

QUESTION

Can we reinforce a sense of place by investigating a landscape through a lens of time and strengthening its experiences of time?

INVESTIGATING THROUGH A LENS OF TIME

LANDSCAPE AS AN ON-GOING PROCESS

every phenomenon in landscape has its own process of emerging, growing, sustaining, decaying, & vanishing

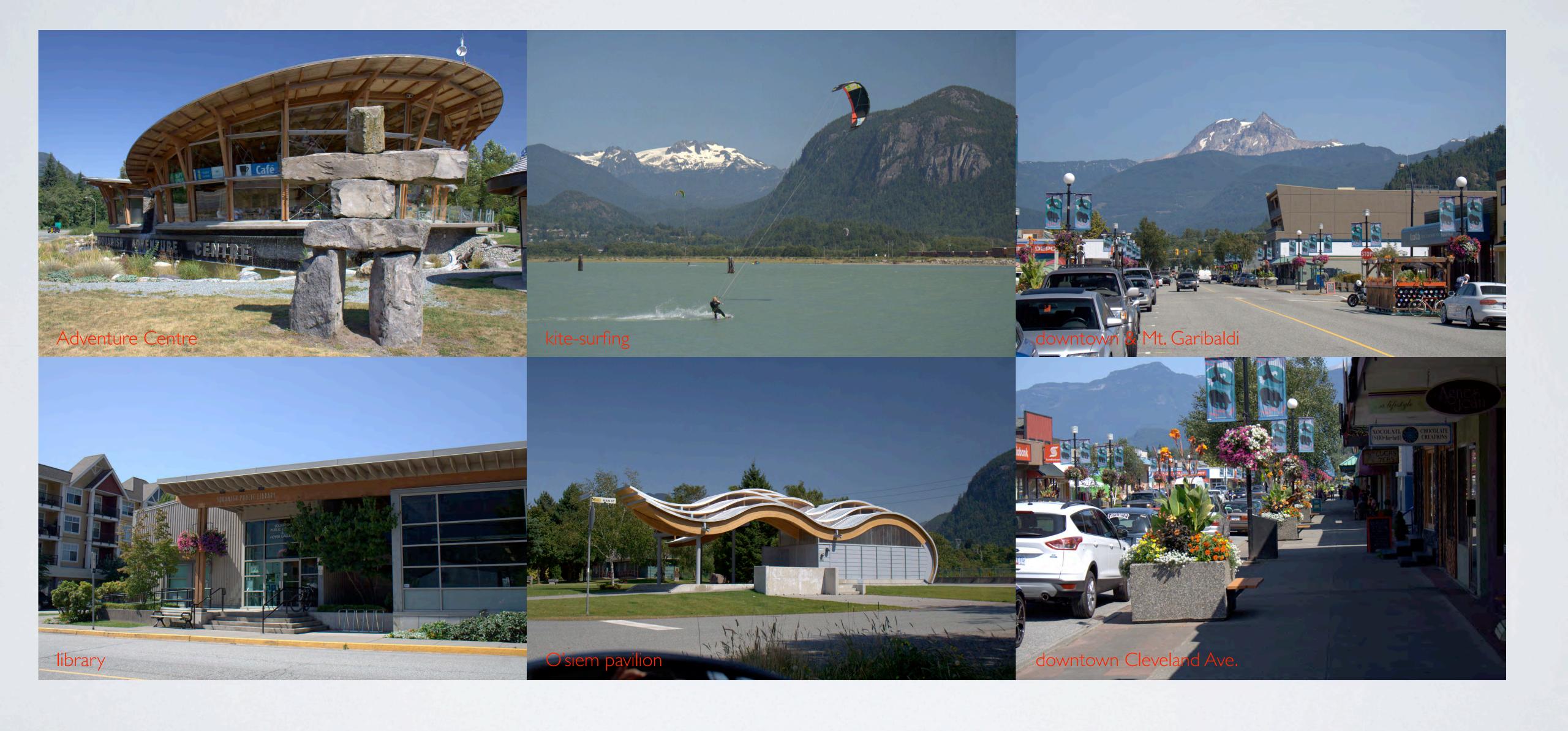
STRENGTHENING EXPERIENCES OF TIME

HOW HUMAN BEINGS PERCEIVETIME?

Geographer, R.A. Dodgson (2008)

- 1. biological time: experiences through growth
- 2. event time: experiences through particular phenomena in time

SQUAMISH 2012-13



SQUAMISH DOWNTOWN 2012-13



LOGGING HISTORY & 1959



Highway 99 connected
Squamish with Vancouver
at 1959

Railway connected
Squamish with Vancouver
at 1956

Logging activities on the Channel

Trains on the Loggers
Lane

Flooding threats:
Training dyke built
at 1976

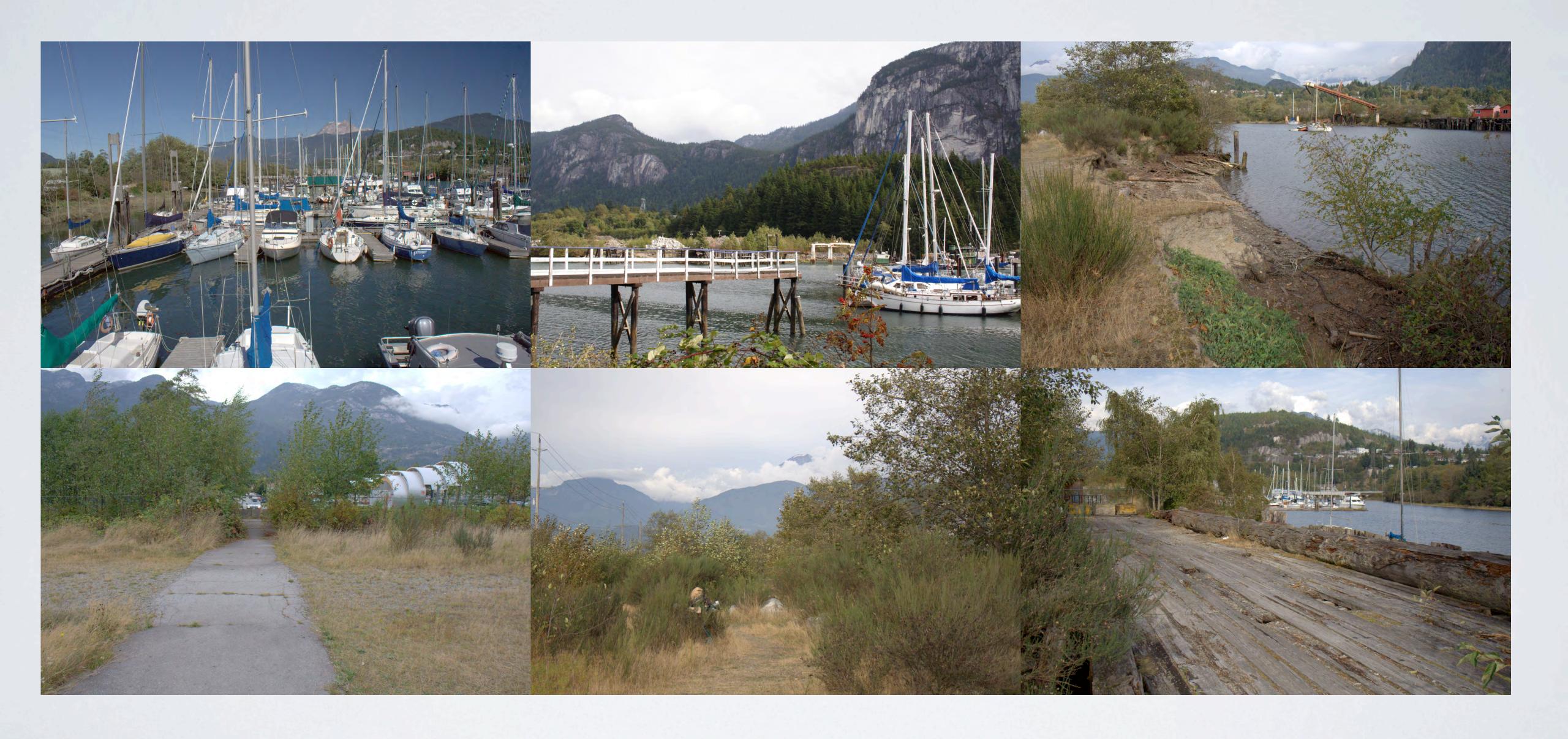
FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS



MAMQUAM BLIND CHANNEL 2012-13



MAMQUAM BLIND CHANNEL 2012



MAMQUAM BLIND CHANNEL 2013



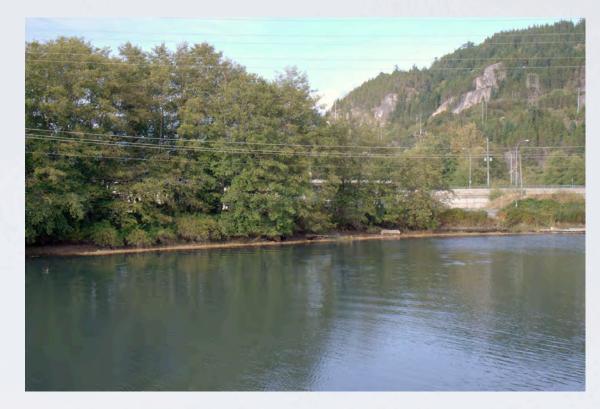
PROCESSING TOWARD FUTURE

contested interests

 restoring natural habitats vs building dykes

 maintaining public access vs privatising waterfront

 preserving industrial past vs introducing new developments







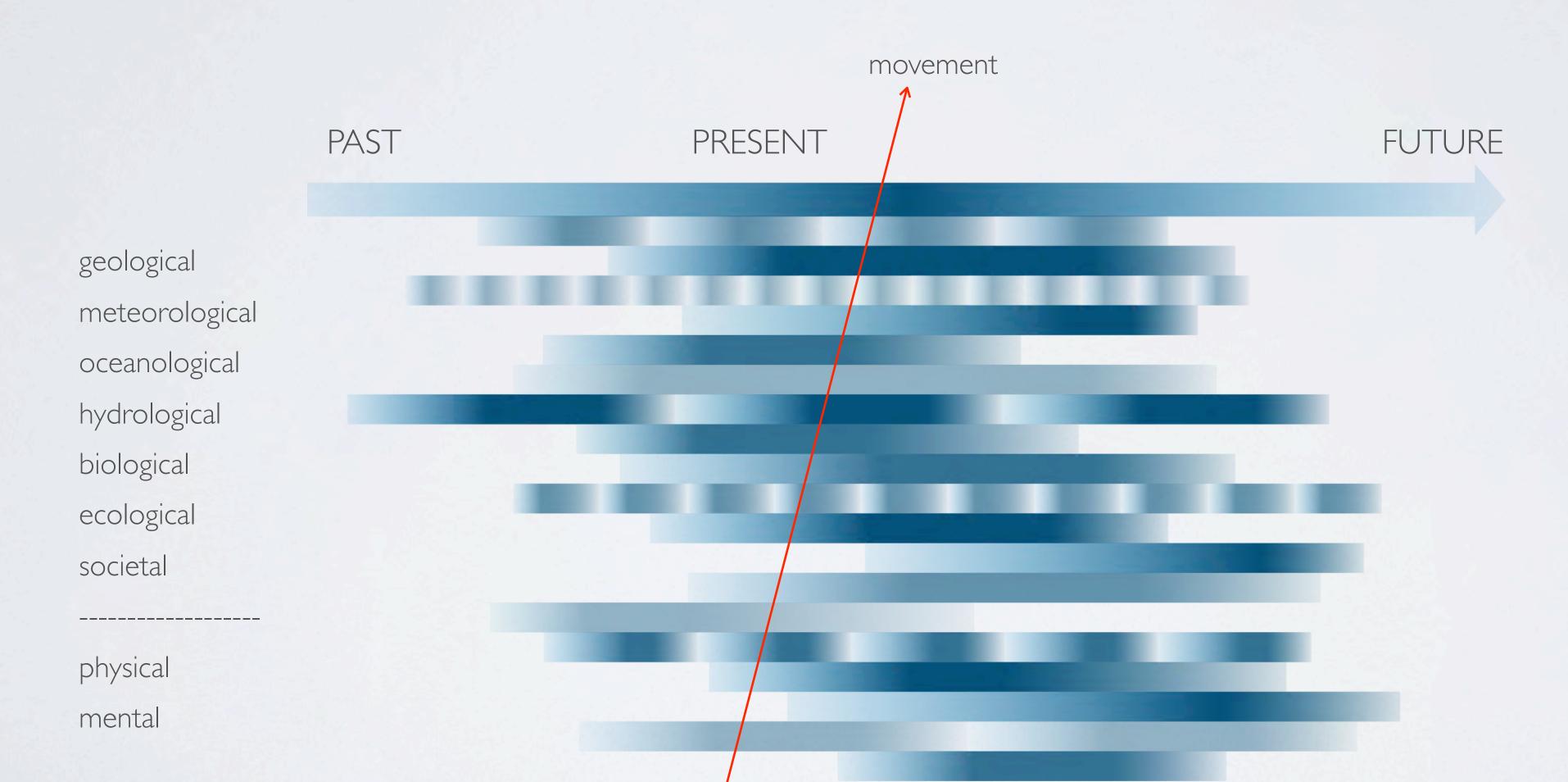






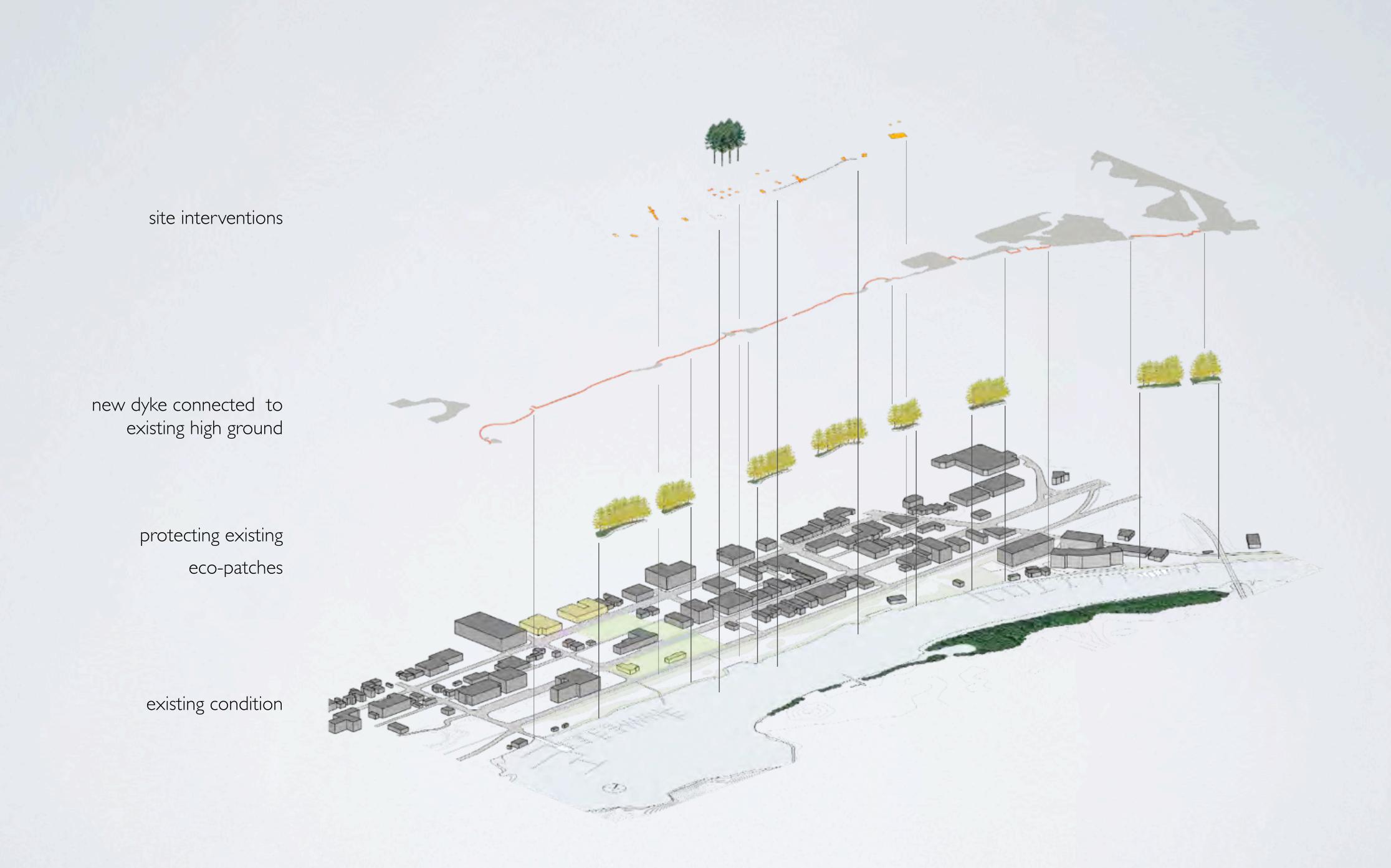
HOW COULD A SENSE OF TIME BE REINFORCED

- 1. articulating perceivable phenomena
- 2. dynamic experiences when moving



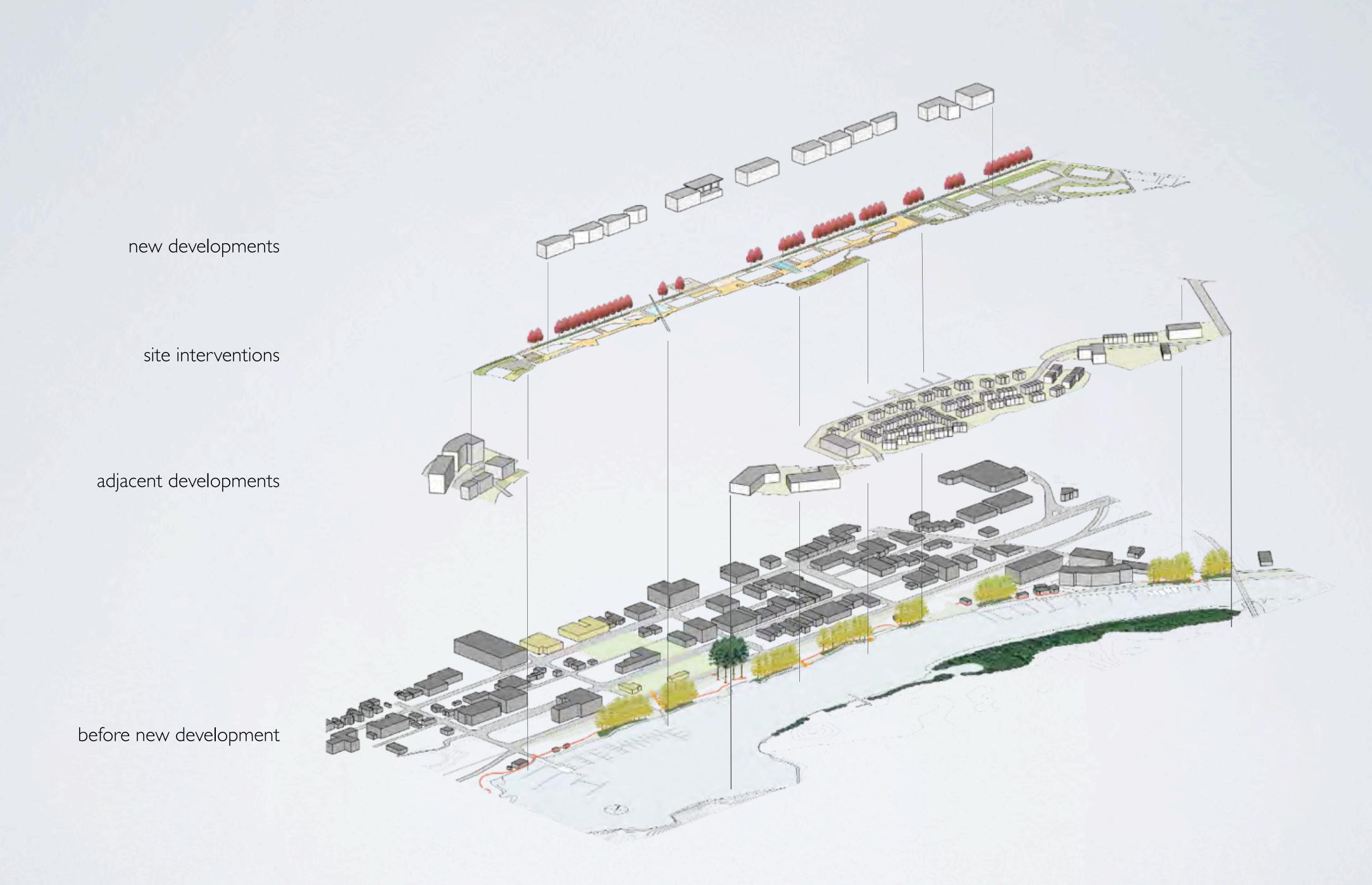
RE-EMERGING FROM NEGLECT

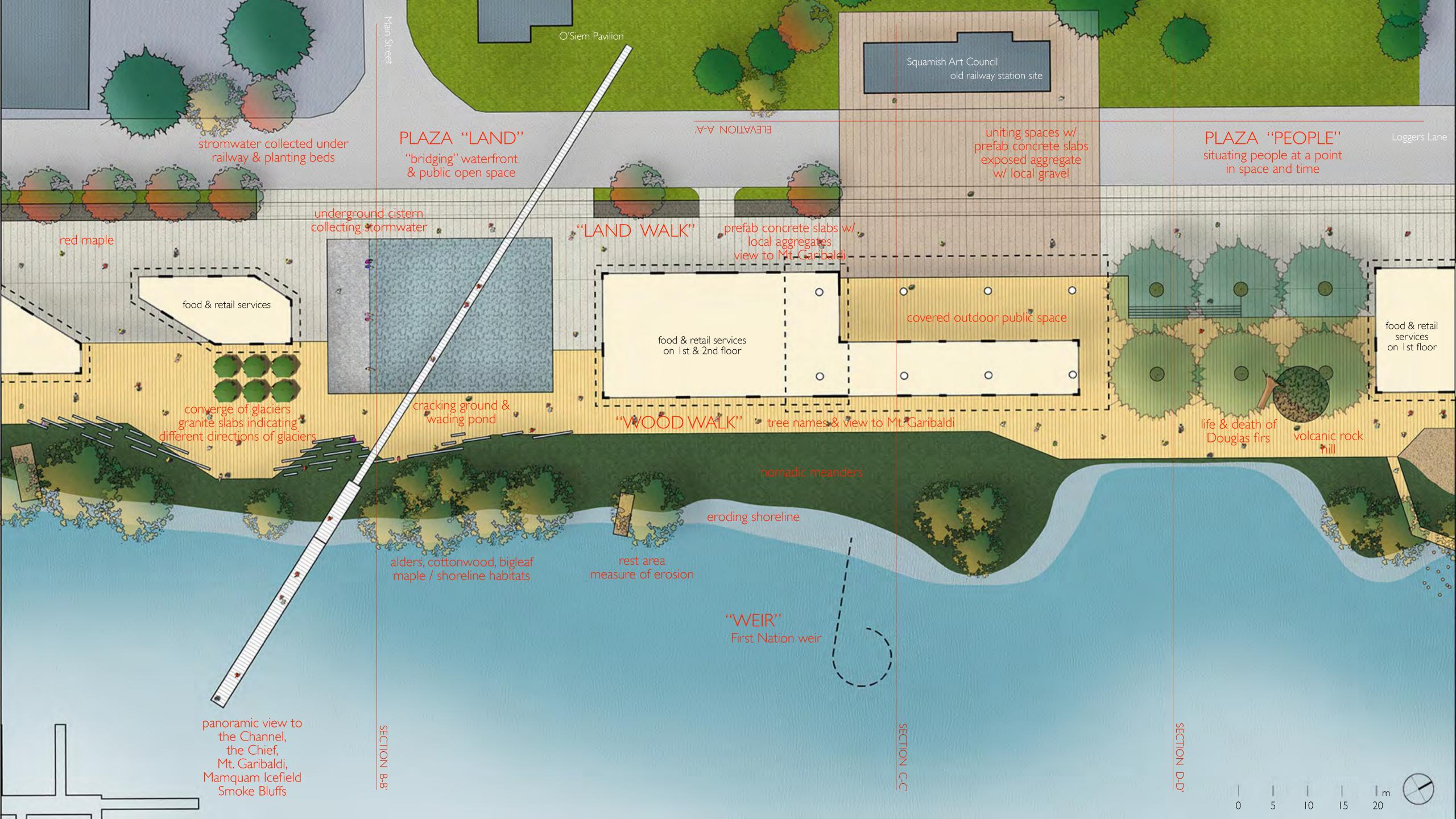




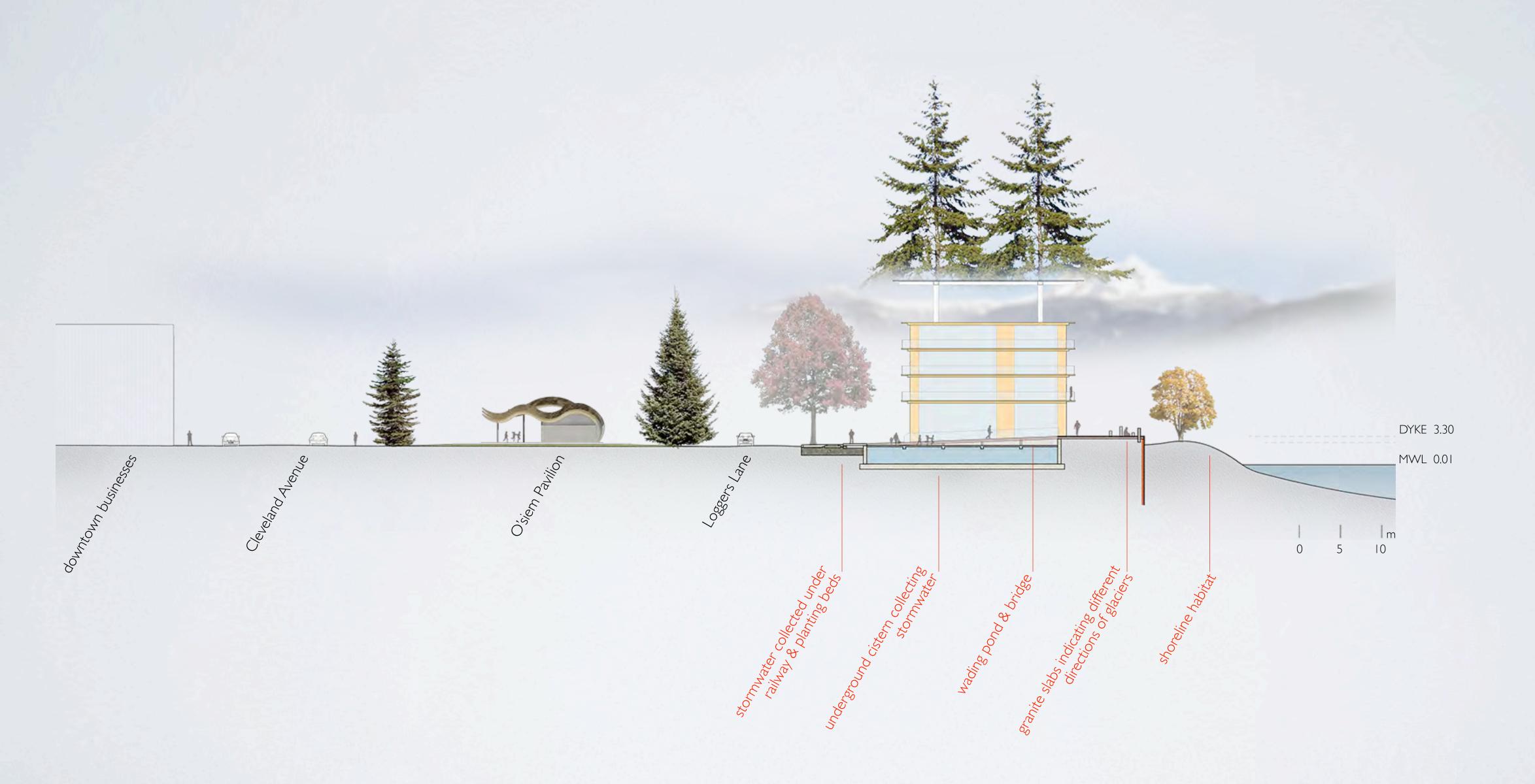
PROCESSING TOWARD FUTURE



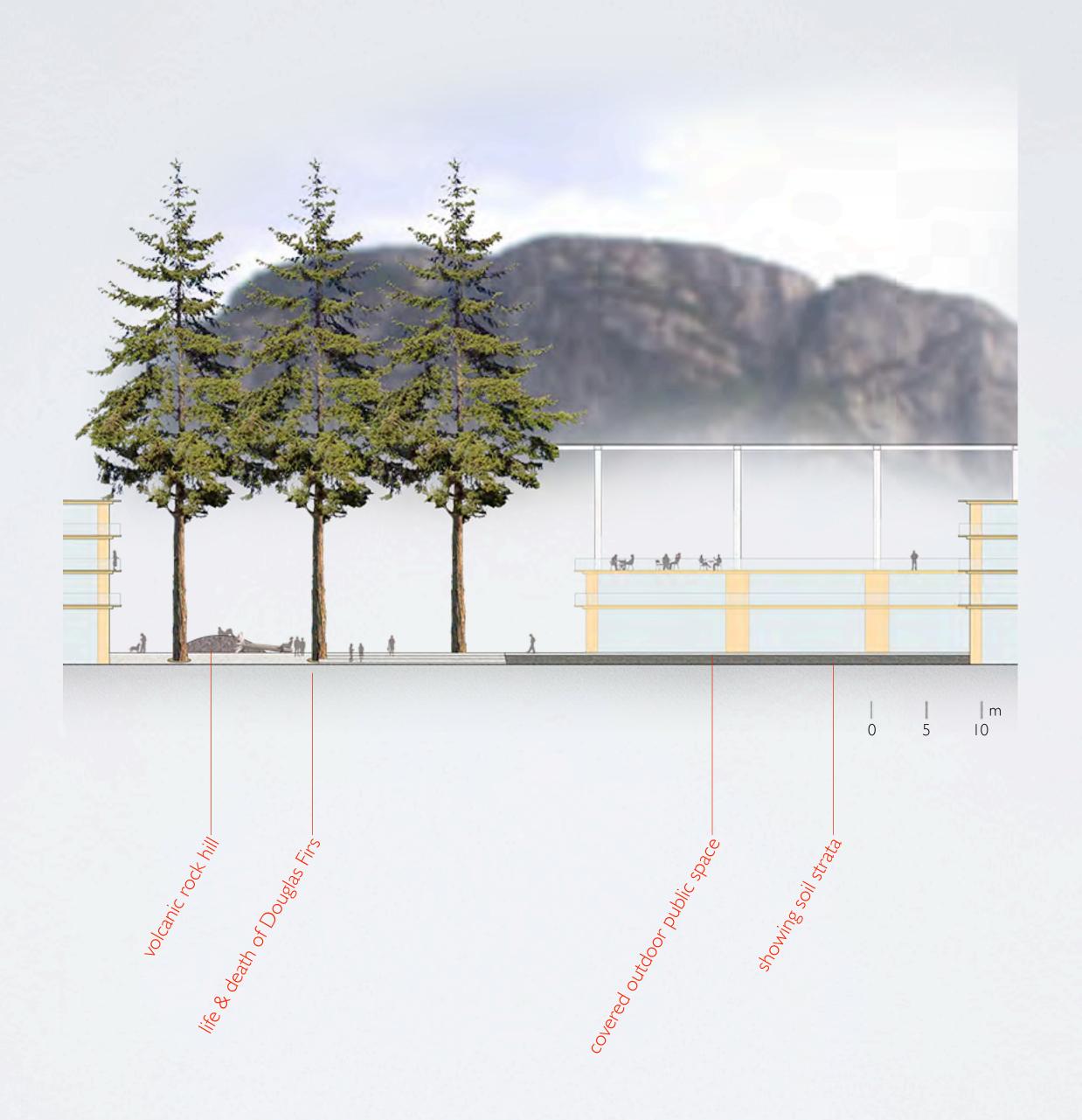




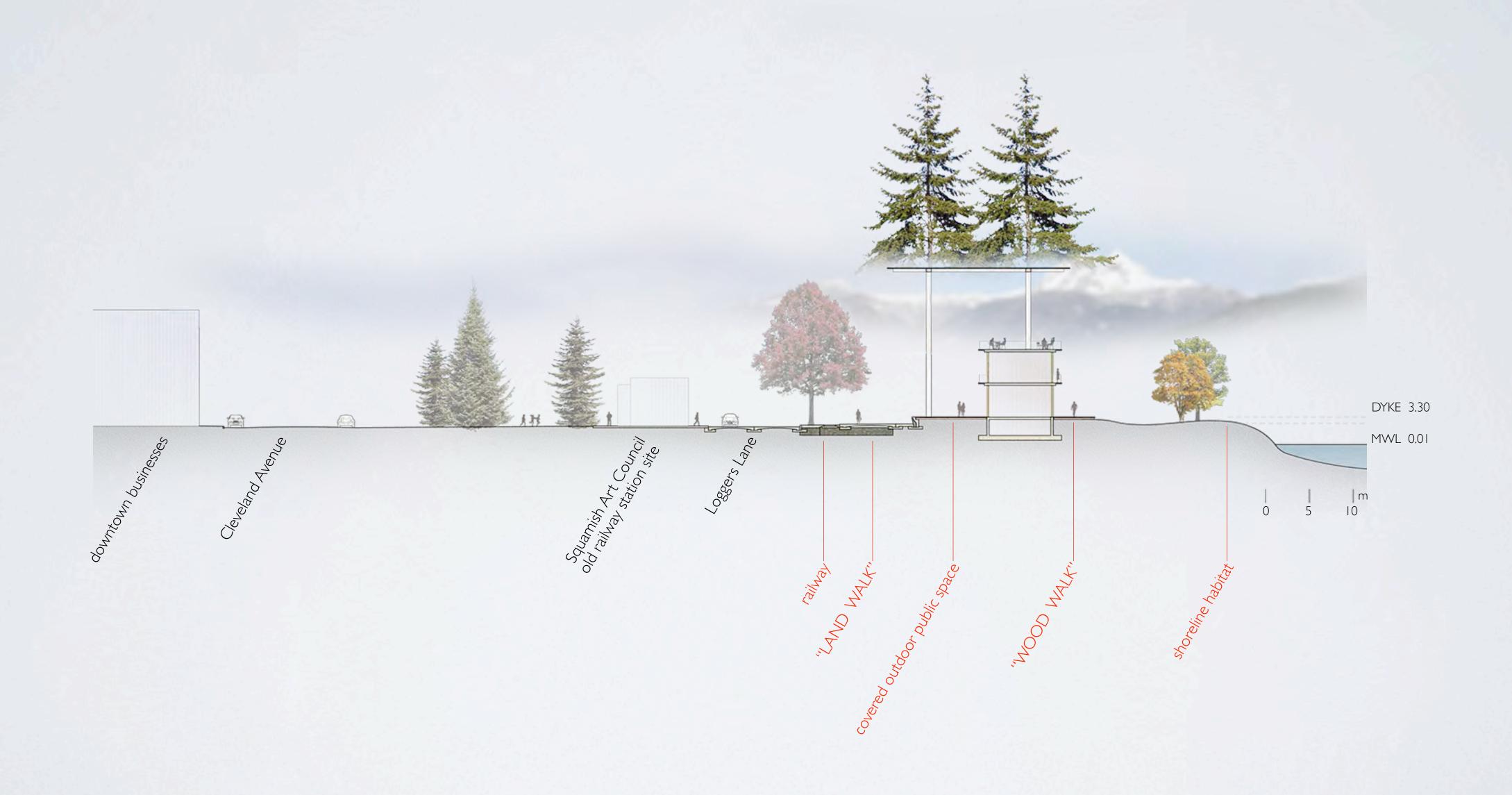
SECTION B-B'



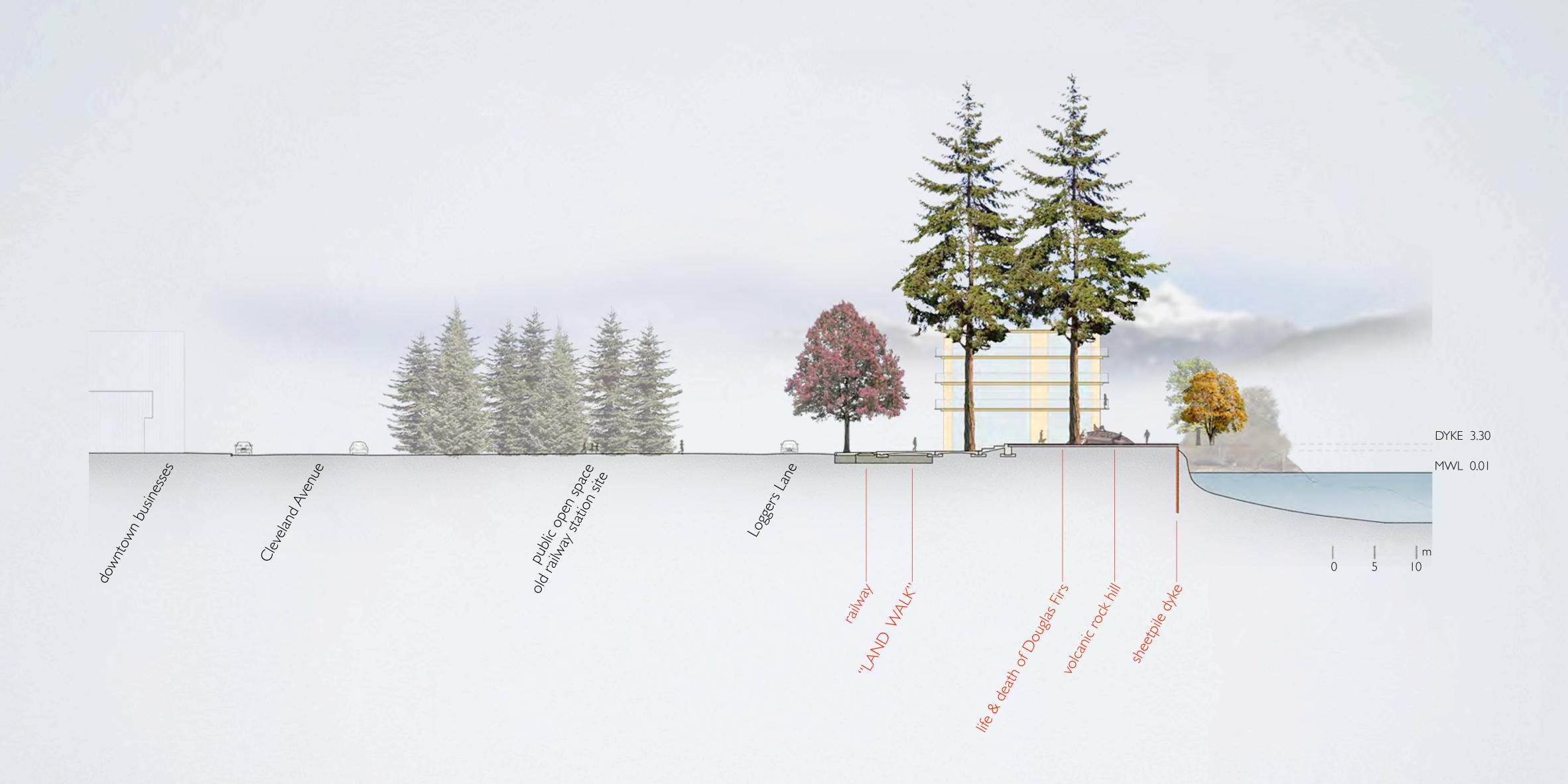
ELEVATION A-A'

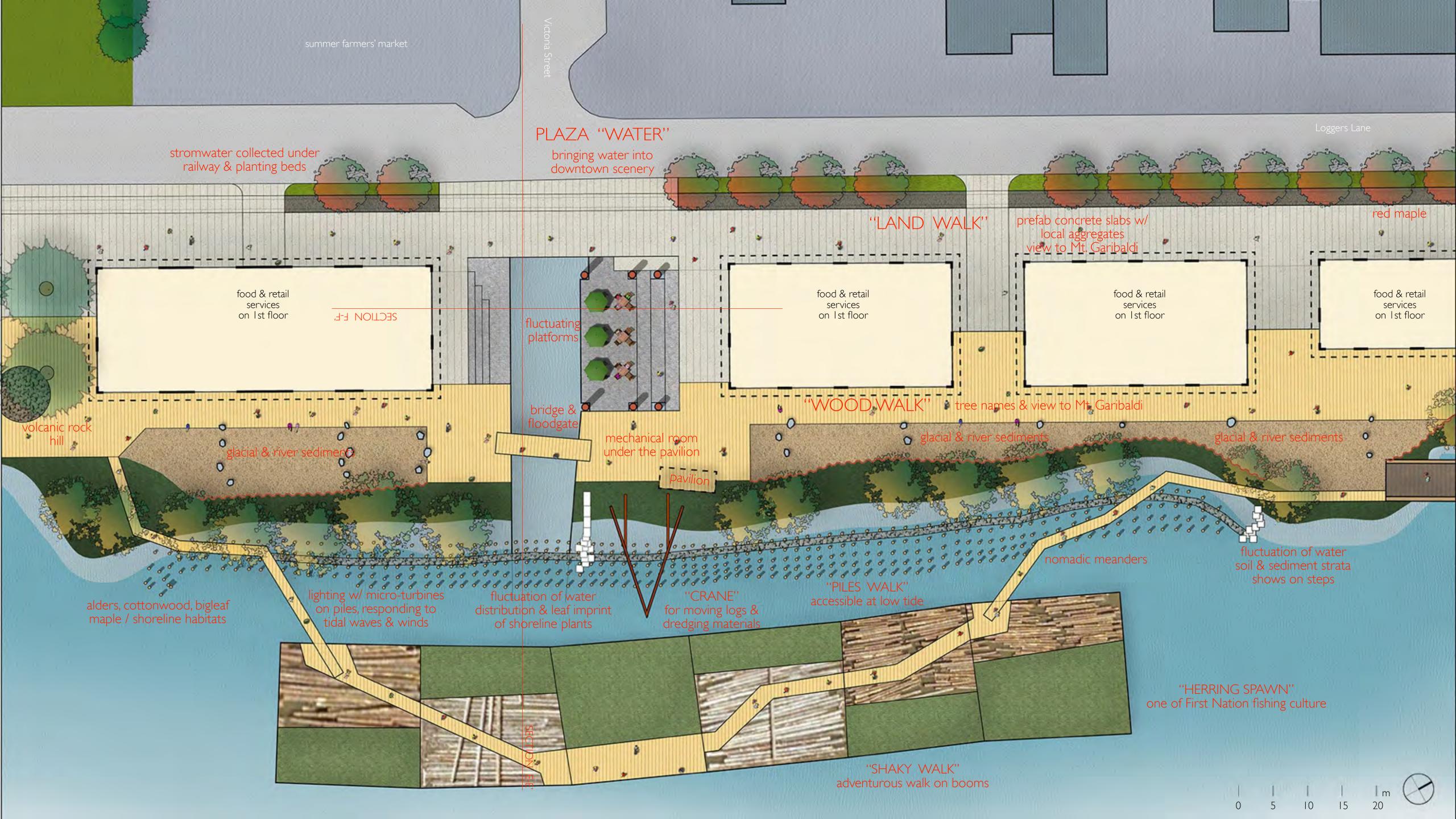


SECTION C-C'

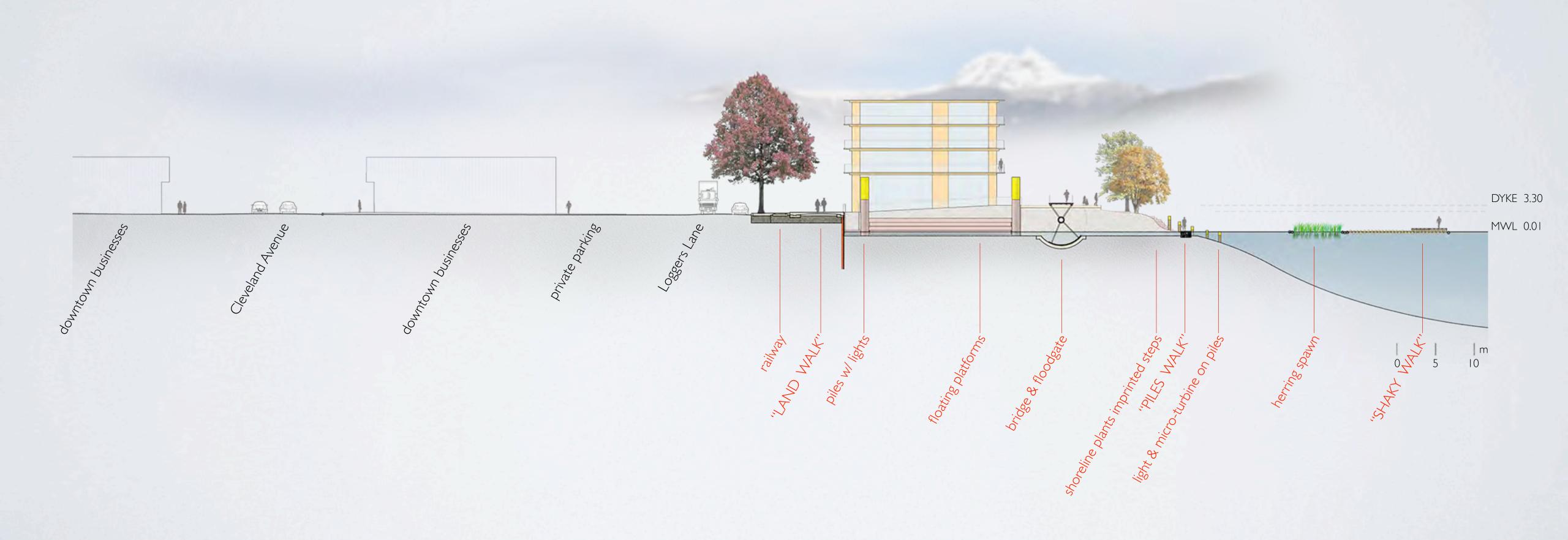


SECTION D-D'

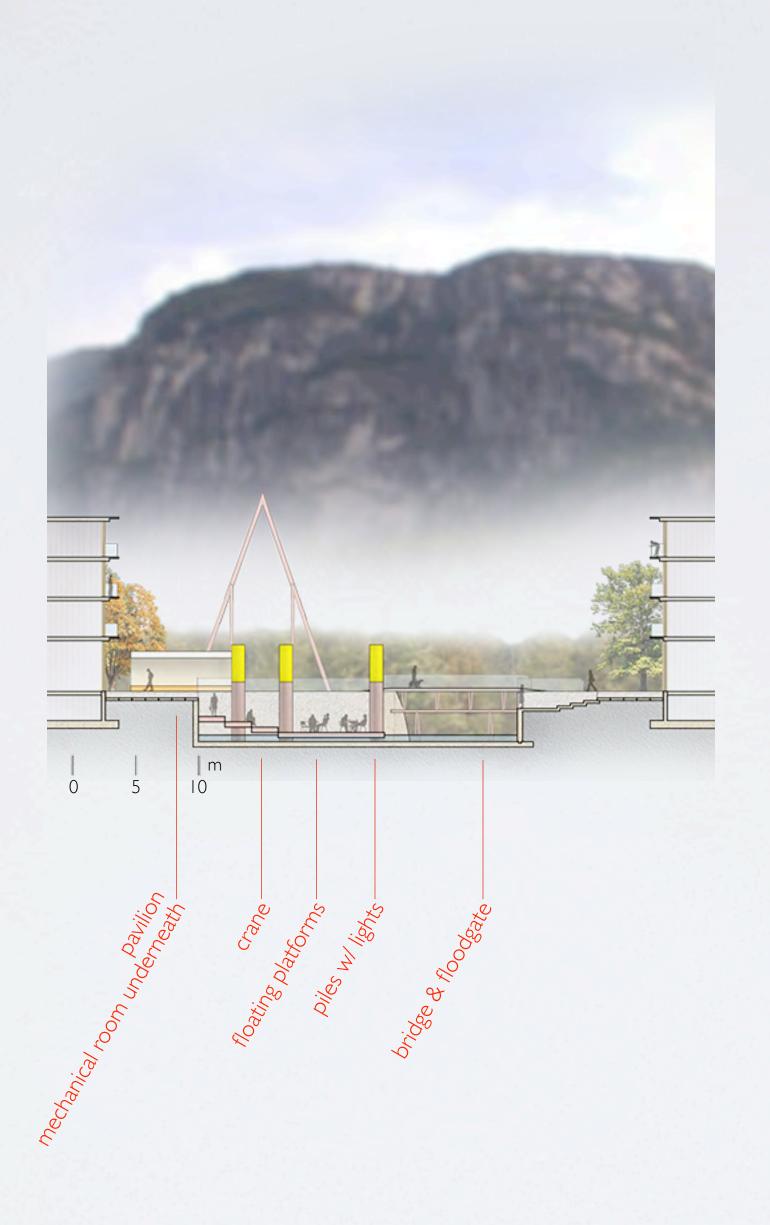




SECTION E-E'

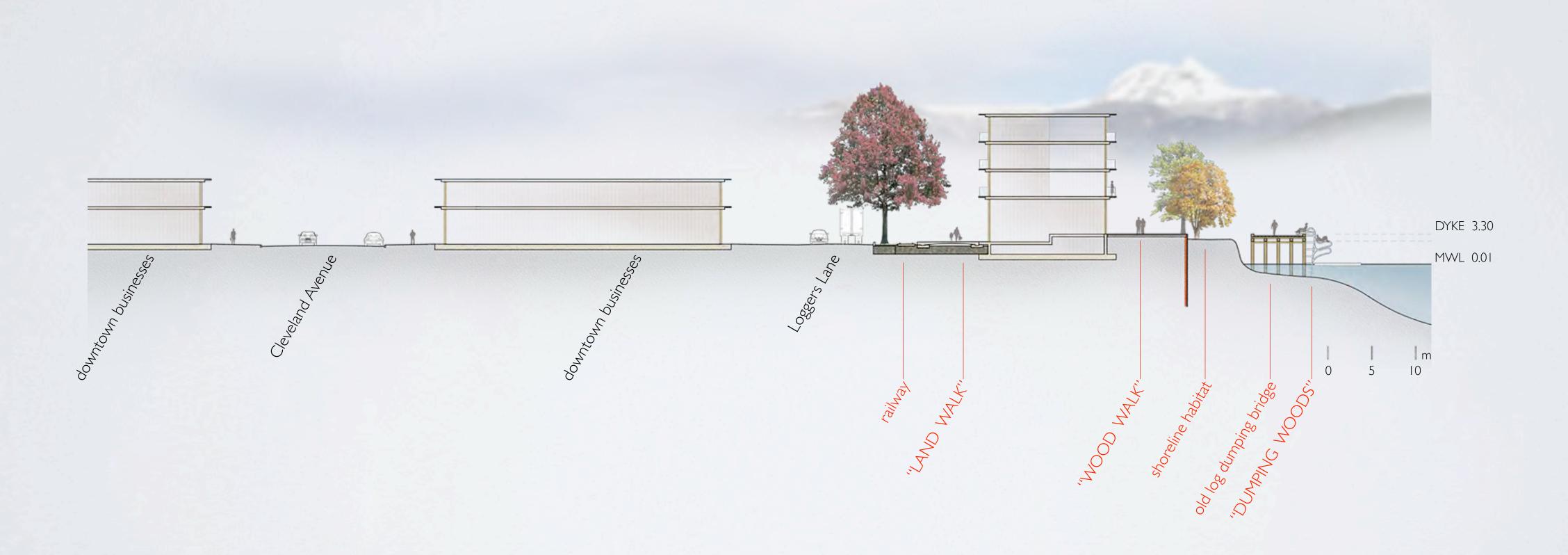


SECTION F-F'

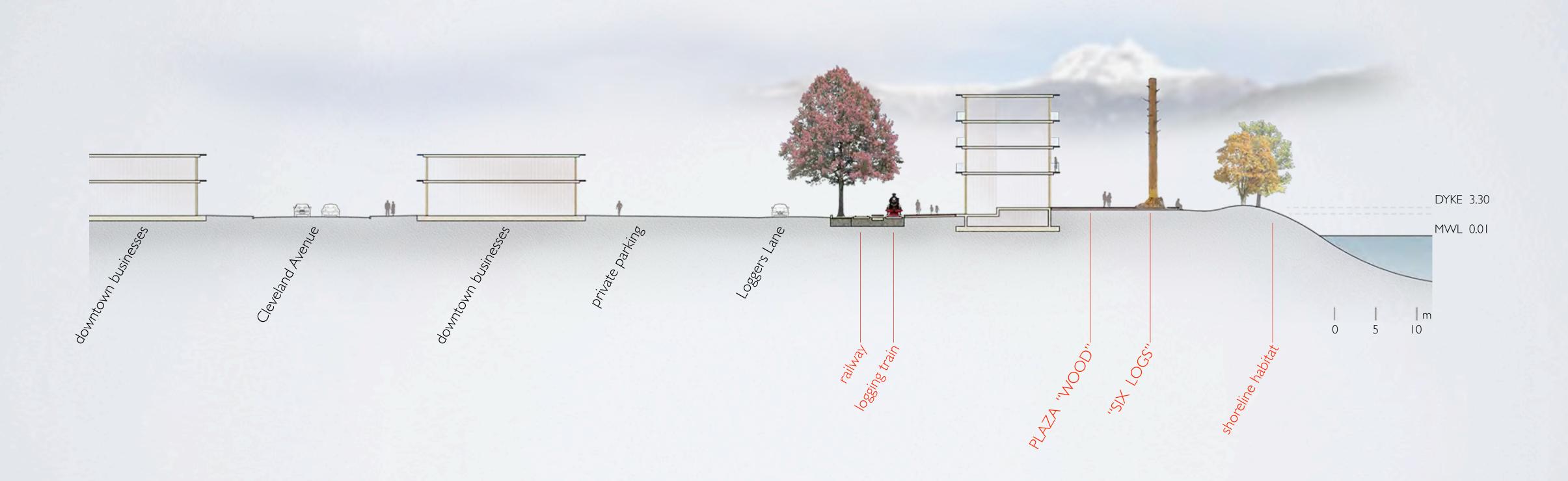




SECTION G-G'



SECTION H-H'



a nomadic landscape adjacent to downtown

- sheetpile dyke minimises disturbance of construction
- sheetpiles maintain a cohesive image
- rest areas measure erosion of waterbank
- steps toward water edge measure tidal fluctuation
- new colourful, local gravel gradually blends in old gravel, indicating walking traces

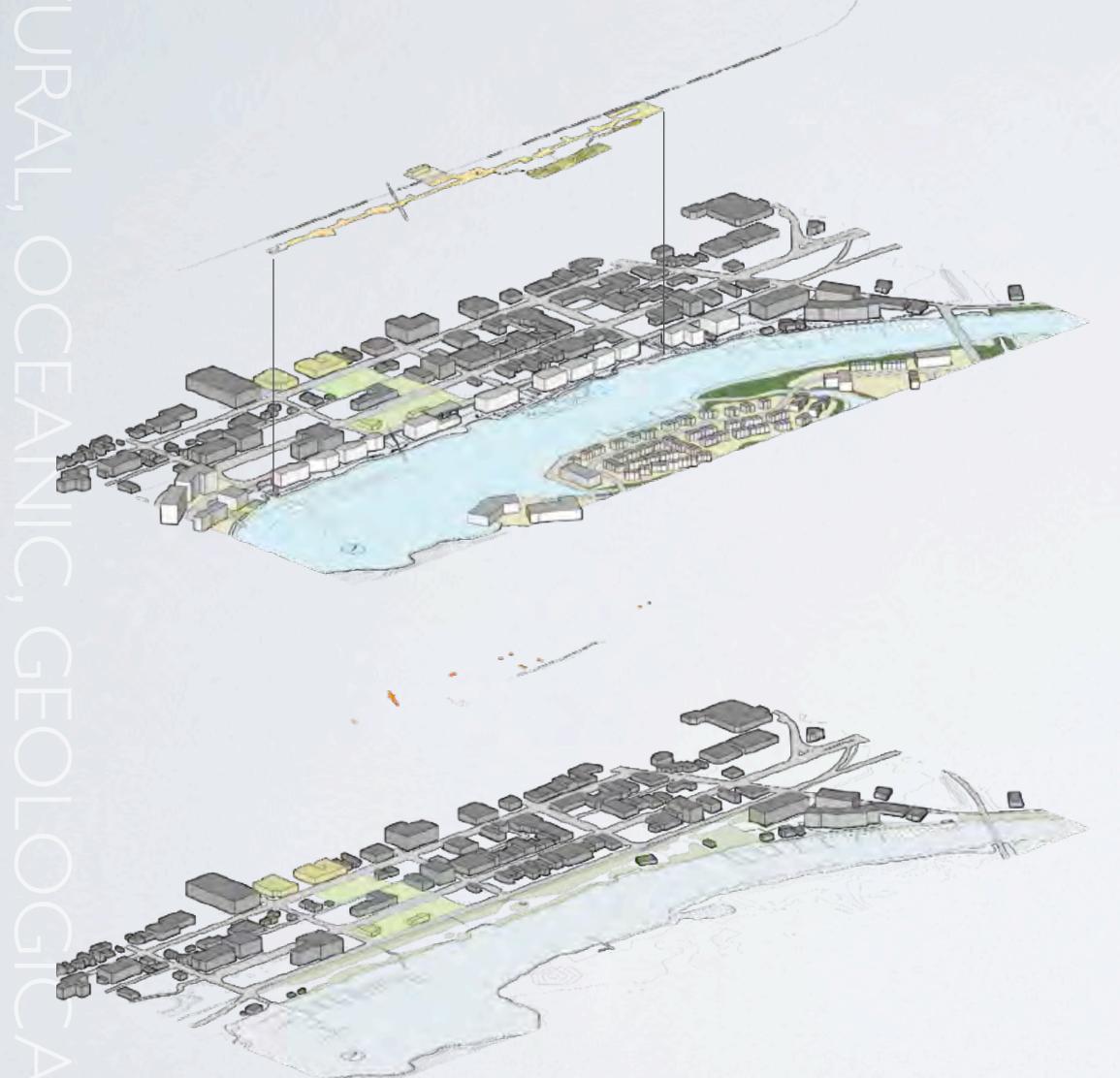




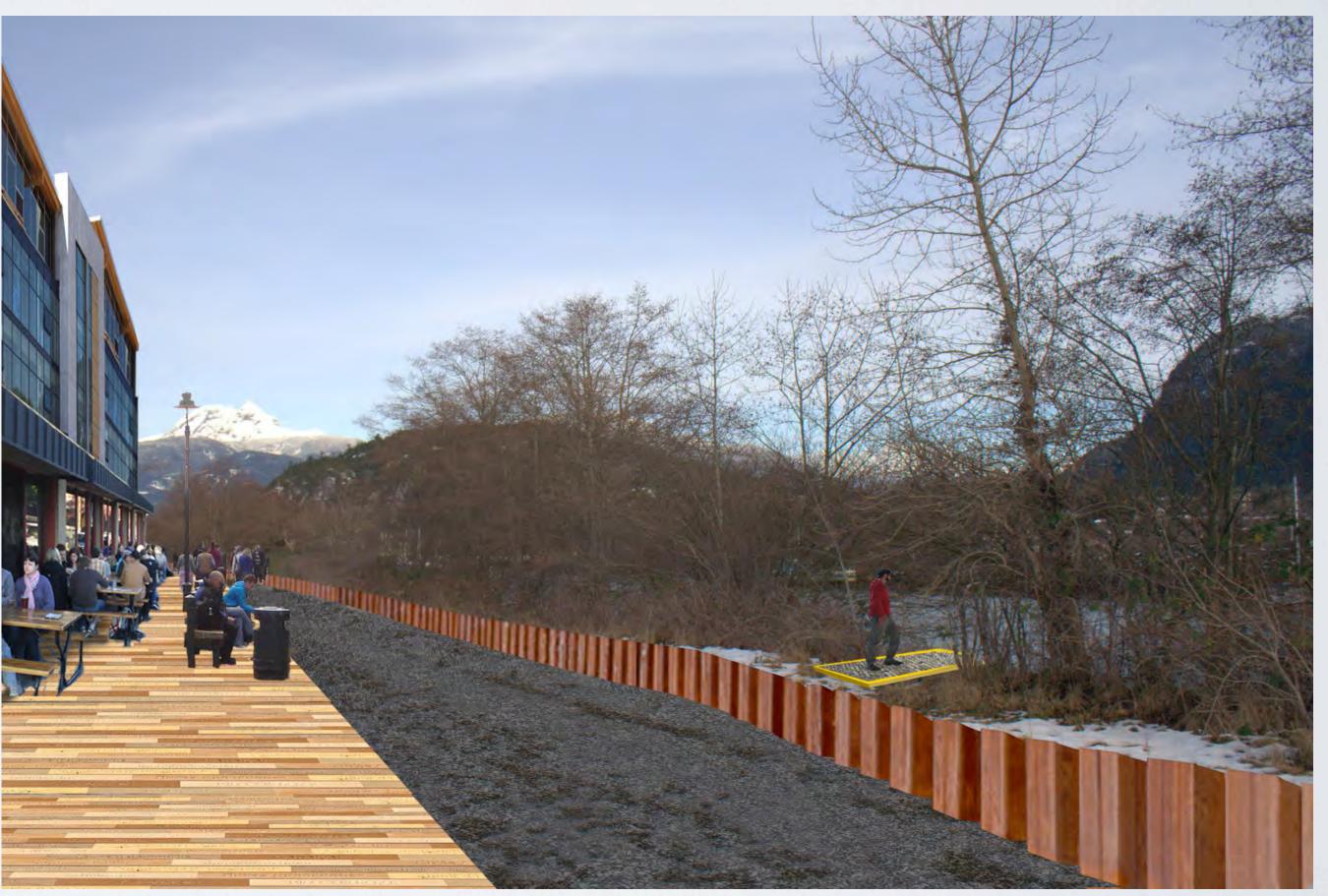


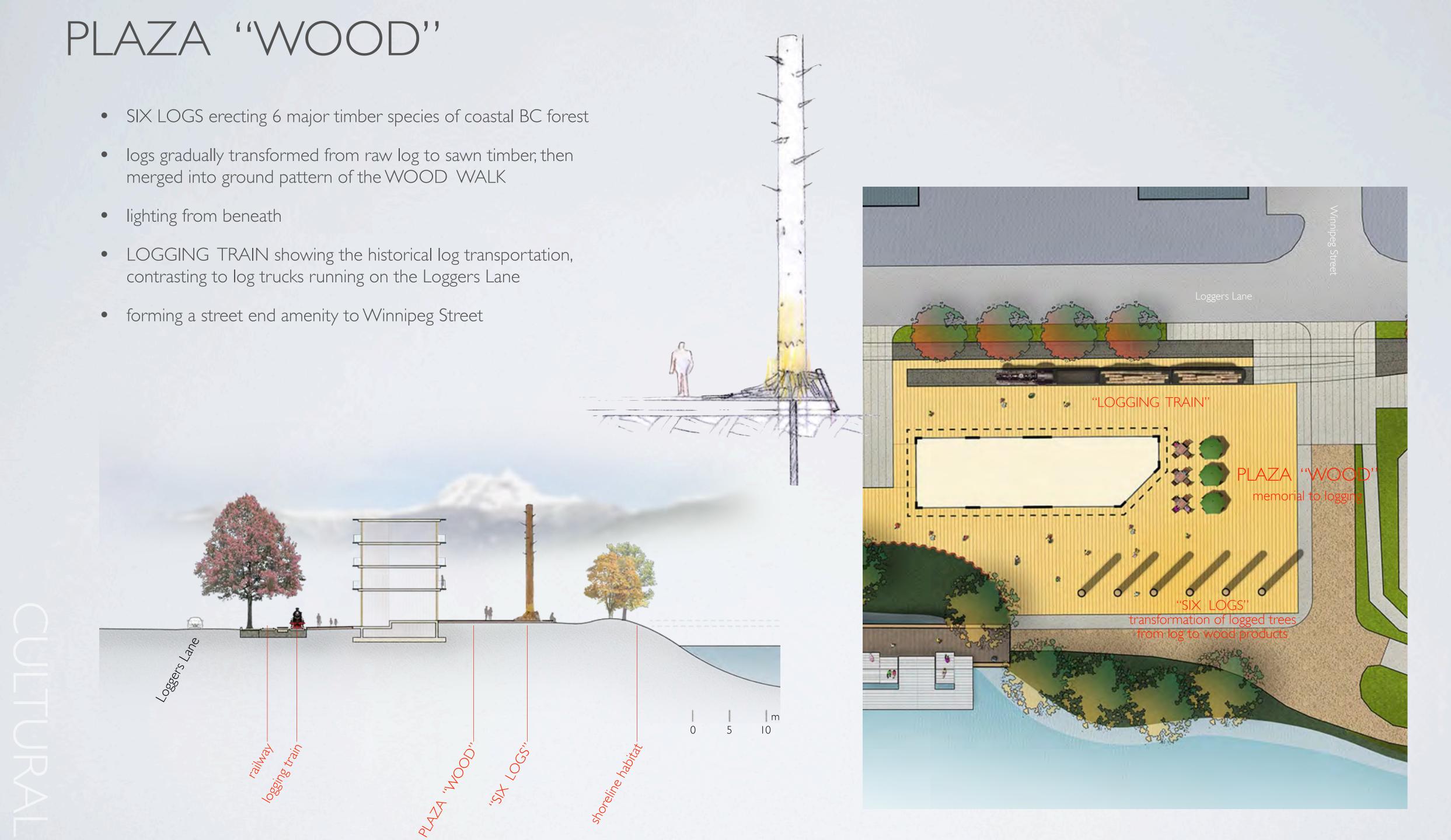
WOOD WALK

recollecting the logging history



- providing a cohesive image at eastern side of new buildings
- transforming from a logging waterfront
- strengthening the connection to logging history





WOOD WALK

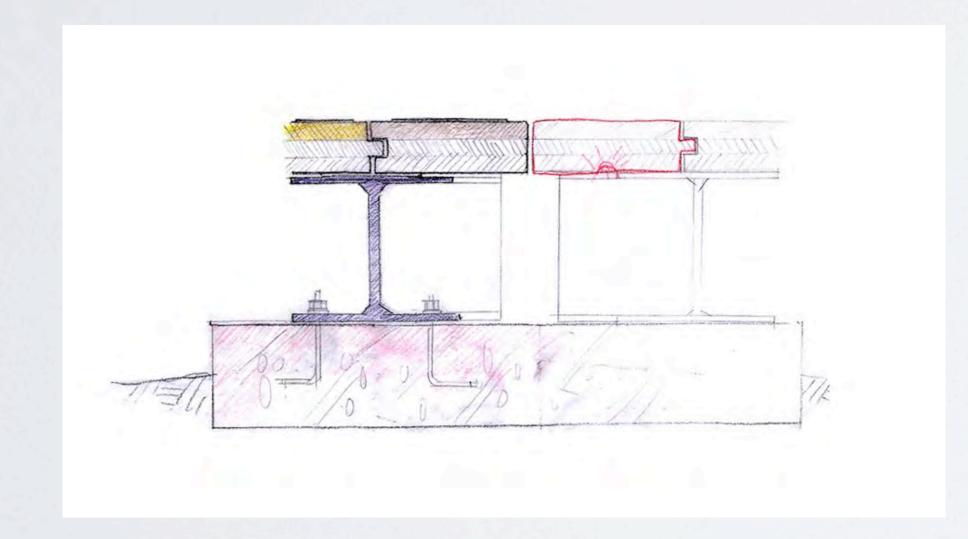
6 major species have been exported to more than 25 different countries speaking more than 15 different languages.

Cypress White Fin Cedar Spruce White Pine Hemlock Douglas fin	Latin	Squamish Name English	German (Deutsch)	Russian (русский язы́я	() Italian (italiano)	French (le français)	Finnish (Suomi)	Español
Cypress White Fir Cedar Spruce White Pine Hemlock Douglas fir							image	e source:Wood Database
	Cypress	White Fir	Cedar	Spruce	White Pine	Hemlock	Do	uglas fir

							image source: Wood Database	
Latin	Squamish Name	English	German (Deutsch)	Russian (русский язык)	Italian (italiano)	French (le français)	Finnish (Suomi)	Español
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis	Ķ'elhmáy'	Cypress	Nootka-Scheinzypresse	Кипарис нутканский	Callitropsis nootkatensis	Cyprès de Nootka	Nutkansypressi	Callitropsis noo
Abies amabilis	Kwéxwmay	White Fir	Purpur-Tanne	Пихта миловидная		Sapin gracieux	Purppurapihta	Abies amabilis
Thuja plicata	Qapaiyai	Red Cedar	Riesen-Lebensbaum	Туя складчатая		Thuja plicata	Jättituija	Thuja plicata
Picea sitchensis	Ts'its'icháyay'	Sitka Spruce	Sitka-Fichte	Ель ситхинская	Picea sitchensis	Épinette de Sitka	Sitkankuusi	Picea sitchensis
Pinus monticola	Ts'ayts'aykay	White Pine	Westliche Weymouth-Kiefer		Pinus monticola	Pin argenté		Pinus monticola
Tsuga heterophylla	Kwaytsay	Western Hemlock	Westamerikanische Hemlocktanne	Тсуга западная		Pruche de l'Ouest	Lännenhemlokki	Tsuga heteroph
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Ch'say'	Douglas fir	Douglasie	Псевдотсуга Мензиса	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglaskuusi	Pseudotsuga m

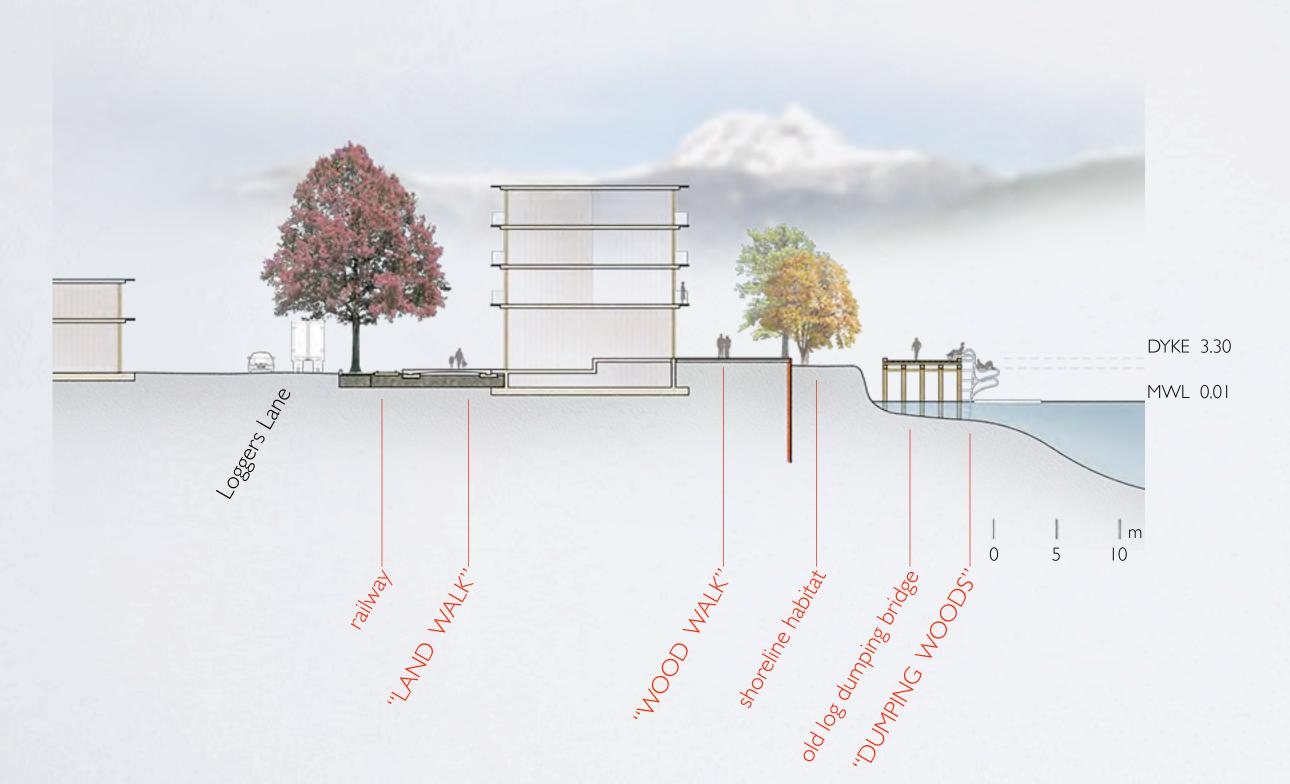
WOOD WALK

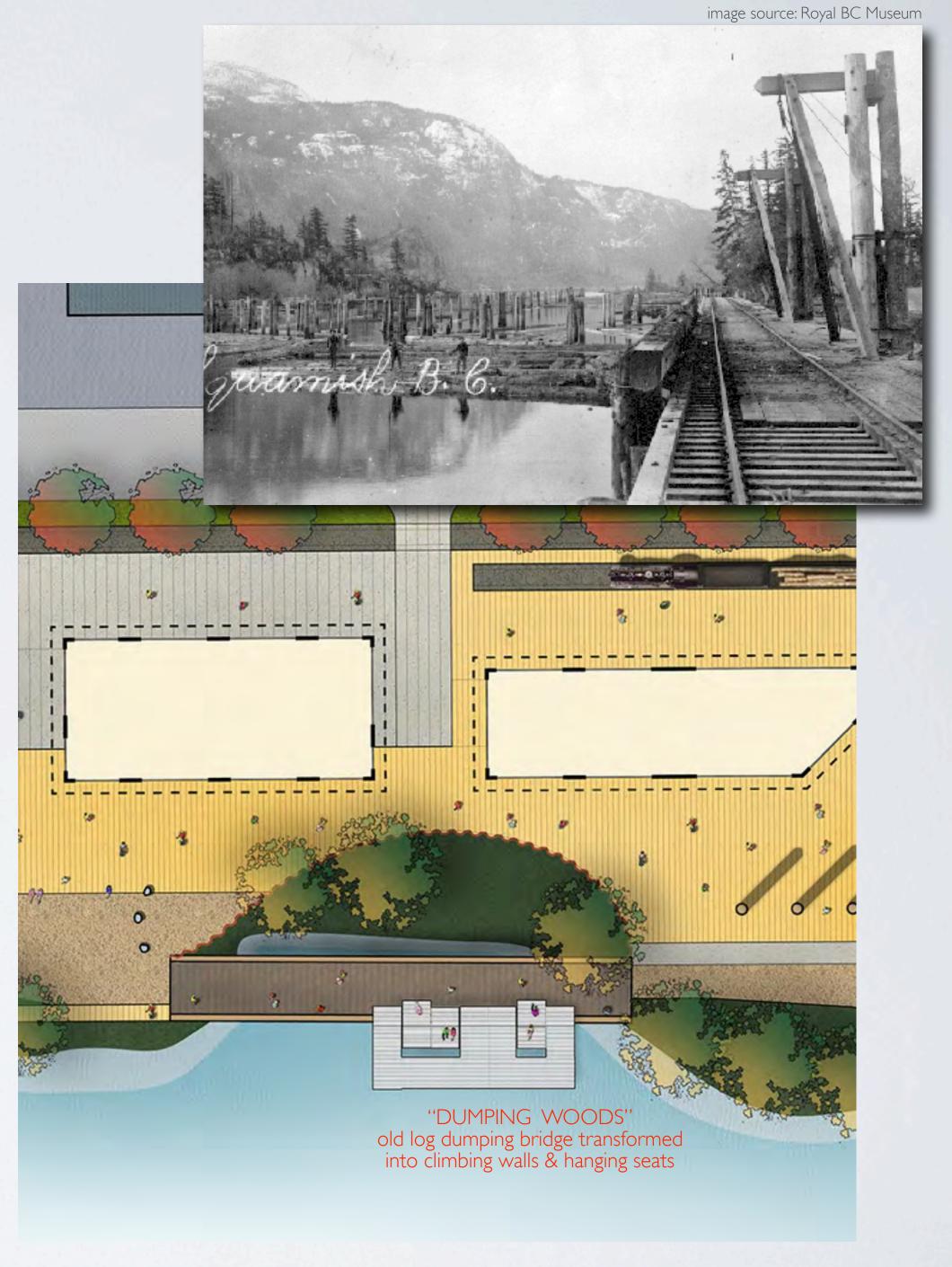
- randomly mixed species providing interesting experiences
- cross laminating timbers to enhance stability
- different decaying rates -- replaced with contemporary species by local carpenters
- a glocal vision -- species names carved in different languages, including the native Squamish language





- representing the explosive and adventurous logging activities
- reflecting Squamish as the outdoor recreation capital of Canada
- lower platform fluctuating with tides

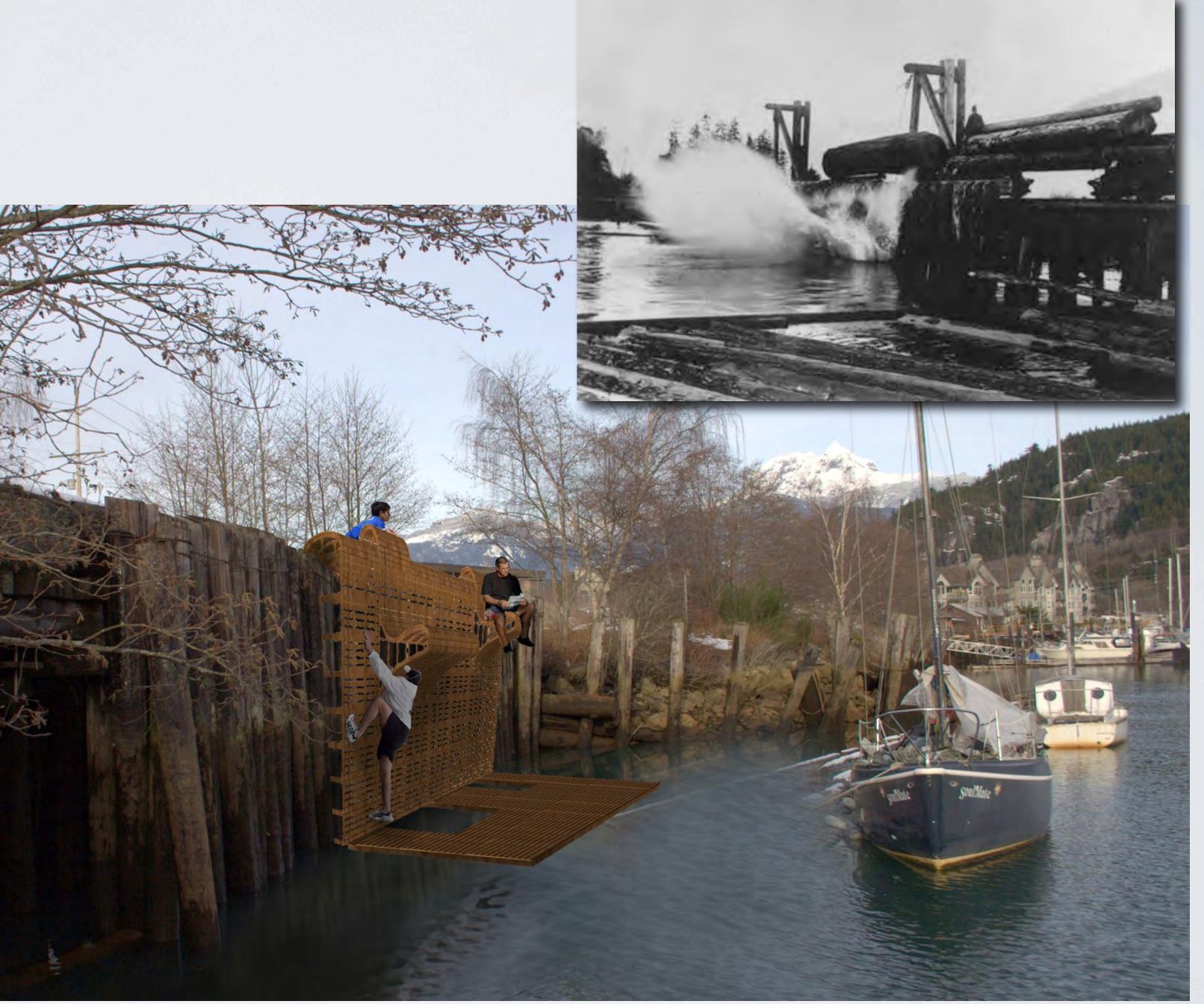




DUMPING WOODS

- view to the Channel, ecological habitat across the Channel, the Chief, the Smoke Bluffs, the Mamquam Icefield, the Mt. Garibaldi, etc.
- form reflecting log dumping.

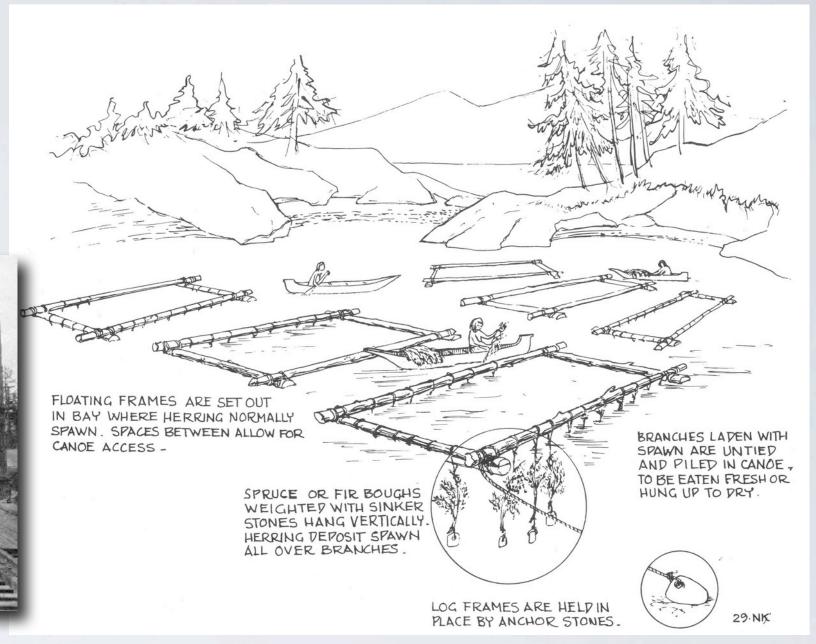


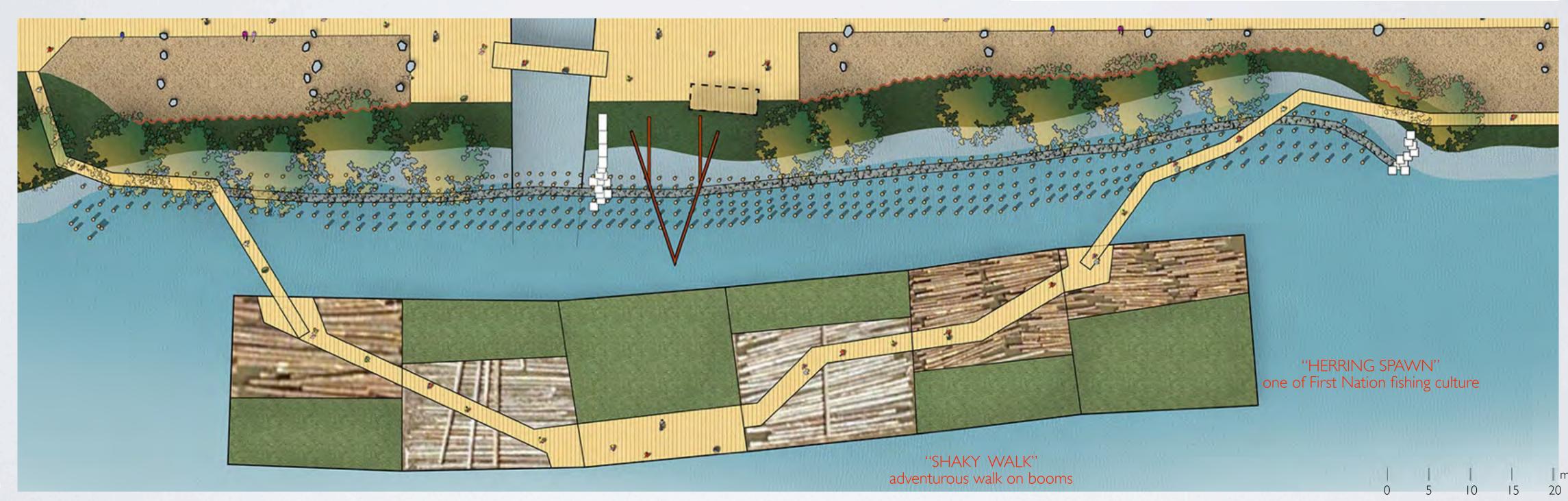


SHAKY WALK & HERRING SPAWN

- boardwalk swaying in winds and with boating activities
- fluctuating with tides
- honouring harmonious, natural living of First Nations
- representing the explosive and adventurous logging activities
- scents from logs, contrary to decomposing smell of estuary
- most expansive view in the Channel

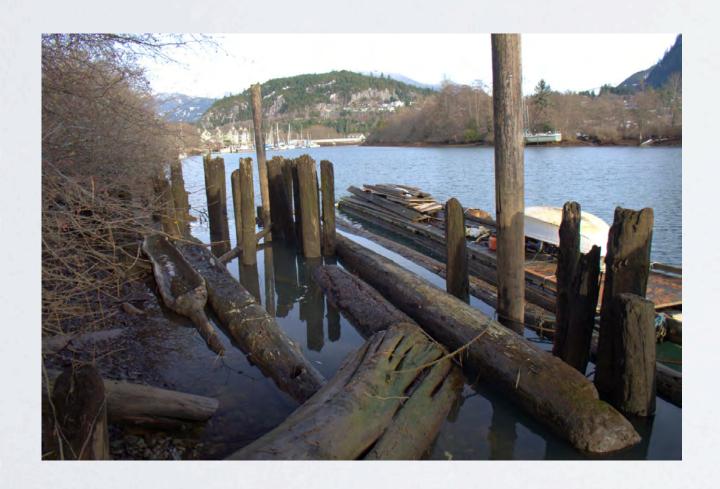


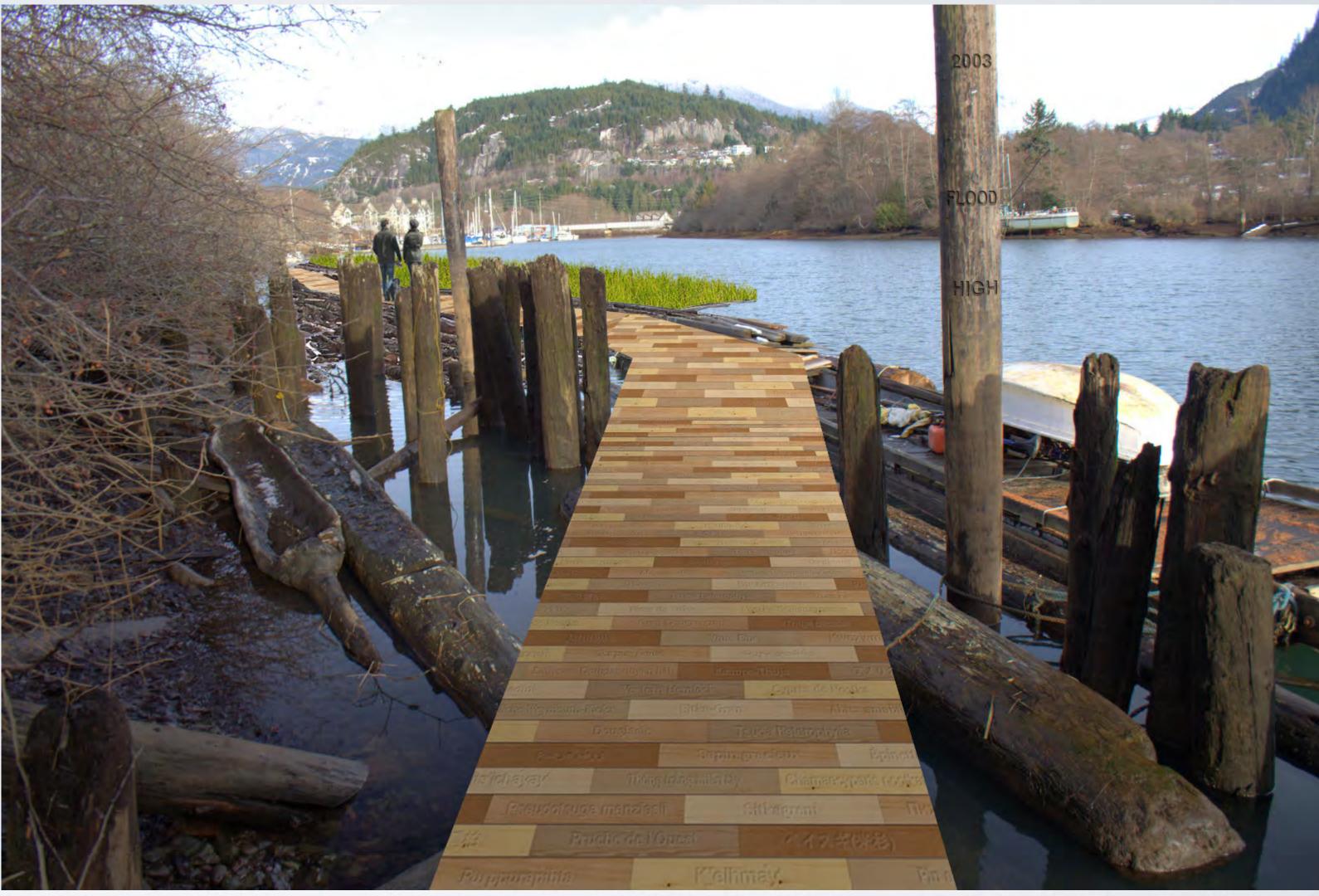




SHAKY WALK & HERRING SPAWN

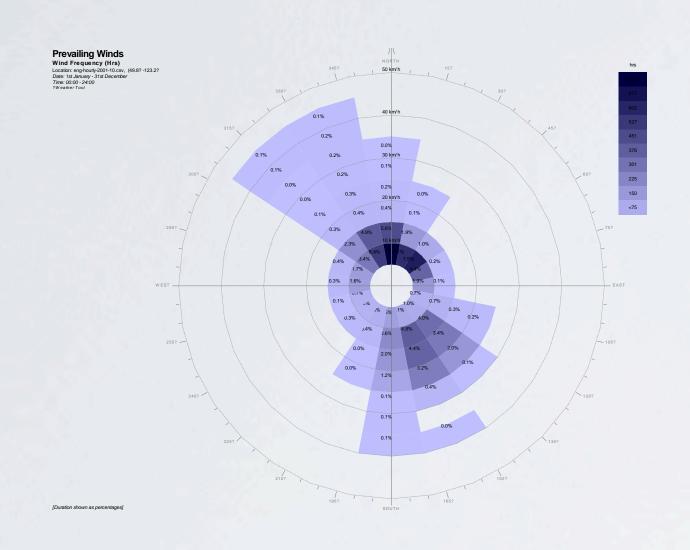
measuring fluctuation on piles





SHAKY WALK & HERRING SPAWN

• lights with micro-turbines glimmering with either tidal waves or wind

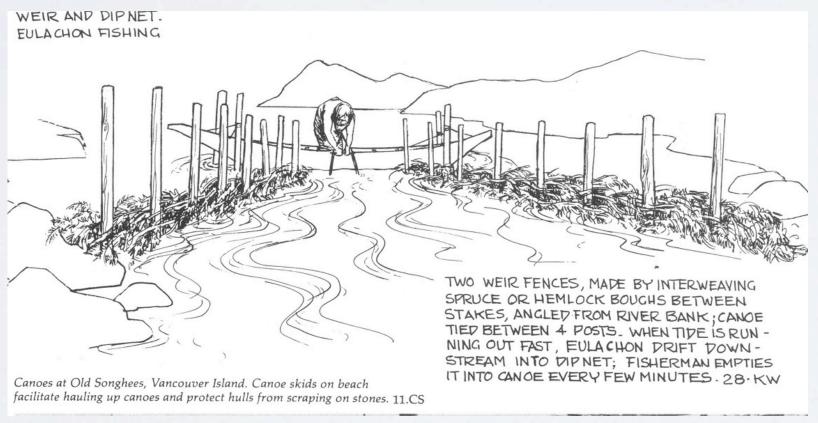


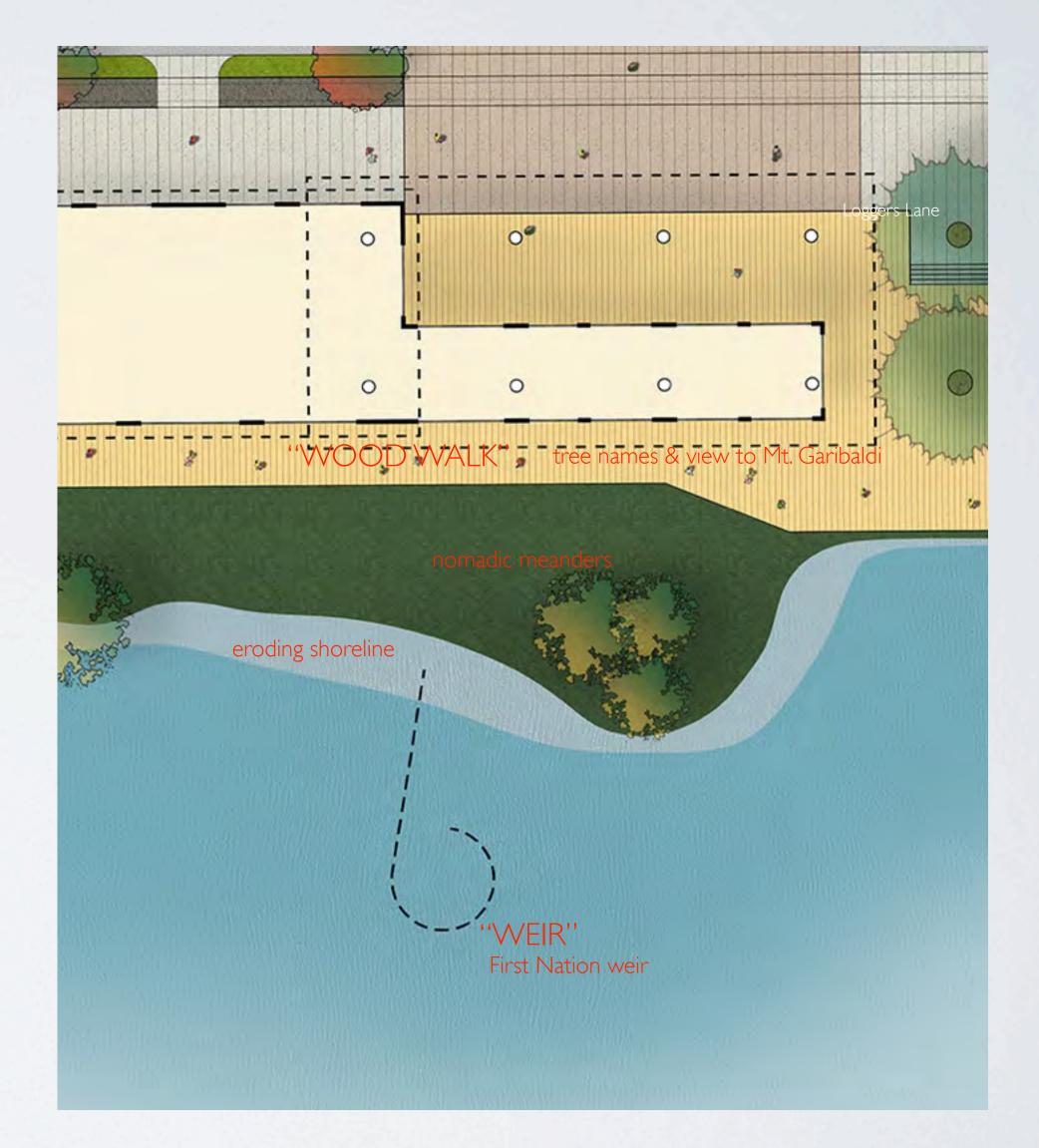




THEWEIR

- honouring harmonious, natural living of First Nations
- revealing or hiding depending on tide level
- measuring erosion of water bank
- indicating sediment composition





THEWEIR

PHASE I

- dyke installed, Douglas firs planted
- 2 different experiences at different side of the dyke
- sheetpile dyke & Douglas fir bosque offering architectural experience, reminding the historical working waterfront





THEWEIR

PHASE 2

- a nomadic meander outside the dyke
- architectural experience inside the dyke reinforced



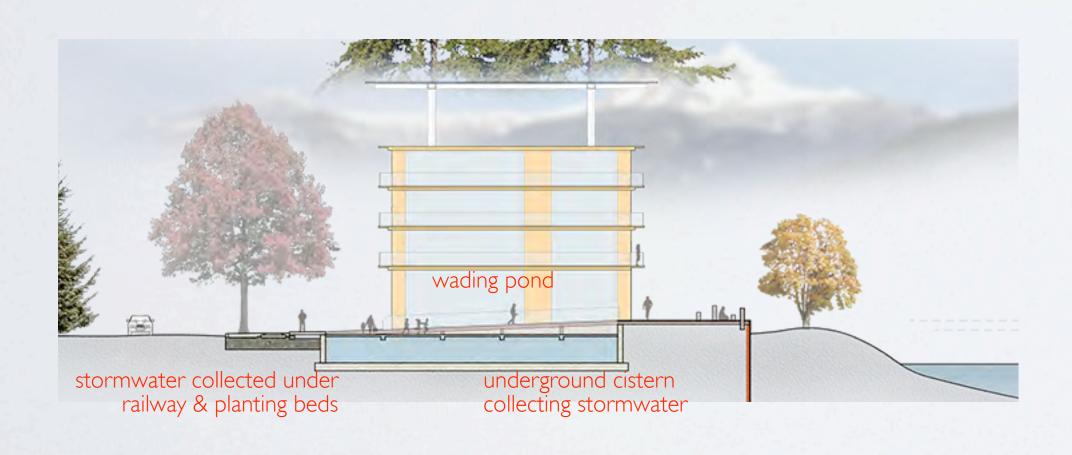


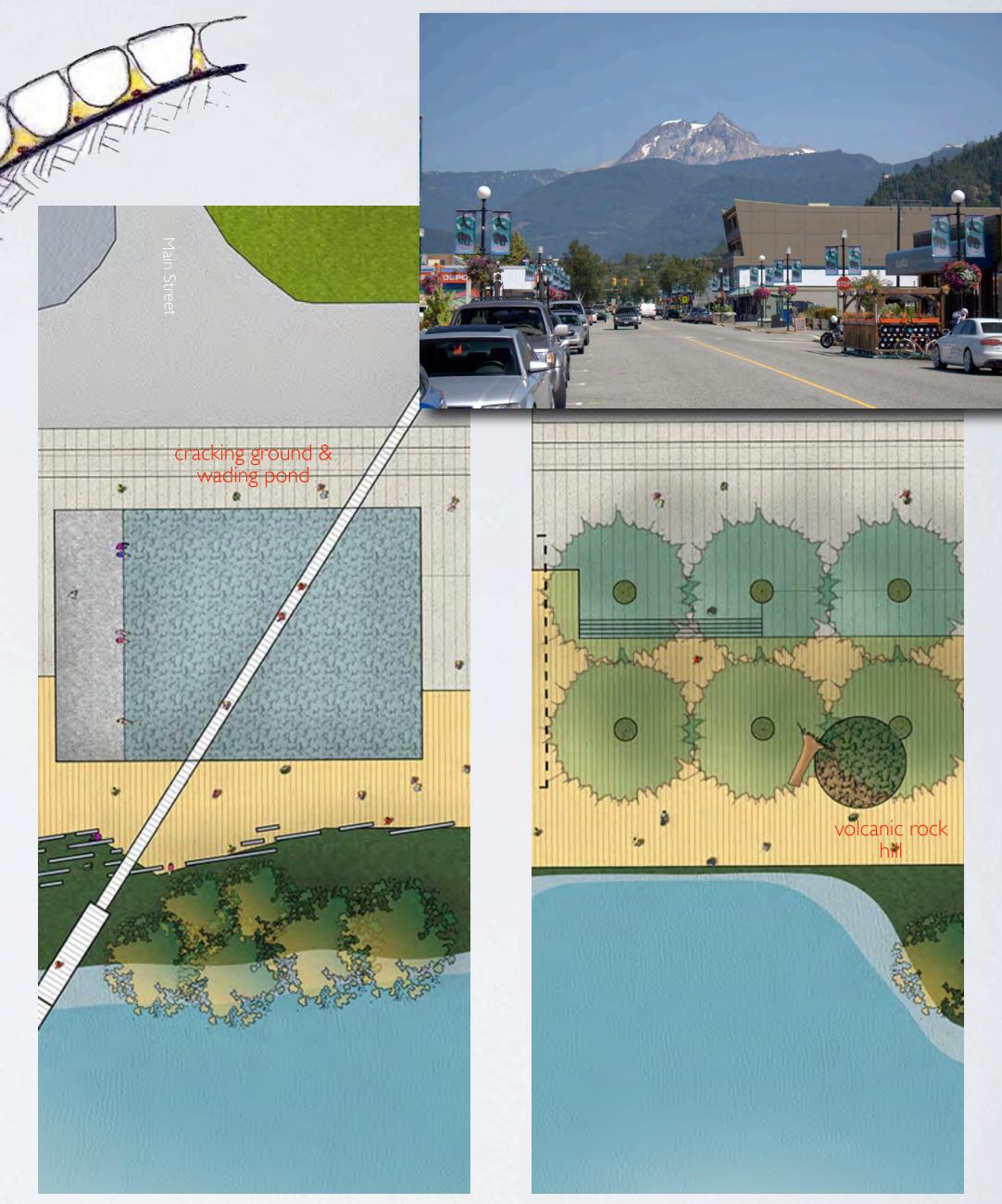


CRACKING GROUND & VOLCANIC ROCK HILL

- volcanic activities before the last Ice Age
- an analogy to volcanic rocks under glacier & river deposits & highly erected volcano -- Mt. Garibaldi
- using local basalt stones
- lighting and heating in the cracks of the hill
- water emerging from underground cistern when excessive stormwater collected

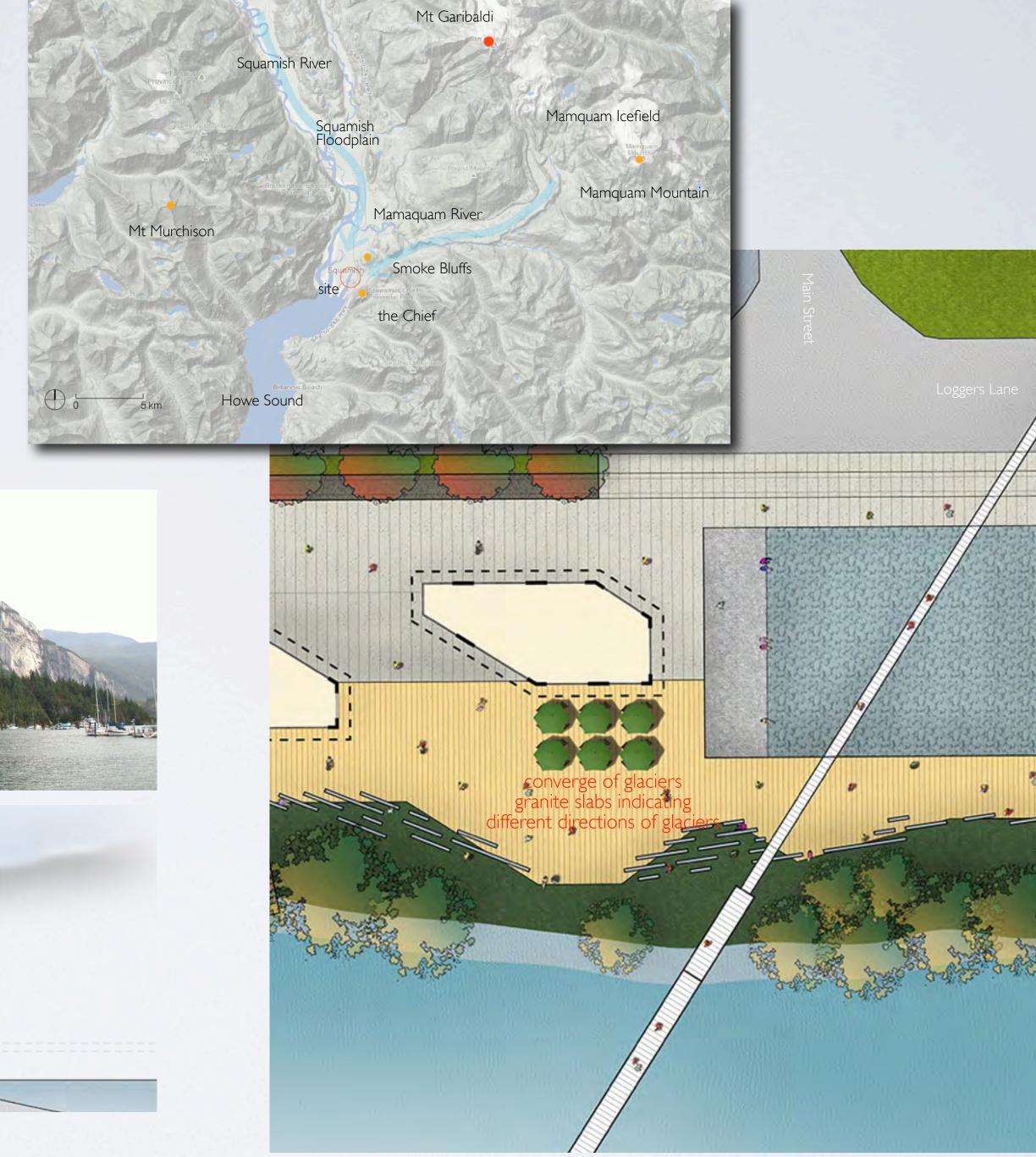






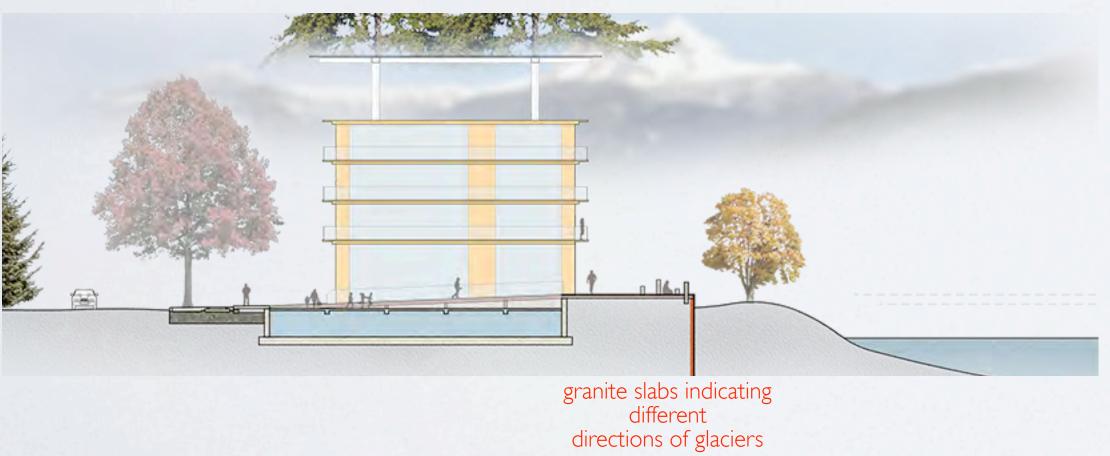
CONVERGE OF GLACIERS

- the facing of granite monoliths indicating the directions of glaciers
- arranging granite slabs as an analogy to glaciers
- shapes of slabs being identical to the Chief and the Smoke Bluffs
- different heights of slabs forming interesting spaces

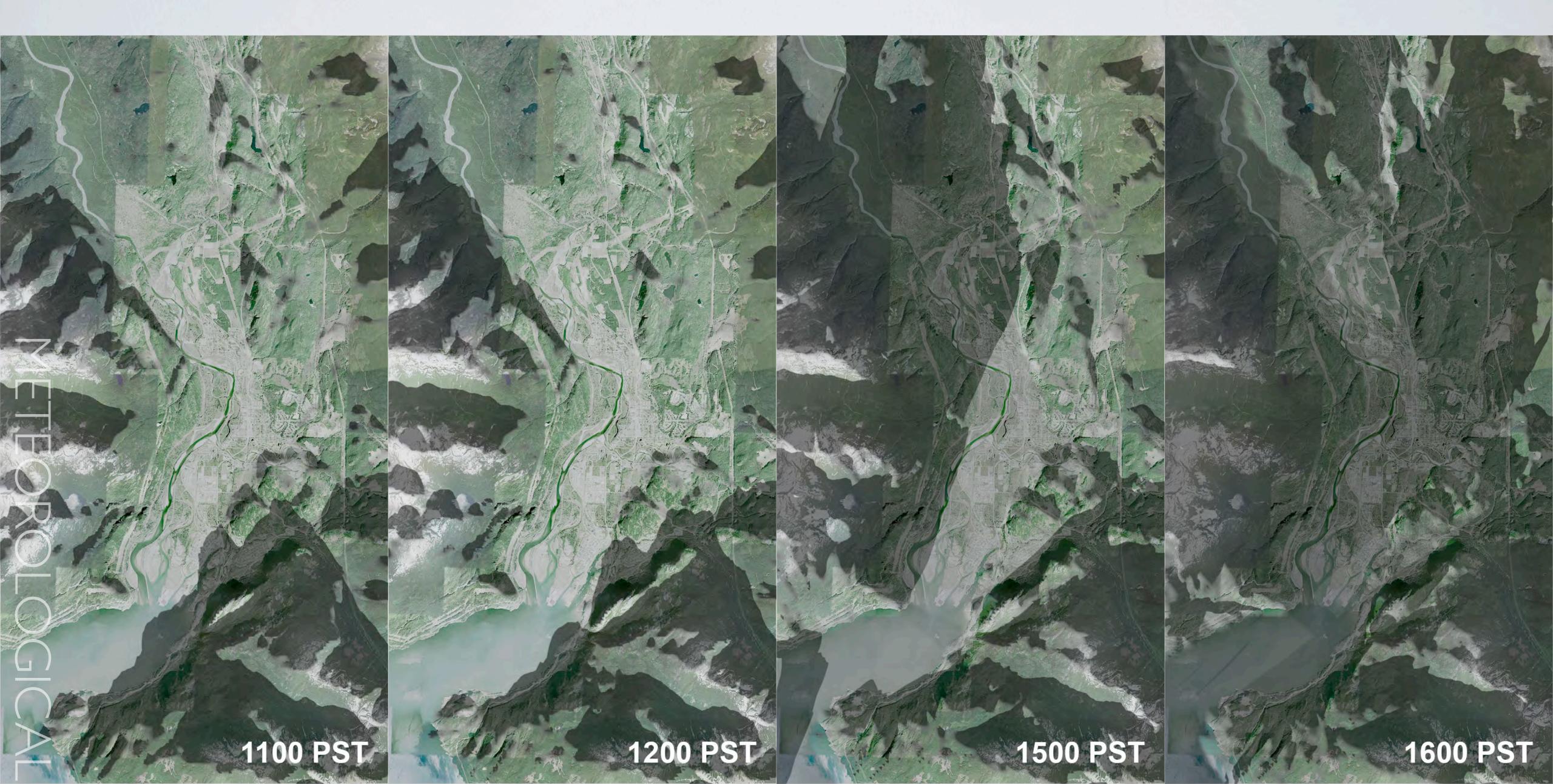




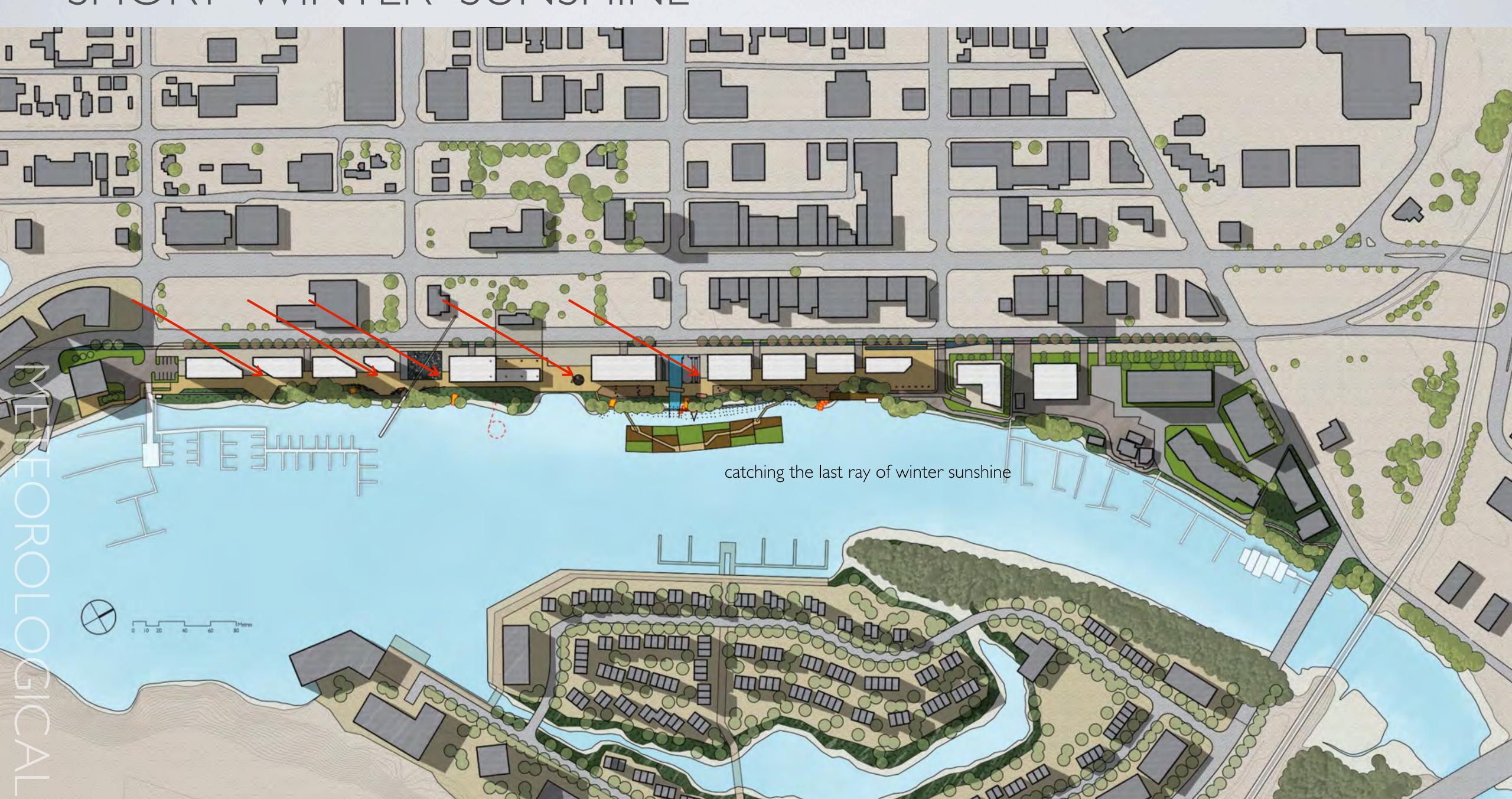




SHORT WINTER SUNSHINE



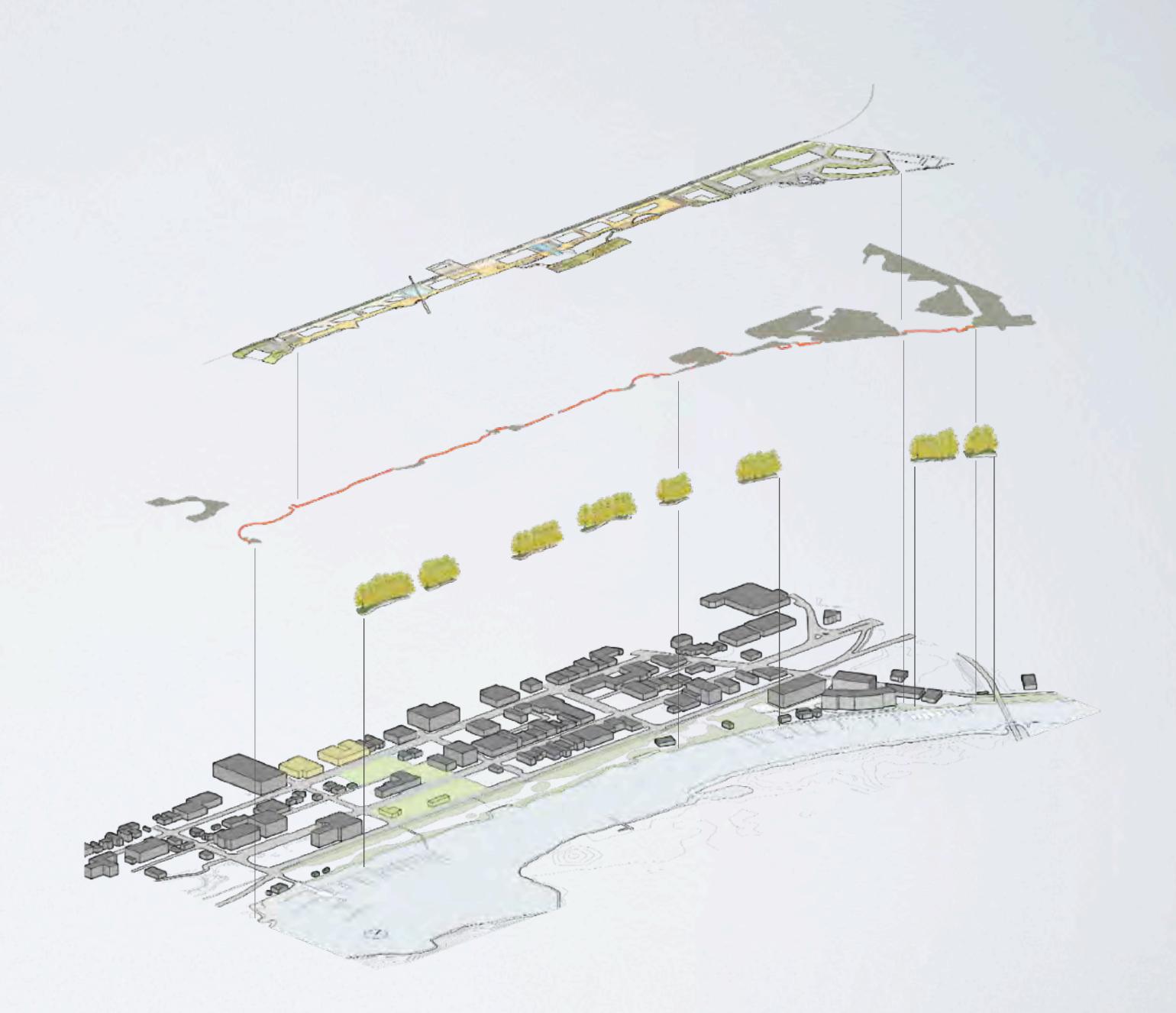
SHORT WINTER SUNSHINE



EMBRACING CONTESTED INTERESTS

restoring natural habitats vs building dykes

- enhancing vegetated waterfronts
- minimising disturbance of dyke construction by connecting with high grounds and choosing appropriate construction method
- integrating new developments with dykes

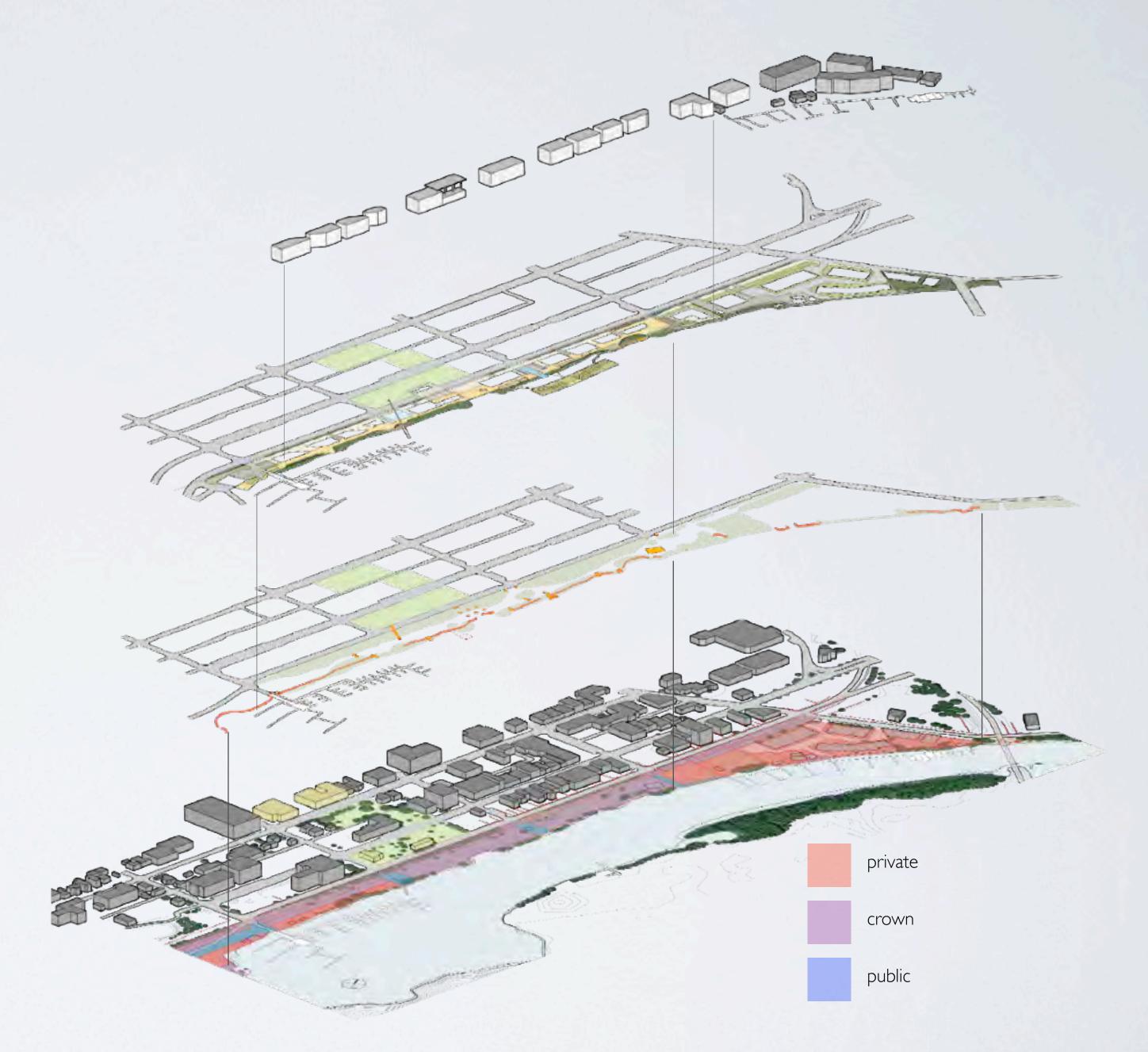




EMBRACING CONTESTED INTERESTS

maintaining public access vs privatising waterfront

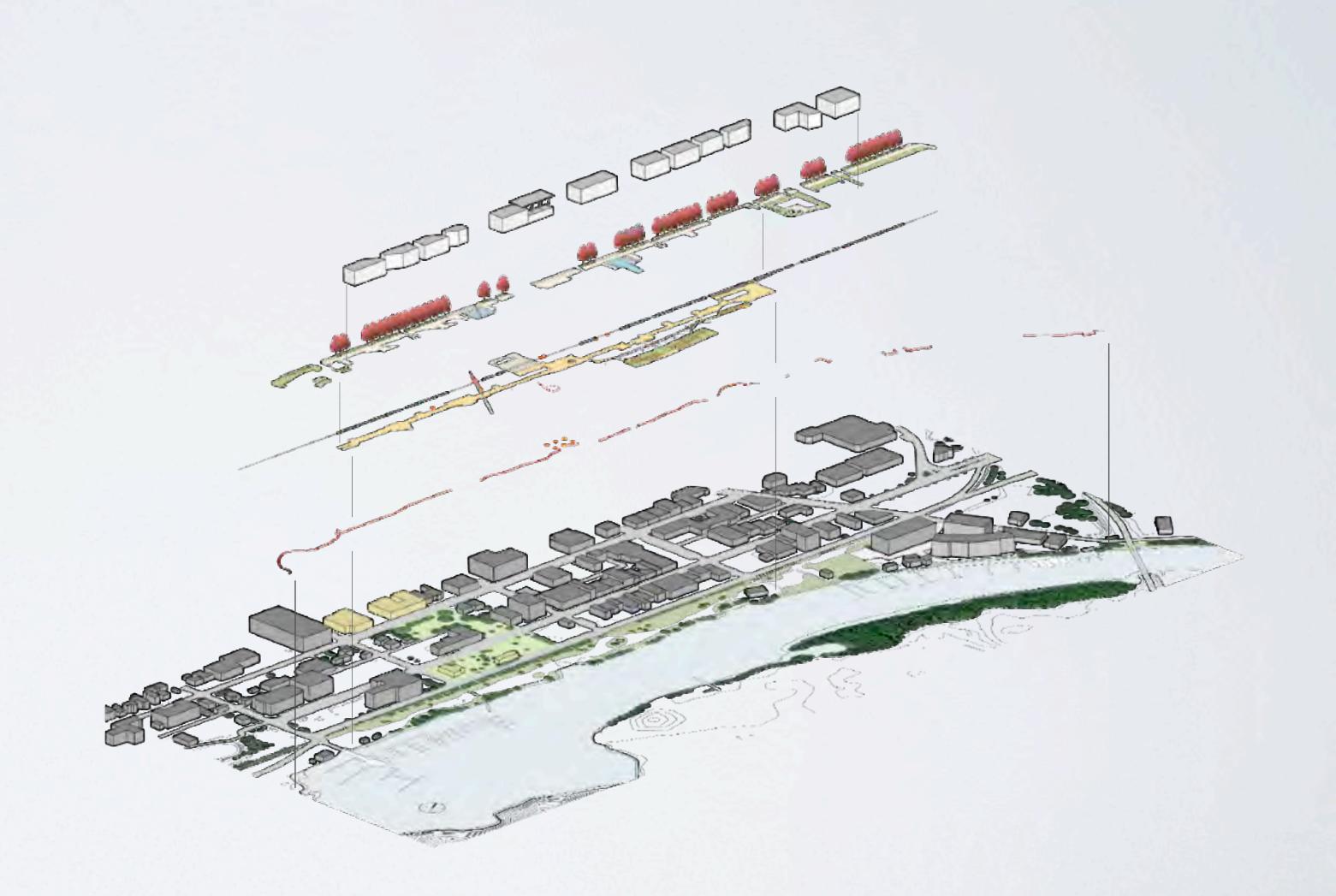
- maintaining existing floor-space ratio (0.9~1.3)
- developing trade-off mechanisms to achieve win-win results
- securing water area to avoid more piers
- connecting with downtown open spaces



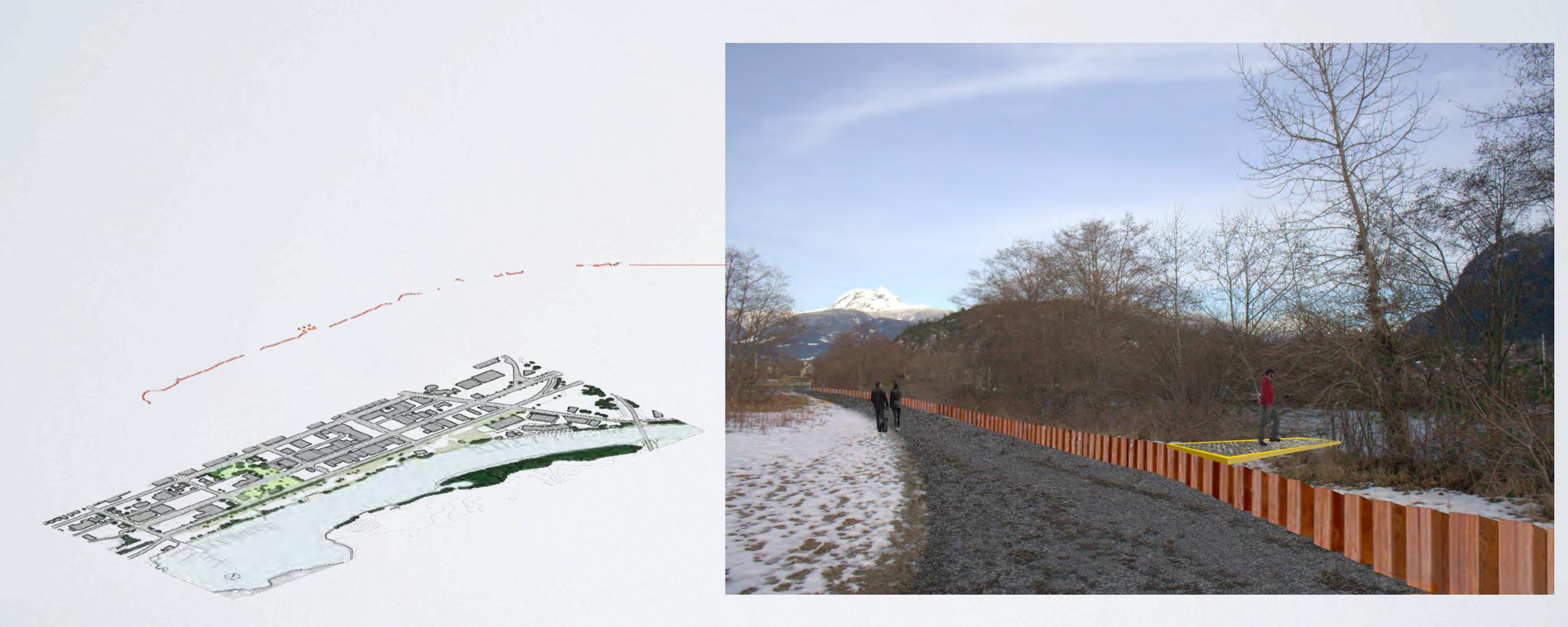
EMBRACING CONTESTED INTERESTS

preserving industrial past vs introducing new development

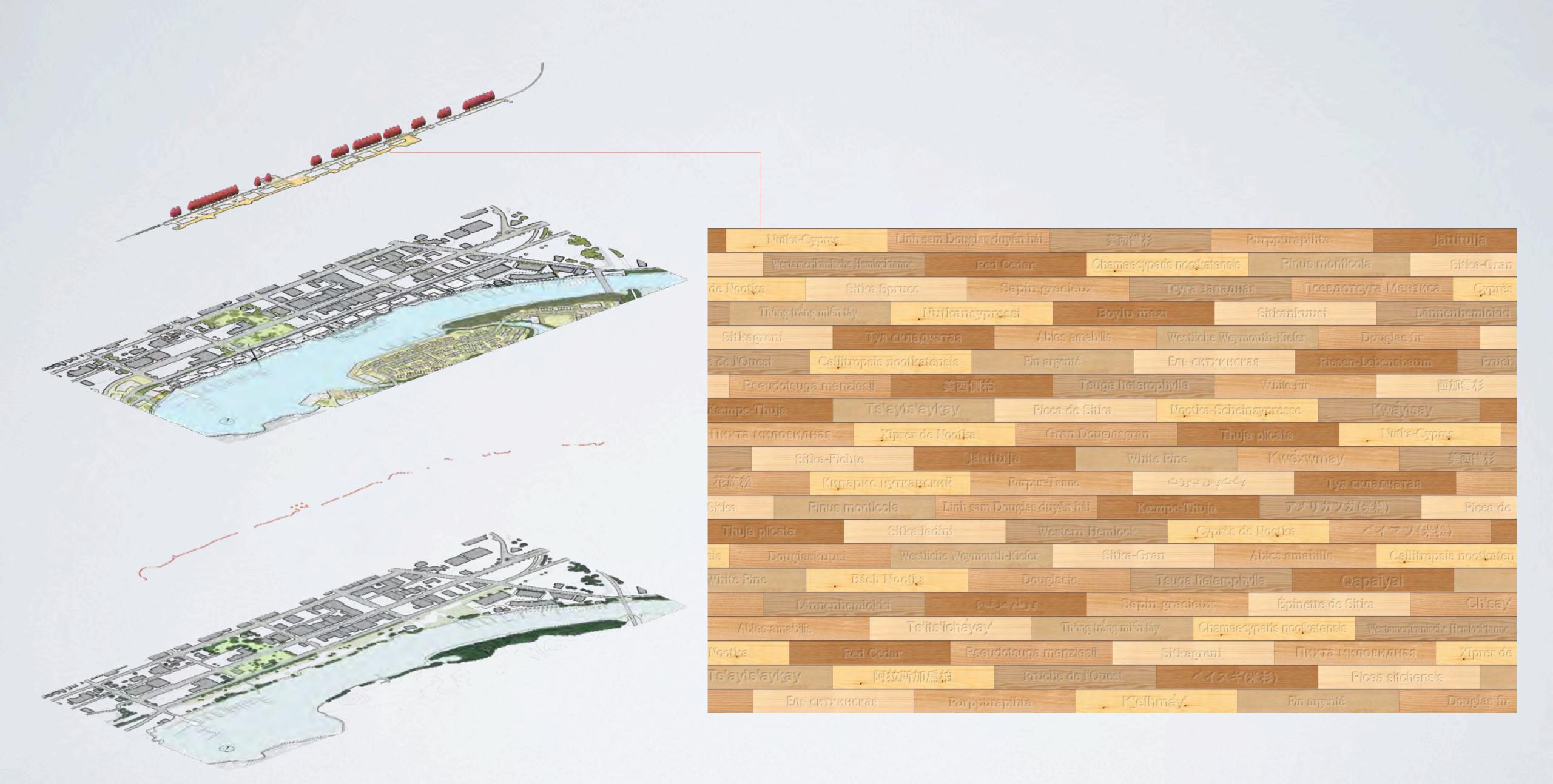
- respecting and articulating significant historical elements
- transforming historical elements into new uses
- introducing appropriate new materials to intrigue dialogues



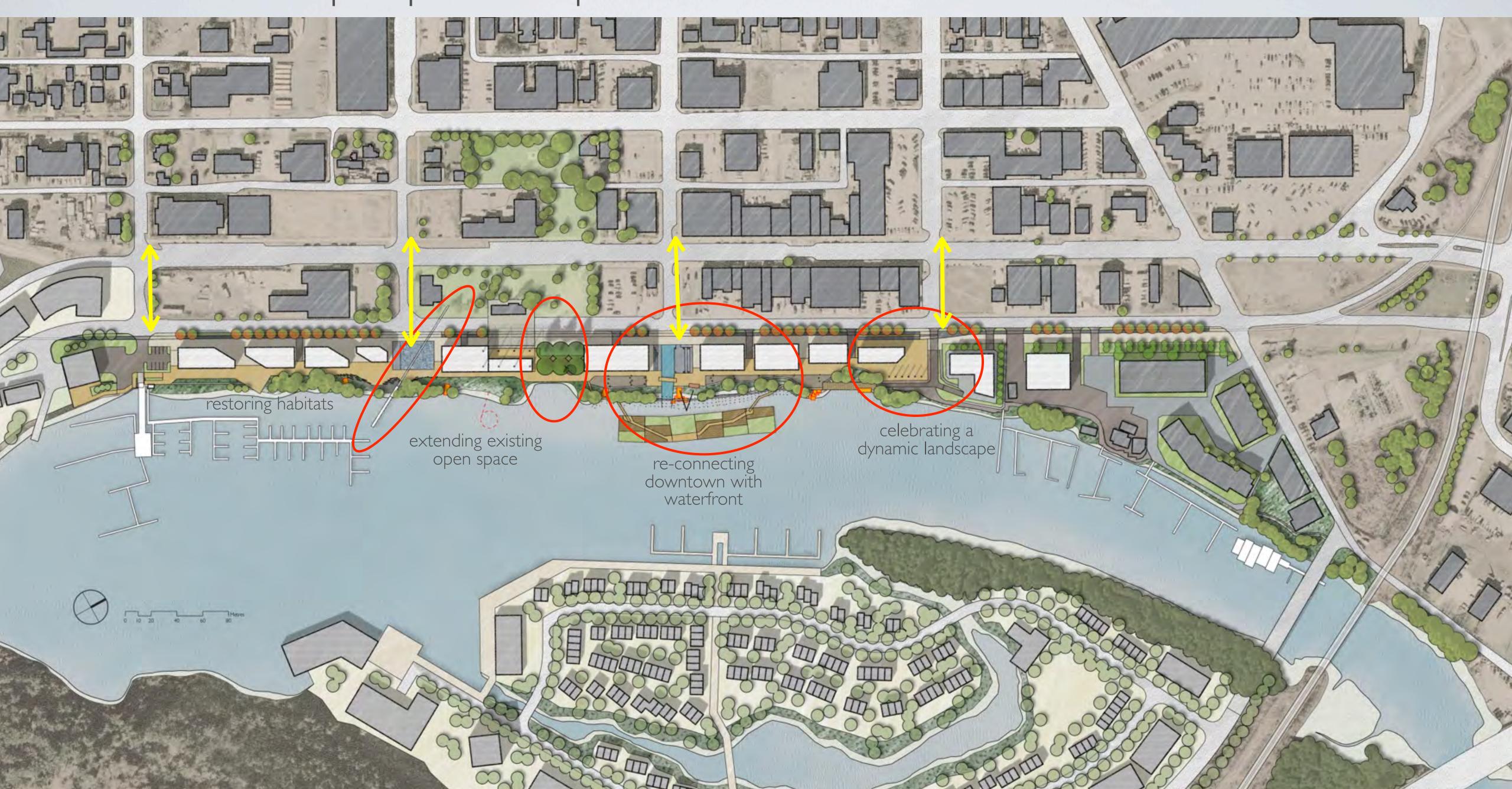
unified by consisting with motives



unified by consisting with motives



dedicated to people of Squamish



Mamquam Blind Channel: an endless story



