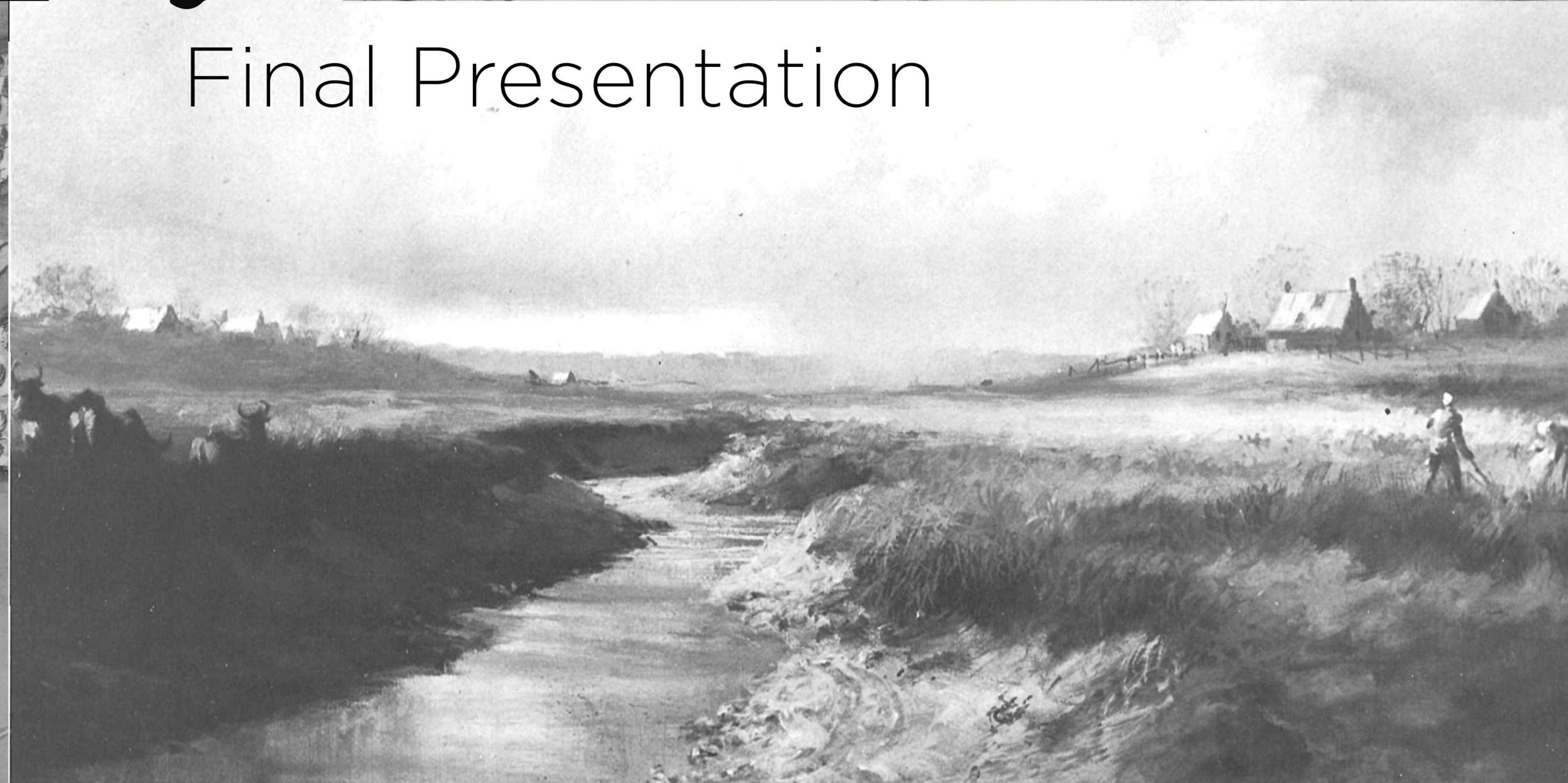




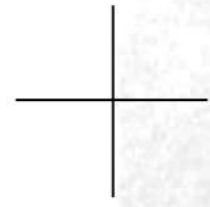
RAIC 690B



Final Presentation



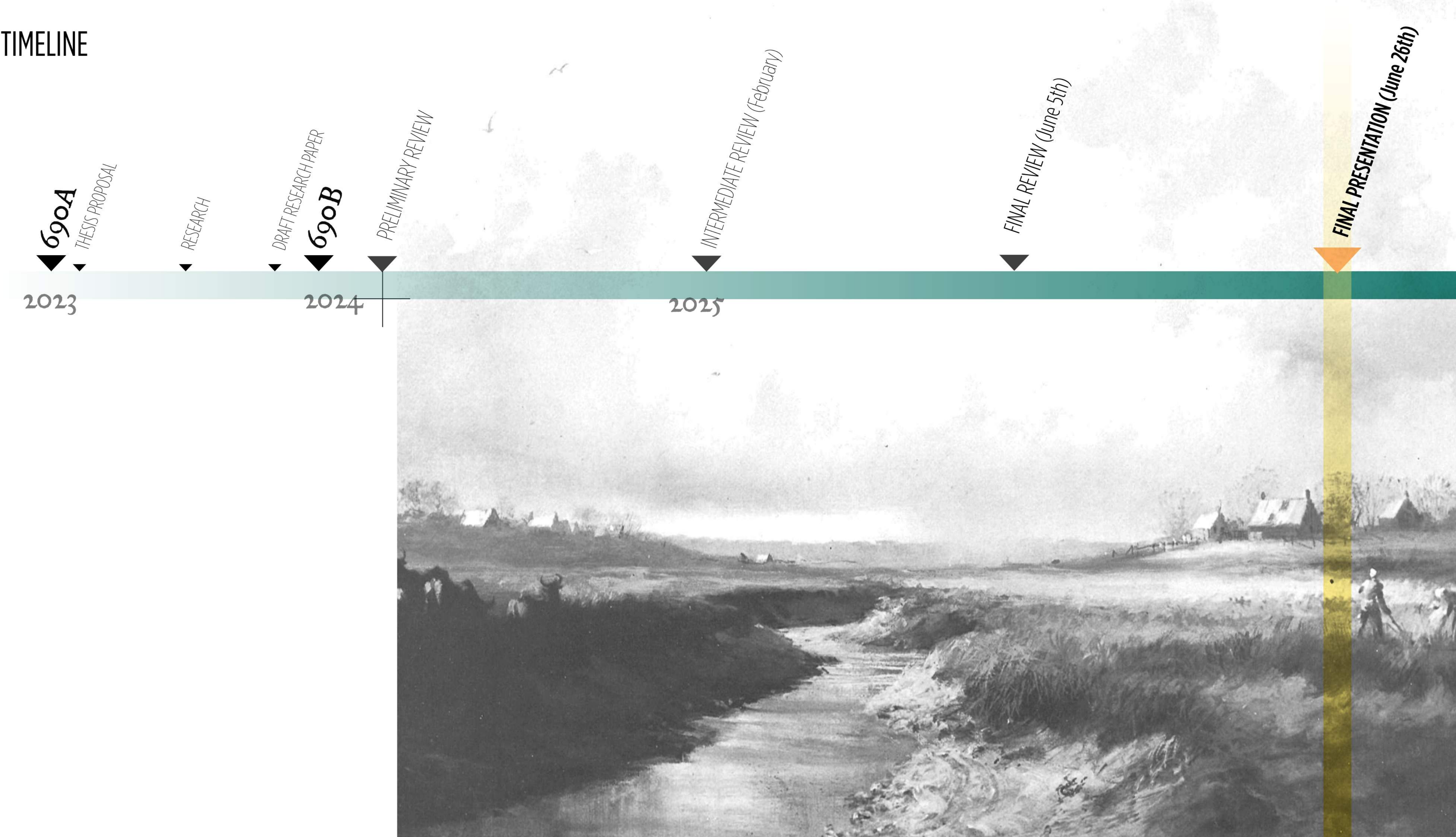
RAIC 690B



- TIMELINE
- RESEARCH & SYNOPSIS
- CONTEXT & SITE
- PROJECT PROGRAM
- THESIS PROBLEM/SOLUTIONS
- FINAL DESIGN REVIEW
- RAIC DELIVERABLES



TIMELINE



RESEARCH SYNOPSIS

The research's area of focus was the architectural material culture of the Acadian Maisonnées of the Chignecto Isthmus pre-deportation (1755). The areas of inquiry included historical texts and depictions, the archaeological records, historical texts immediately following the Acadian's return to the region, and the earliest examples of Acadian homes featured at the Village Historique Acadien, NB. A comparative analysis was also conducted with a focus on British, New England, France, New France, Mi'kmaq, Planters, and Cajun constructions of the same type/scale with the Acadian Maisonnée immersing as a distinct yet representative of the regional architecture of 18th century Canada.

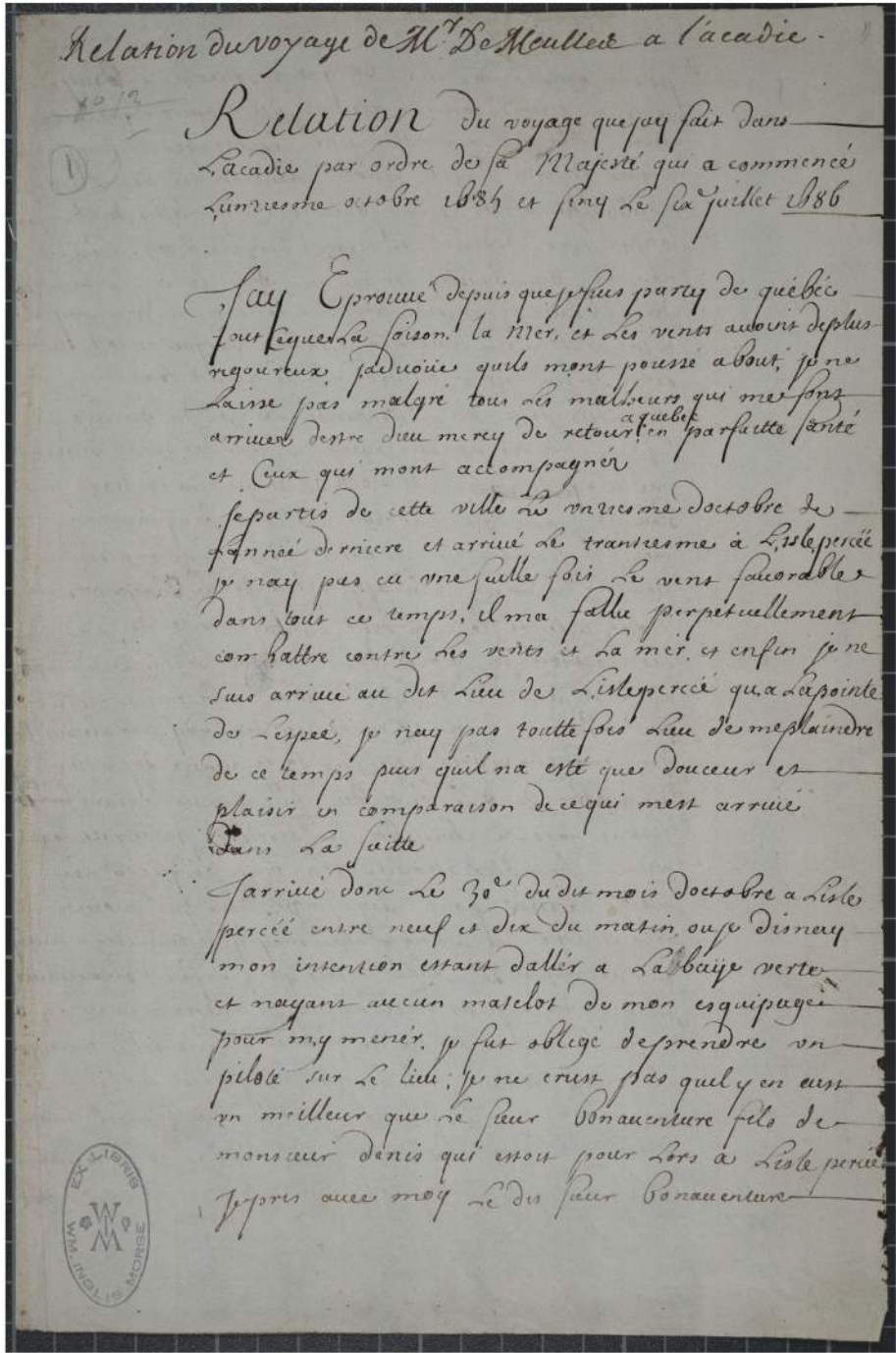
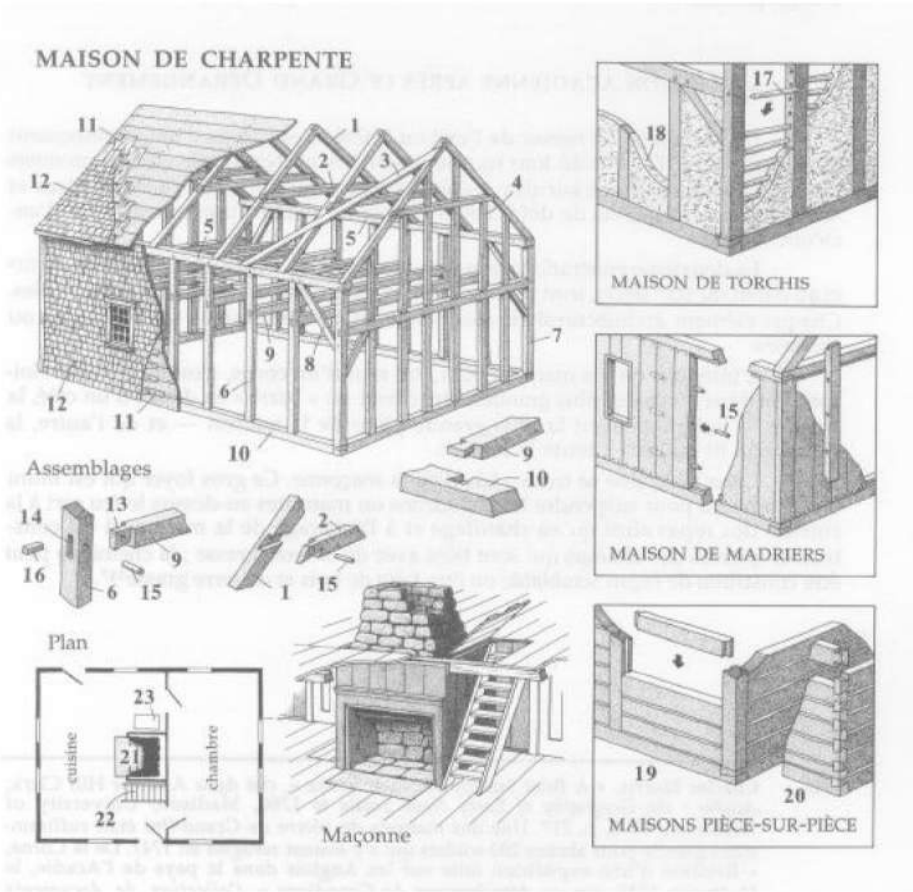
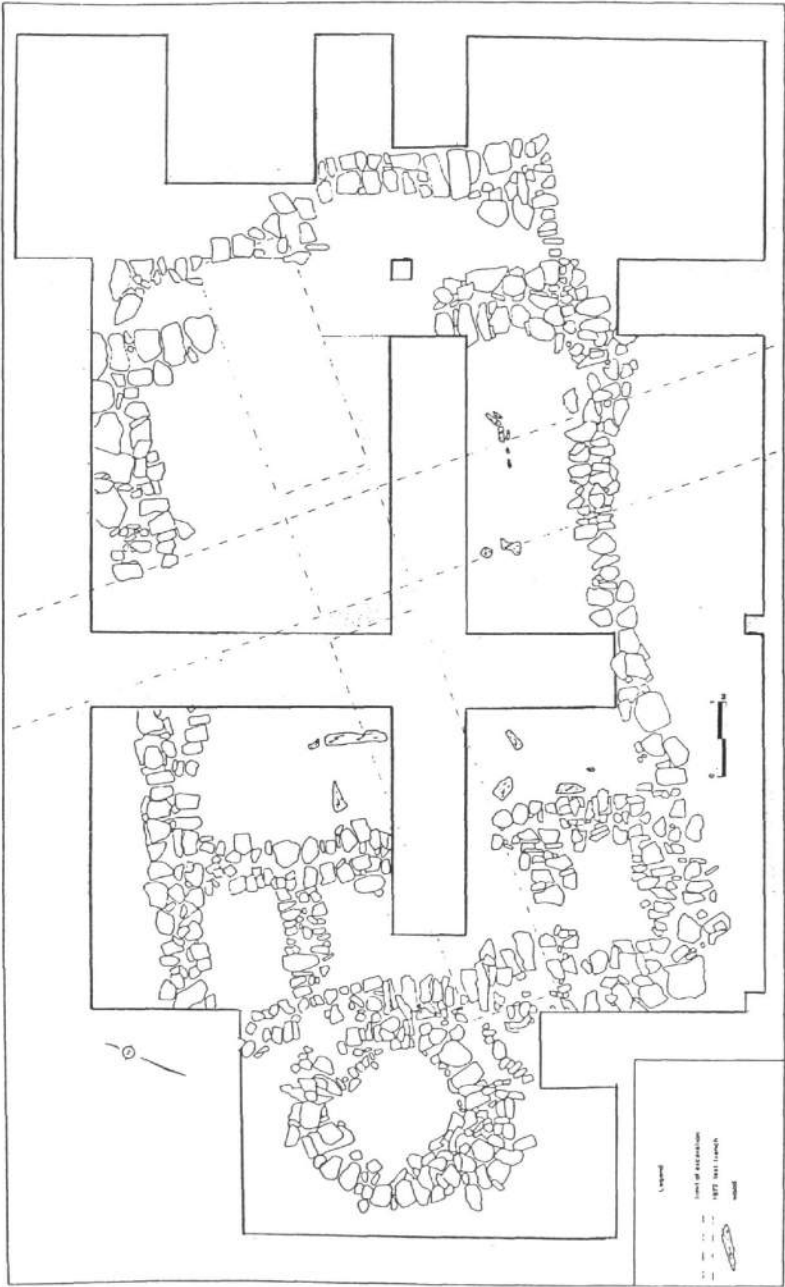
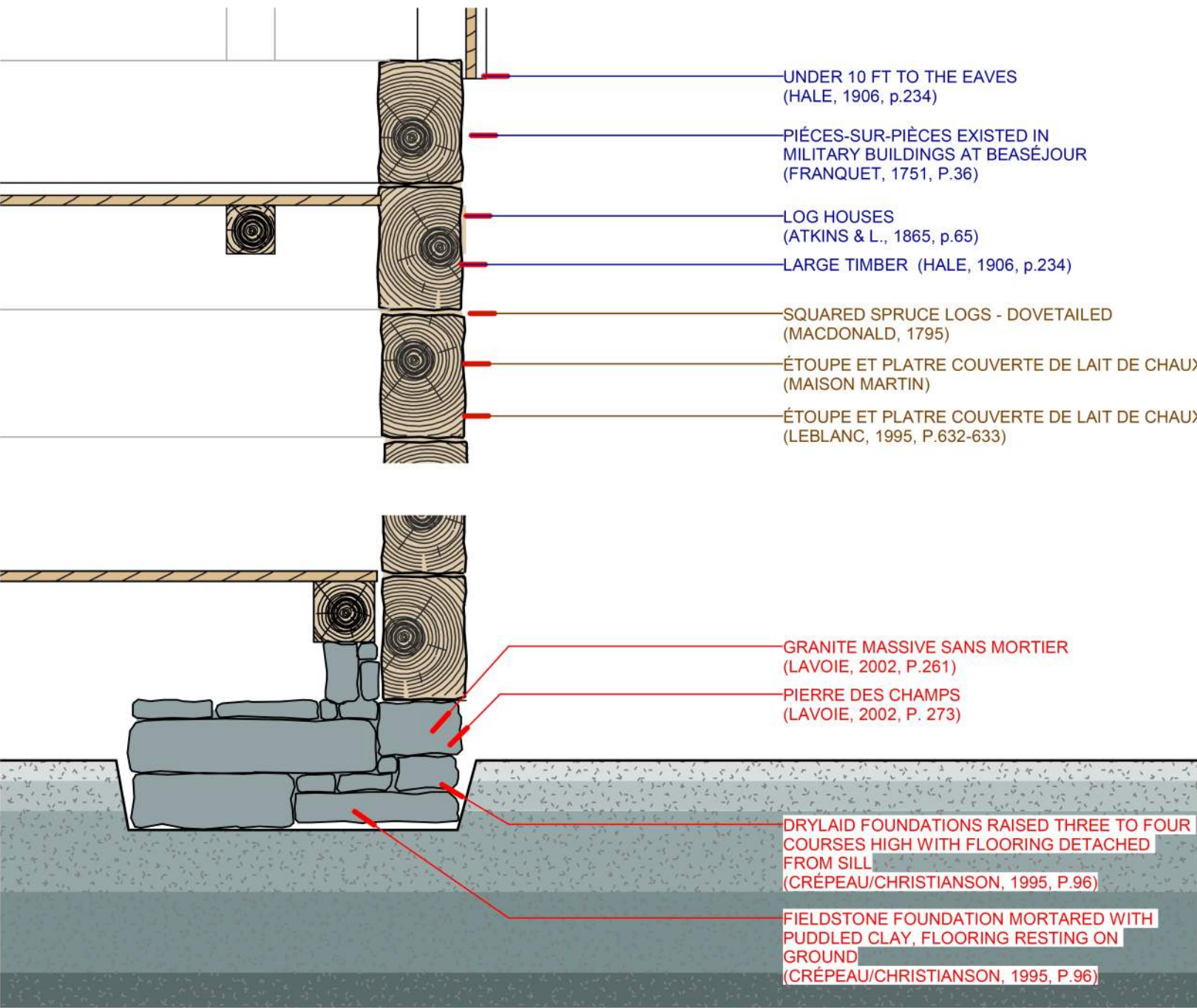
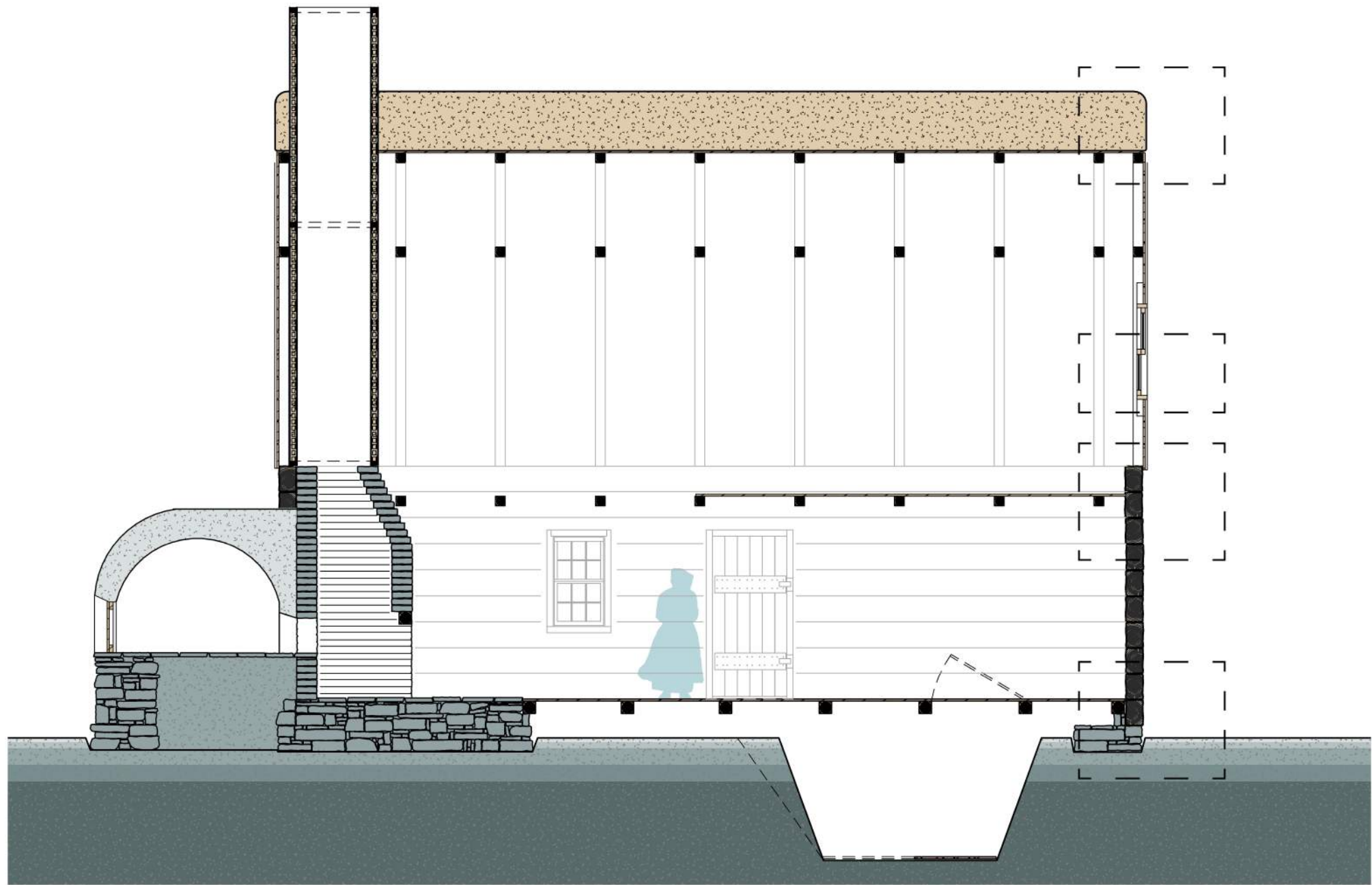
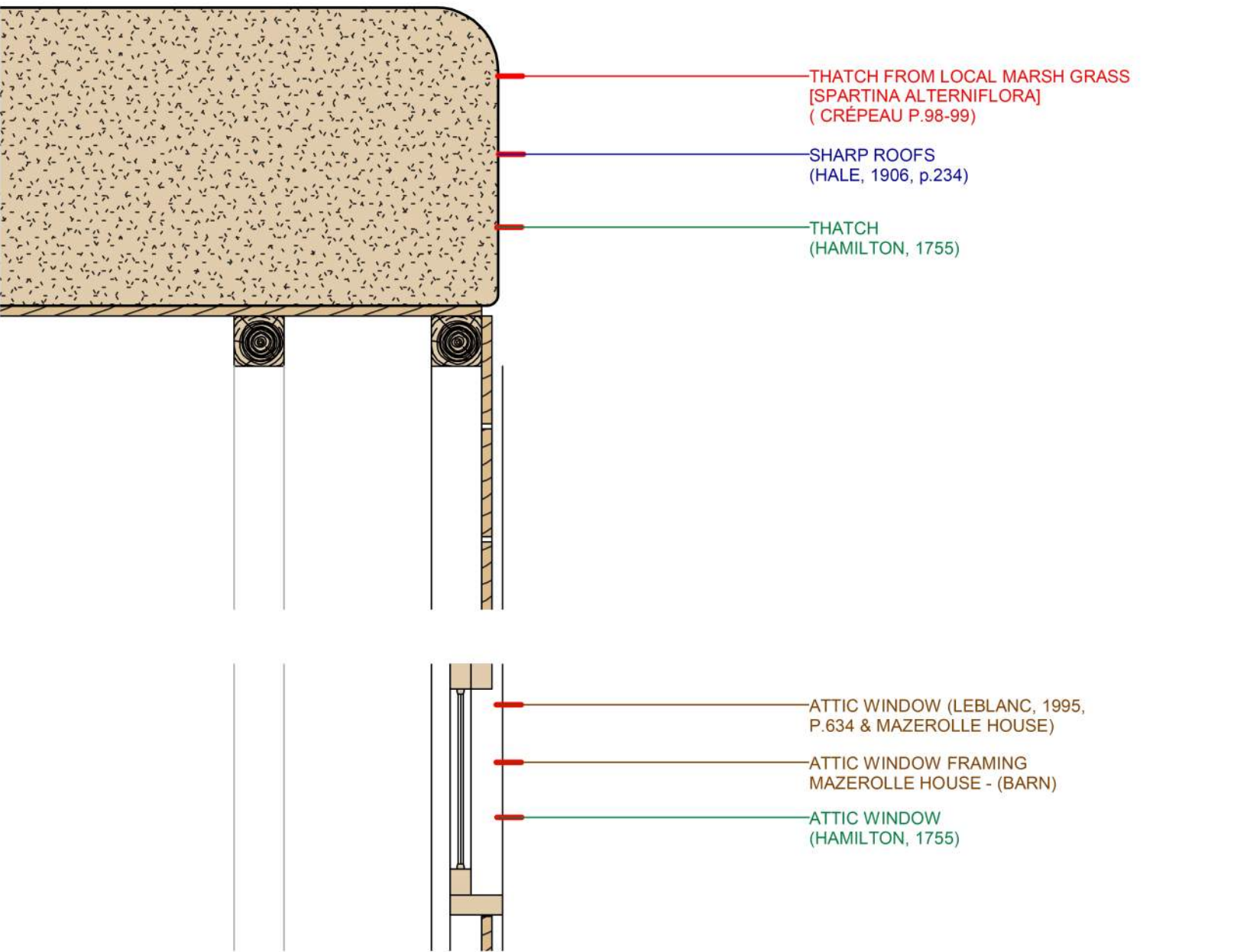
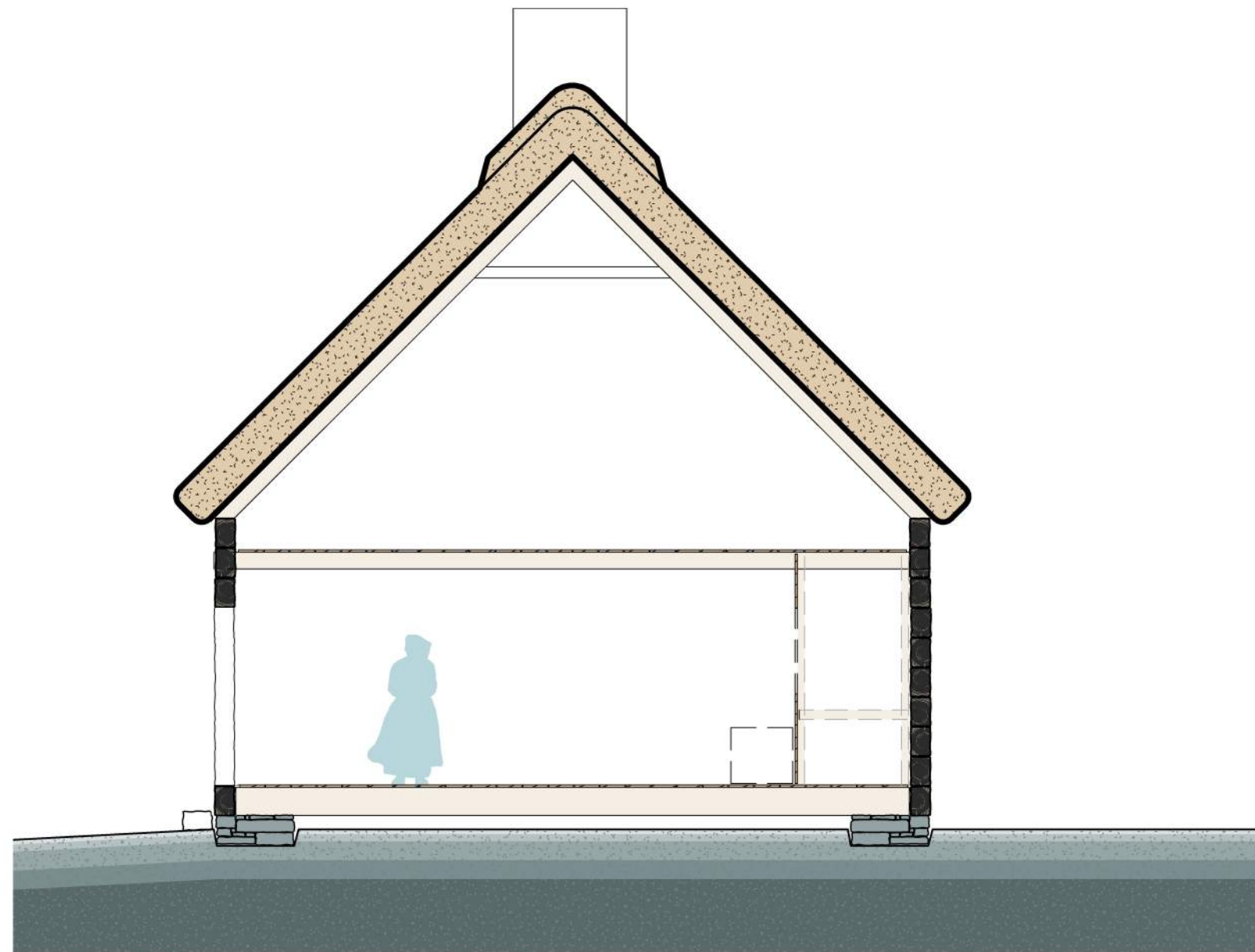


Figure 7. Maison n° 1 de Belleisle (Christianson 1984a : 22).



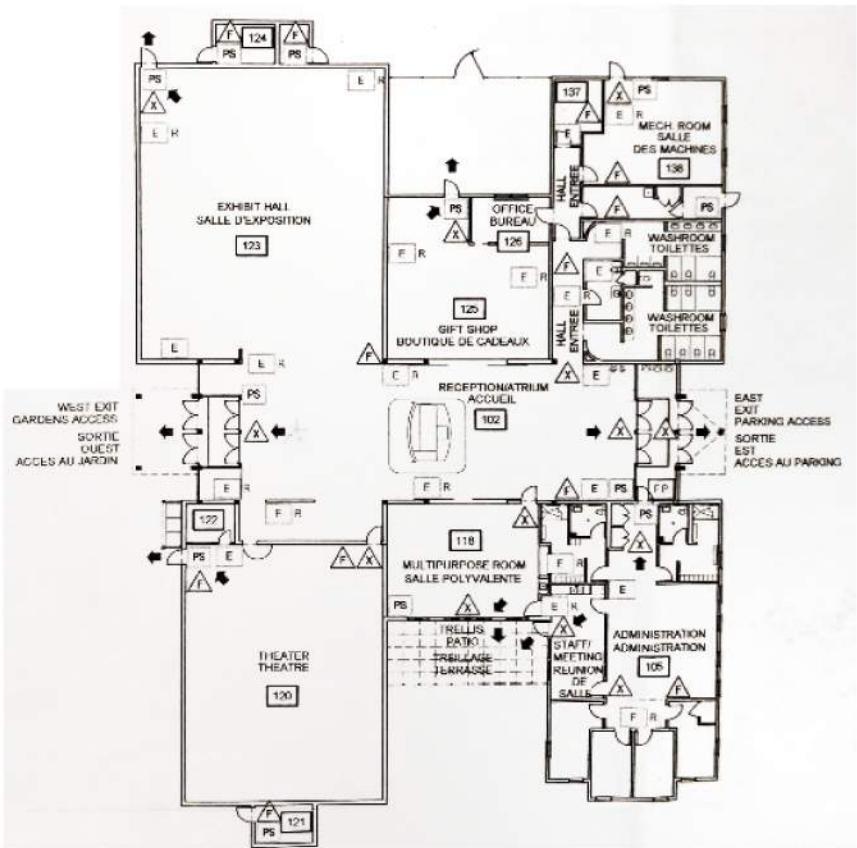
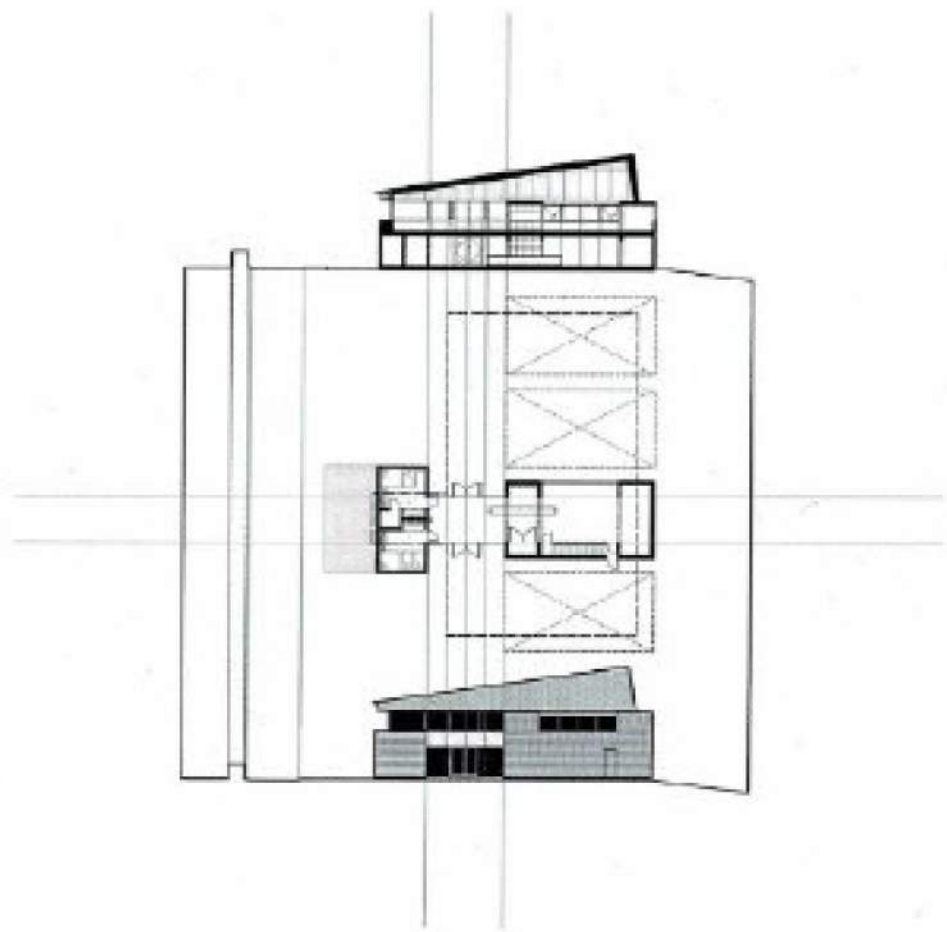
RESEARCH SYNOPSIS

The results highlights the use of pre-medieval construction techniques in New France and New England, in pre-deportation Beauséjour this translates predominantly to a pièce-sur-pièce construction typical of early Canadian construction, with some architectural elements, such as thatched roofs and paper or animal membranes for windows further distinguishing the local Acadian building techniques and construction t from its contemporaries. The Acadian settlement and building techniques at Beauséjour may also be distinguishable from other proto-Acadian regions such as Port Royal and Minas.



RESEARCH SYNOPSIS

Because the thesis project is the design of an Interpretation Centre, a survey of Acadian historic sites and Living Museums in the region was also conducted with a focus on their welcome centres. My analysis concluded that those centres are more or less successful in supporting the sites and living museums they are tasked with interpreting.



Village Historique de la
Nouvelle Écosse - Pubnico



The Landscape of Grand-Pré



Village Historique Acadien
- Bertrand, NB



RESEARCH SYNOPSIS

As my brief research of architectural theory revealed, theory of critical regionalism would require that the architecture “maintain a high level of critical self-consciousness” (Frampton, 2008) while Safdy teaches us that architecture is not about prescribing what one “ought to feel or think” (Safdy, 2006).

Leading edge contemporary architecture focuses on place, the special character of a region, with enough self-awareness to be critical of the use of nostalgia...

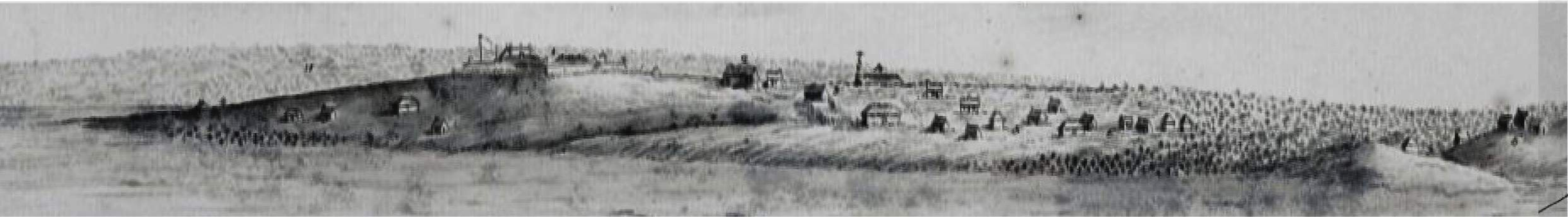
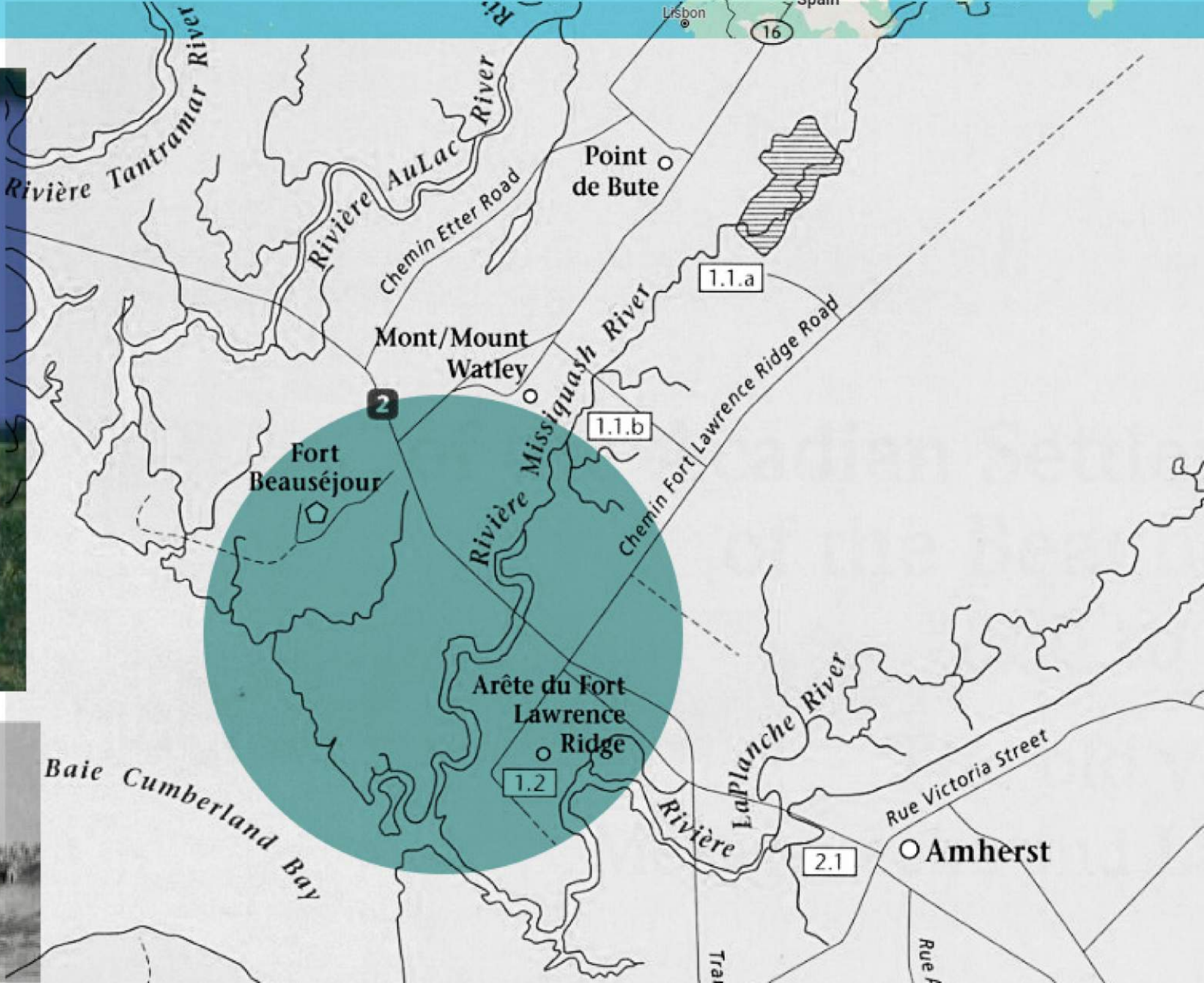
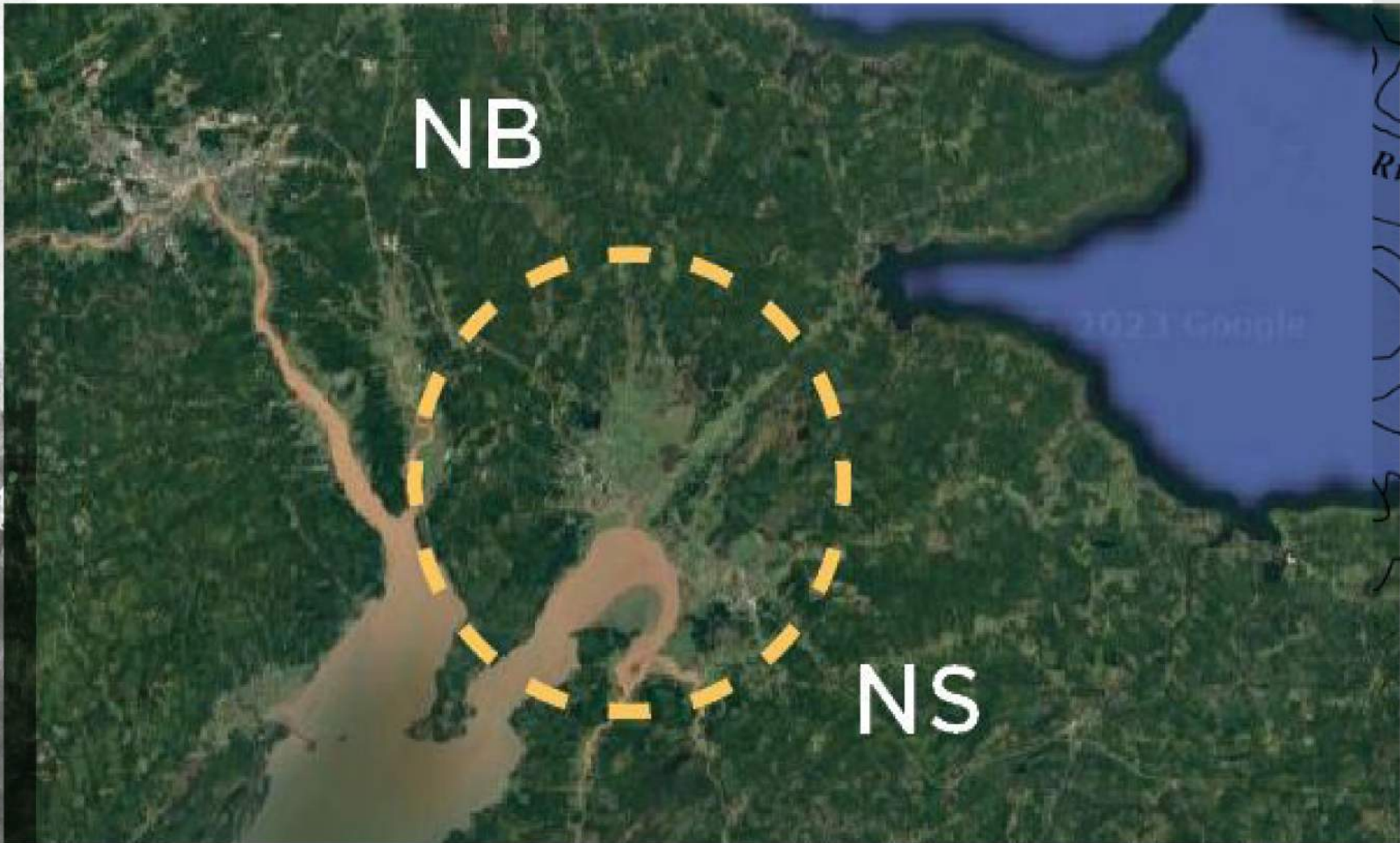
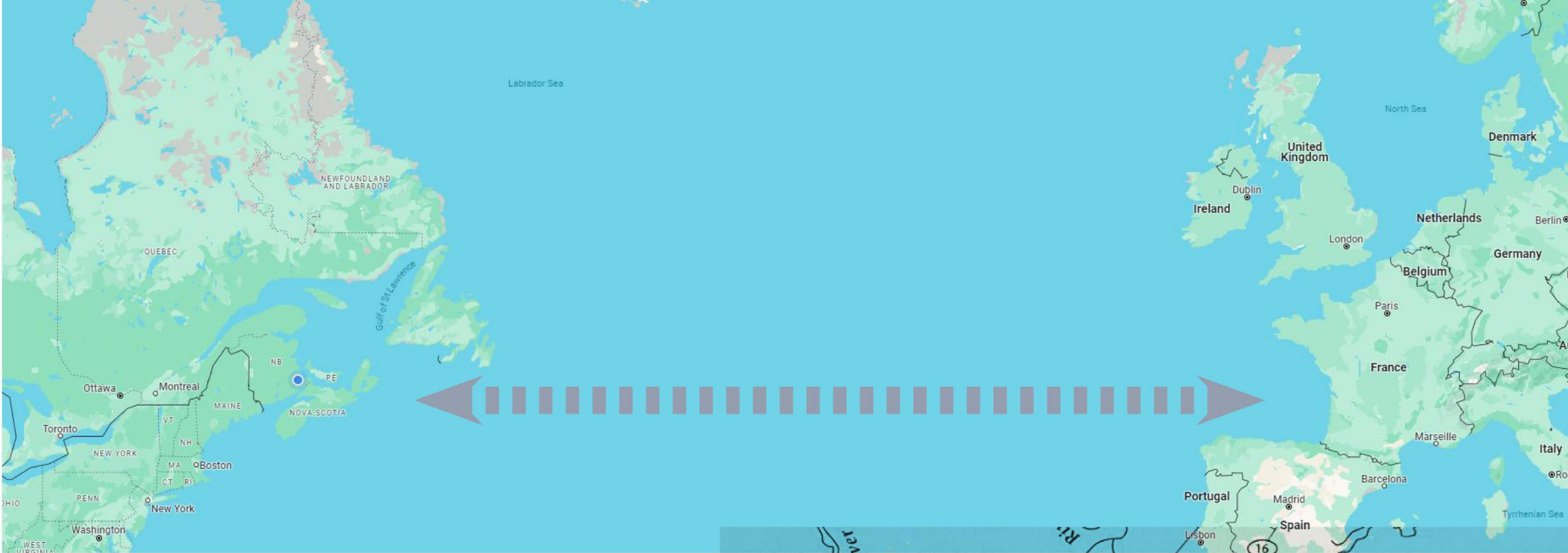
My research provided the foundational understanding of the site and its historical context. It also provided an architectural codex from which the design of the interpretation centre would have to come to terms with. The research raised the important question of “what is the proper architectural response to building in a special place such as the Chignecto Isthmus, which is layered with multiple cultural histories and heritage?”

Through critical regionalism’s approach of mediating between historic/vernacular traditions vs global forces of the day a few design responses begins to form...



CONTEXT & SITE

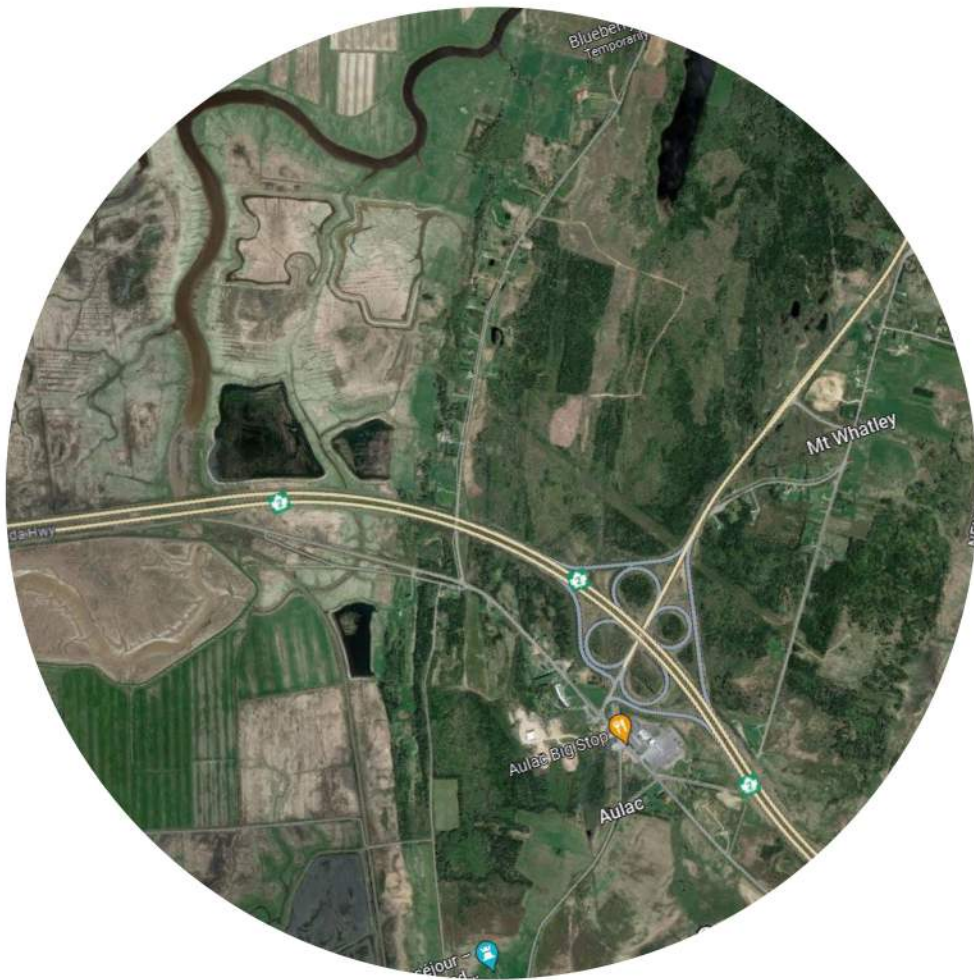
- Part of the Trans-Atlantic World
- A historic Setting of Great Heritage Importance
- 7 Year's War 1754-63 results in expulsion for Acadians



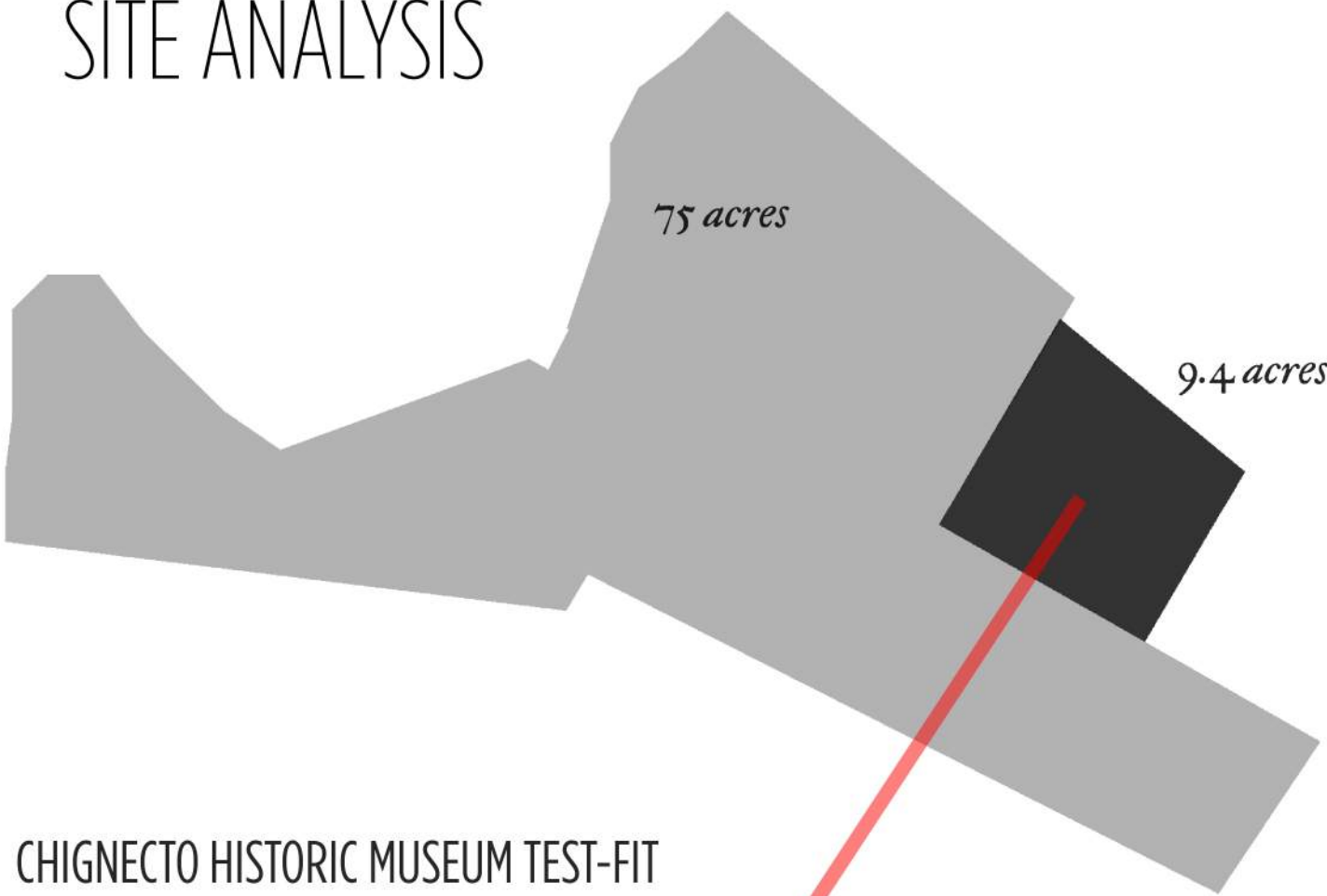
CONTEXT & SITE

Project Location & Physical Context

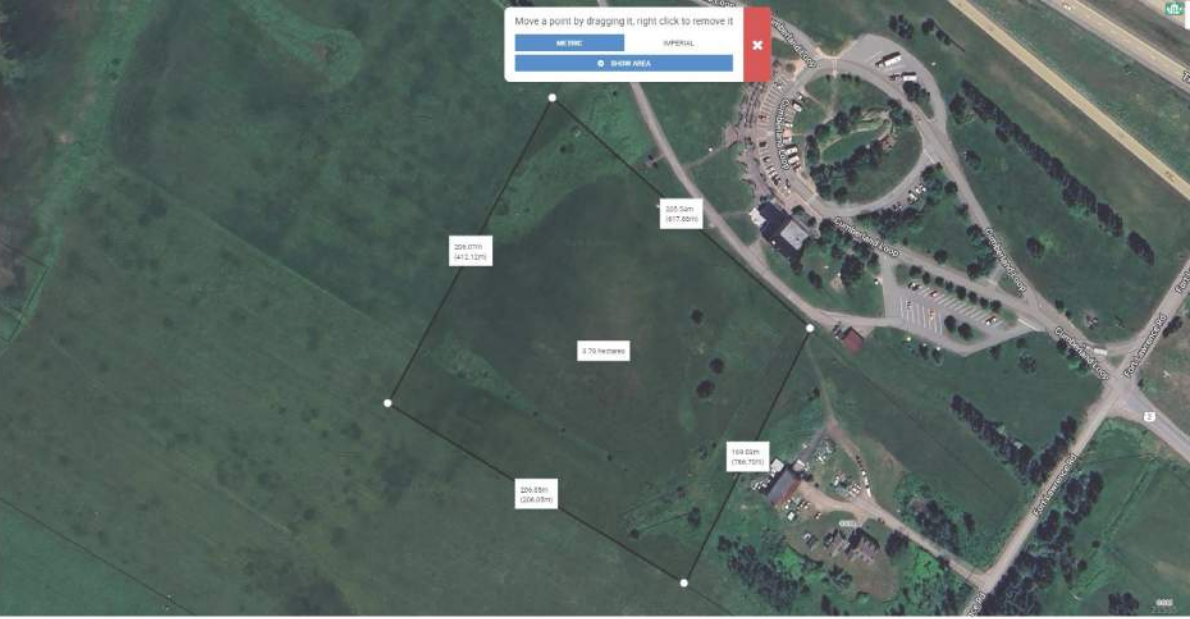
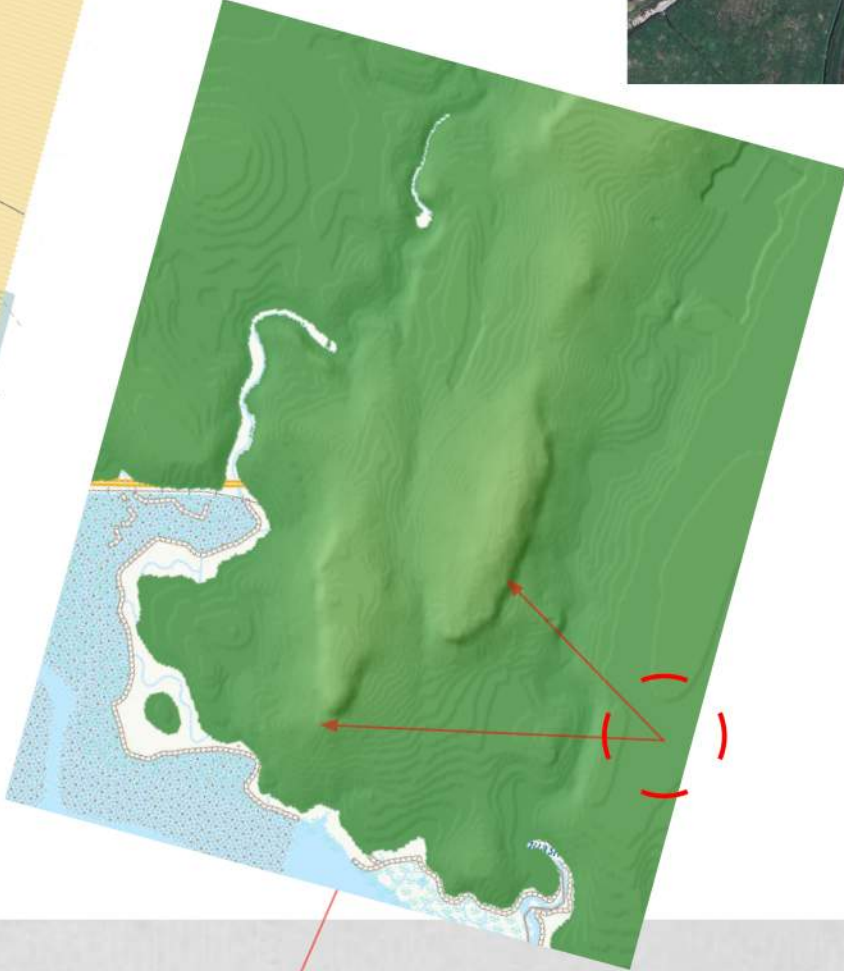
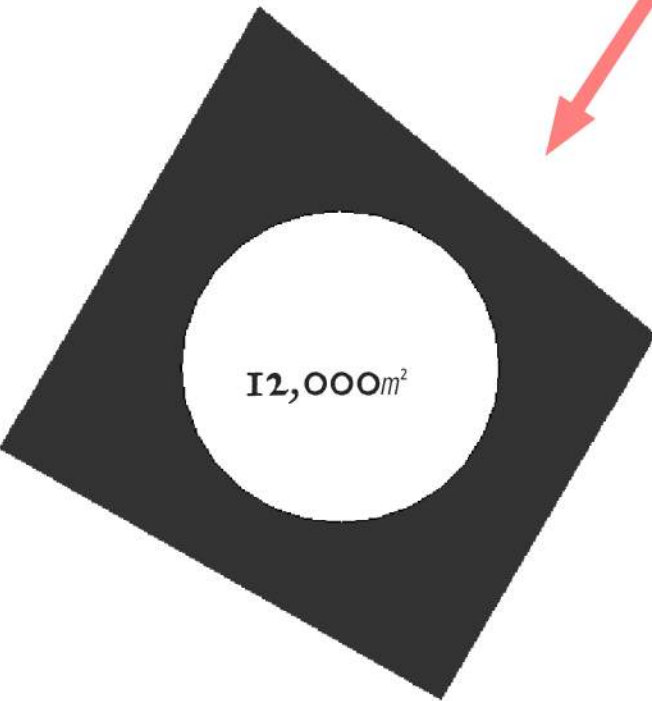
- Tidal Water
- Farmland/Dikeland
- Forest/Field
- Information/Commercial
- CN Railroad
- Border
- Fort/Monument Site
- NS Information Building



CONTEXT & SITE
SITE ANALYSIS



CHIGNECTO HISTORIC MUSEUM TEST-FIT



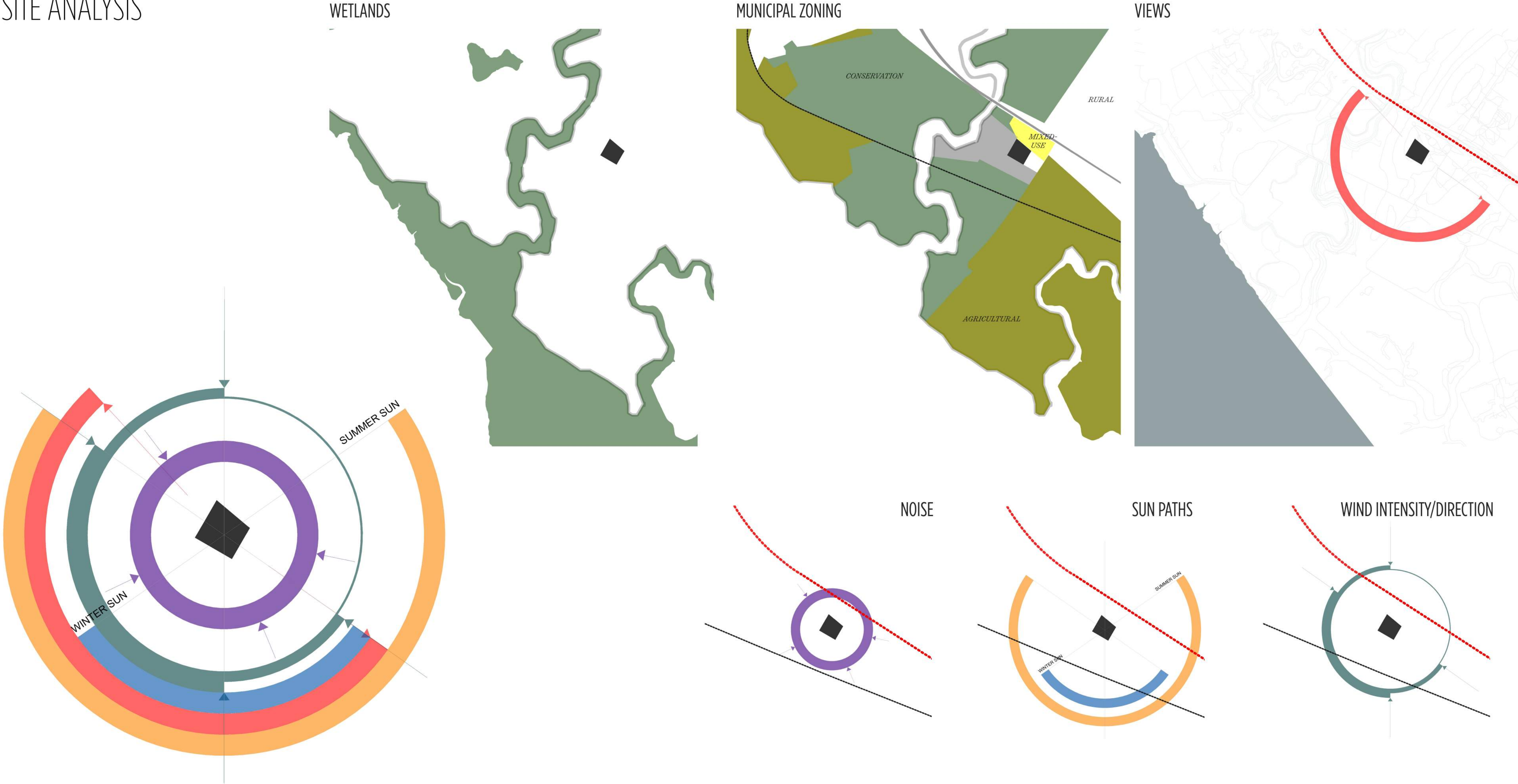
CONTEXT & SITE
THE HAMILTON VANTAGE POINT

- A - WESTCOCK
- B - TREE LINE
- C - BEAUSÉJOUR HILL
- D - MISSAGUASH
- E - BUTE A ROGER
- F - FORT BEAUSÉJOUR



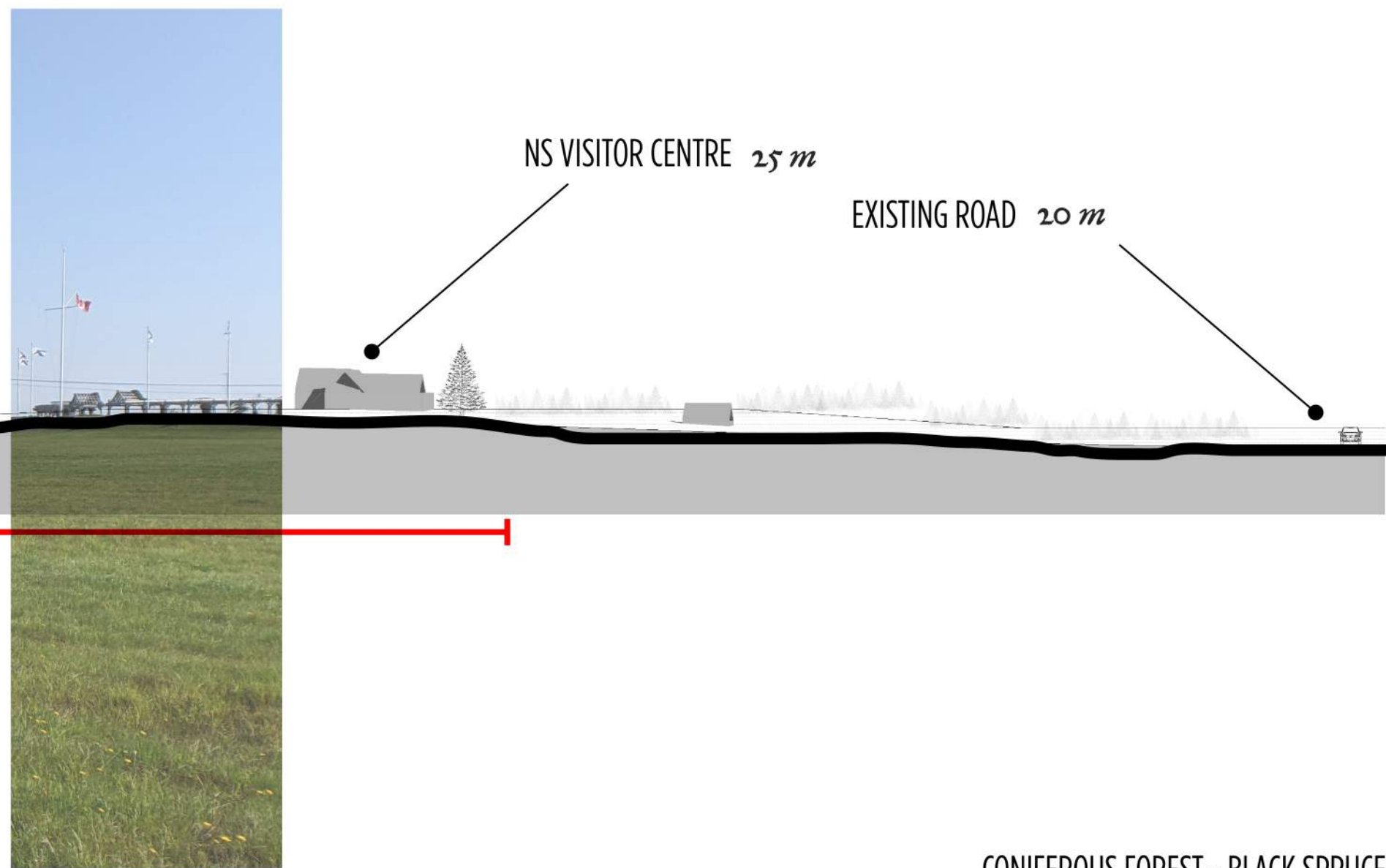
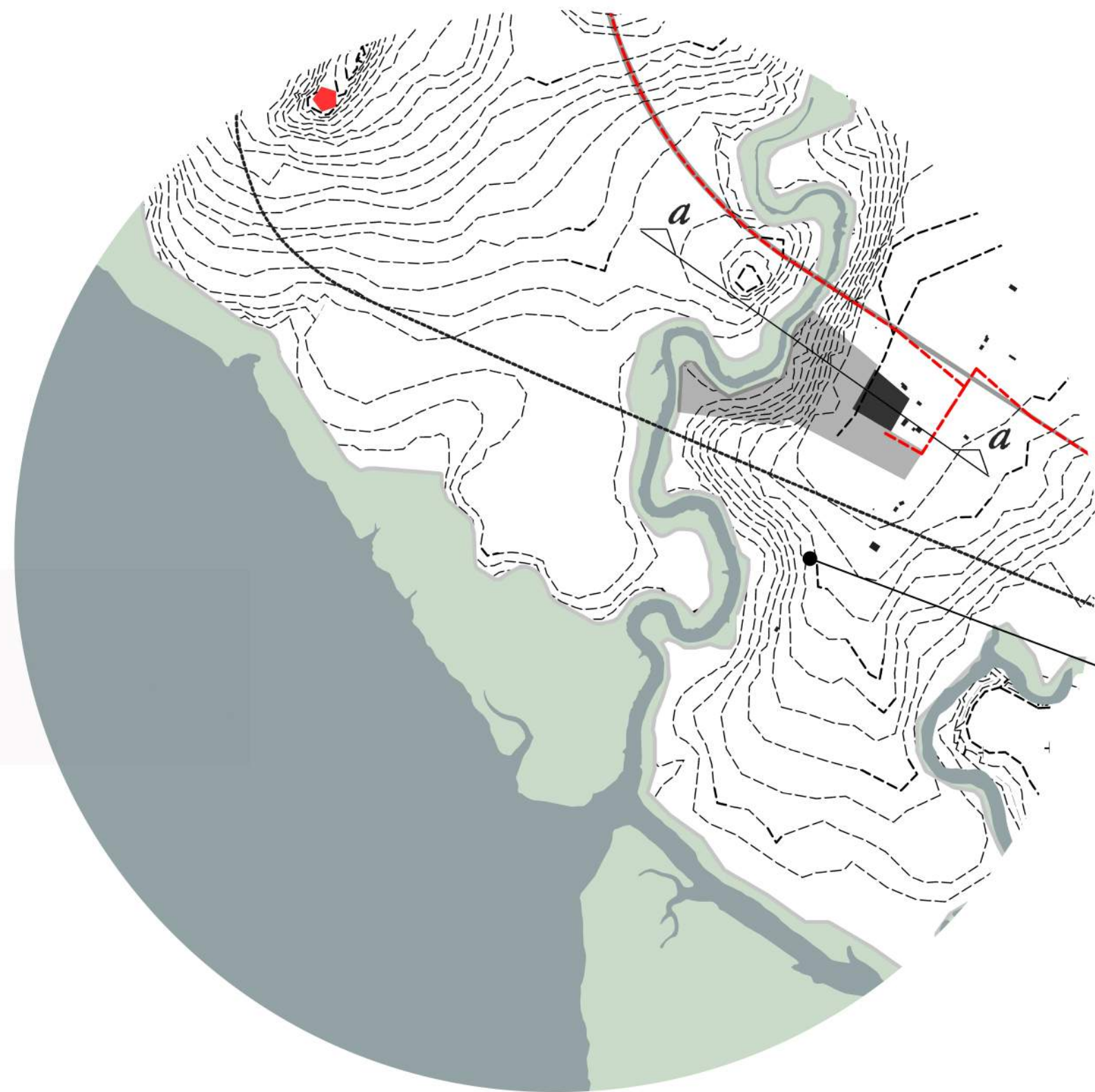
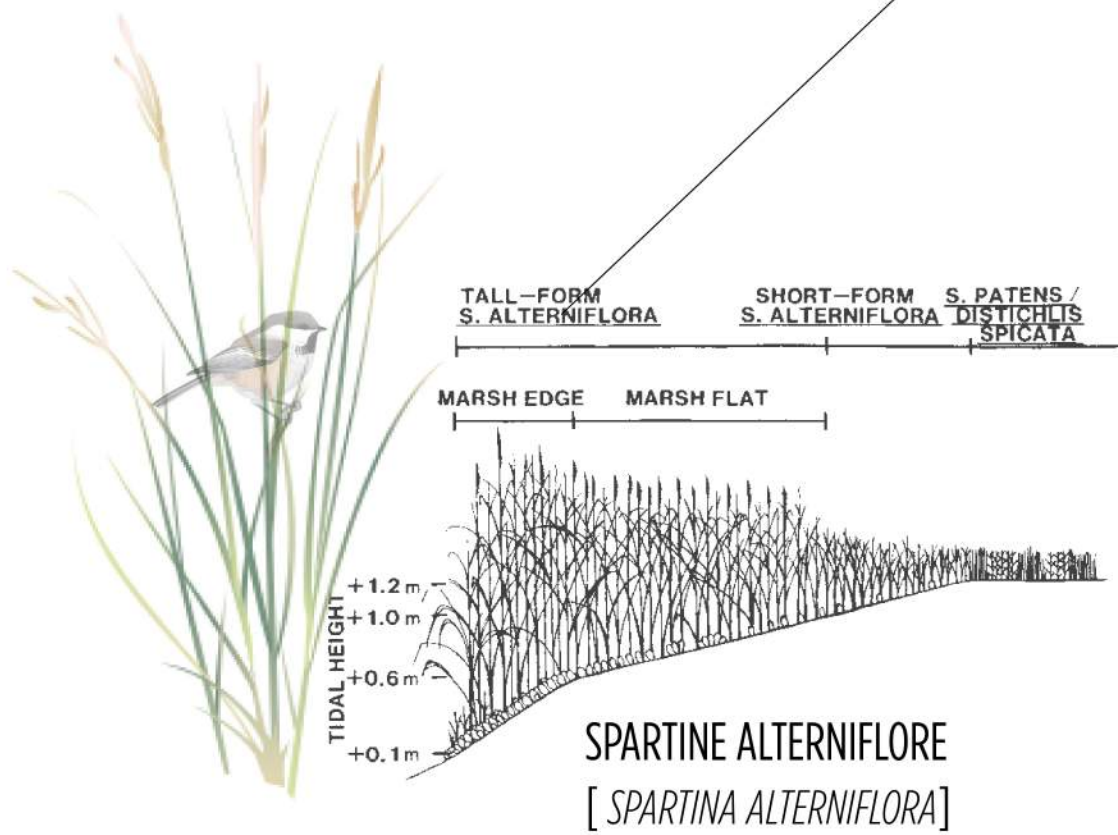
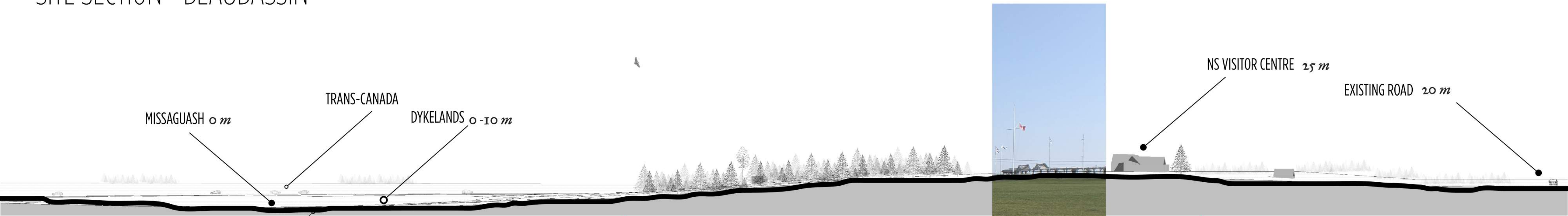
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CONTEXT & SITE
SITE ANALYSIS



CONTEXT & SITE

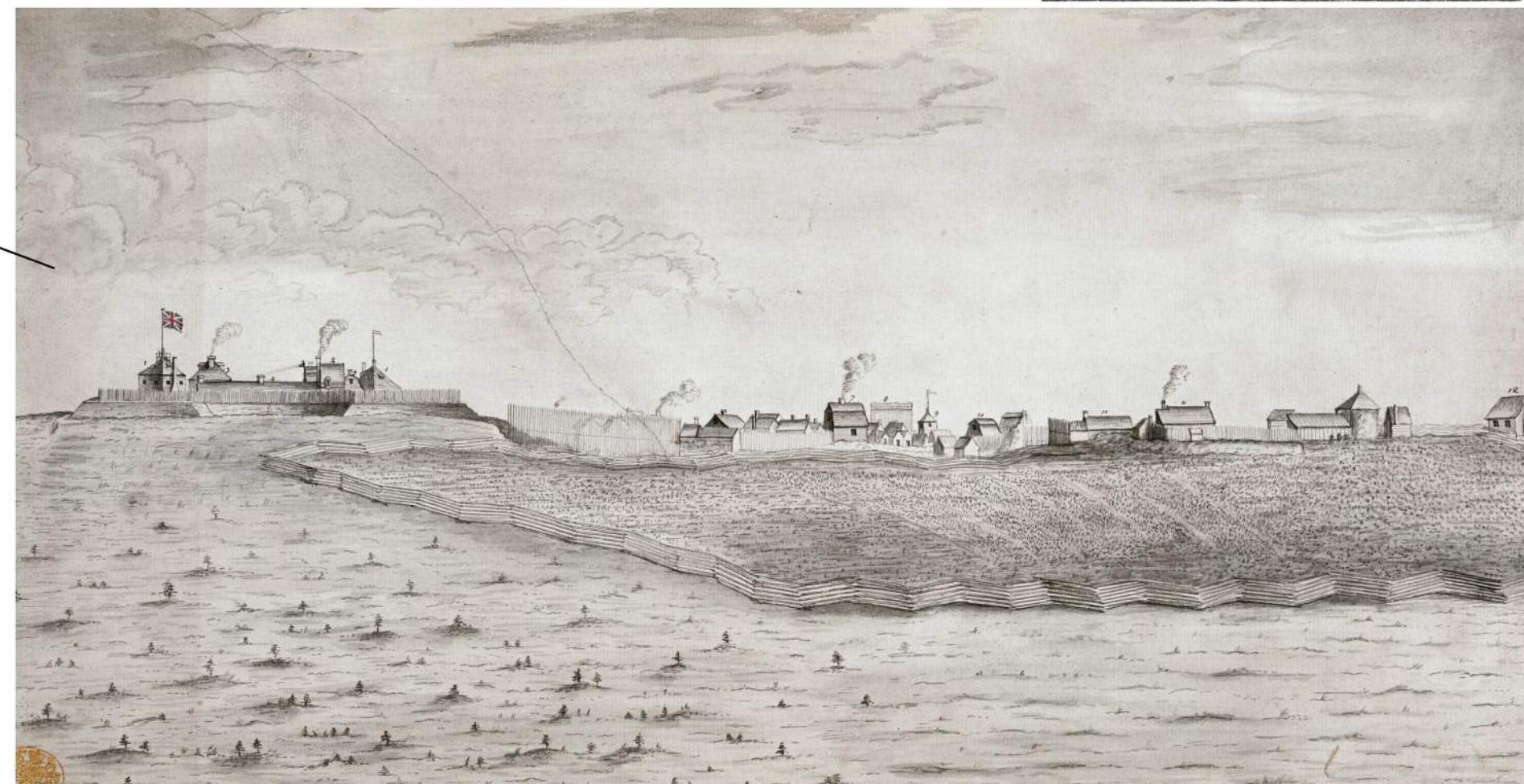
SITE SECTION - BEAUBASSIN



CONIFEROUS FOREST - BLACK SPRUCE
IMPORTANT MOVEMENT CORRIDOR FOR MOOSE



HAMILTON SKETCH OF FOR LAWRENCE



définition

L'expression "les aboiteaux" est utilisée communément pour désigner l'ensemble des canaux, levées et dalles que l'on trouve dans un marais anaérobique. Au sens singulier, "aboiteau" peut référer à seulement la dalle seulement. Plus précisément, un aboiteau comprend toute cette partie de la levée qui traverse un ruisseau et qui contient une dalle pour l'écoulement de ce courant d'eau. A cet endroit, la levée est construite différemment du reste de la digue, étant renforcée avec des poteaux, arbres et branches. La levée elle-même n'est composée que de terre grasse et pelouses.

construction

levée ou digue

sentier

herbe pelouses

terre grasse

coupe: aboiteau

levée

dalle

ruisseau

CONTEXT & SITE

SITE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

The site interpretation was based on historical documents, topographic and map data from GeoNOVA and Viewpoint, as well as site photography+video and in-situ exploration.

The Pre-1755 Acadian settlement of Beaubassin is estimated to have most of its maisonnées part way up the Northern slope of the hill, which is consistent with other observable Acadian settlement patterns of the time. Shelter from wind was important (Surette, 1946, p.14) and proximity to the dykelands while being elevated enough to avoid flooding can be confirmed when looking at Hamilton's sketches of Beauséjour. Bernard Leblanc notes that Acadian villages usually lined a road.

The English Fort, positioned at the Southern tip of the hill and outside the tree line makes sense for military strategy even though its position would leave it exposed to the elements, the vista it provides and its elevation relative to the surrounding dykelands make it an ideal tactical location.

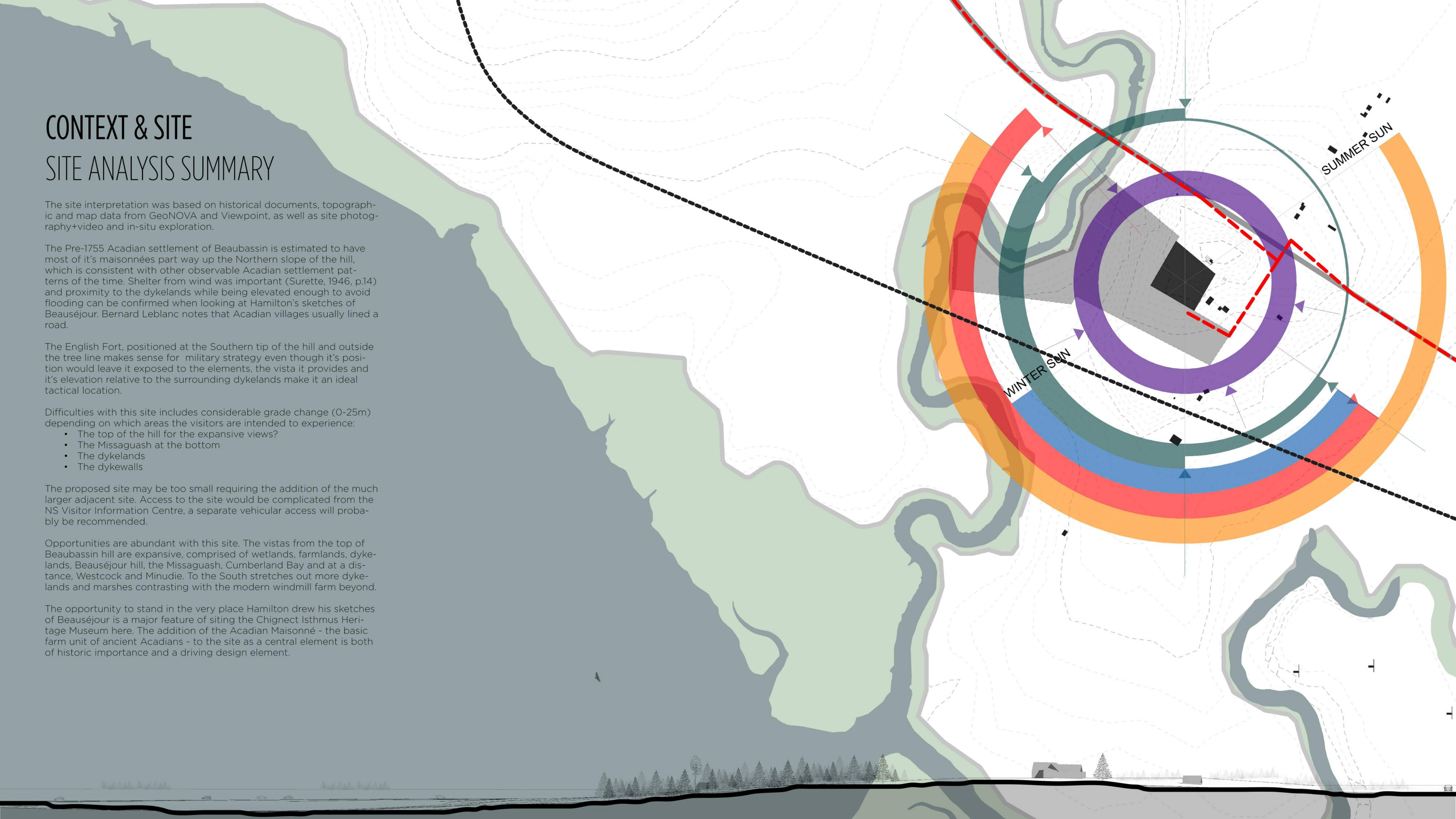
Difficulties with this site includes considerable grade change (0-25m) depending on which areas the visitors are intended to experience:

- The top of the hill for the expansive views?
- The Missaguash at the bottom
- The dykelands
- The dykewalls

The proposed site may be too small requiring the addition of the much larger adjacent site. Access to the site would be complicated from the NS Visitor Information Centre, a separate vehicular access will probably be recommended.

Opportunities are abundant with this site. The vistas from the top of Beaubassin hill are expansive, comprised of wetlands, farmlands, dykelands, Beauséjour hill, the Missaguash, Cumberland Bay and at a distance, Westcock and Minudie. To the South stretches out more dykelands and marshes contrasting with the modern windmill farm beyond.

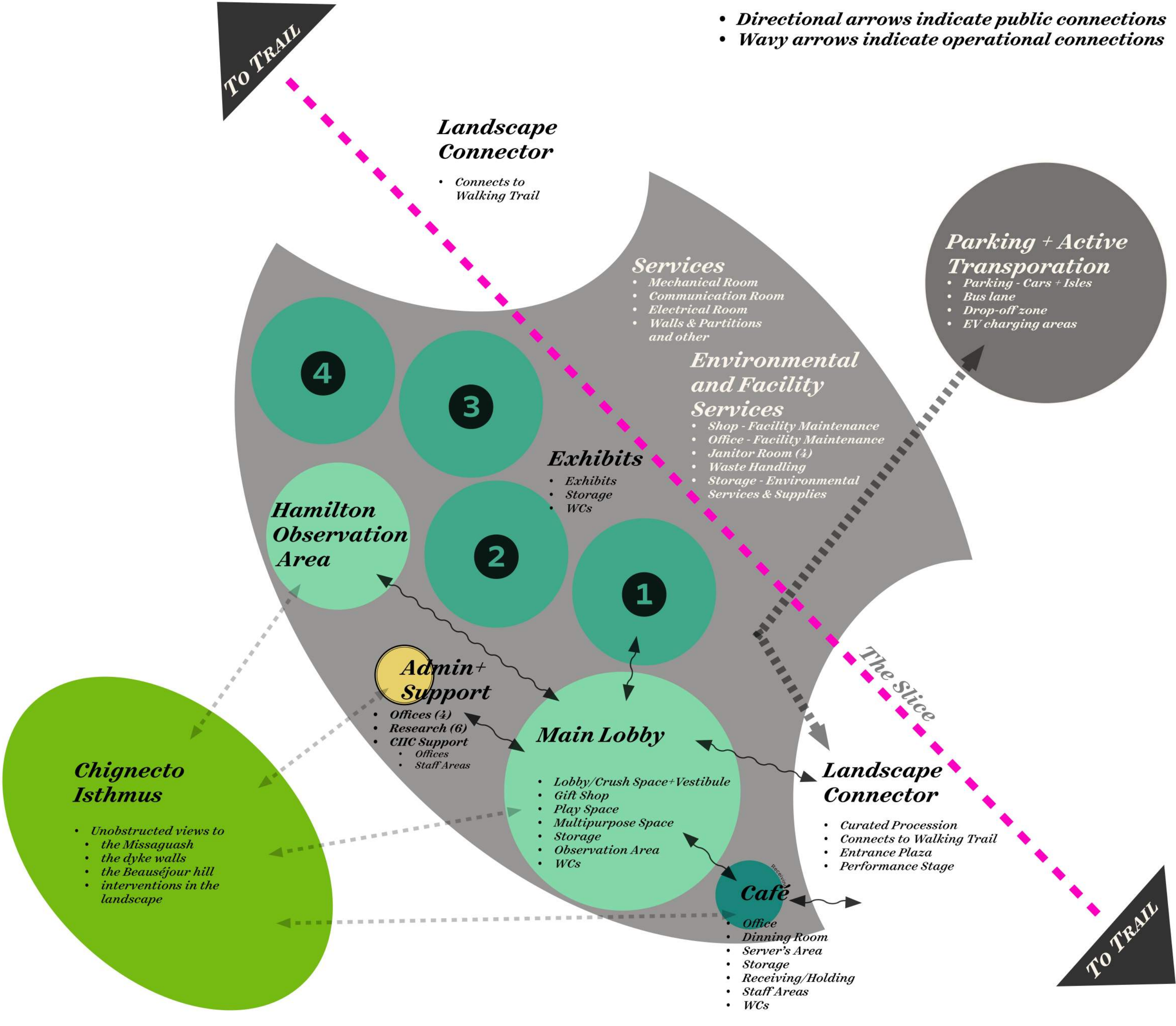
The opportunity to stand in the very place Hamilton drew his sketches of Beauséjour is a major feature of siting the Chignect Isthmus Heritage Museum here. The addition of the Acadian Maisonné - the basic farm unit of ancient Acadians - to the site as a central element is both of historic importance and a driving design element.



PROJECT PROGRAM

Beauséjour Living Museum Visitor Centre Program		Grand-Pré visitors 60,000- 100,000	Visitors to NS by road was 1.2M
Anticipated (designed) number of visitors		VHA visitors 90,000	Fort Beauséjour visitors 6,000
Estimated visitor per day (during 6 months)		VHANS visitors 5,000	
		12,000	
		200	

		Area sq.m.	Occupancy
Welcome Centre		1335	
	Public WC	150	
	Entry Vestibule	25	
	Welcome Desk	20	
	Lobby	300	
	Gift Shop	80	
	Restaurant	330	
	Dining Room	150	50 seats
	Server's Area	4	
	Kitchen	150	
	Cold Storage	3	
	Dry Storage	6	
	Receiving/Holding	6	
	Staff Areas	11	
	Staff Room	3	
	Staff WC	2	
	Manager's Offi	6	
	Play Space	100	
	Multipurpose Room and Storage	330	
Interpretive Centre		1576	
	Exhibit Areas	1000	
	Exhibit 1	200	
	Exhibit 2	200	
	Exhibit 3	200	
	Exhibit 4	200	
	Exhibit Storage	200	
	Destination Lounge	200	
	Hamilton Observation Area	376	
	Spectator Seating (50)	375	
	Projection Room	1	
Administration		69	
	Director's Office	6	
	Marketing	6	
	Office	6	
	Office	6	
	Researchers (6)	21	
	WC	2	
	Kitchenette	2	
	Meeting Room	20	
Building Support Areas (BOH)		902	
	Mechanical Room	650	
	Water Entrance	15	
	Sprinkler Room	15	
	Heating	120	
	Air Handling	500	
	Electrical Rooms	50	
	Electrical Entrance	40	
	Aux. Electrical Rooms	10	
	Communications	6	
	Building Storage	100	
	Waste and Recycling	30	
	Maintenance	66	
	Janitor Rooms	6	
	Landscape storage	60	
Gross total		3882	
Circulation		776	20% of building gross
Walls, Shafts, Stairs, Envelope, etc....		466	
Building total		5124	
Parking			
	Visitor Parking for 100 vehicles		
	Staff Parking for 20 vehicles		
	Bus/Shuttle areas		
Exterior Court		1941	
Facility Total		7065	



THESIS PROBLEM/SOLUTIONS

What is a positive architectural response to building in a special place such as the Chignecto Isthmus, which is layered with multiple cultural histories and heritage?

General Assumptions

1. Make the landscape the focus, the visitor will cast their own histories onto the land.
2. Getting out of the way is more than building siting and orientation, the design must create it's own sense of belonging.

These general approaches will be highlighted in the following areas of intervention:

- BUILDING/SITE RELATIONSHIPS
- PLACEMAKING
- INCLUSIVE STORYTELLING



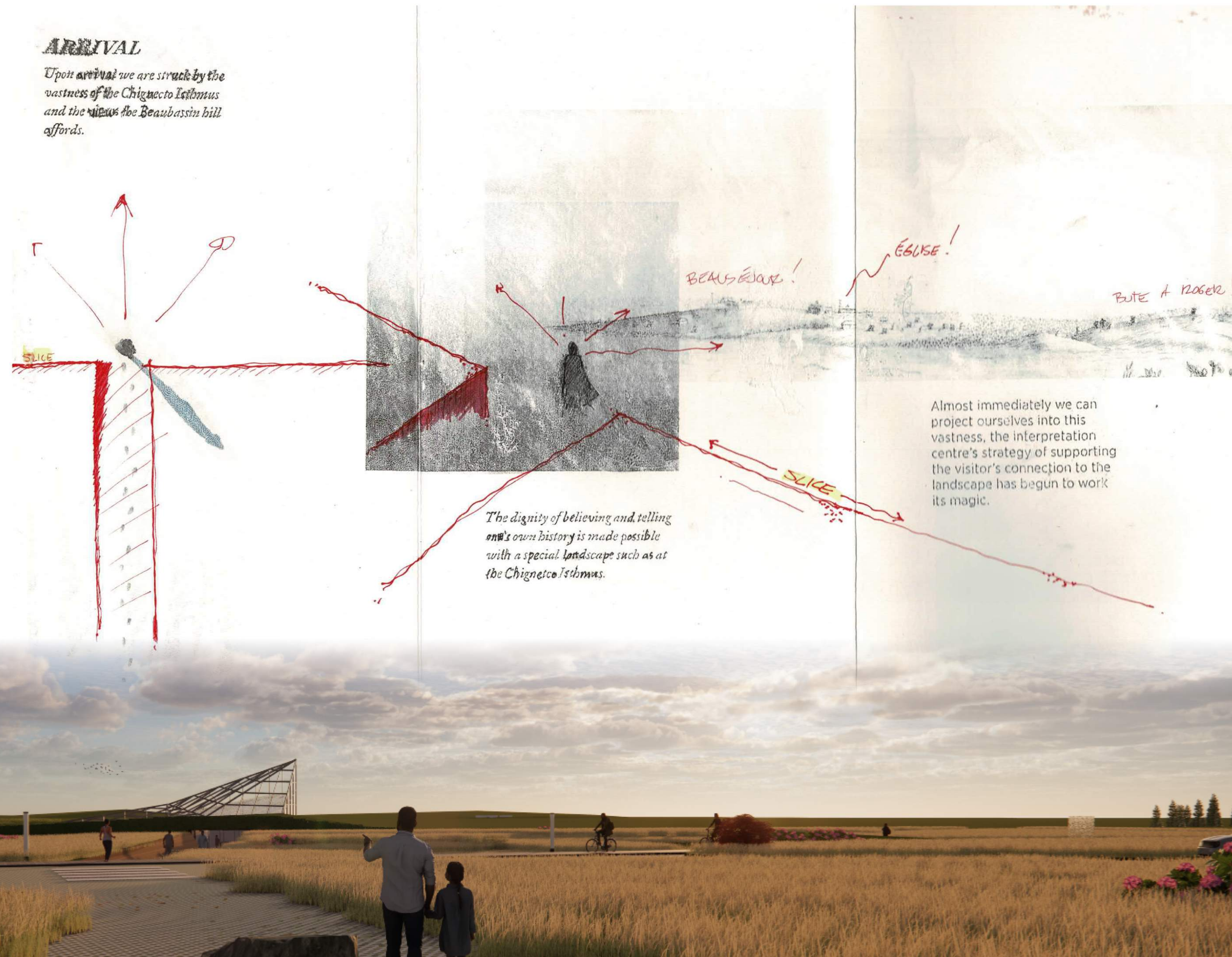
THESIS PROBLEM/SOLUTIONS

• BUILDING/SITE RELATIONSHIPS

We first lead the visitors up the hill to the elevated parking pad for (largely) unobstructed views.

The Chignecto Isthmus' landscape is a special place. Standing on Beaubassin hill offers an expansive view of the Isthmus which in turn offers the opportunity for the visitor to project themselves onto this landscape.

The architecture is in full support of this idea - we can, each of us, cast ourselves onto this landscape and tell our own story.

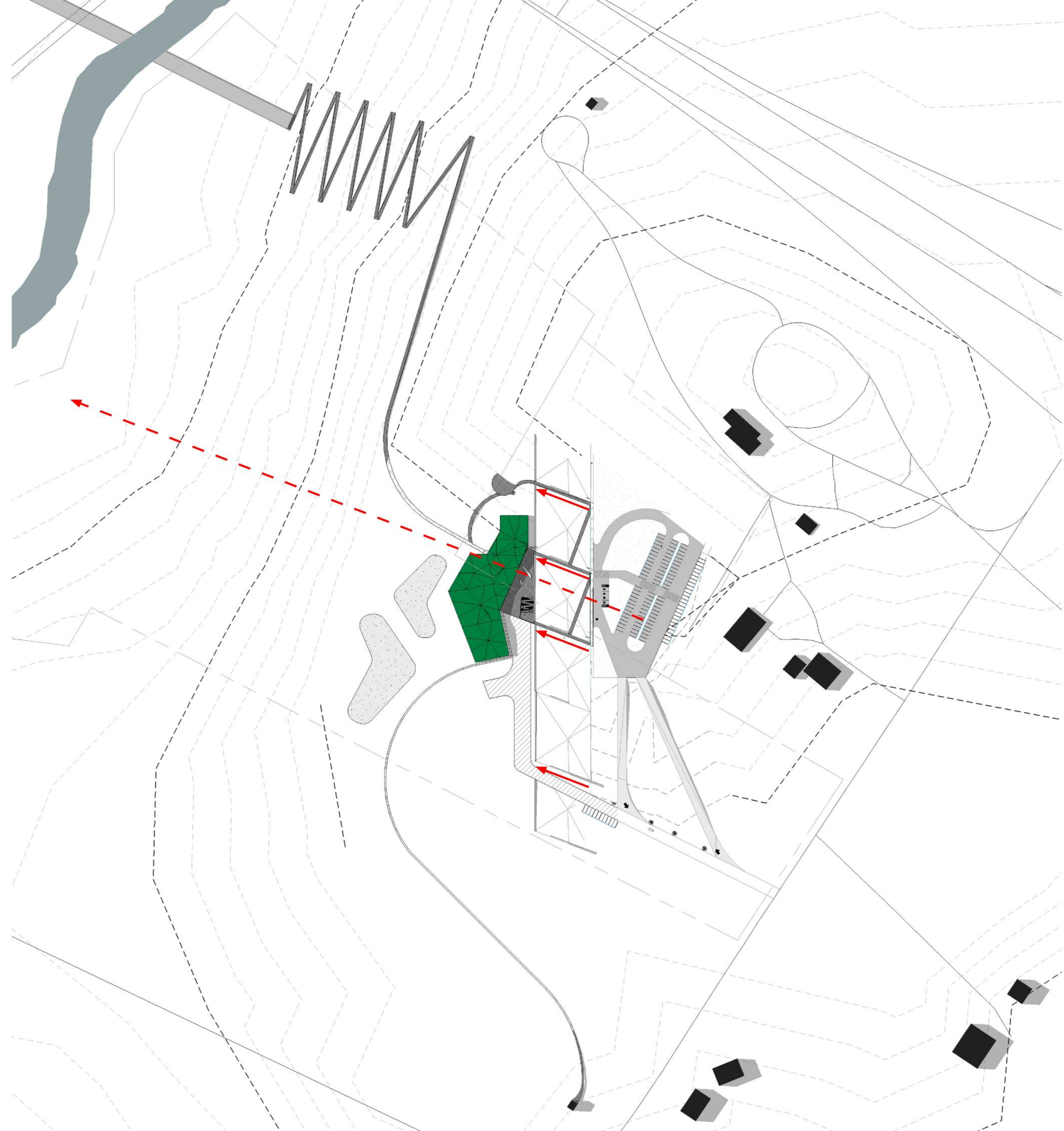
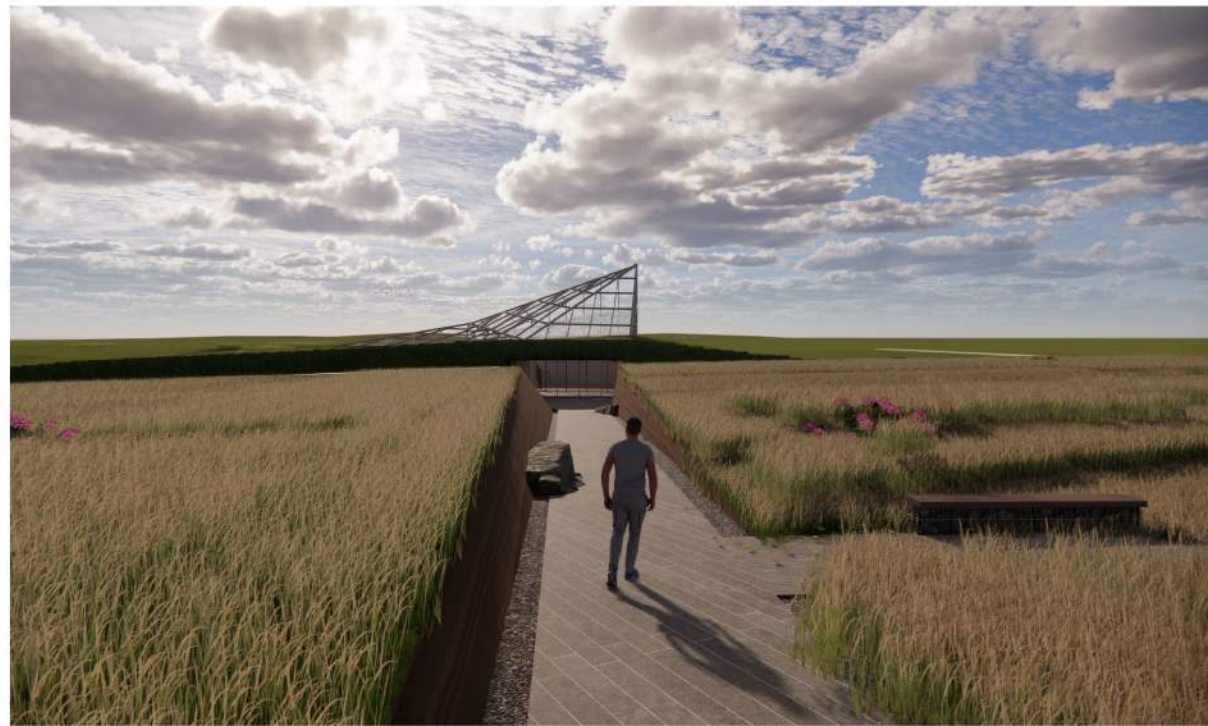


THESIS PROBLEM/SOLUTIONS

• BUILDING/SITE RELATIONSHIPS

The project topography is sculpted to help lower the building, the visitor can peer over it upon approach.

To enter, we are guided by an intentional intervention in the landscape - a cut in the land, with multiple depressions flanked by rammed earth walls. We follow them, at first skirting our ankles to eventually rise above our heads, the entrance to the building is just beyond. **The rammed earth walls anchor the building and gives the visitor a sense of direction.**

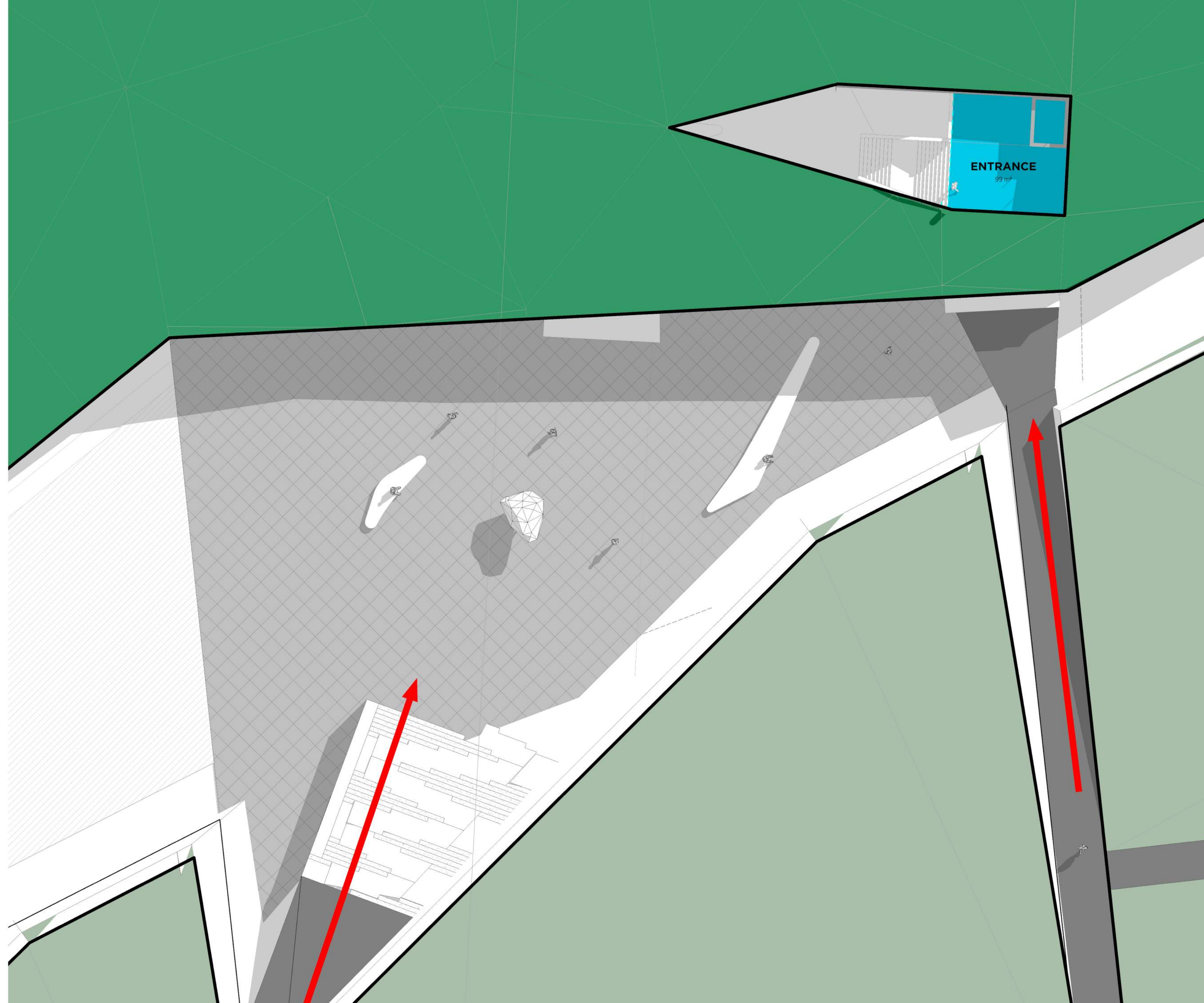
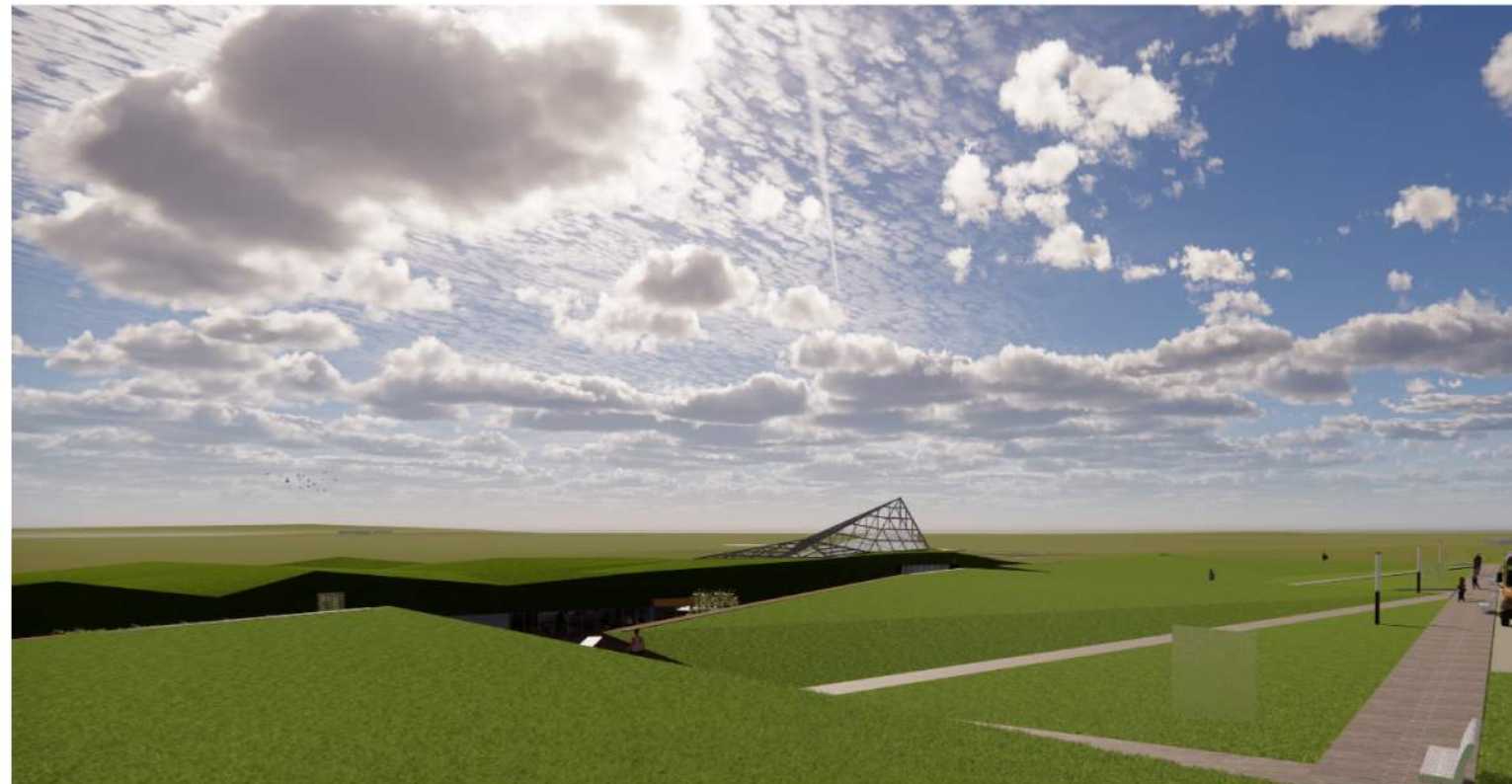


THESIS PROBLEM/SOLUTIONS

- BUILDING/SITE RELATIONSHIPS

To enter, the visitor must first descend, **we all descend together**, using one of the approaches. The main entry volume is distinct from the land, a dynamic, energized, yet effacing object.

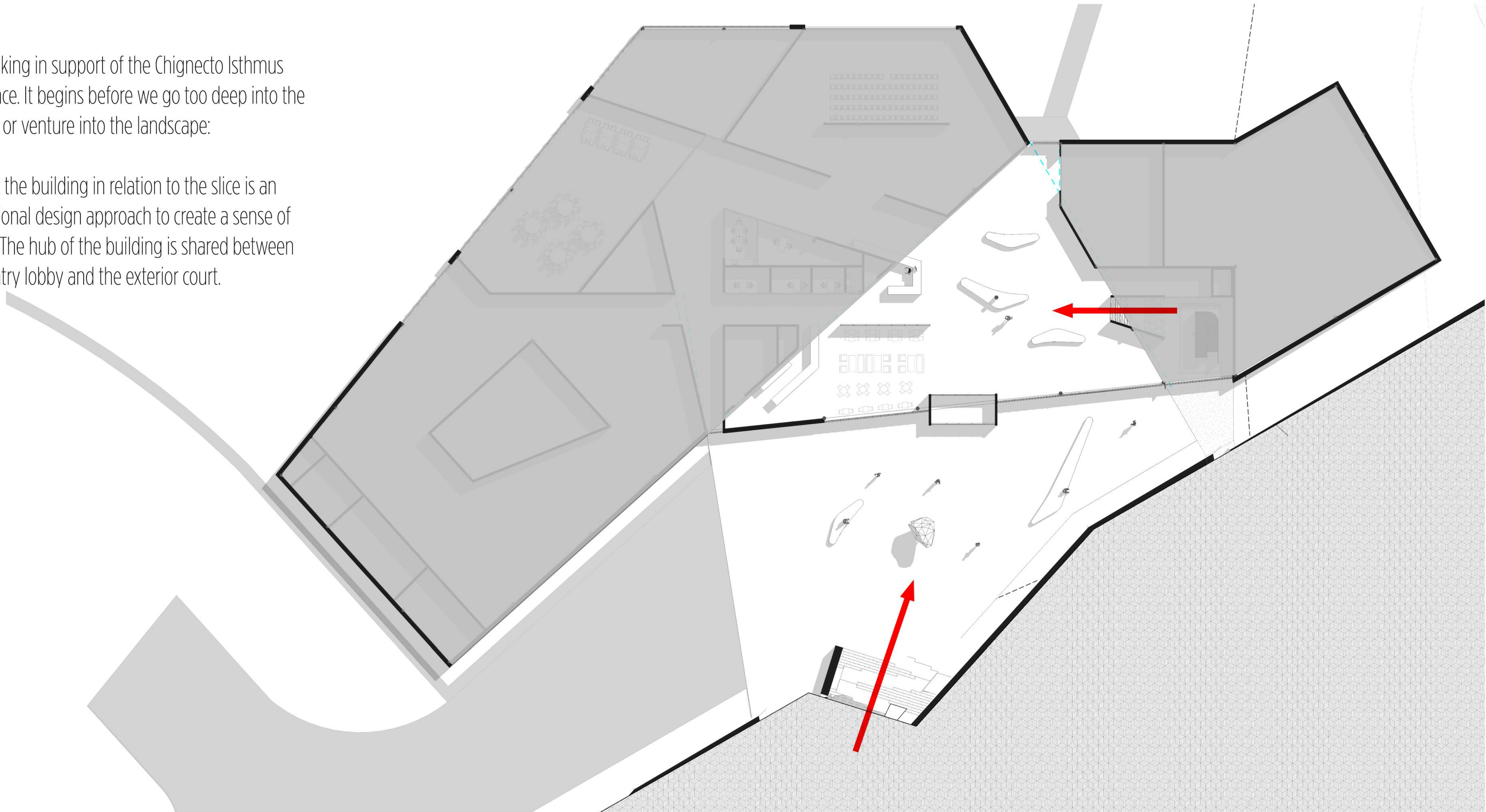
Architectural elements begin to dialogue...



• PLACEMAKING

Placemaking in support of the Chignecto Isthmus experience. It begins before we go too deep into the building or venture into the landscape:

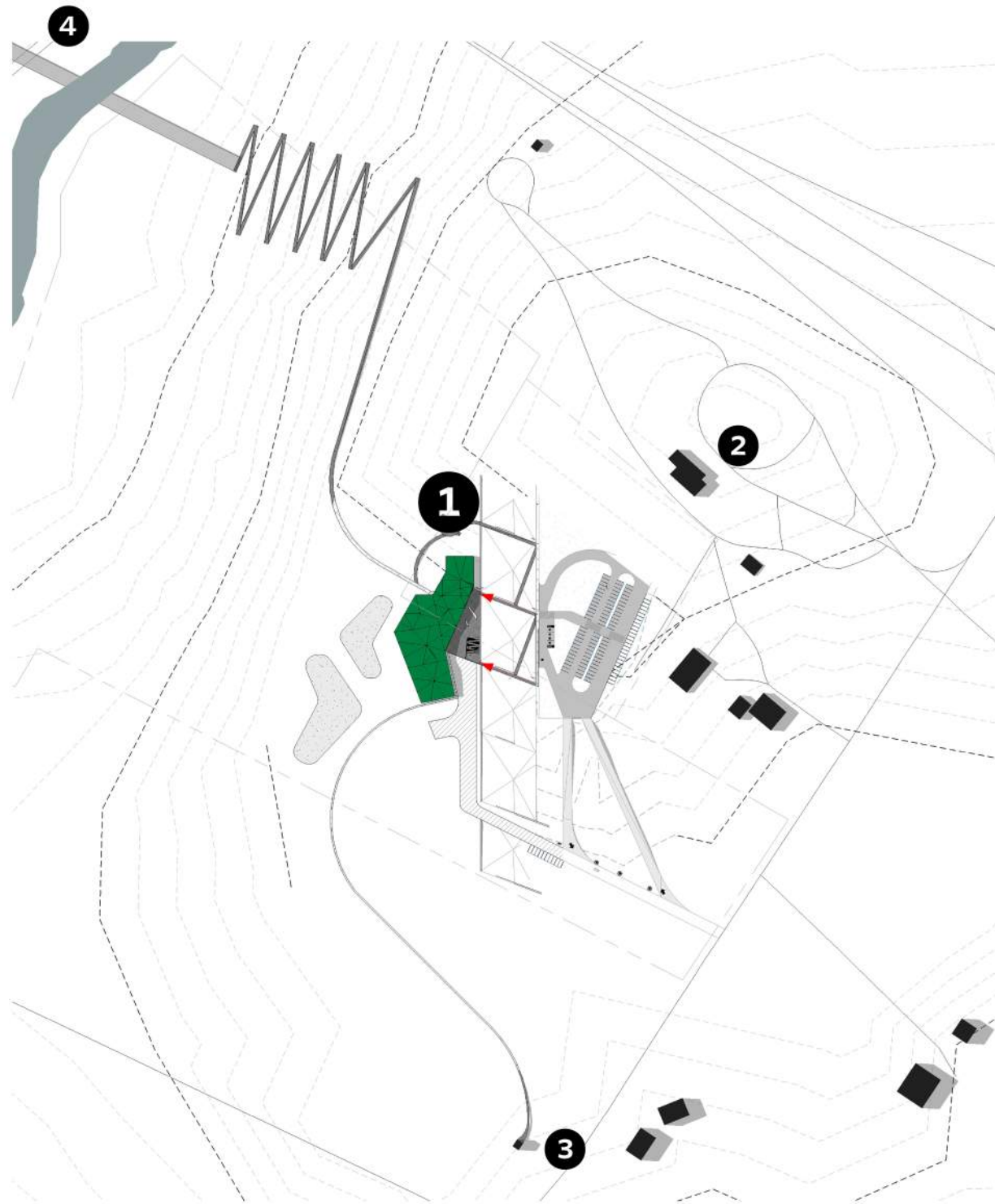
1. Fitting the building in relation to the slice is an intentional design approach to create a sense of place. The hub of the building is shared between the entry lobby and the exterior court.



• PLACEMAKING

The hub is central to the visitor experience:

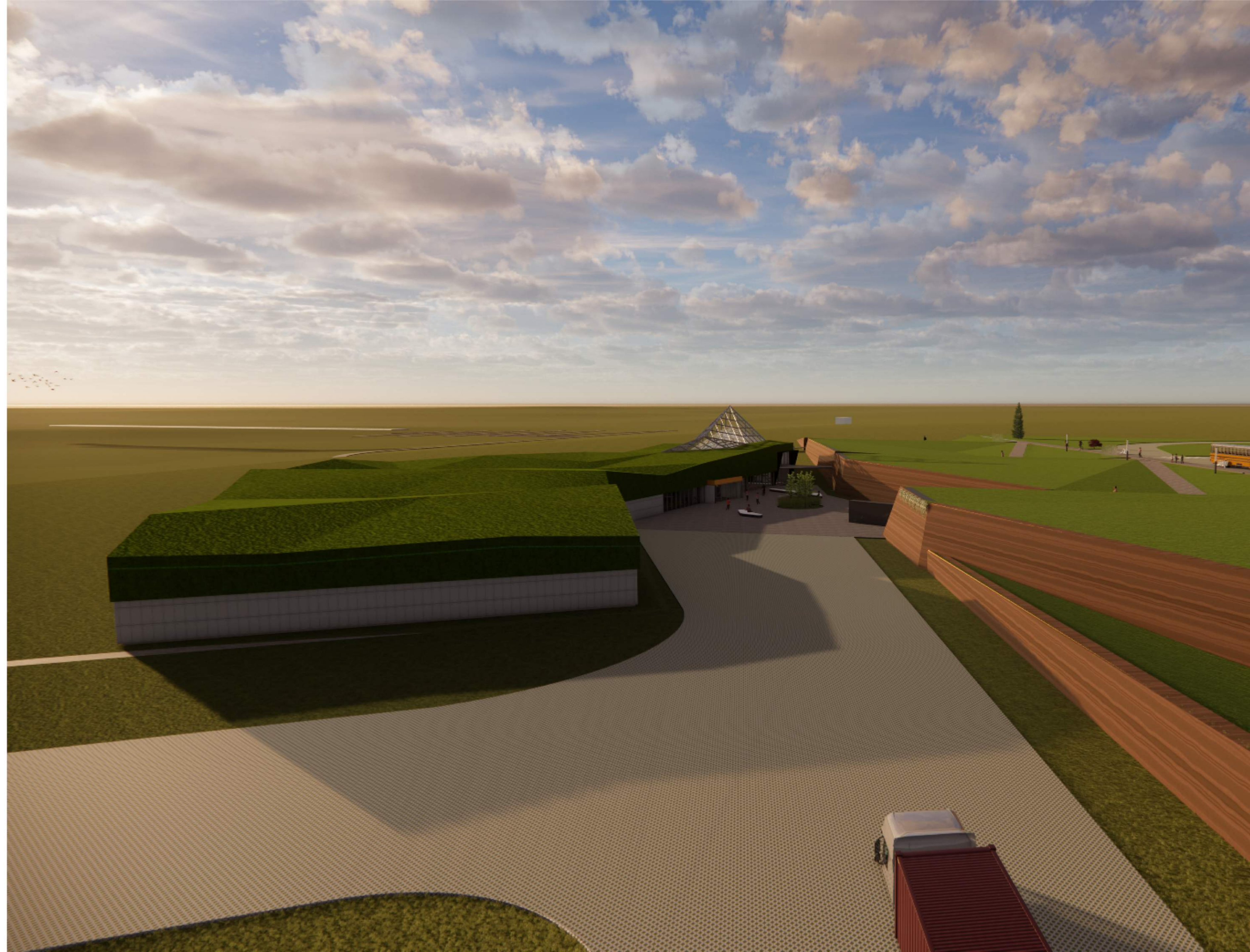
1. The building & site design provides access and linkages to the remainder of the Chignecto Isthmus. From the hub the visitor connects to the various spaces inside and outside the building.



• DIALOG & STORYTELLING

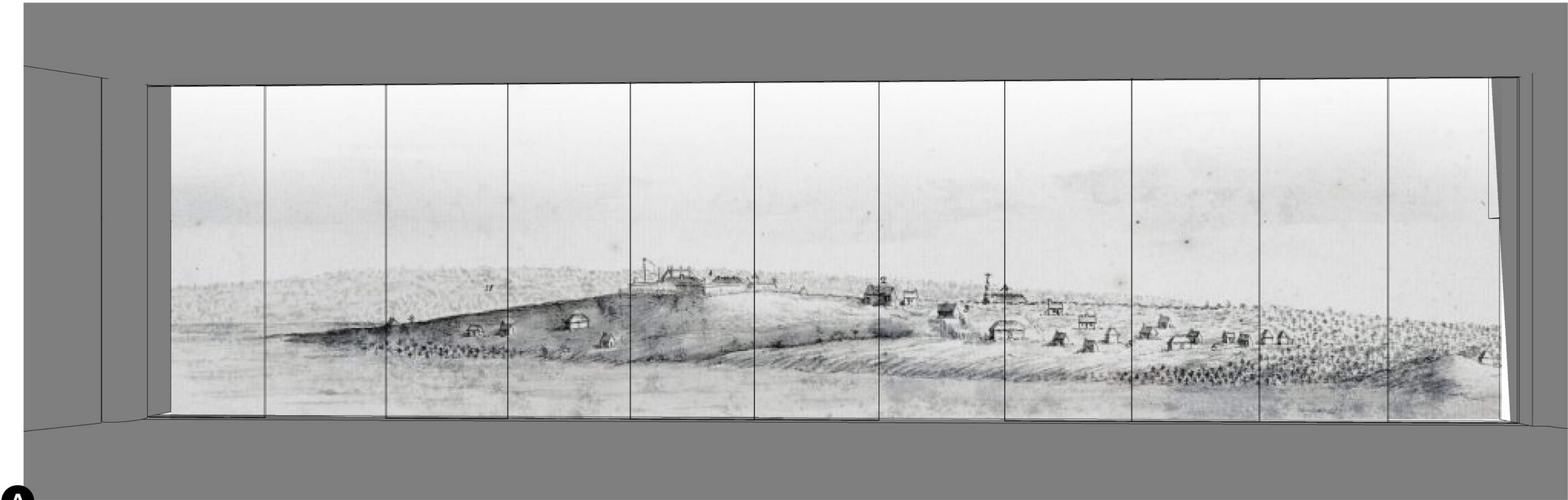
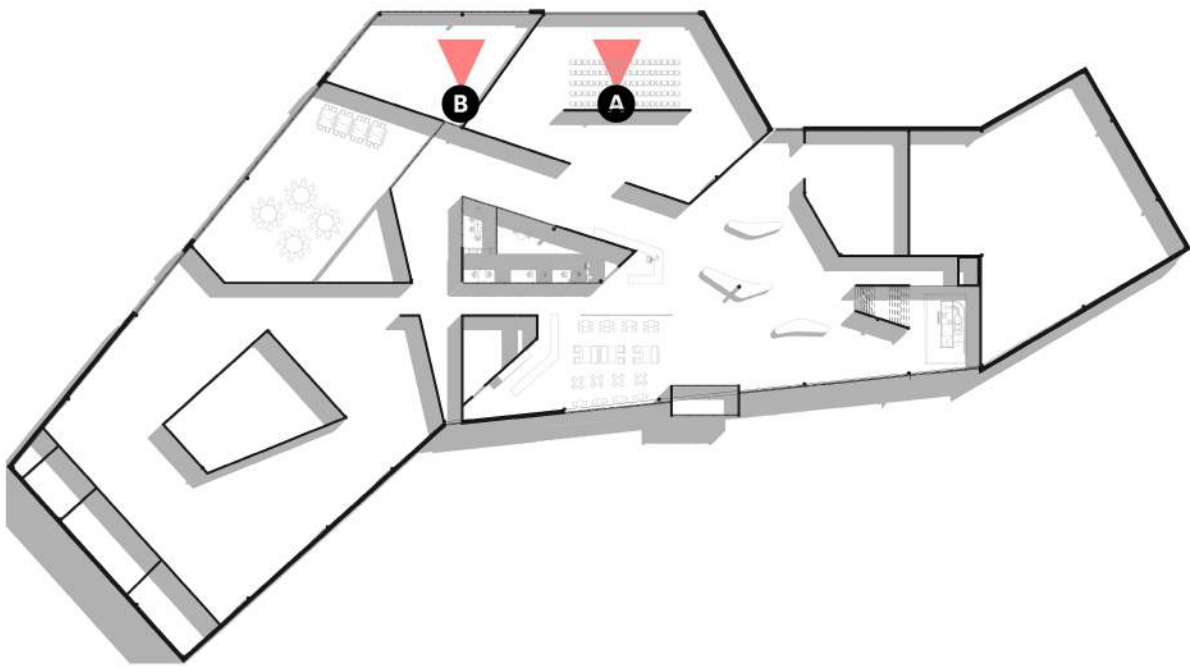
Architectural elements working together to create an inclusive visitor narrative:

1. The use of rammed earth retaining walls are intended as part of the architectural narrative - representing the multiple layers of the Chignecto Isthmus.

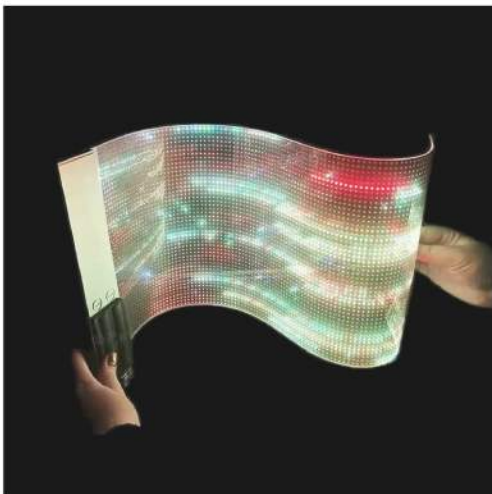
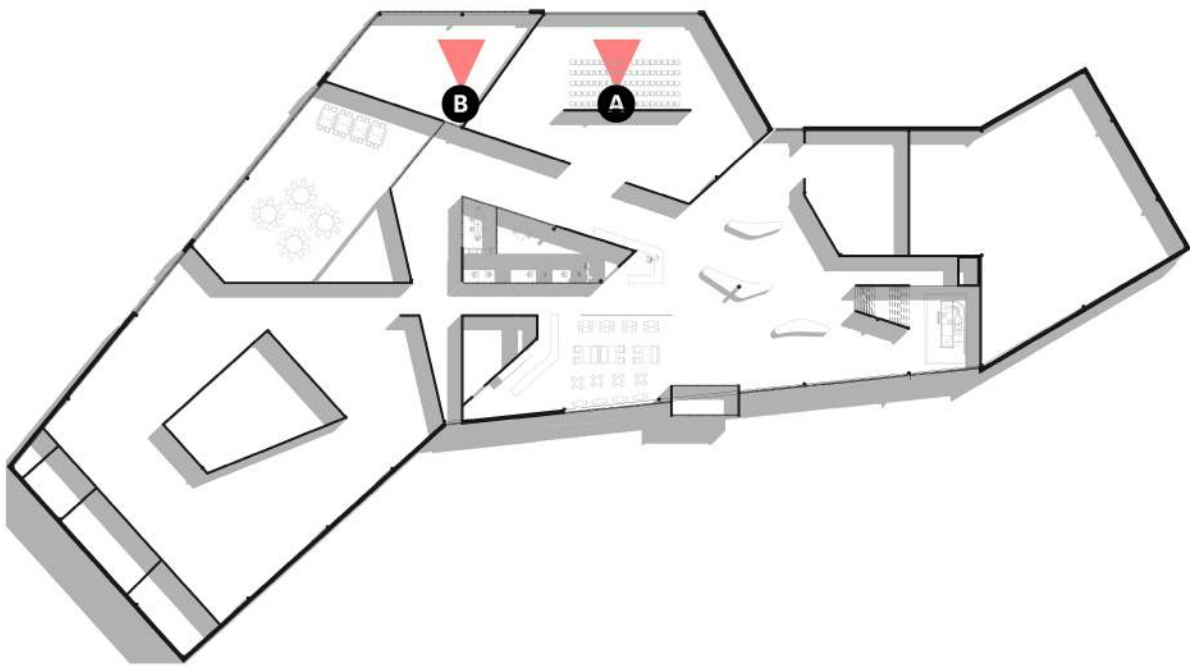


• DIALOG & STORYTELLING

1. The expansive glazing too is layered to allow for state-of-the-art techniques in screening and projections, allowing for curated storytelling against the backdrop of the Chignecto landscape.

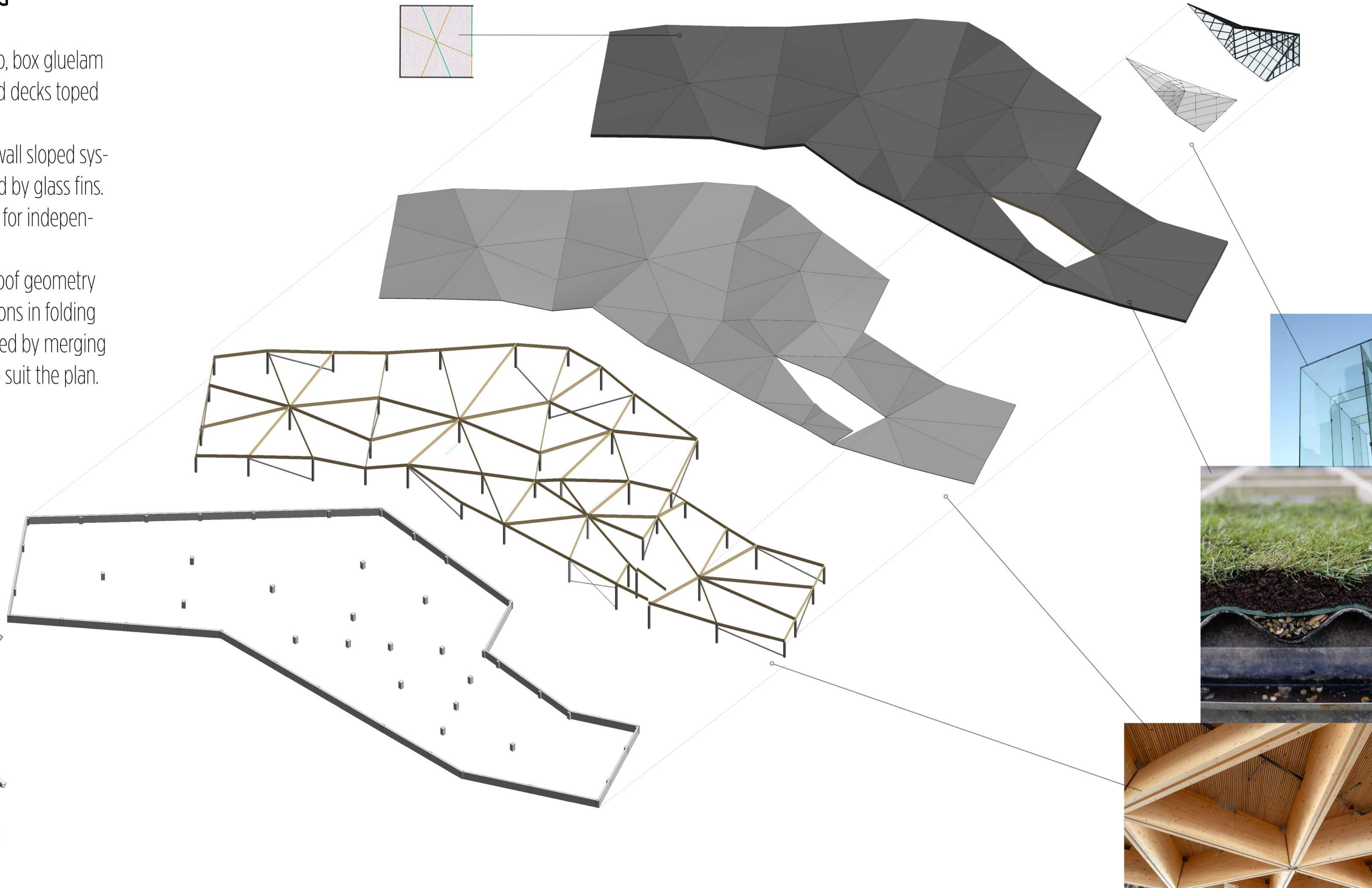
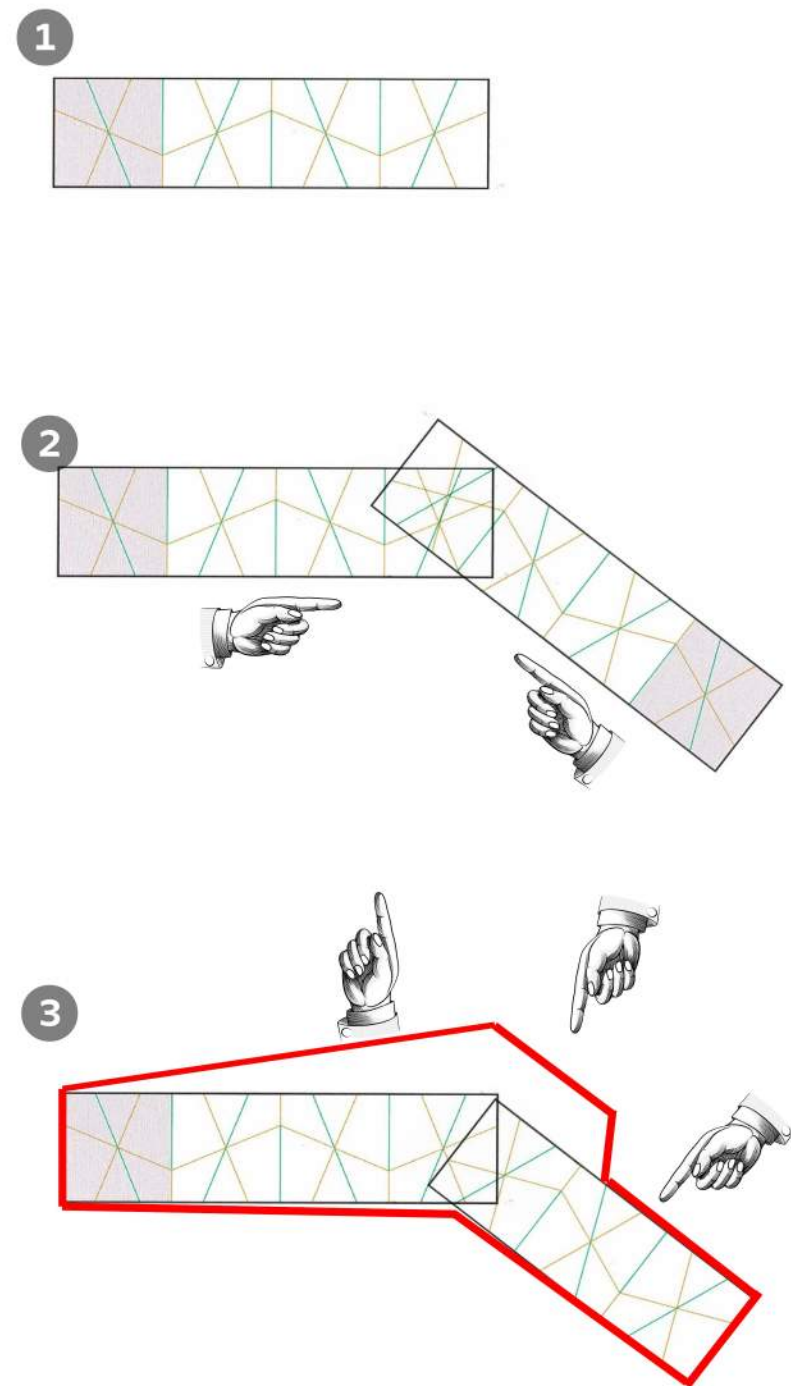


• DIALOG & STORYTELLING



• DIALOG & STORYTELLING

1. The superstructure consists of deep, box glulam members with nail laminated wood decks topped with a green roof assembly.
2. The entry prism is a typical curtainwall sloped system above a glass ceiling supported by glass fins. This double dome approach allows for independent treatment of the glazing.
3. The folded repeating motif of the roof geometry was conceived using new explorations in folding techniques. The final form is achieved by merging rotating and stretching the motif to suit the plan.



SYNOPSIS

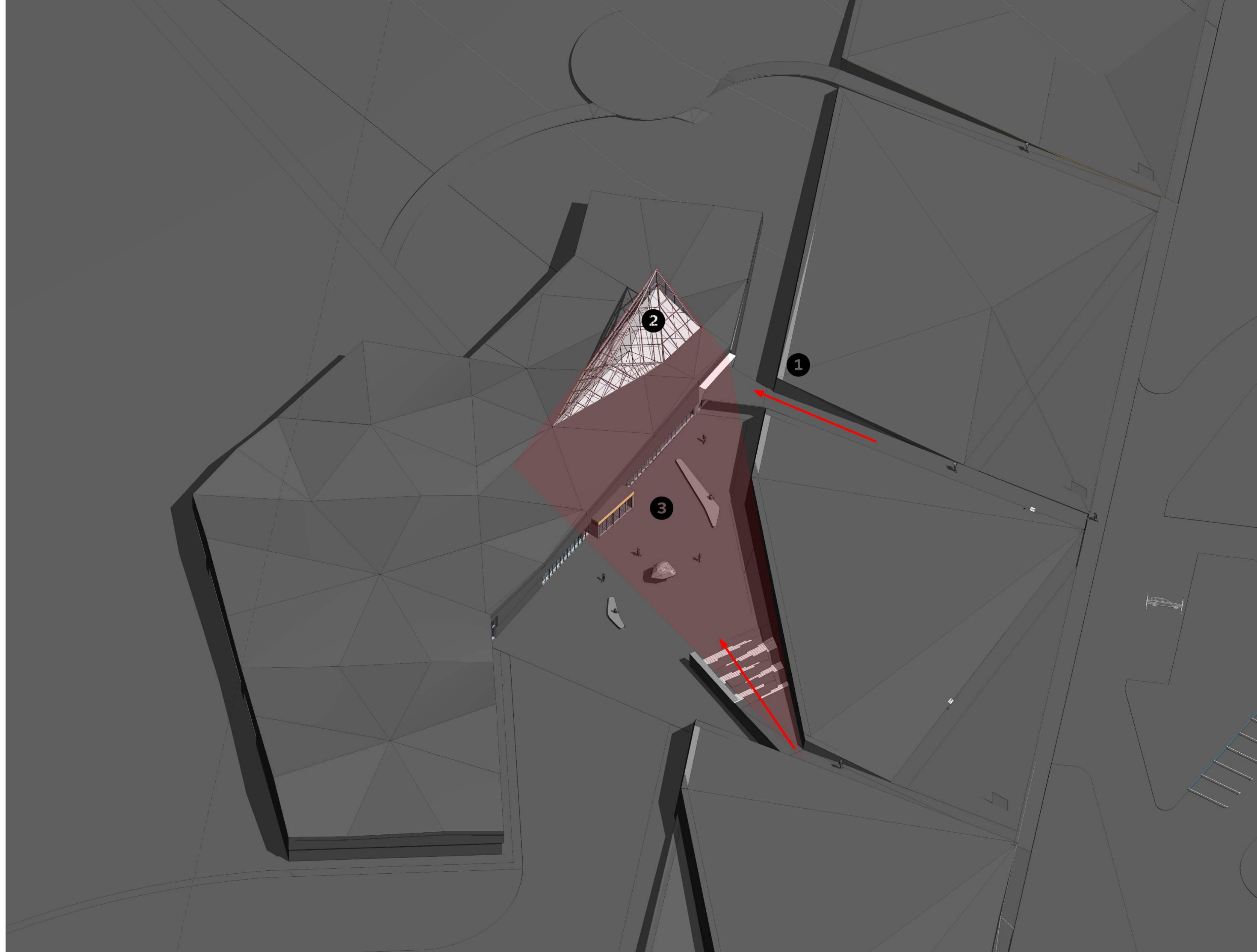
What is a positive architectural response to building in a special place such as the Chignecto Isthmus, which is layered with multiple cultural histories and heritage?

2. Getting out of the way is more than building siting and orientation, the design must create it's own sense of place as it meshes with the site and landscape. This is epxressed through placemaking. Placemaking elements working together:

- Rammed earth walls (horz.) ❶
- Glazed double dome (vert.) ❷
- Main circulation culminating at the hub ❸

3. Supportive Storytelling

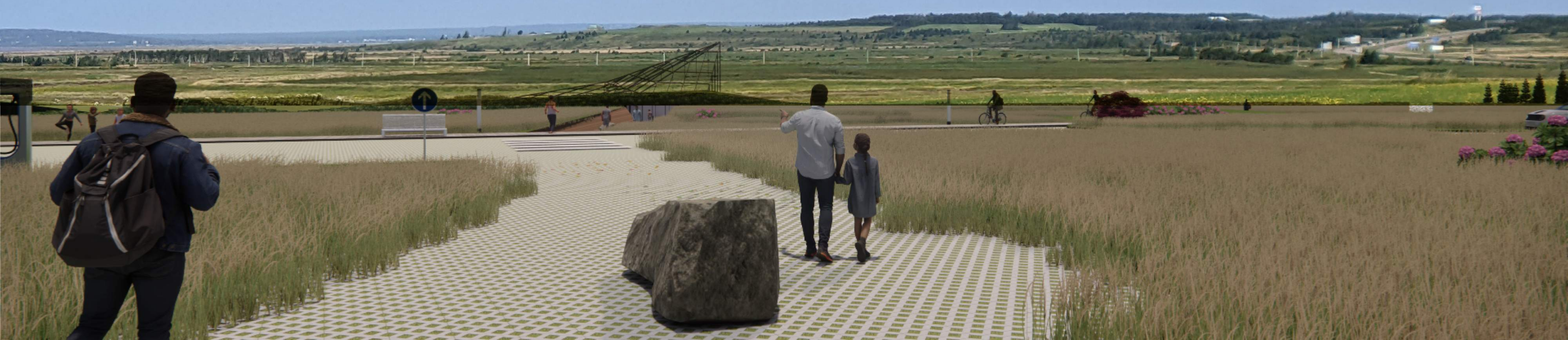
- The many layers of the Chignecto Isthmus



SYNOPSIS

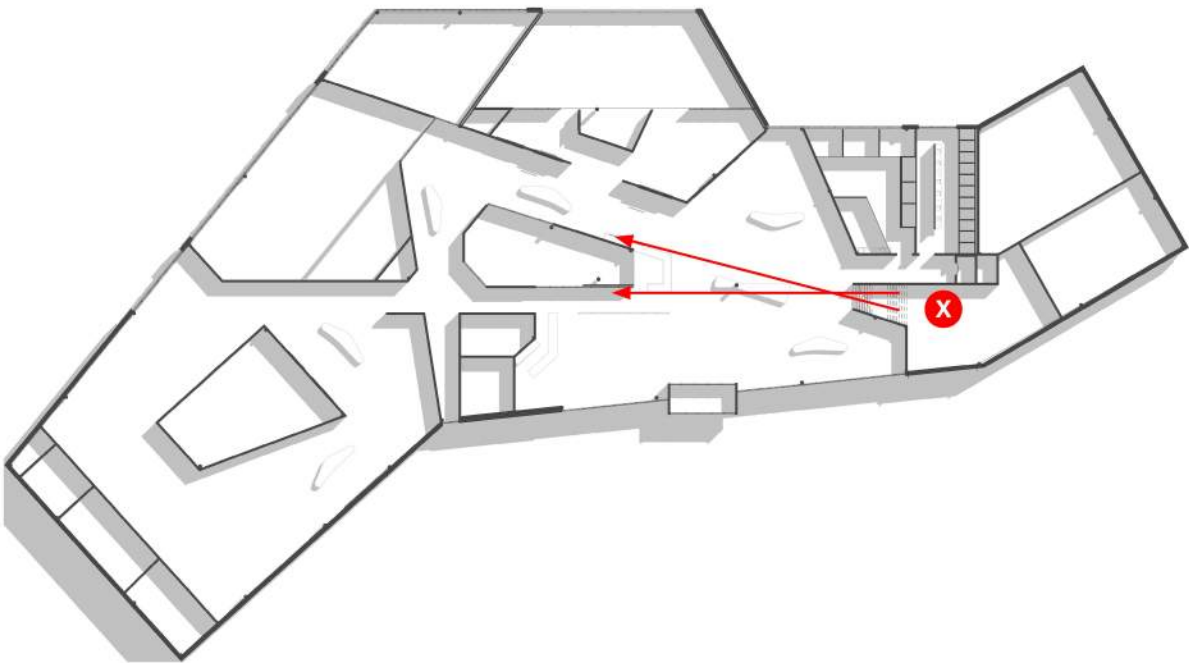
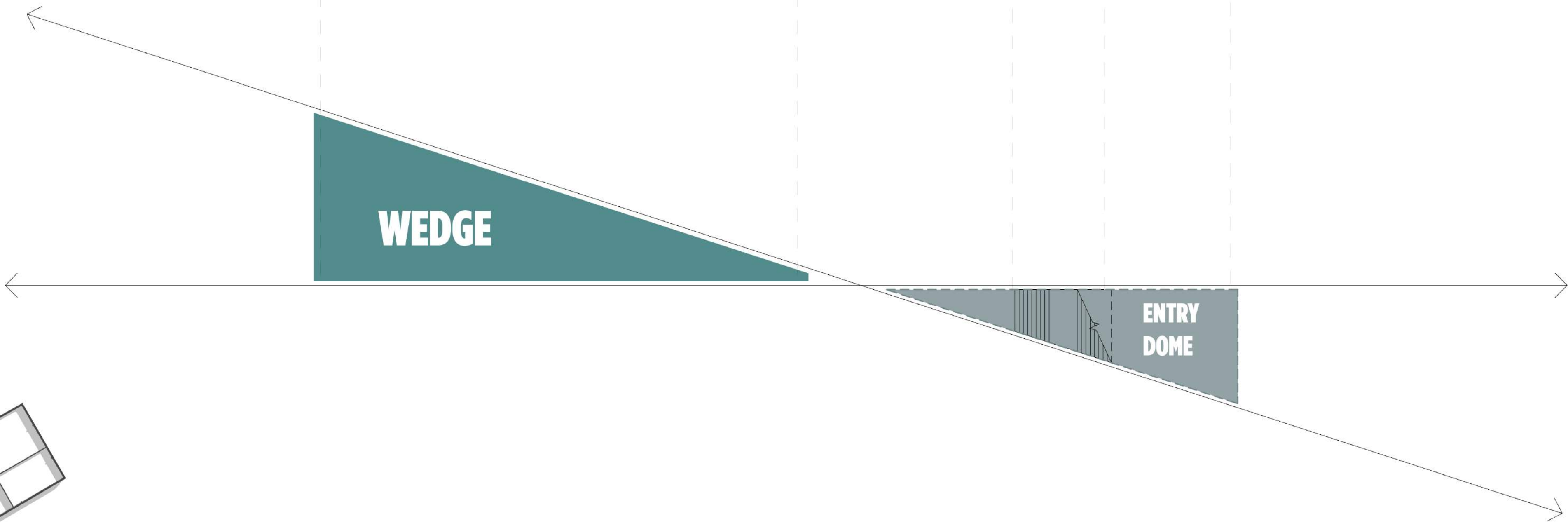
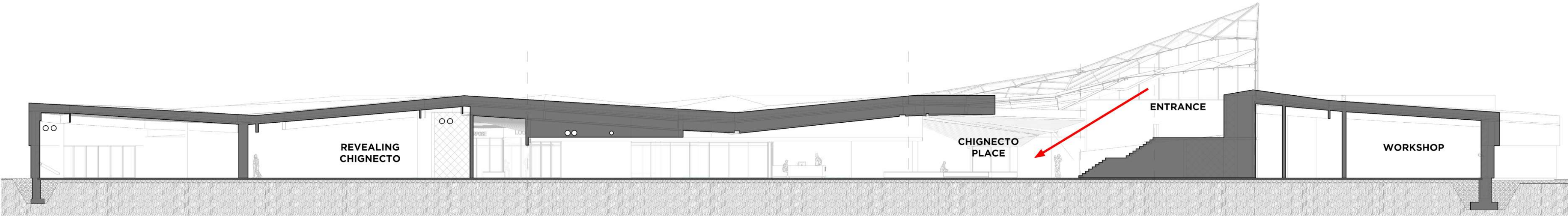
What is a positive architectural response to building in a special place such as the Chignecto Isthmus, which is layered with multiple cultural histories and heritage?

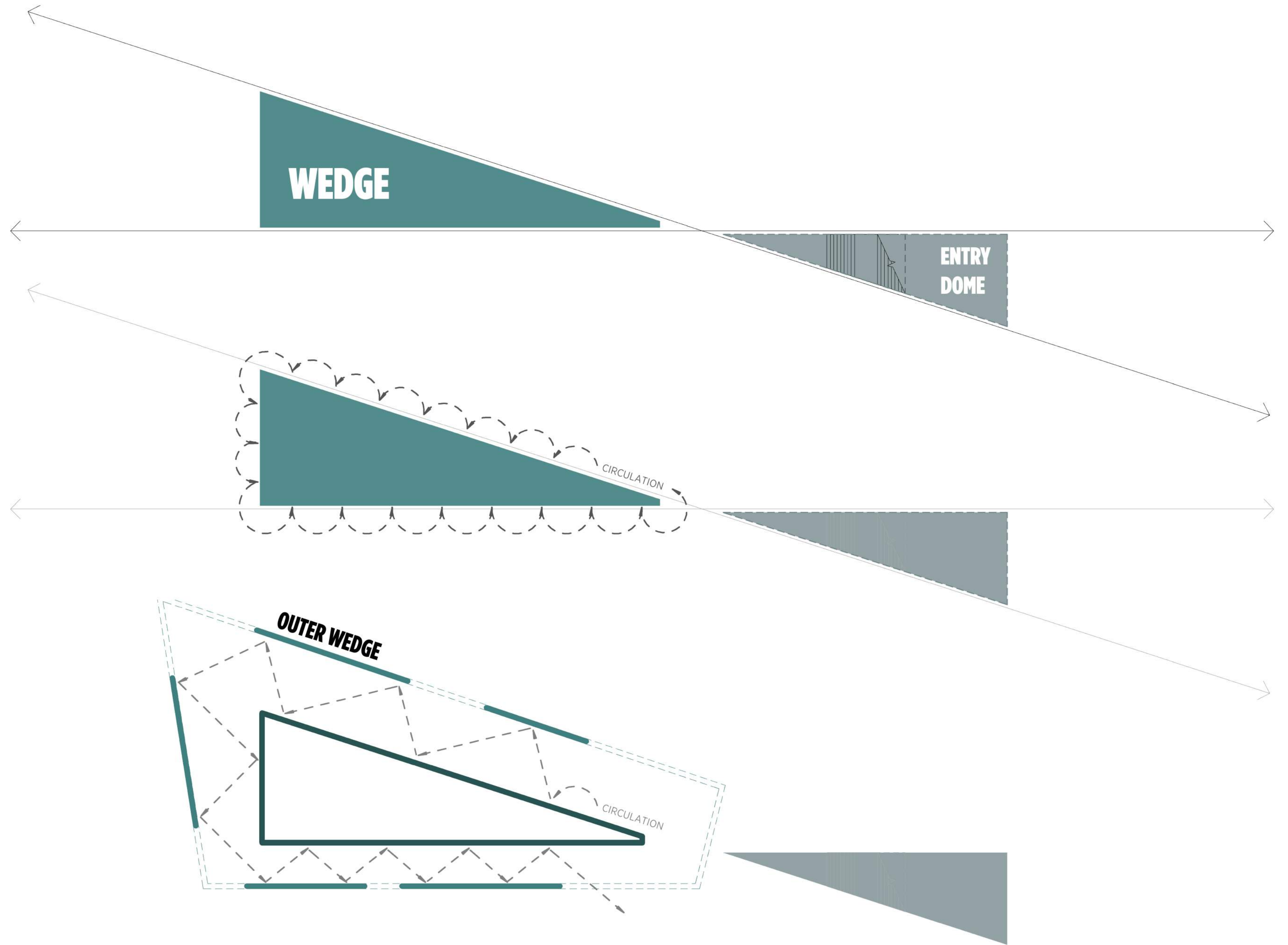
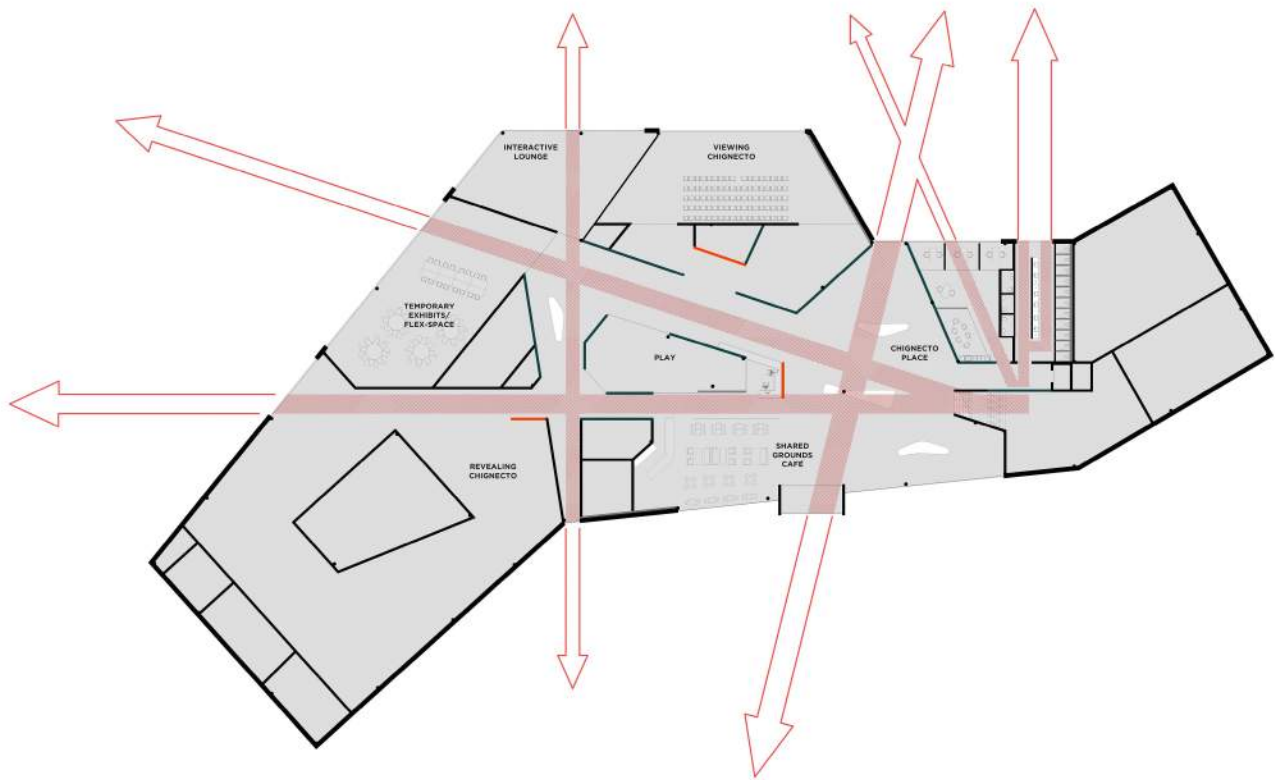
1. Make the landscape the focus, the visitor is afforded the dignity of their own cultural memory. This is expressed through nesting the building in the topography, keeping the roof lines low and covering it with growing medium.



INTERIOR EXPERIENCE

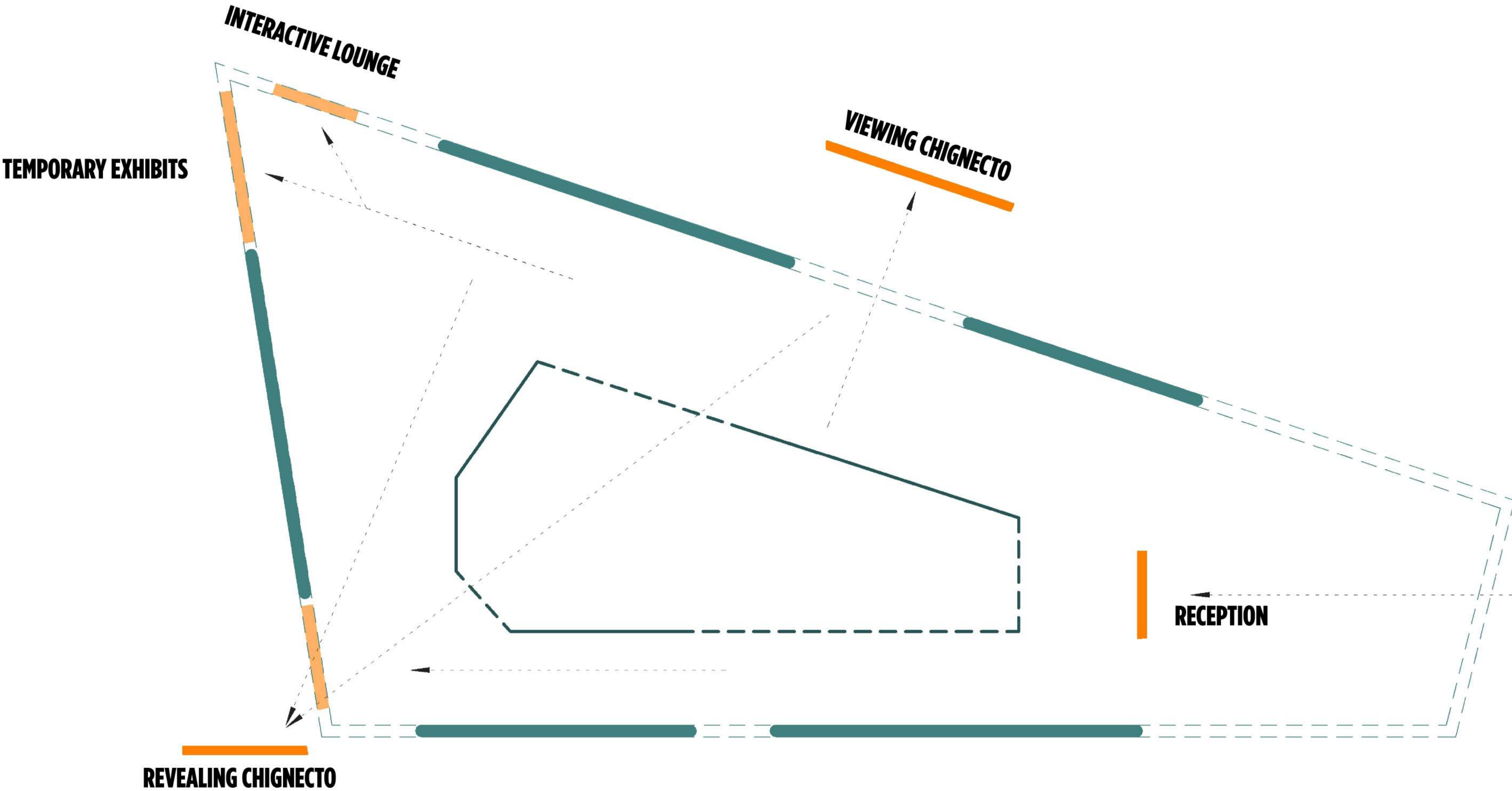
- Organized around the entry transition experience
- A circulatory wedge is created

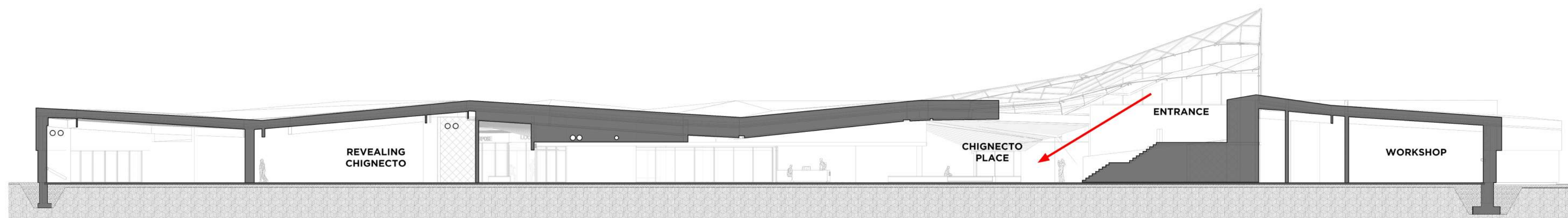
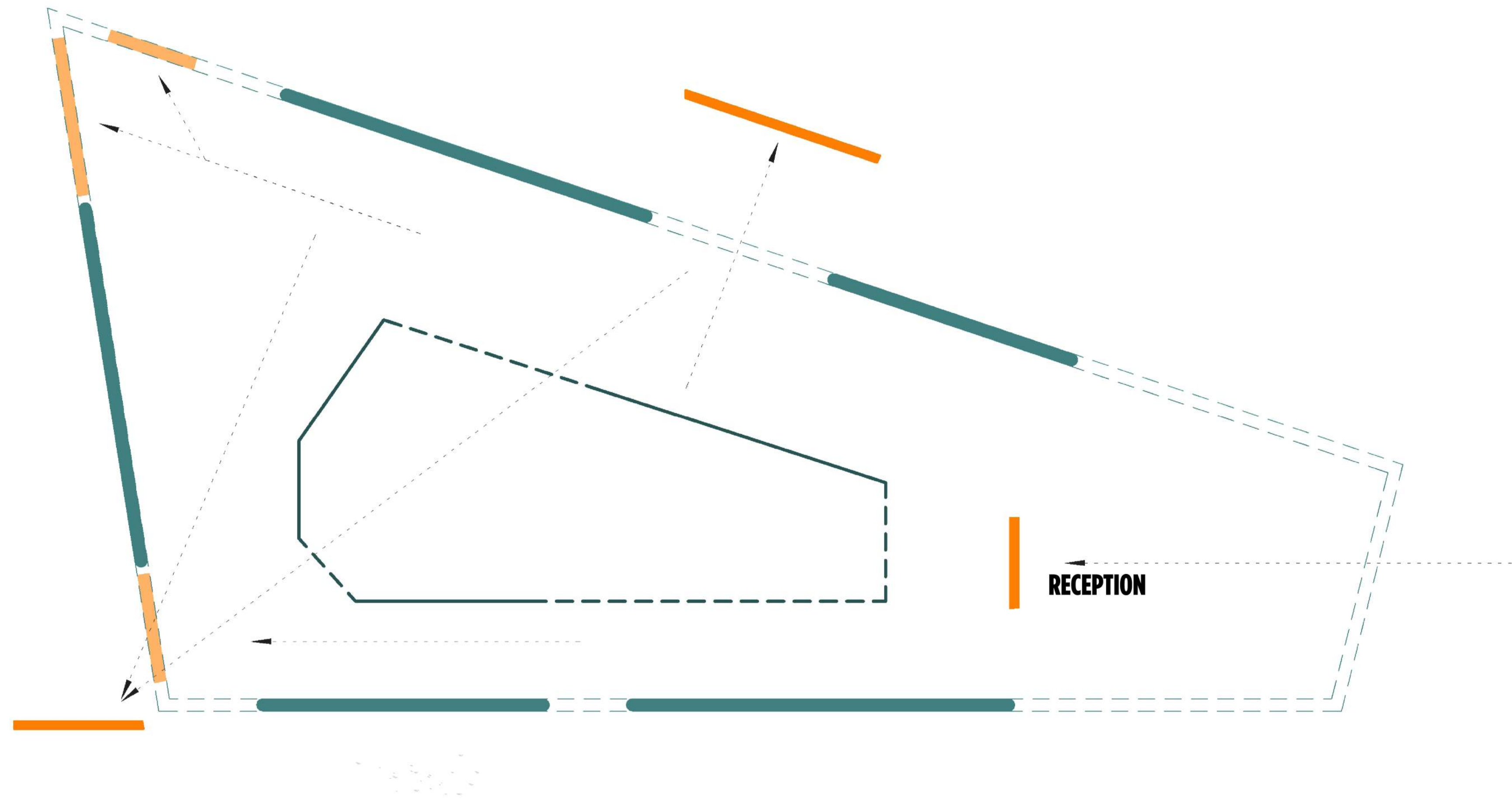




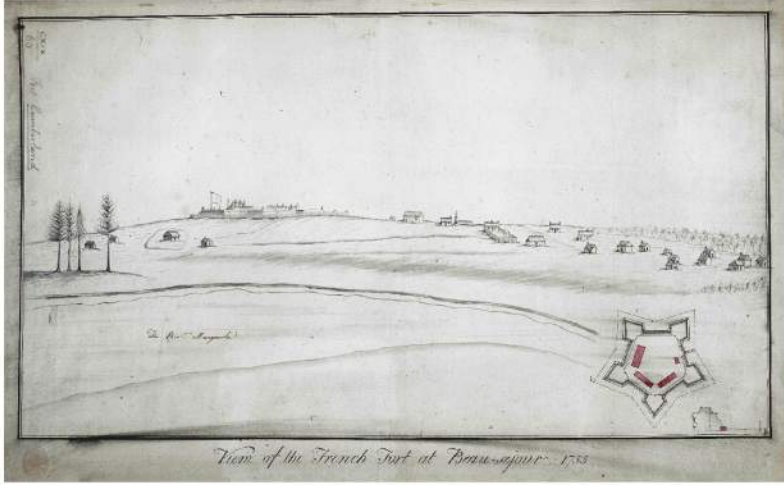
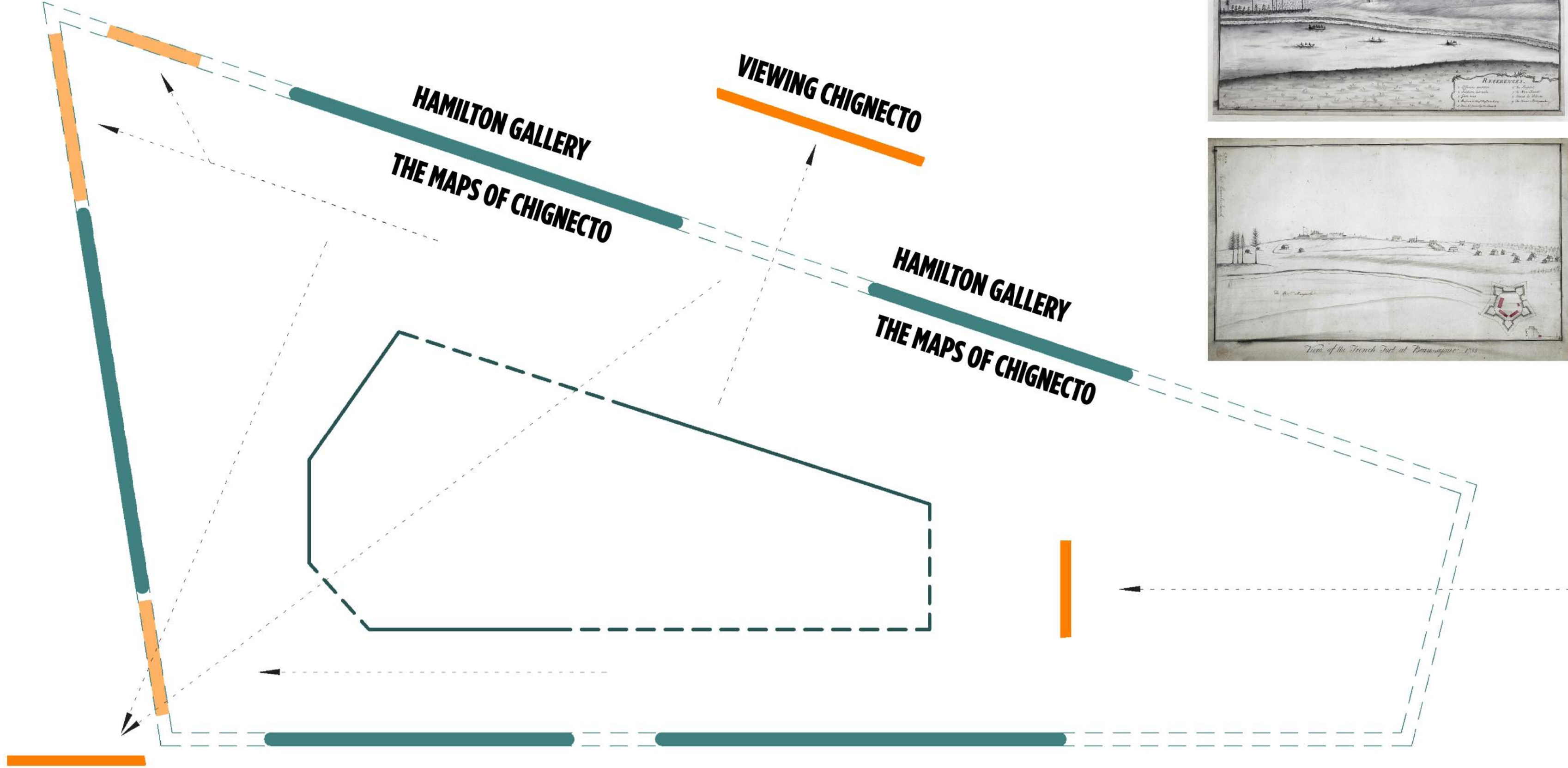
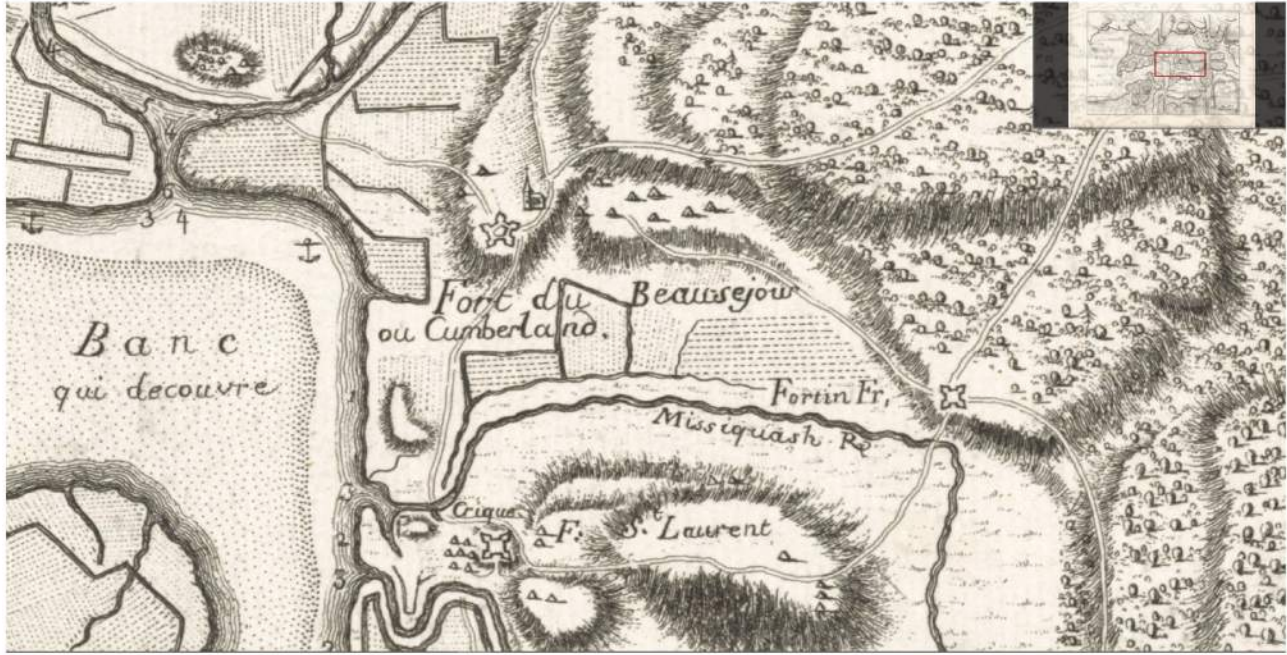
INTERIOR EXPERIENCE

- Destinations









VIEWING CHIGNECTO

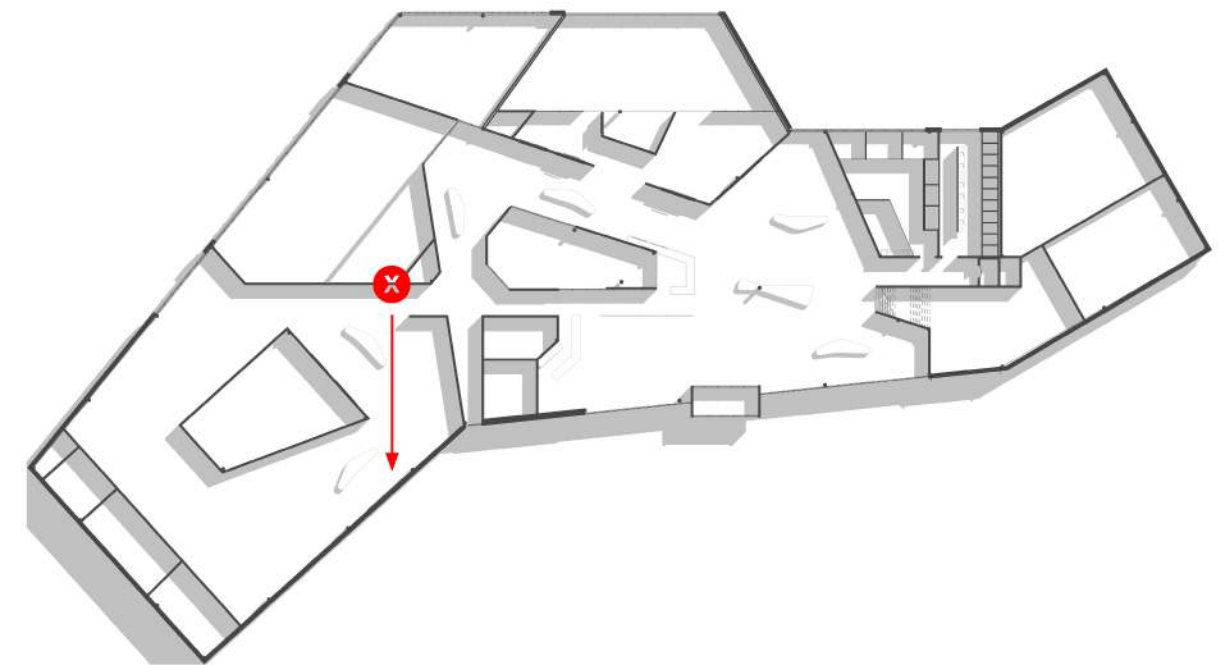
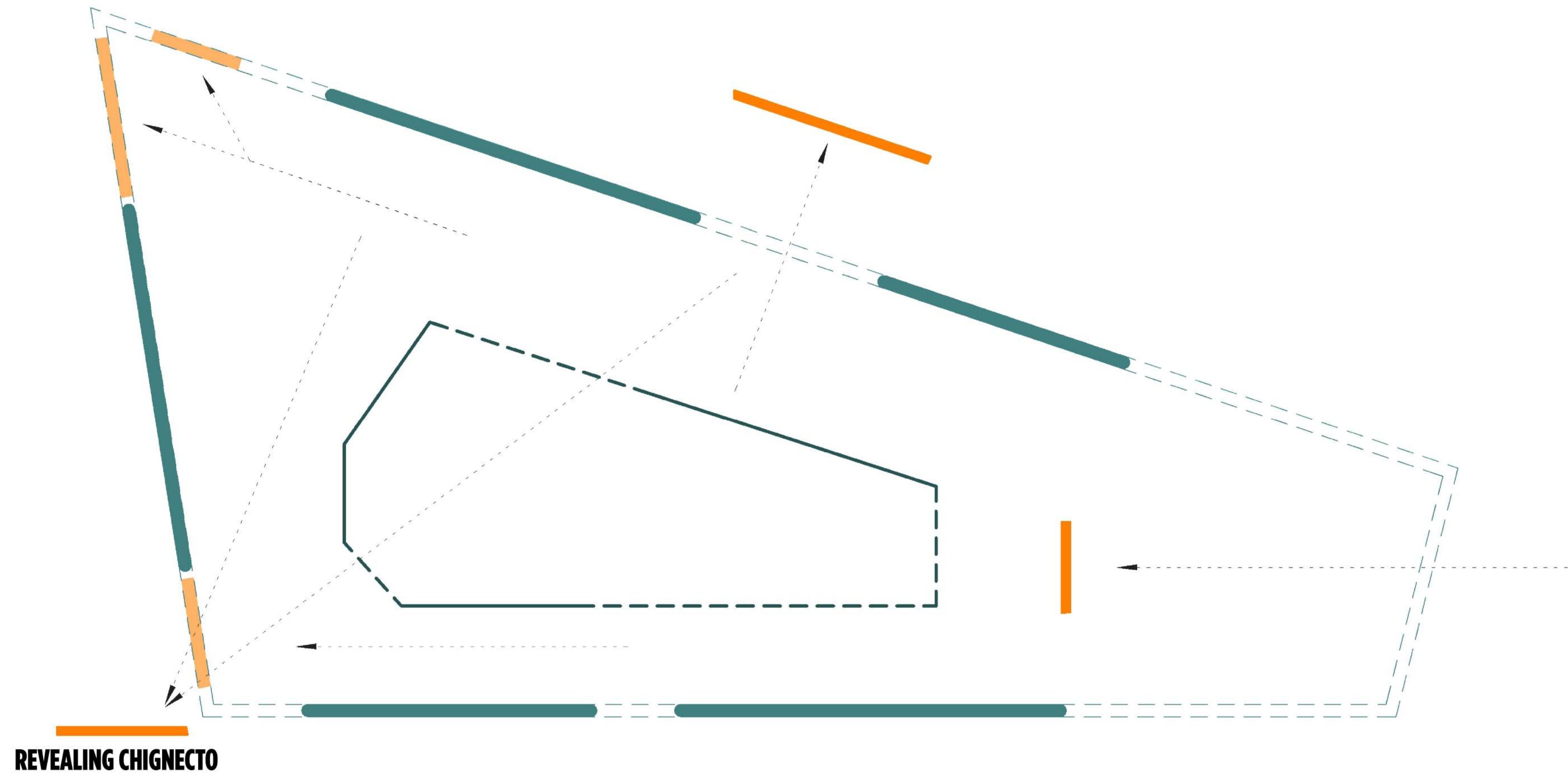


VIEWING CHIGNECTO









REVEALING CHIGNECTO



With no living
All my relations
Yodas mes relations



REVEALING CHIGNECTO



Pituikniskamijinaq wikultijik tett

Ancestors Live Here

Les ancêtres vivent ici

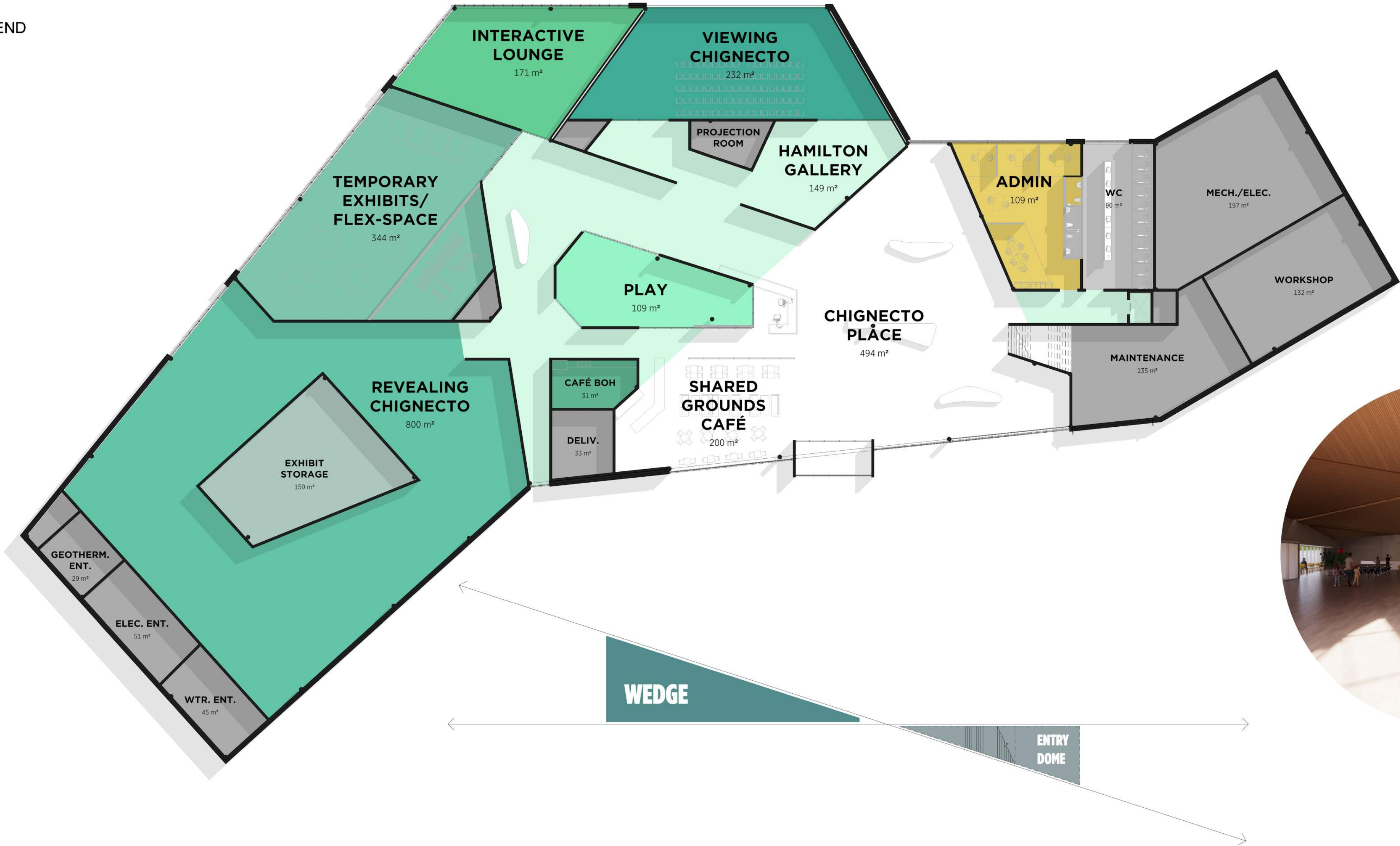
Text in Inuktitut and English describing the historical significance of the site.

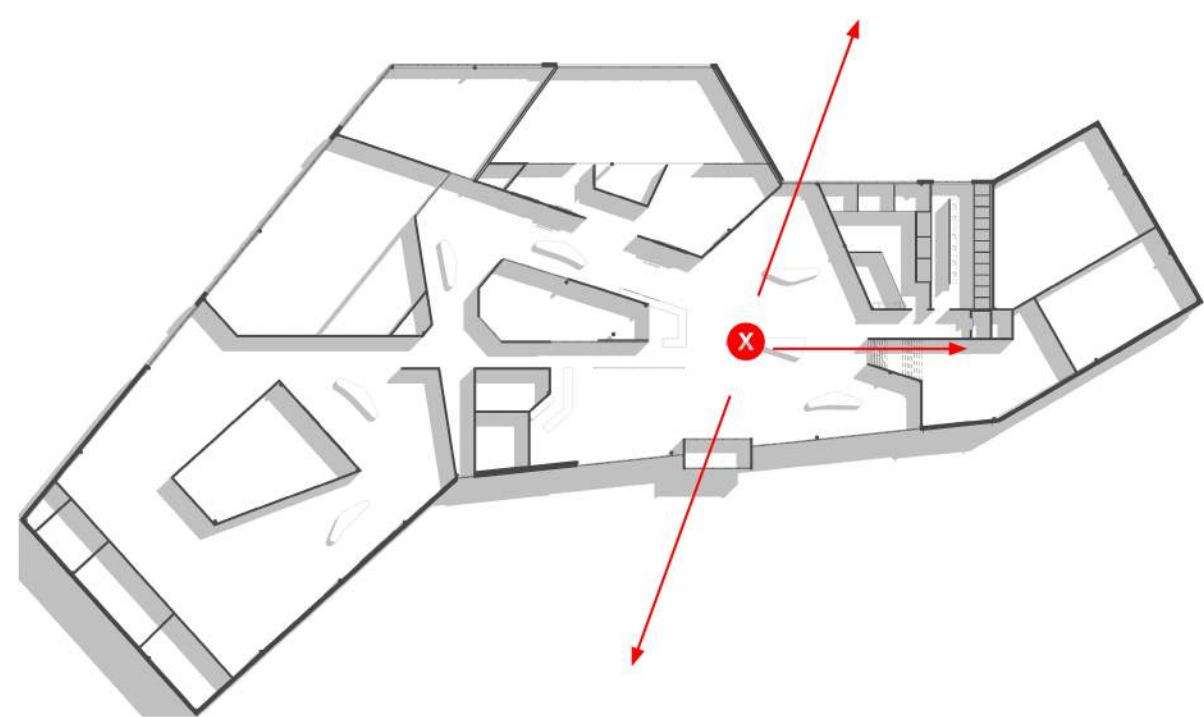
Text in French and English describing the historical significance of the site.



SPATIAL LEGEND

- ADMINISTRATION
- GALLERY SPACES
- PLAY
- CAFÉ
- EXHIBIT SPACE
- EXHIBIT STORAGE
- INTERACTIVE LOUNGE
- MULTIPURPOSE
- VIEWING CHIGNECTO
- WC
- BOH

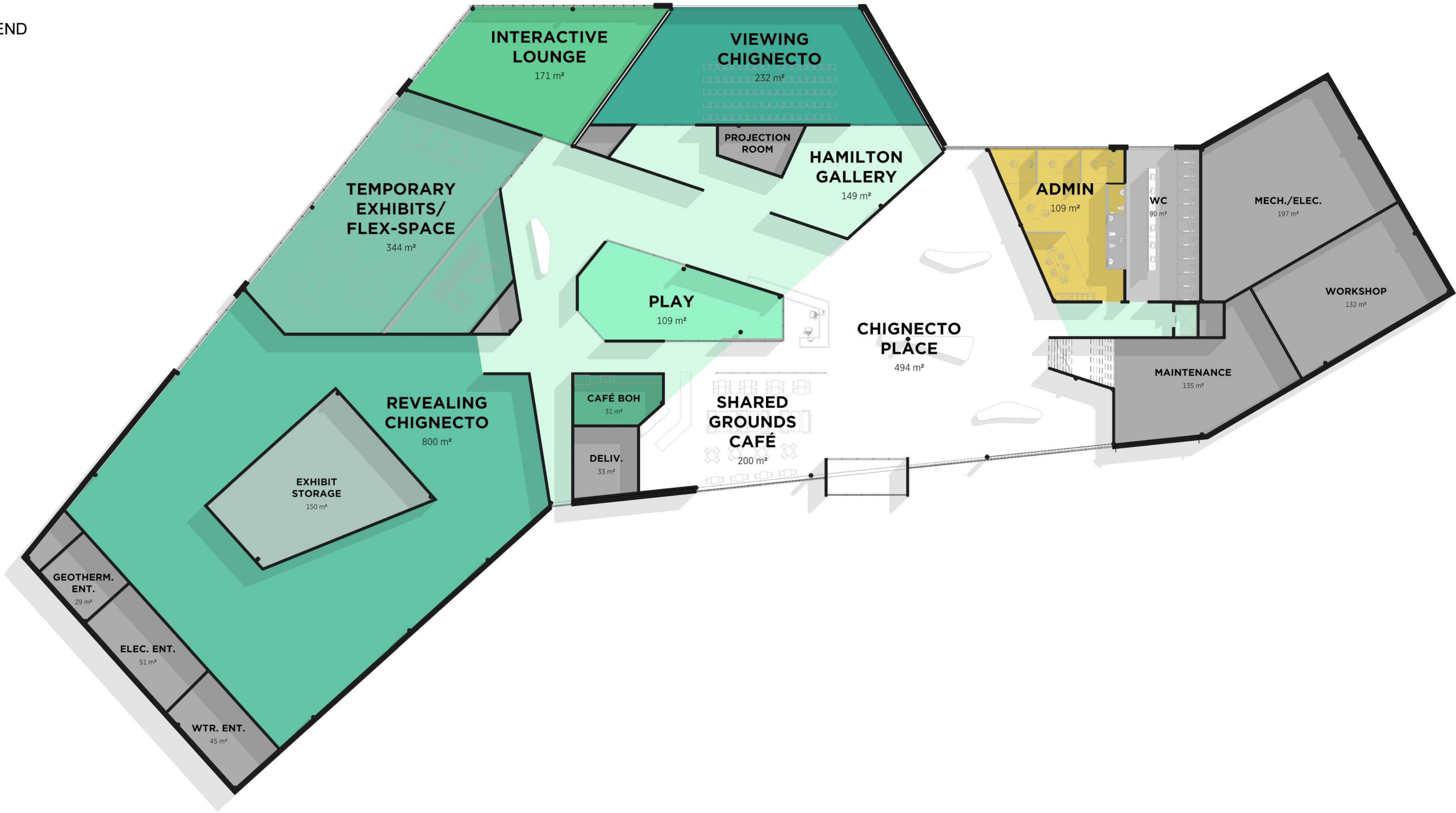




THANK YOU!

SPATIAL LEGEND

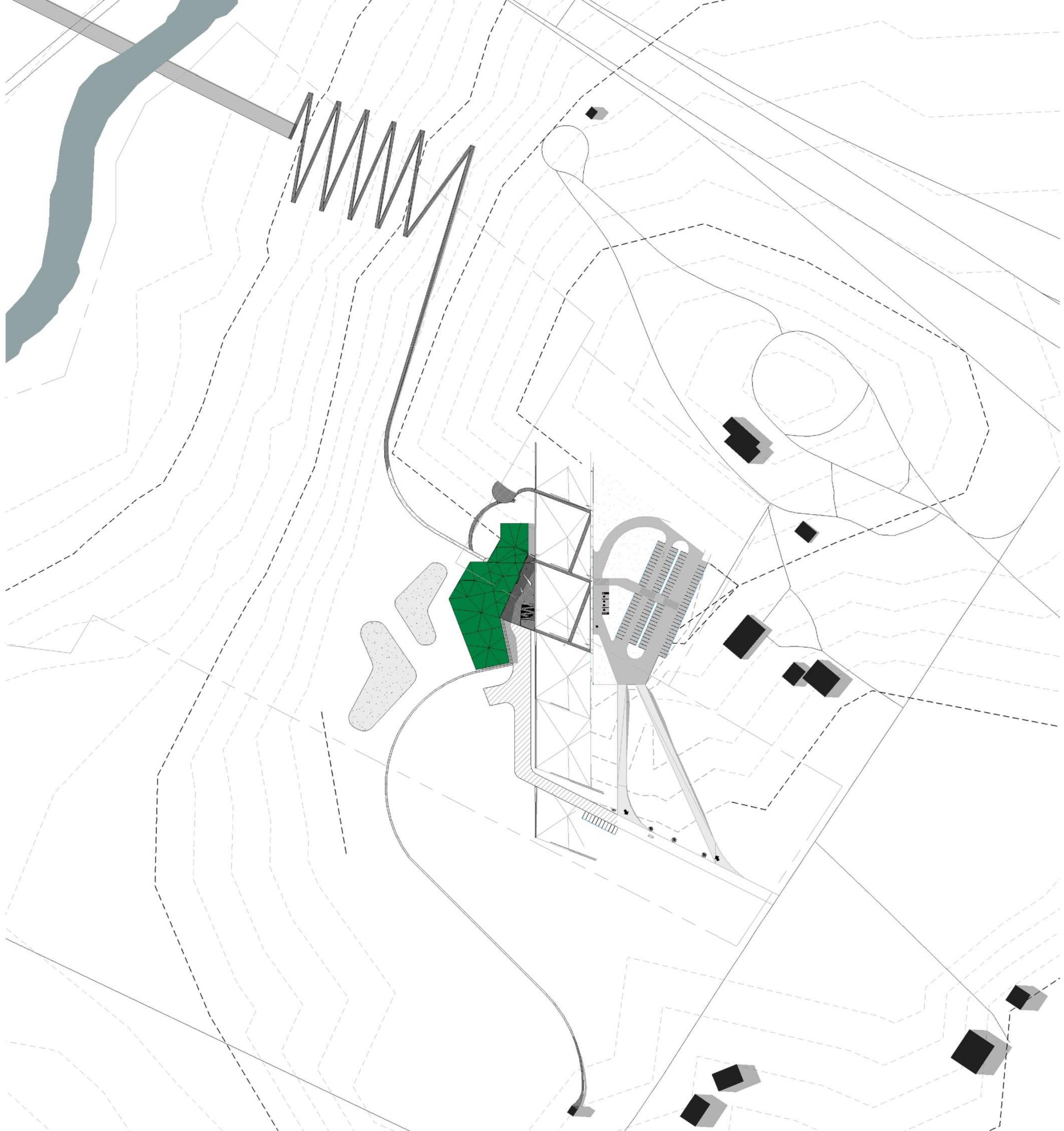
- ADMINISTRATION
- GALLERY SPACES
- PLAY
- CAFÉ
- EXHIBIT SPACE
- EXHIBIT STORAGE
- INTERACTIVE LOUNGE
- MULTIPURPOSE
- VIEWING CHIGNECTO
- WC
- BOH



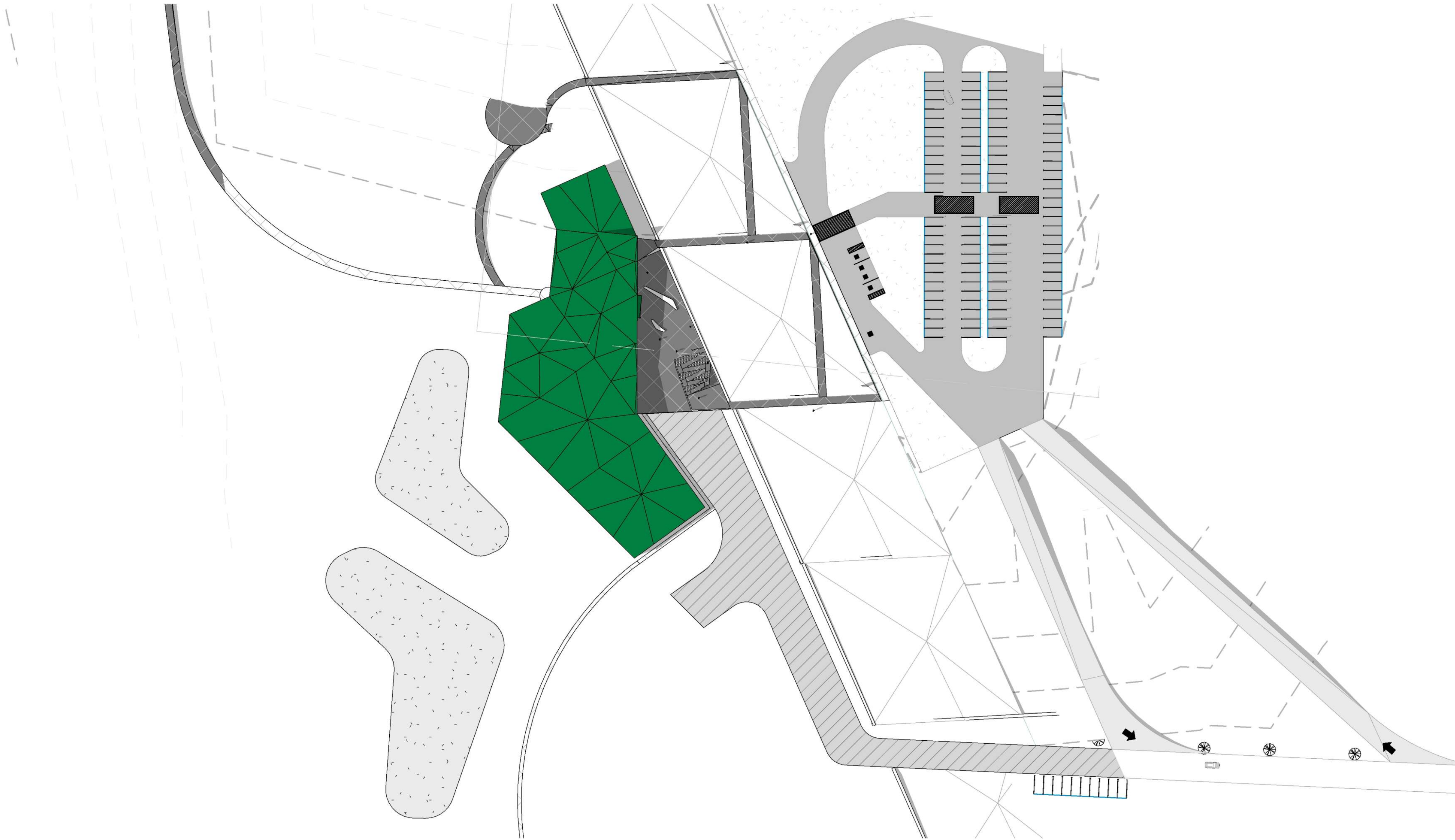
DELIVERABLES

- PLANS
 - SITE
 - ENTRY LEVEL
 - FLOOR PLAN
 - CEILING PLAN
 - SYSTEMS
- ELEVATIONS
- SECTIONS
- 3D
 - STRUCTURE AXO
 - ARRIVAL
 - APPROACH
 - PLACE MAKING
 - RECEP
 - PROJECTION ROOMS

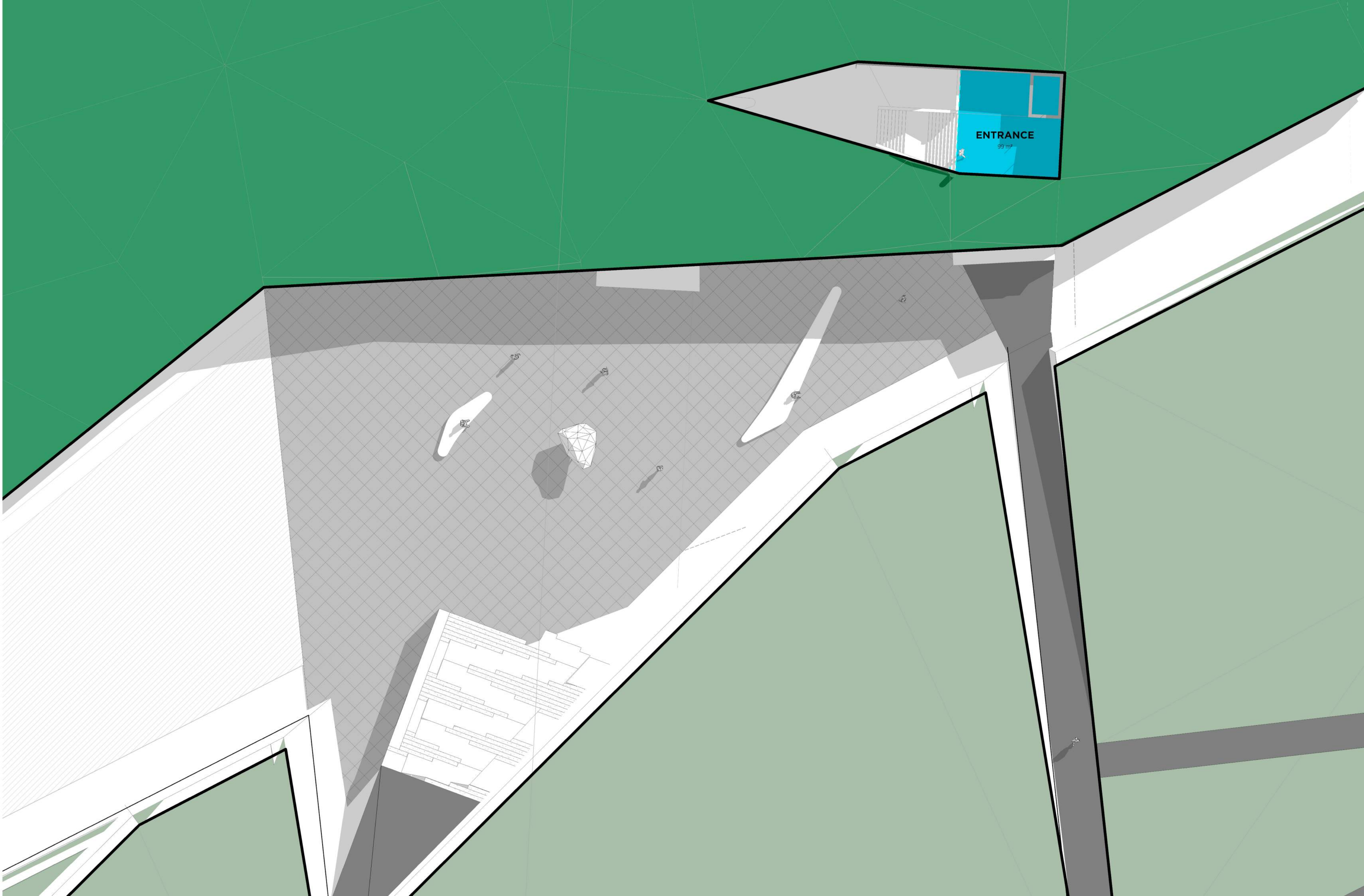
SITE PLAN - ISTHMUS



SITE PLAN - PARKING



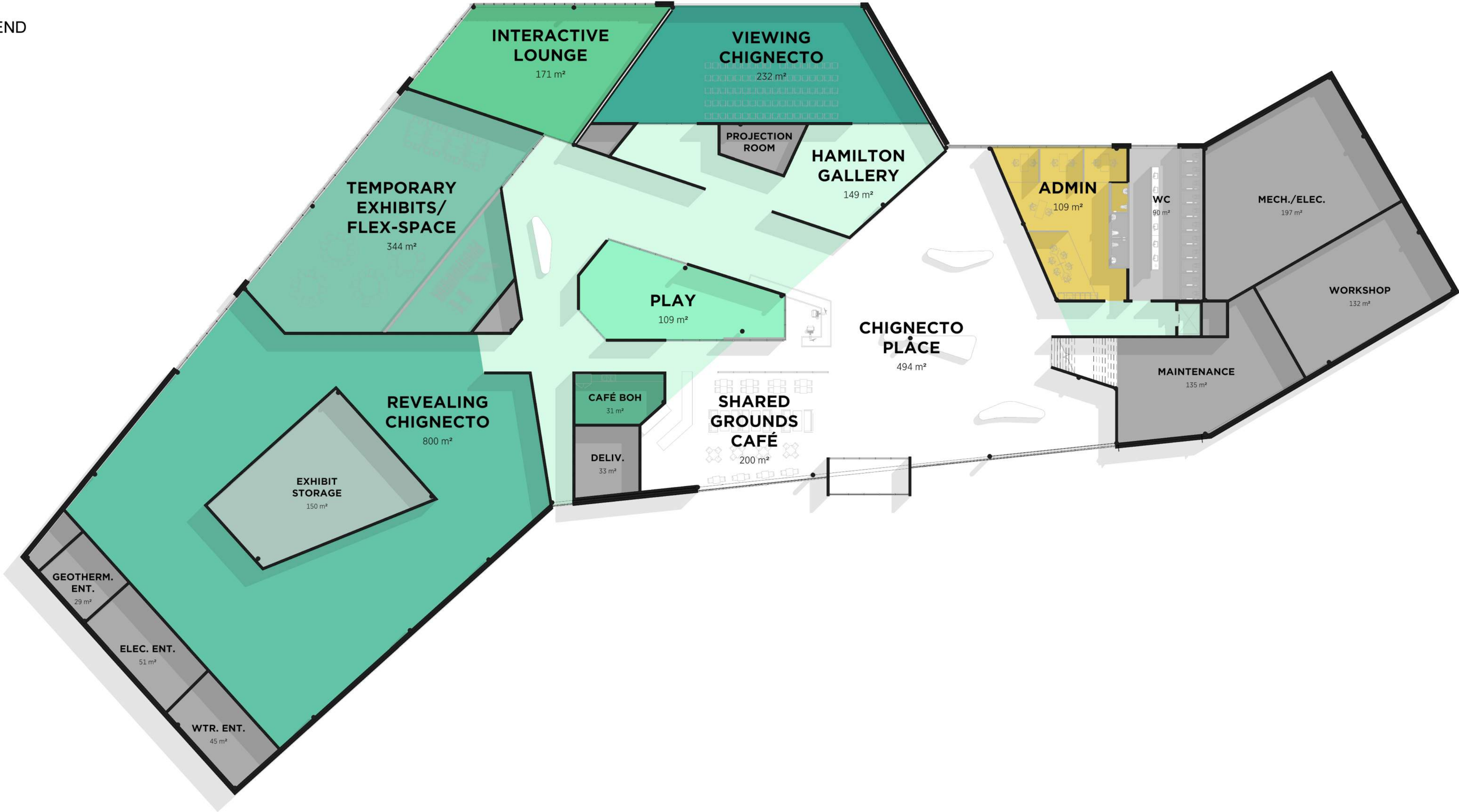
ENTRY LEVELS



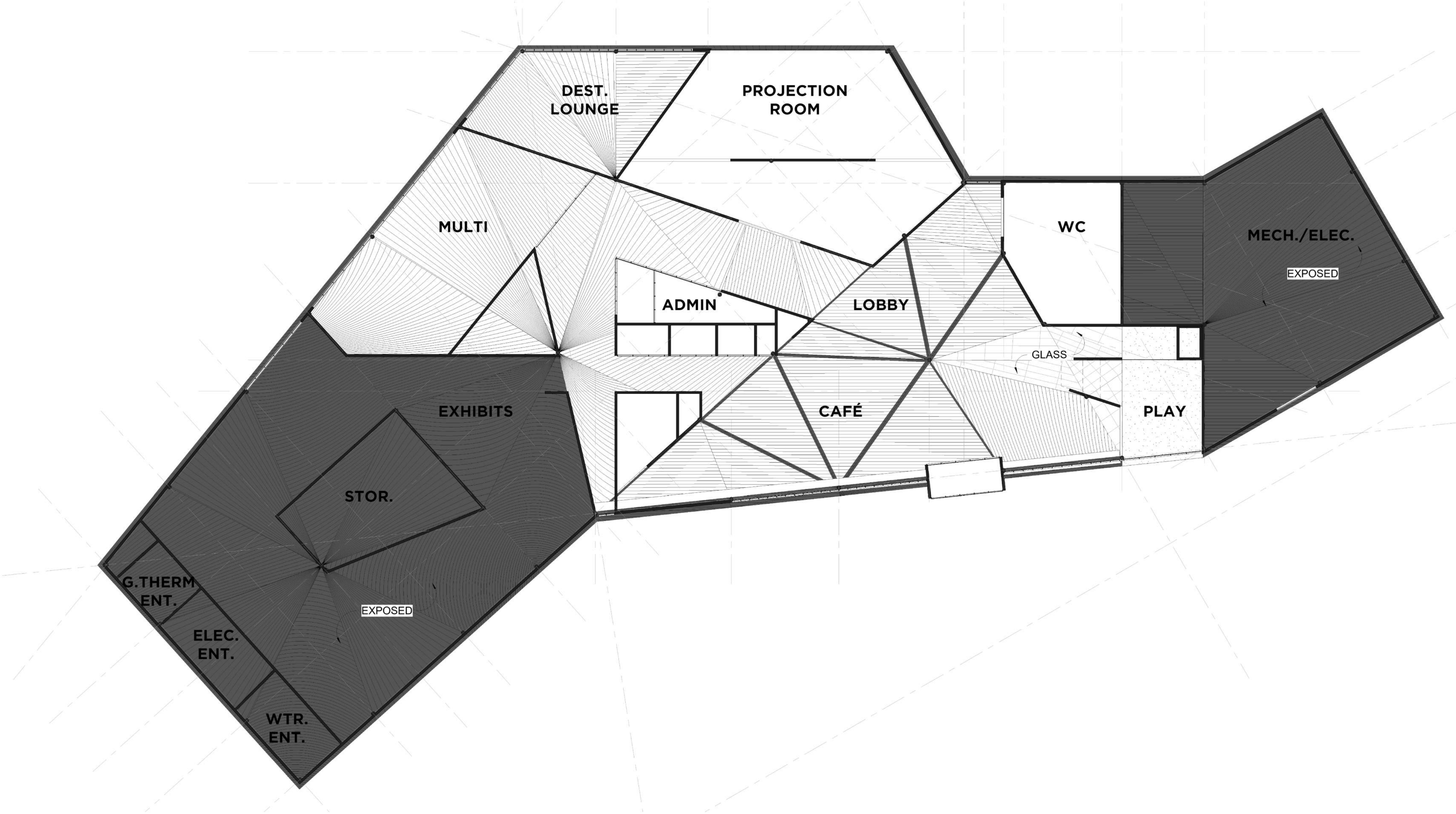
DEPARTMENT PLAN

SPATIAL LEGEND

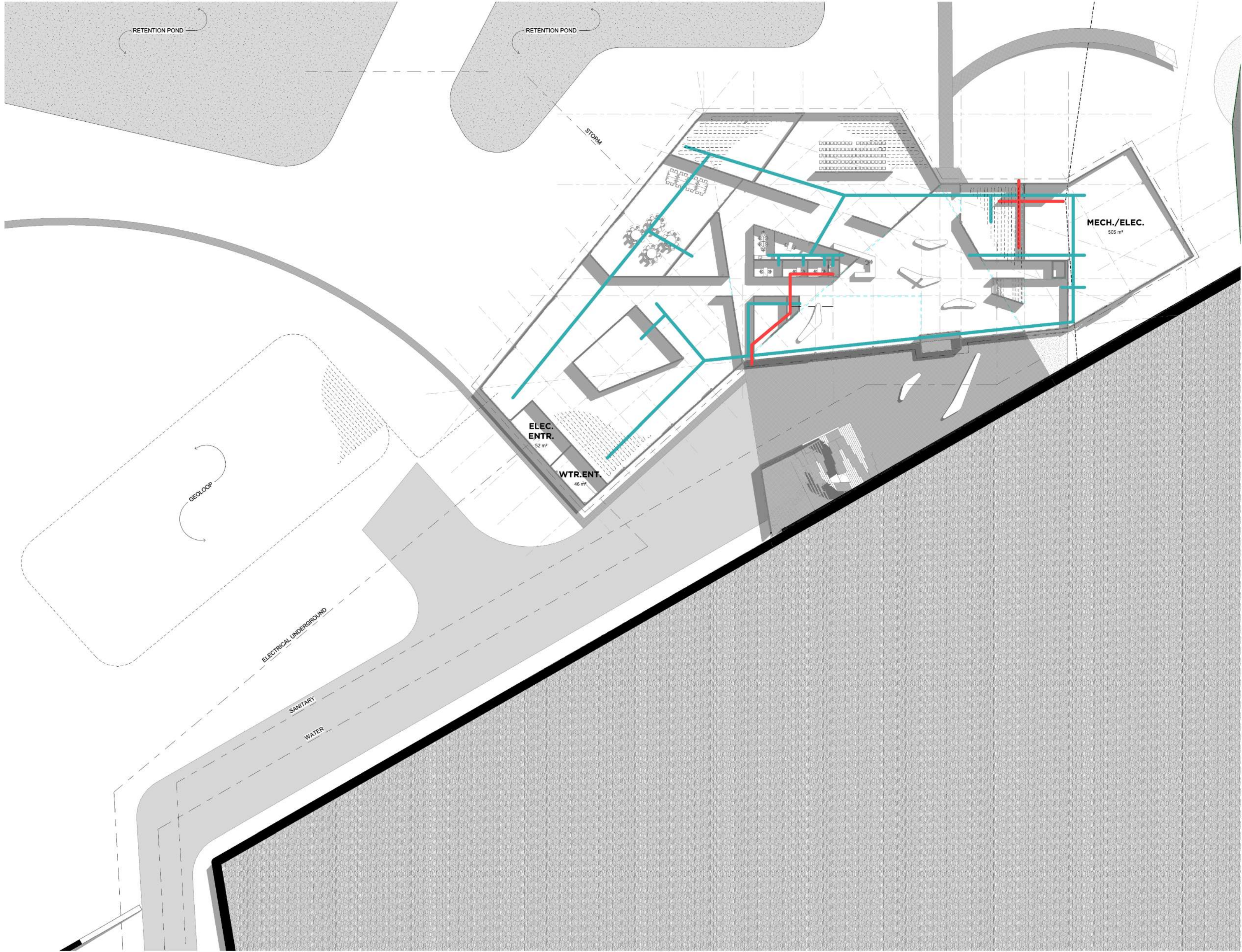
- ADMINISTRATION
- GALLERY SPACES
- PLAY
- CAFÉ
- EXHIBIT SPACE
- EXHIBIT STORAGE
- INTERACTIVE LOUNGE
- MULTIPURPOSE
- VIEWING CHIGNECTO
- WC
- BOH



CEILINGS PLAN

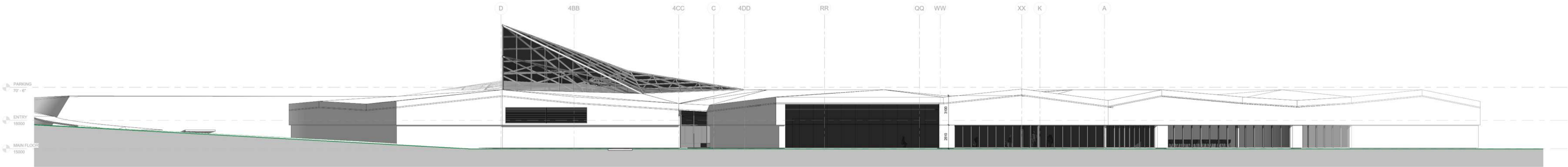


SYSTEMS PLAN

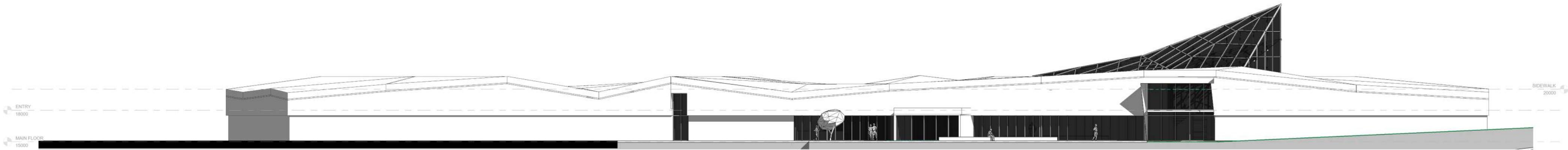


ELEVATIONS

WWR: 20%
SRR: <4%

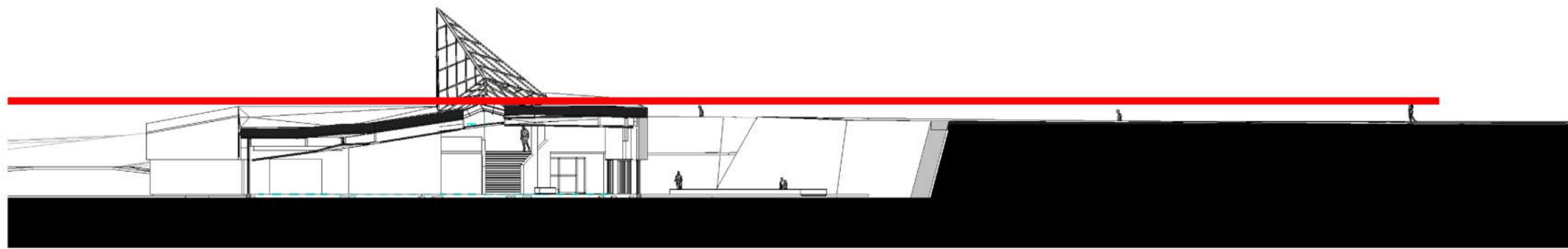
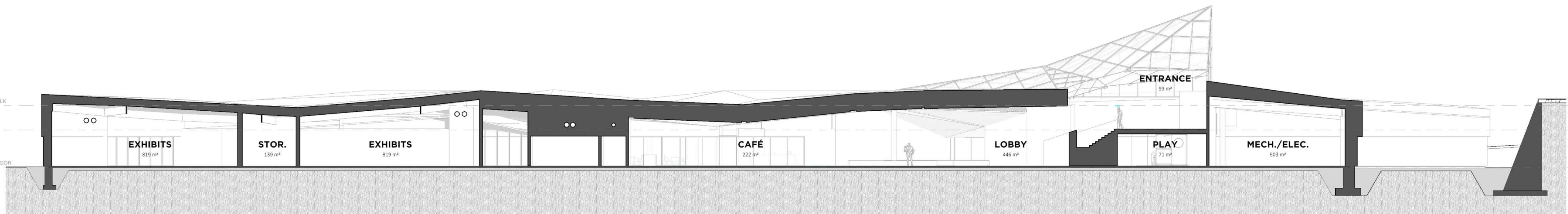


1 ELEVATION NORTH
1: 100



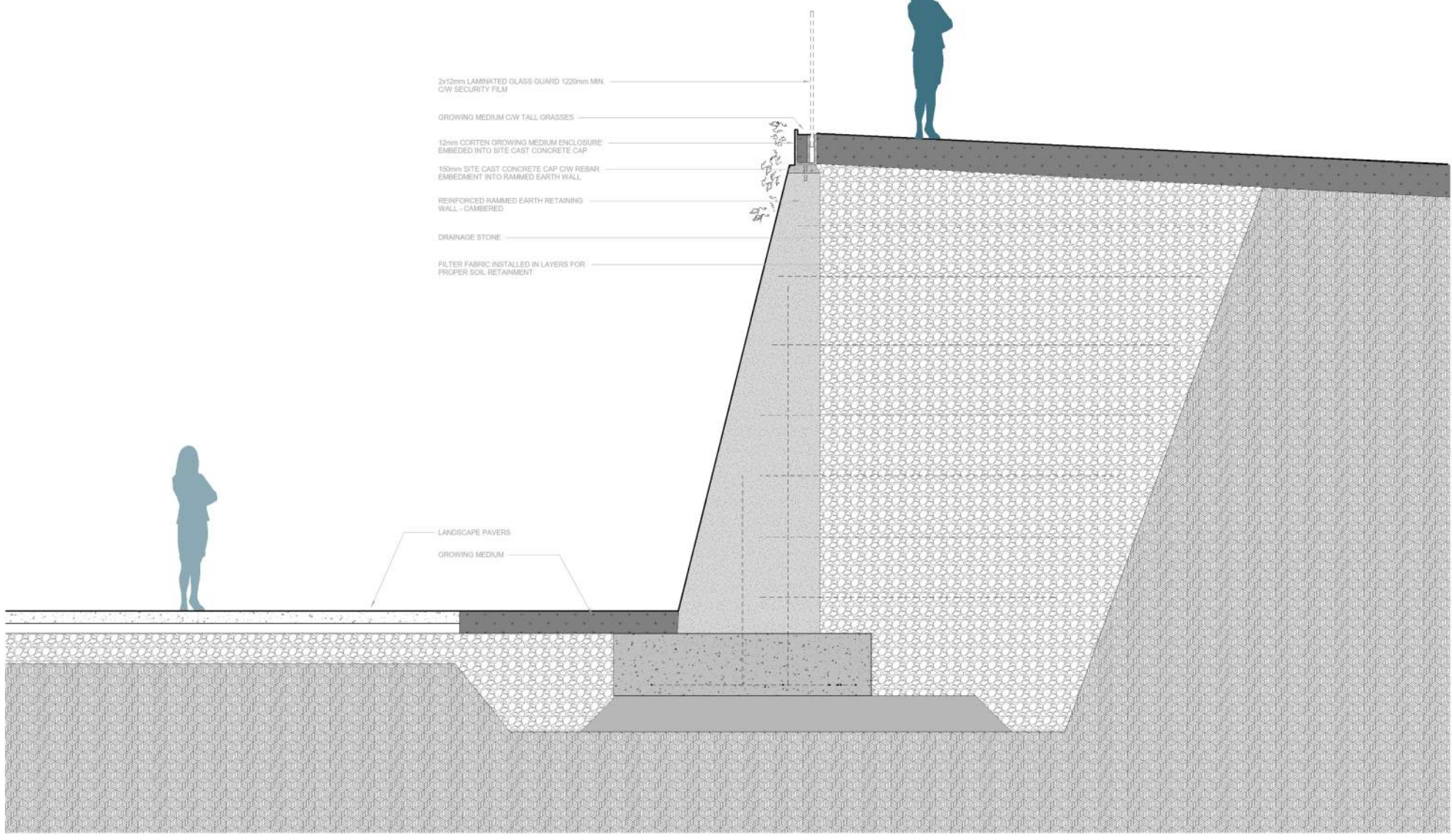
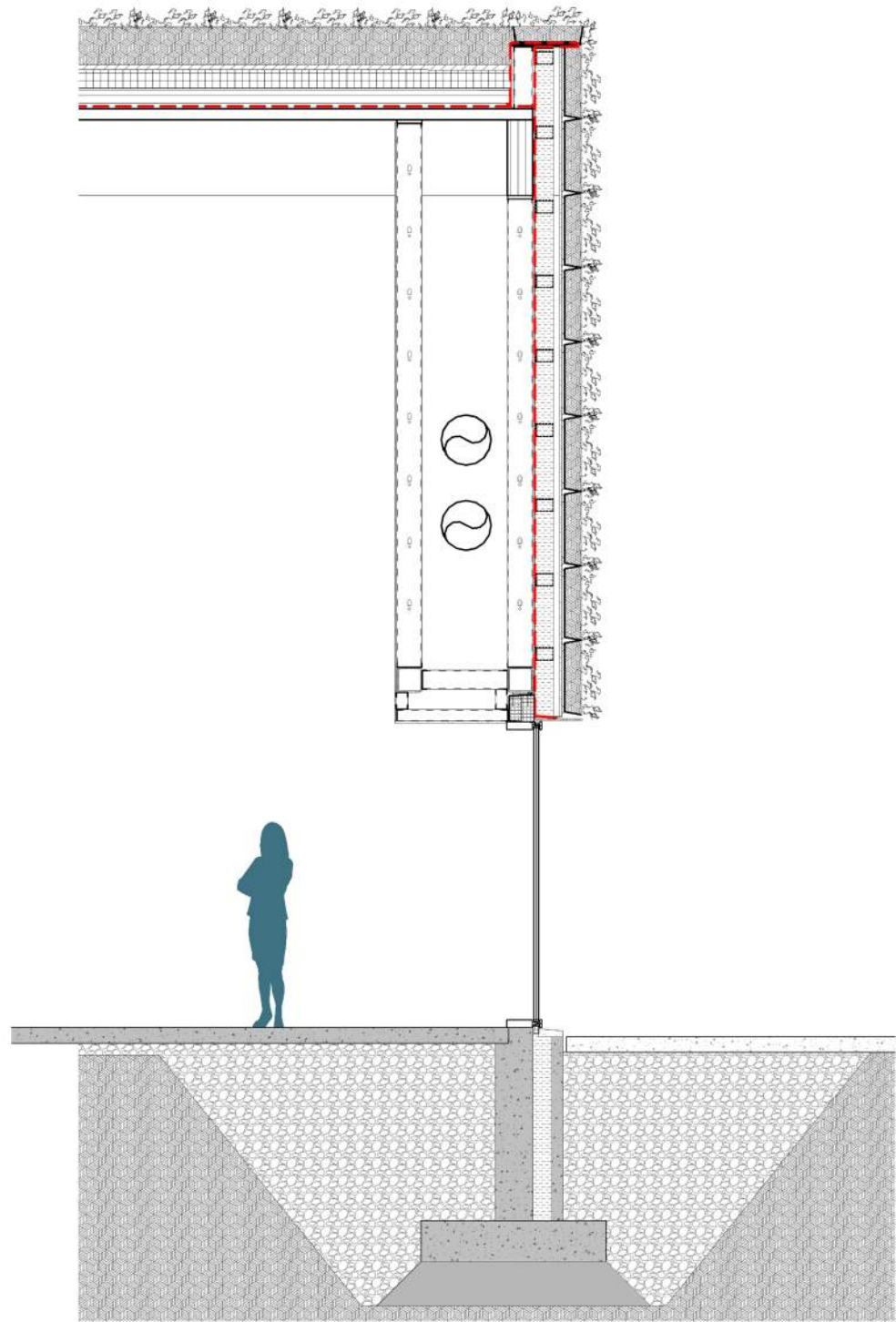
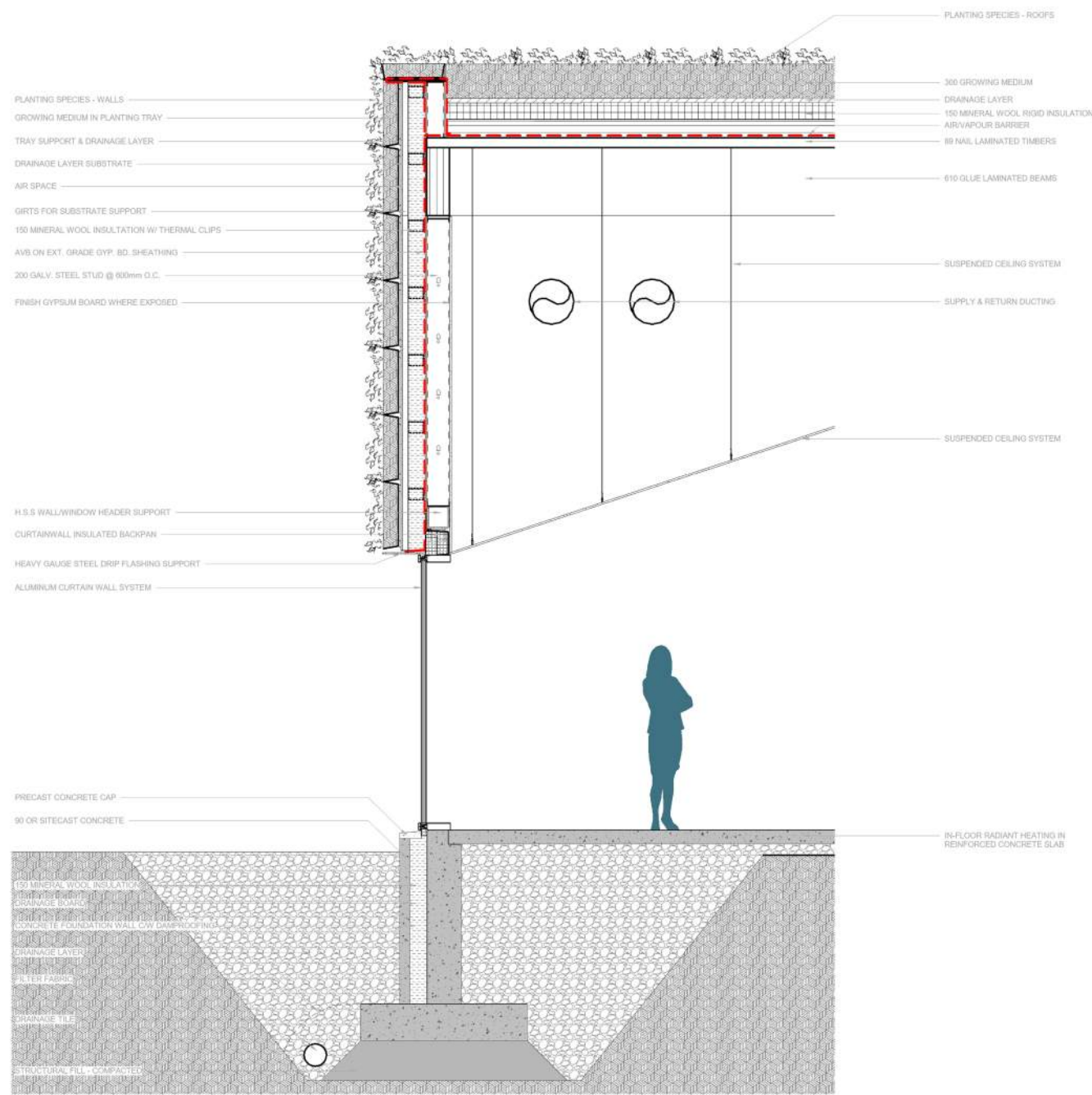
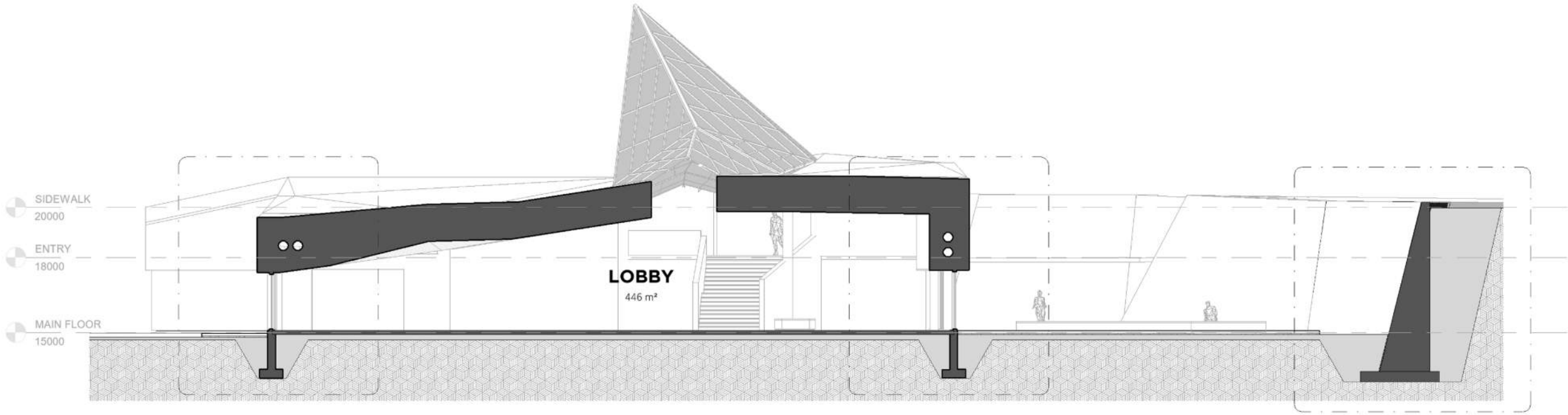
2 ELEVATION/SECTION SOUTH
1: 100

BUILDING LONG SECTION & LANDSCAPE SECTION

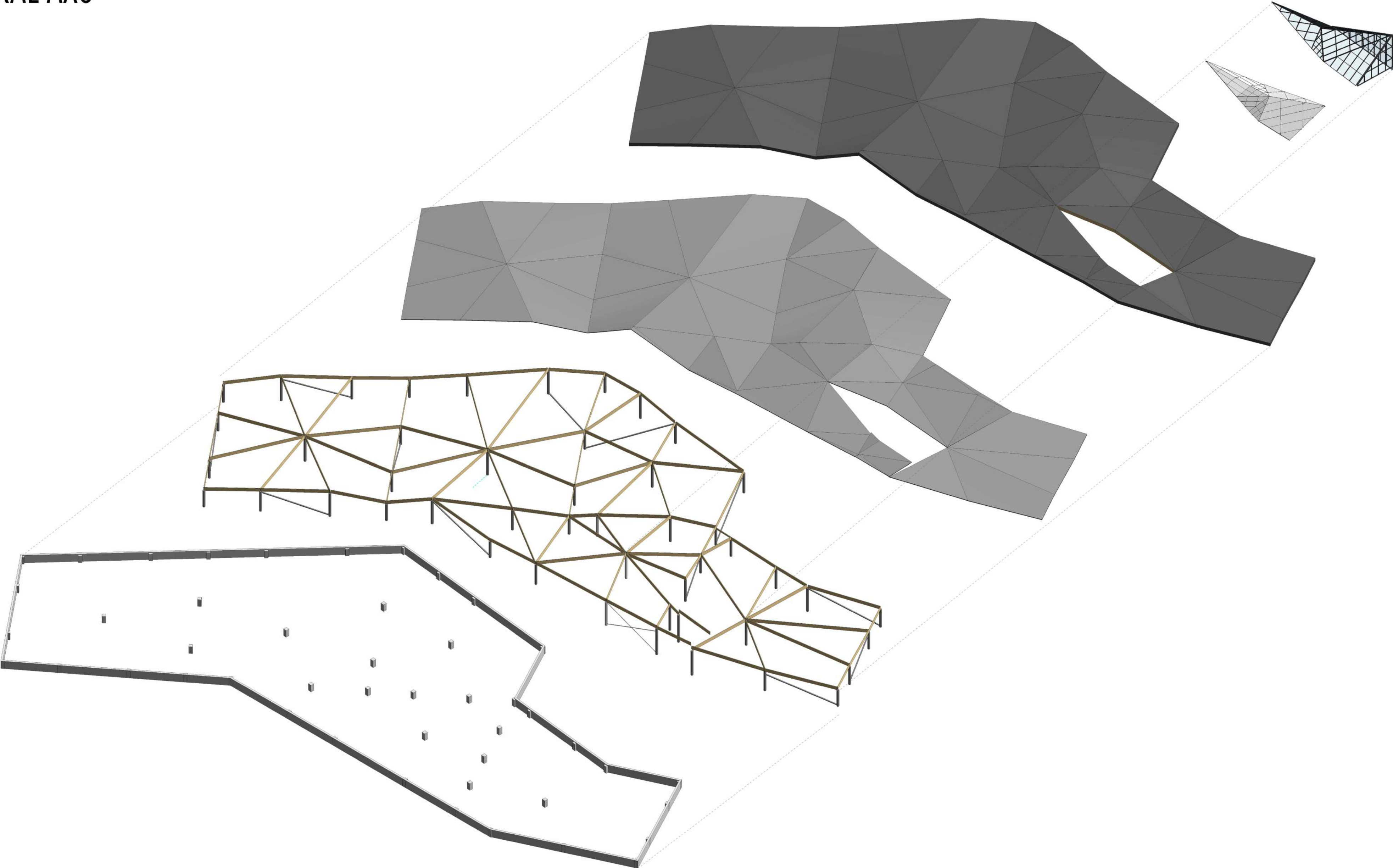


BUILDING SECTION - SHORT SECTION

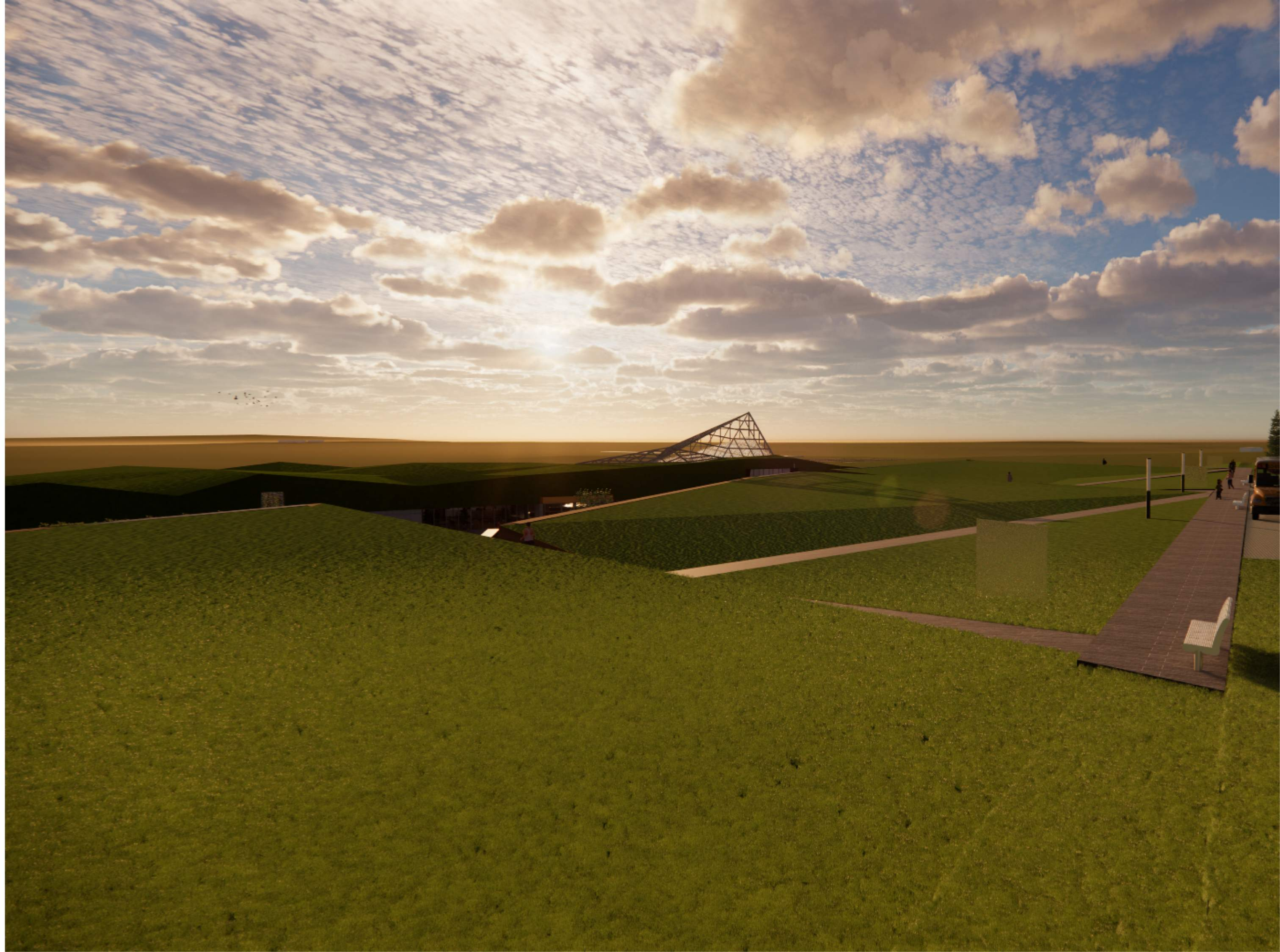
WALL SECTIONS

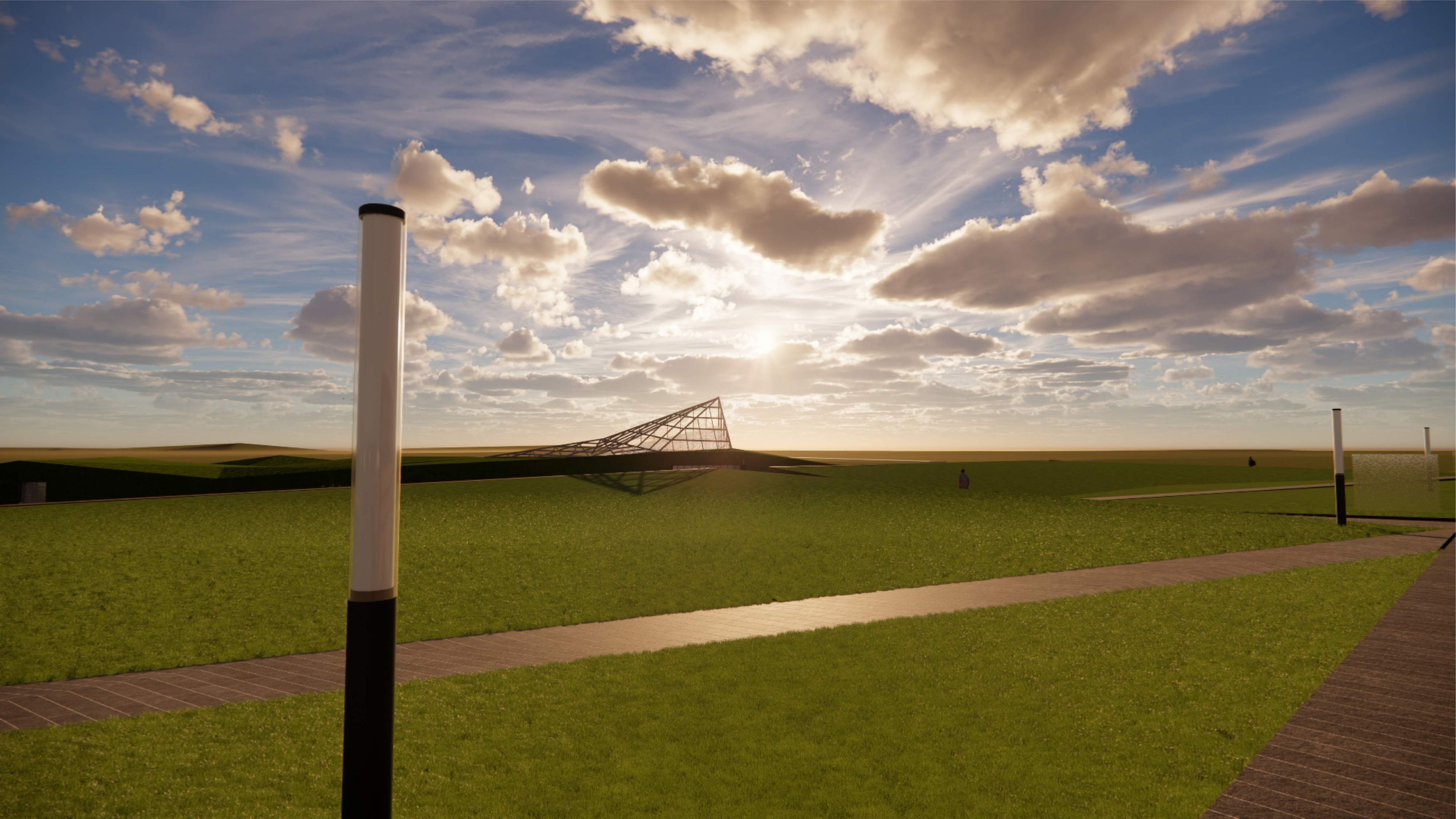


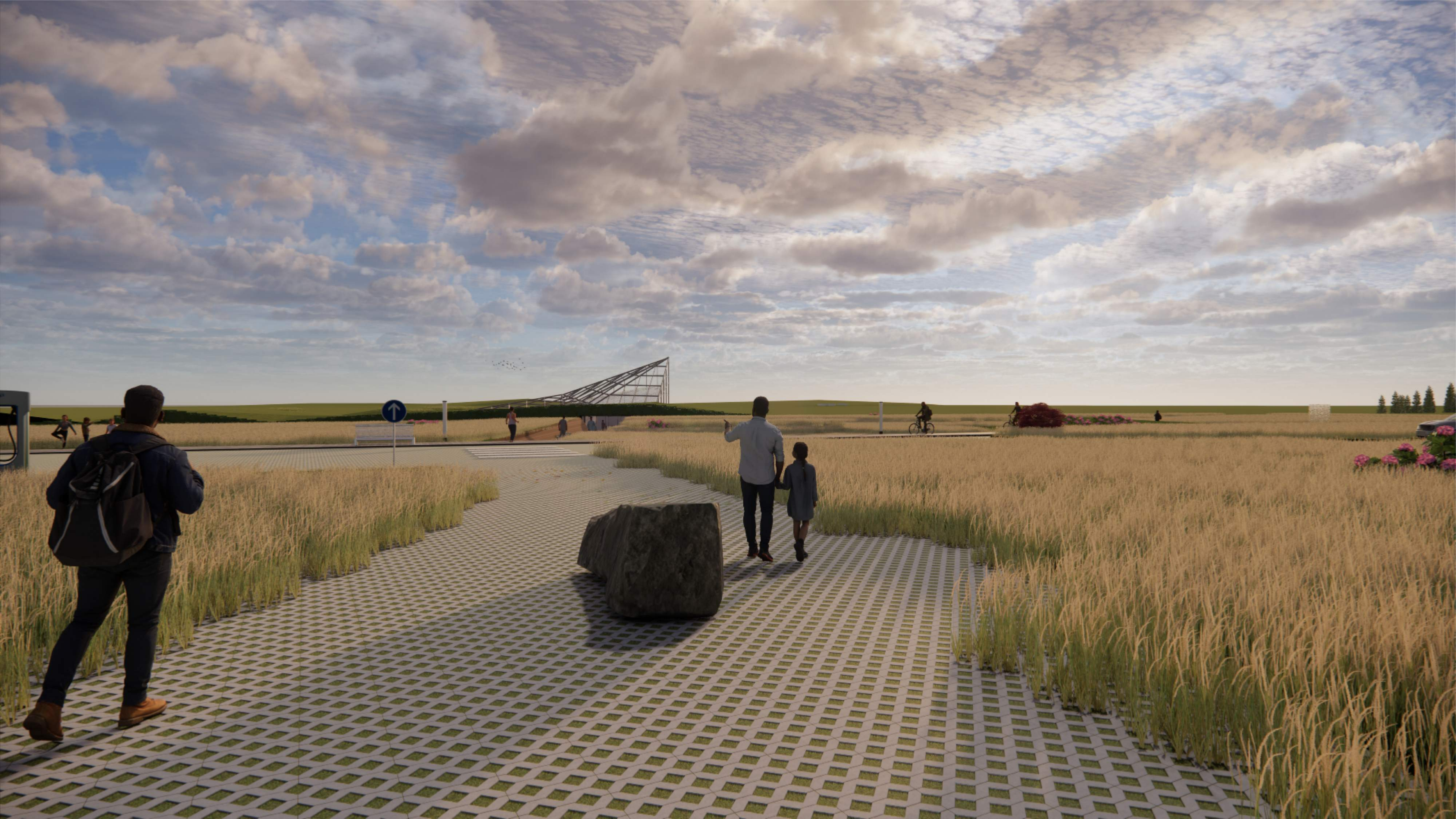
STRUCTURAL AXO

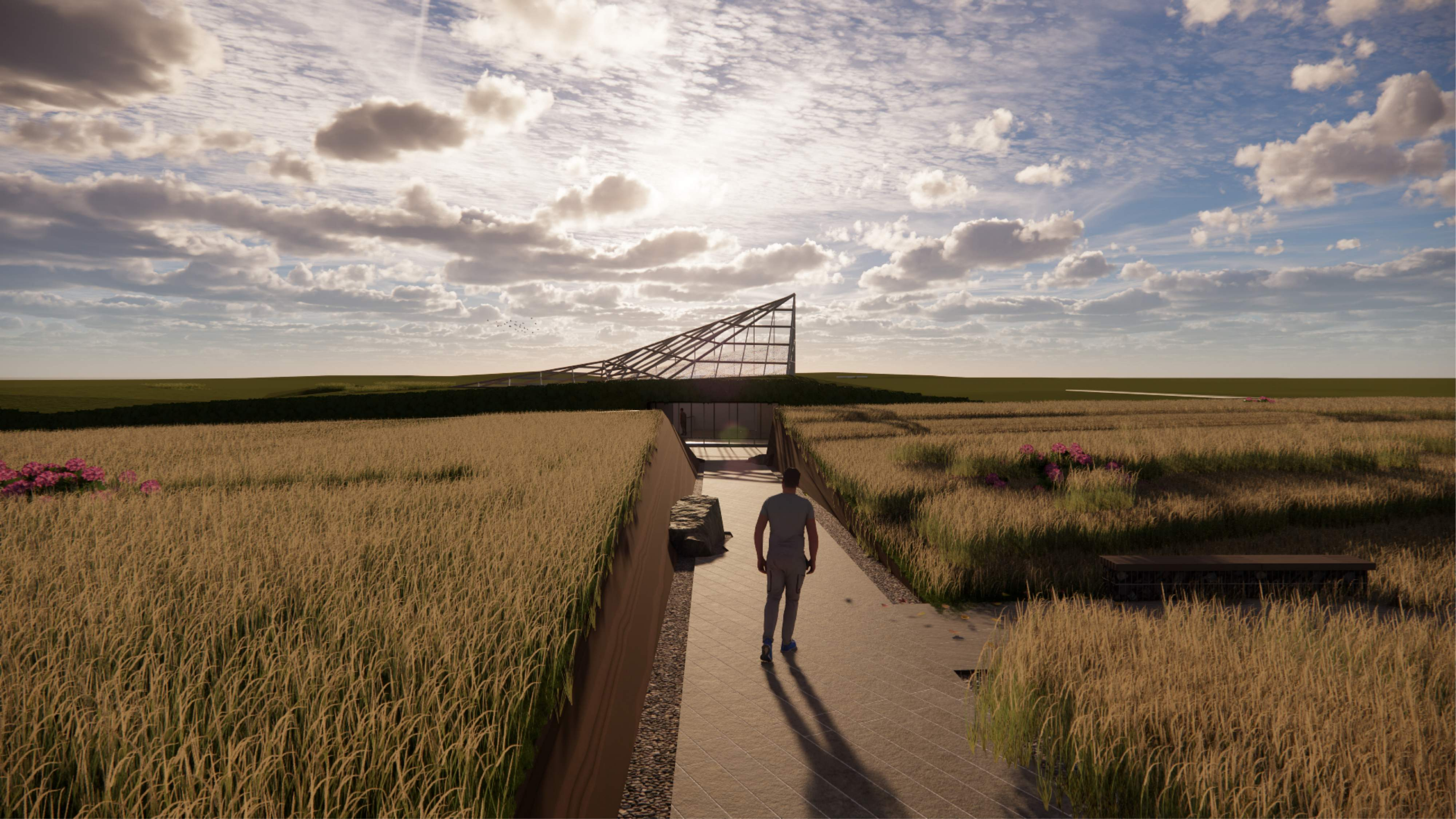


RENDERS











VIEWING CHIGNECTO





REVEALING CHIGNECTO



Pitukniskamijinaq wikultijik tett

Ancestors Live Here

Les ancêtres vivent ici

Text in Inuktitut and English describing the historical significance of the site.

Text in French and English describing the historical significance of the site.







