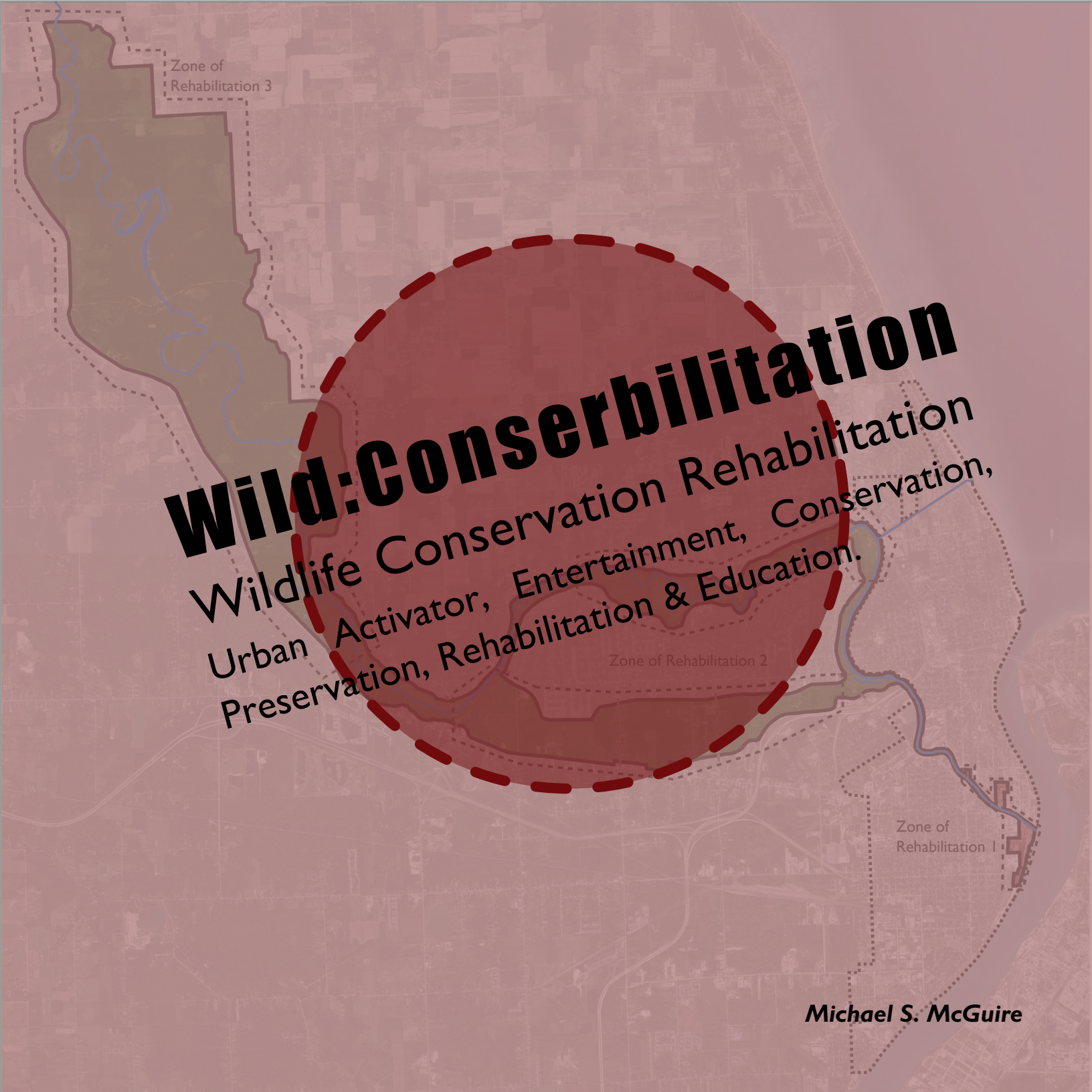

Wild:Conserbilitation

Wildlife Conservation Rehabilitation

Urban Activator, Entertainment, Conservation, Preservation, Rehabilitation & Education.

Michael S. McGuire

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank the individuals who helped me out throughout my time at the University of Detroit Mercy School of Architecture. These individuals include both Marjorie and Lee McGuire, whom are my parents, who both helped me out financially and gave all that they can in support. My Aunt Nancy for giving me support whenever I had asked for it, my Uncle Mick, who was always a positive role model for me. All the classmates and professors who helped me learn the subject, and guide me in the right directions, and finally my fiancé Joanna Kusnierz who helped me out with support whenever she was able.

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Wildlife within Michigan has experienced many different changes throughout the years. When cities develop a loss of habitat occurs, and in many cases, a form of forced removal of species takes place. As roads and other infrastructure are built in the wilderness, fragmentation begins to splits up habitats. Other conditions play a major factor in Michigan wilderness, such as hunting, invasive plants and animals and other changes that could occur. Many animals that thrive elsewhere are on the endangered species list in Michigan. The question then becomes how we can prevent this and how to promote wildlife growth in our present society and within our cities. This thesis takes a few old ideas and combines them into a new idea called Wild:Conserbilitation. Wild:Conserbilitation stands for Wildlife, Conservation, and Rehabilitation. Each section takes into consideration the ideas to preserve, manage, and restore what has been lost and to stop further destruction of more species, while taking into account features such as urban activators, entertainment, conservation, preservation, rehabilitation, and being an educator to the people. To implement this, three key zones can occur. Zone one, the beginning stages, plays the biggest role of this plan, and it locates the start of the process of recovery for any animals in the rehabilitation phases. To further the education and empower its urban activator ability, it would be located in the heart of downtown Port Huron, and play with a much more architectural scale. Zones two and three implement further rehabilitation phases and depends more on the idea of natural landscape influenced design and begins the transition back to wildlife. The three-zone system looks at animal corridors to determine how they transition from the different zones, as well as attempting to define what we can do to reduce the harm that occurs from fragmentation.

THESIS PAPER

Within Michigan's past, the treatment of animals has varied. Pre-Columbus, the animals were treated as equal beings by the Native Americans. They had special dos and don'ts when hunting animals, while also using all parts of the animals when possible after the kill. When the French arrived to Michigan, so did the fur trade, where animals such as the beaver, deer, marten, raccoon, fox, otter, and muskrat, were hunted for their fur, and skin. It became one of the first major economic developments within Michigan. The next major impact to Michigan's landscape was the lumber industry. The lumber industry commonly used a method called "Clear cutting", which eventually drove many species out of their natural habitats due to the mass clearing of forestry. It is interesting to note, that the Michigan lumber industry grossed more money than the gold rush, and helped establish Michigan as a state. As the population of Michigan continued to grow, so did casual hunting. Animals such as the Moose and Cougar were removed from the landscape, and only recently today, have there have been signs of return. Nowadays Michigan has come to understanding the dangers of what casual hunting and the lumber industry can do to the environment, and has taken actions to limit this.

1. Michigan Wildlife Action Plan Executive Summary, 27 June 2005, p.1

One such action is the Michigan Wildlife Action Plan, which "The goal. . . . is to provide a common strategic framework that will enable Michigan's conservation partners to jointly implement a long-term holistic approach for the conservation of all wildlife species." (1) They accomplish this by providing knowledge and management strategies as a framework for wildlife while identifying and making recommendations regarding problems and conditions that occur. Some of the issues that can be addressed are within the landscape, where the biodiversity of plants and animals play a crucial part. While their research has a series of plans to continue to allow these features to thrive and remain active within the wildlife, which is not their only major issue they look at. The next major issue would be the wildlife in itself, were they have identified a series of species of great-

2. Michigan Wildlife Action Plan Executive Summary, 27 June 2005, p.6

3. Burnham and Bennett, Plan of Chicago, p.47-48

4. Planning Perspectives, Vol. 25, No. 4, October 2010, p.435

est conservation need (SGCN) as well as identified each animal landscape's biodiversity needs and requirements. The table below shows just a summary of their research in this matter. (2) To quickly conclude on this topic, the WAP has also worked on making comprehensive studies such as distribution maps of animals, which shows where animals are located, population sizes, and what has been damaging to their environment. Nevertheless, this was not the first comprehensive organization that dealt with situations like this. For example, you can look at "The Illinois Forest Preserve District Act of 1913".

Table 2. Numbers of Michigan wildlife species in each of nine major taxonomic groups State listed as threatened or endangered, special concern*, and SGCN.

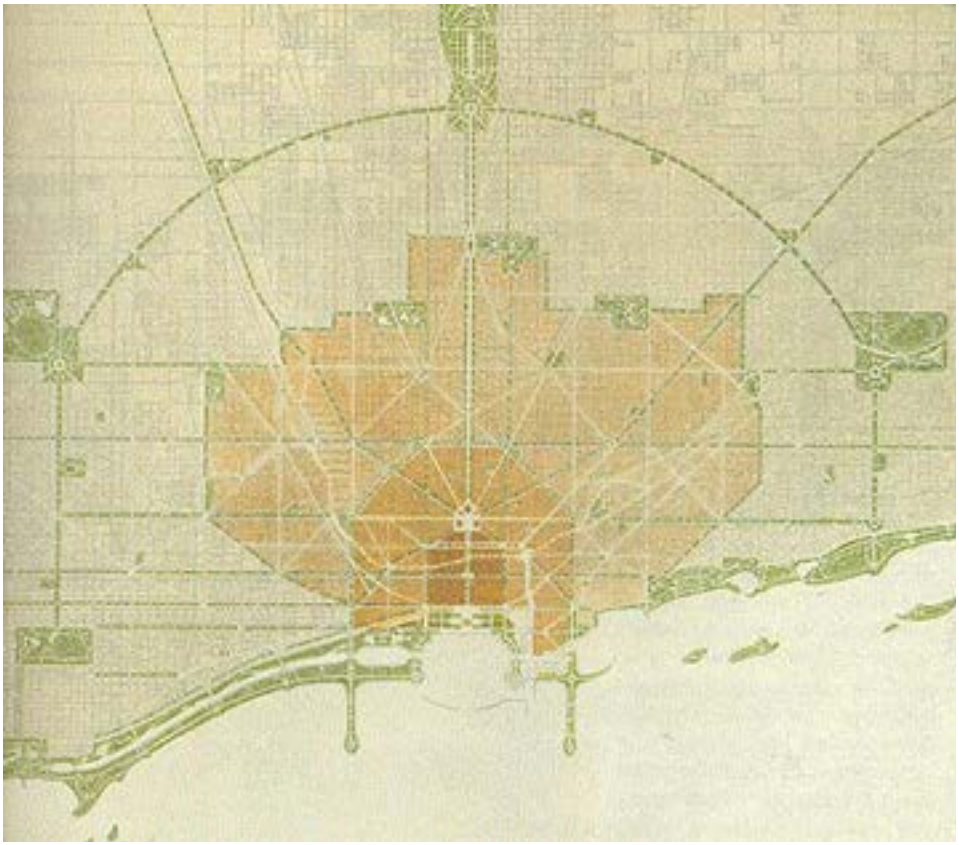
Taxonomic Group	Total number	Threatened/ endangered	Special concern	SGCN
Mussels	77	10	8	28
Snails	180	4	29	36
Crayfish	6	0	0	2
Insects	15,000–20,000	19	75	138
Fish	152	15	11	44
Amphibians	23	2	2	14
Reptiles	29	4	6	16
Birds	414*	21	21	99
Mammals	66	6	4	27
Totals		**81**	**156**	**404**

* Special concern species are not legally protected, but have been identified by Michigan Natural Features Inventory (MNFI) as being of concern because of declining or relict populations in the State.

* This number includes the 233 species known to breed in Michigan, as well as species which migrate through the State.

Let us recall the 1909 plan for Chicago by the Architects Daniel Burnham and Edward Benet, they recommended that there should be an outer park system, which connected to the city through a series of parkway circuits. (3) The picture below shows this plan. With that and other movements occurring at the time such as the City Beautiful movement, it helped spark "The Illinois Forest Preserve District Act of 1913". This act works more within the implementation of the concepts rather than the Michigan WAP, in which this act established just what the architects recommended for the city, which was an outer ring of nature preserves that connected to the city through a series of parkways. It should be noted there was an ". . .Emergence of the idea that parks could help improve physical, moral and psychological health and stop the spread of communicable disease. . . ." (4) going on at the time within the U.S.. When the "The Illinois Forest Preserve District

Act of 1913" was approved, it went to work creating a Forest Preserve District in Cook County, which has helped lead to what it is today, 67,000 acres of land reserved to forest and park space that is connected to other park system within the Metro Chicago area. (5)



It should be noted since that act there have been many studies on Land use and wildlife maintenance. In one case, you have the Island biogeography that affects conservation biology, in which case when looking at an animal that becomes isolated, it creates a greater risk of extinction. "One of the established principles of island biogeography is that the rate of species extinction in an isolated patch of habitat is inversely related to its size" (6) The size of an animal's habitat can be affected through multiple different means, one such method is civilization's growth. Many times when a new sub-division is erected, the citizens have not realized they destroyed a series of habitats until after the fact. Another instance would be the edge effects, in which habitat fragmentation plays a

5. Planning Perspectives, Vol. 25, No. 4 October 2010, p.445

6. Soule, M. E., land use planning and wildlife maintenance: guidlines for conserving wildlife in an urban landscape, American Planning Association Journal, 57 (3) p.313

big role. Habitat fragmentation is any condition that creates a new edge condition that could possibly shrink the amount of land in a habitat; a few examples would be roads, power lines, and any other modern infrastructure. ". . .As fragmentation increases, the area of individual patches gradually decreases, the distance between patches increases, and edge effects creep inward. It is expected, therefore, that extinction of species within isolates will be cumulative." (7) As fragmentation splits up habitats, it leads to shorter populations to help provide sustainable growth. When you reduce the amount of habitat fragmentation, you minimize the damage that could be done. One way to do this is by creating underpasses for when roads need to cut through, allowing animals to live above ground, while we drive underground. This in many cases can become an impractical application, and a more practical plan could be wildlife corridors, which is a corridor that connects habitats together. "Wildlife corridors can be viewed as a kind of landscape health insurance policy – they maximize the chances that biological connectivity will persist, despite changing political and economic conditions." (8) However, the biggest way to prevent the damage from habitat fragmentation is to actually prevent the condition from occurring in the first place, where the habitat does not get touched past its needs.

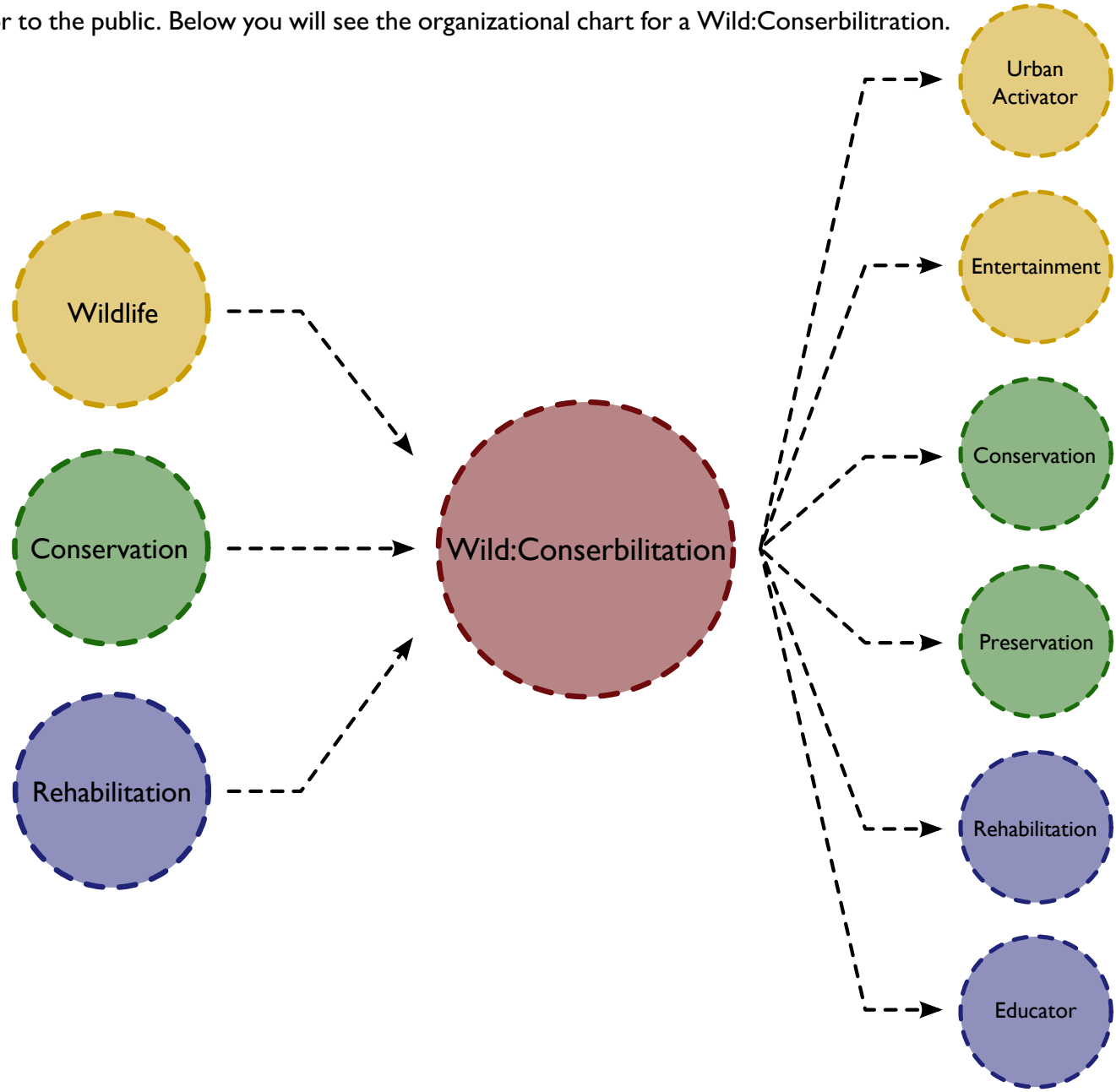
7. Soule, M. E., land use planning and wildlife maintenance: guidelines for conserving wildlife in an urban landscape, American Planning Association Journal, 57 (3) p.314

8. Soule, M. E., land use planning and wildlife maintenance: guidelines for conserving wildlife in an urban landscape, American Planning Association Journal, 57 (3) p.318

Within these past examples, they begin to create and broadcast needs and possible answers to the situations Michigan has within its wildlife. Such points are a common ground of what animals are taking place within any given site; as well as determine how the site could be designed to be better suited for them. Between these, they create a standard for conservation of wildlife, which utilizes ideas such as animal corridors, and broadcast the species of greatest conservation need. "The Illinois Forest Preserve District Act of 1913" provides a precedent that can be used to help plan the green spaces within the designs. When adding in the need of Rehabilitation for animals, to help sustain their growth, and create a medical supplier for them, it becomes a prevalent need. The thesis then aims to accomplish a cure for Michigan's wildlife, while implementing strategies talked about earlier on. The main question becomes how we can prevent the harm of Michigan's Wildlife and promote wildlife growth in present society and within our cities.

All of this starts to form a project on what Wild:Conserbilitation actually is. In short, it is the combination of Wildlife, Conservation, and Rehabilitation. The first part is Rehabilitation, which can be used to restore and cure injuries that occur with today's wild life, while the second part is Conservation, which can be used to promote growth and prevent

loss. However, it does more than just that, it looks at other concentrations such becoming an urban activator, entertainment, conservation, preservation, rehabilitation, and an educator to the public. Below you will see the organizational chart for a Wild:Conserbilitration.



In order to help facilitate that Wild:Conserbilitation achieve its goal, a three-zone system would occur. The first zone would be located in an urban center, where it can easily reach the public. The goal would then try to activate its settings, and make the area richer, while providing a new source of entertainment, an educator, and overall the starting methods of conservation and rehabilitation. One key feature that would be desired for all zones would be some form of water access; water can be brought in for the animals to help create the proper setting desired for each individual animal. The second zone would need to be split up into two different sections, one being a wetlands landscape, the other being more dry forest temperate landscape, these would be located on the outskirts of a city. Each would have their own advantages for the wildlife. This is the zone were the human influence starts to minimize, and it begins the process of animals entering back into their natural habitat. Zone three is the final stage, in which it has the least amount of human influence and at the same time, the greatest amount of space within the landscape. The last two zones finish off the rehabilitation phases, and prepare them for reintegration into their proper habitats within Michigan.

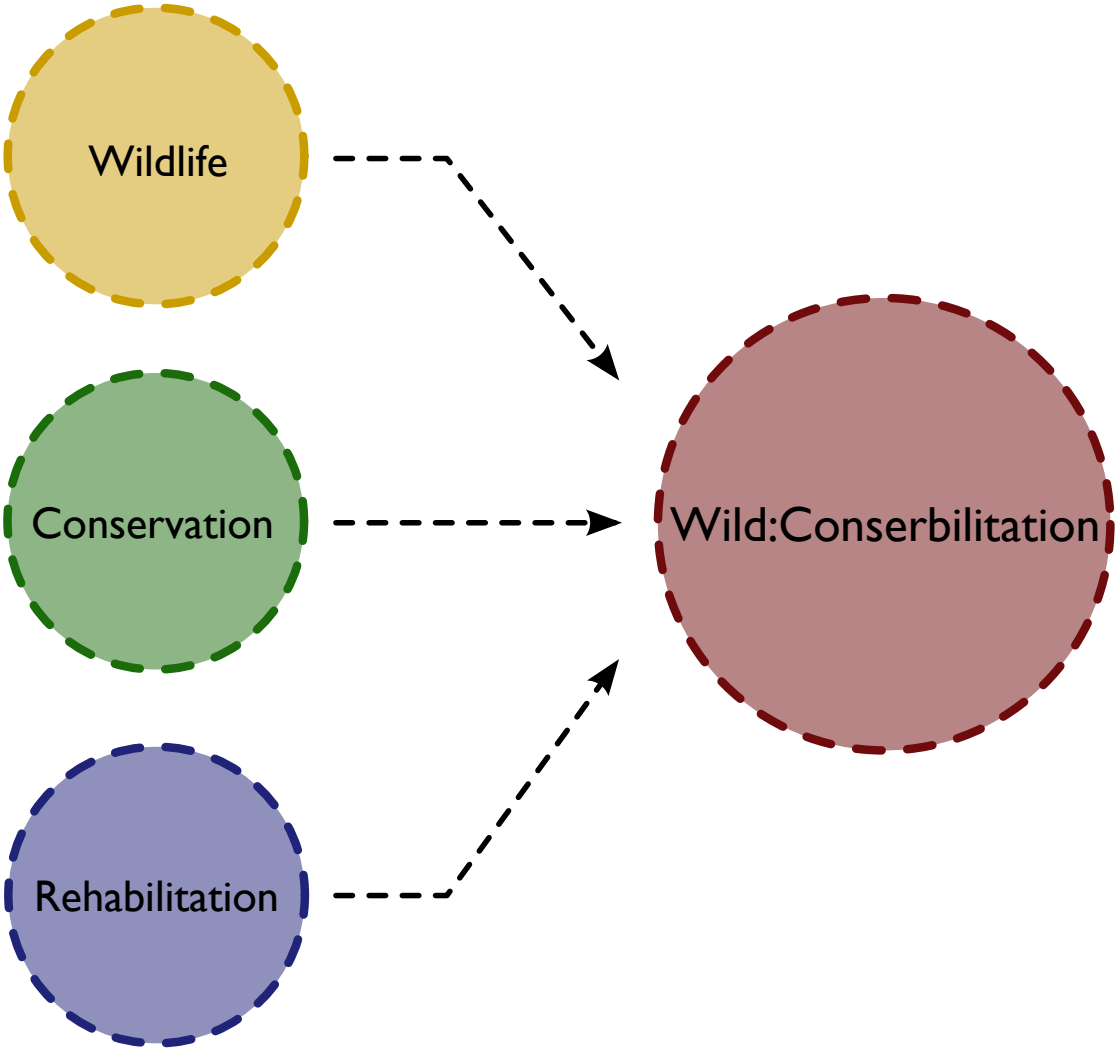
Sites then become a major issue, for it begins to ask the question of where the zones are going to be located, and where the animals are going to stay. Zone one has the most requirements for this. It needs to have water access, be located around an urban center, while not being near another animal conservatory of the sort. A list of Michigan urban cities can then be easily be pulled together that can include such places like Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Sault St. Marie, but after whittling it down you can find just three cities that fully meet the requirements set, which would be Port Huron, Muskegon, and Flint. After some further investigations Port Huron became the best choice, for its basic amenities such as its urban center and its major feature the Black River. The Black River flows from St. Clair River to the Northern Region of the thumb, flowing right in the center of urbanized area and the outskirts of Port Huron. This river allows easy access to all three zones, and creates a way that they can all connect to one another. This could allow animal corridors for animals to go from zone two to zone three, as well as create features that allow the exhibition of the animals by boats that do not inhibit the wildlife.

When Wild:Conserbilitation comes into effect, the idea is to create a method in which it not only educates the public in animal habitats, but it aims to help reduce the damage

we do the habitats, while repairing, conserving, and recovering what we can. It should be remembered that wild-life has experienced many different changes over the years, such as the fur trade, casual hunting, the lumber industry, development of cities, and habitat fragmentation just to name a few. The question then becomes how we can prevent this and how to promote wildlife growth in present society and within our cities. Wild:Conserbilitation utilizes methods such as conservation and rehabilitation to meet these goals. Zones are then utilized to facilitate what is occurring, and become the driving force of how it all works together.

WILD:CONSERBILITATION

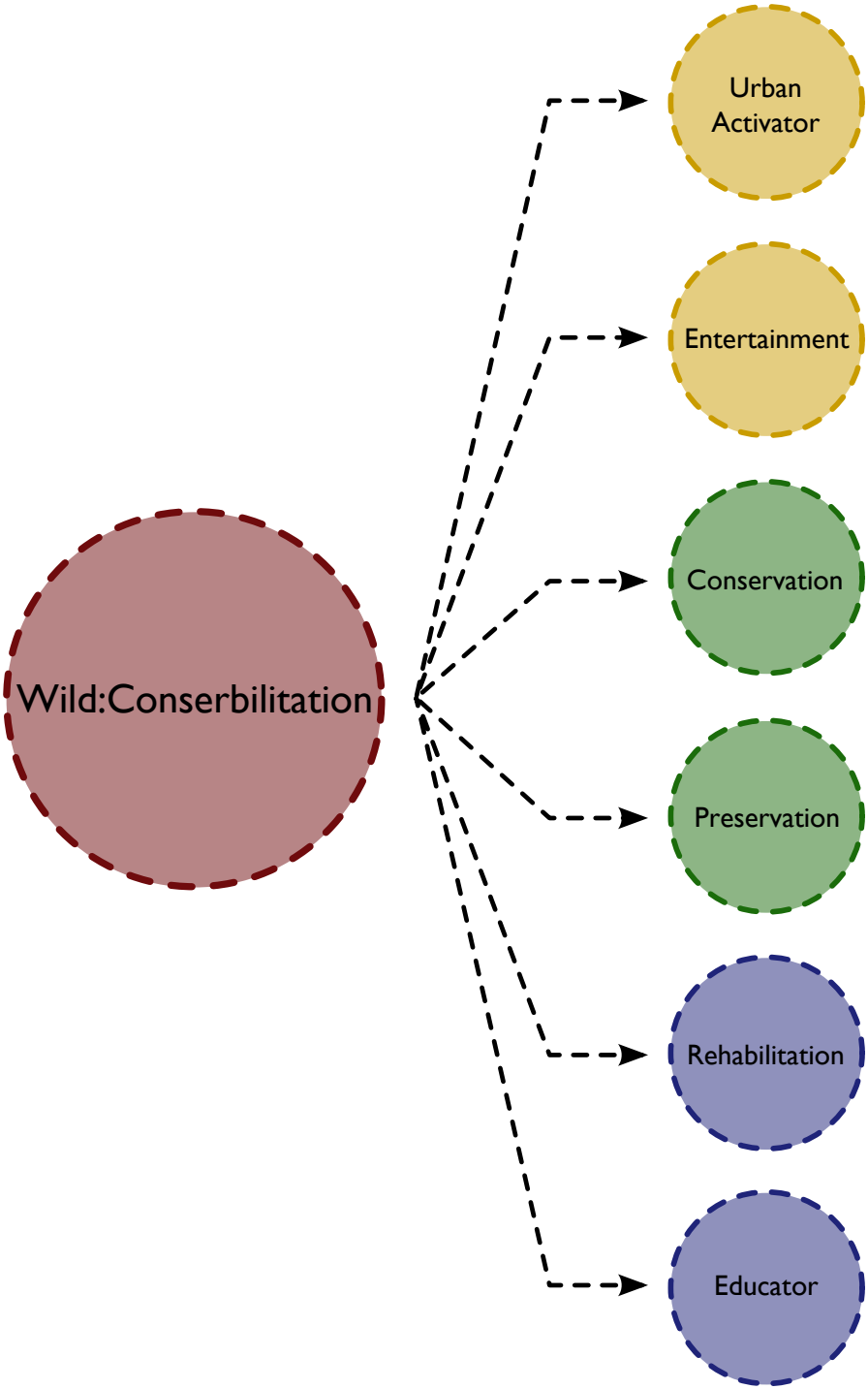
WILD:CONSERBILITATION

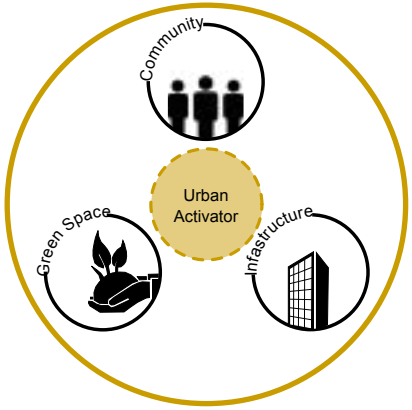


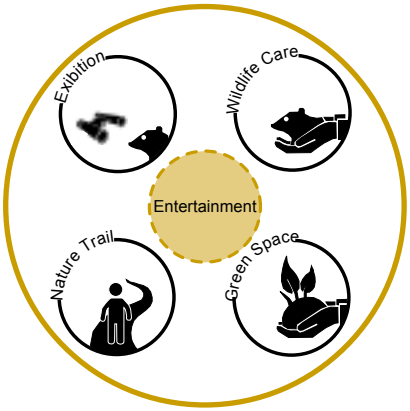
Within Michigan's past, the treatment of animals varied. Some good, such as how the Native Americans treated the species, but other's had a negative context such as the fur trade. The question then becomes how can we prevent some of these negative actions of today and how to promote wildlife growth in our present society and within our cities. The idea of a Wild:Conserbilitation center is to combine the ideas of Wildlife with conservation, and rehabilitation, it utilizes a treatment plan, in which it aims to cure animals of any ailment, as well as create a transition between human interaction and nature. Conservation aims for the protection of the animals, in prolonging their influence in Michigan's wildlife, as well as integrate

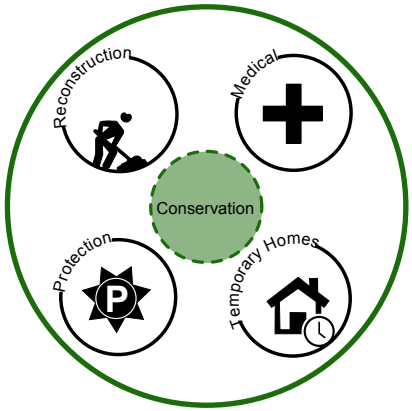
animals that may have existed in the past in Michigan, back into the natural environment.

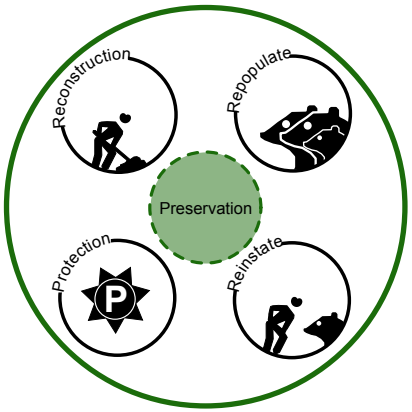
Within those three major parts that make up a Wild:Conserbilitation Center, it begins to create smaller parts that fill the process. It becomes an urban activator, includes entertainment, conservation, preservation, rehabilitation, and becomes a educator to the public.

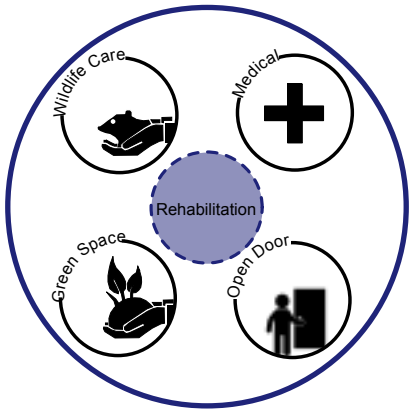


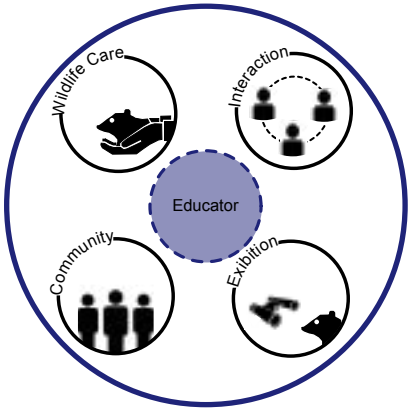

Community
Urban Activator
Green Space
Infastructure


Exibition
Wildlife Care
Entertainment
Nature Trail
Green Space


Reconstruction
Medical
Conservation
Protection
Temporary Homes


Reconstruction
Repopulate
Preservation
Protection
Reinstate


Wildlife Care
Medical
Rehabilitation
Green Space
Open Door


Wildlife Care
Interaction
Educator
Community
Exibition

PRECEDENT ANALYSIS

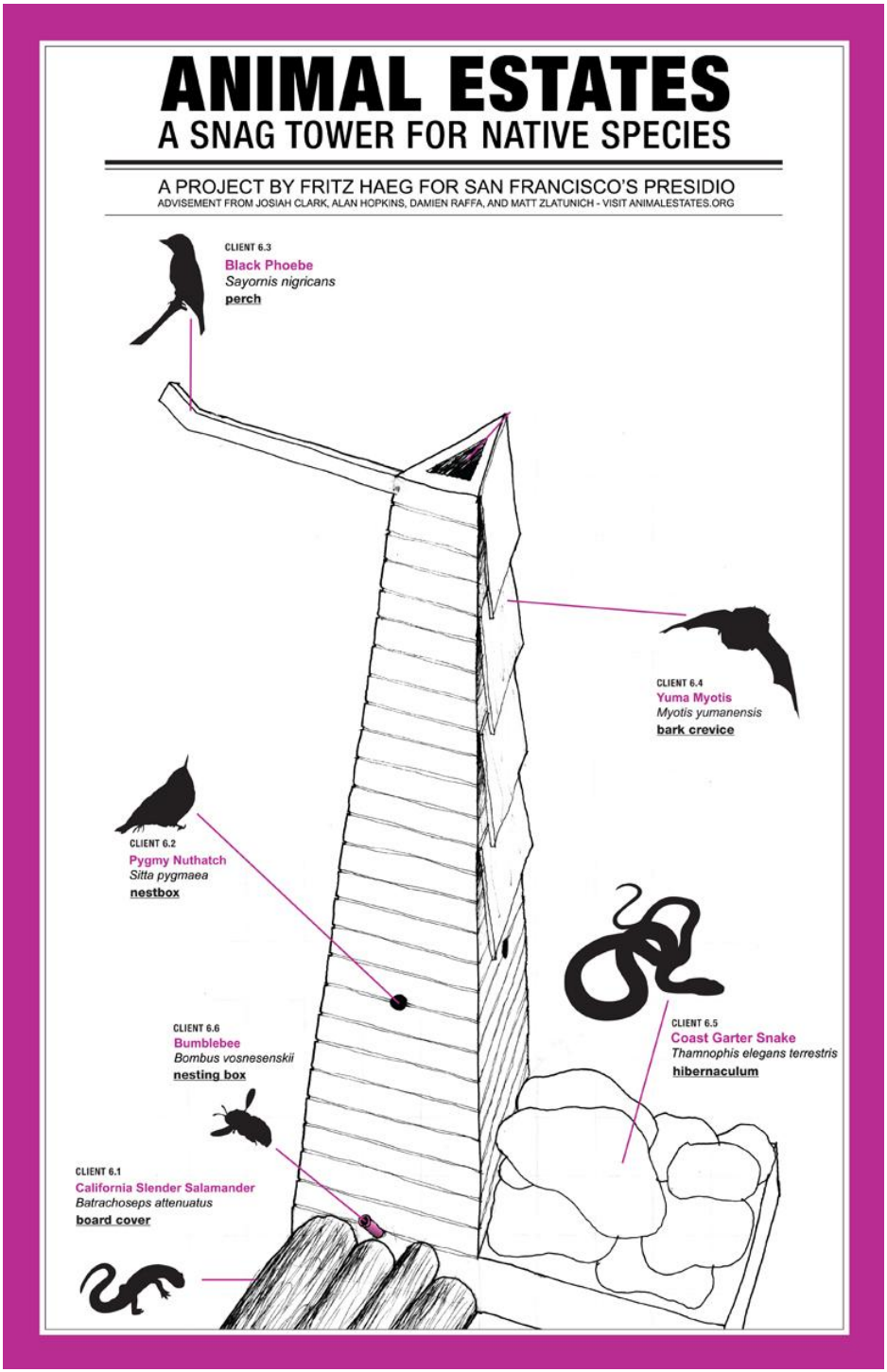
PRECEDENT ANALYSIS

Los Angeles River Urban Wildlife Refuge

The project becomes an interlinking system of urban, rural and river parks, open spaces, trails, and wildlife habitats that are easily accessible to the general public. The concept of the project was to create an urban wildlife refuge centered on the long mistreated Los Angeles River. Flowing from the western end of the San Fernando Valley to the Pacific Ocean at Long Beach, the Los Angeles River carries runoff from mountain ranges north and east of the city. Its tendency to flood and the pressures of twentieth-century urbanization caused local and state government to transform much of it into a concrete flood channel, which seeked an answer to fix it's problems.

Australian Wildlife
Health Centre

The facility acts as the hospital for the sanctuary's permanent inhabitants, but it also has an important role as a centre where injured wildlife, brought in by members of the public, is received, treated, rehabilitated and ultimately prepared for release again. The building turns what the medical process of the treatment into an exhibition. In which they integrate curtain walls on the inside so that people exploring the spaces can see what is happening to the animals. On any given day a person can see an animal get a basic treatment such as a shot, or a much more invasive procedure such as surgery. This allows the visitor to learn the biology of the animals in treatment, as well as to educate the public. It is believed to be the first open veterinary hospital in the world.



Animal Estates

In his ongoing Animal Estates project (2008-), Fritz Haeg designates animals as 'clients'. This project provides homes for different animals and insects. Creating interventions that reinsert spaces for native animals, excluded - sometimes permanently - through human presence, activities and forms of developments.

Termite Pavillion

During the Pestival, a celebration of insects in art, the firm Paralleing designed the Termite Pavilion in which the visitors could experience walking through the contoured laminated-timber forms of a scaled-up termite mound model. Based on the 3-D scans of Namibian termite mounds recently produced by local scientists.

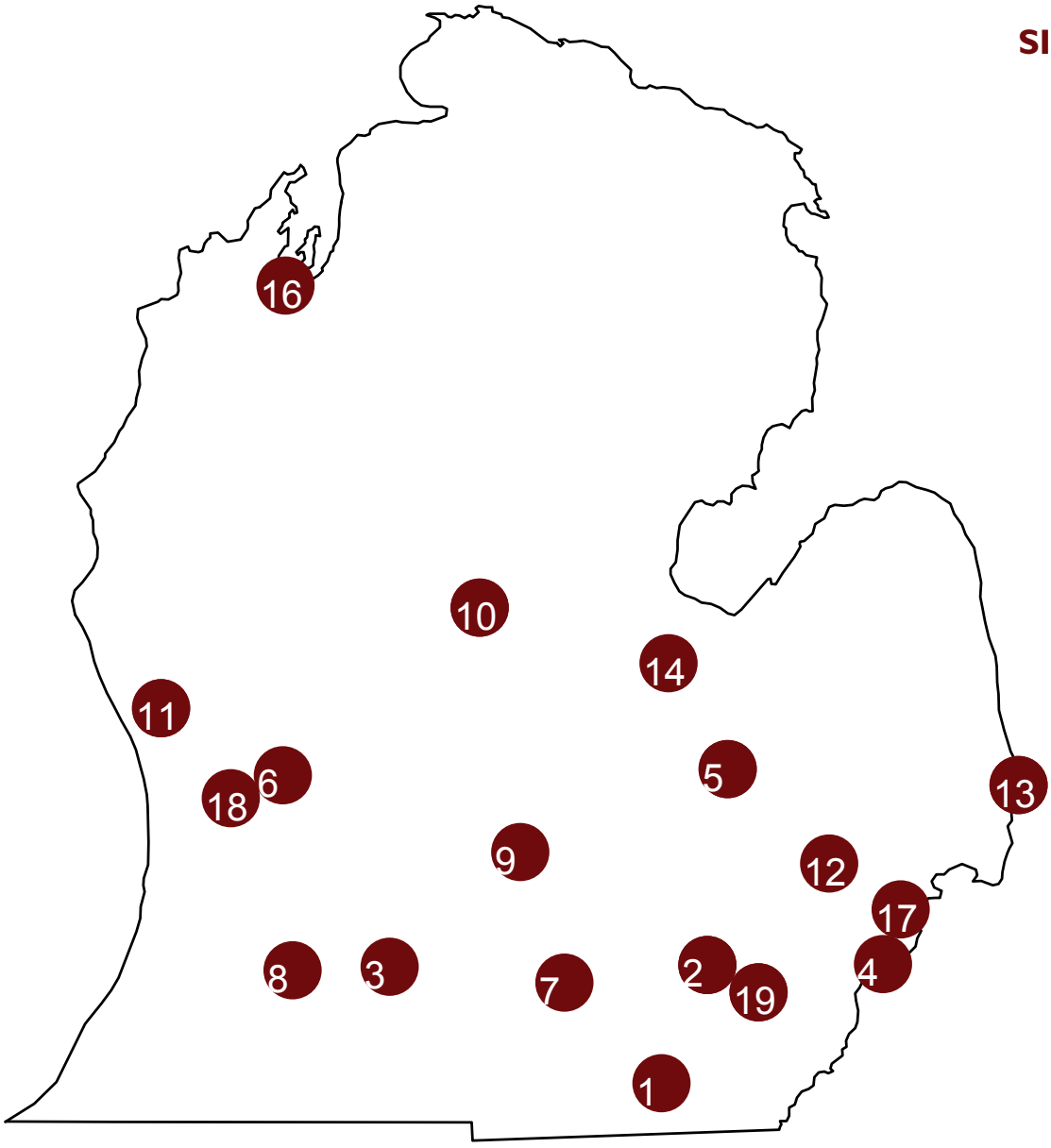
Green Roofed Hillside Homes Blend Into Their Environments

Nestled against the surrounding hills, each green-roofed apartment takes advantage of passive solar design, rainwater recycling, and photo-voltaic sunshades. Weiss and Reisenhofer designed their green hillside community with a variety of passive design features in mind. South-facing windows optimize daylighting and thermal gain in the cooler months, while natural ventilation and photo-voltaic shading systems keep the interiors cool during the summer. The community's terraced layout ensures that each apartment has a beautiful view, complete with a stretch of green space out front that doubles as an insulating green roof for the unit below. The roofs are populated with local plants and feature rainwater recycling systems that help water the plants and provide greywater for use in the apartments.

Nanyang Technical University

This 5 story facility sweeps a wooded corner of the campus with an organic, vegetated form that blends landscape and structure, nature and high-tech and symbolizes the creativity it houses. The curving green roofs distinguish the building from among the other structures on campus but the line between landscape and building is blurred. The roofs serve as informal gathering spaces challenging linear ideas and stirring perception. The roofs create open space, insulate the building, cool the surrounding air and harvest rainwater for landscaping irrigation. Planted grasses mix with native greenery to colonize the building and bond it to the setting. Finishes are intentionally raw to act as a backdrop for the art, media and design projects. Concrete walls and columns, cement-sand screeded floors, timber railings and a neutral palette define the interior spaces which vary in shape and size.

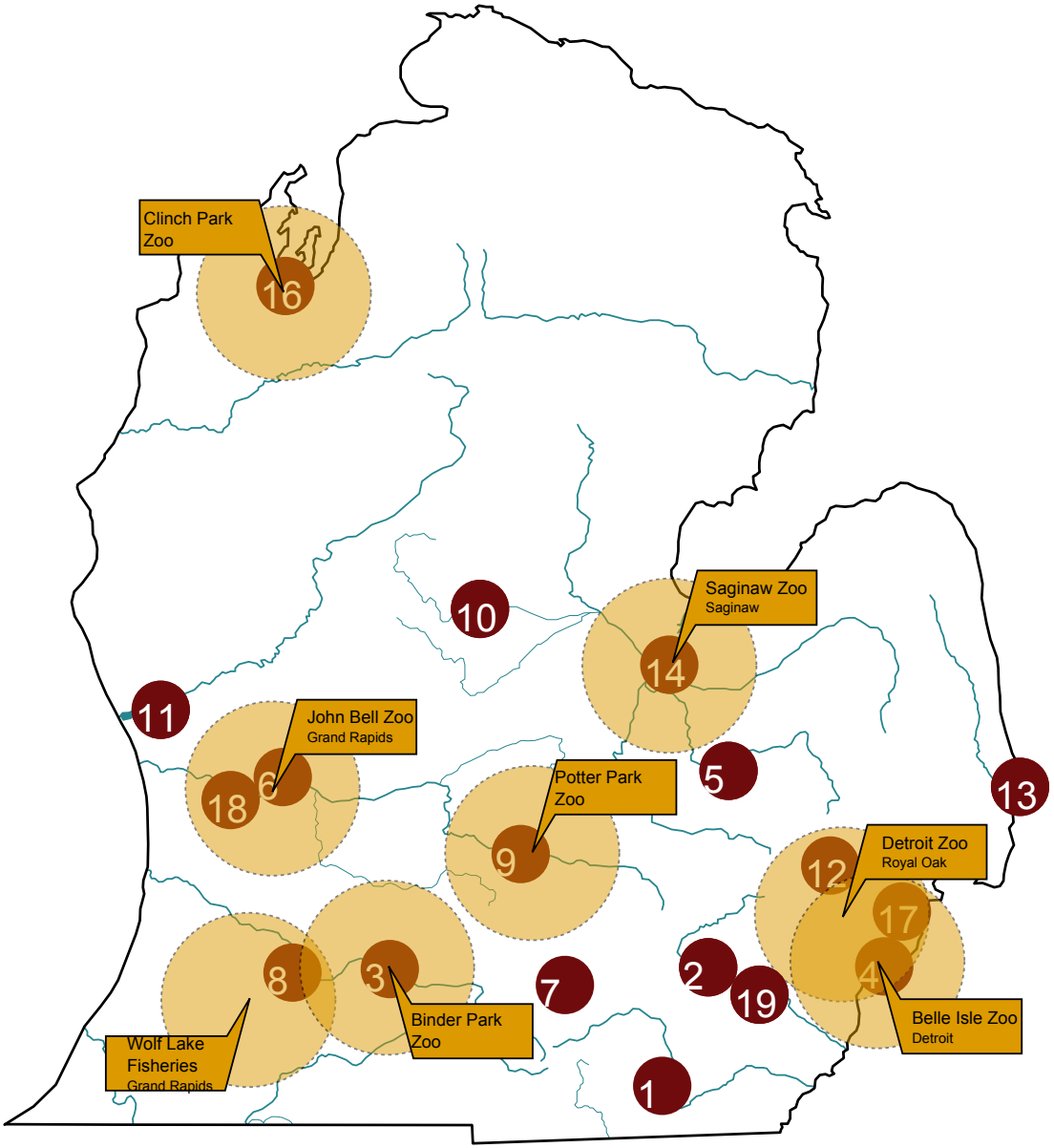
SITE POSSIBILITIES



SITE POSSIBILITIES

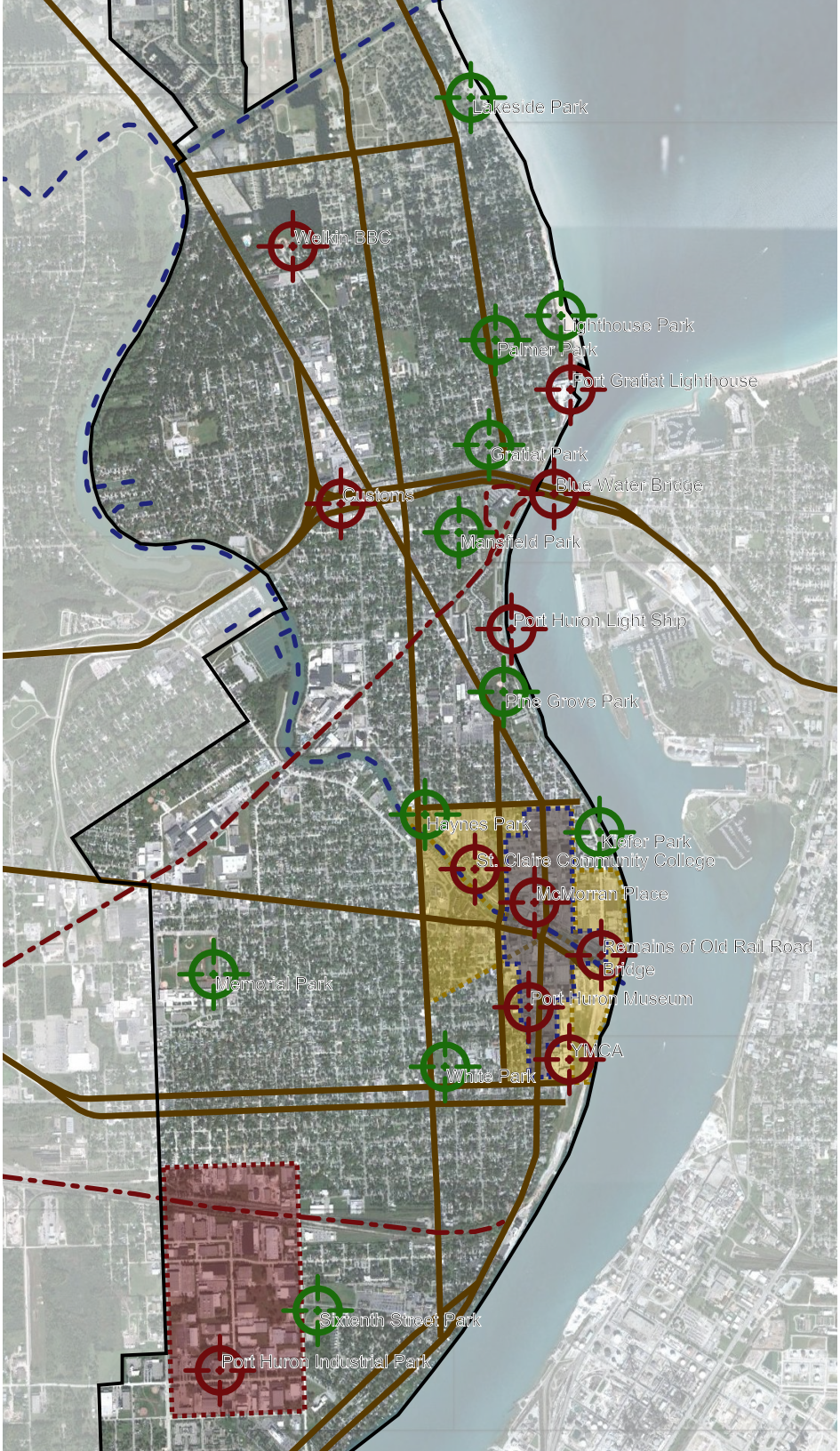
To determine the site, it became a key idea to create a list of Michigan's urban centers and to start reducing them based on their locations to not access to major water ways, as well as it's locality to other major zoo's and animal conservation centers.

Potential Cities
1. Adrian
2. Ann Arbor
3. Battle Creek
4. Detroit
5. Flint
6. Grand Rapids
7. Jackson
8. Kalamazoo
9. Lansing
10. Mount Pleasant
11. Muskegon
12. Pontiac
13. Port Huron
14. Saginaw
15. Sault Sainte Marie
16. Traverse City
17. Warren
18. Wyoming
19. Ypsilanti


Clinch Park Zoo
16
Saginaw Zoo
Saginaw
14
10
11
John Bell Zoo
Grand Rapids
6
18
5
13
Potter Park Zoo
9
Detroit Zoo
Royal Oak
12
17
4
8
3
7
2
19
Binder Park Zoo
Belle Isle Zoo
Detroit
Wolf Lake Fisheries
Grand Rapids
1

What remains after this study is Flint, Muskegon, and Port Huron.

SITE STUDIES



SITE STUDIES

Shortly after determining the three major site choices, Muskegon, Flint, and Port Huron. Due to Port Huron's location with the waterfront, strong urban core, and natural surroundings, it was determined to be the best location. From their a site was needed to be determined for the Wild:Concerbilitation center. The mapping studies shows my research that went into the planning for the possible locations for the Wild:-conserbilitation center.

Generalized Port Huron Mapping Diagram

Vacancy Study Diagram

Potential Site Location

MASTER PLANS


Zone of Rehabilitation 3
Zone of Rehabilitation 2
Zone of Rehabilitation 1

Master planning became my next phase, in which I began to look at the location of certain programs that would go within my site, such as the three zones. After looking at Port Huron it became prevalent that there was two major site options for my thesis, both along the Black River in the Urban core. The first was North of the black river in-between Military street, the main corridor of the city, and St. Claire Community College. The other was at the mouth of the Black River on the south side in an old torn down industrial district, and because it was torn down there became large amount of available land unused that accessed both the Black River and the St. Claire River.

Master Plan of the Two Possible Sites

Site A initial concept

Site B initial Concept

Site A Final Master Plan

SITE AND BUILDING PROGRAMS

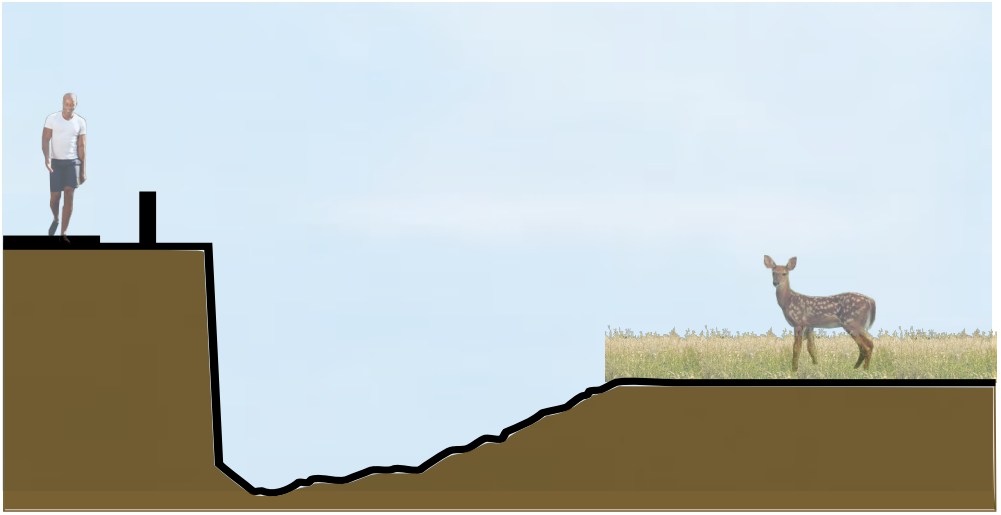
SITE AND BUILDING PROGRAMS

Within the Programatic Studies, I looked at my case study precedents to determine what would be housed within my masterplan and where. They became the key influential piece to this part. My program houses such features as an Aquatic Veterinarian Station, Animal Rehabilitation Centers, Impact Experiences, and other type of Veterinarian, Exhibition features. The diagram on the left showcases the location of where the animal rehabilitate, and where the external flight zone is located.

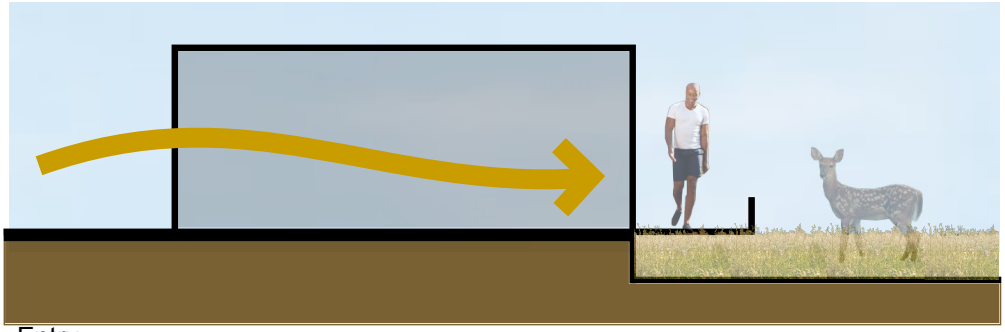
Animal Rehabilitation Zone Diagram

Programatic Boundaries Diagram

Interior



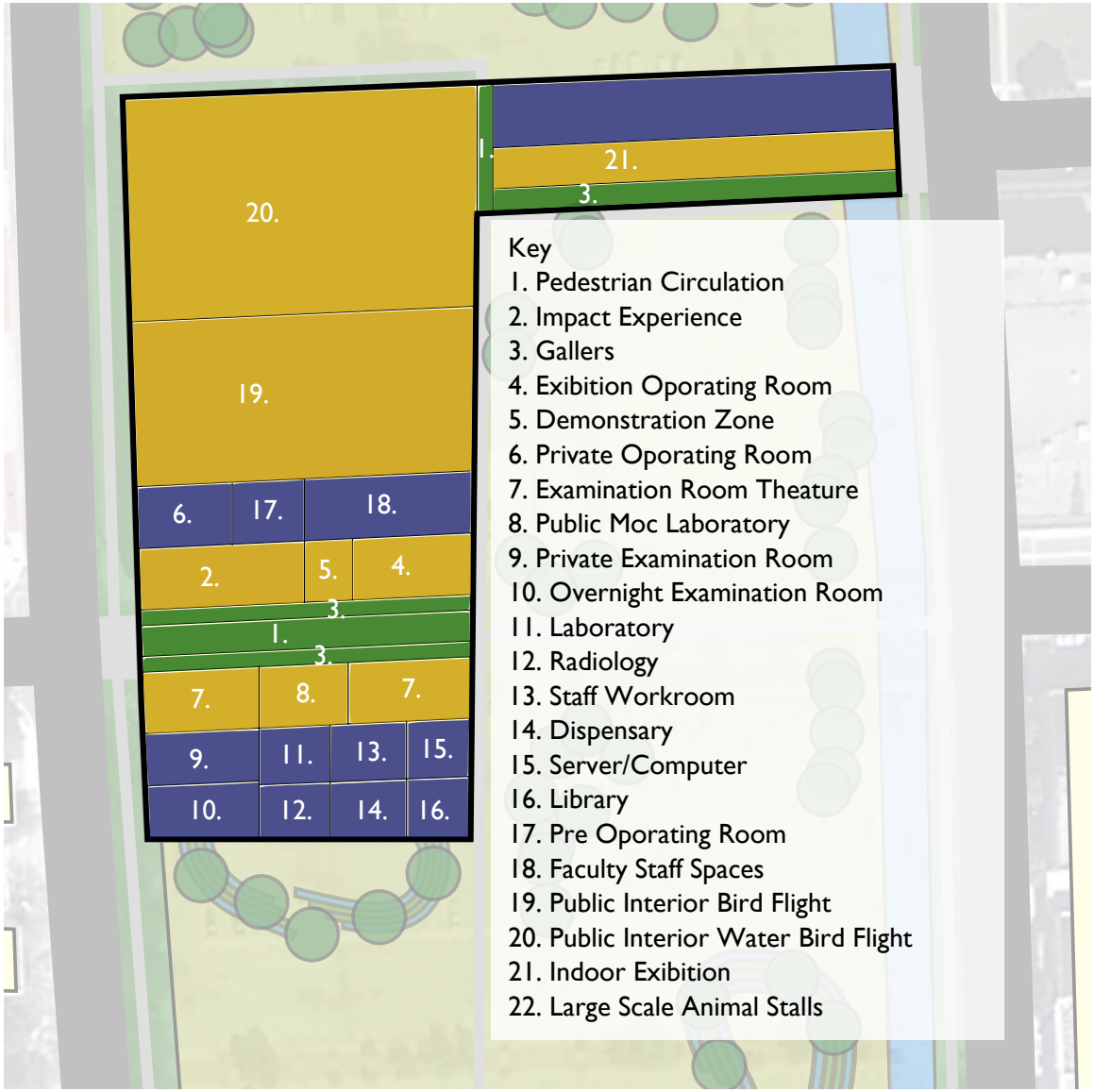
Boundry



Entry

South side building program diagram

North side building program diagram



Building / Exterior Site	Major Program	Interlocking Program and Description	Possible Square Footage
Aquatic Station			
	Aquatic Vetrinarian Station		
		Aquatic Vetrinary Station - Small Aquatic Wildlife Medical Center	1200sf
		Aquatic Vetrinary Station Lab Tech Storage Space	200sf
		Medical Monitering Pond Viewing and Treatment Station	175sf
		Vestuble between Aquatic Vetrinarian Station and Medical Monitering Pond	25sf
		Vestuble between Visitor Station and Aquatic Vetrinarian Station	25sf
	Visitor Station		
		Visitor Station - Museum piece containing history of Michigan aquatic wildlife with the stages of fish life.	2000sf
		Community Aquatic Moniteering Center - Veiwing station into Medical Moniteering Pond. Select tanks for the more common Michigan fish to be viewed.	2000sf
		Educational Classroom - Science lab designed to educate the public in Aquatic animals.	1200sf
		Educational Classroom Storage Space	100sf
		2 Restrooms	each
		Vestuble within the Entrance	50sf
Medical Monitering Pond			
	Coy Pond		
		Tad Pole Station	5000sf
		Forein Fish Station	5000sf
		Transfer Station to the Black River	2000sf
	Visitor Station		
		Outdoor viewing station	min

		Garden - Natural michigan plants and flowers	1000sf
Boat House			
	Boat House		
		Boat Storage Unit - Capable of holding the supplies that each boat needs, and contain two boats	1600sf
		Loading Bay - Capable of loading animals and other equipment onto the boats.	400sf
		Animal Storage Units - Storage facility to handle any equipment needed for the animals not otherwise housed	800sf
Animal Rehabilitation			
	Animal Shelter		
		8 Stall - Houses various animals during bad weather, or during periods of further medical care.	225sf each
		Feed - Houses the food for various animals	150sf
		Wash Stall	225sf
		Storage - Houses tools, not otherwise found in the other rooms.	75sf
		Viewing Station - Houses the education home for the animals on exibition.	3000sf
		Staff Circulation - Travel space for the staff and animals	1000sf
	Exhibite Space		
		Green Space	40000sf
		Watering Whole	1000sf
		Feed	500sf
Animal Rehabilitation			
	Animal Shelter		

		8 Stall - Houses various animals during bad weather, or during periods of further medical care, while containing wash stations and feed stations.	225sf each
		Indoor Exhibition	1800sf
		Staff Circulation	600sf
	Exhibite Space		
		Green Space	20000sf
Wild:Conserbilitation Center			
	Rooms		
		Impact Experience - Operating room that contains an open view from the exterior, and during non operating times broadcasts the studies from Necropsy endevors.	3600sf
		Interior Gallers - Interior space for onlookers of the Impact Experience	1000sf
		Exterior Gallers - Exterior space for onlookers of the Impact Experience	1000sf
		Operating Theatre - Primary operating room, still meant to be experienced by onlookers	2000sf
		Operating Theatre Gallery - Interior space for onlookers of the Operating Theatre	500sf
		Demonstration Zone - Space to give demonstration on the biology of animals	1000sf
		Private Operating Room - Operating room not open to the public viewing	1600sf
	Rooms		
		2 Examination Theatre - Primary examination rooms, meant to be experienced by onlookers from the exterior, and during non operating times broadcasts the studies from Necropsy endevors.	1200sf each
		Private Examination Room - Examination room not open to public viewing.	800sf

		Overnight Examination Room - For animals staying the night, also can be used if theres a second private examination room needed.	800sf
	Other Medical Rooms not		
		Public Moc Laboratory - Designed to show the visitor of the spaces what goes on in an normal vetinary medical lab.	800sf
		Laboratory	1200sf
		Necropsy	1000sf
		Radiography	1000sf
		Staffwork room	1800sf
		Library	800sf
		Dispensary	1000sf
		Server/Computer	400sf
		Storage	400sf
	Faculty Staff Spaces		
		Kitchen / breakroom	1000sf
		2 Bathroom / Lockeroom	each
		Access way / Loading bay	2000sf
	not previously noted		
		Vestuble - within the entrance	50sf
		2 Bathroom	each
		Circulation - between different interior zones	1000sf
	Interior Flight		
		Public Internal Flight	1200sf
		Public Interior Water Bird Flight	1200sf
External Flight			
	Green Space		
		Green Space	20000sf
		Watering Hole	2000sf

MATERIALITY PRECEDENTS

MATERIALITY PRECEDENTS

Materiality: Curtain Wall

Located in interior spaces along the exhibition spaces, as well as on the exterior south and east facades.

Materiality: Wood

Located in the interior spaces such as the exhibition spaces, as well as; the exterior facades where they have a strong presence on the northern, eastern, and western facade. Wood is also the key materiality for the exterior walkway flooring and canopy's.

Materiality: Steel

Located within the structure, and makes minor appearances on the northern, eastern, and western facade.

Materiality: Concrete

Located in along the southern and eastern facades, as well as; the key materiality to the planters that houses the terraces.

FINAL DESIGNS

FINAL DESIGNS

For the landscape, I created a two zone system. In the north you have the external flight zone. On the south is the small and large scale animal rehabilitation zone. Entry into the site occurs through either crossing through a building or going over a bridge. On the interior of the landscape, you can either walk along the guided paths, or walk amongst the animals in the overgrown grass fields. For the proposed buildings on the site, I felt the functions should be best represented within their zones and natural features. The Southern Building is the aquatic center and boat house, in which it houses a program geared around a community Aquatic Monitoring. The building on the west side

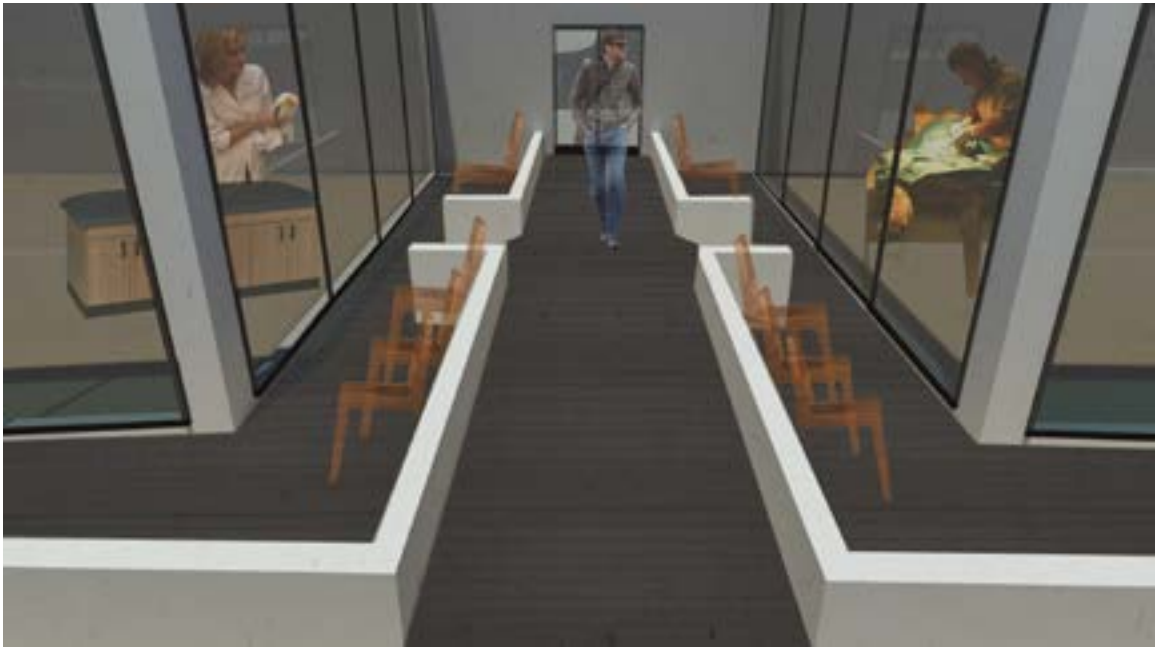
Floor Plan

houses the small scale rehabilitation indoor shelter. The Northern building, the primary building becomes the exhibition quality veterinarian clinic, in which it houses programs such as the theater examination rooms, exhibition operating room, and an impact experience, which broadcasts studies from Necropsy results. All of this in gear to better educate and inform the public. For the architecture, I was trying to create a building that flowed well with the landscape, and I tried to achieve such by allowing hills to climb to the top of the structure at two different spots. This allows the animals to freely walk on top of the roof, as well as share a pond with the external flight zone. The second would be to pace planters that reflected the terraces in my precedent Green Roofed Hillside Holmes, where they would gradually step up to help connect the building with the landscape. For the materiality I plan to use steel and

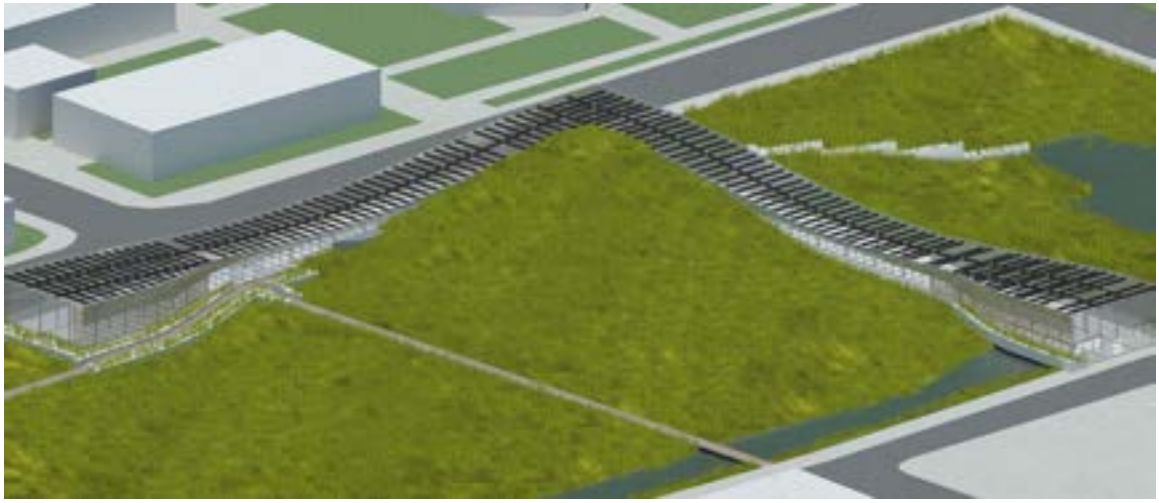
Roof Plan

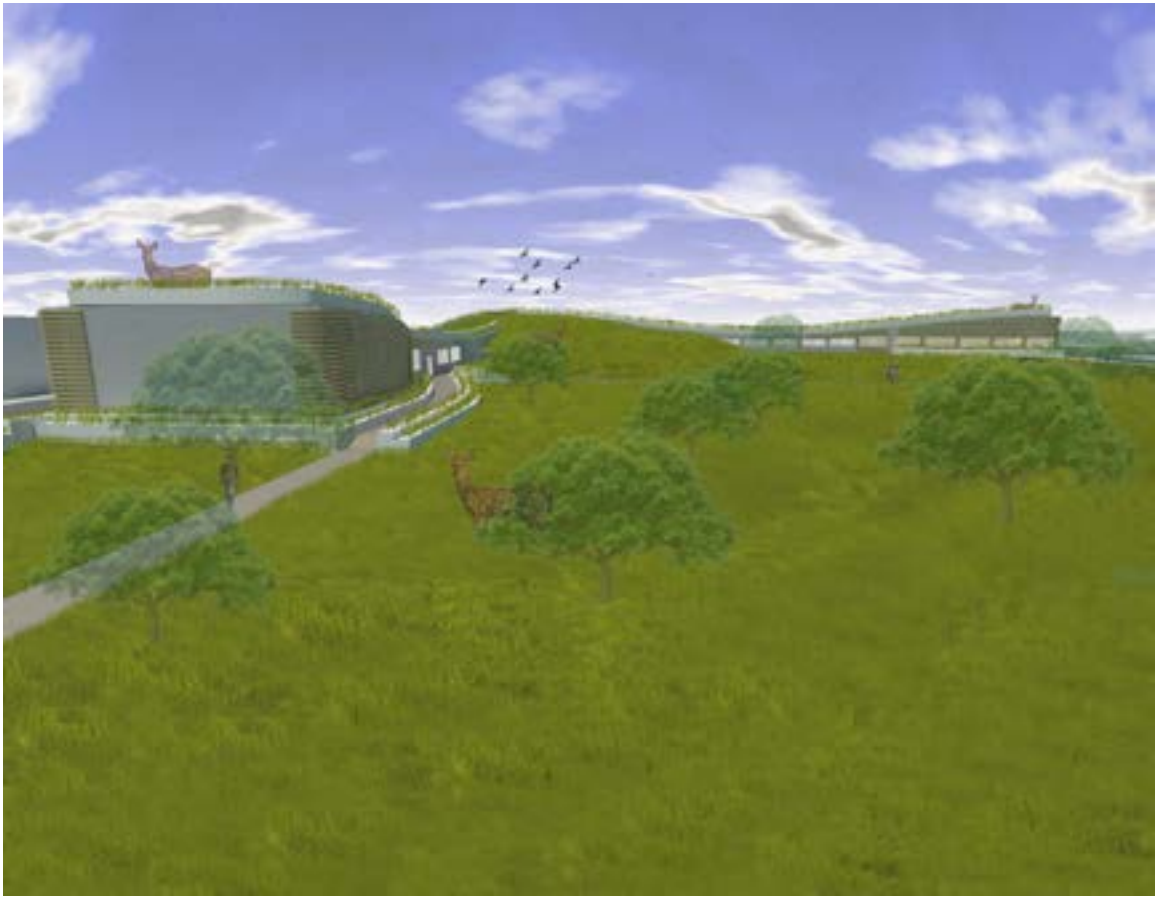
concrete for the structure, while having wood be used as shading devices as well to bring excitement to the facade.

Interior Renderings

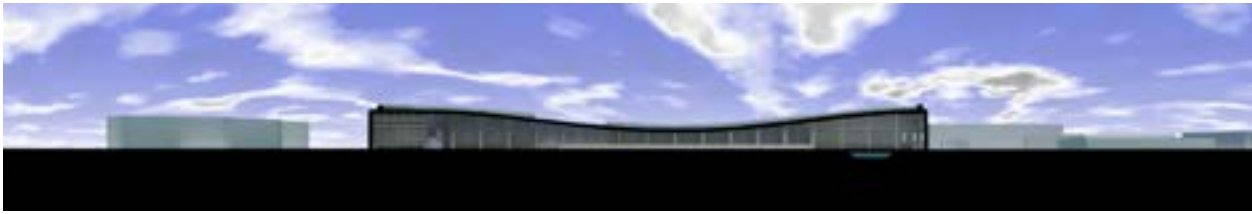


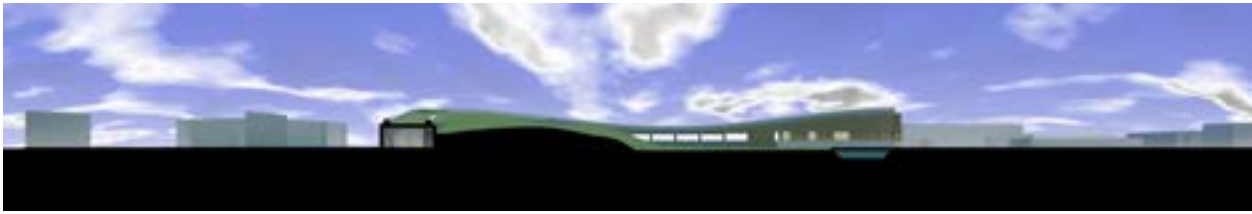
Structure Rendering

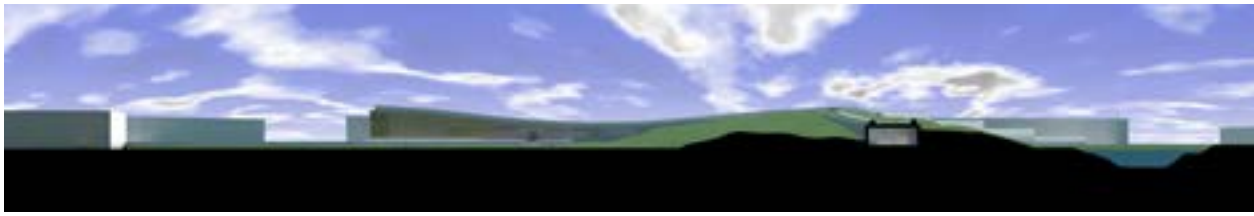


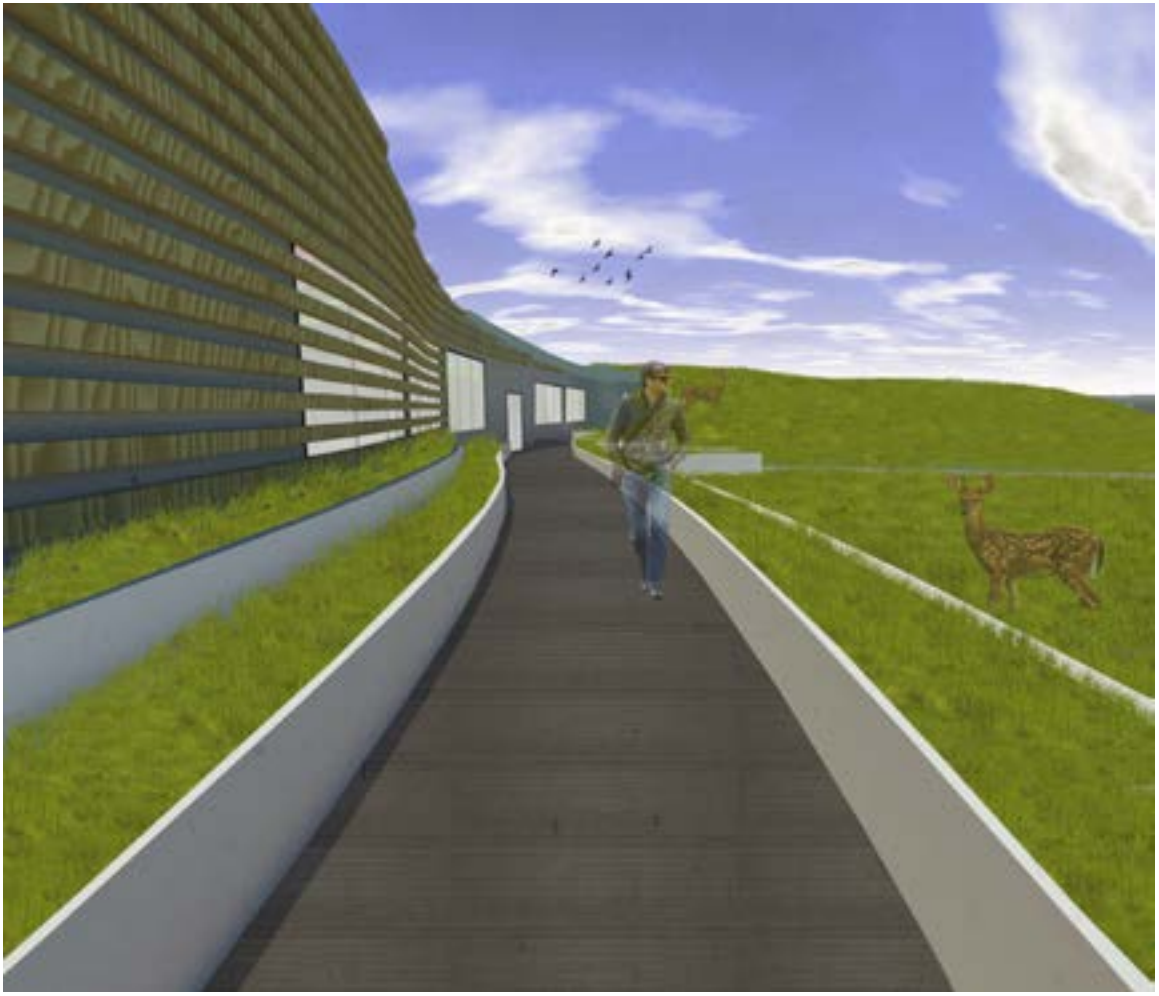


Site Section Cuts









Exterior Rendering

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