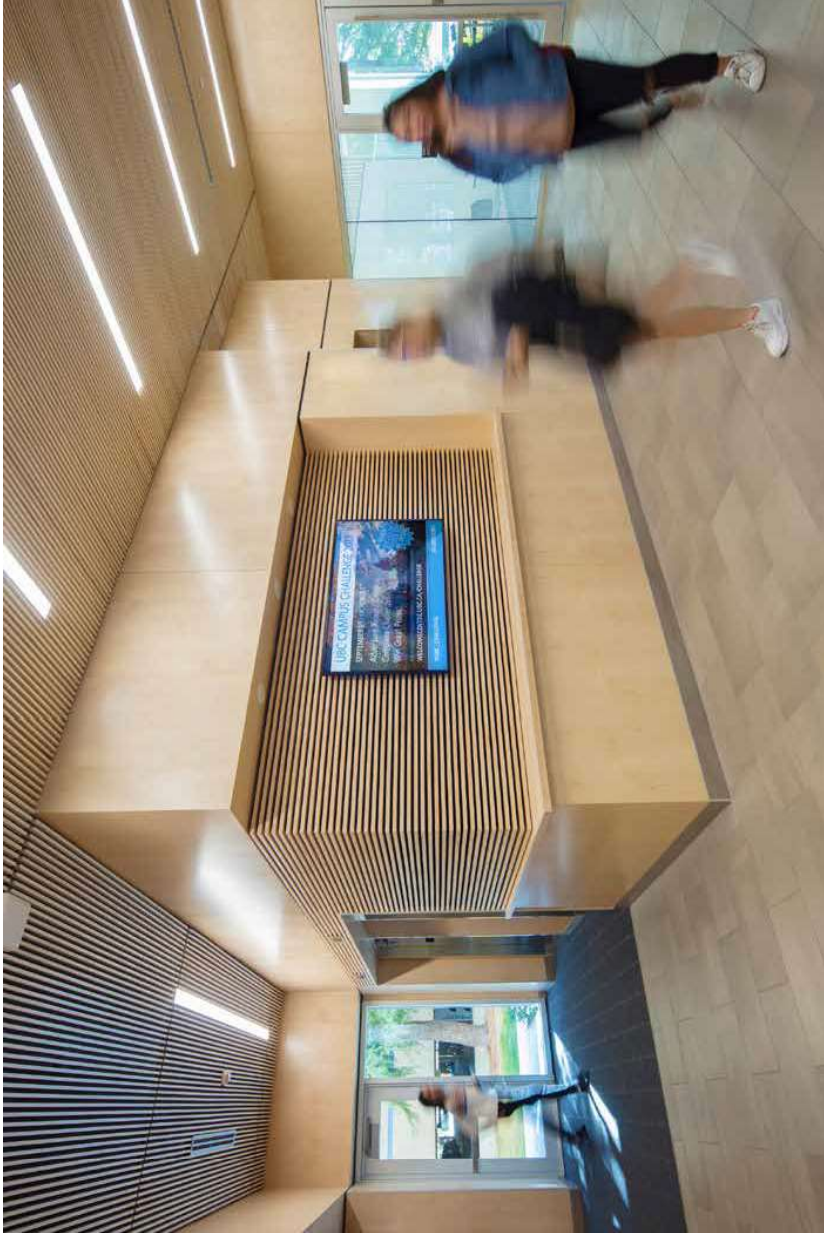
01 In our practice we do a lot of heritage and rehabilitation projects. We work with clients, we work with you.

02 Heritage buildings as design challenge. The requirements are different to some heritage buildings.

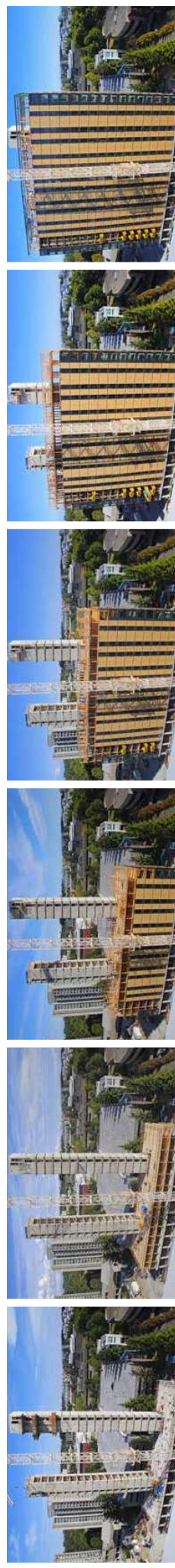
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This remarkable building, the first of its kind in the world, is another shining example of Canadian ingenuity and innovation.

—Jim Carr, Minister of Natural Resources, Government of Canada

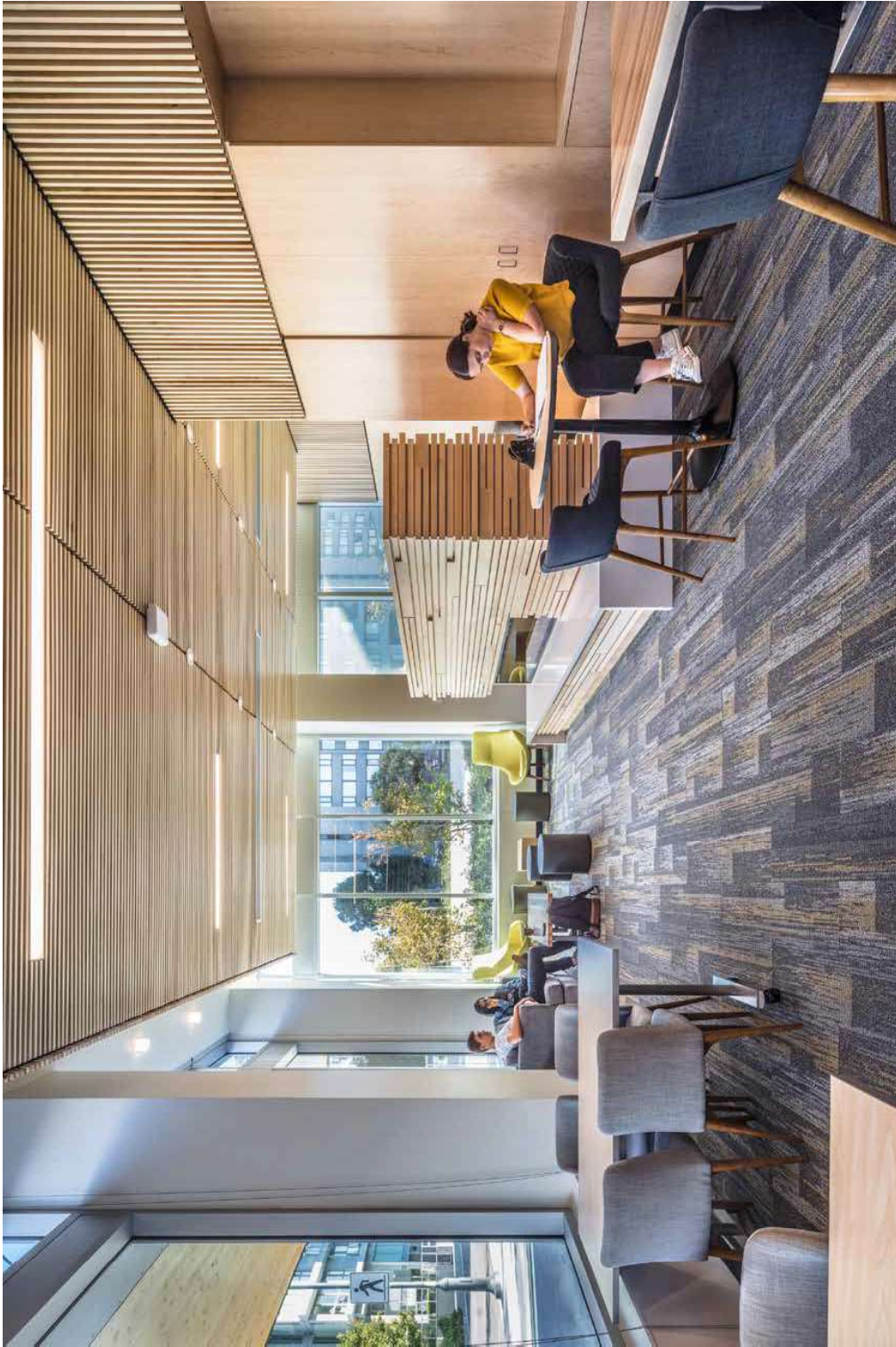


- 01 In our practice we do a lot of heritage and renovation projects. In fact, we view working on
- 02 Heritage buildings as a challenge. There are often regulatory requirements listed to some heritage buildings
- 03 Through legislation. But if there aren't any regulatory requirements, don't they mean parts of buildings just because they are old



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02 Heritage buildings as a design challenge. There are often ref-erence requirements for some heritage buildings.

03 Through legislation, but there aren't any hard rules. We don't simply keep parts of buildings just because they are old

