

FREMONTWORKS: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE SPACE BETWEEN
ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

by

GEORGE ALEXANDER PERCY

B.A., The University of British Columbia, 1988

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF

THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE

in

THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES

School of Architecture

We accept this thesis as conforming to the required standard

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

May 1997

© George Alexander Percy, 1997

In presenting this thesis in partial fulfilment of the requirements for an advanced degree at the University of British Columbia, I agree that the Library shall make it freely available for reference and study. I further agree that permission for extensive copying of this thesis for scholarly purposes may be granted by the head of my department or by his or her representatives. It is understood that copying or publication of this thesis for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission.

Department of SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The University of British Columbia
Vancouver, Canada

Date MAY 12, 97

ABSTRACT

The thesis has evolved into a search for a spatial construction that lies at the juncture of two types of spatial articulation: architecture and urban infrastructure. In the case of the North American city, built infrastructure has become the accepted background to the urban condition, sublimating itself almost invisibly into the consciousness of our everyday experience. Ed Ruscha, describing the gloss of its homogenizing effect, used the term 'visual noise.' This thesis seeks to understand infrastructure not merely as a by-product of the built city - mere systems of service or as the common language of repeatable structures - but as a productive apparatus that mediates space. Understood in this way, the physical infrastructure of the city has the capacity to both produce new types of space and re-territorialize already existing conditions of space. These operations work in several ways, and at various scales. First, the making of infrastructure is motivated by a need to establish physical connections within the city. This has a two-fold effect: it both delimits new boundaries and configures radical new contiguities, impressing a new language of *difference* into the urban landscape, based on a logic of connectivity. Second, the making of infrastructures aggressively alters the physical shape of the city, catalyzing our thinking about the artificial and constructed conditions of 'ground' within the morphology of the city - the conditions of above, beneath, beside, on top and so on that form the physical surfaces of the city. Finally, if infrastructure can be understood as a language of difference, its syntax becomes the important measure in defining difference - columns, retaining walls, lamp-standards, handrails, bollards, telephone poles, signage all begin to assert territorial allegiances.

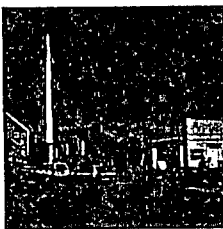
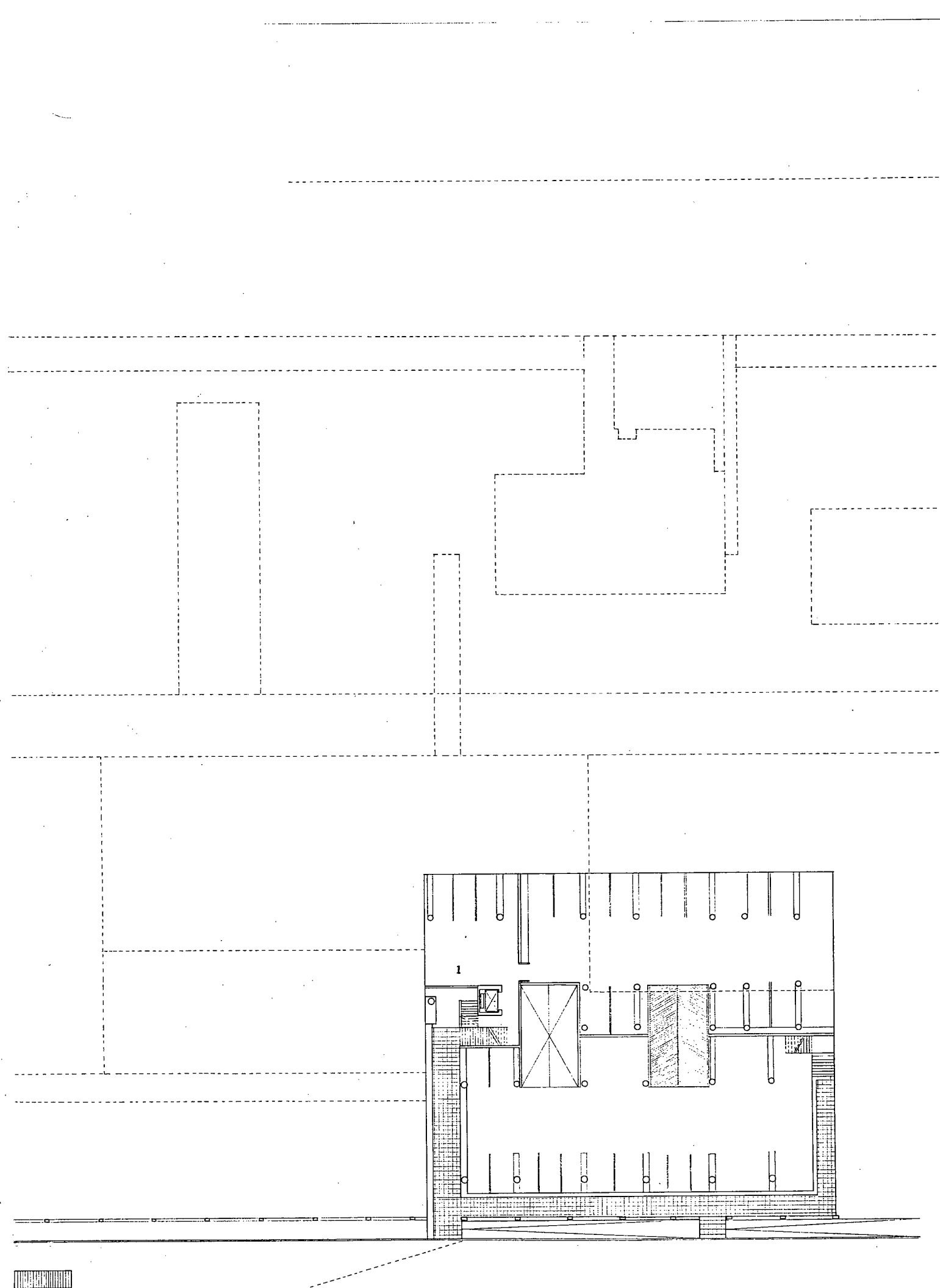
If infrastructure can be seen to mediate *urban* space in these ways, the intention of this thesis is to generate a design which employs this thinking at an *architectural* and site specific level. To make this sort of space tangible means looking at infrastructure not merely as a language but as a perceptual register. In other words, to articulate the visual possibilities of an infrastructure's form, material and finer distinctions of grain, color, and juxtaposition in order to lend the 'language' a more perceptual character from the point of view of the subject. In this way, the spatiality of the project might at once betray the 'dumbness' of infrastructural form while striving for the finer character of architectural form.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Abstract	ii
Table of Contents	iii
Acknowledgment	iv
Plan Level Park and Ride	1
Plan Level One	2
Plan Level Two	3
Plan Level Three	4
Plan Level Four	5
Plan Level Four-b	6
Plan Level Five	7
Plan Level Six	8
Roof Plan	9
Section 1	10
Section 2	11
South Elevation	12

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

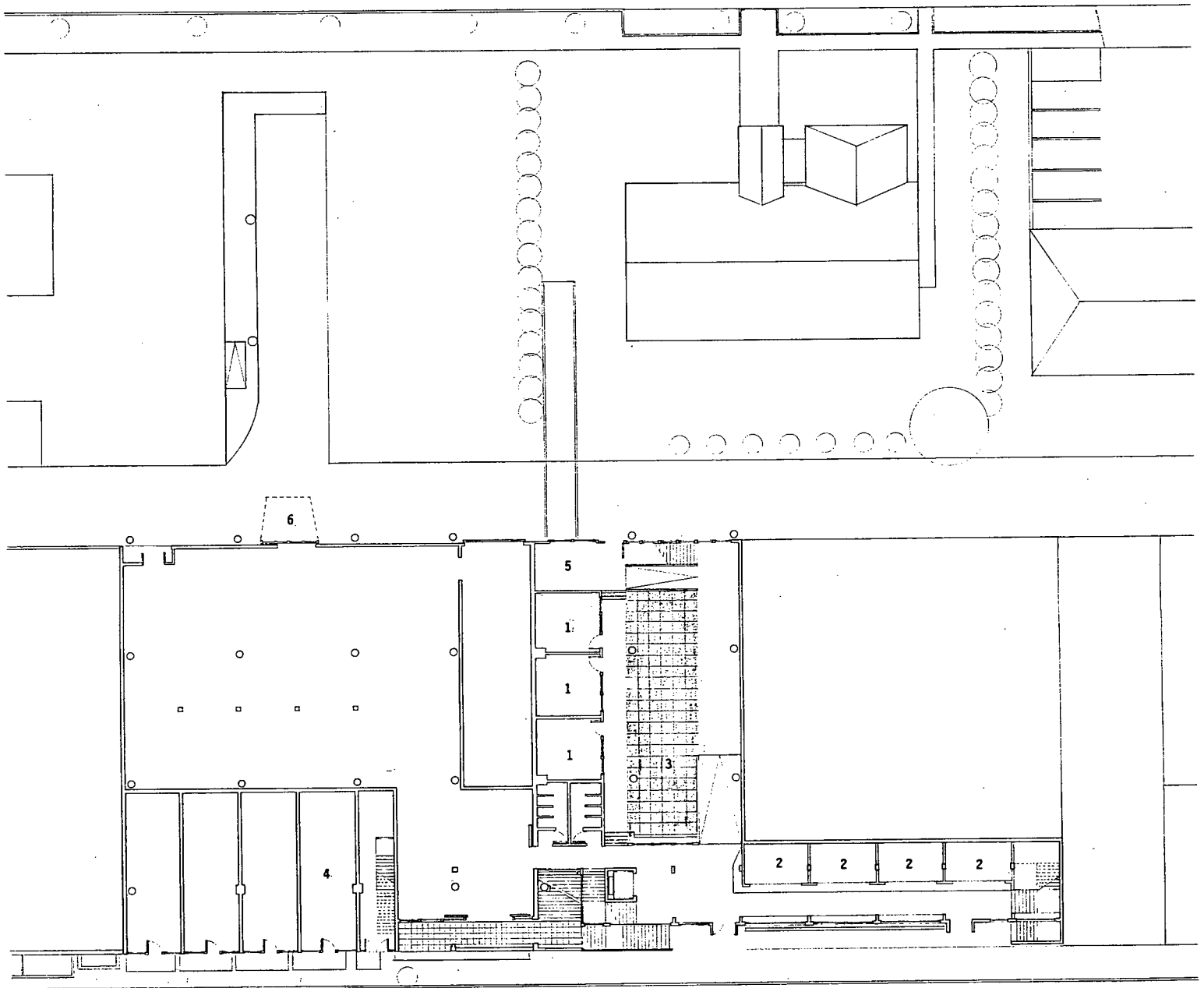
I would like to thank George Wagner, Marc Boutin, and Raphael Gomez-Moriana of my thesis committee for their direction and encouragement. In addition I would like to thank my production team of Michael Jacobson, Omar Nagati, Scott Posno, Patrick Louvouezo, Michele Hayden, Nigel Parish, Gregor Young, and my girl Susan Ockwell. I am also indebted to my 911 team of Rick Peck, Bill Uhrich, Hugh Bitz, Amanda Levey, Drew Furman, and Lisa Syverson. Finally, my special thanks to both George Wagner and Susan Ockwell for going way beyond the call.



FREMONT WORKS

ALEX PERCY U.B.C. ARCHITECTURE 1997

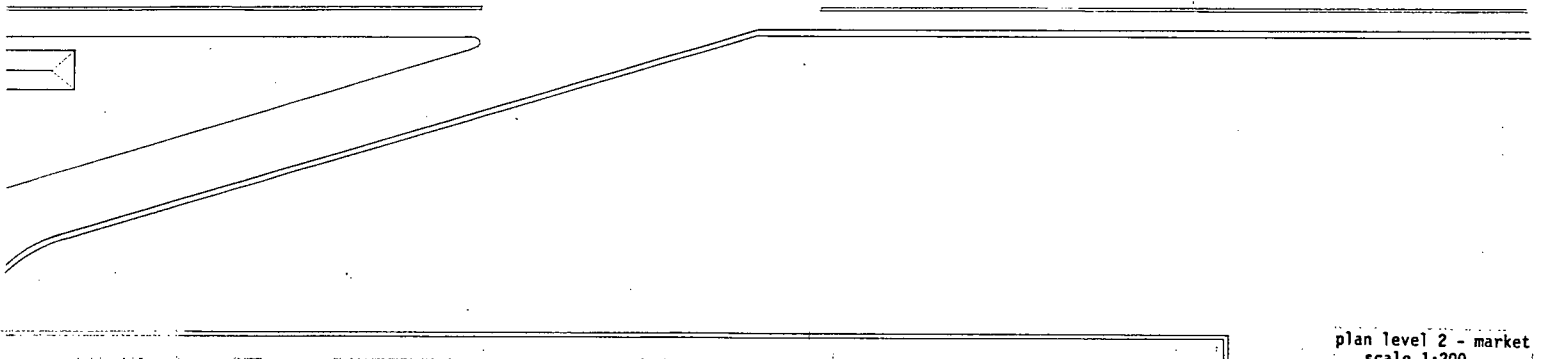
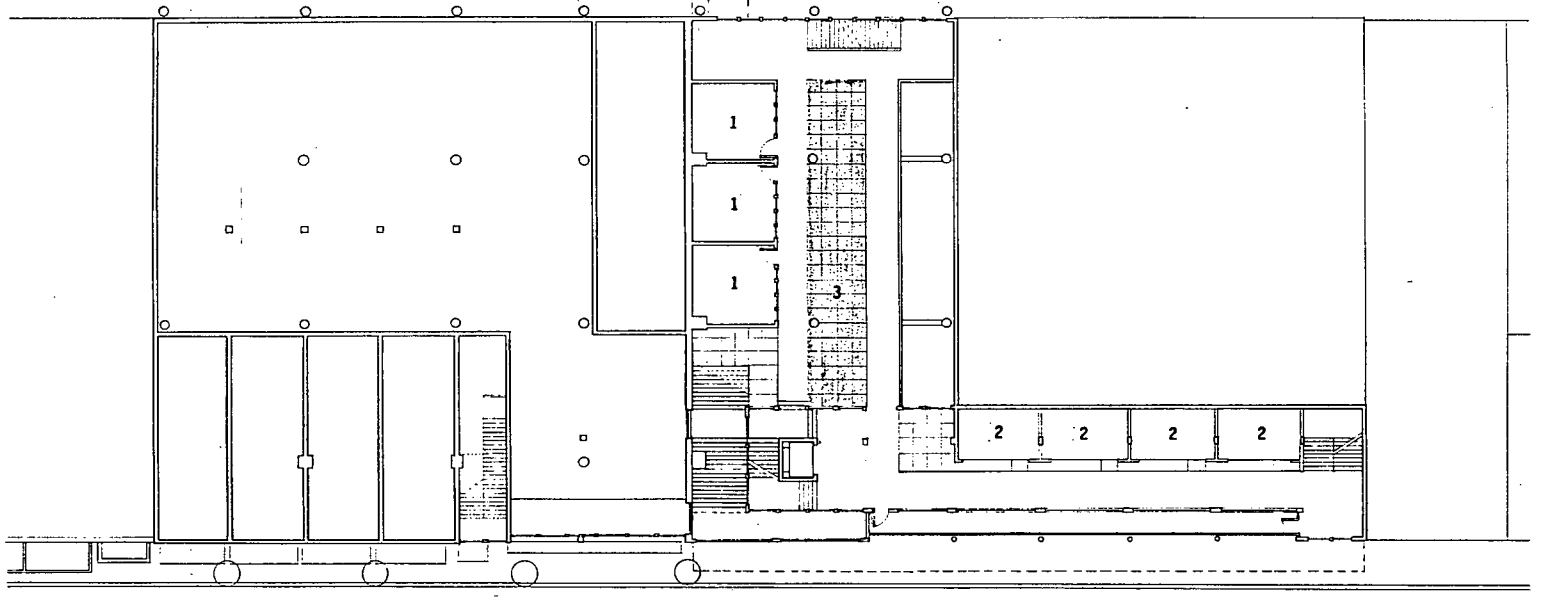
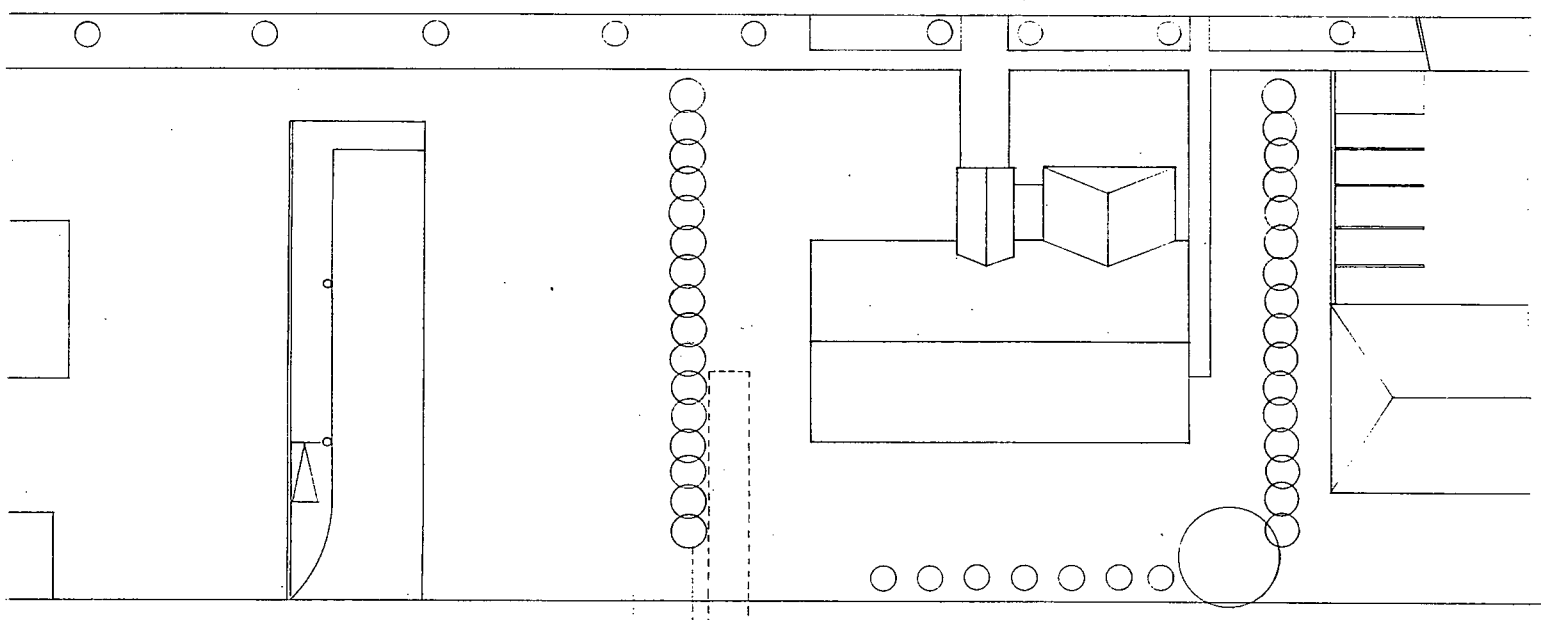
park & ride plan
scale 1:200
1. storage



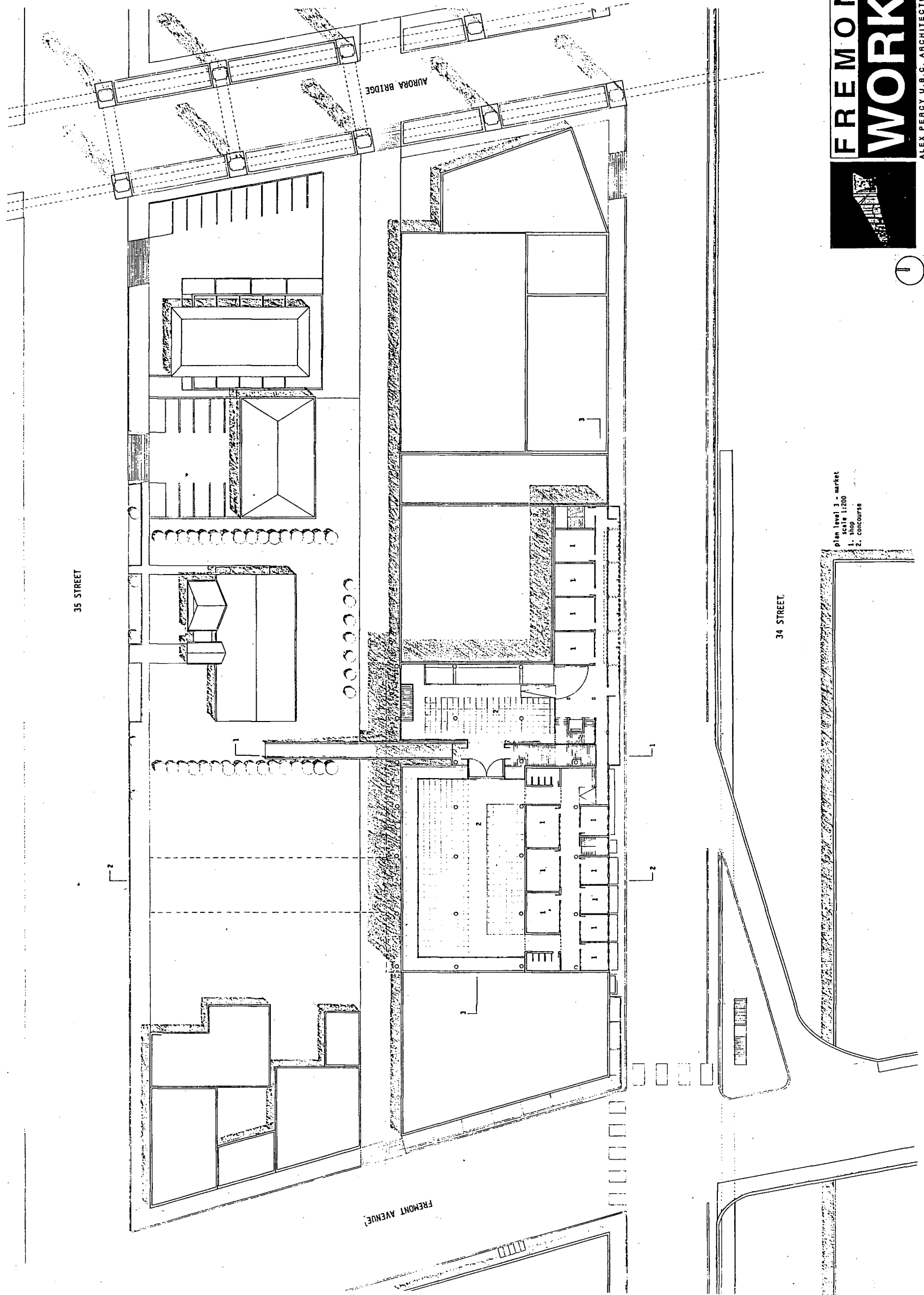
**FREMONT
WORKS**
ALEX PERCY U.B.C. ARCHITECTURE 1997

plan level 1 - market
scale 1:200
1. shop
2. stall
3. concourse
4. pcc co-op
5. loading bay
6. loading dock

TOP COFT



plan level 2 - market
scale 1:200
1. shop
2. stall
3. concourse



35 STREET

34 STREET

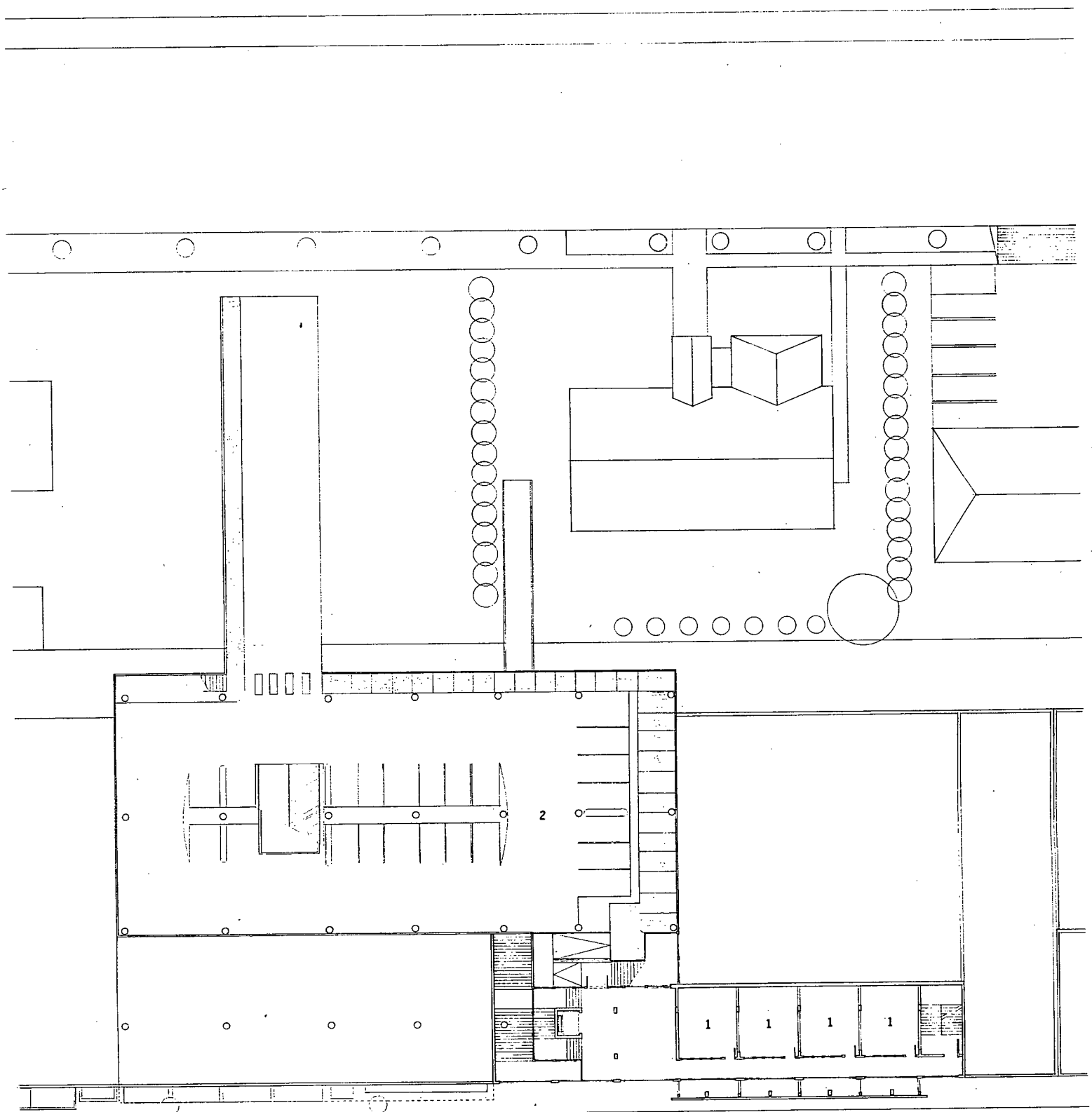
FREMONT AVENUE

AURORA BRIDGE

Plan Level 3 - market
 scale 1:200
 1. stalls
 2. concourses

1

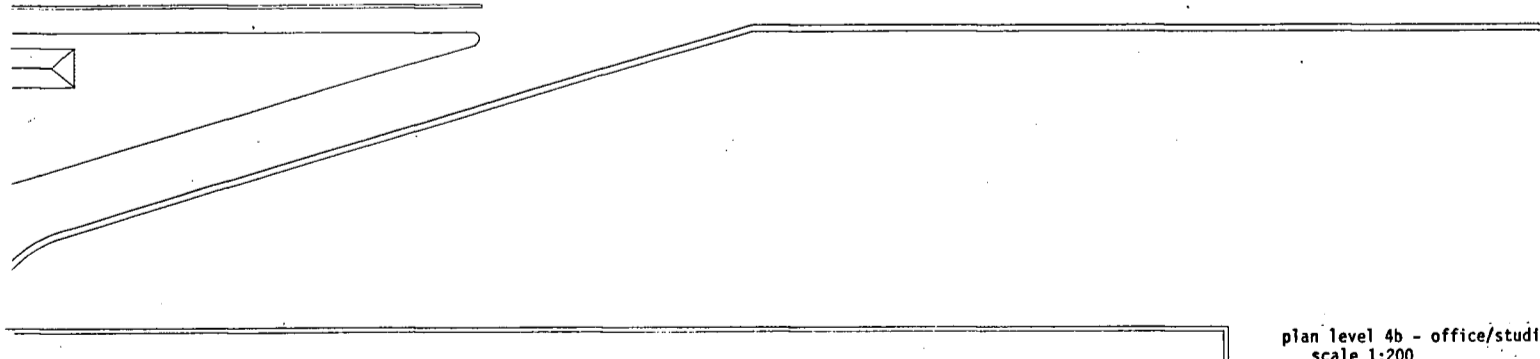
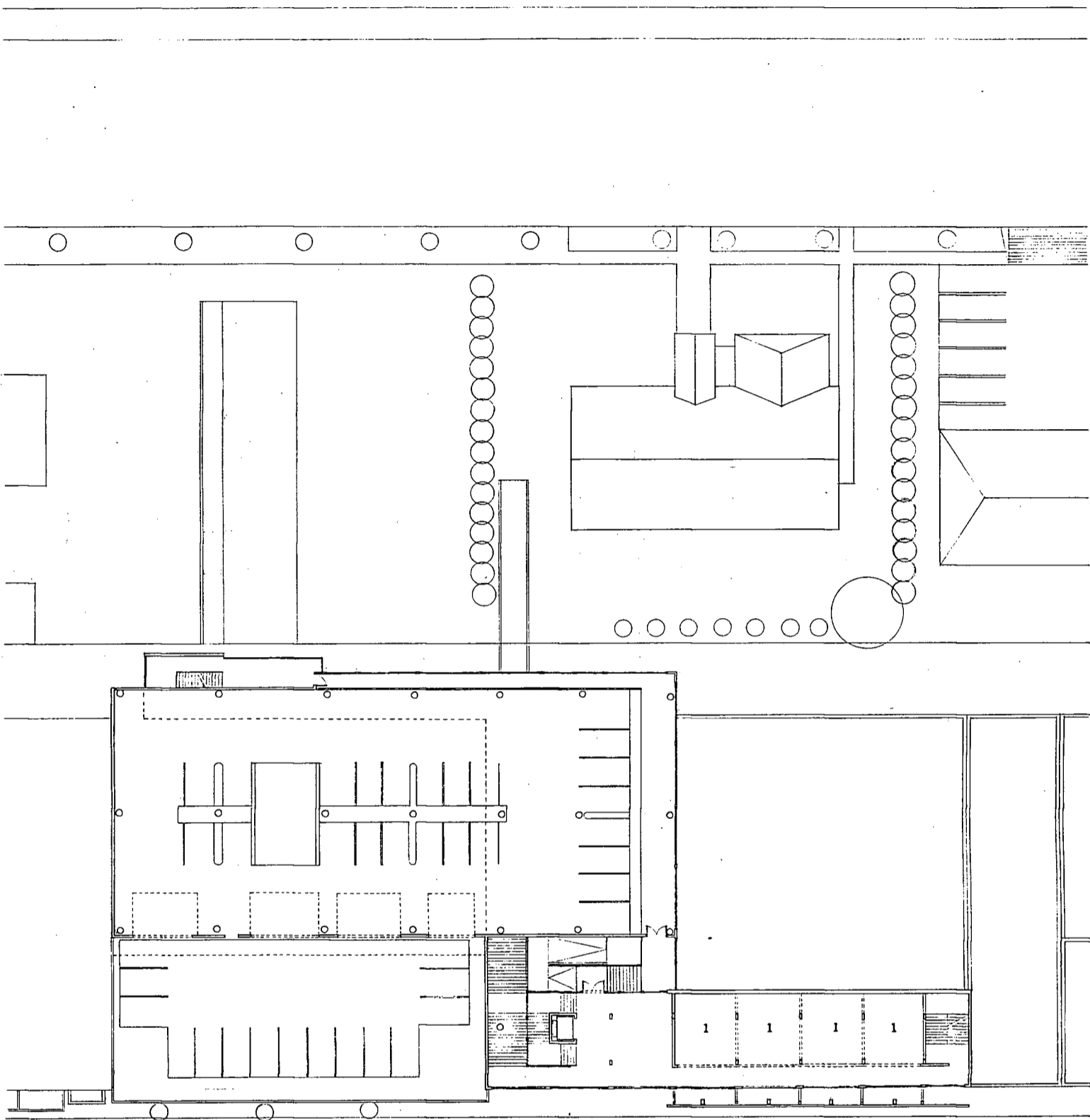
**FREMONT
 WORKS**
 ALEX PERCY U.B.C. ARCHITECTURE 1987



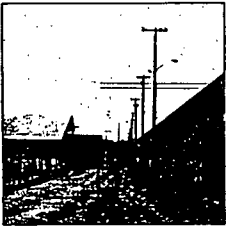
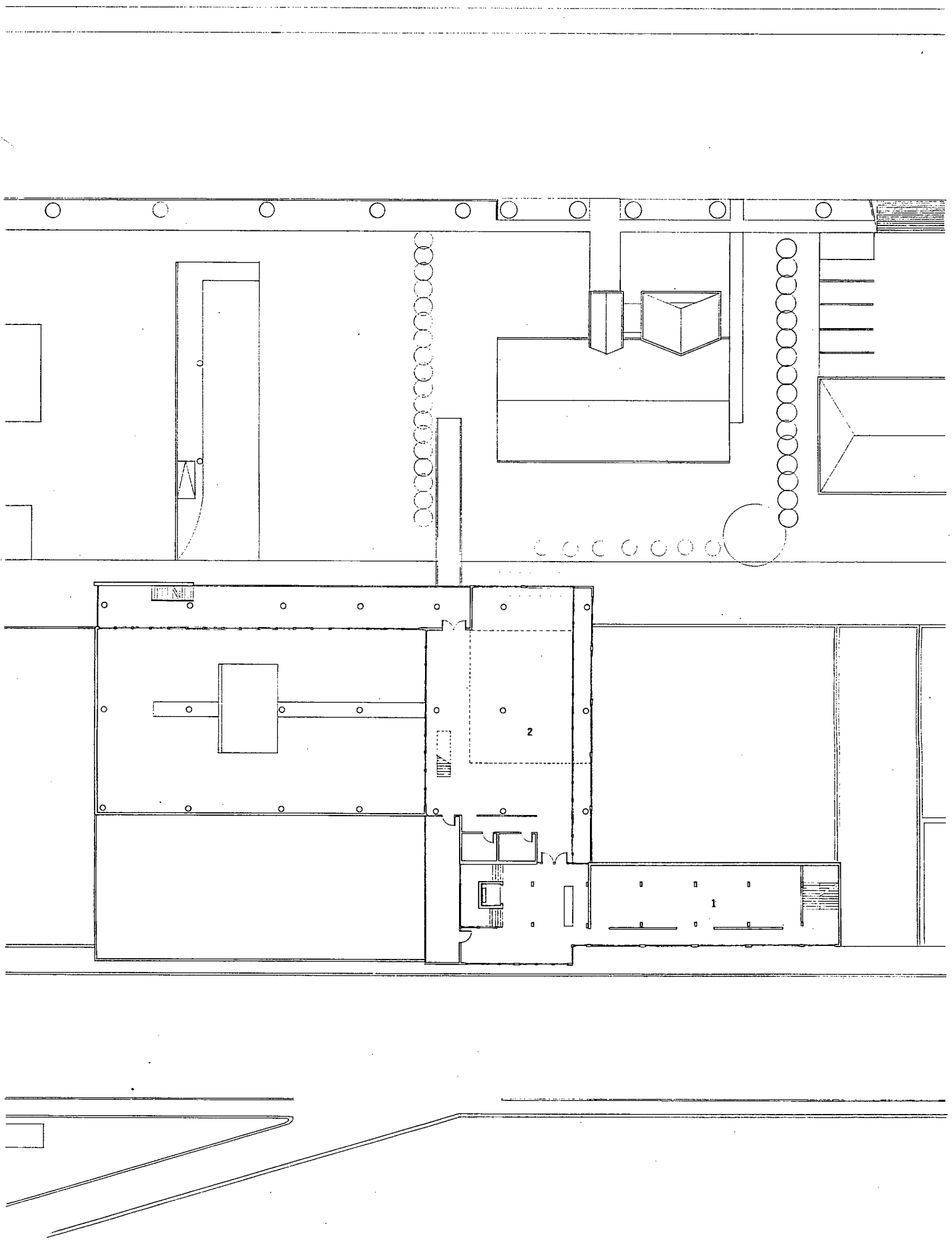
FREMONT WORKS

ALEX PERCY U.B.C. ARCHITECTURE 1997

plan level 4 - office/studio
 scale 1:200
 1. office/studio
 2. parking



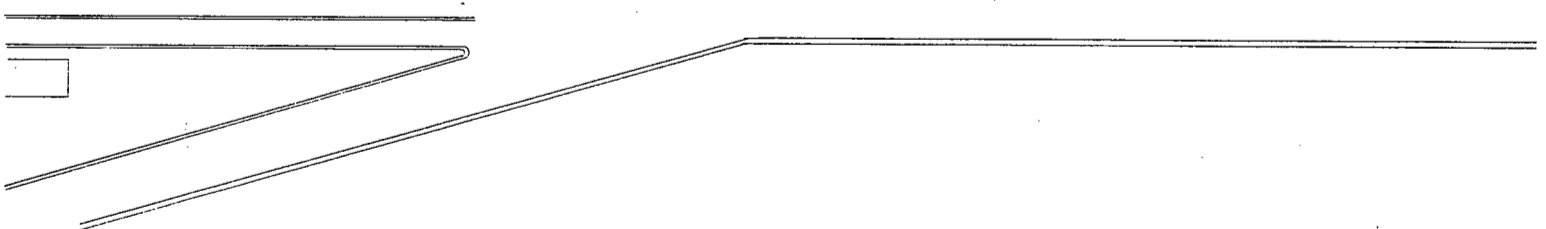
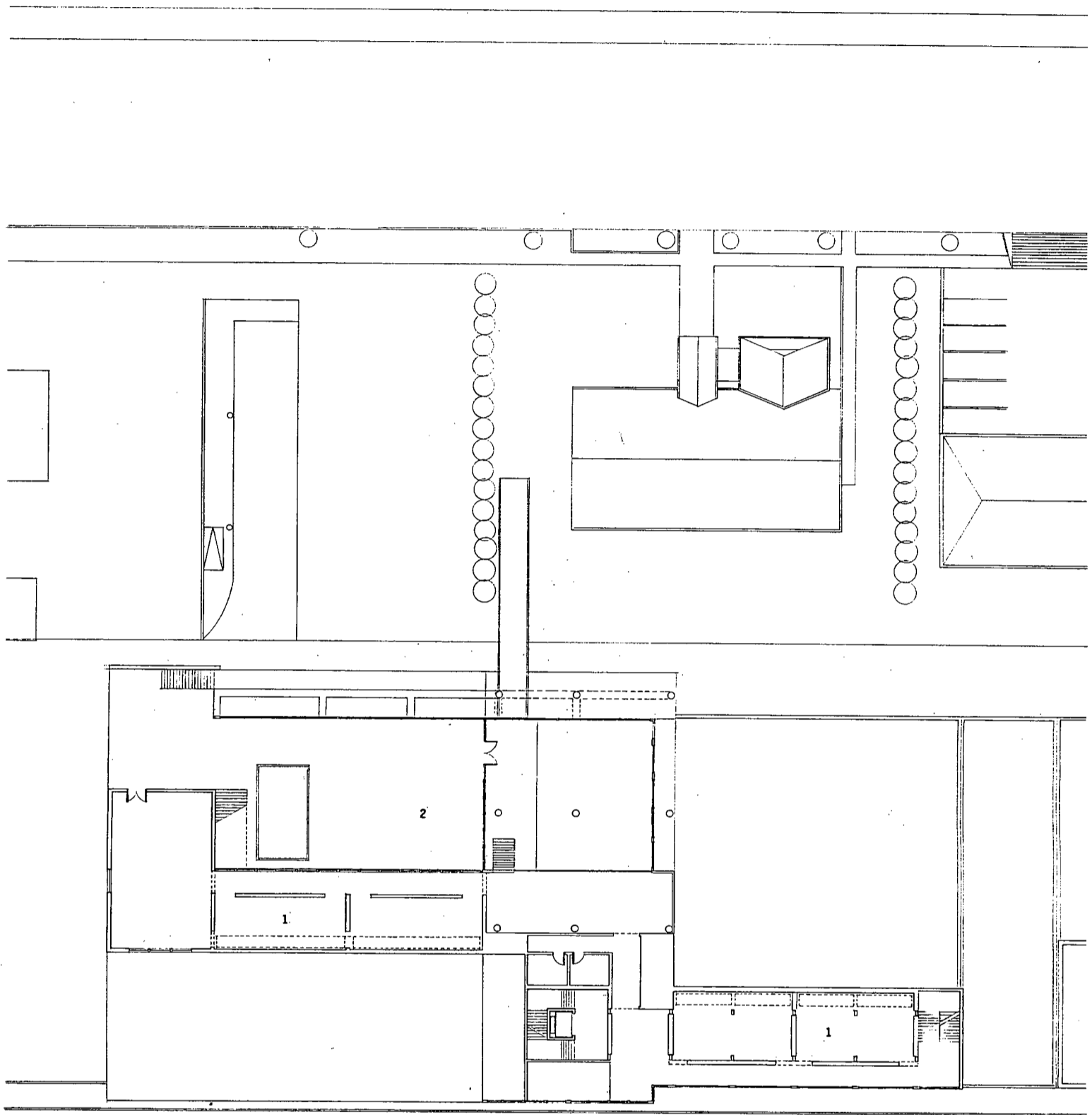
plan level 4b - office/studio
 scale 1:200
 1. office/studio
 2. parking



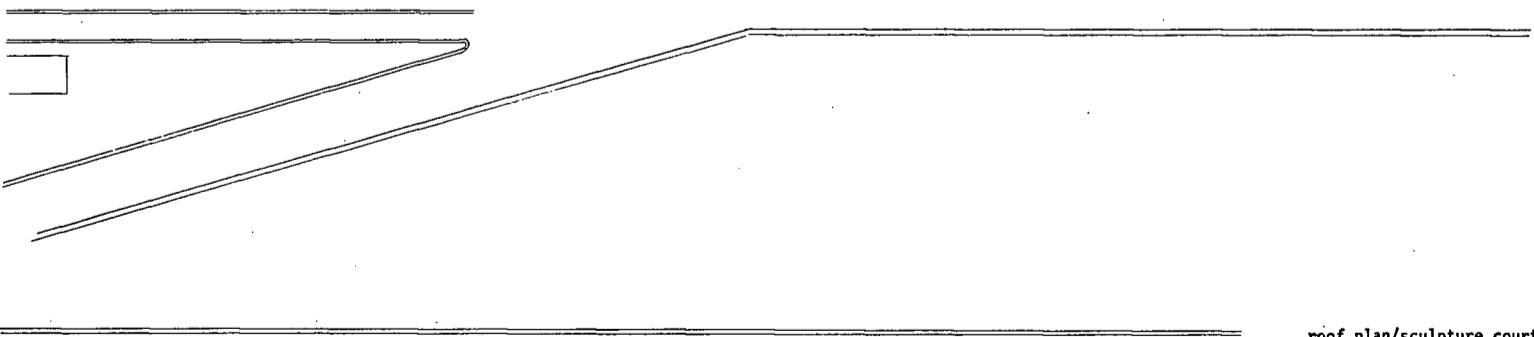
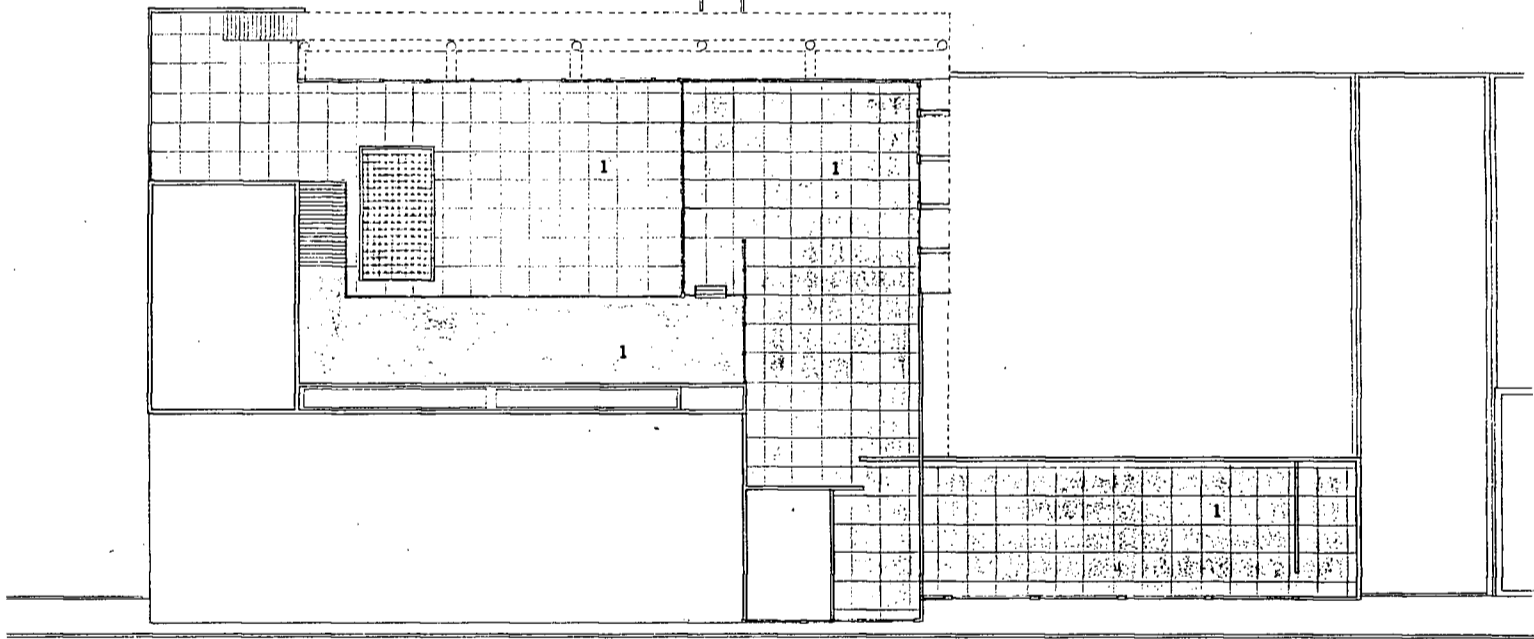
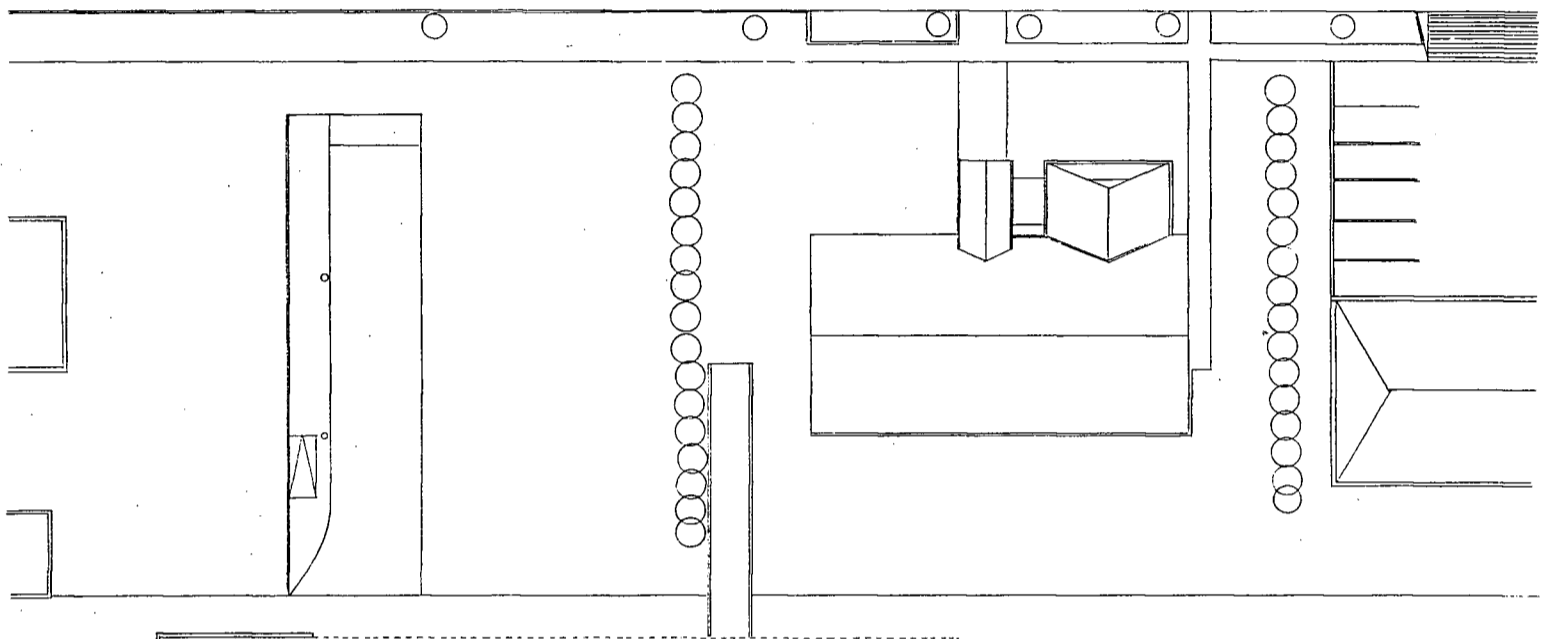
FREMONT WORKS

ALEX PERCY U.B.C. ARCHITECTURE 1997

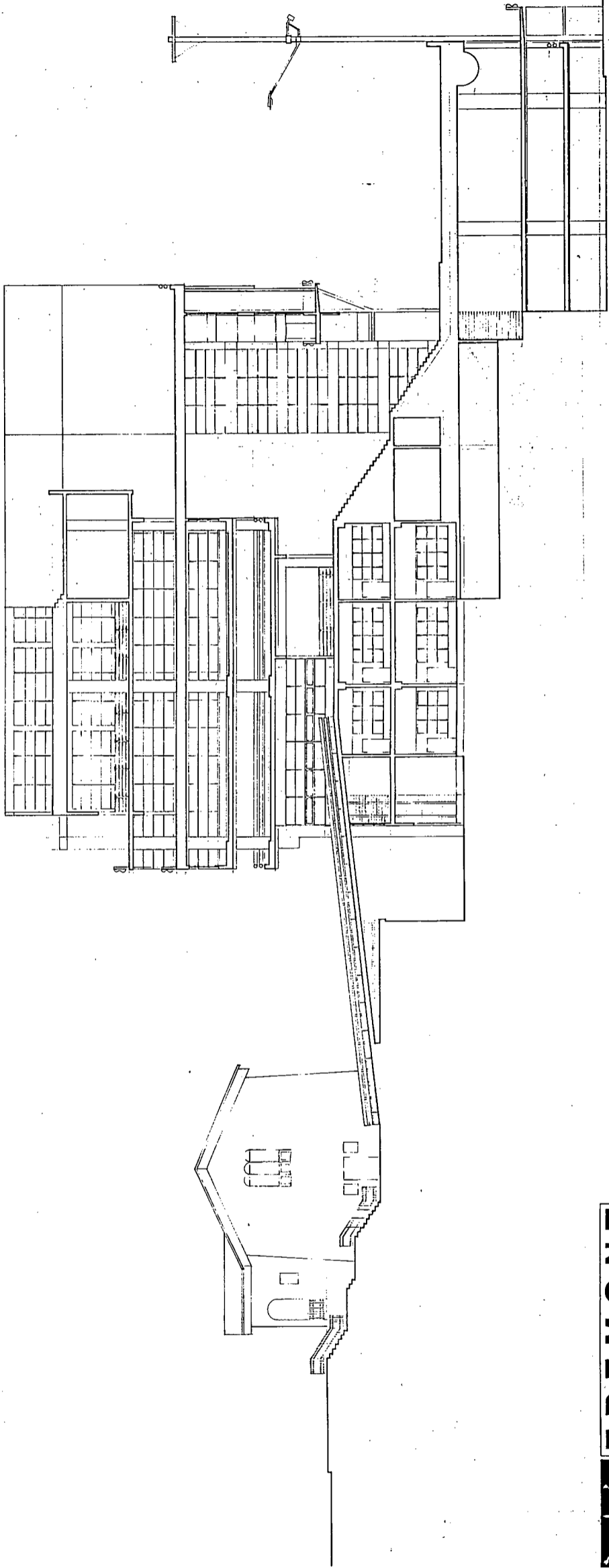
plan level 5 - gallery/assembly hall
 scale 1:200
 1. gallery
 2. assembly hall



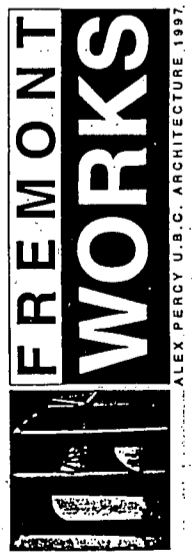
plan level 6 - gallery/court
scale 1:200
1. gallery
2. court



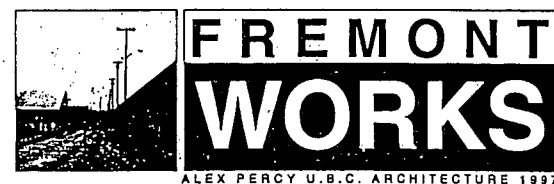
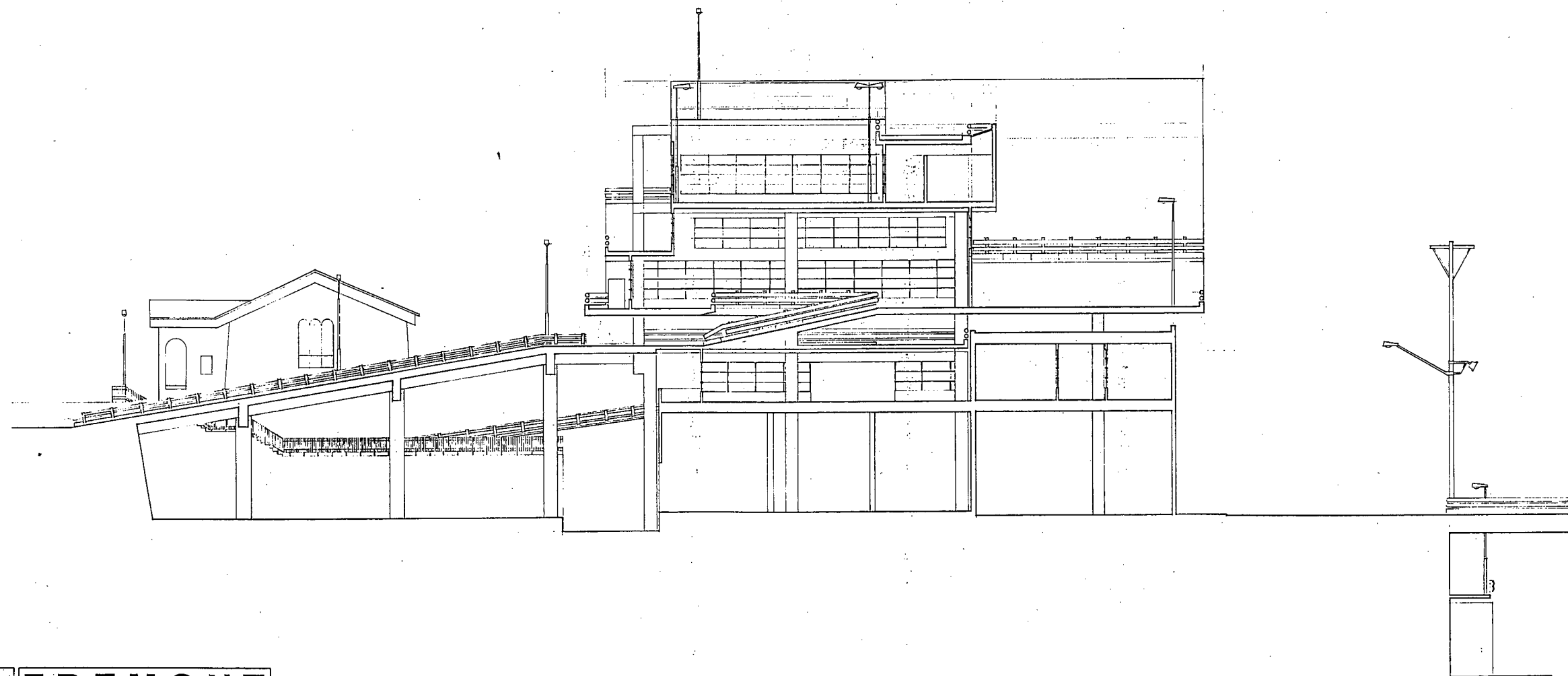
roof plan/sculpture court
scale 1:200
1. court



SECTION 1
SCALE 1:100



11



SECTION 2
SCALE 1:100

