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Youth Development and Cycling Center: Transforming Space to Create Places for Growth, Exploration and Community.

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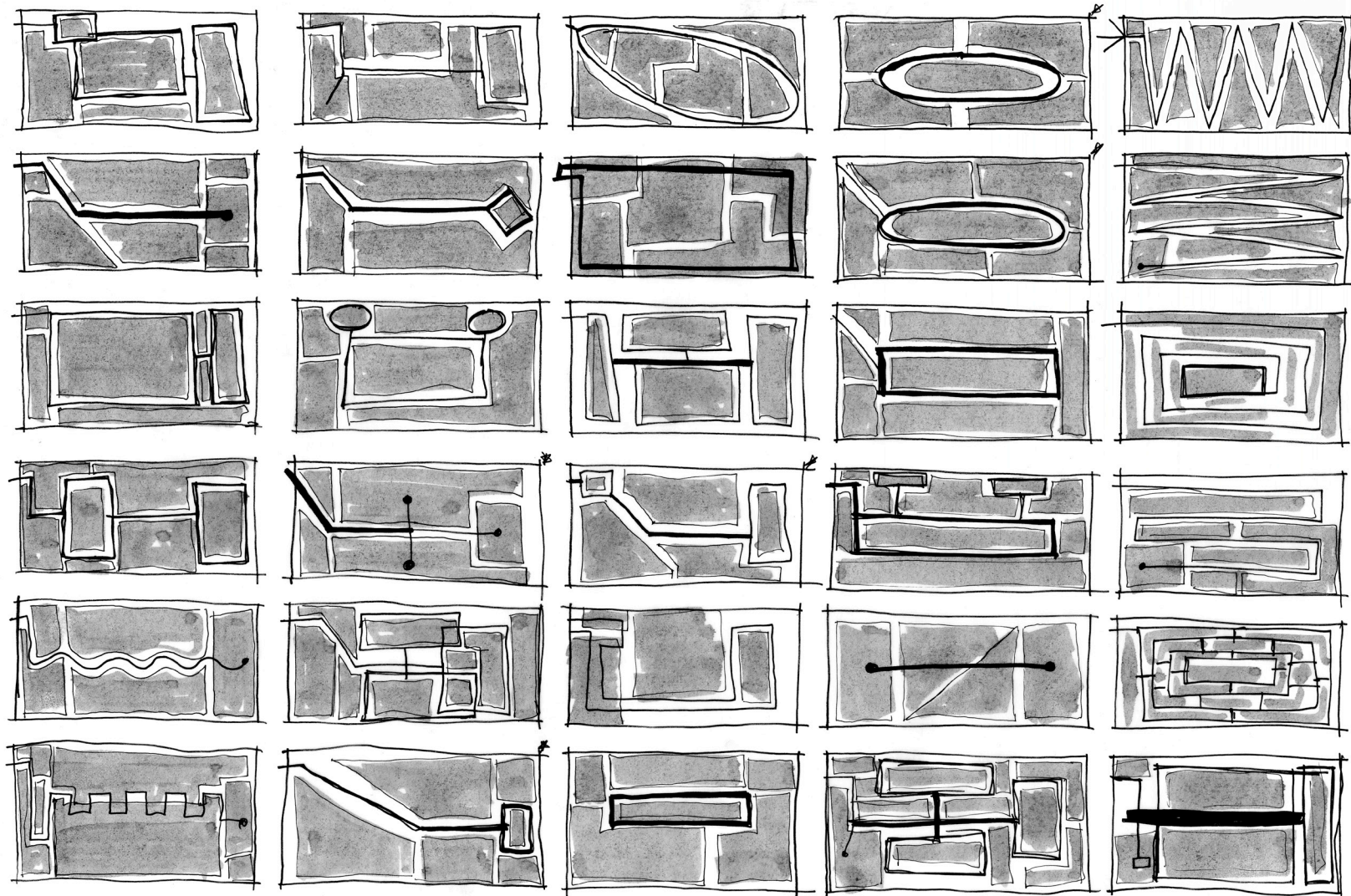
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Youth Development and Cycling Center:
Transforming space to create places for
growth, exploration, and community.

William Poole
VCU Interior Environments
2012

Thanks.

A much appreciated thank you is extended to the professors and faculty who made my experience here both influential and enlightening, my studio-mates who have become dear friends, and finally to my patient, considerate, and supportive fiancée.

Contents:
Manifesto
Abstract
Thesis Statement
Research Documentation
Case Studies
Programming
Process Work Documentation
Concept and Process Models
Preliminary Design Solution
Design Solution
Final Presentation Drawings
Final Site Model
Final Presentation Boards

Manifesto

Advancement and reverence lend complexity to form. Form evolves over time, inspired by the precedents laid down before it. Form pays homage to history. Design, however, is also rebellious; it fights to break free from monotony. In the area where the two overlap, interact and struggle richness flourishes.

Abstract

Cycling is a sport of opposites. The mechanisms that comprise a bicycle are beautifully simple and work in perfect harmony to produce a graceful and efficient means of transportation. Additionally, cycling is a rigorous form of full-body exercise that has a relatively low-impact on the body's bones and joints. Most importantly cycling tears down boundaries, it forces the rider to notice his surroundings and be aware of those around him. Cycling builds community and allows for interactions, both between riders and between rider and place.

Juxtaposed against the simplicity and elegance of the bicycle, is the complexity and corruption of the sport. In recent years, cycling has been marred by scandal, fraud, and greed. The sport, on an international scale, has shifted away from friendly competition and community building to racketeering and marketing.

In contrast to the wealth associated with the sport, stands the fact that participation in cycling can be prohibitively expensive. In an effort to overcome this obstacle, organizations like the Richmond Cycling Corps (RCC) are attempting to grow the popularity of the sport by introducing it to Richmond's under served youth. The RCC is a non-profit organization whose chief goal is to increase exposure to the sport in an effort to promote the development of healthy lifestyle choices for Richmond's youth. By doing so, the RCC strives to build stronger, more connected communities. Using the program and mission statement of the Richmond Cycling Corps as a starting point, this project seeks to develop a space that promotes emotional and physical growth using cycling as the method of delivery.

Thesis Statement

Harmony. Heartbeat and cadence in absolute unison. Miles become memories, etched forever within one's being. Expanse. Insignificant yet eternally tied. Synchronized.

Few feelings compare to that of conquering a lonesome hill with its lazy fog lingering, fighting off those first few rays of morning sun. Alone, yet totally and perfectly in tune with the world around. Time no longer matters, you have escaped from reality. A time machine on two wheels.

Cycling is a powerful experience. From training wheels to endless summer days, most can recall fond memories of riding a bike. As we age, we no longer have the desire, time, or come up with countless other excuses and we stop riding. For others, however, the joy of riding was a privilege that they never had the opportunity to experience. The delight of riding with friends on one of the first long, light-bathed evenings of summer is an experience that no one should be forced to sacrifice. For this reason, cycling will be the vehicle to deliver my program.

The focus of this project is to create a youth development and community center to serve the Richmond area. The center's mission will aid and facilitate in the growth of teens educationally, physically, and emotionally. Cycling can be a prohibitively expensive sport, and most underprivileged children simply do not have the means to participate in cycling. I intend to create a space where children can grow, play, and learn in a safe and nurturing environment. Additionally, this space will serve as a hub for weekend cycling excursions to Richmond's less traveled roads. It will foster community by offering classes and weekly rides to the Richmond area as a whole.



Research Documentation



Research Documentation

Site: James Albert Building
2201 E. Main St.
Richmond, Virginia

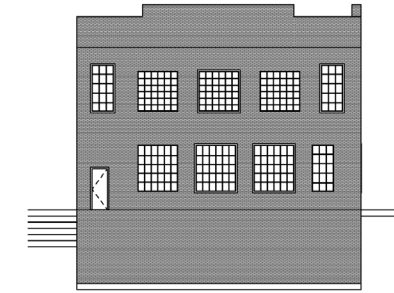
Current Use: Mixed-use office and medical treatment facility
20,700 square feet split between three levels.

History: 1912 Richmond Broom Company
1988 East End Dialysis Center
2003 Davita Dialysis Center

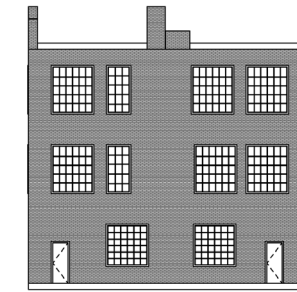
Interstate 95

James River

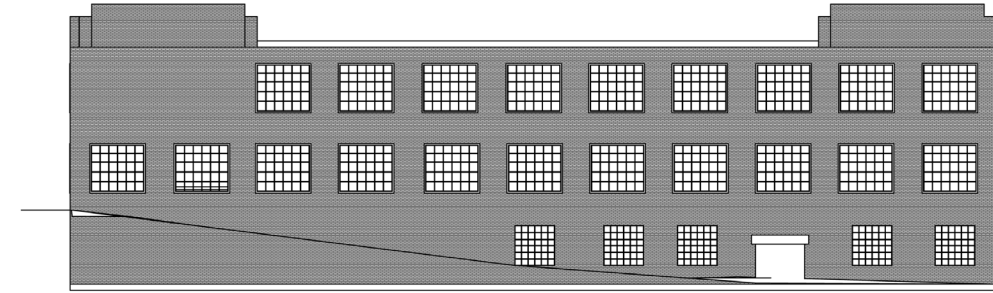
As-Built Drawings



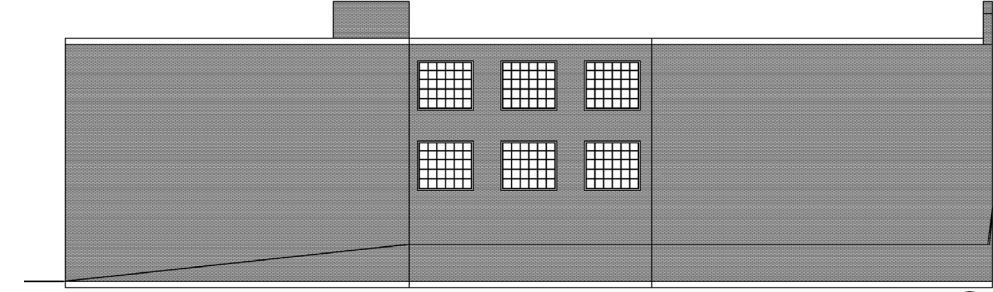
Northern Elevation



Southern Elevation

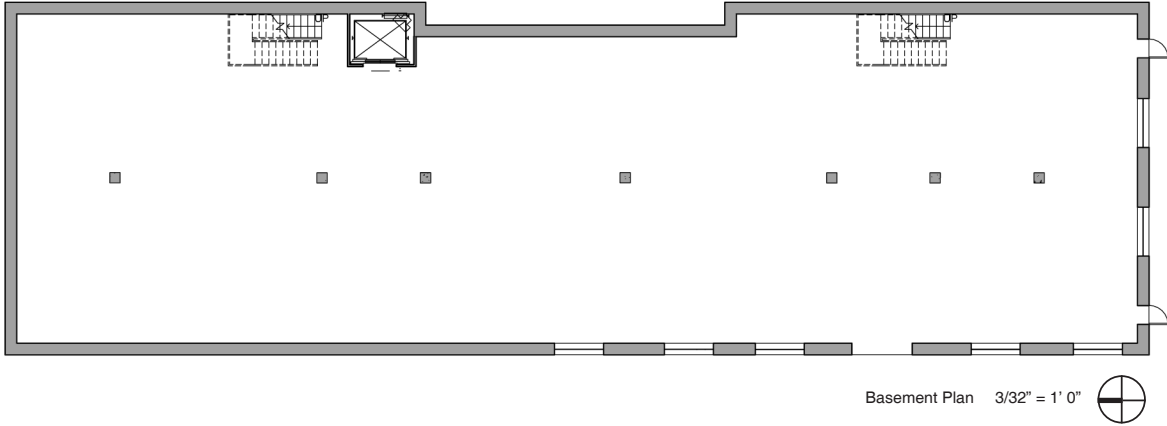


Western Elevation



Eastern Elevation

As-Built Drawings



The building is situated on a slope that drops 12' in elevation from north to south. This enables ground floor access on two of the building's floors. This however limits the number of windows on the basement floor.

In its present state, the building's basement serves primarily as a parking lot for the employees of the dialysis center. This is primarily due to the large garage door located on the building's eastern elevation.



Interior Views of the Basement



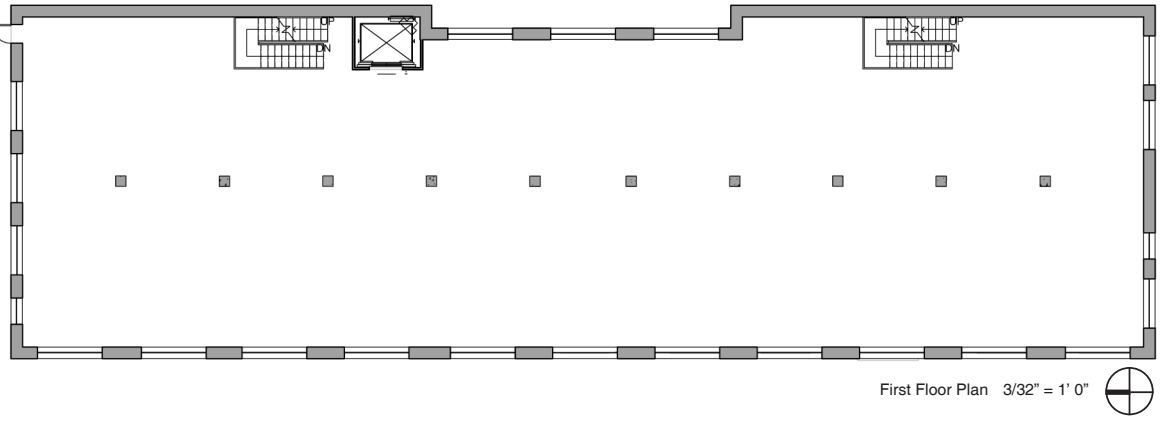
View of Entrance



Treatment Area



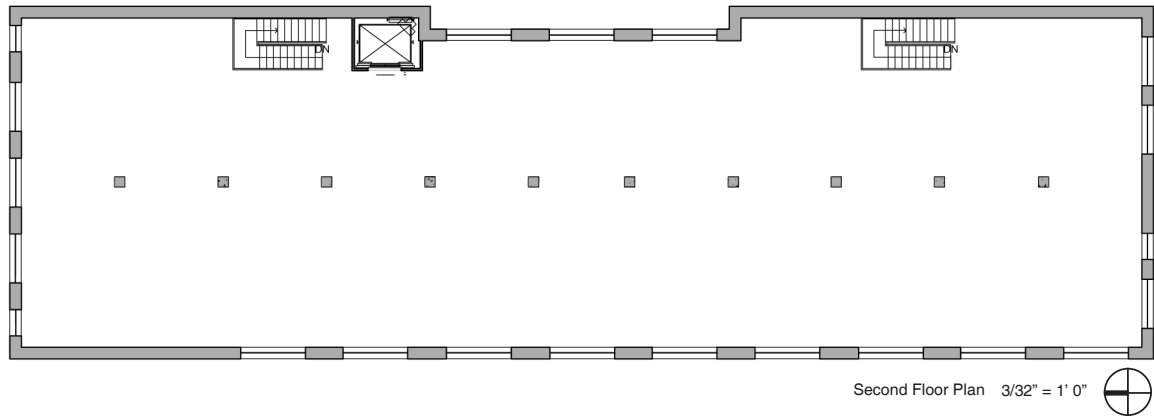
Exposed Mechanical Systems



Although the main entrance to the building is located on E. Main, the vast majority of the building's users access it through the basement parking lot.

Presently, the first floor serves primarily as the dialysis treatment facility. In addition to the treatment area several offices are located in the northern portion of the space.

As-Built Drawings



Although largely unoccupied at the time, the building's second floor houses several office spaces. During the late 1980s and 1990s these office spaces served the dialysis center when it was operated by East End Dialysis.

Some of the building's more interesting features include remnants of the Richmond Broom Company's manufacturing equipment as well as 12' 6\" ceilings on both the building's first and second floors.

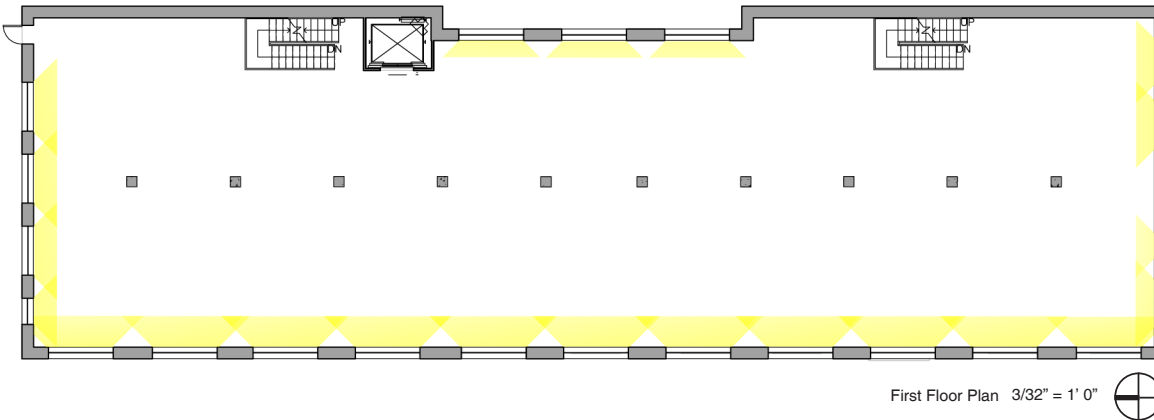


Main Staircase



Long, dark hallway

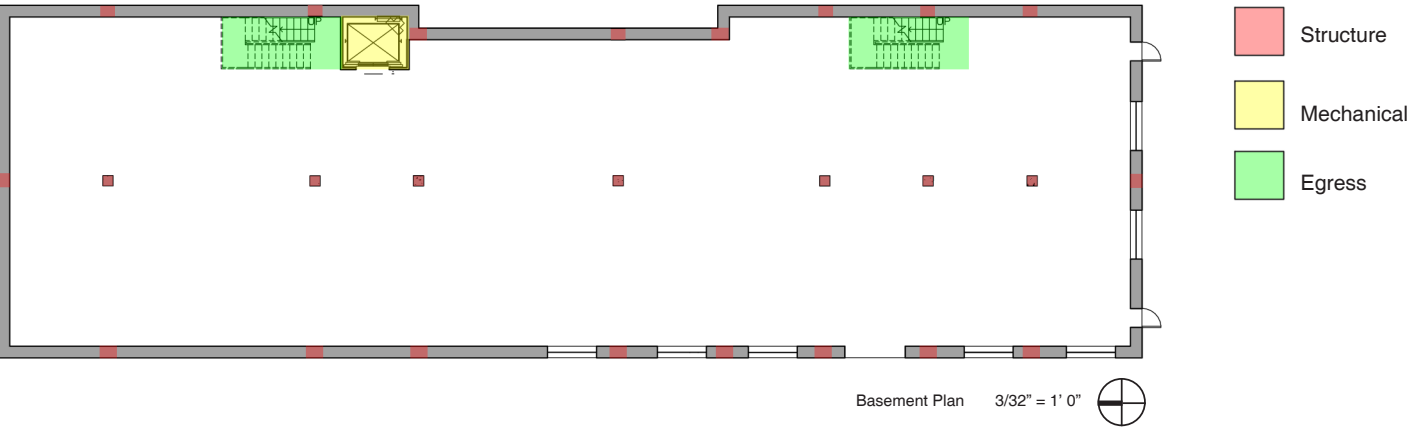
Light Study



In the building's present configuration, natural light comes at a premium. Private offices line the perimeter of the building, blocking any available daylight from penetrating into the space.

This study diagrams all of the potential sources of natural light and provides insight as to how the interior of the space may be organized to better harness the potential of bringing much more light into the space.

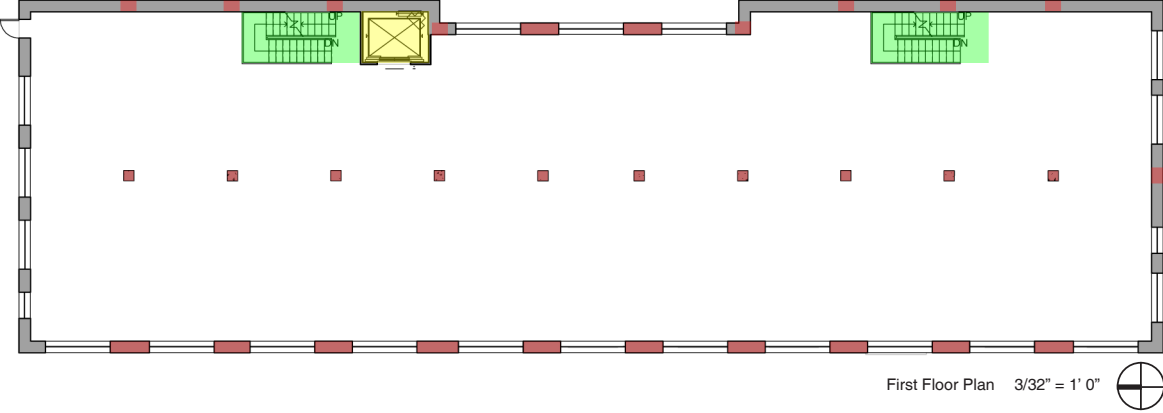
Structural studies



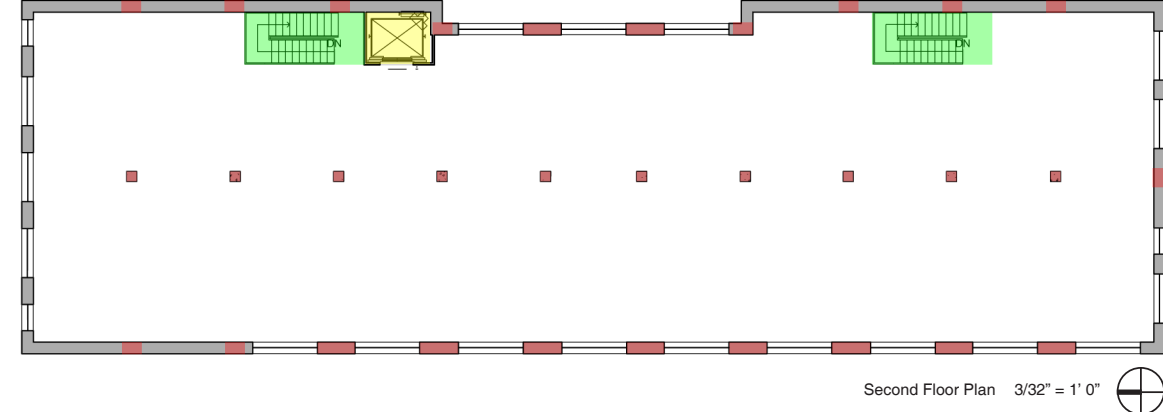
In order to better understand the organization of my building, how it was constructed, and the systems present within my building, I conducted a series of structural studies. The studies seek to locate and identify the main structural elements of the space, the principal egress paths, and the major mechanical systems in the building.

One of the most important, however obvious, elements identified as a result of this study was the irregularity of the column grid in the basement. After completing this study and reviewing the original building documents it was discovered that several columns were removed during the building's renovation in the late 1980s.

The structure and general layout of the first and second floors are essentially mirror images of one another. The principal difference is located in the northern portion of the plan. The second floor has two windows that have been bricked-in that remain open on the building's first floor.



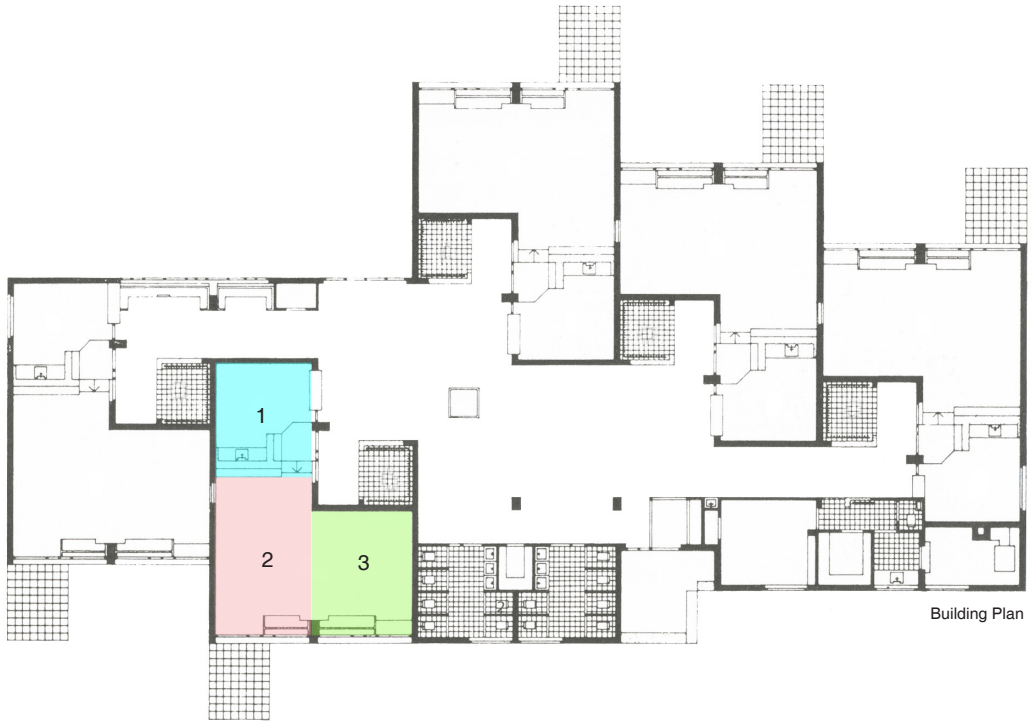
Unlike the columns in the basement level, the first and second floor feature a complete and regular column grid.



Process Case Study:
Herman Hertzberger
Montessori School at Delft

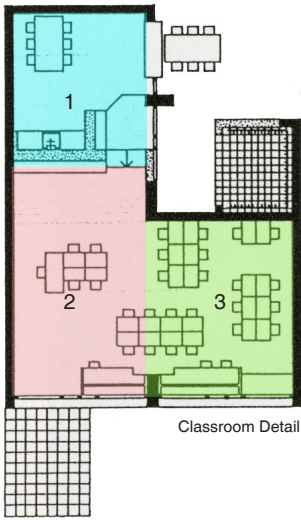


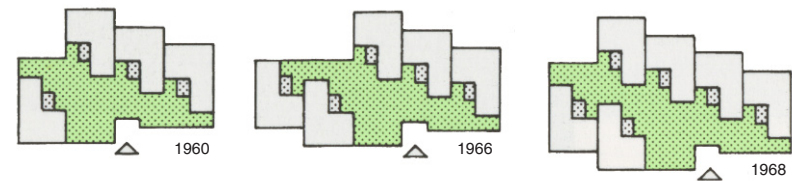
Photographs and Drawings by Herman Hertzberger



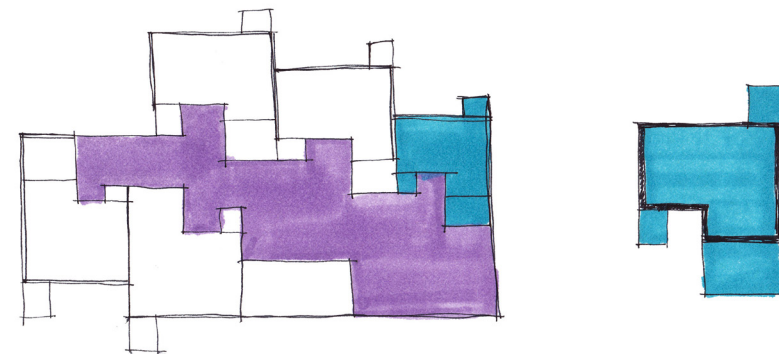
Designed in 1960 and built in several stages, the Montessori school at Delft presented a flexible space that could evolve to fit the needs of the user. The layout of the space allows for multiple activities to take place simultaneously without disturbing each other. This is accomplished principally through the use of L-shaped classrooms. The shape of the classroom allows for the creation of three different zones.

Each zone has a specific function or type of activity. Zone one is an elevated platform designed to house more individualized learning. Zone two houses small group work, and zone three houses class-sized activities. Despite the specificity of each zone, the room as a whole can be rearranged to suit the needs of the user.

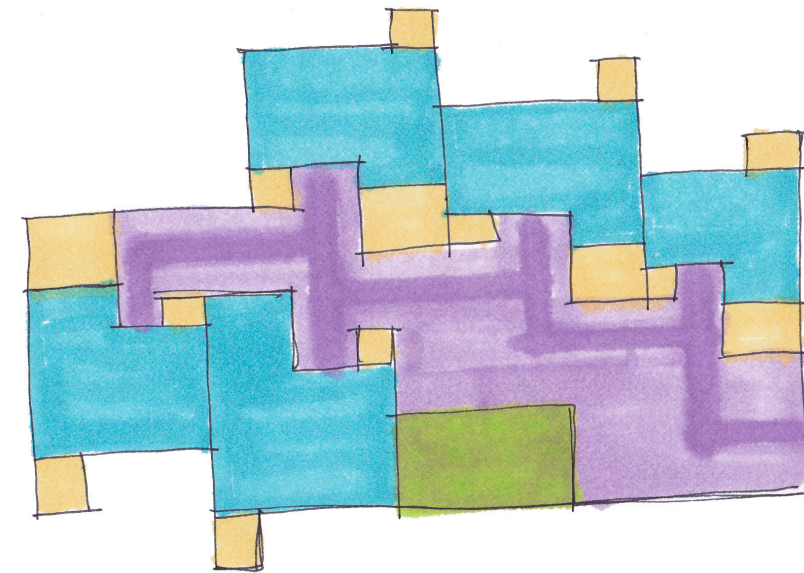




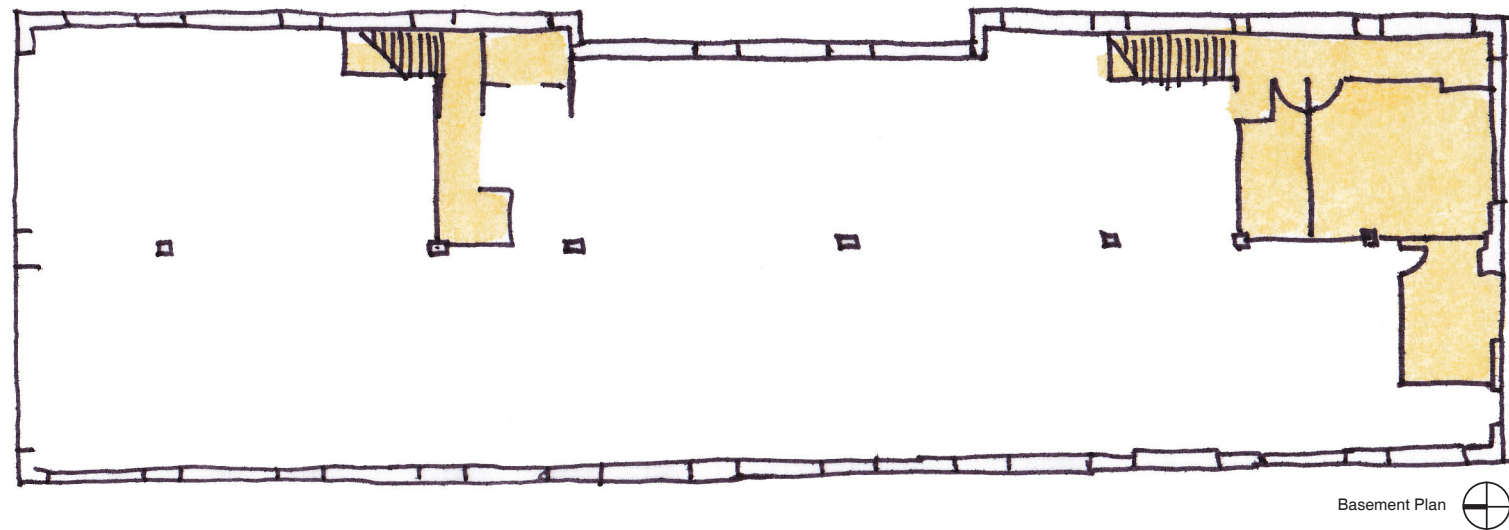
In addition to the L-shaped classrooms, Hertzberger sought to create a sort-of interior street that would serve as the backbone of the building as a whole. This interior street, with the classrooms branching off of it, creates places for gathering, resting, community, and activity along the way. Thus, the hallway then becomes an extension of the classroom.



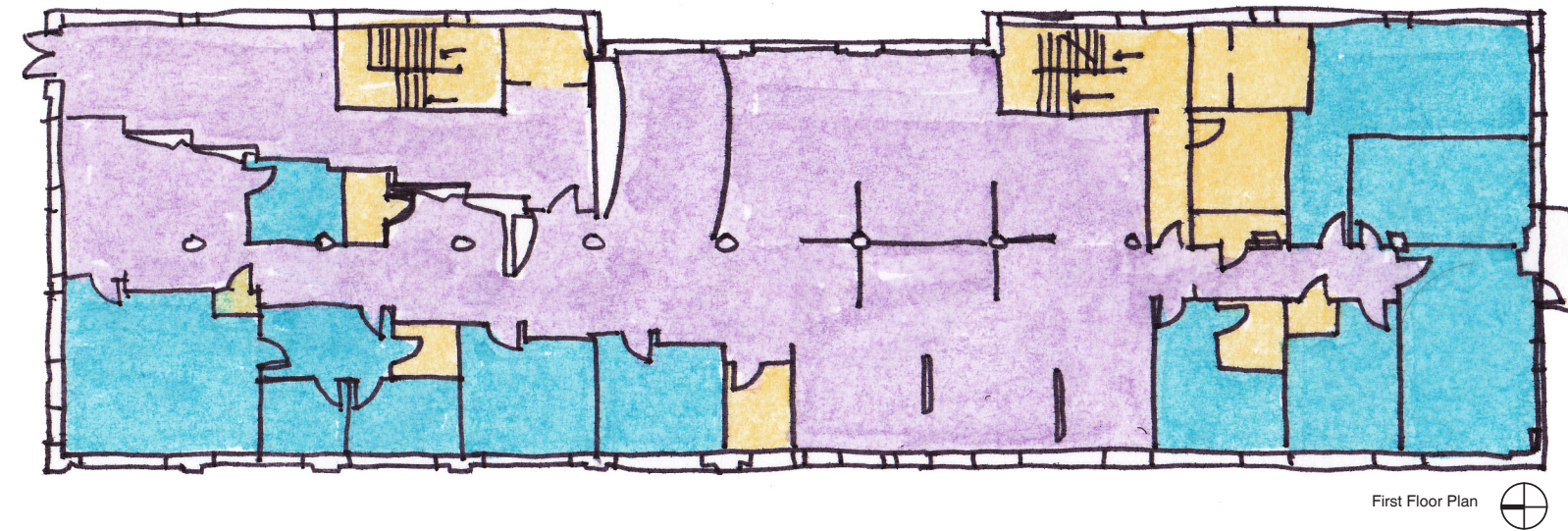
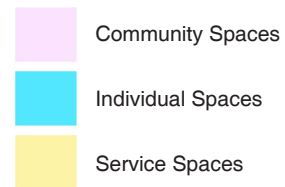
In order to better understand the organization of the space as a whole, I categorized each space within the Montessori school in terms of its function. I established three areas of use: community space, where interactions between different groups of people occur, individual space, which includes areas such as classrooms, and service spaces, storage and janitorial closets.



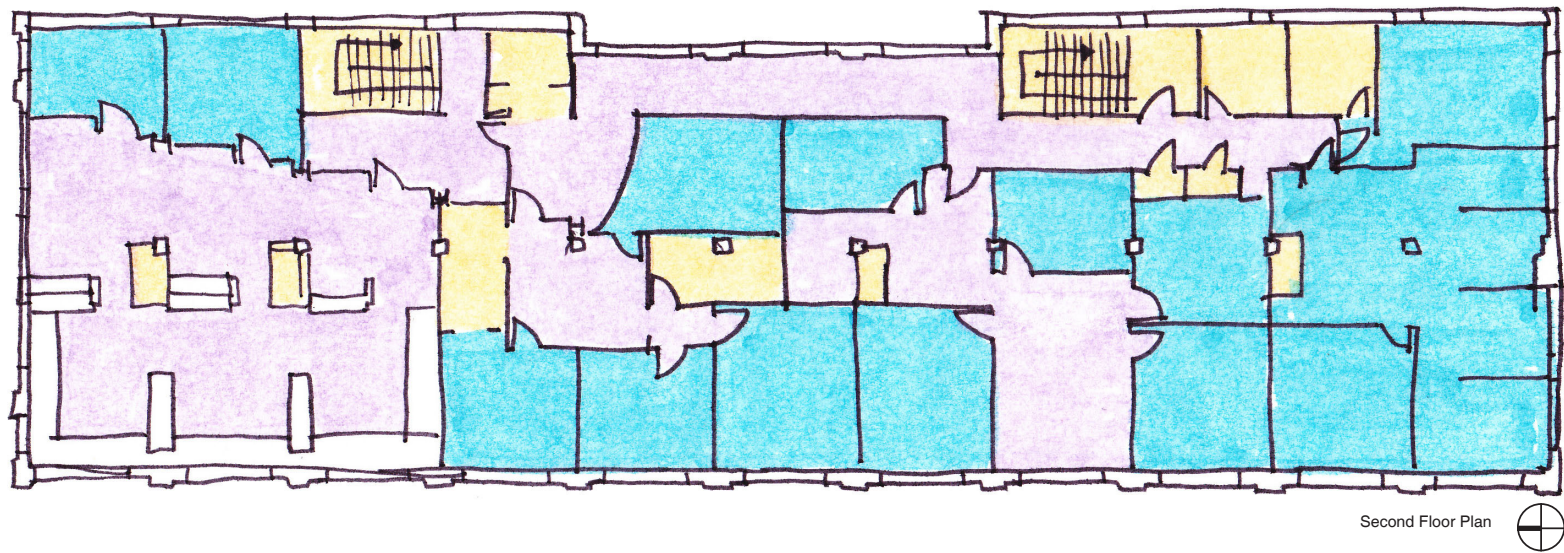
- Community Spaces
- Individual Spaces
- Service Spaces



In an attempt to better understand my own building, I applied the same method of categorizing space that I used on Hertzberger's Montessori School at Delft. I located and identified the three zones on each of my building's three levels.



By identifying the different zones found throughout my building I began to understand more clearly the patterns of use that had been established as well as how my building is presently organized.



After completing this study I was able to more clearly identify the relationships present between the various floors of the building. The basement is largely unused. The first floor serves as the building's main community space, and the second floor is the building's main individual space. This organization indicates a vertical movement from public to private.

- Community Spaces
- Individual Spaces
- Service Spaces

Program Case Study

Orange Memorial Park
Recreation Center
South San Francisco, CA

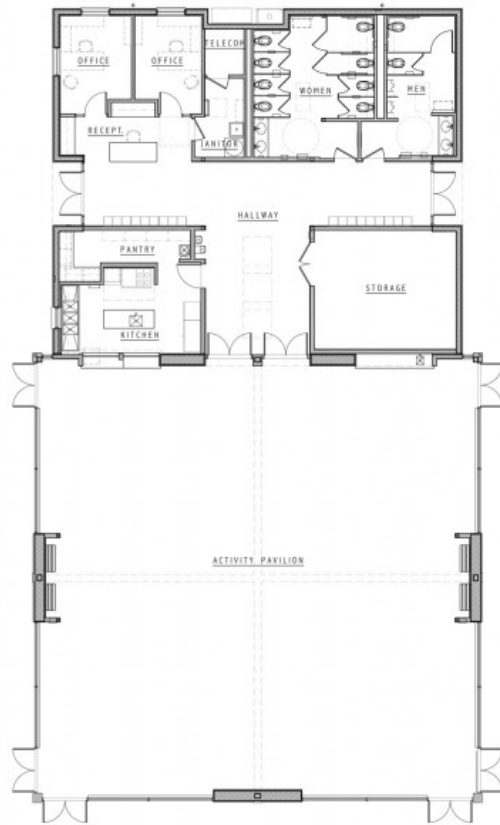
Marcy Wong Todd Logan Architects

Built in 2008, the recreation center at Orange Memorial Park functions as a cultural, recreational, celebratory, and educational hub.

The building was designed with careful consideration to its environmental impact, taking into account the structure's situation on the site and using locally sourced materials.



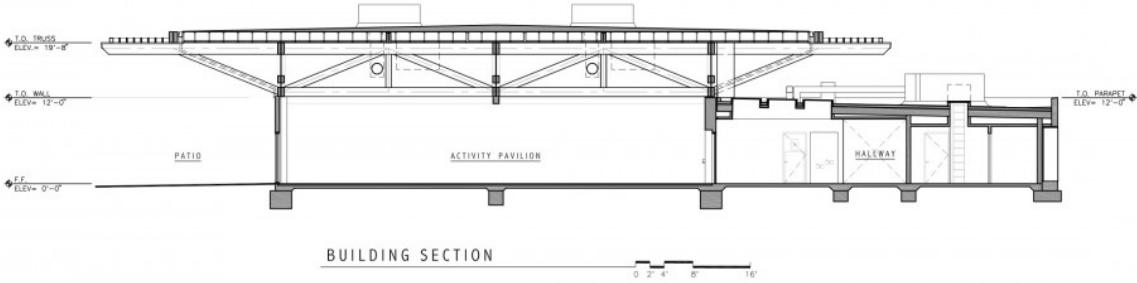
Photographs Sharon Risedorff



FLOOR PLAN

The primary community space is located in the southern portion of the building known as the "activity pavilion."

Service spaces, including a kitchen, rest rooms, storage and office spaces are located in the northern portion of the structure

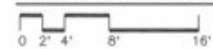


BUILDING SECTION

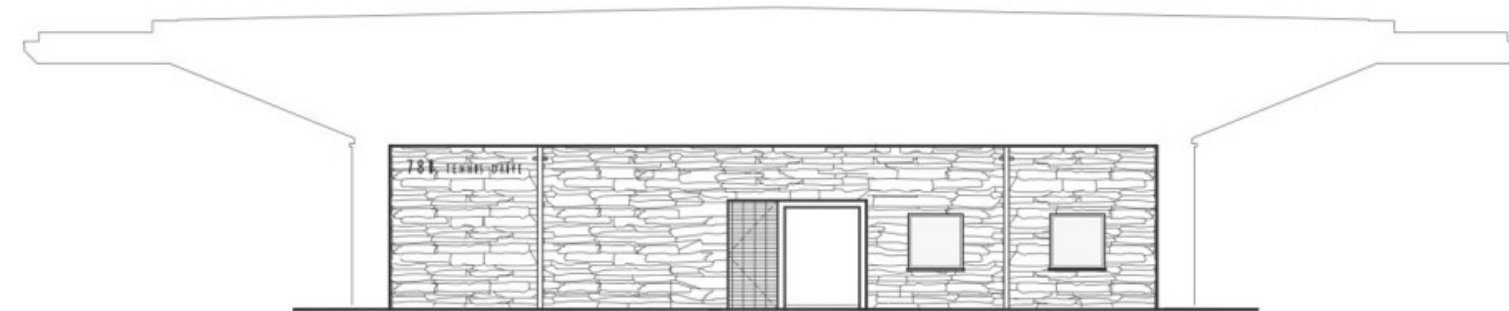
All drawings by Marcy Wong Todd Logan Architects



EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



Site Analysis

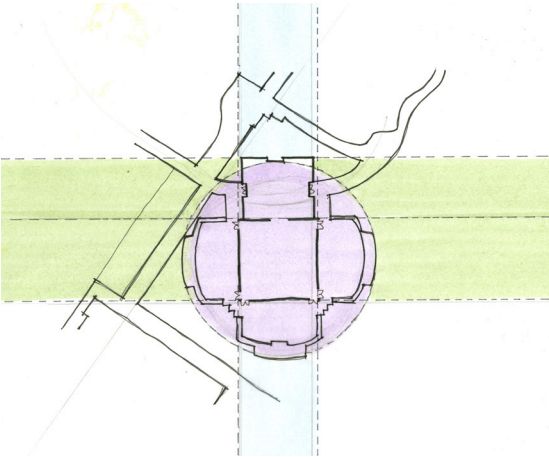


A plan view of the recreation center



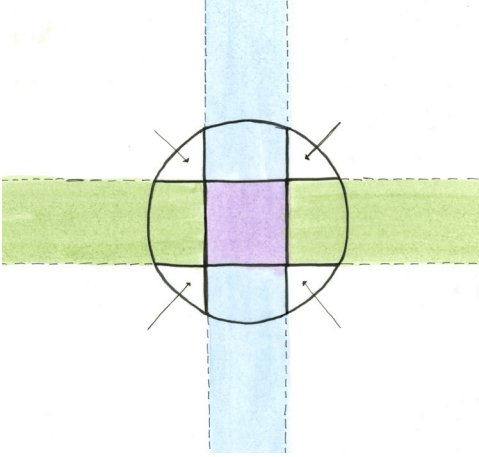
Site Analysis

The site of the recreation center was documented and several key areas were identified. The light green spaces denote pathways through the site. Purple spaces represent communal areas, and the yellow space represents service spaces.



Simplification

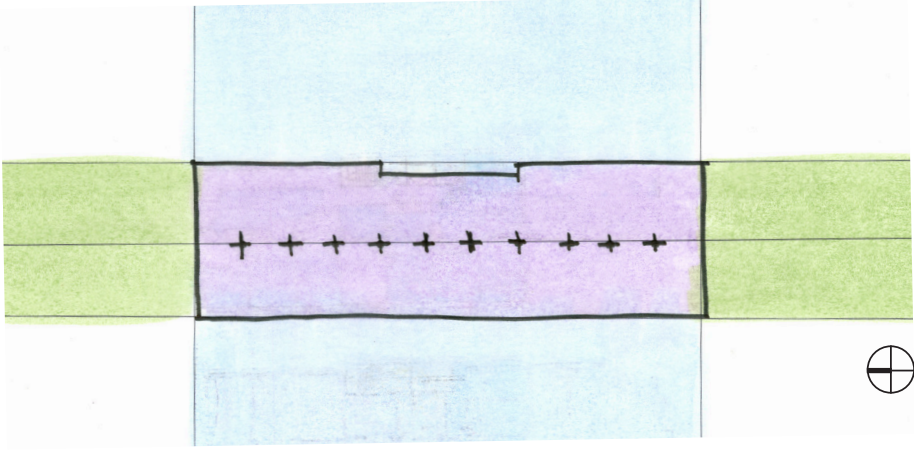
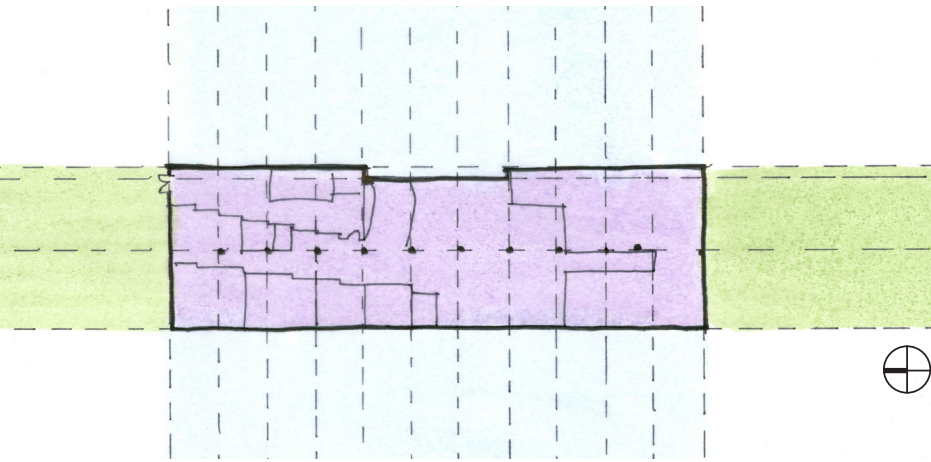
The site was further simplified and isolated from the rest of the park's context. The recreation center as a whole was identified as a communal space. The predominately East-West Axis was identified and denoted in green, while the predominately North-South axis was identified in blue.



Abstraction

The basic geometry of the site was abstracted, and the major axes were again identified. The point at which the two axes intersect was identified with purple as a communal space. The predominate geometry of the space was described with a circle. Secondary points of access were denoted with arrows.

Application to Thesis Site



Application

The same organization that was found within the recreation center was applied to my thesis building. Similarly to the previous studies, the main geometrical axes were identified.

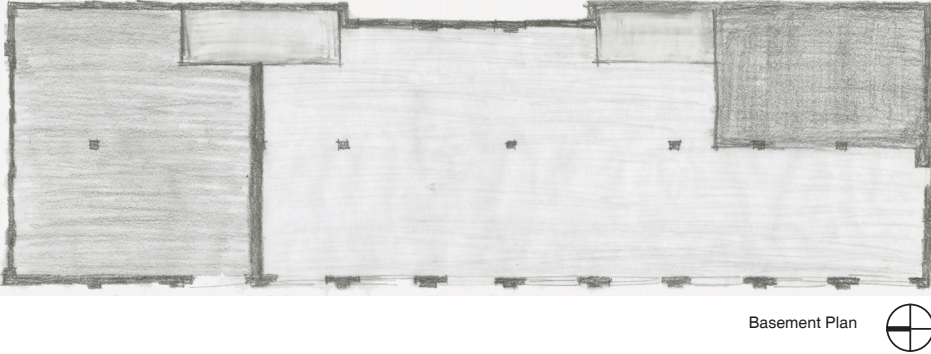
Simplification

Both the floor plan and the axes were simplified in this iteration in an effort to bring this diagram to its most essential elements.

Programming

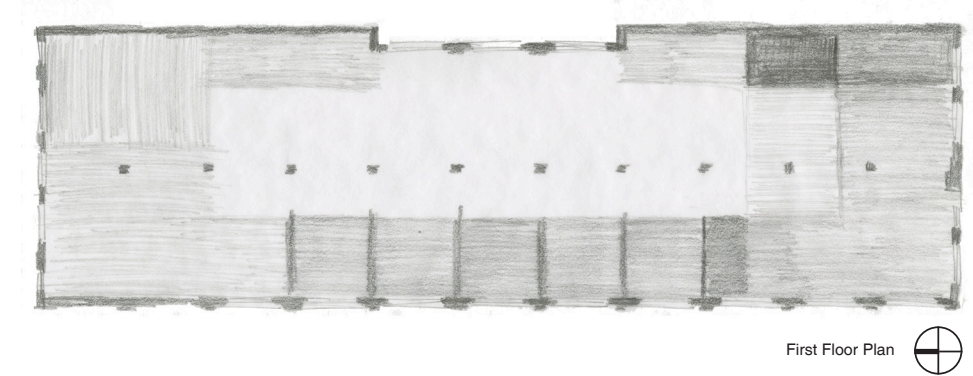
Space	Description of Function	Size	QTY.	Proxemics	Equipment/Furnishing	Space	Acoustics	Lighting	Color	Qualities
Reception	Point of initial contact. Greeting space. Welcome visitors to space.	200 sf	1	Adj to front door and waiting area	Workspace. Information display	Reception	Vibrant and open, not overwhelming	Bright, welcoming, informative	Friendly and inviting	Welcoming, friendly, community, inviting
Waiting	Lounge area for visitors. Information Display. Social. Inviting.	200 sf	1	Adj to reception and bike shop	Lounge seating	Waiting	Relaxed, calm, eager	Soft, warm, inviting	Calming	Comfortable, familiar, hospitable
Bike Shop	Bike repair shop. Open to public. Knowledge center. Kiosk.	500 sf	1	Adj to waiting area, open to small and large group spaces	Workbenches. POS Equip.	Bike Shop	Focused, Inviting	Bright, task based	Bright and friendly	Productive, efficient, trustworthy
Small Group	Facilitates small break-out sessions. Tutoring, Workshops/Tutorials.	400 sf	2	Adj to large group space. close to rest rooms and classrooms	Small groupings of tables, chairs, and lounge seating	Small Group	Lively but softer than large group area	Bright yet soft	Lively	Energetic, structured, playful, welcoming, inclusive
Large Group	Facilitates group classes. Exercise Programs. Houses velodrome.	2500 sf	1	Adj to small group space near rest rooms and class rooms	Magnetic trainers, small seating areas, information display	Large Group	Energetic	Bright, open, energized	High energy	Vibrant, focused, dedicated, committed, inclusive
Class Rooms	Facilitates tutoring and mentoring. After-school activities.	175 sf	2	Adj to group spaces and rest rooms	Workspaces, task seating, information display	Class Rooms	Subdued and concentrated	Soft and warm	Focused, stimulating	Concentrated, dedicated, optimistic, persistent
Rest Rooms	Rest rooms. Double as changing areas.	80 sf	4	Adj to class rooms. near group spaces	Plumbing equipment	Rest Rooms	Private	Soft	Calming	Private, secure, pristine
Changing Area/ Locker Room	Provides a private changing area and space for storing personal items.	120 sf	1	Adj to rest rooms and large group space	Small benches and lockers	Changing Area/ Locker Room	Private	Soft	Calming	Private, secure
Staging Area	Meeting/gather space to organize for group rides and trips.	300 sf	1	In basement. Adj to bike storage	Bike racks, open area	Staging Area	Anticipatory	Bright, energetic	Bright and lively	Lively, focused, community, growth, achievement, solidarity
Bike Storage	Storage for bikes and gear owned by the center.	225 sf	1	In basement. Adj to staging area	High capacity vertical bike storage	Bike Storage	Quiet, ordered	Bright	Neat, orderly	Organized and efficient.
Group Workspace	Open concept office for staff members	450 sf	1	Second floor. Adj to private office.	Workspaces, task seating,	Group Workspace	Busy and bustling	Soft, task based	Clean, light	Focused, productive, energetic, optimistic, communal
Private Offices	Individual office for staff members	200 sf	2	Second floor. Adj to group office, conf. room.	Indv. workspaces, task seating	Private Offices	Focused and concentrated	Soft, task based	Clean, light	Focused, efficient, dedicated
Conf. Room	Group meeting and presentation space.	300 sf	1	Second floor. Adj to offices and meeting space. Near lounge	Shared workspace, task seating presentation/comm. equipment	Conf. Room	Energetic and collaborative	Bright, energetic	Bright and lively	Vibrant, lively, dedicated, solidarity, collective
Kitchen/Staff Lounge	Dining and food preparation area.	300 sf	1	Second floor. Adj to offices	Food prep/storage equip. Dining surface and seating	Kitchen/Staff Lounge	Friendly and vibrant	Soft and warm	Friendly and inviting	Communal, welcoming, relaxed, jovial
MEP	Houses mech. elec. and plumbing needs	50 sf	3	One per floor, stacked	Houses all MEP systems	MEP	Silent	Efficient	Neat, orderly	Productive and efficient
Storage/Janitorial	General storage spaces	50 sf	5	One per floor. Additional in lounge and Adj to classroom	Shelving and storage	Storage/Janitorial	Silent	Efficient	Neat, orderly	Ordered, organized, flexible

Charcoal Diagrams

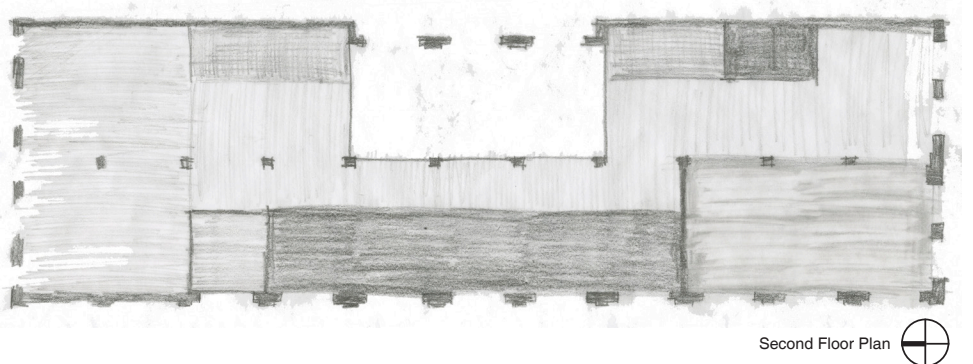


A series of charcoal diagrams were made using the as-built drawings to analyze the relationships between spaces as well as the relationship between open/public and closed/private. In these diagrams, darker spaces indicate more closed and private spaces. Lighter areas indicate more public and open spaces.

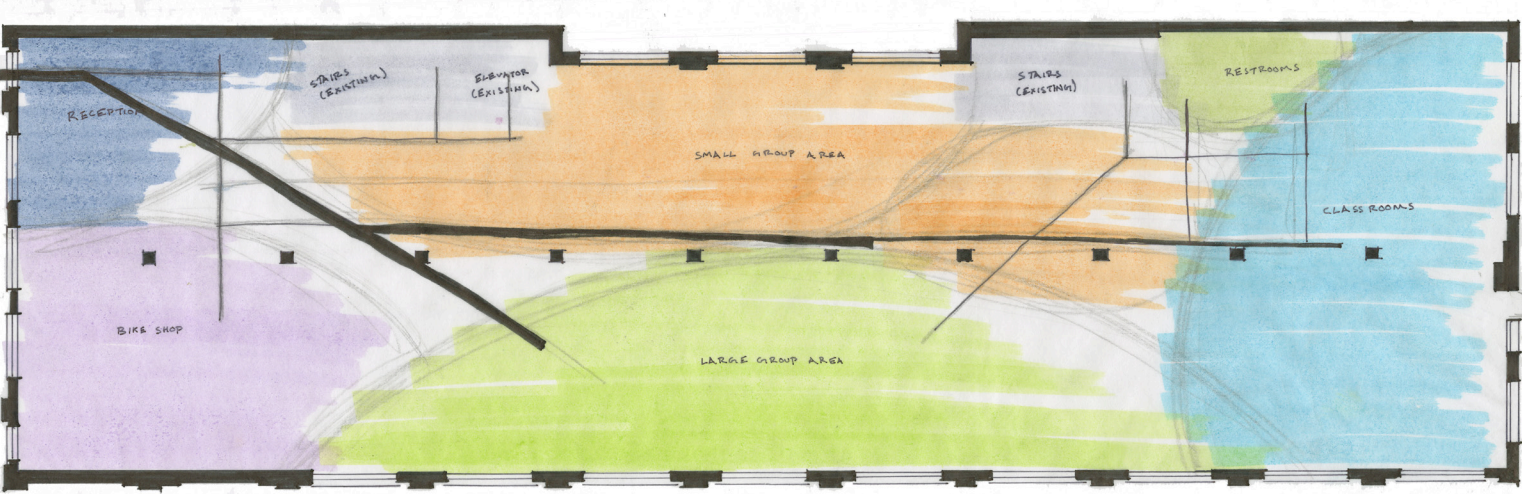
In addition to analyzing the relationships between spaces within the building, these studies helped to understand how the space should be organized and, along with the programming, became the basis for the initial space planning of the site.



In an effort to bring more natural light into the space, the large light area in the center of the second floor plan would be removed and left open to below.



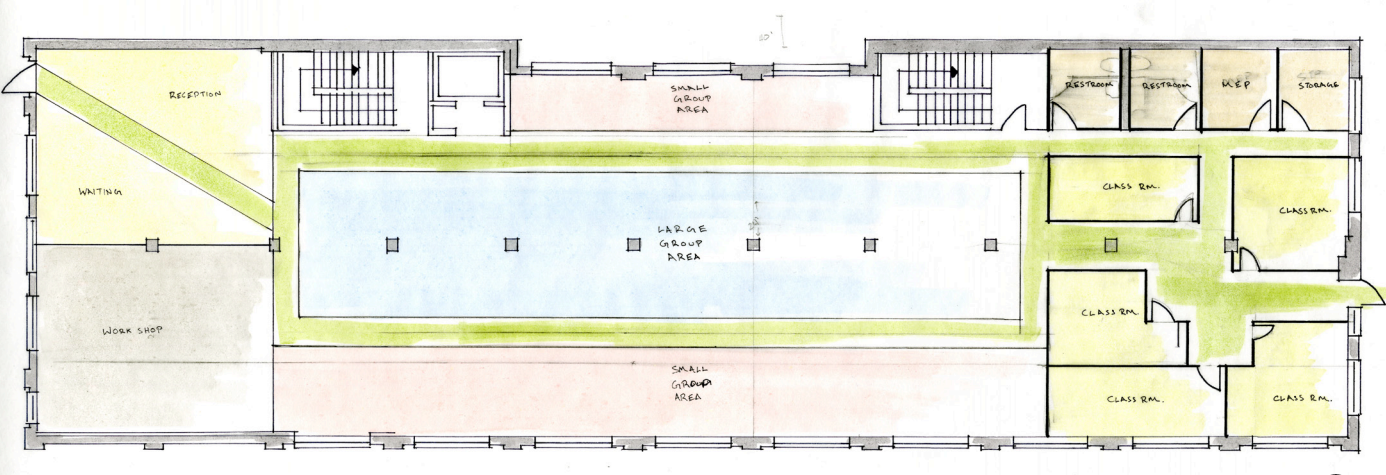
Initial Space Planning Diagrams



First Floor Plan

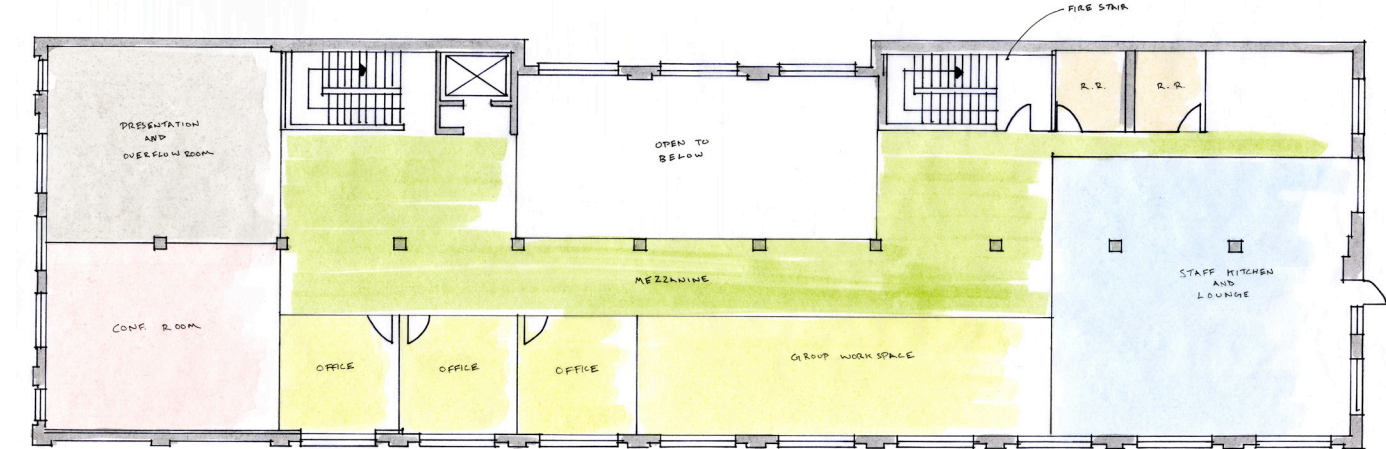
This diagram is one of the initial block planning ideas for the space. It features an initial circulation diagram, indicated by heavy black lines, through the space.

A more developed space plan of both the first and second floors. These drawings drew on the information generated from the program to designate and allocate space proportionately.

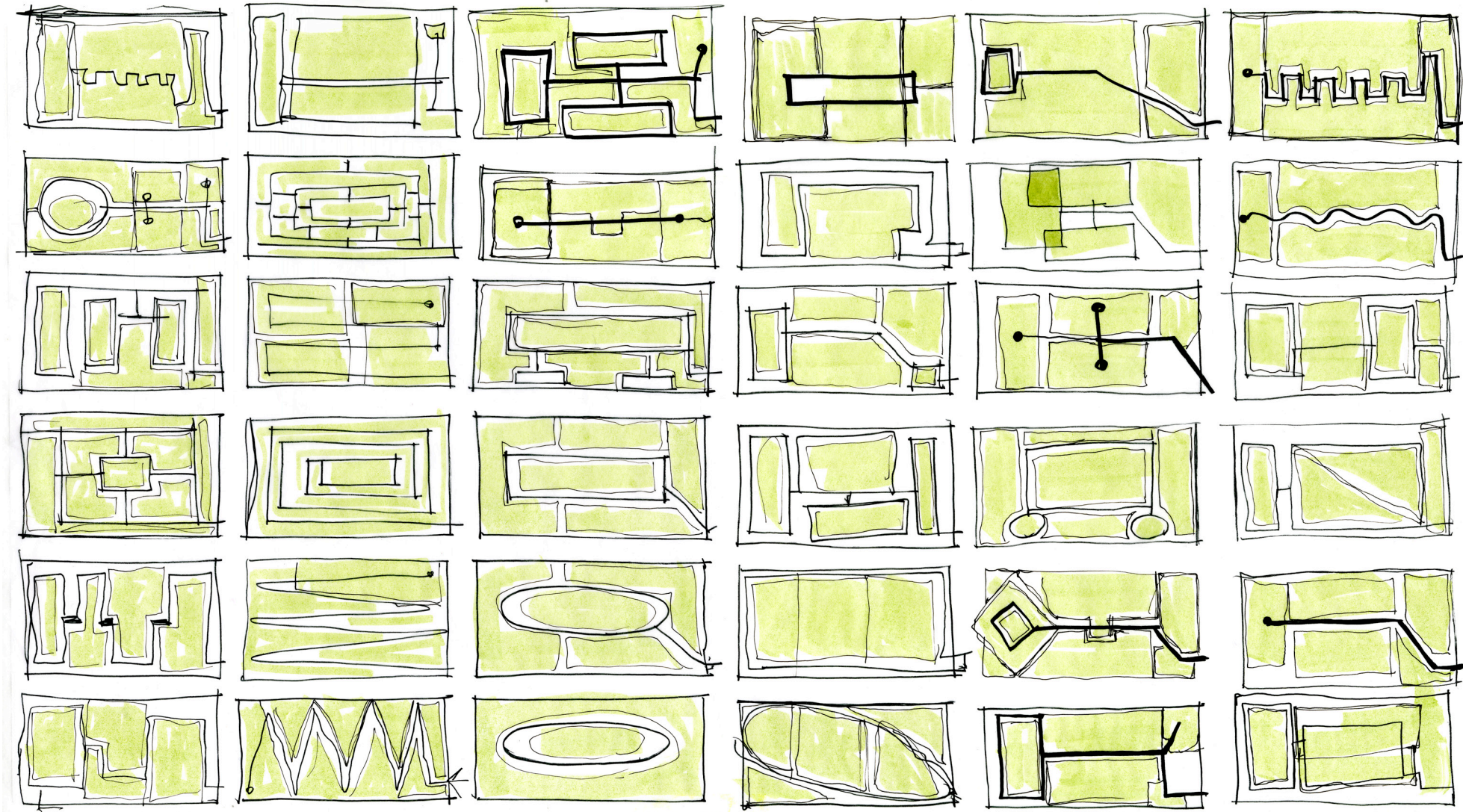
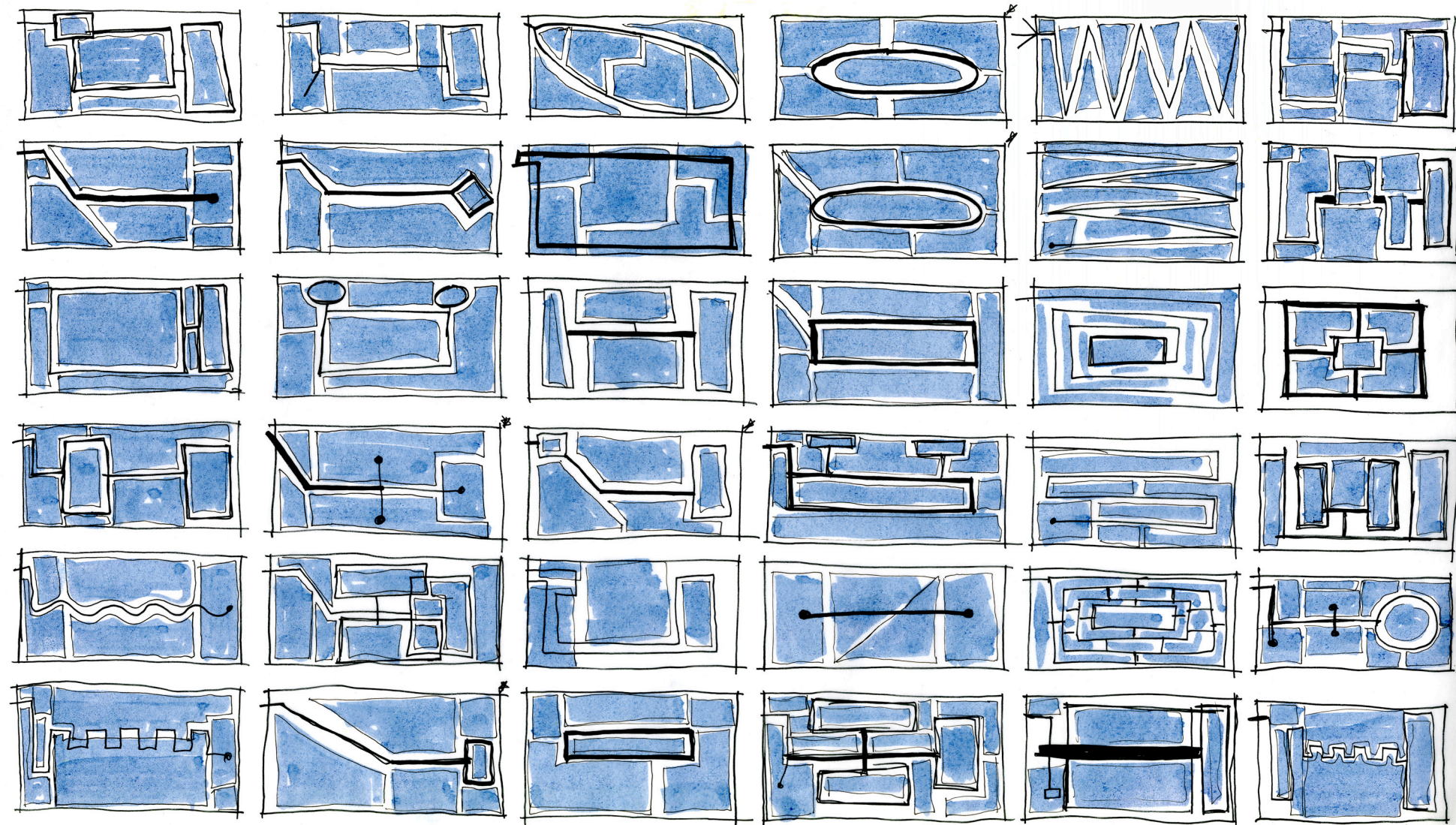


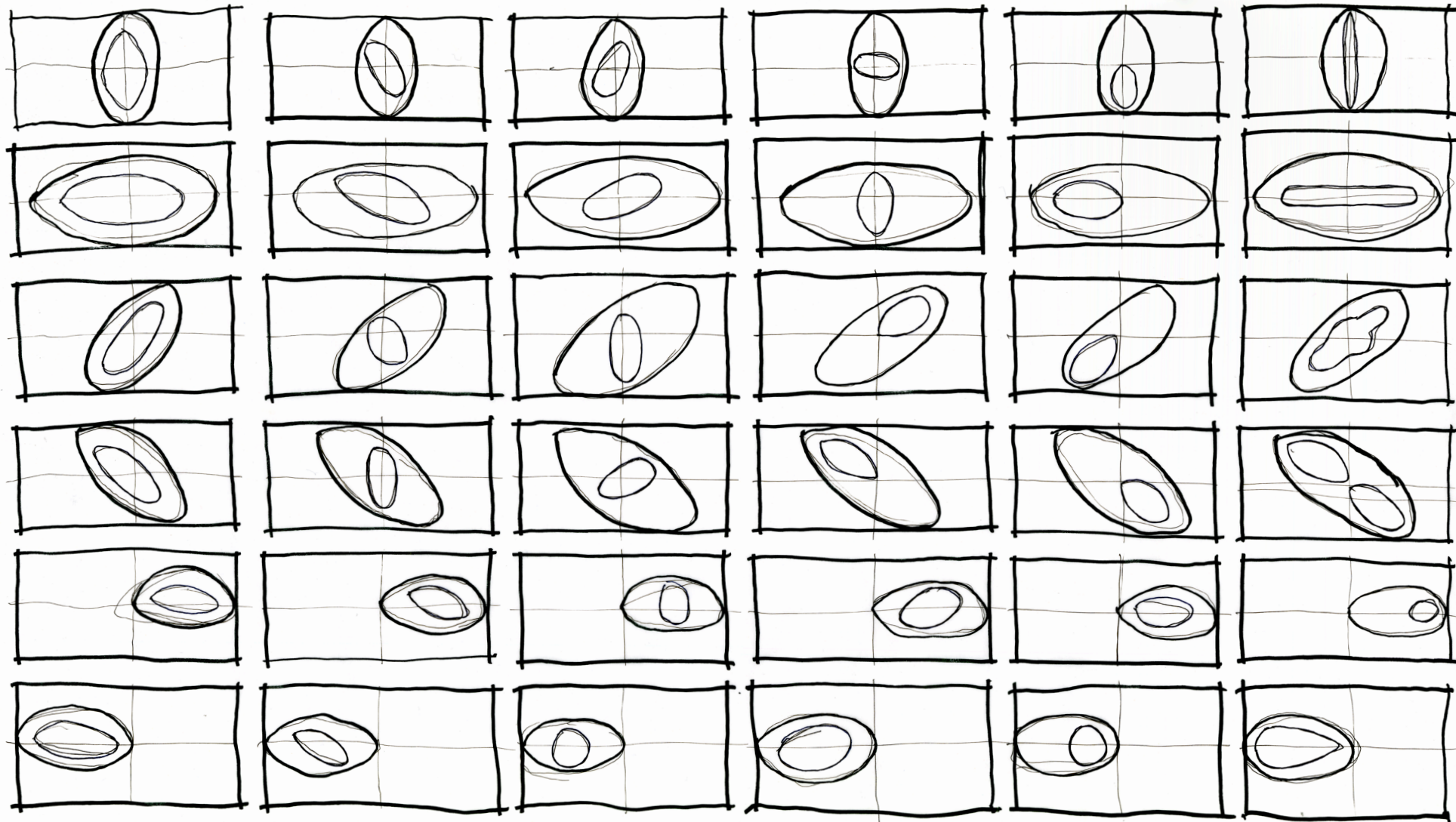
First Floor Plan

This organization of space allocates the vast majority of the first floor to the youth development center, while the second floor is dedicated almost entirely to the administrative wing of the center.



Second Floor Plan



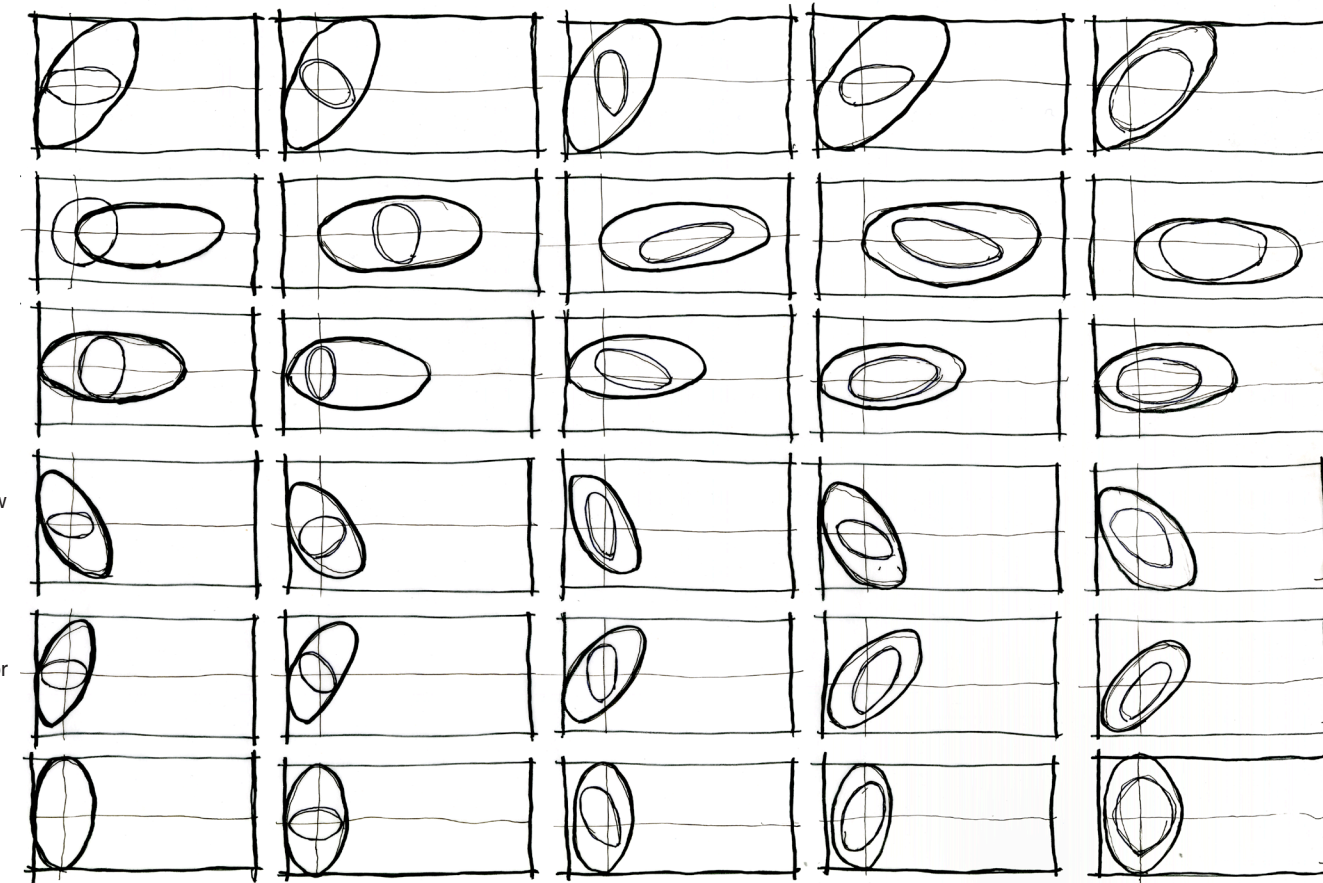


The diagrams on this page as well as the three previous sparked some of the most influential developments in my project. The first two pages of diagrams studied how paths through space could create places along the way. Several paths were drawn through space and I diagramed all of the various places that could be created as a result of the space carved out by the path.

After completing the study of the paths, I selected a single shape of path to study further. I chose the path that resembled an oval. I was inspired to pick the oval by the shape of one of cycling's most iconic elements; the velodrome, an elliptical race track.

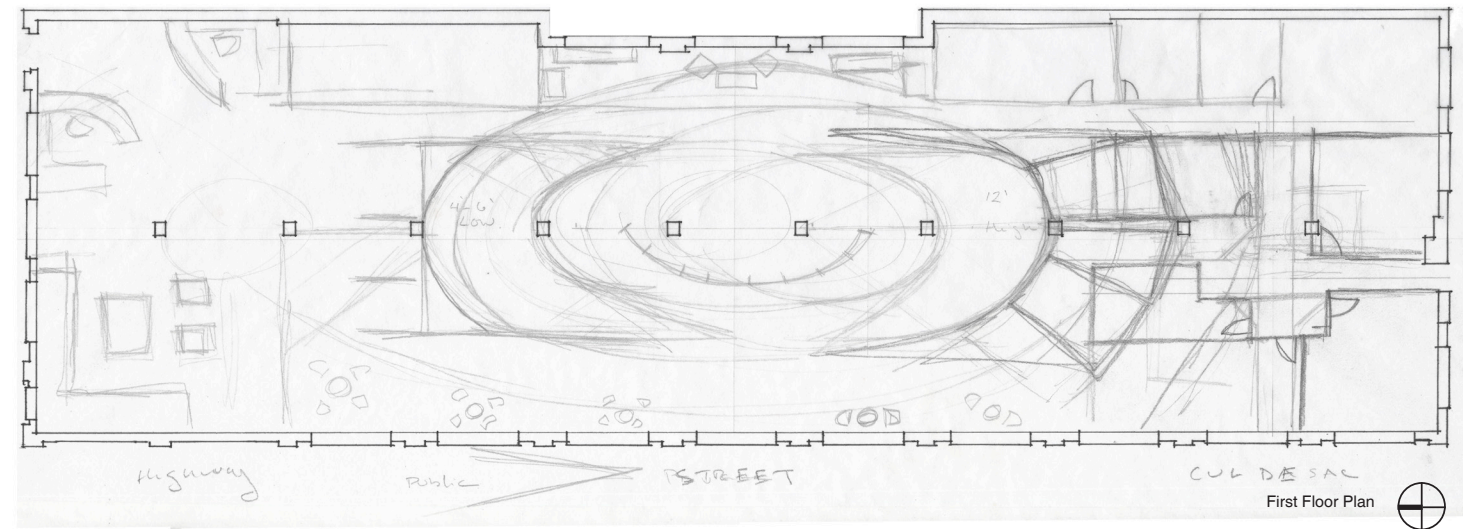
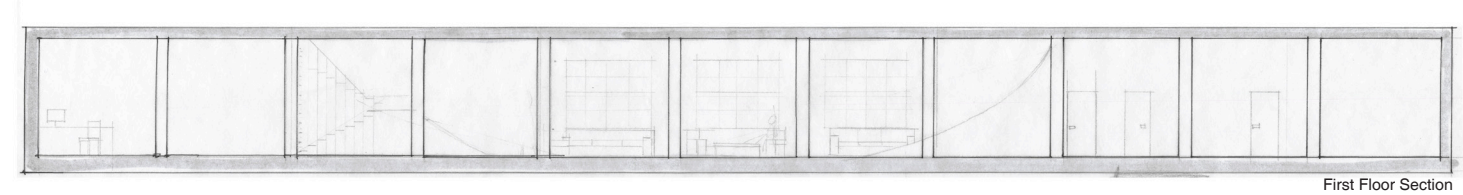
The second set of studies, featured on these two pages, sought to identify how an ellipse could be situated in space. Like the study of paths before it, this study also examined how space could be shaped around an imposed feature, in this case the ellipse. The first study, to the left, examined how the ellipse could be organized on a central axis. The second, to the right, examined how the ellipse could be organized on a shifted axis.

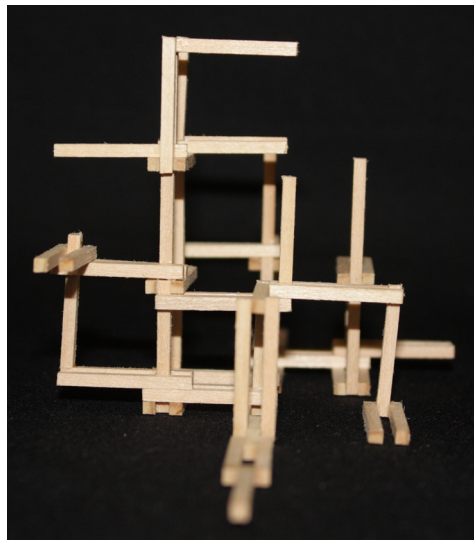
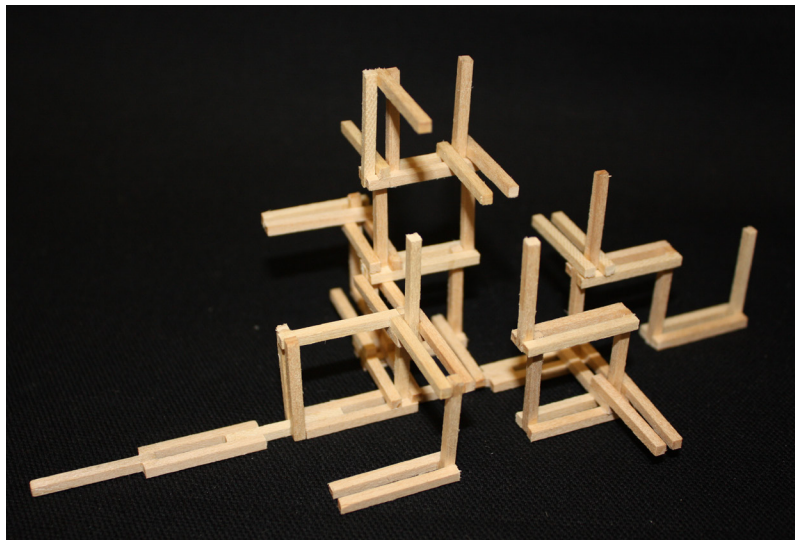
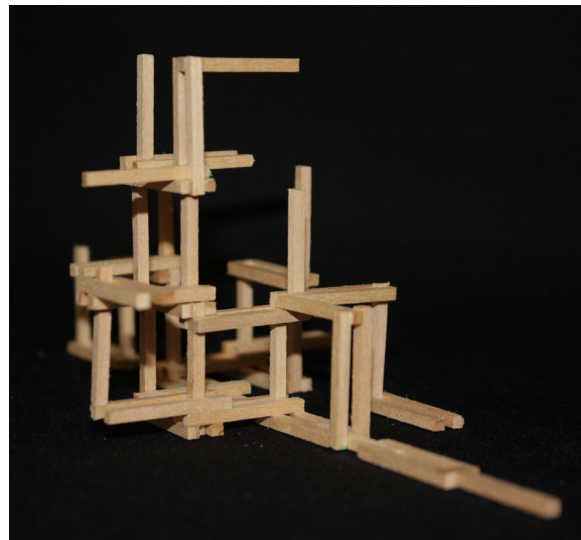
From these studies I was able to determine that, for my space, the most efficient organization featured an ellipse organized along a centered axis. This became a driving factor for all future space planning.



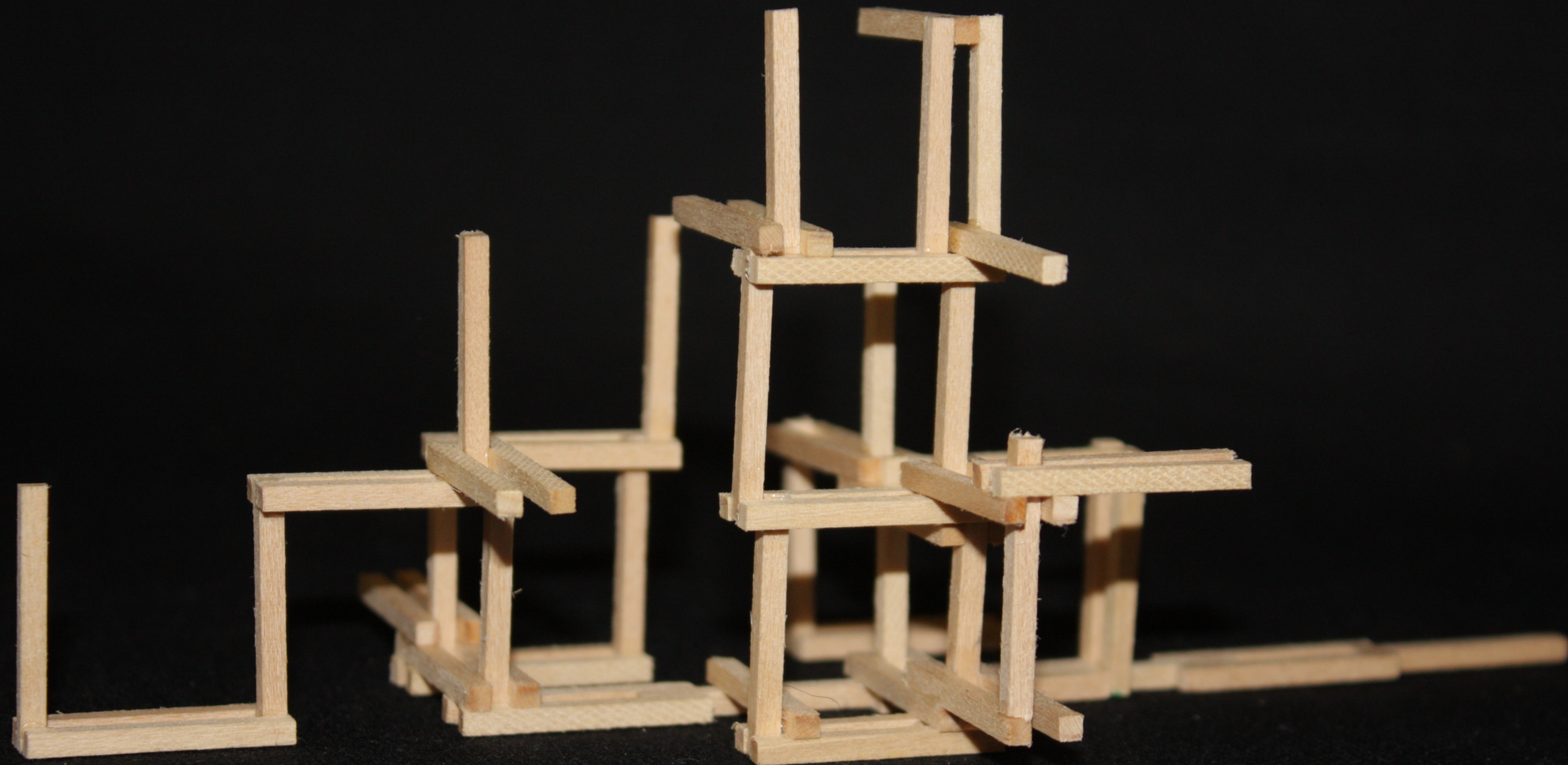
Following the paths and ellipse studies, I began to apply the elliptical shape more directly to the overall geometry of the building. This sketch study shows how the ellipse interacts with the building geometry when it is situated on a central axis as well as an off-centered axis.

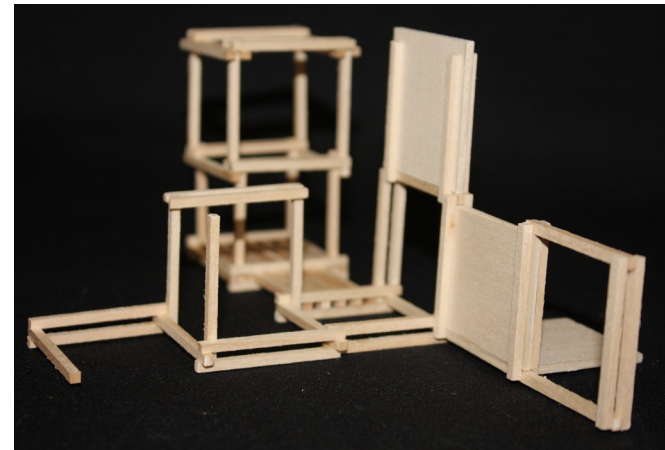
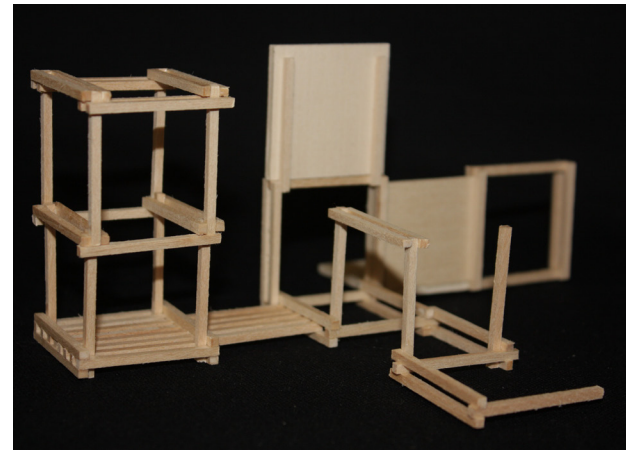
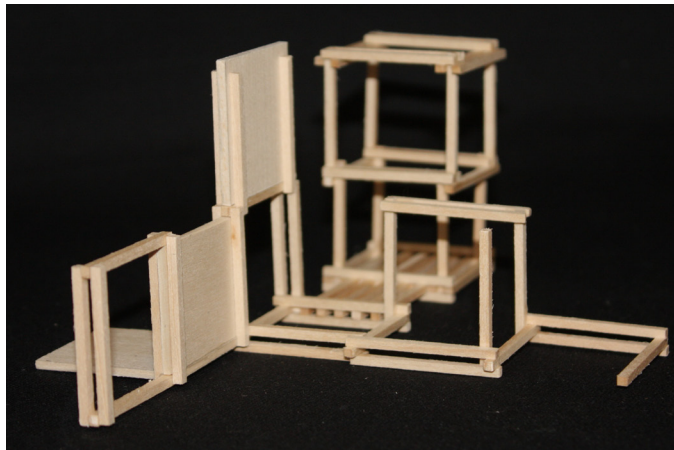
A more developed space plan is beginning to appear. It was helpful to begin to plan in section simultaneously to see how the decisions made in plan view interact with the space vertically.



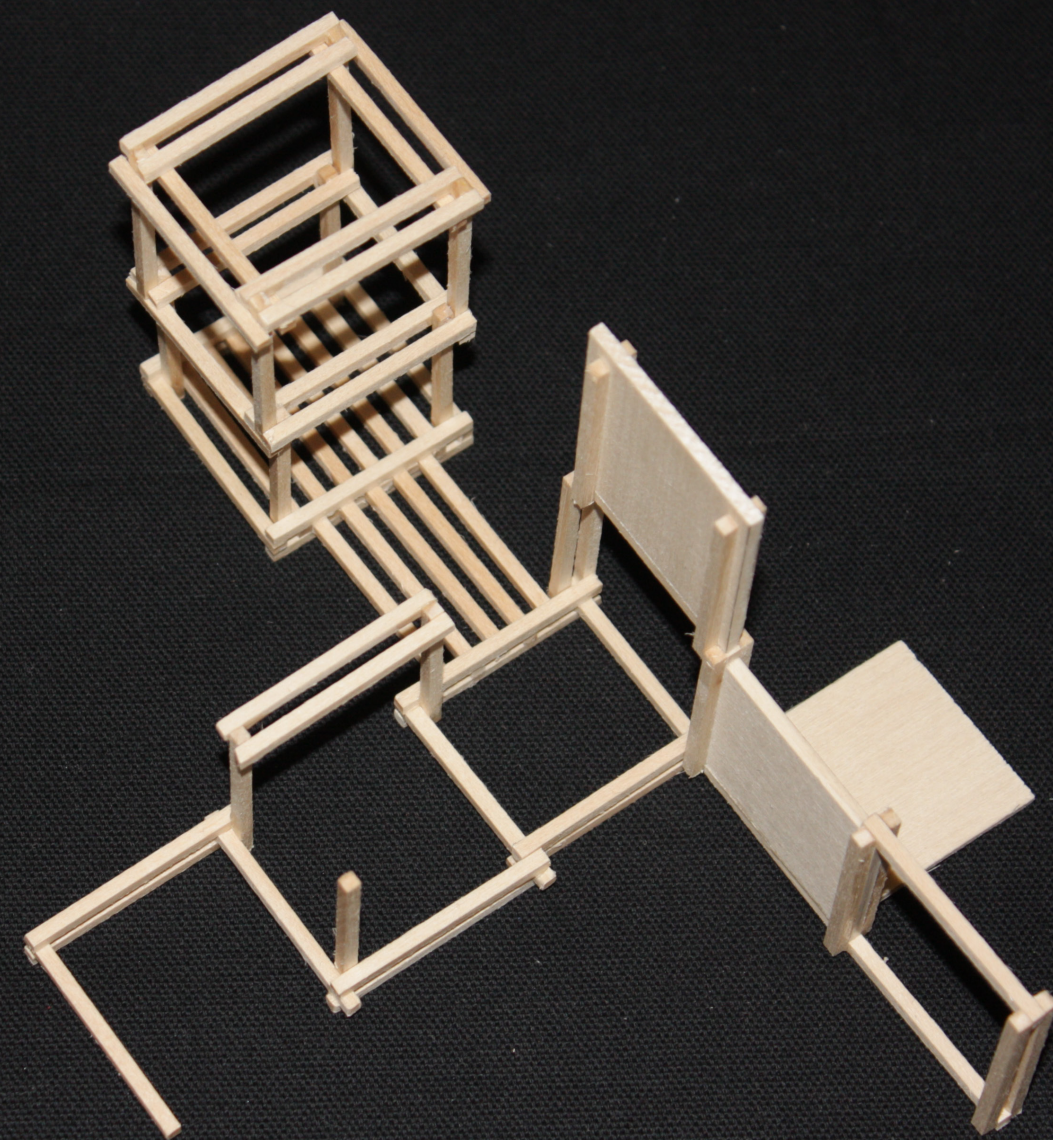


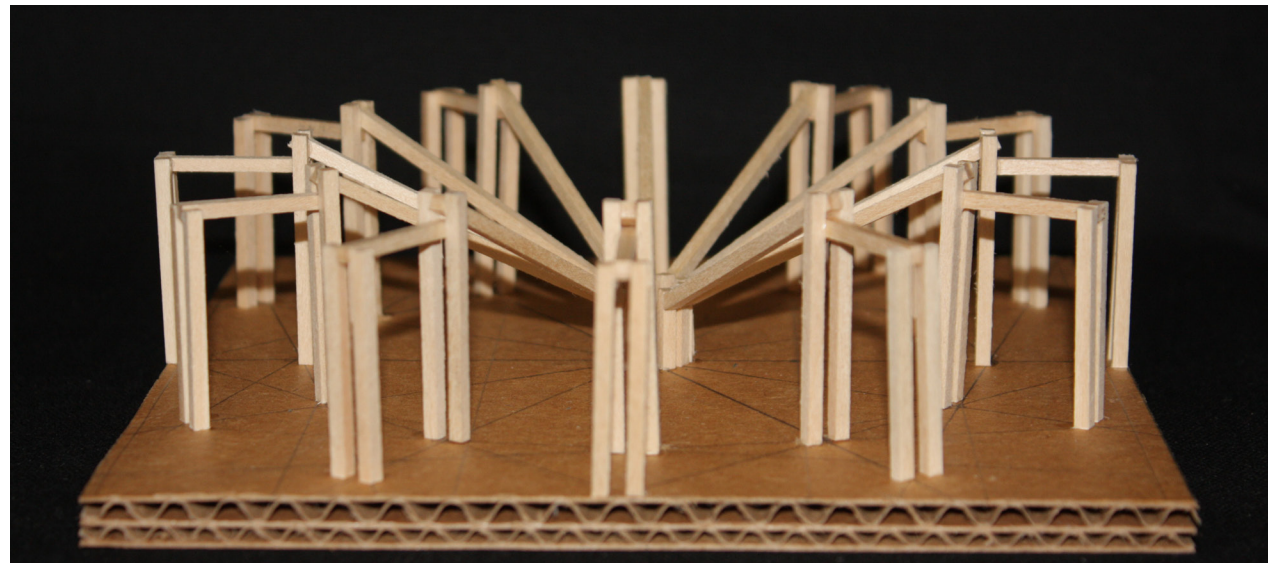
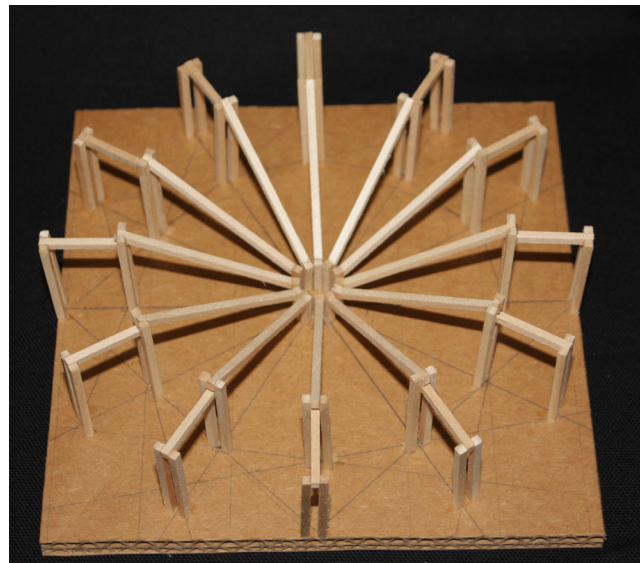
This model illustrates the path taken by a cyclist on a winding, carefree ride, taking every opportunity to explore and even to get lost.



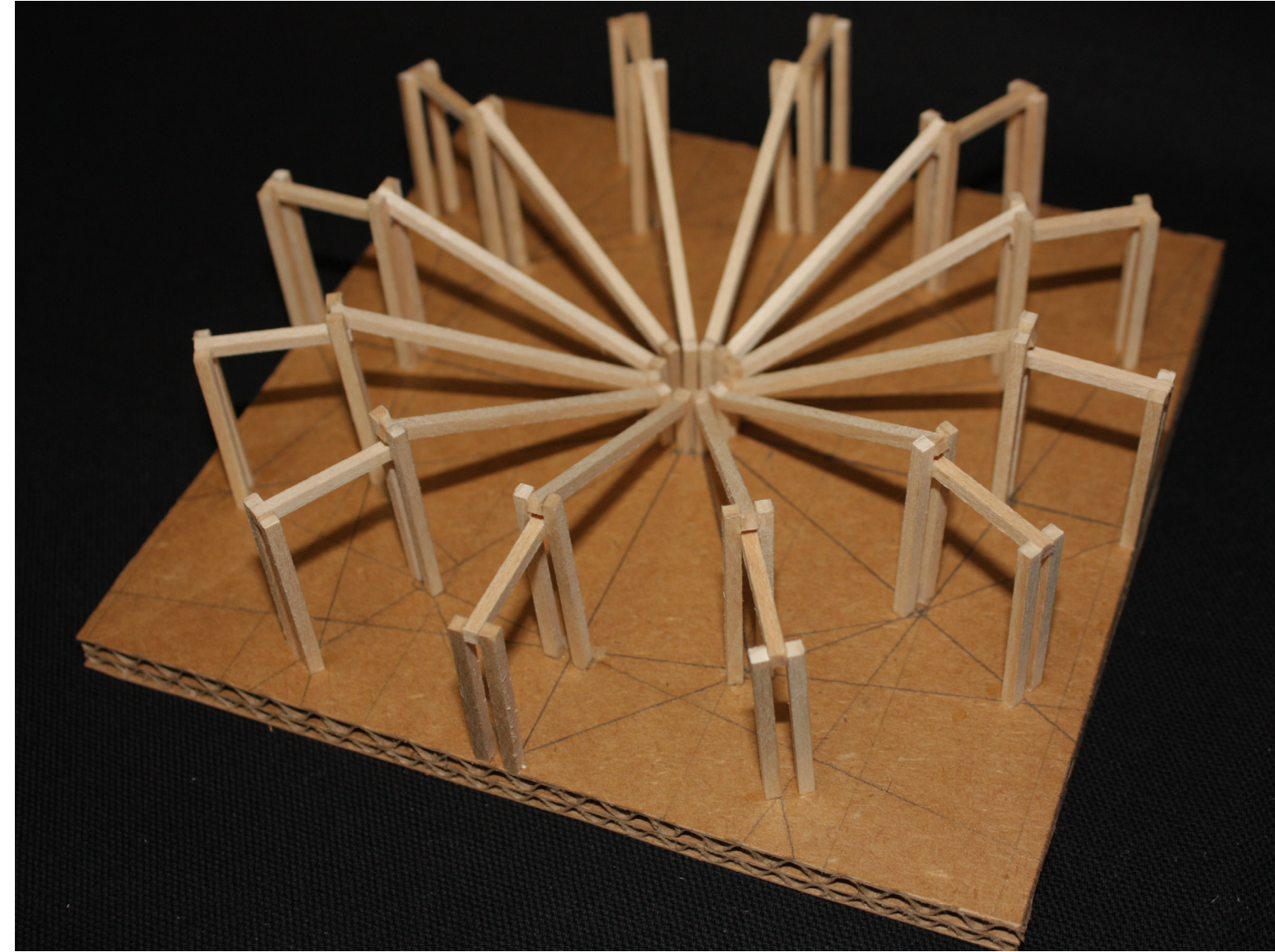


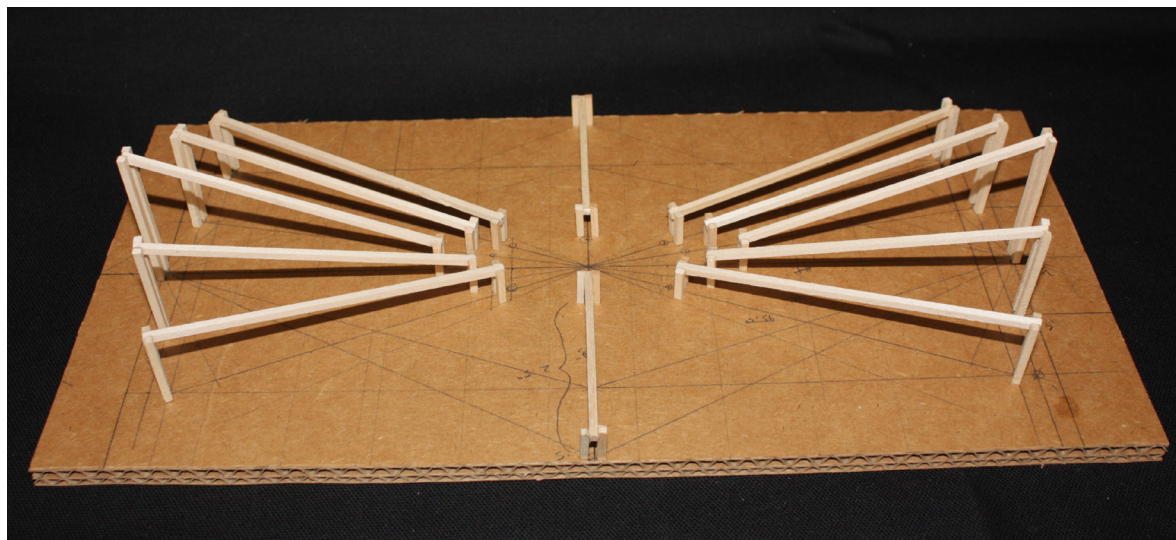
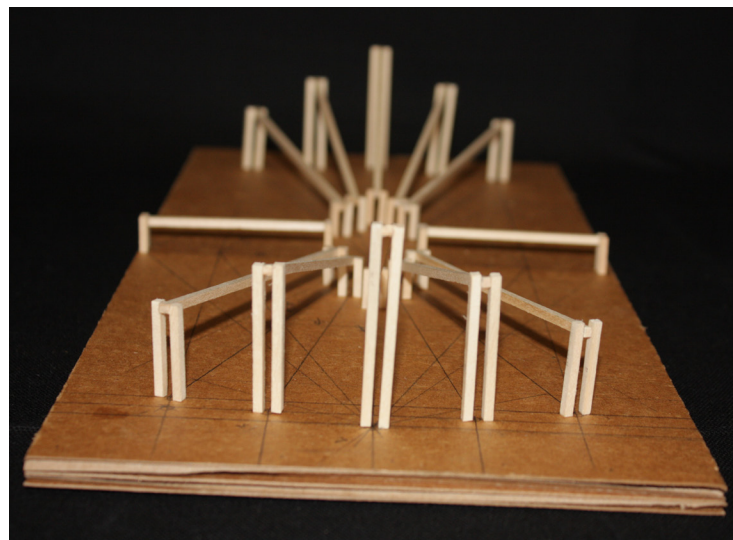
This model sought to build upon the knowledge gained from the previous bike ride model. Specifically, it explored how volume and void could be created using the same method of construction.



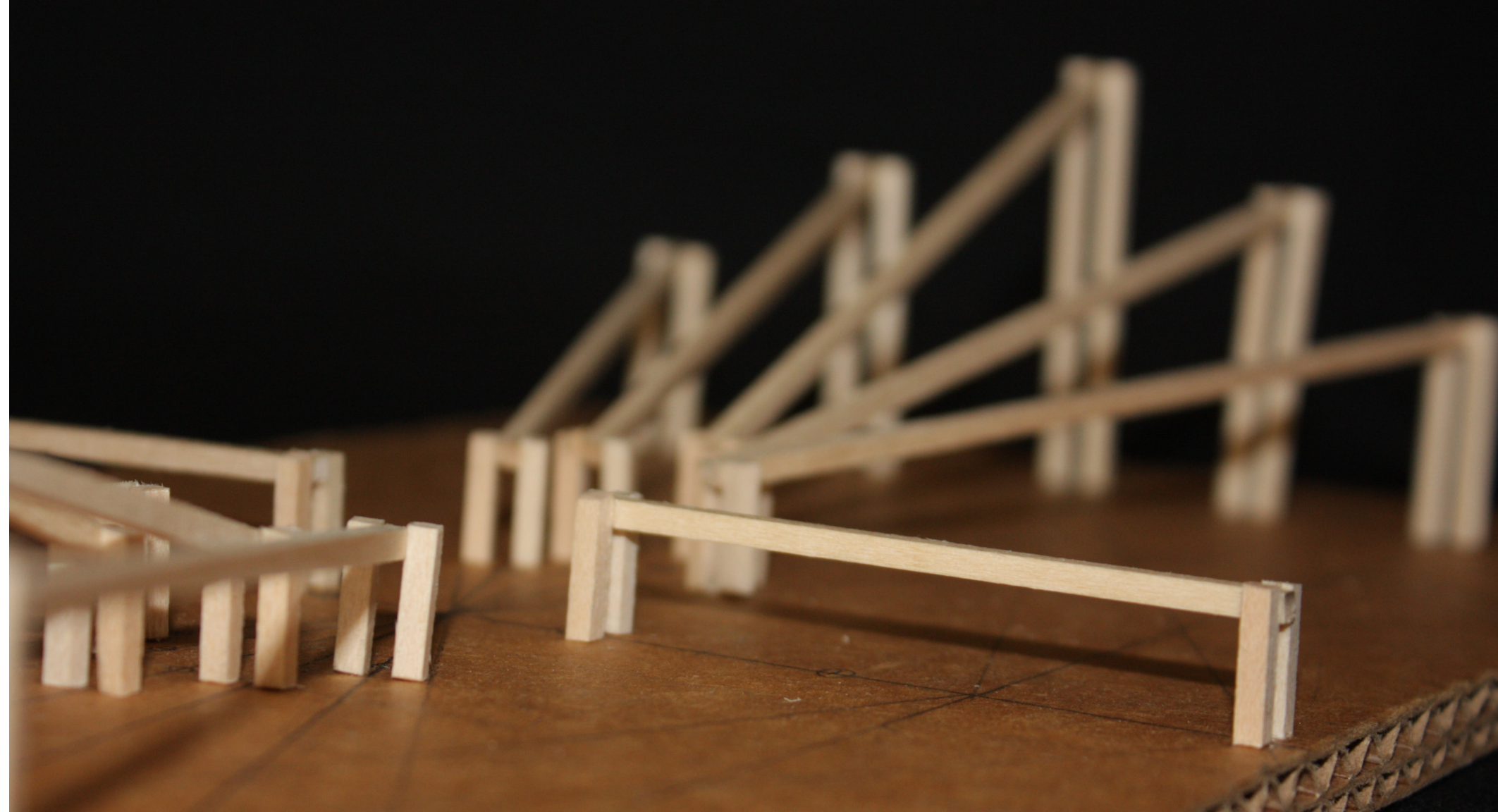


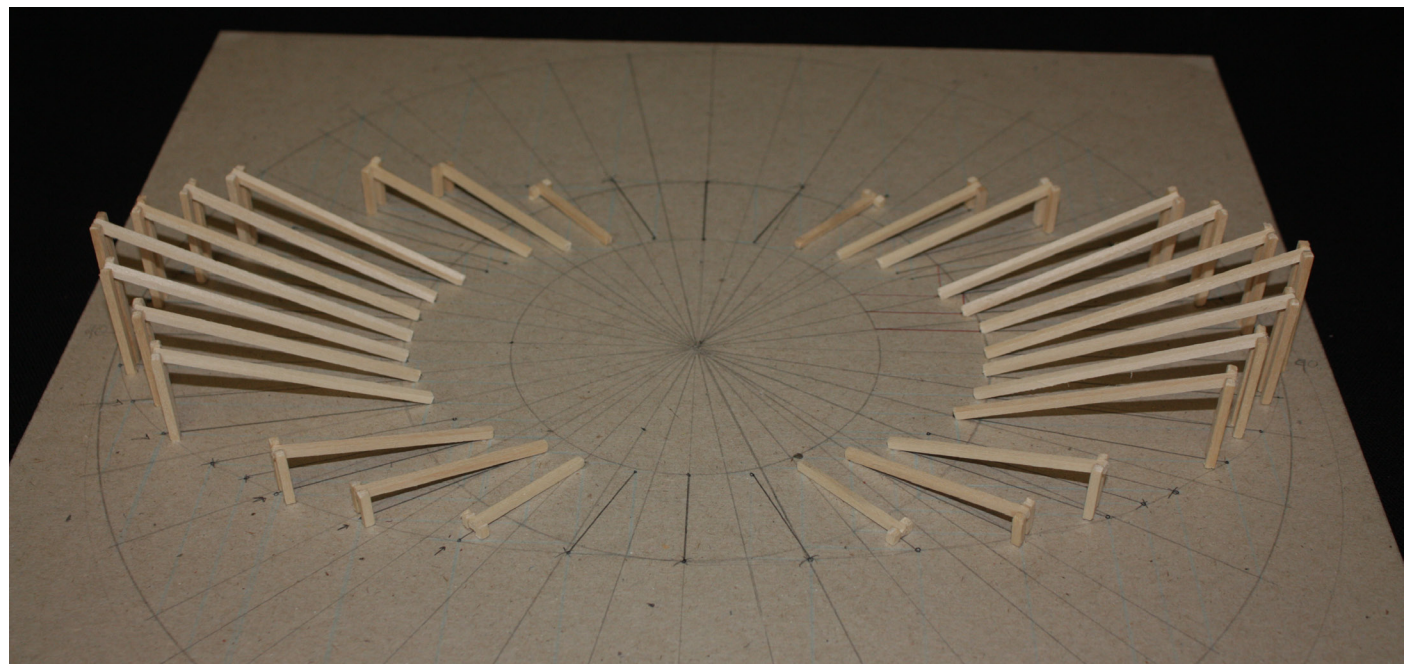
This model built upon the prior two and sought to explore one method in which a circular shape can organize space. Similarly to the previous models, the same method of construction was used.





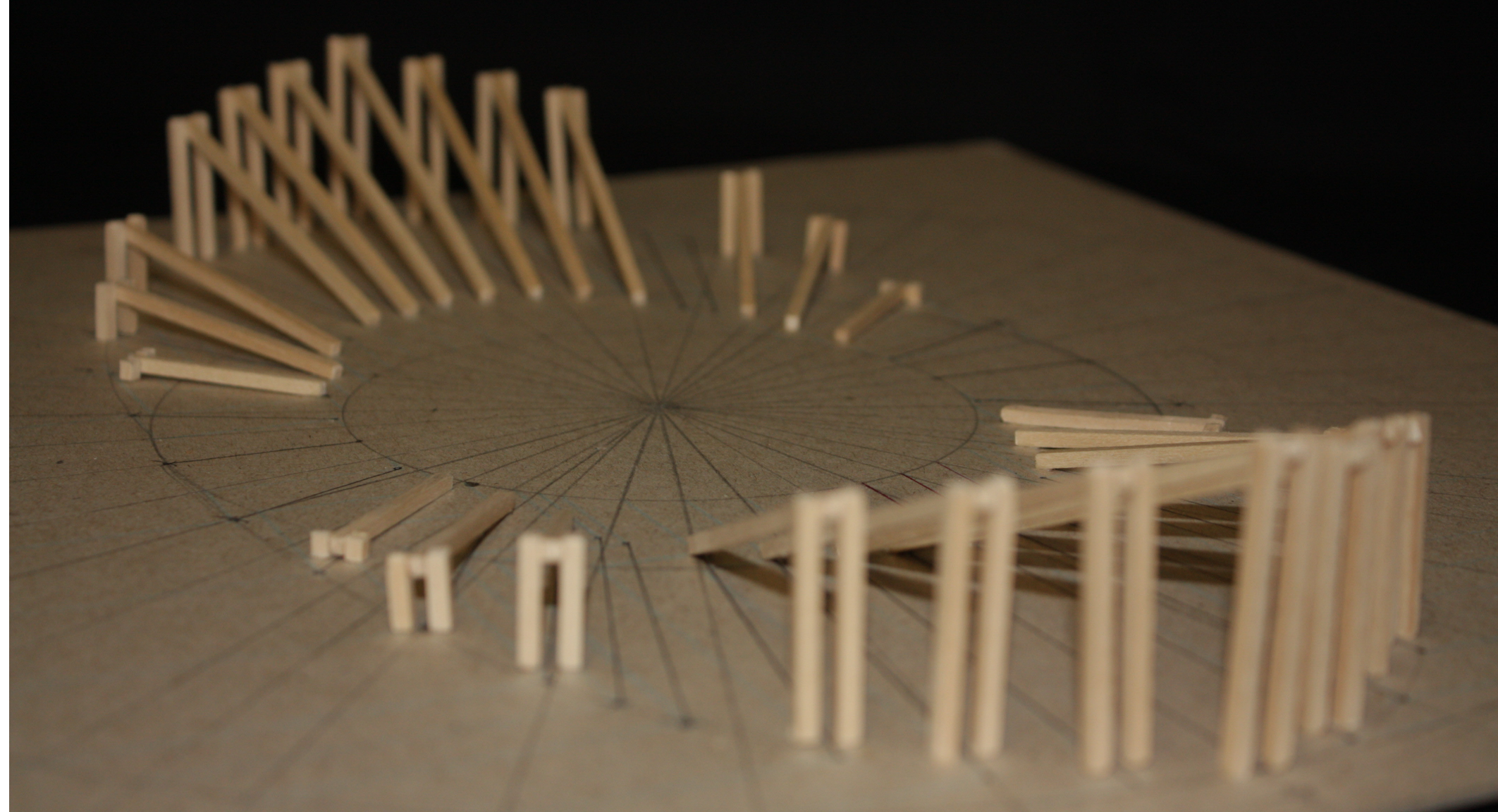
This model drew its inspiration from the iconic elliptical shape of a velodrome or cycling track. Similarly to the previous model, this model seeks to examine how space can be organized around a non-rectilinear form.



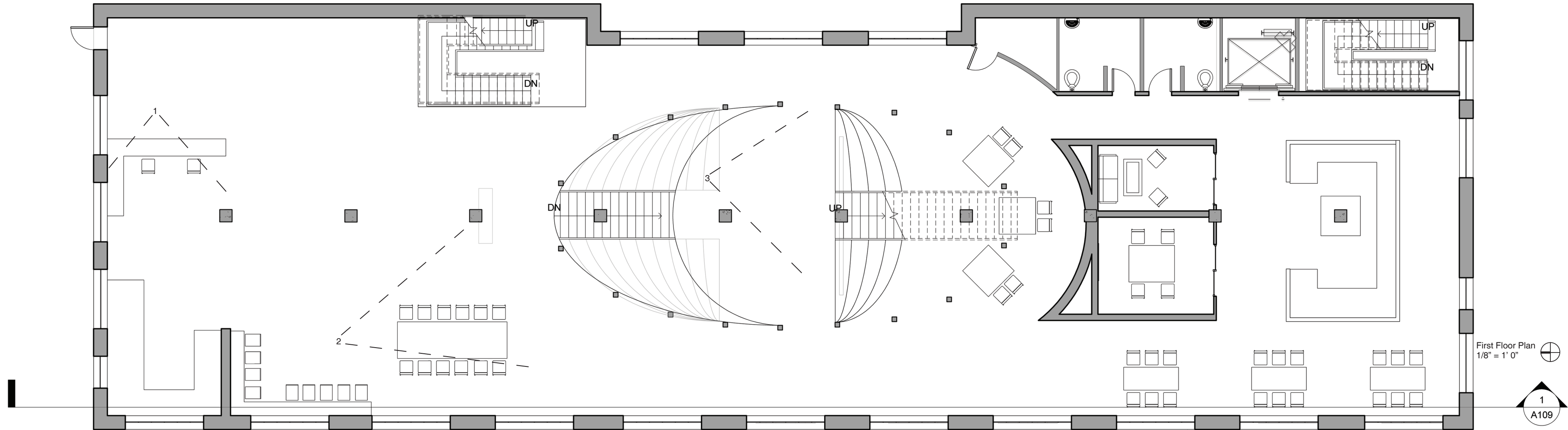


This model built upon the previous one, specifically by more thoroughly developing the elliptical shape as well as the slope of the individual components of the ellipse.

Additionally, this model begins to examine how the center of the ellipse is accessed. The center of the ellipse could potentially serve as a hub for activities if a similar method is applied to the overall design of the space.



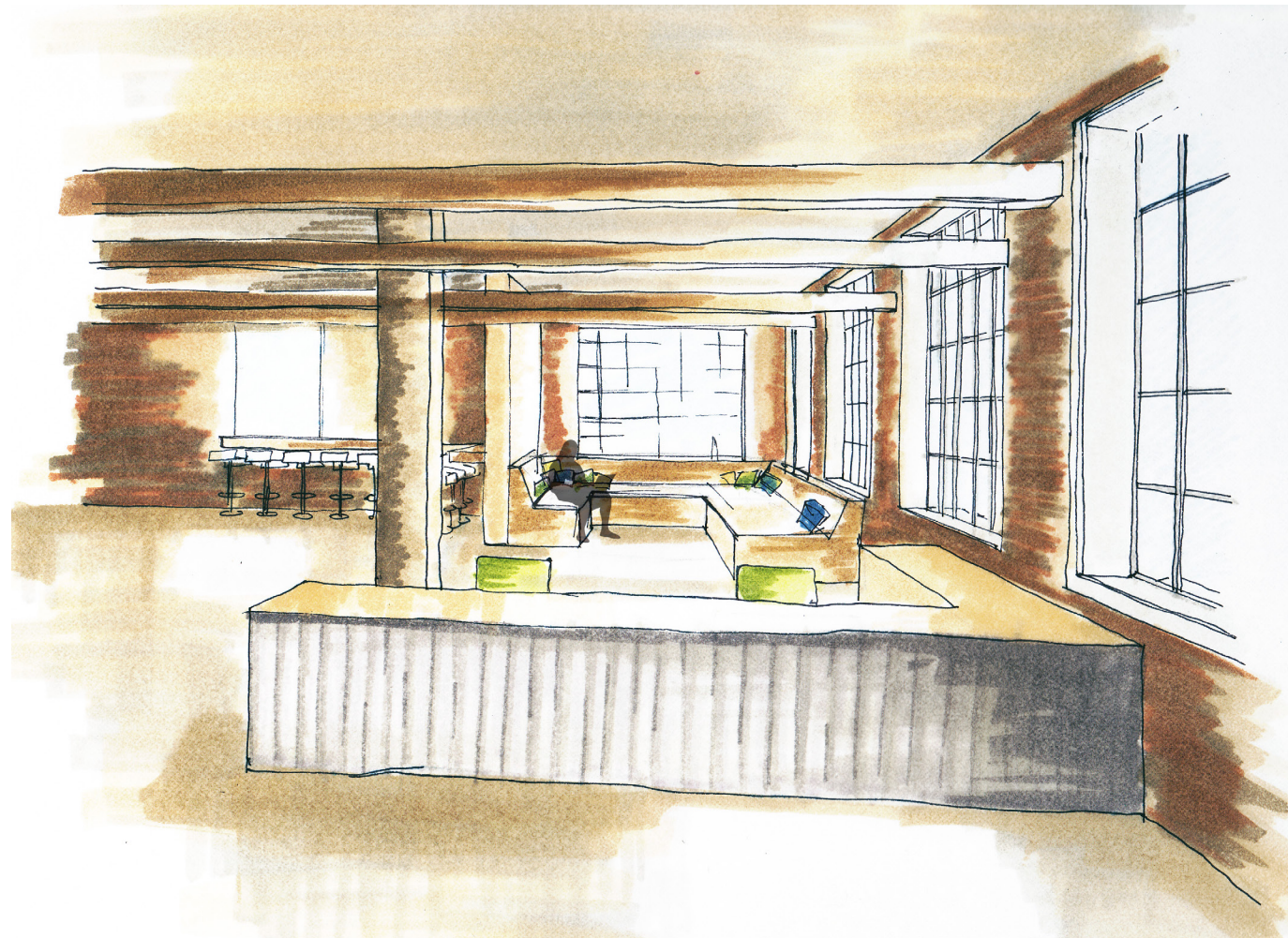
Preliminary Design Solution



The next several pages feature drawings from the preliminary critique. After completing the initial space planning and design development by hand, the final space planning and designing were completed digitally.

This drawing features a view of the reception desk with the waiting area beyond. I wanted this area to remain quite open to maintain sight-lines to the rest of the first floor.

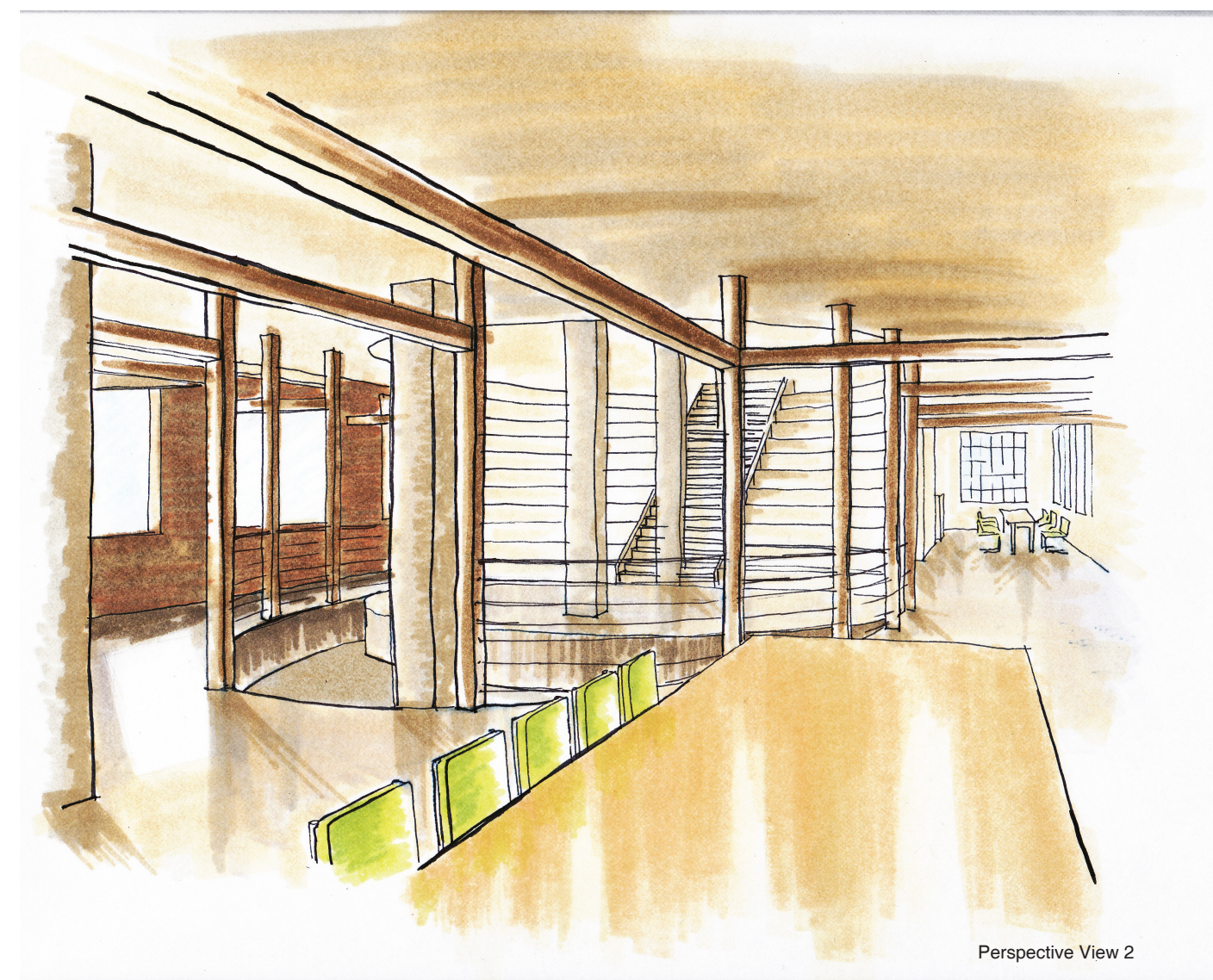
The late 1980s renovation of the building featured a large amount of corrugated metal, in this design the metal is reclaimed and then reused throughout the space.



Perspective View 1

This view begins with the large group table and features the elliptical stair and seating area beyond. In the distance several small group tables are visible.

6"x 6" glue-lam beams vary the ceiling height, compressing the volume in more private areas and opening it in more public areas. The use of glue-lams was inspired by the building's heavy timber construction. It signifies a relationship without being identical to the larger, more massive timber columns.



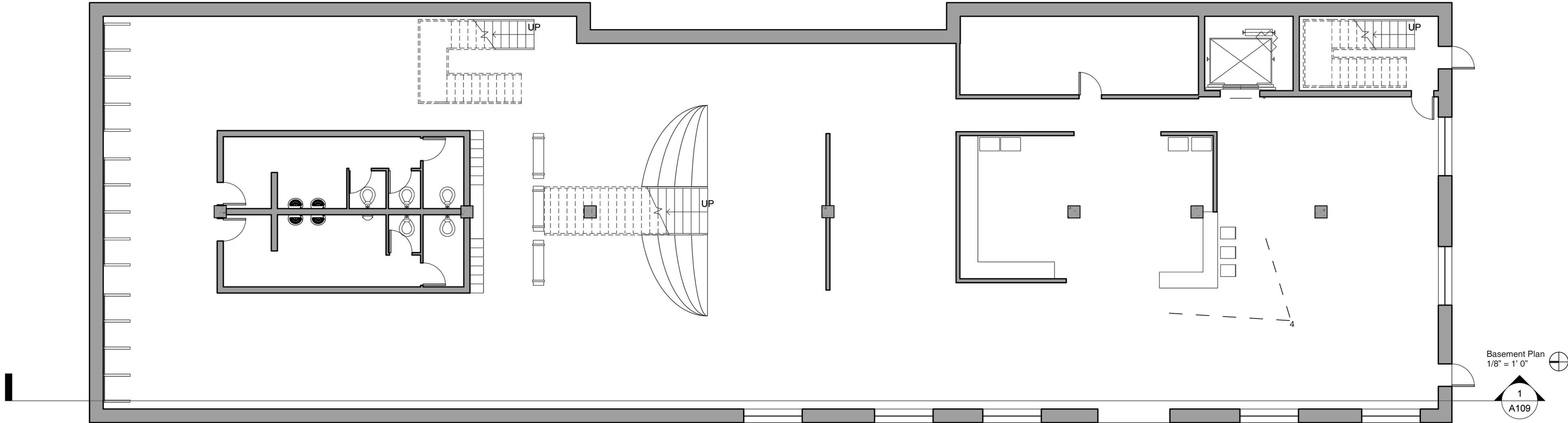
Perspective View 2

This view features the elliptical stair and seating area. This area plays host to the large group activity space. The elliptical seating area functions like amphitheater seating and is an ideal location for guest speakers and the center's weekly cycling classes.

This original design features the stair running through the center of the ellipse, taking advantage of other wise wasted space behind the building's massive columns.



Perspective View 3

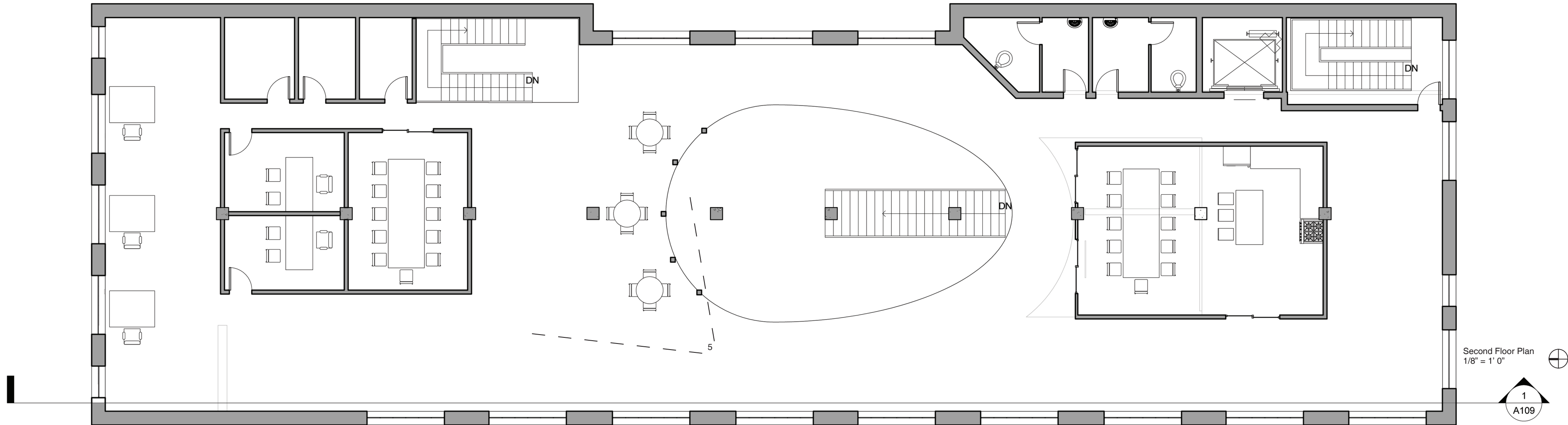


The basement features the center's revenue generating wing; the bike shop. Located in close proximity to the large garage door, making entry and exit with bike in tow quite easy, the bike shop is also a community gathering space. Cyclists can gather and share stories of their latest ride, receive advise about new products and maintenance, as well as have their bike serviced.

Beyond the bike shop is the staging area where individuals gather before group rides.

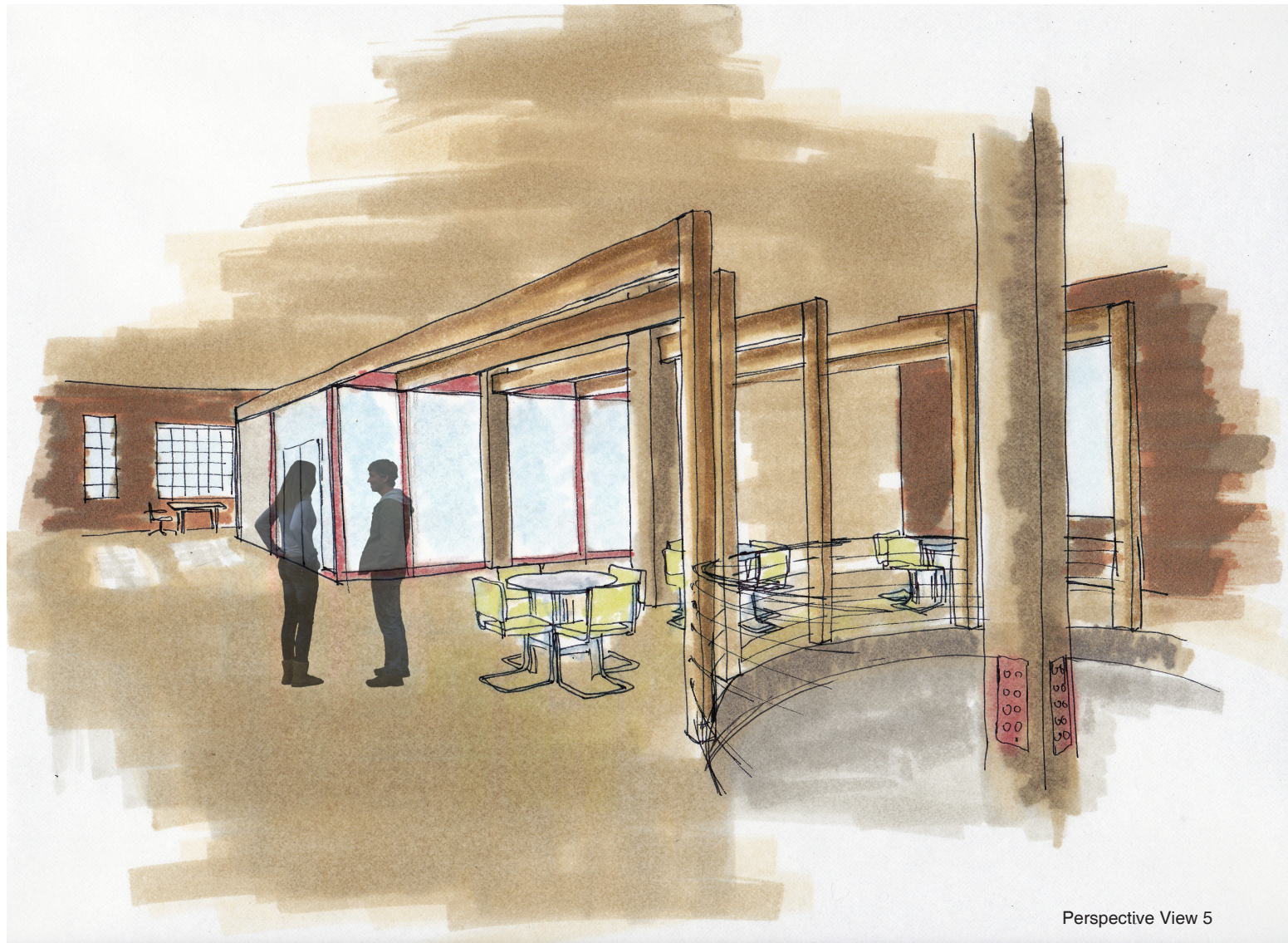


Perspective View 4



The second floor functions primarily as the center's administrative wing. When the staff members are not actively engaging with the youth they need a place to research grant and other funding opportunities as well as prepare lessons and activities for the community.

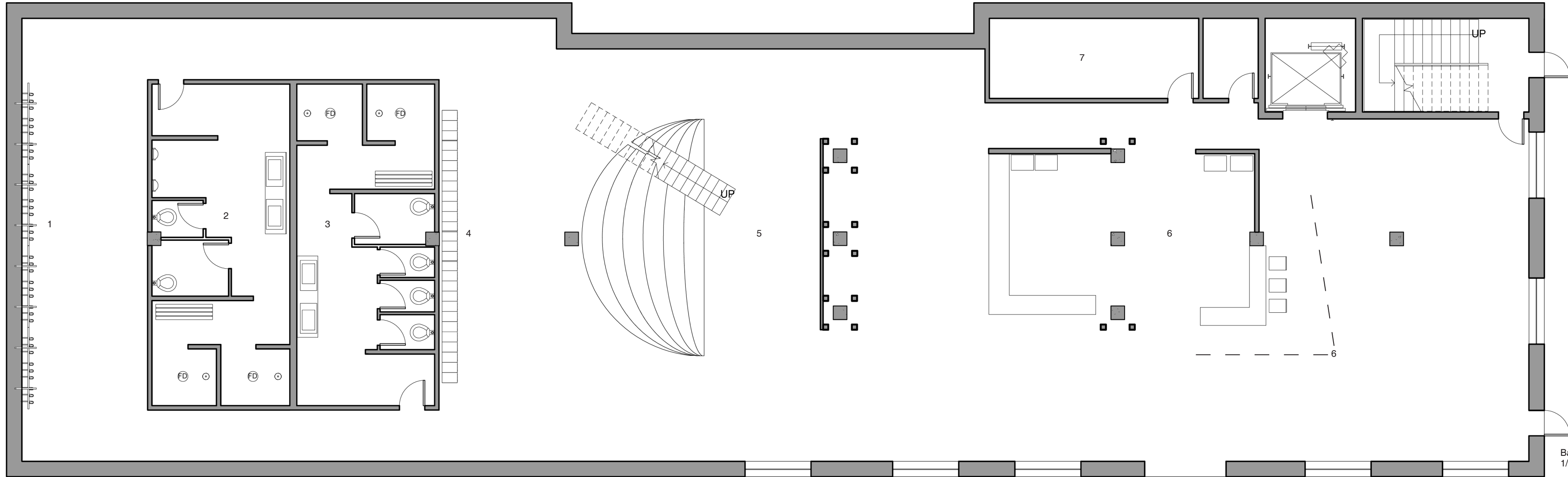
This drawing features the conference and private offices. In the background an individual work station is visible. Several small group tables are located in the foreground, taking advantage of the view created by the elliptical seating and stair.



Perspective View 5

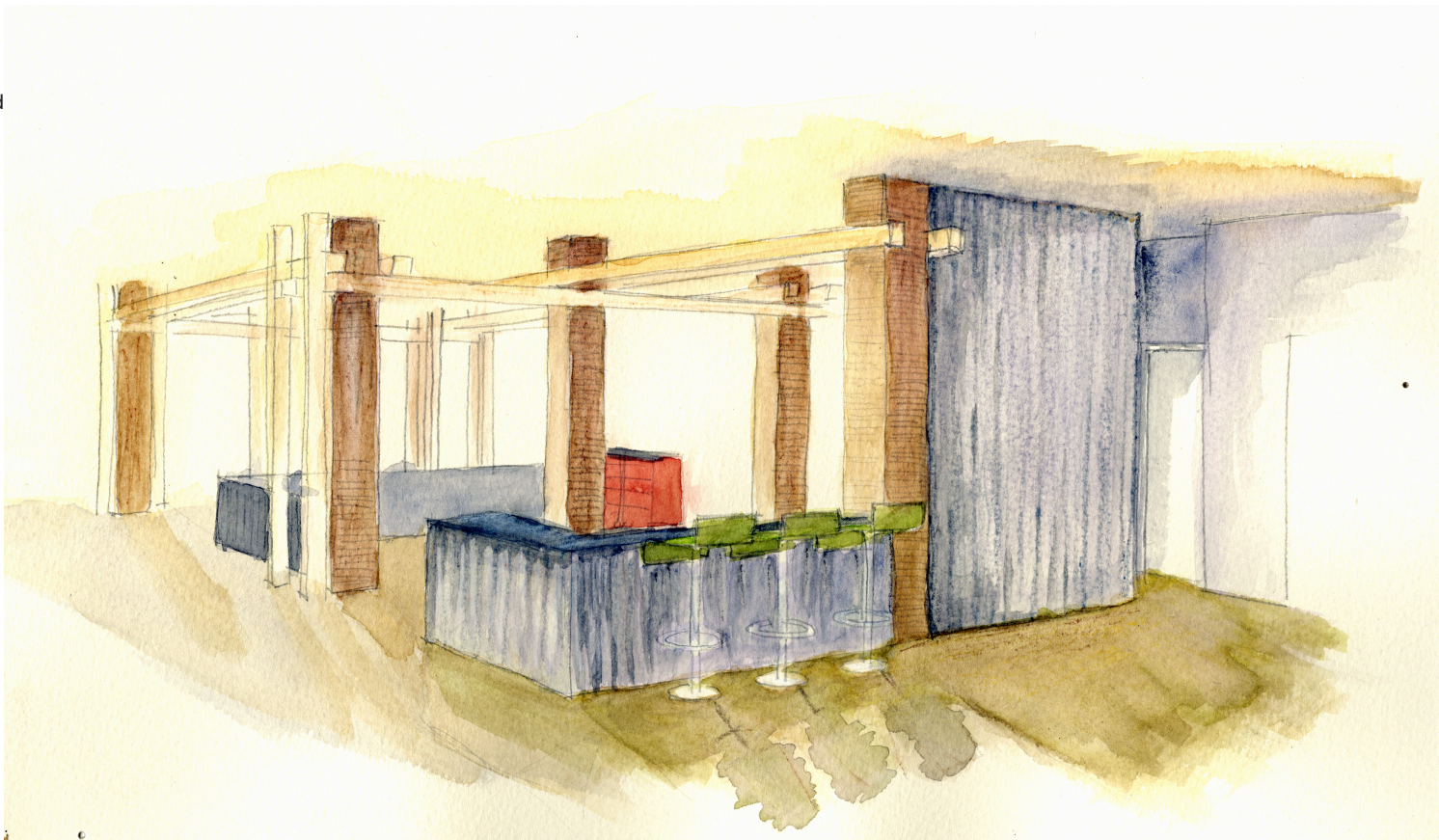
Design Solution

- 1 Vertical Bike Storage
- 2 Male Rest Room
- 3 Female Rest Room
- 4 Lockers
- 5 Staging Area
- 6 Bike Shop
- 7 Storage



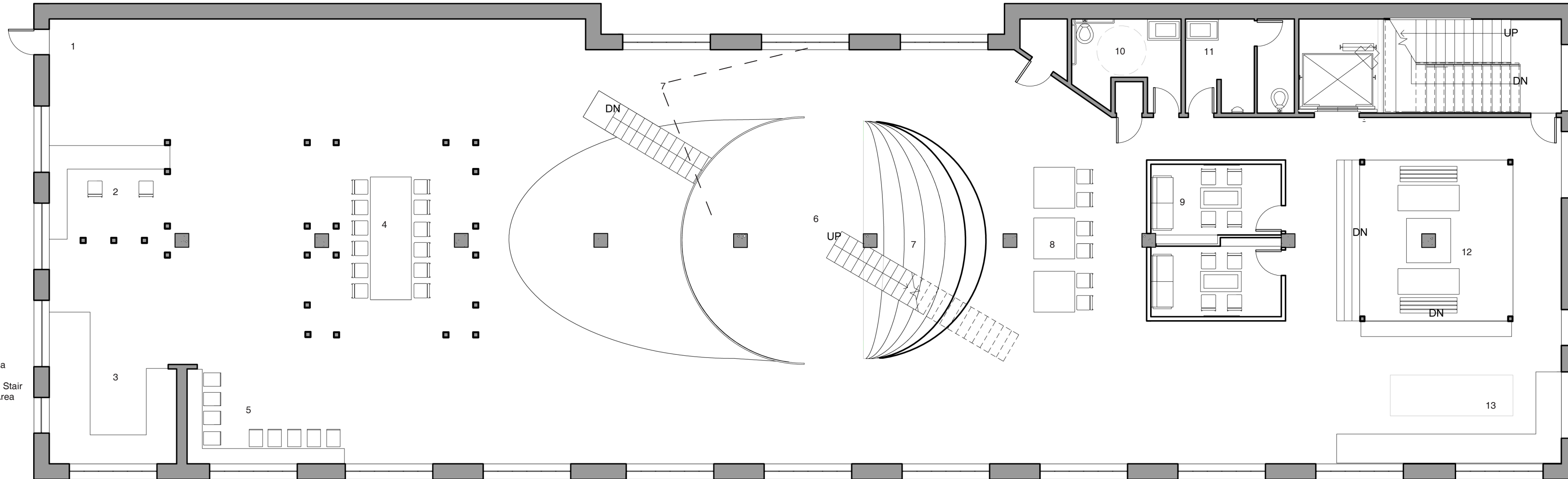
The design for the basement bike shop remained largely the same. The rear wall of the shop was opened up to provide a sight line to the staging area.

The changing area was enhanced by increasing its overall size and increasing the amount of storage space associated with the locker room.



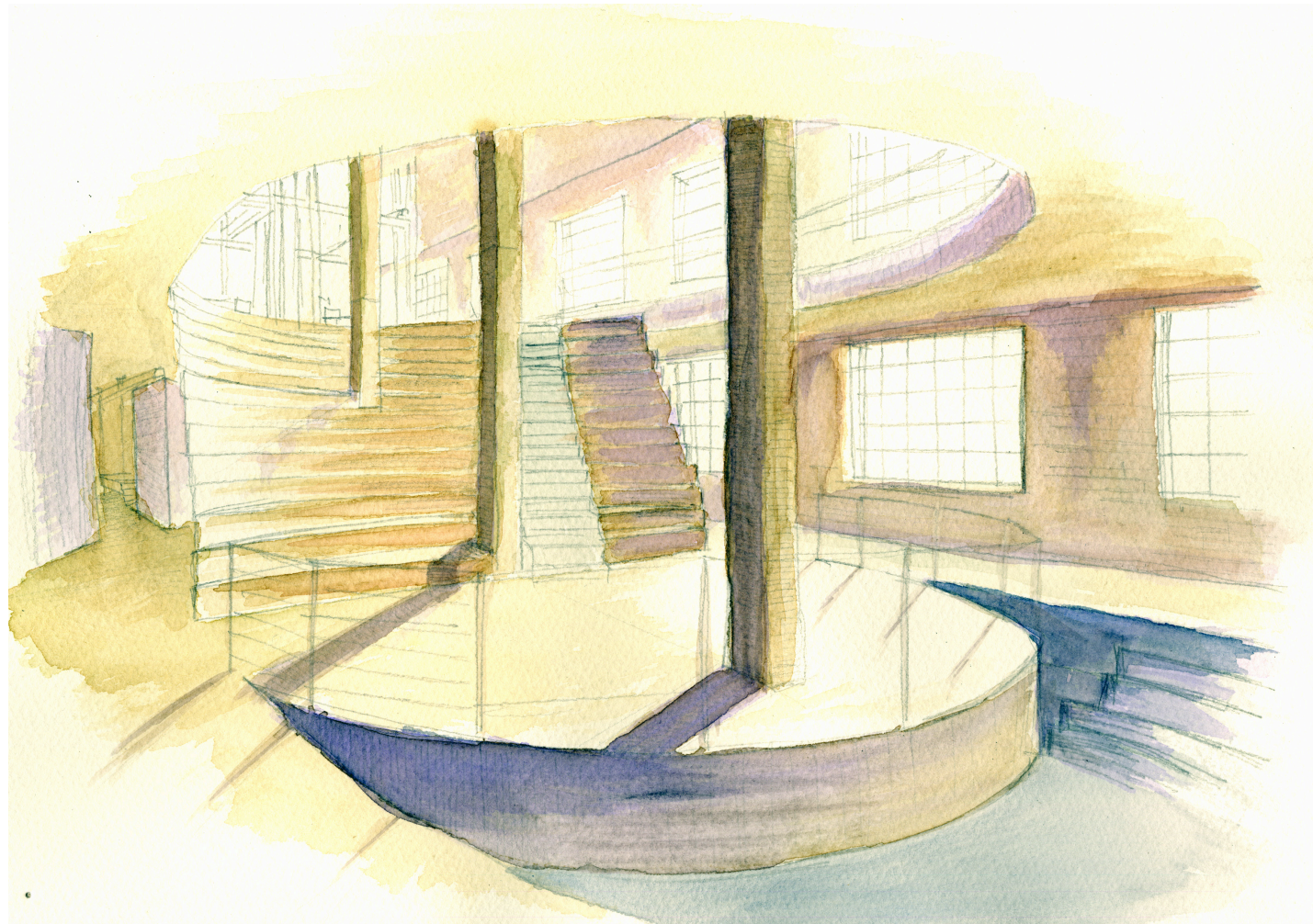
Perspective View 6

- 1 Entry
- 2 Reception
- 3 Waiting Area
- 4 Large Group Table
- 5 Bar-height Study Area
- 6 Large Group Area
- 7 Elliptical Seating and Stair
- 8 Small Group Study Area
- 9 Classroom Pods
- 10 ADA Rest Room
- 11 Rest Room
- 12 Small Group Area
- 13 Conversation Pit



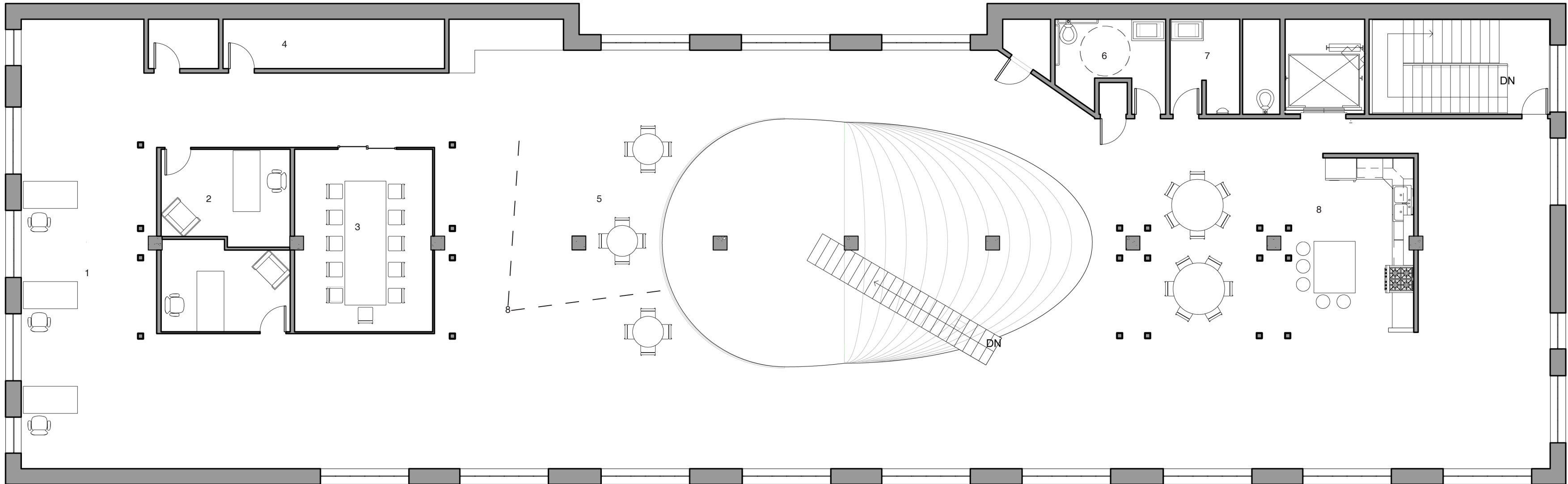
First Floor Plan
 1/8" = 1' 0"

The principal change to the elliptical seating area was shifting the stair associated with the ellipse off center. This was done in an attempt to create a more dynamic space. By shifting the stair off center, both a large and small group area were created within the ellipse. The large group area takes up the vast majority of the elliptical seating area, and the small group area is located to the right of the stair. The smaller area creates a more personal and secluded area without being too far away from the large group area.

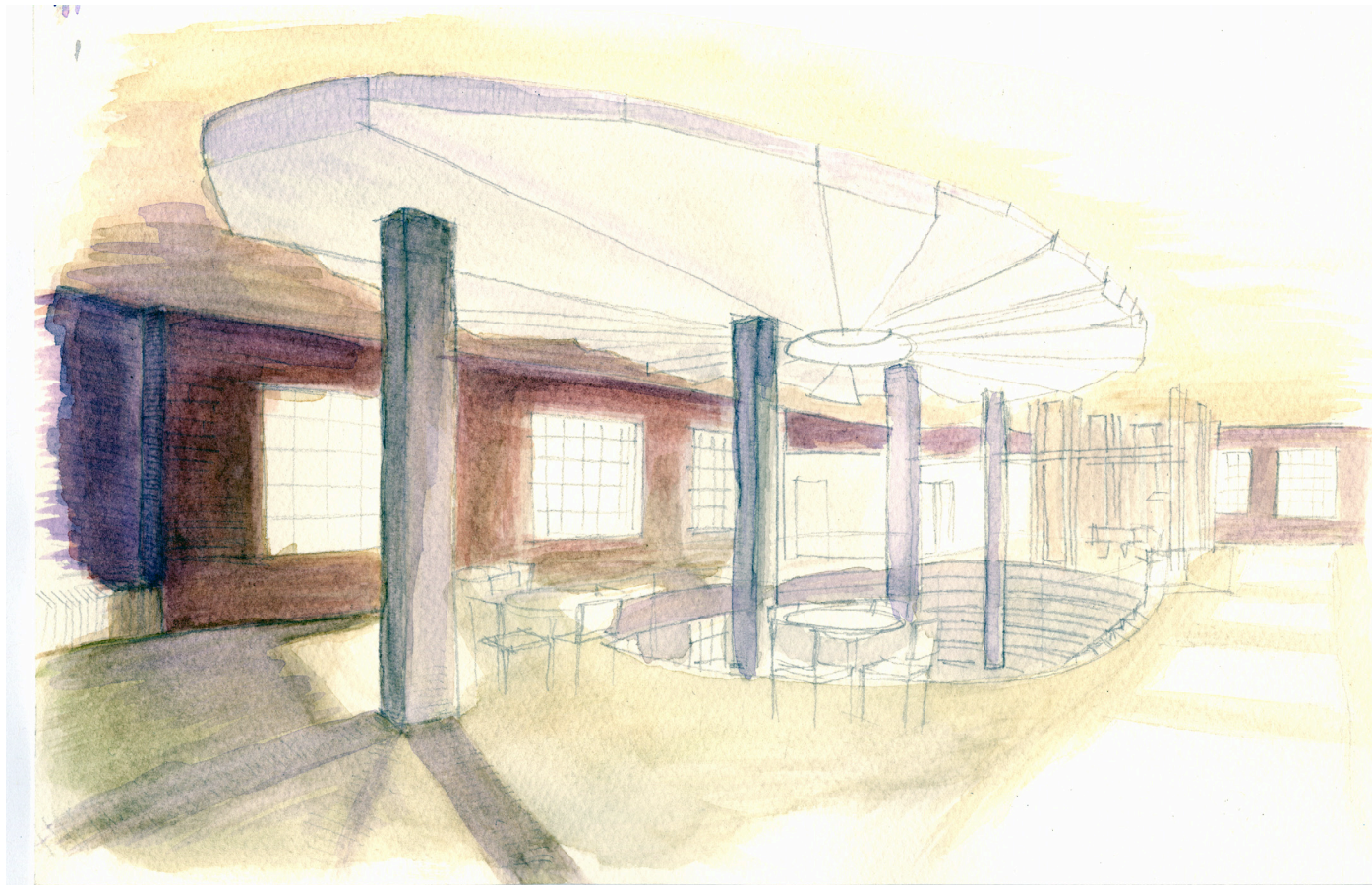


Perspective View 7

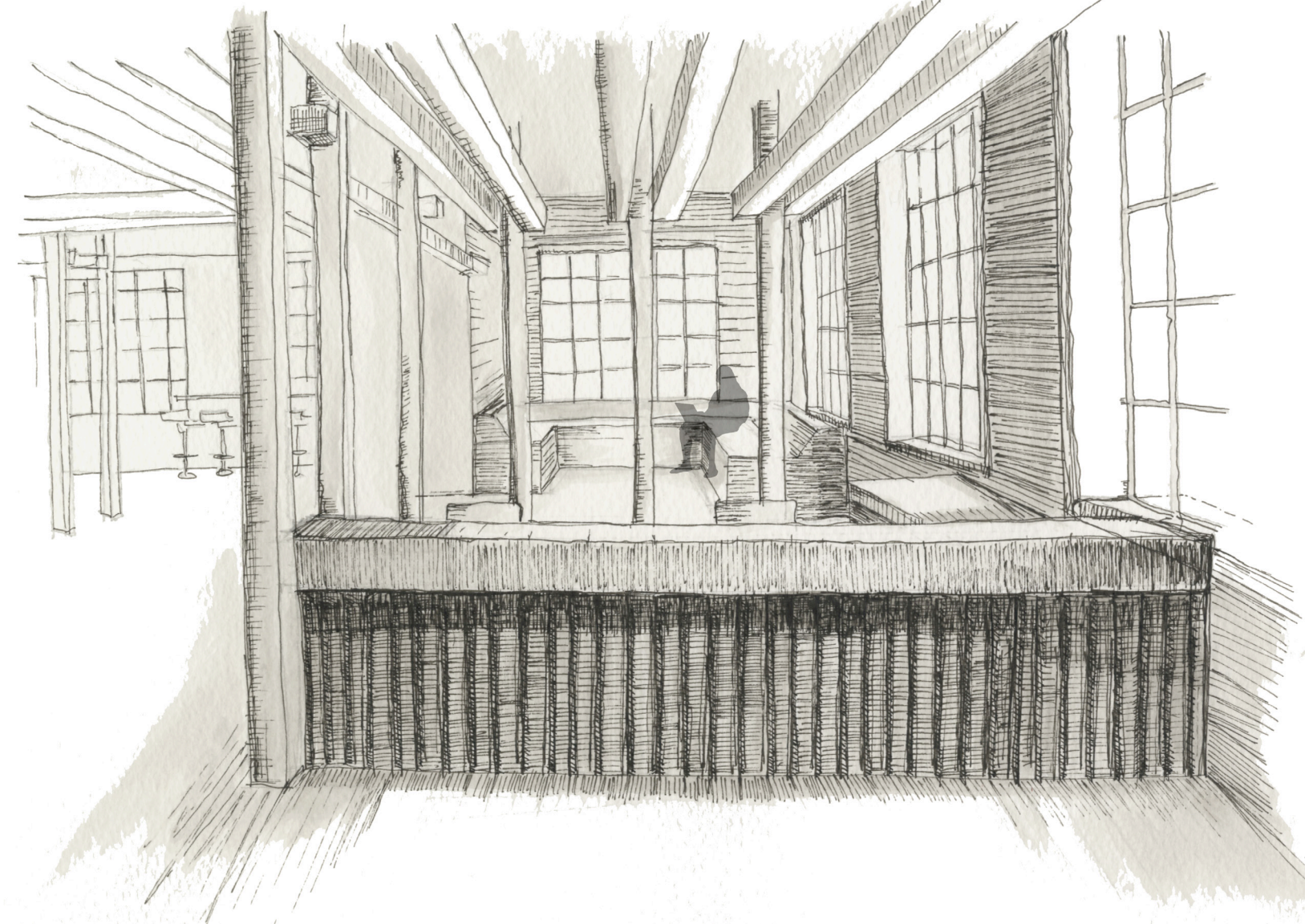
- 1 Individual Work Stations
- 2 Private Office
- 3 Conference Room
- 4 Storage
- 5 Group Work Area
- 6 ADA Rest Room
- 7 Rest Room
- 8 Staff Kitchen and Lounge



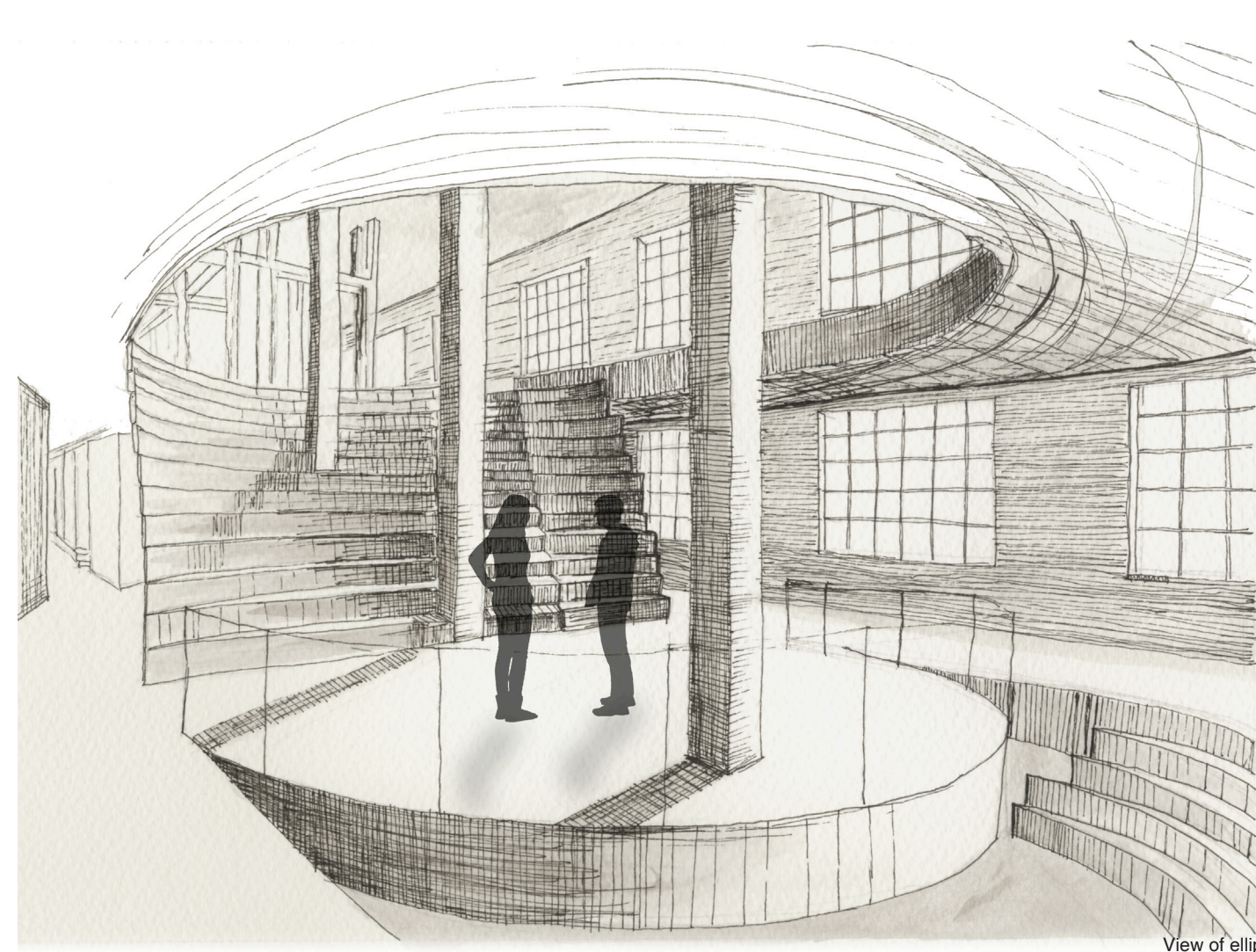
In an attempt to unify the three levels connected by the ellipse, a large elliptical ceiling feature was introduced to the second floor ceiling. The ceiling feature houses a large oculus at its center to bring in additional natural light. Additionally, the oculus calls attention to the large group area by shining its light directly on it's center.



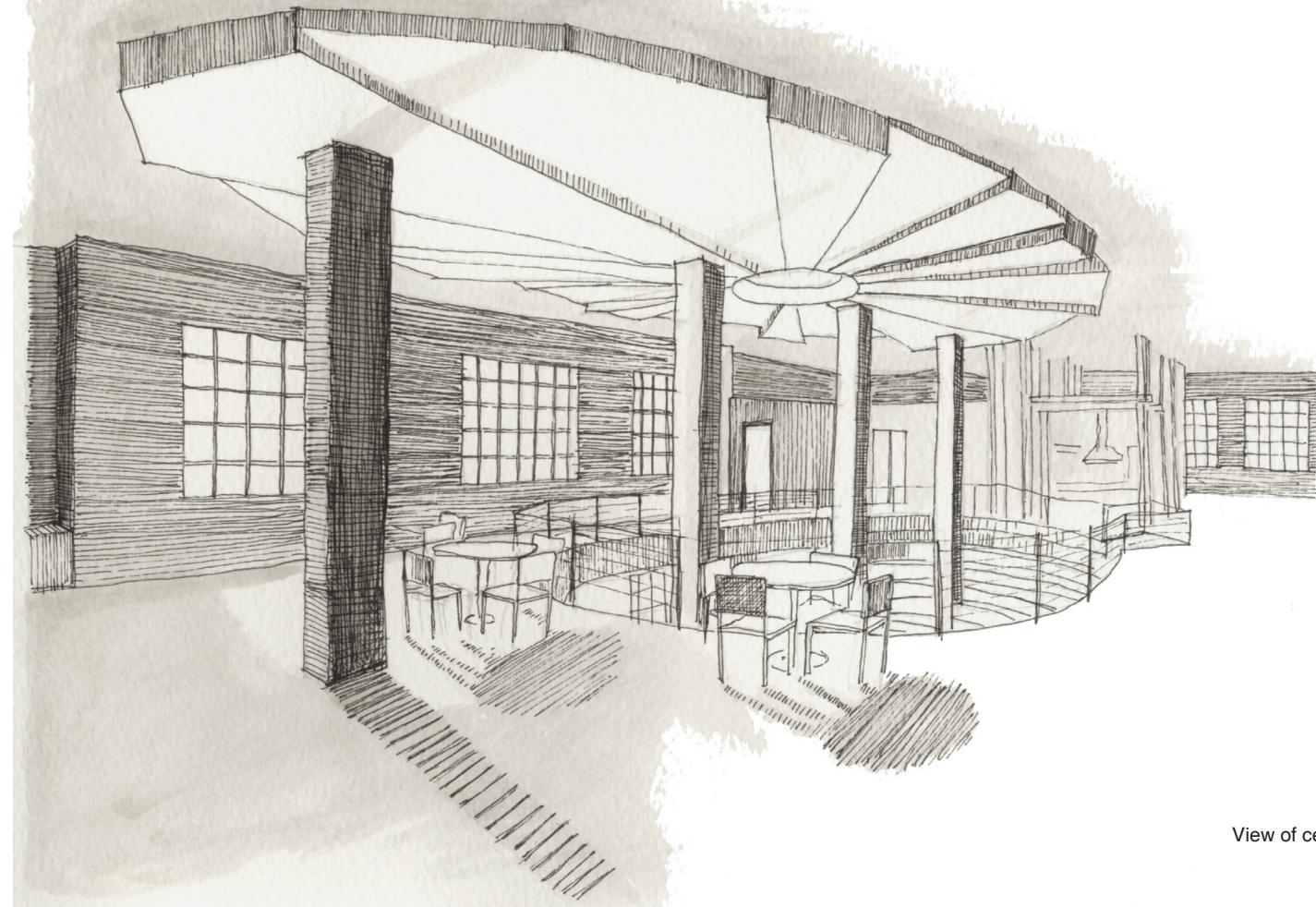
Perspective View 8



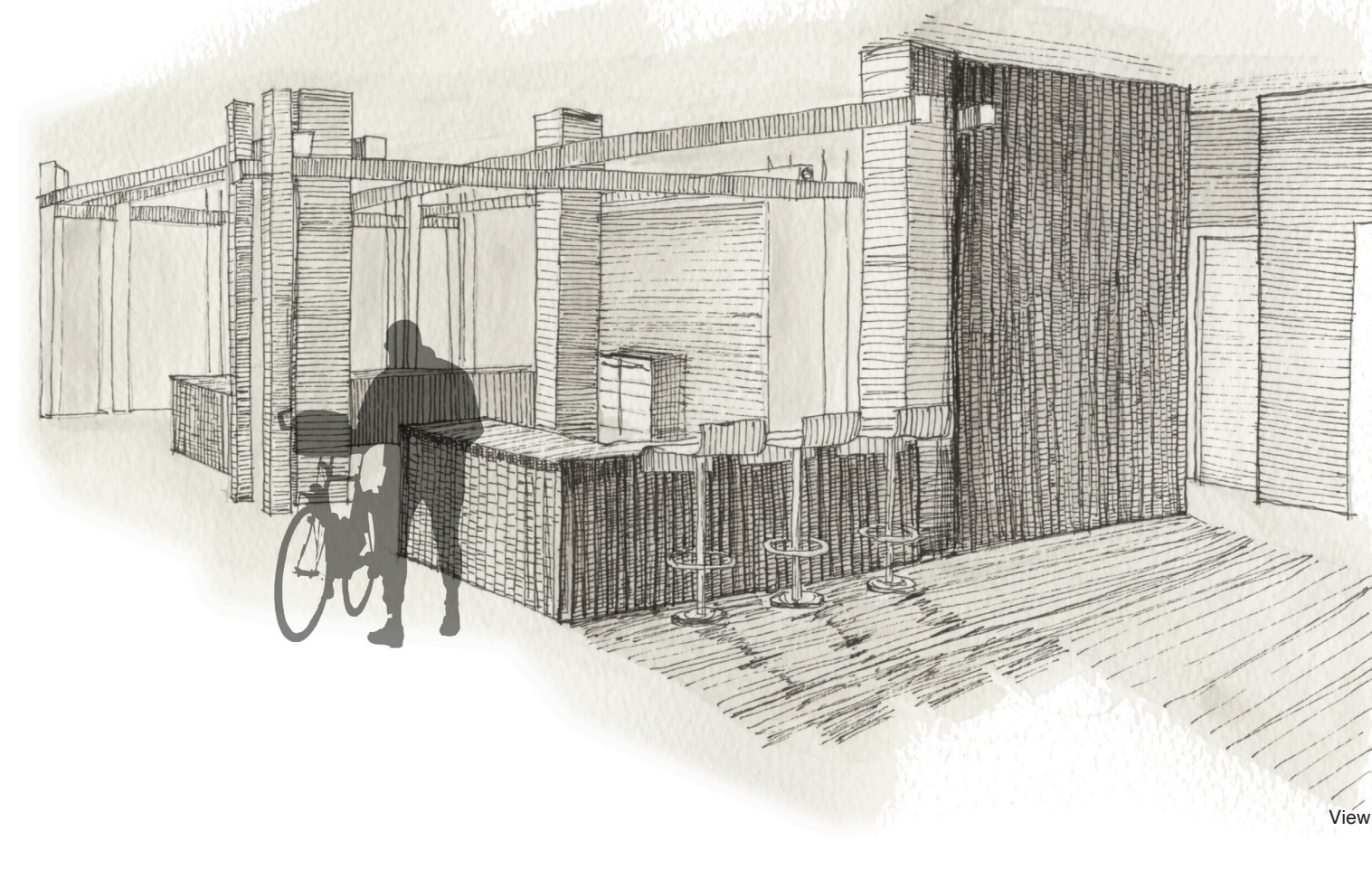
View of reception



View of elliptical seating area and stair



View of ceiling feature and oculus



View of basement bike shop

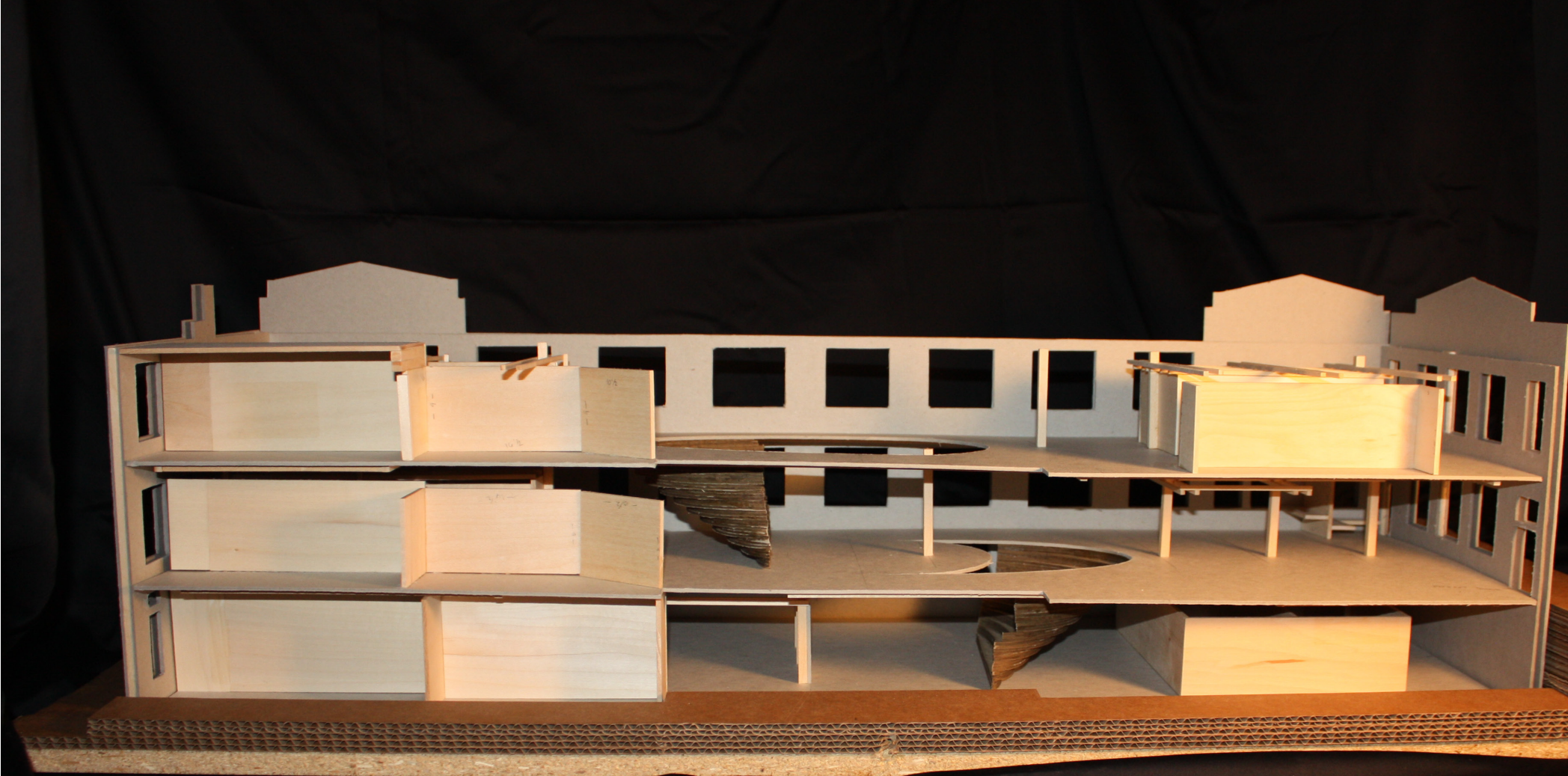
Final Site Model



West Facing Facade



North Facing Facade



Sections Through East Facing Facade



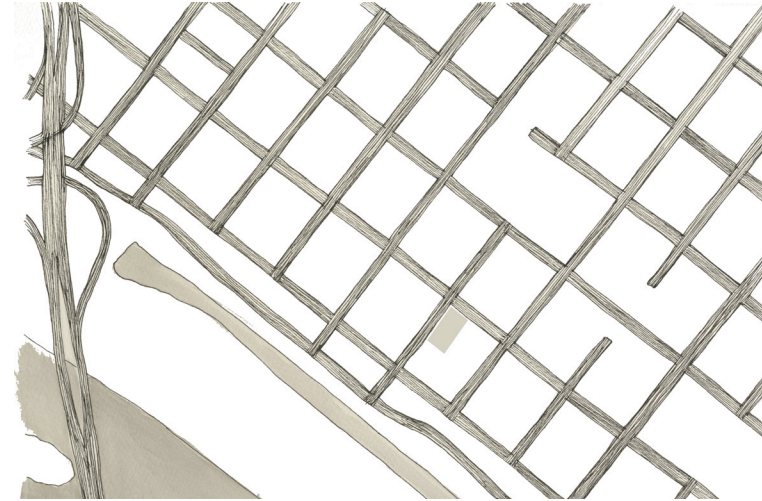
Community + Development

Transforming space to create places for growth, exploration, and community.

Cycling is a sport of opposites. The mechanisms that comprise a bicycle are beautifully simple and work in perfect harmony to produce a graceful and efficient means of transportation. Additionally, cycling is a rigorous form of full-body exercise that has relatively low-impact on the body's bones and joints. Most importantly, cycling tears down boundaries; it forces the rider to notice his surroundings and be aware of those around him. Cycling builds community and allows for interactions, both between riders and between rider and place.

Juxtaposed against the simplicity and elegance of the bicycle is the complexity and corruption of the sport. In recent years, cycling has been marred by scandal, fraud, and greed. The sport, on an international scale, has shifted away from friendly competition and community building to racketeering and marketing.

In contrast to the wealth associated with the sport stands the fact that participation in cycling can be prohibitively expensive. In an effort to overcome this obstacle, organizations like the Richmond Cycling Corps (RCC) are attempting to grow the popularity of the sport by introducing it to Richmond's under-served youth. The RCC is a non-profit organization whose chief goal is to increase exposure to the sport in an effort to promote the development of healthy lifestyle choices for Richmond's youth. By doing so, the RCC strives to build stronger, more connected communities. Using the program and mission statement of the Richmond Cycling Corps as a starting point, this project seeks to develop a space that promotes emotional and physical growth using cycling as the method of delivery.



Site: James Albert Building
2201 East Main Street
Richmond, Virginia
19,305 Square Feet

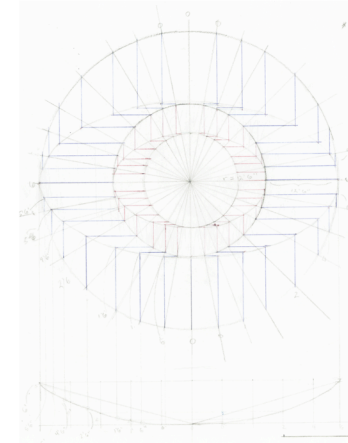
Located at the intersection of E. Main St. and 22nd St., the James Albert building is just a few minutes from the heart of Downtown Richmond. It is also a short ride to some of the East End's winding roads, making it an ideal location to serve as a hub for weekend cycling expeditions.



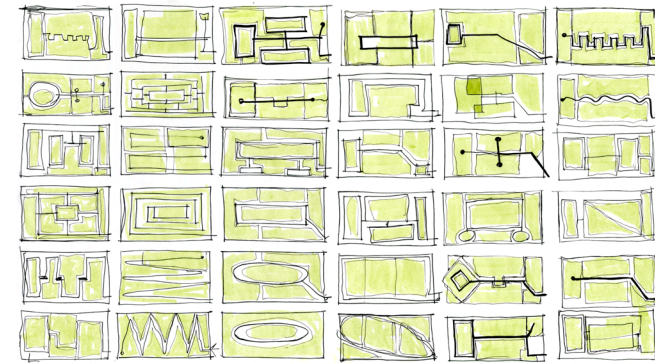
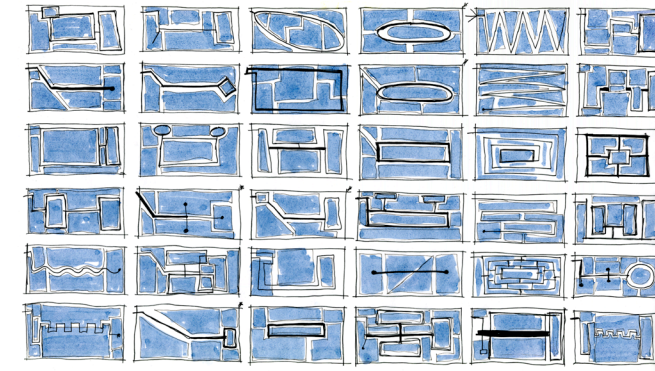
Design Development

The principle design element of the space is an elliptical stair and seating area inspired by one of cycling's most iconic elements: the velodrome.

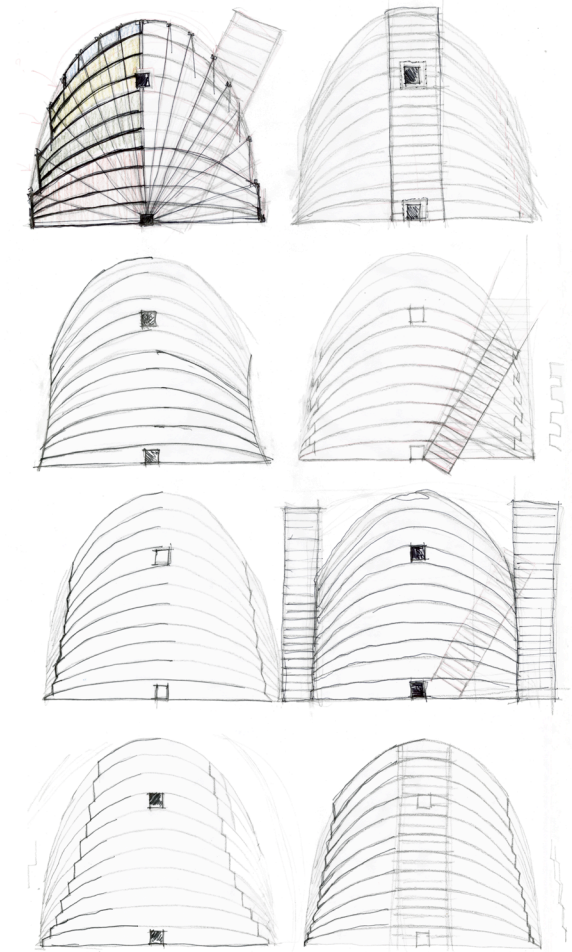
The inclusion of drastically different geometry from the building's existing structure helped to dictate the organization of the new design.



Constructing the ellipse



A series of studies exploring how paths through space dictate the organization of that space and how smaller, resultant spaces are created.



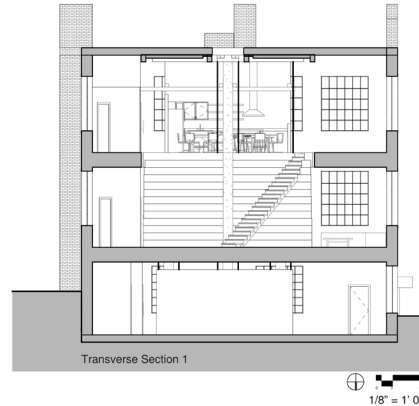
Test studies to determine the end condition of the ellipse's arcs as well as the interaction between the seating area and the stair.

Design Solution

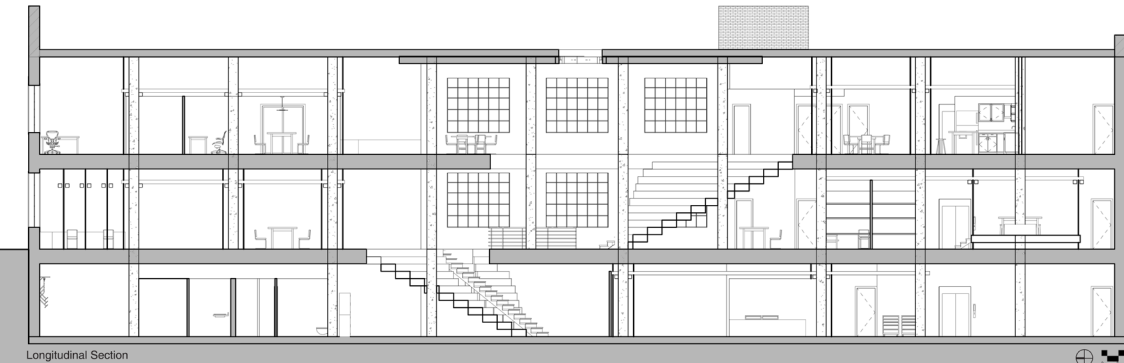
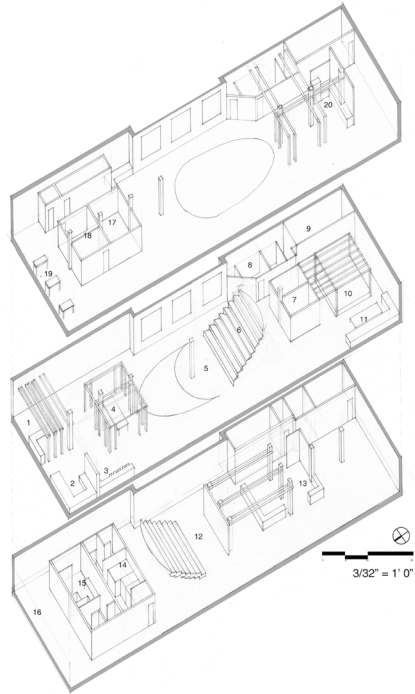
In an attempt to create a space that promotes interaction and community, the design features spacious open areas for gathering and participation in large group activities as well as, smaller, more personal spaces for quiet discussions and individual attention.

The building's three floors are anchored by a series of elliptical seating areas and stairs, culminating with an elliptical ceiling feature on the space's top floor.

Each floor serves a series of specific purposes. The building's first floor is the primary space of occupancy and is home to both large and small group spaces as well as two break-out pods for more individualized attention.

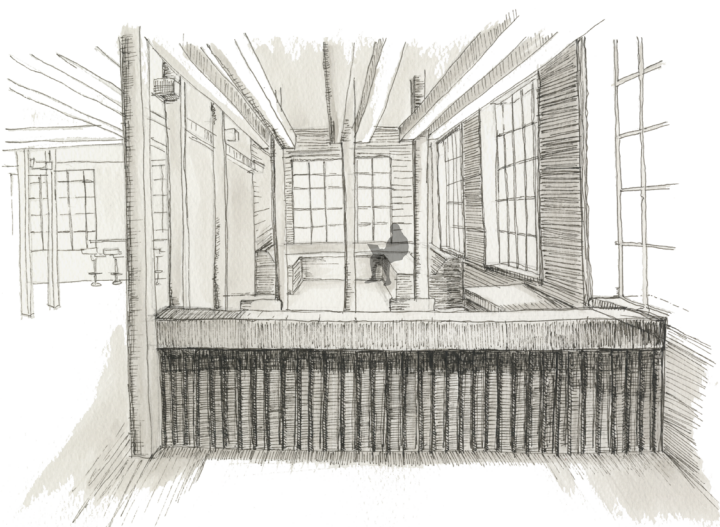


- 1. Reception
- 2. Waiting Area
- 3. Small Group Area
- 4. Large Group Table
- 5. Large Group Space
- 6. Elliptical Seating and Stair
- 7. Break-Out Pods
- 8. Rest Room
- 9. Elevator and Stair
- 10. Raised Small Group Area
- 11. Group Lounge Seating
- 12. Staging Area
- 13. Bike Shop
- 14. Women's Changing Area
- 15. Men's Changing Area
- 16. Bike Storage
- 17. Conference Room
- 18. Private Offices
- 19. Individual Workstations
- 20. Kitchen and Staff Lounge

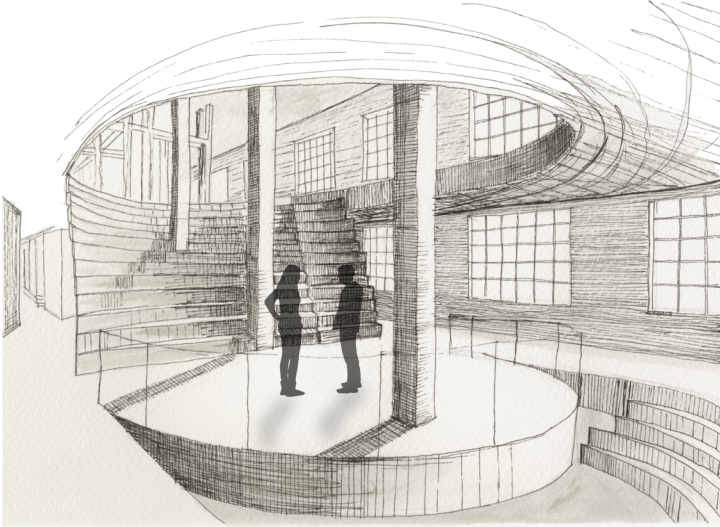


A longitudinal section cut through the center of the elliptical stair and seating area as well as the oculus located on the second floor.

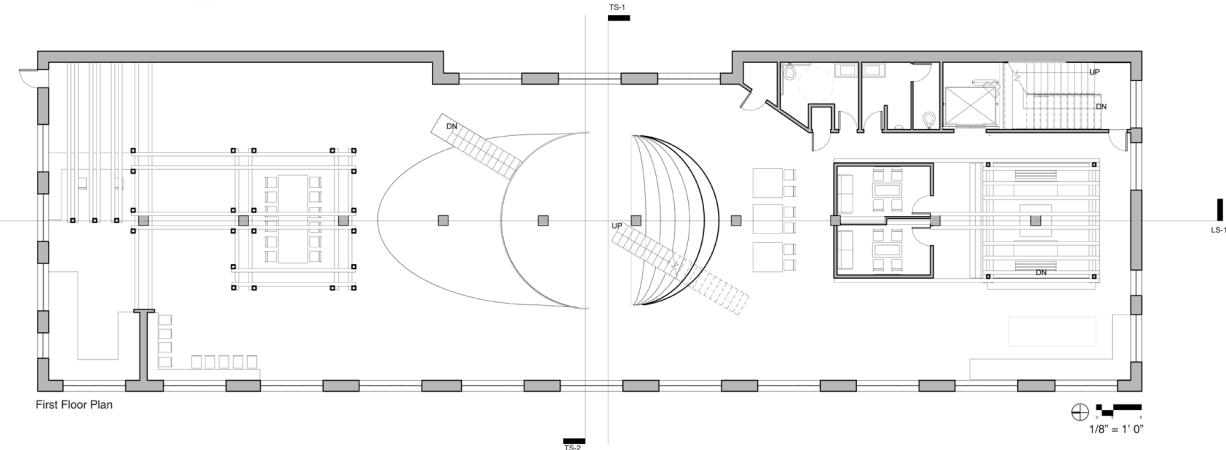
Invitation



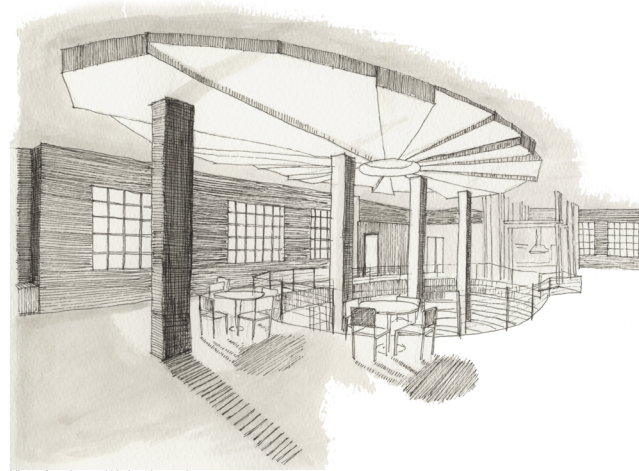
View of the reception area with waiting area beyond.



View towards the large group area as well as the elliptical seating area and stairs.



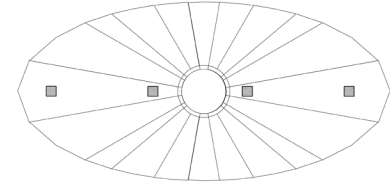
Collaboration



View of oculus and kitchen beyond.

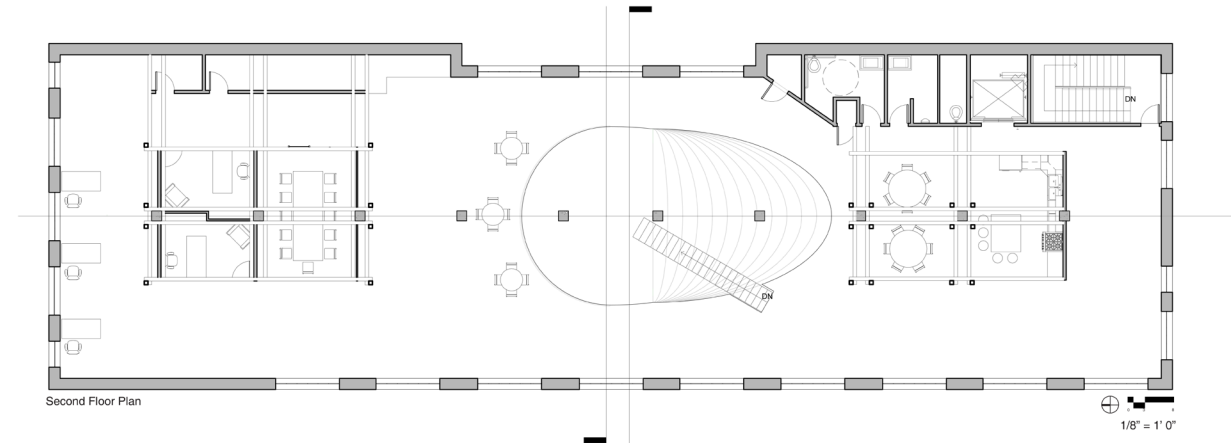
The building's second floor serves primarily as the center's administrative wing. It features two private offices, a conference and presentation room, as well as several smaller private work spaces. Additionally, it houses the facility's kitchen and staff break area.

To compensate for a lack of windows on the building's Eastern facade and bring more natural light into the center of the space, an oculus was placed in the building's roof. The oculus is located in the center of an elliptical ceiling feature that incorporates geometries from throughout the building.



RCP Detail of oculus

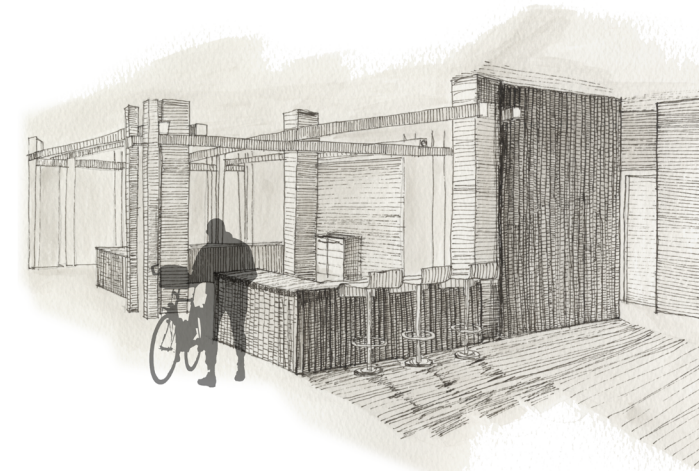
1/8" = 1' 0"



Second Floor Plan

1/8" = 1' 0"

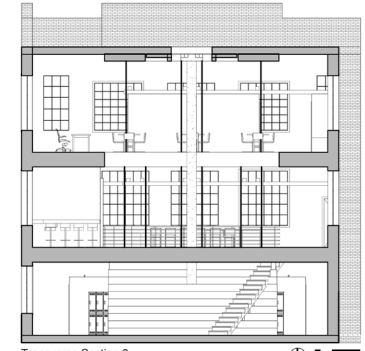
Gathering



View of the basement bike repair shop.

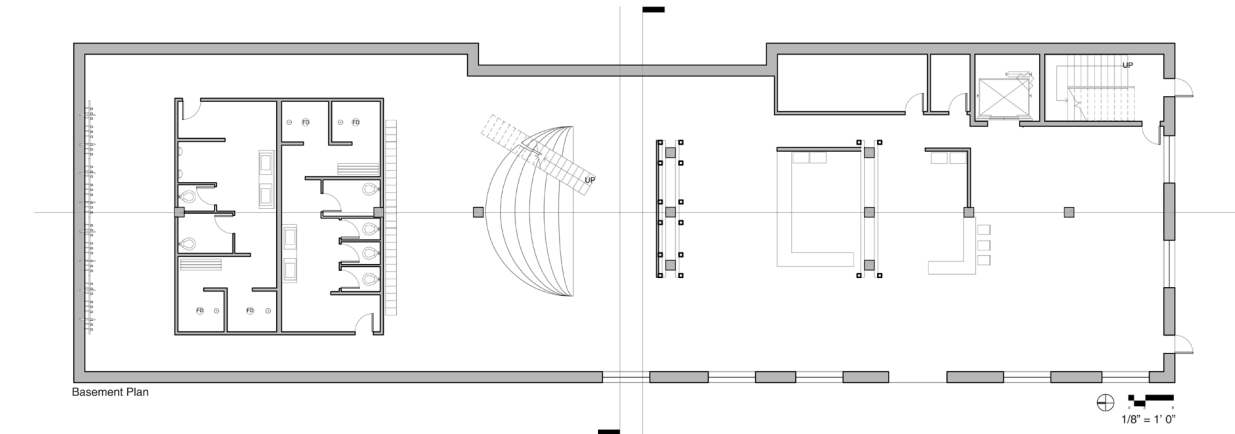
A bicycle repair and small retail shop is located in the basement of the space. This space serves as a resource center for the community as well as a revenue generator for the development center.

The basement also serves as a staging area for weekend rides with ample space for gathering and discussing route information. Additionally, a changing and washroom facility is provided to serve participants in nightly cycling classes.



Transverse Section 2

1/8" = 1' 0"



Basement Plan

1/8" = 1' 0"