A YOUTH EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR CALGARY:

A DESIGN PROPOSAL

Prepared in partial fulfilment of the requirements
of the **Master of Environmental Design Degree**
in the Faculty of Environmental Design,
The University of Calgary.

BRIAN K.A.PILLER

April 1989

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY
FACULTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Environmental Design for acceptance, a Masters Degree Project entitled:

A Youth Emergency Shelter For Calgary:
A Design Proposal

Submitted by **Brian K.A. Piller** in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Degree of Master of Environmental Design.

Professor R.D. Gillmor, Supervisor

Dr. Kathleen Kufeldt

Dr. Michael McMordie

Date APRIL 1989

ABSTRACT

Title: A Youth Emergency Shelter For Calgary:
A Design Proposal

By Brian K.A.Piller

Prepared in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the Master of Environmental Design Degree, in the Faculty of Environmental Design, The University of Calgary.

In every major North American City there are large numbers of homeless and runaway youths who exist on the streets using whatever means at their disposal to survive. This problem is exacerbated by the gaps in the social welfare system that limit the services available to this particular age category. A Youth Emergency Shelter provides two essential services for this group. First, it serves as a crisis centre supplying basic services such as food, shelter and medical assistance for homeless youths. Secondly, it provides the means by which the youths in crisis may access other available services, such as financial aid and counselling.

Shelters of this kind currently operating in Canada have to date utilized existing buildings. These operations have thus been forced to adjust their programmes to suit the facility. A new facility, designed specifically for use as an emergency shelter, would better accommodate a proposed programme and, consequently, improve the crisis intervention and treatment processes.

The design process for this project consisted of the following three stages:

1) The preparation of a facility programme, including an identification of the various user groups and their goals, and a description of the required spatial elements and their interrelationships.

2) Site selection and analysis, which consisted of a listing of various locational criteria, the choice of a suitable site, and an analysis of the chosen location and surrounding neighbourhood.

3) The preparation of a design proposal based upon the functional and spatial requirements identified in stage 1, the site specific constraints and opportunities identified in stage 2, and the central concept of sanctuary and crisis relief.

A youth emergency shelter is intended to remove teens from crisis situations and provide the means by which they may re-enter mainstream society. The final design proposal is an architectural response to this problem and is intended to accommodate and, ideally, enhance this treatment process.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....i

LIST OF FIGURES.....iv

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....vi

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....1

CHAPTER ONE: HOMELESS YOUTHS

1.1 Introduction.....3

1.2 The Problem.....4

1.3 Existing Facilities in Canada.....9

1.3.1 Covenant House, Toronto.....9

1.3.2 The Youth Emergency Shelter, Edmonton.....10

1.3.3 Avenue 15, Calgary.....13

1.4 Conclusion.....16

CHAPTER TWO: THE FACILITY PROGRAMME

2.1 Introduction.....18

2.2 User Description.....18

2.2.1 User Categories and Numbers....19

2.2.2 Objectives.....24

2.2.3 Activity Patterns.....26

2.3 Facility Programme.....30

2.3.1 Entry/Admissions.....30

2.3.2 Residential.....33

2.3.3 Social/Recreational.....36

2.3.4 Dining/Food Preparation.....39

2.3.5 Administration.....40

2.3.6 Building Services.....44

CHAPTER THREE: SITE SELECTION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Introduction.....45

3.2 Site Selection.....45

3.3 Site Analysis.....55

3.3.1 Site Description.....56

3.3.2 Neighborhood Description.....58

3.3.3 Design Considerations.....60

CHAPTER FOUR: A DESIGN SOLUTION

4.1 Introduction.....65

4.2 Conceptual Design.....66

4.3 A Design Proposal.....73

4.3.1 Entry/Threshold.....73

4.3.2 Circulation.....74

4.3.3 Courtyard.....75

4.3.4 Hierarchy of Spaces.....76

4.3.5 Building Exterior.....77

CONCLUSION.....78

BIBLIOGRAPHY.....79

APPENDIX A DESIGN DRAWINGS

APPENDIX B SUN ANGLES

APPENDIX C PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

LIST OF FIGURES

1.1 Proposed Covenant House Facility for Toronto.....10

1.2 Youth Emergency Shelter.....11

1.3 Avenue 15.....14

2.1 The Functional Process.....27

2.2 Activity Pattern: Intake.....27

3.1 Proximity to Client Group.....47

3.2 Location of Hospitals and Clinics.....48

3.3 Location of Associated Social Services.....49

3.4 Location of Schools and Recreational Facilities...51

3.5 Preferred Locations.....52

3.6 Proposed Site: Context.....55

3.7 Proposed Site: Dimensions.....56

3.8 Proposed Site: View from Northwest.....57

3.9 Inglewood Housing.....59

3.10 Inglewood Housing.....59

3.11 Inglewood Housing.....60

3.12 Early Row Housing in Inglewood.....61

3.13 St.Vincent Liem Catholic Church.....63

4.1 A House in Priene, ca.100 B.C.....69

4.2 Main Cloister of San Marco, Florence.....70

4.3 Schematic Arrangement.....71

4.4 Main Entry.....73

4.5 Circulation: Main Floor.....74

4.6 Circulation: Upper Floor.....75

4.7 The Courtyard.....76

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to the members of my committee, Dr.Kathleen Kufeldt and Professor R.D.Gillmor for their guidance and support throughout the duration of this project. I would also like to thank the staff members from Avenue 15 in Calgary and The Youth Emergency Shelter in Edmonton for their input and encouragement. In particular the assistance provided by Madylyn Macdonald, the Director of Avenue 15, was of tremendous value.

Finally, with this project, as with all else, I am forever in the debt of my parents, Ralph and Elizabeth Piller, and my wife, Megan Hannigan, whose love, support, encouragement and patience helped me more than I could ever express. It is to these three people that this project is dedicated.

A YOUTH EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR CALGARY: A DESIGN PROPOSAL

INTRODUCTION and PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In recent years, particularly during 1987, the International Year of the Homeless, much has been done to increase public awareness of the numbers of homeless in our society and the conditions they are faced with. Architects, as principal participants in the development of the built environment, should be fully aware of the problem of homelessness and should also be among those actively seeking solutions. It is not sufficient simply to provide the basic necessities of shelter for the homeless, it is also important that architects and designers work in concert with policy makers and social welfare agencies as much as possible in an attempt to create programmes and facilities that go beyond short term solutions and address the causes themselves.

For the purposes of this project I have chosen to focus my attention on one particular group of the homeless, youths between the ages of 13 and 18. Teens who have been forced or have chosen to leave their homes and families because of neglect, abuse or whatever reason, often find themselves in situations where it is a constant struggle to provide even the most basic of necessities. With little experience and few, if any, resources at their disposal, runaway youths are in many cases forced to look to the existing street subculture for support which in turn can lead to a downward cycle of poverty, homelessness and illegal or deviant activity. A Youth Emergency Shelter provides the basic necessities for youths in crisis, and through the provision of counselling and related services, offers the opportunity for street kids to escape this cycle.

This design project includes an analysis of the problem of homeless and runaway youths, a description of the spatial

requirements for the project and their functional relationships, and a design proposal. By addressing this particular issue, and following this design process, I have attempted to gain a greater understanding of the role of architecture and architectural programming in a social welfare milieu, and of the relationship between behaviour and design.

CHAPTER ONE:
HOMELESS YOUTHS

CHAPTER ONE

HOMELESS YOUTHS

1.1 Introduction

In North America, most individuals are aware that there is a growing problem with runaways and homeless youths in our urban centres. There is not however, a widespread understanding of the magnitude of the problem, nor of its possible causes. When one is made aware of the actual numbers of youths on the streets, of the dangers that they continually face, and of the gaps in the social welfare system which tend to worsen the problem, one can immediately recognize the need for some type of service network devoted specifically to this population. An emergency shelter for homeless youths represents a central component of this network.

The following chapter contains two sections which will serve to broaden the readers understanding of both the problem and current efforts to provide aid. The first section will discuss the issue of homeless youths in our society in general, and the second will examine three existing shelters in Canada; Avenue 15 in Calgary; The Youth Emergency Shelter in Edmonton; and Toronto's Covenant House. The background, scale, level of use, and goals of each of these facilities will be discussed in an effort to determine the primary design issues to be addressed.

1.2 The Problem

The exact numbers of homeless youths vary substantially from city to city and from season to season. These variations, coupled with the fact that surveys are extremely difficult to compile given the nature of the group, make any accurate assesment of overall numbers impossible. One informal study completed in Edmonton, Alberta suggested that on any given night upwards of 300 youths may be on the streets. In an article on runaways published in the Toronto Sun (March 4,1988) it was suggested that as many as 12,000 youths had taken to the streets in the Metro Toronto area during the previous year (this estimate was not meant to indicate the numbers of youths who were without a place to stay, but rather the numbers of runaways who had taken to the streets, some of whom may have had access to some sort of shelter).

A more accurate assesment of homelessness among youths was presented by Dr. Kathleen Kufeldt and Margaret Nimmo from the University of Calgary's Faculty of Social Welfare. Their study, completed in 1986, originated as a project of the Boys and Girls Club of Calgary. In 1984, the Boys and Girls club created a committee comprised of community and government representatives whose purpose was to investigate and seek solutions to the problem. It was decided that the prime source of information for the study should be the youths themselves and that a needs survey of the population would be completed.

The primary goals the committee established for this initial survey were to determine: a) The size and needs of the population between the ages of 12 and 17 who considered themselves runaway

and/or homeless, b) To what extent these youth were utilizing available services, c) To what extent their needs were not being met, and d) how they were actually meeting their needs (Kufeldt and Nimmo, 1986). The results of the survey were then useful in determining both the magnitude of the problem in Calgary, and where gaps in the social welfare system may exist.

The interviews were conducted in the downtown area of Calgary during the last week of every month between August, 1984 and July, 1985. First time interviews with respondents under the age of eighteen were collected with a final sample size of 489. The results of the survey indicated that during any given month an average of 61 youths could be found on the streets. This figure is a fairly accurate assesment of the numbers of homeless and runaway youths to be found in the downtown area of Calgary at any point in time. While the core is undoubtedly the primary gathering place for this particular population, it should also be noted that there are other locations such as shopping malls and secondary commercial strips where youths might congregate and which have not been included in this study. With this in mind Dr. Kufeldt's results should be viewed as slightly conservative in terms of the entire metropolitan area.

It is apparent that regardless of which estimate one accepts, there is a disturbing number of youths in our urban centres without access to appropriate shelter and services. Based upon these numbers alone, the importance of providing some sort of emergency facility for this population is very clear. When one also considers the specific dangers faced by homeless youths on

the streets, the need for shelter and support services is made all the more urgent.

In many cases, when youths run from home they eventually become part of an extensive subculture where basic needs are met by whatever means possible. When young, relatively inexperienced kids take to the streets they soon find themselves without any recourse but to fall in with the more "street wise" youths who have already learned the skills necessary for survival. Dr.Kufeldt, in "Youth on the Street: Abuse and Neglect in the 80's" a paper based upon the findings of the Calgary study, describes the process:

> The youngsters were very frank and informative. From the information they gave us we developed a picture of a street "welfare system". Particularly for the runners this consisted of a combination of illegal activities and helpful friends.....shades of Fagin's den? The Interviewers, over the course of the year, had the opportunity to meet and observe the modern day Fagins in action. For the young, scared runaways, the Fagins could offer a false sense of security and protection, acceptable to these youth because legitimate providers were failing them.
>
> A disquieting feature was that new (and deviant) career possibilities were opening up. The more assertive kids had aspirations to become the Fagins and Madams for the next generation of runners. The prospect seemed lucrative and offered power and a type of prestige.
>
> (Kufeldt and Nimmo,1986, pp.21,22)

The actual level of risk faced by the street youths is shown more clearly by the survey's findings on illegal activities and how needs were actually being met. For purposes of the study the respondents were divided into two groups. The first, refered to as "runners", were the youths who, at the time of the interview

were on the run. The second group were the "in-and-outers" who were living at home during the study but who had runaway in the past. The study determined that approximately 74% of the runners and 54% of the in-and-outers had been approached to participate in illegal activities. The runners on average tended to be homeless for a longer period than the in-and-outers so it is apparent that the risk to the youth increases with his or her time spent on the street. This is further illustrated by table 1.1 showing how needs were being met by both groups.

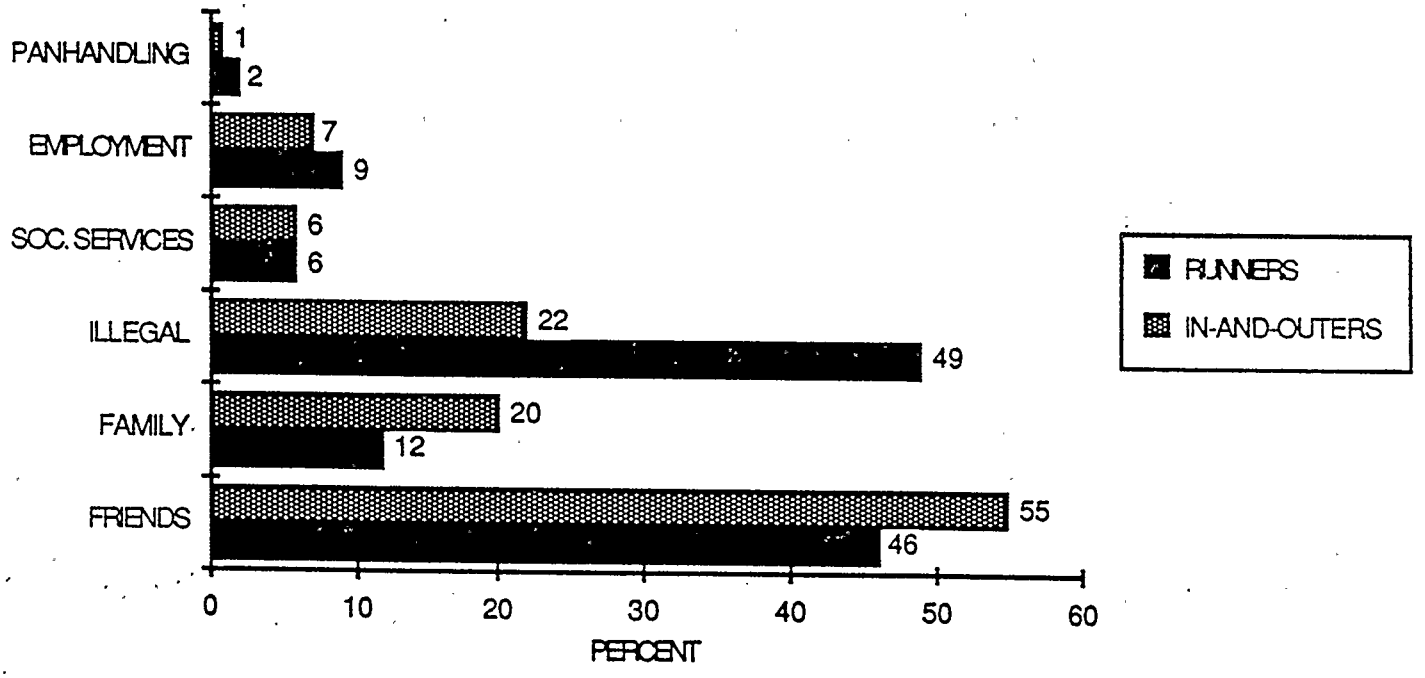


Table 1.1: How Needs are Being Met (Kufeldt and Nimmo, 1986 p.22)

An Important feature of this table is the fact that at the time of the study only 6% of both groups were taking advantage of

existing social services to satisfy their basic needs. This serves to point out the gap that currently exists in the social welfare system and which tends to worsen the situation.

At present there are well established support mechanisms in place for homeless and destitute adults. There are hostels, group homes, unemployment insurance, retraining programmes, educational subsidies, welfare payments, etc.. At the other end of the age spectrum the child welfare system provides support services and resources for children in the care of others. Youths who have chosen, or have been forced to choose, to run away from home, have voluntarily cut themselves off from the majority of services offered through the child welfare system. Often in fact, it is that very system from which they are running. They have chosen to live as adults. Unfortunately, they are not yet eligible for the benefits available to most adults. They have little education, few job skills and extremely limited access to any legitimate resources. It is understandable that the "street welfare" system described by Dr.Kufeldt so often becomes the homeless youths primary means of survival.

The unfortunate reality is that an alarming number of our young people take to the streets each year. In many cases they are running from neglect or abuse only to fall victim to a new type of exploitation as they become part of the street subculture. They fall "between the cracks" of the welfare system. They are without a voice and all too often without hope. The purpose of an emergency shelter for homeless youths is to help fill those service gaps, to provide a voice and, perhaps, to bring back some hope.

1.3 Existing Facilities in Canada

1.3.1 Covenant House; Toronto, Ontario

This Toronto, Ontario facility is part of an international network of homes for runaways and abandoned youths started in the late sixties in New York by Father Bruce Ritter. The Toronto Covenant House was opened in 1982 in a rehabilitated older structure in the downtown area.

The facility offers emergency services such as shelter, food, clothing, medical assistance and counselling to anyone under 21. Although initially intended to house aproximately 30 residents, the shelter averaged over 77 youths per night during 1985/86. The directors of the facility are currently involved in the development of a new facility (see Fig.1.1) which will house 100 youths and will include the original 30 bed residence as a long term "group home".

In addition to the residential facilities, Covenant House also provides several other services for both residents and the community in general. They have recently developed a Mobile Outreach Service wherein staff members drive through the city in a converted recreational vehicle in search of youths in need. Over the past year their High School Runaway Prevention Programme has visited schools in the Metro Toronto area in an effort to educate teens on the dangers of street life. In recent months an employment programme has been developed to provide job training and placement for the residents. The development of these and other, similar programmes illustrates the desire of Covenant House to serve a preventative as well as an emergency function.

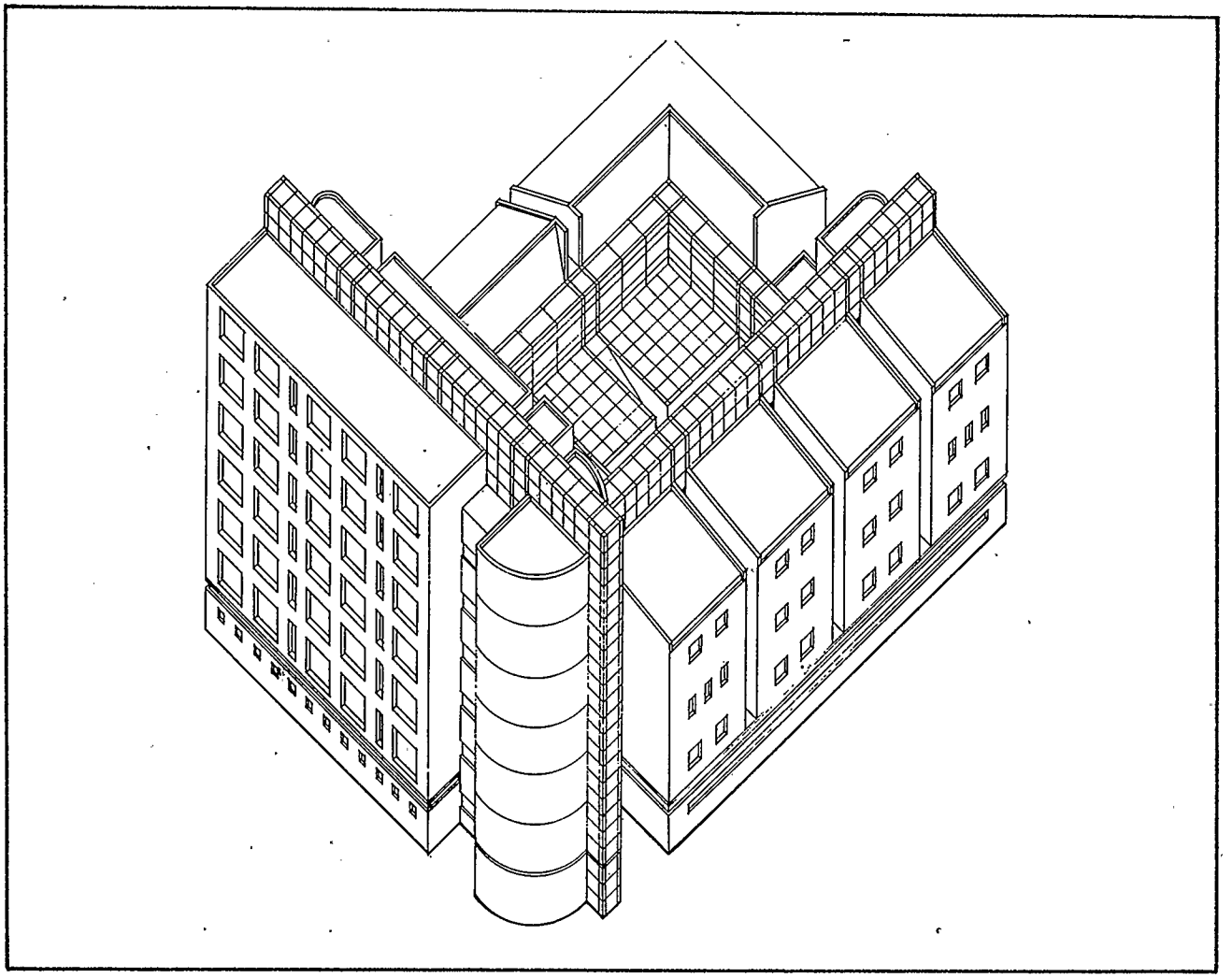


Fig.1.1 Architectural Concept for a new Covenant House, Toronto

1.3.2 The Youth Emergency Shelter; Edmonton, Alberta

The shelter in Edmonton is operated by The Youth Emergency Shelter Society (Y.E.S.S.), an independent non-profit agency devoted to the provision of services to youth in need. The facility, housed in an old Salvation Army Men's hostel, has been open since 1983 and currently has a licensed capacity of 38.

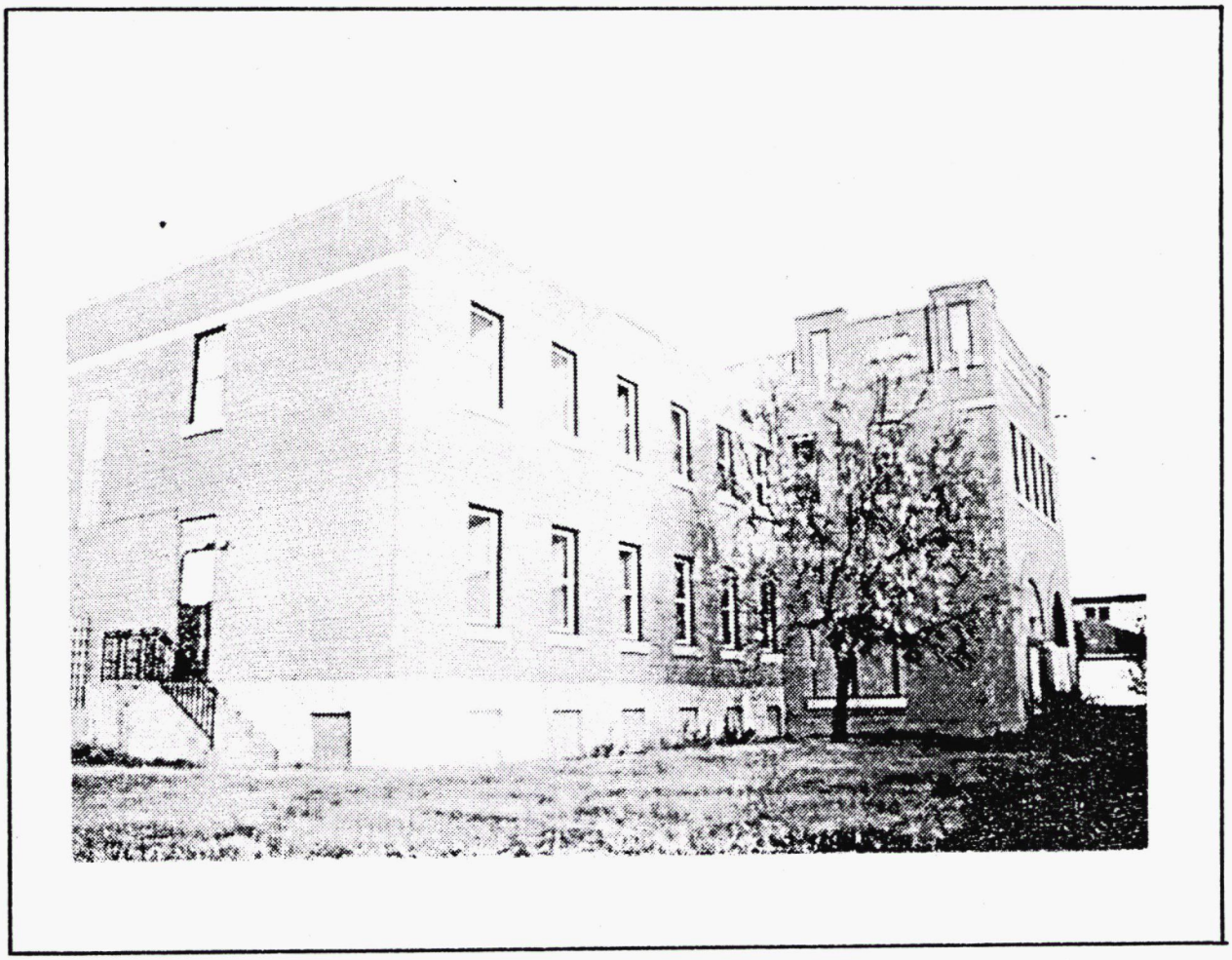


Fig.1.2 Youth Emergency Shelter

As with Covenant House, the primary function of the Y.E.S.S. is to provide emergency services and resources for runaway and homeless youths. The service structure of the Y.E.S.S. is distinguished however by its two level residential programme. The first level, the CRASH programme (Crisis, Assistance and Housing), is a night-by-night shelter which provides for the basic needs of the youth with a minimal number of questions asked. At this level of the programme the primary concern is the

removal of the youth from a crisis situation and the provision of shelter, sanctuary, food and clothing. For a homeless or runaway youngster, the CRASH program represents the first step "off the street".

The number of beds for the CRASH programme is currently listed as 24, however a flexible dormitory arrangement is utilized in order to accept the wide variations in demand. This programme, since its inception, has seldom served fewer than the suggested occupancy on any given night, and has accommodated up to three times that number on occasion.

The second level is the START programme (Stabilize, Assess, Referral and Transition). This is a medium-term residential programme (7 to 8 weeks) for both males and females which provides a greater level of services for the youths in exchange for their greater level of commitment. When a resident of the CRASH programme is recognized as being ready and willing to take a further step towards re-entry into mainstream society they are given the option of entering the START system. Once in the programme the youth must demonstrate a desire to achieve a positive lifestyle change, and must make a commitment to the more structured services offered by the facility. At this level of the programme the youth is no longer in crisis and the efforts of the staff can be directed towards employment and life skills counselling, education and, if possible, family reconcilliation. At the present time there are 12 rooms in the START programme, each housing two residents. As with CRASH however, a degree of flexibility is maintained in order to adapt to variations in demand and the male/female ratio.

In summary, the Y.E.S.S. is a relatively high profile community operation devoted to homeless youths which has, in a manner similar to Covenant House, attempted in recent years to broaden its mandate. The most recent project by the society has been the proposal of an "outreach centre" in the city's West Edmonton Mall, which currently rivals the downtown area as gathering place for the youths.

1.3.3 Avenue 15; Calgary, Alberta

Opened in 1986, Avenue 15 is the newest of these three facilities and, with a capacity of 16, it is also the smallest. The shelter is operated as an agency of the Boys and Girls Club of Calgary, and was developed following the completion of Dr.Kufeldt's study on Calgary runaway's. As I had described above, Dr.Kufeldt's research indicated that there was at that time (1985), a large number of youths who were homeless and living on the streets of Calgary, and that there was a serious lack of services available for these youths. Given this information the Club's Committee on Runaway/Homeless Youth in Calgary put forward a proposal for an emergency shelter.

The shelter is located in an aging three storey house on 15th avenue S.W., a short walk from Calgary's downtown. Prior to its purchase by the Boys and Girls Club, the building was used as a Women's Emergency shelter. With the requisite "group home" layout and necessary office space already in place, the Avenue 15 directors were spared the time and expense of extensive interior renovations.

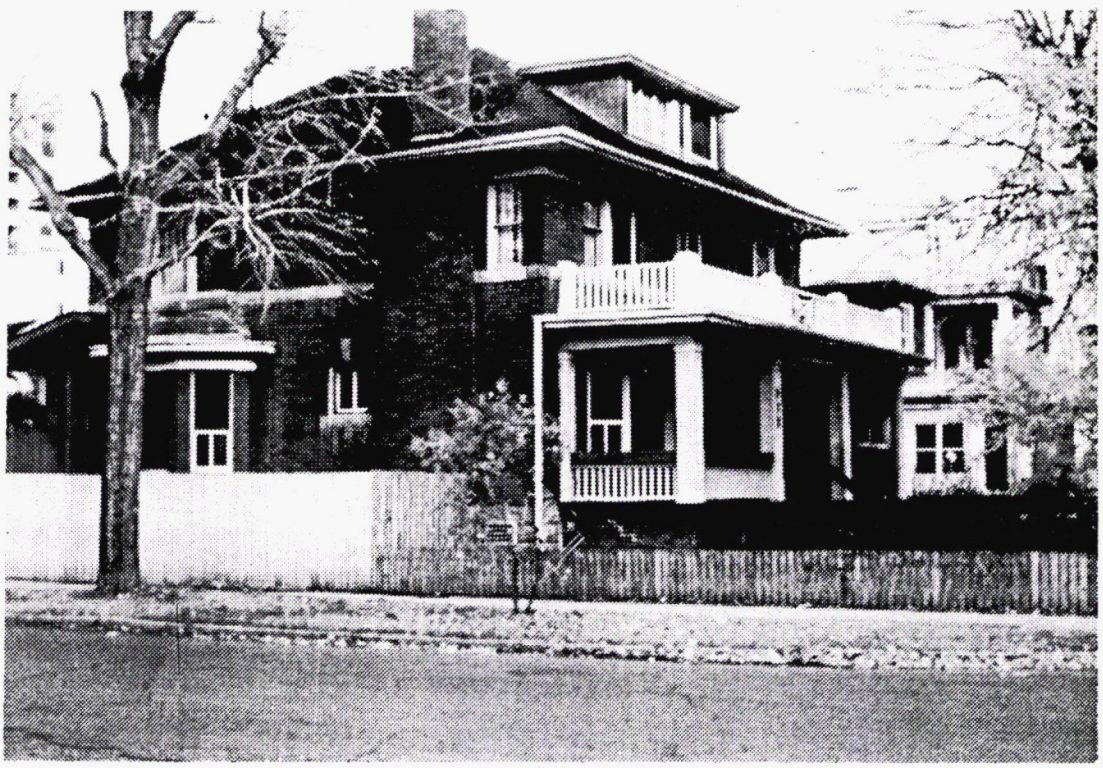


Fig.1.3 Avenue 15

As with the other facilities I have discussed, the primary concern of Avenue 15 is the provision of basic services for youths in need. However, in addition to its essential emergency role, Avenue 15 is dedicated to assisting the youths in their re-entry into mainstream society and, if at all possible, to reuniting the youths with their families. The goals of the

project are indicated in the following statement taken from the Boys and Girls Club's original Service Delivery Proposal;

> ...the shelter, will provide a family support program that recognizes the phenomenon of running as a spontaneous act. Such an act is usually a symptom of family conflict; with appropriate support to both the youth and the family, the runner can return home. The shelter will not harbour or unconditionally accept a youth, the programs provided will allow the youth and the family time to think and the opportunity and the support to enter counselling. The ultimate goal of the shelter will be to reunite the family.
> (Nimmo,1985,pp.7)

To date, the Avenue 15 shelter has not generally operated at full capacity with an average nightly attendance of 12. This low number may be due to a combination of factors including the relative newness of the facility, and its low profile. With a facility of this nature it is important to establish a reputation with the street community in order to operate successfully. This type of reputation can only be developed over time and, as Avenue 15 matures the number of youths it is reaching is likely to increase.

The inobtrusive, residential appearance of the building is a remnant of its earlier role as the womens shelter where anonymity was important. While this low key approach is helpful in reducing the impact on a local community whose attitude towards this particular use may be less than favourable, it might also tend to restrict access for the client population, and consequently limit the numbers of users. As the facility's reputation grows however, this lack of visibility may prove to be more of a benefit than a hindrance.

1.4 Conclusion

Given the numbers of youths who on any given day are unable to meet their most basic of needs on the streets, the requirement for some type of emergency facility is clear. The most suitable form for this facility, and the central design issues to be considered, can only be determined through an examination of the experiences of any similar projects currently operating. Each of the three shelters described above has taken a different approach to a single problem. Each of the facilities was developed as a response to its particular city's need for an emergency shelter for youths in crisis. They provide food, clothing, a bed, counselling, and access to other resources. The major difference between facilities is in their scale, and in the scope of the programme.

Covenant House, which is the oldest of the three, and which currently has the broadest support base with the Covenant House International organization, is by far the largest operation and maintains the highest profile. As described above, it is also the most concerned with ancillary or "outreach" programmes.

In order to avoid problems associated with large scale, "institutional" projects, the Y.E.S.S. has maintained a relatively small operation. They have also initiated some new programmes beyond their original mandate, but have continued to devote the bulk of their resources to the provision of emergency and support services for homeless youths and runaways.

Avenue 15 is both the youngest and the smallest of these shelters. As such, it has to date had neither the resources nor

the experience to expand its programme in a manner similar to Covenant House. The inclusion of a greater number of community outreach services may occur in the future for Avenue 15, however it is the intention of the directors of the facility that its original mandate remain paramount.

In each of these instances older structures have been renovated and adapted to their present function. As one might expect, this type of solution, while acceptable, is less than optimum. Upgrading and maintenance costs are generally high, and the physical layout of the buildings tends to reduce the efficiency and flexibility of the programmes. When examining these existing operations in an effort to determine elements of importance, it must be recognized that the programmes for these facilities have been developed to accommodate a particular structure and not, as is generally the case, vice versa. The programmes may be therefore unduly restricted and omit or under-emphasize certain aspects. An entirely new facility, designed specifically as a shelter would undoubtedly provide the basic emergency services in a more efficient fashion, and would allow for the inclusion of a greater number of support services.

CHAPTER TWO: THE FACILITY PROGRAMME

CHAPTER TWO

THE FACILITY PROGRAMME

2.1 Introduction

A facility or building programme is essentially a systematic listing and description of; i) a particular project's required spaces; ii) the functional relationships between these spaces; and iii) any special qualities or characteristics that may be desired. The basic quantitative requirements for this M.D.P. have been taken from building programmes developed previously for the Y.E.S.S. (J.S.Robertson. Architect, Edmonton, Alberta),and the Boys and Girls Club of Calgary (Raines, Finlayson, Barrett & Partners, Architects, Calgary, Alberta). The programme I have prepared for this project combines elements of each of these proposals, as well as other features determined through the initial research and discussions with staff members from the two Alberta facilities. Prior to listing this programmatic information however, it is important to examine in greater detail the various user groups the facility is intended to serve, and how it might function.

2.2 User Description

A study of the composition, activities and goals of the users provides insight into probable behaviour patterns within the proposed facility. This insight is essential if one is to develop a building programme, or a design, which is as sensitive as possible to the needs of each category of prospective inhabitant. The analysis of potential users includes examinations of the following:

2.2.1 User Categories and Numbers

2.2.2 User Objectives

2.2.3 Activity Patterns

2.2.1 User Categories and Numbers

There are essentially three distinct user groups for this facility; the homeless youths (the client group); the facility staff, including administrative staff, child care workers and various support personnel; and community groups and individuals using facility resources. The following section provides a brief description of the approximate size and composition of these three groups.

I. **The Client Group:**

The client group the facility is intended to serve is homeless youths under 18 years of age. Apart from this age requirement there are few restrictions to entry. The facility is intended to function primarily as emergency accommodation for a segment of society which has little recourse to other social services. Given this mandate it is apparent that a flexible and tolerant admissions policy is essential.

The youths who seek assistance from facilities of this nature come from all backgrounds and from all social strata. It is therefore difficult to provide a comprehensive user group profile which adequately describes all or most of the characteristics of the client group. However, there are some general observations which can be made. Based upon the assumption that recent Alberta experiences in this area would be most applicable to this particular project, the following information has been taken primarily from statistics gathered at the existing Calgary and Edmonton Shelters, and from the 1985 study.

Over the past year the average age of residents at **Avenue 15** has been approximately 15 years of age with a

range in ages from 12 to 18. The **Y.E.S.S.** in 1987 had a slightly higher average age of 16.5. In each case the majority of the residents fall between the ages of 14 to 16. The predominance of this particular age group is due, in large part, to the shelter's stated objective of encouraging youths below the age of 15 to return home or to alternative placements (Nimmo,1985,p.5).

The male/female ratio at the Calgary shelter is very close to even at 50.3% to 49.7%. This is substantially different from the client group composition found at other facilities where males outnumber females by a wide margin. For example, at the Y.E.S.S.the male/ female ratio is consistently 2 to 1, and at the Toronto shelter the client group is often over 70% male.

Whether the current ratio found in Calgary is a feature unique to the city, or whether the variations in male/female composition are a function of age and size of the facility, it should be noted that changes in the ratio must be anticipated in both the programme and the design.

The Kufeldt/Nimmo study indicated which services were most urgently required by the street youths. The following, listed in order of decreasing importance as reported by the youths, were the services needed;

1) Financial services
2) Food
3) Shelter
4) Clothing
5) Medical services
6) Counselling

These findings were reinforced by the experiences of both Avenue 15 and Y.E.S.S.. It is important to

recognize this hierarchy of needs during the programming stage in order to facilitate the most efficient provision of services in the final design.

A final feature of the client group which can be extrapolated from the Calgary study is the level of education one can expect in the prospective residents. According to the study, the average grade completed by the runners was 7.9. The study also indicated that a significant number of the youths (63%) were hoping to return to school in the future.

Based upon the findings of the study, the existing facility programmes, and discussions with Dr.Kufeldt, Madelyn MacDonald and other staff members, it was decided to design for a resident population of aproximately 40 youths, split evenly between the overnight and long term programmes.

It is apparent, particularly when looking at the experiences of the Toronto and Edmonton facilities, that a shelter of this size may at times be somewhat undersized. However, there is a justifiable concern amongst people working in this field that the level of service to the youths, and subsequently the effectiveness of the programme, would be significantly reduced in a large institutional setting. As the scale of a facility increases, the relative amount of time and effort devoted to administrative duties as opposed to treatment programmes must also increase. Large scale operations must also by necessity adhere more strictly to rules and regulations to maintain order. This might further reduce the effectiveness of the programme. A medium sized facility, with provisions made for increased capacity during periods of extreme demand,

would provide adequate space without compromising the level of service to the individual.

II. **Facility Staff:**

Within this category there are four specific groups: the programme staff; administrative staff; support personnel and; volunteers.

The programme staff are those who are directly involved with the counselling of the youths and the application of specific programmes. Social workers, counsellors, youthworkers, and recreation co-ordinators comprise what is essentially the "front line" staff who provide the first level of services for the youths. It is this group which must maintain the closest contact with the residents.

In any facility of this size the administrative staff is a relatively small, but nonetheless essential, component of the overall operation. A director, programme manager and secretarial staff would be required to manage the shelter on a day-to-day basis. In addition, administrative staff are continually involved in fund raising for the facility and are responsible for liaison with any funding groups and/or parent organizations (ie. the Boys and Girls Club).

Support services would include any personnel required for the actual physical maintenance of the building, kitchen staff, and medical assistance.

It is misleading to suggest that the staff described above would fall into distinct categories. As is the case with many relatively small scale operations, each staff member may perform several duties according to

need. In addition, this facility would most certainly be volunteer based and, as such would utilize volunteer help in many of the roles mentioned above. This is illustrated by the current situation at Y.E.S.S. where sixteen paid staff are assisted by over one hundred volunteers.

With these factors in mind, the following is a list of possible staffing requirements for the proposed facility;

Programme Staff;

- 1 Social Worker
- 6 Youth Workers (Three shifts)
- 1 Volunteer Co-ordinator

Administrative Staff;

- 1 Executive Director
- 1 Receptionist
- 1 Secretary (part time)

Support Services

- 1 Nurse Practitioner (part time)
- 1 Janitor
- 2 Kitchen Workers

The peak staff during standard working hours could be expected to be 11 - 12.

III. **Community Groups/Individuals**

This final user category is comprised of all other groups who may use the facility. The primary "outside" groups that might be expected are the families of residents, and members of other agencies involved in counselling and individual cases. While it is important to provide for the families and outside professionals, it is impossible to determine the exact number of these individuals who might be expected at any given point in time.

A secondary source of community involvement at a Youth Emergency Shelter may be the general need for information and assistance in the area of homeless and runaway youths. By including a resource centre (ie. a library space containing information and materials on homelessness and runaway youths, and associated issues) in the facility, accessible to the community at large, a preventative function is served and, consequently, a broader support base amongst the community may be realized.

2.2.2 Objectives

Subsequent to the initial identification of the various user groups for the facility, it is necessary to determine, as accurately as possible, the goals and objectives of each group. The primary objective of the facility as a whole, the provision of emergency services for homeless and runaway youths, has been clearly stated throughout this text to this point. Within this framework however, the different user groups will have a range of goals and objectives, some of which may conflict. The purpose of this phase of the user group analysis is to first, identify instances where facility programming and design can help provide an environment conducive to the achievement of these goals, and second, to anticipate and avoid areas of potential conflict.

The goals and objectives of the staff are ostensibly the same as those of the facility in general. The employees would all be working to provide essential services for youth in need. It is the role of the designer to ensure that the building contain all the physical components needed to perform this function. There is, however, an inherent conflict when supplying services to individuals in an institutional setting. A Youth Emergency Shelter, regardless of intentions to the contrary, is an institution which must, by necessity, devote a good deal of

energy towards its own continued operation. Conflicts arise when the goals of staff members involved in the treatment of individual cases are seen as not being in the best interests of the facility. This poses a particular problem in a field where concern for individual clients is an essential component of any treatment programme. The facility design may reduce this conflict by encouraging informal contact between staff and residents in addition to providing for the formal treatment requirements (ie. by providing a number of informal lounge areas where this interaction might take place). In this way the facility provides a forum for spontaneous contact and counselling for individuals without compromising the necessarily structured programmes.

The goals and objectives of the client group may vary according to each particular situation, and according to the individual's stage in the process. Upon entry into an emergency shelter the primary concerns of the youth would, understandably, be the satisfaction of fundamental physical needs. As these needs are met and a degree of security and stability is attained, the resident would then attempt to address a broader range of concerns associated with re-entry into mainstream society. In existing facilities, once the crisis stage is past, the residents are encouraged and assisted in the setting of realistic goals for their lives. Whether they express a desire to return to school, to seek employment, or to resolve family conflicts, the staff provides counselling and access to other resources to help achieve their goals.

Given the general nature of this client group, and the circumstances leading to their use of an emergency shelter, it should be expected that conflicting objectives between the staff and youths may occur. In many instances youths arriving at emergency shelters have been victimized and abused by adults both at home and on the streets. In these cases the mistrust the residents may understandably feel towards the staff and the

institution would limit their participation in any treatment programmes. Their use of the facility may be restricted to a hot meal and a bed, with no desire to take advantage of other resources.

In order to avoid this particular conflict, the design should attempt to provide an environment which is secure but unobtrusive. The shelter should encourage the movement of residents through the various stages of treatment, but should allow the youths to follow the process at their own pace. A shelter of this type can offer resources to youths in crisis, but it cannot demand that they be used. An important aspect of the design is the ability to reassure the client group, and to foster involvement in treatment programmes.

2.2.3 Activity Patterns

In order to develop a clear understanding of how the proposed facility might actually function, it is helpful to use the information on user groups presented above, along with the experiences of existing shelters, to determine possible activity patterns. These patterns, which describe different sequences of events as they may occur in an emergency shelter, indicate the important linkages between functional elements of the building programme, and provide a means of testing alternative building arrangements as the design process unfolds.

Figure 2.1 illustrates the basic procedure followed by a youth from intake through to completion of the programme. Within this general framework several different activity patterns would take place involving interactions between, and within, the various user groups. Figure 2.2 provides an example of one of these activity patterns and indicates in a more detailed fashion the intake procedure followed by a youth emergency shelter.

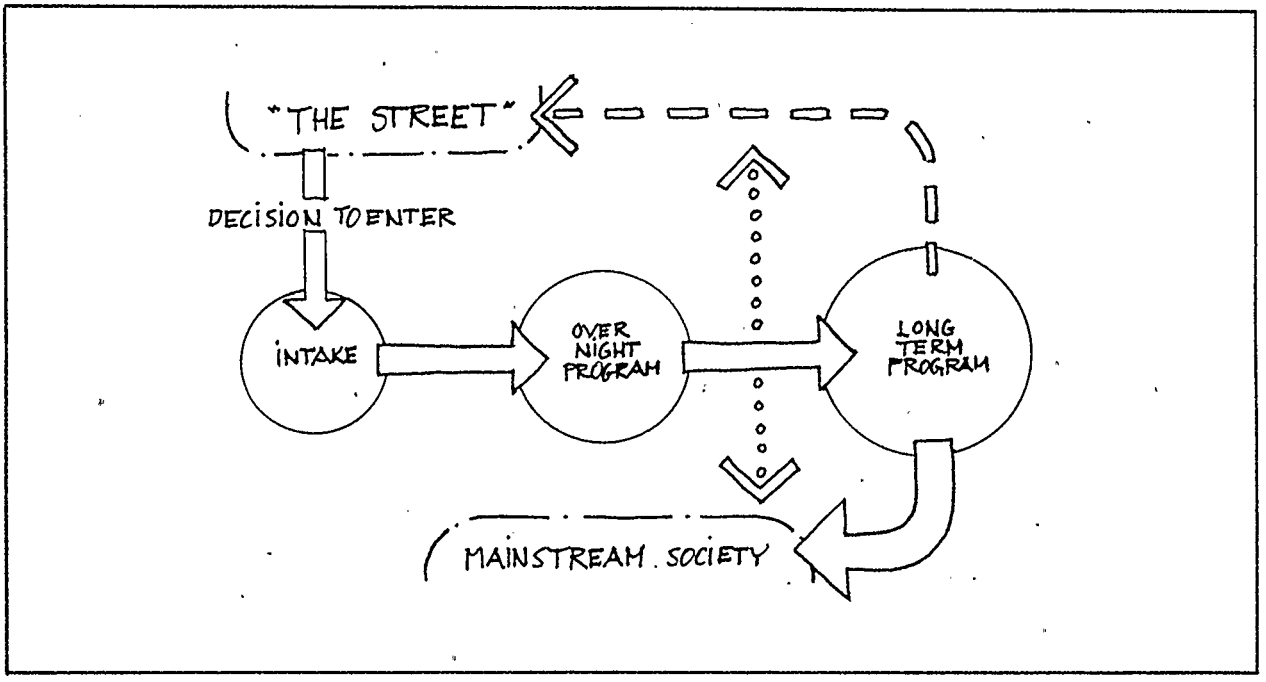


Fig.2.1 The Functional Process

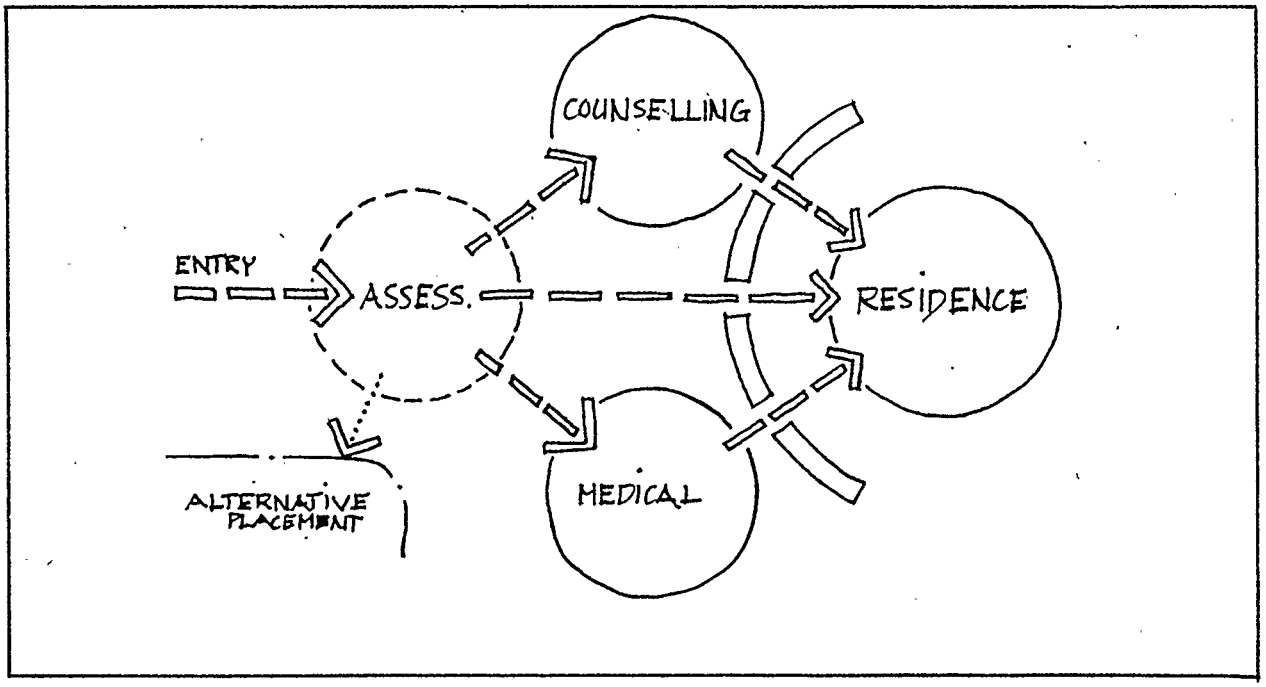


Fig.2.2 Activity Pattern: Intake

The process described in figure **2.1** uses the primary functions of the facility to provide a basic organizational structure. Every programming or design decision should subsequently be made with this structure in mind. The location of building elements, and their interrelationships, should be determined according to the central requirements of the programme; ie. the removal of youth from crisis situations, the provision of basic needs, and the provision of secondary resources to aid in re-entry into mainstream society. The design solution must, first and foremost, accommodate this organizational structure and satisfy these requirements.

The activity pattern shown in figure **2.2** indicates in greater detail how individuals might act in a specific situation within this framework. There are obviously an infinite number of situations which may be encountered in a facility of this nature, most of which would be impossible to anticipate. However, there are certain procedures and patterns of behaviour, such as the one described above, which must, by necessity, be regulated by the operators of the facility and which can therefore be predicted accurately. The role of the designer in these instances is to organize and develop the building in a manner which allows for the regulation of behaviour wherever necessary in an inobtrusive fashion.

The intake procedure provides a good example of this aspect of the programming process. In order to maintain a stable, well organized and effective facility it is essential that routine or repetitive occurrences, such as the admission of new residents, be conducted in a strictly controlled, consistent manner. It is also essential then that the building elements central to the admissions process, such as the counselling rooms, the medical area, and the overnight dormitory, be located to facilitate intakes in this fashion, while also easing the youths transition to an unfamiliar environment.

Although it is highly unlikely that anyone could accurately determine beforehand the responses of a group of teens in an institutional setting, it is important to establish what the core activities would be that each of the individuals would participate in. The building programme and subsequent design should then accommodate these activities by linking those elements essential to the daily procession of the resident, ie.the bedrooms - the dining area -the counselling rooms - the lounge areas - etc., and by separating those elements which might disrupt or "short-circuit" this process. Again, as was mentioned above, the key is the unobtrusive control of certain activity patterns through building programming and design.

2.3 Facility Programme

Based upon the existing programmes, and the user group analysis presented above, the following is a proposed facility programme for a Youth Emergency Shelter. Included in this programme are both an estimation of required floor areas, and a discussion of the nature of the spaces and their inter- relationships. The elements of the facility programme can be divided into the following primary categories;

2.3.1 Entry/Admissions
2.3.2 Residential
2.3.3 Social/Recreational
2.3.4 Dining/Food Preparation
2.3.5 Administration
2.3.6 Building Services

2.3.1 Entry/Admissions

The main components of the Entry/Admissions area are the following;

1. Entry/Threshold
2. Lobby/Waiting Area
3. Reception desk/Office
4. Medical room/Holding Area

Entry/Threshold

The entry point for the building is of particular importance because it represents the first step for the new client leaving the street and seeking help. The main entry serves as the initial point of contact between the youth and the facility and should be symbolic of the movement from the dangers of the street to sanctuary. The image should be inviting and non-threatening to encourage and reinforce the individuals decision to enter.

Lobby/Waiting Area

The lobby provides an opportunity for visitors in general, and prospective residents in particular, to orient themselves to the facility before proceeding. It provides a transition space between the outside world and the shelter. As the primary point of entry for the facility, it is important that the lobby present a welcoming image that encourages further exploration, and helps dispel the fears or anxieties of the entrant. The finishes, furnishings, and relationship of the lobby/waiting room to the reception desk should all be chosen with this image in mind. The lobby should be separate but easily accessible from both the residential and the administrative components of the facility.

Reception Desk/ Office

The reception desk/office would serve two important functions. First, it would be the initial point of contact between the residents and the staff. The staff member or volunteer stationed at the reception desk would welcome and refer visitors, take note of the movements of residents, and initiate the intake process. Secondly, it would function as a central control point for the facility. The front office is the one point where a staff member maintains contact with the residential component of the facility 24 hours a day. From this location any activities, either within the building or in its immediate vicinity, could be monitored.

Medical Room/Holding Area

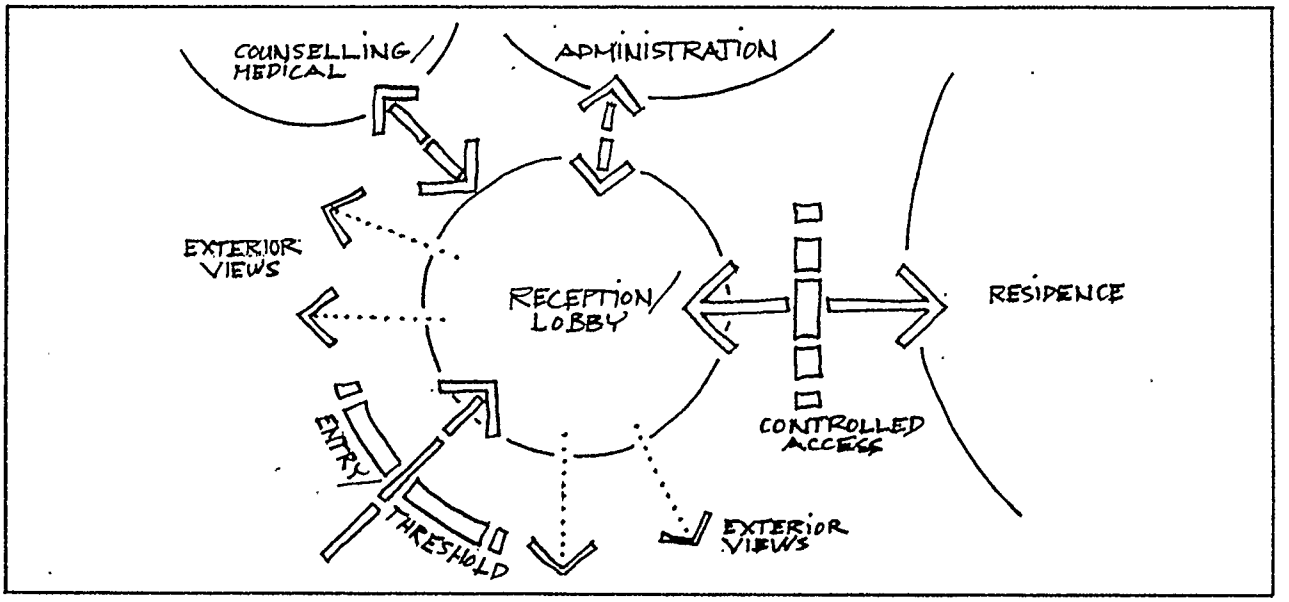
A high percentage of the youths seeking emergency shelter can be expected to require medical services of one kind or another. To avoid the possibility of new residents either transmitting disease to other youths or staff, or having their own health deteriorate further, it is important to provide a medical room near the entrance where preliminary

examinations may be conducted prior to entry. In other instances, when youths seeking shelter are under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or when their behaviour places either themselves or others in danger, the medical room may be used as a temporary holding area. It is also possible that this room may double as either an overflow bedroom, or as a room for handicapped residents.

Spatial Requirements: Entry/Admissions

Activity Centre	# of Units	Net Area (sq.m.)
Entry/Threshold	1	-
Lobby/Waiting Room	1	12
Reception Desk/Office	1	9
Medical Room/Holding Area	1	9
Coatroom/Storage	1	2
Total Net Area		**32 sq.m.**

Spatial Relationships: Entry/Admissions



2.3.2 Residential

The residential component of the facility would be divided into two zones;

1. Overnight
2. Long Term

Overnight

The overnight residential area would comprised separate dormitories for the male and female residents. These dormitories would supply the basic necessities for youths seeking emergency relief. A bed, a small storage area, and access to communal style washrooms would be provided for each youth. Due to the high turnover and relatively short term stays, it would be inadvisable to allow any personalization of the spaces by the residents. The finishes, furnishings and room arrangements in these rooms should be durable and as comfortable and homey as possible without compromising their short-term, crisis relief role. The room arrangements should also be flexible in order to allow for expansion during periods of high demand.

The overnight section should be located close to the main entry for three reasons. First, admissions into this area should be made with minimal disruption to the rest of the facility. Secondly, the overnight residences would require a high degree of supervision which could most easily be done from the front office/reception area. Finally, by having the entrance to the overnight dorms located off the main lobby, physically separate from the main component of the residential area, a greater distinction is made between the two levels of the programme. This separation helps to emphasize the temporary nature of the overnight service, and the benefits associated with the long term facility.

Long Term

The long term residential component would provide a higher level of services for those individuals who choose to make a commitment to the programmes offered by the facility. Double occupancy rooms offer a degree of privacy for the individual and some provision would be made for the personalization of the spaces. It would be likely however, that staff might restrict the amount of time individuals are allowed alone in the bedrooms. With this in mind small sitting rooms for the boys and the girls residences offers a level of privacy away from the mainstream of the building.

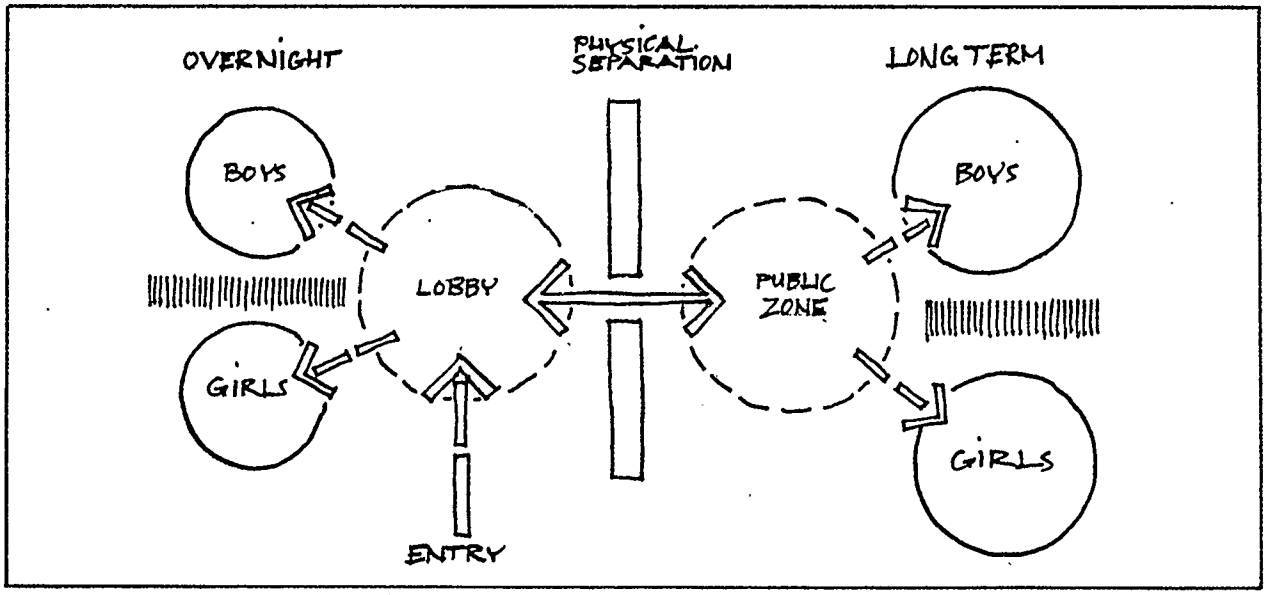
While in the long term programme, it would be expected that the residents would lead as normal a lifestyle as possible adhering to the requirements of the facility. By providing living areas which are comfortable and non-institutional, and a hierarchy of public spaces where individuals can either socialize or be alone, this goal may be achieved.

The long term residence would by no means be a permanent home for the youths, nor should it attempt to be. However, in order to replace some of the pride and self-esteem that have been stripped from the youths during their time on the streets, it is necessary to create an atmosphere which fosters the development of the individual.

Spatial Requirements: Residential

Activity Centre	# of Units	Net Area (sq.m.)
Overnight:		
Rooms - M/F	2 @ 30sq.m.	60
Washrooms	2 @ 14sq.m.	28
Sitting Areas	2 @ 9sq.m.	18
Storage	2 @ 3sq.m.	6
Linen Closets	2 @ 1sq.m.	2
Long Term:		
Rooms - M/F	10 @ 12sq.m.	120
Washrooms	2 @ 14sq.m.	28
Sitting Areas	2 @ 9sq.m.	18
Resident Storage	4 @ 2sq.m.	8
Linen Closets	2 @ 1sq.m.	2
Housekeeping Closet	2 @ 1sq.m.	2
Total Net Area		**292 sq.m.**

Spatial Relationships: Residential Areas



2.3.3 Social/Recreational

The Social/recreational areas would primarily serve the long term residents of the facility and would include the following:

1. Main Lounge
2. Quiet Lounge
3. Games Room
4. Outdoor Space/Courtyard

Main Lounge

The main lounge would be the central public space for the facility providing an opportunity for the youths to relax in an informal environment, and to interact with other residents and staff. The design emphasis in this space should be again on comfort and informality. Provisions should be made for flexibility in seating and furniture arrangements to facilitate a range of recreational activities. Semi-private conversations, as well as group activities and passive recreational pursuits should be accommodated simultaneously in this space.

As the primary public space for the residents the main lounge area could expect a high degree of use and should consequently be subject to frequent monitoring by the staff. Physical proximity and/or a visual connection to the front desk could facilitate this monitoring.

The main lounge would be, along with the dining room, the most public area in a hierarchy of public spaces throughout the residential component of the facility. This space would accommodate most of the recreational activities for the entire resident population and staff while the quiet lounge, the separate sitting areas and the individual bedrooms would allow for smaller gatherings, informal counselling and a greater degree of privacy.

Quiet Lounge

The quiet lounge areas would serve two functions in the facility. First, they would allow for interaction with staff and fellow residents at a more personal level in a quiet, subdued atmosphere. Secondly, they would provide a private space for informal meetings and discussions between staff, residents, friends and family members. Small, semi-enclosed areas throughout the residential component of the facility could serve this purpose.

Games Room

The games room provides a space where more active recreational activities might take place. Space for a pool table, shuffle board, ping-pong tables, etc. would be required. As with the main lounge, a fairly high degree of surveillance would be necessary . In addition, the games room should be lockable to allow the staff to control access or restrict its hours of use. Durable finishes and furnishings suited to the nature of the space should be used.

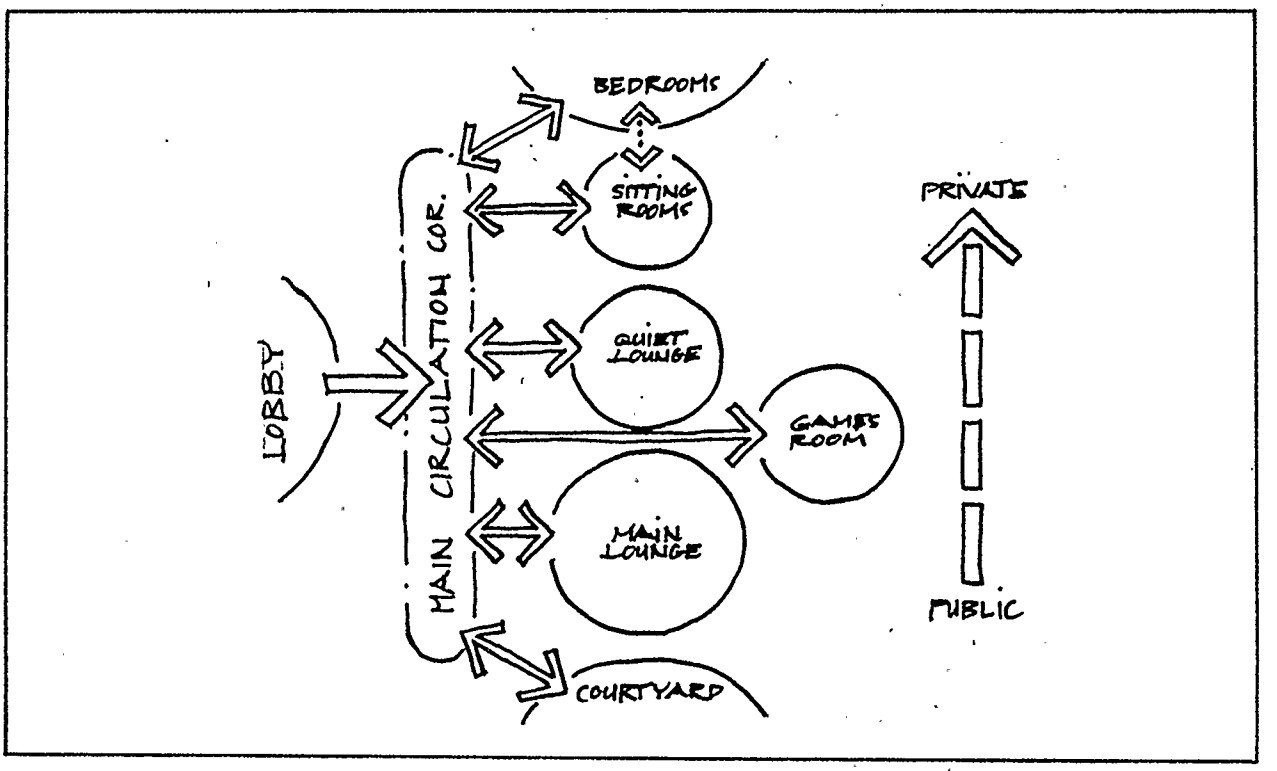
Outdoor Space/Courtyard

An outdoor recreational area should be included to provide the residents with a secondary type of public space that, while it would be under the direct scrutiny of the staff, would be physically apart from the actual building and would thus be a more relaxed and informal setting. This space should be entirely visible from the main desk and should be accessible only to the residents and staff of the facility. Based upon the experiences of the **Y.E.S.S.** in Edmonton, where some neighbors had complained about the numbers of youths lounging in the open area around their facility during the summer months, it is preferable that the outdoor recreation space be enclosed and shielded from public view.

Spatial Requirements: Social/Recreational

Activity Centre	# of Units	Net Area (sq.m.)
Main Lounge	1	30
Games Room	1	40
Quiet Lounge	2 @ 10 sq.m.	20
Washrooms	2 @ 3 sq.m.	6
Outdoor Space/Courtyard	1	-
Total Net Area		**96 sq.m.**

Spatial Relationships: Social/Recreational



2.3.4 Dining/Food Preparation

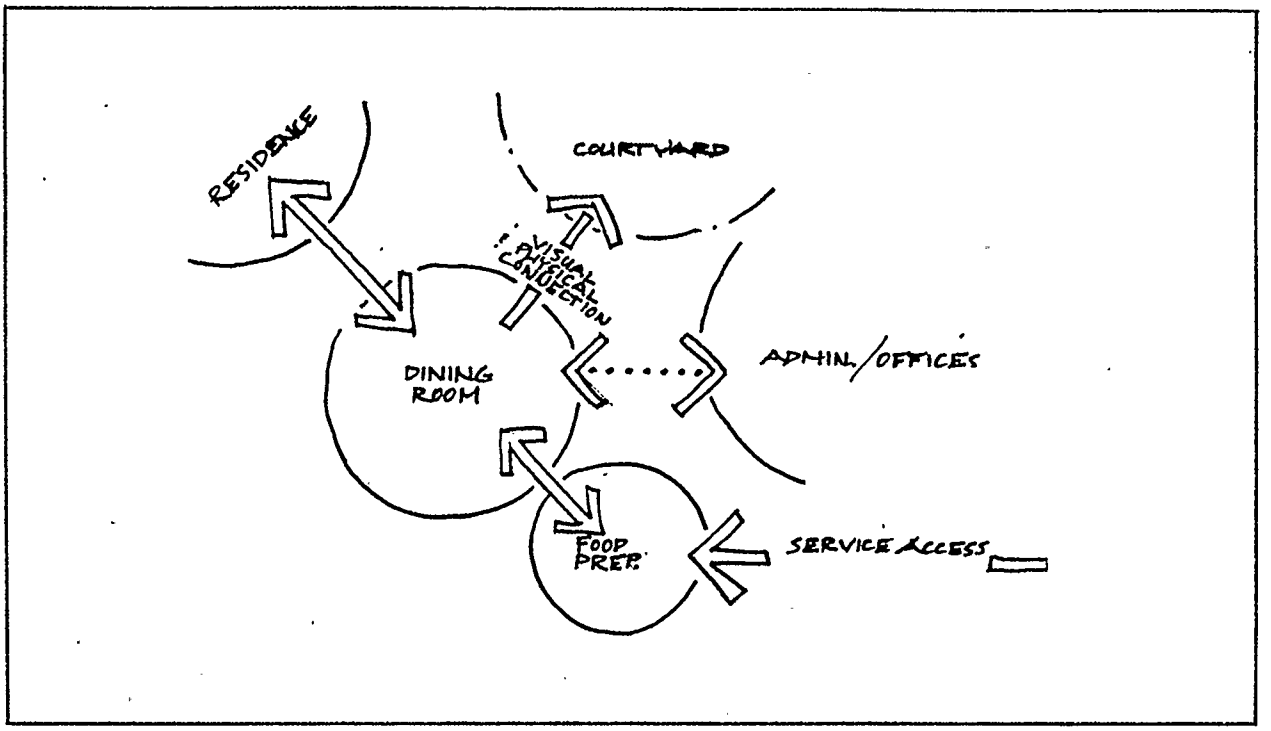
The dining room and food preparation area should be designed to serve a minimum of 40-45 individuals. Although both staff and residents could be expected to use the dining facilities, it is unlikely that the demand would exceed this suggested size. During the day, when most of the staff would use the dining area, a large number of the youths would be away from the shelter. Conversely, during the evening when the youths return for dinner, most of the staff will have left for the day. The dining room should be accessible from the residential areas, the administrative section and the outdoor courtyard to allow for barbeques and outdoor lunches etc.. A connection to the courtyard also provides an attractive view for the dining room, commensurate with its role as a primary public space for the facility.

The food preparation area should have an entrance separate from the rest of the facility to allow for deliveries and kitchen staff access. It should also be secure in order to prevent unauthorized access.

Spatial Requirements: Dining/Food Preparation

Activity Centre	# of Units	Net Area (sq.m.)
Dining Room	1	54
Kitchen	1	25
Food Storage: Dry Goods	1	5
Food Storage: Freezer	1	5
Storage	1	2
Kitchen Washroom	1	3
Total Net Area		**94 sq.m.**

Spatial Relationships: Dining/Food Preparation



2.3.5 Administration

The administrative area contains all the elements required to operate the facility and its various programmes. These elements can be divided into three categories:

1. Counselling/Programme Application
2. Administrative Support
3. Community Services

Counselling/Programme Application

This category includes the offices and associated spaces used for the actual administration of the facilities programmes. It is in these spaces where the formalized contact between staff, residents, family members and other

professionals takes place. The offices provided for the Social worker and the youth workers should contain the space, equipment and furnishings needed to accomplish the respective tasks. However, an effort should be made to avoid an overly "institutional" appearance and maintain the emotive character developed in the residential component.

In order to maintain a comfortable, home-like atmosphere in the residential part of the shelter while still allowing for the performance of treatment programmes and counselling, the counselling areas should be physically separated from, but in close proximity to, the living space. The counselling rooms and the youth worker offices should also be located near the entrance to allow counselling and assesment during the intake process without disrupting the residential zone. Some of the offices such as the social workers area do not require a direct connection to the residential area and can therefore be located in the administrative section.

Administrative Support

Administrative support includes all the spaces needed for the organization and day-to-day operation of the facility including the facility Director's office and secretarial support. These areas should be closely linked to the counselling section but a physical connection to the residential component is not required. This zone would likely function during normal working hours and should therefore be easily secured during the remainder of the day.

The administrative support zone should contain a separate entrance and secondary reception area for the facility to accommodate support staff and visitors not requiring access to the residential area. It should also contain a lounge area separate from the residential component to provide a private casual meeting space for the staff, and particularly

for the volunteers who would not have access to a personal office.

Community Services

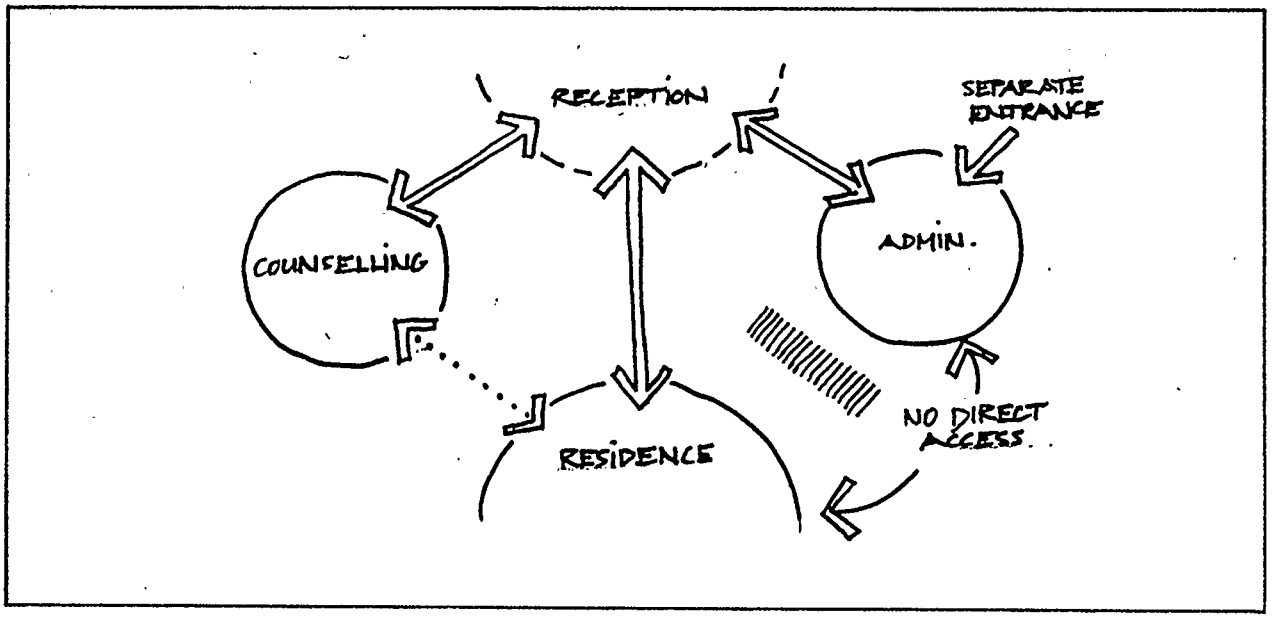
The community services component includes any elements that would be accessible by outside groups, agencies or individuals. In addition to a shelter's emergency role, it also has an opportunity to serve as a resource centre providing information and education for various groups from the community. A boardroom, available for meetings of both staff and interested outside groups, and a library/resource centre utilized by staff, residents and community members, would be the primary elements of the community services zone. These spaces should be most closely connected to the Administrative support section and should utilize the secondary reception area to avoid disruption of the living area by groups of visitors.

The resource centre could also function as extra office space if temporary staff expansion is required. Most of the spaces should be designed with this type of flexibility in mind given the uncertain nature of both the client group and the future role of the facility.

Spatial Requirements: Administration

Activity Centre	# of Units	Net Area (sq.m.)
Directors Office	1	12
Reception Area/Secretary	1	15
Social Worker/Volunteer		
Co-ordinators Office (2 per)	1	12
Youth Workers Office (3 per)	1	18
Boardroom (20 per)	1	20
Counselling Rooms	2 @ 6 sq.m.	12
Library/Resource Centre	1	20
Staff Lounge	1	20
Staff Washrooms	2 @ 3 sq.m.	6
Storage/Files	1	9
Total Net Area		**144 sq.m.**

Spatial Relationships: Administration



2.3.6 Building Services

This functional category consists of the areas required for the maintenance of the building and site, and provision and storage of supplies.

Spatial Requirements: Building Services

Activity Centre	# of Units	Net Area (sq.m.)
Laundry	1	7
Storage	1	12
Mechanical Room	1	9
Residents Storage	1	4
Site Maint. Storage	1	5
Clothing Room	1	20
Total Net Area		**57 sq.m.**

2.3.7 Summary of Programme Areas

Entrance/Admissions	32 sq.m.
Residence	292 sq.m.
Social/Recreational	96 sq.m.
Dining/Food Preparation	94 sq.m.
Administration	144 sq.m.
Building Services	57 sq.m.
Total Net Area	**715 sq.m.**
+ Circulation/Construction (25%)	**178 sq.m.**
Total Gross Area	**893 sq.m.** **(9600 sq.ft.)**

CHAPTER THREE:
SITE SELECTION
AND ANALYSIS

CHAPTER THREE
SITE SELECTION and ANALYSIS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter will be divided into two sections. The first will present the site selection process including a brief discussion of the various locational criteria for the project, and the application of these criteria in the selection of a suitable site within the city of Calgary to be used during the subsequent design stages. The second section will provide a more detailed analysis of the proposed site and the surrounding neighborhood.

3.2 Site Selection

To accurately determine the optimum location within the city for a project of this nature would require a very detailed analysis of the needs of the facility and the client group, the location of the associated agencies and services which might satisfy these needs, and the relative importance or locational pull of each. It is beyond the scope of this M.D.P. to provide such an analysis, however, it is important to examine the various locational criteria in order to select a site which is both suitable and realistic. Based upon the research into the nature of Youth emergency shelters, and discussions with shelter staff, the following is a list of the locational concerns I have determined should play a role in the site selection process. These criteria are listed in decreasing order of importance:

1) Proximity to Client Group
2) Access to Hospital and/or Clinics
3) Access to Related Social Service Agencies
4) Access to Schools and Recreation Facilities

1) Proximity to Client Group

As was indicated in the Boys and Girls Club study, the primary area of concentration for Calgary's street youth is in the downtown core along the 8th Avenue mall and extending into East Calgary (see Fig. 3.1). The optimum location for a facility serving this population should be relatively close to this area, preferably within walking distance. There is however, a danger in locating too close to the downtown core. In order to successfully remove youths from crisis situations it is important to separate them from the "direct influence" of the street life. If a shelter of this nature were to locate in the immediate vicinity of the youths street activities the probability of the youths returning to the street would greatly increase. Conversely, if the facility is located a reasonable distance away, in an area of an entirely different character, the separation, both physical and symbolic, would aid in the crisis intervention process.

For the purposes of this study I assumed a maximum walking distance of three kilometres from the downtown core with a one kilometre "buffer" between the centre and the prefered area. The following figure indicates the two kilometre belt wherein the facility might best be located. Realistically, accessibility would be further affected by the availability of public transit, the location of bridges and major arteries etc.. While these influences are not indicated within the following diagram, they were taken into account in the overall analysis and the final site selection.

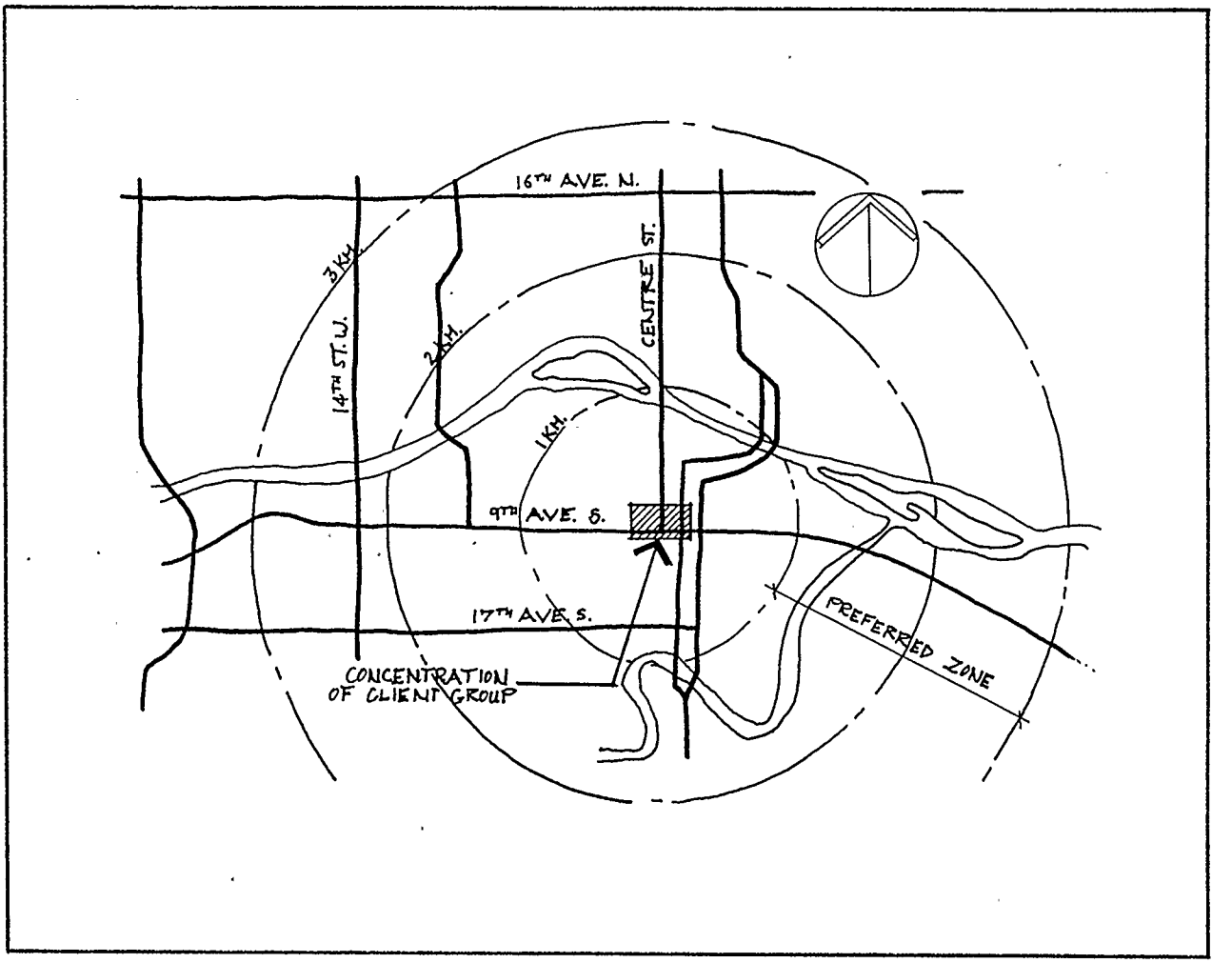
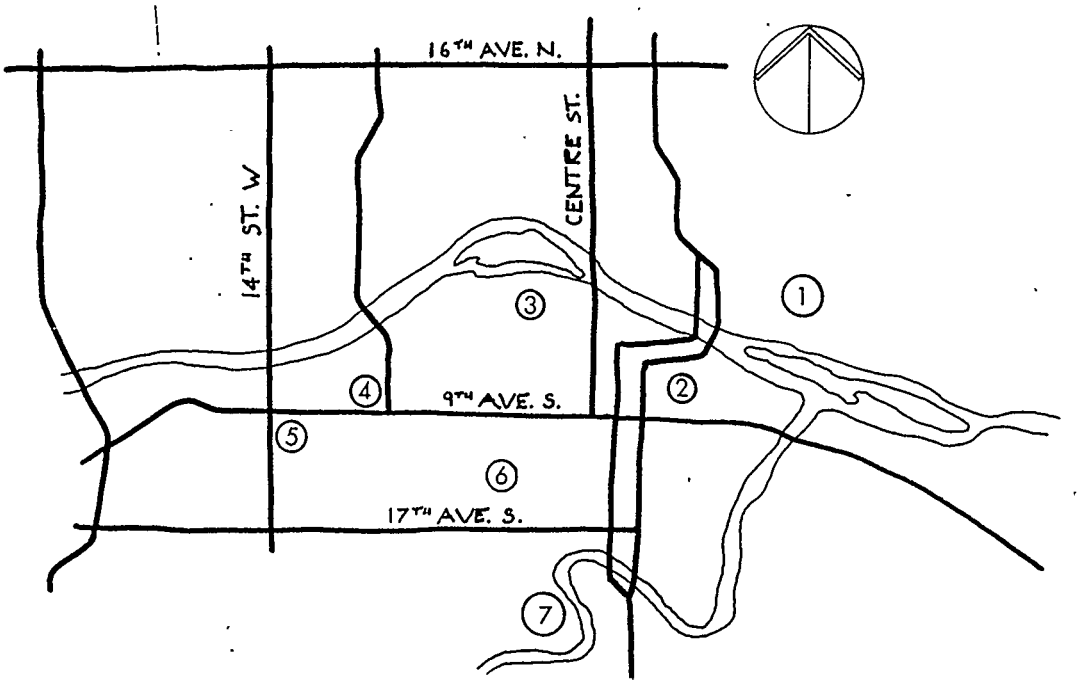


Fig. 3.1 Proximity to Client Group

2) Access to Hospitals and Clinics

In many instances, the entrants into an emergency shelter may require some sort of medical assistance. The medical room included in the facility programme would be equipped to handle some of the situations such as routine examinations. There would not be, however, a full time physician or nurse on staff and the treatment of any serious health problems would have to take place in a local hospital or clinic. Figure 3.2 below indicates the location of the major

hospitals within the zone described by figure 3.1. It also shows the location of health clinics which may be utilized by shelter clients.



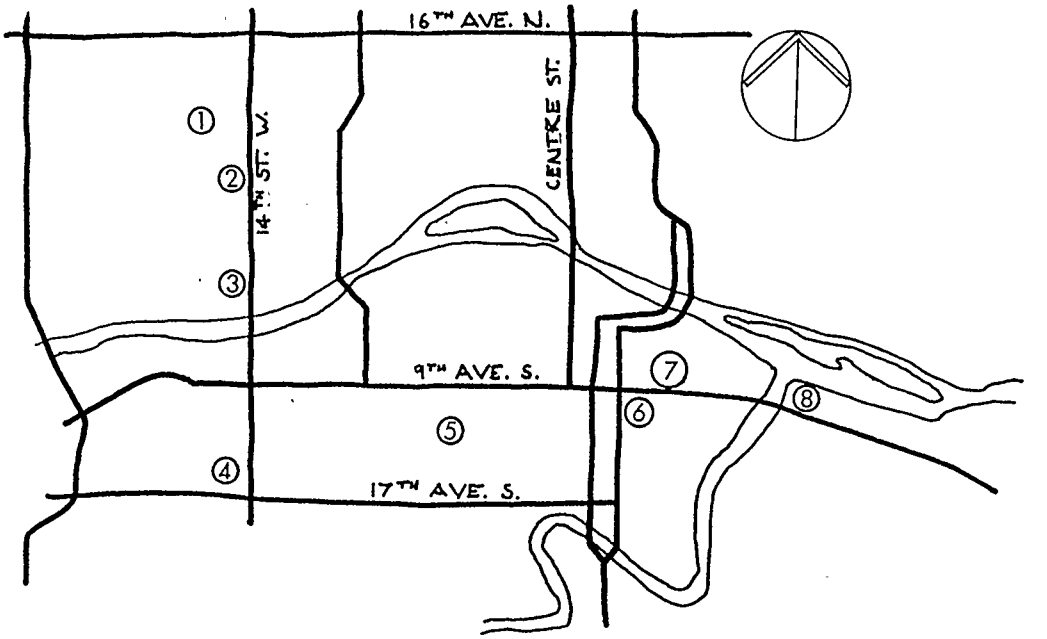
1) General Hosp.
2) Fam.Plan. Clinic
3) V.D. Clinic
4) Central Mental Health
5) Crisis Pregnancy Ctr.
6) Col. Belcher Hosp.
7) Holy Cross Hosp.

Fig.3.2 Hospitals and Clinics

3) Access to Related Social Service Agencies

One of the primary functions of a Youth Emergency Shelter is to assist the youths in identifying and accessing available resources and services. In most cases these services are provided by public agencies of the three levels of

government. Financial assistance, employment and career development, family counselling and housing assistance are all available to some degree for the client group. While it is by no means imperative that the shelter locate in the immediate vicinity of the various offices offering these services, it is nonetheless beneficial to select a site which attempts to minimize the amount of travel required for the youths.



1) Alta. Social Serv.
2) Alta. Social Serv.
3) Handicap. Child Serv.
4) AADAC Office
5) Hire-a-Student
6) Youth Employment Off.
7) Calgary Soc.Serv.
8) Inglewood Comm. Serv.

Fig.3.3 Associated Social Services

4) Access to Schools and Recreational Facilities

This final category plays a relatively minor role in the site selection process for the shelter. The availability of schools and recreation facilities to a residence with a reasonably "long term" population would be of considerable importance. However, with a transient population such as could be expected in an emergency shelter, the need for these facilities is somewhat reduced. There are nevertheless some benefits which may be realized by locating close to these types of amenities. Schools provide the opportunity for those youths who wish to continue or re-start their education to do so relatively easily.

Recreational facilities such as parks, swimming pools and gymnasia, provide the opportunity for the shelter staff to develop a relatively inexpensive recreation programme for the residents. Figure 3.4 indicates the various schools and a range of recreational facilities located within the primary search zone.

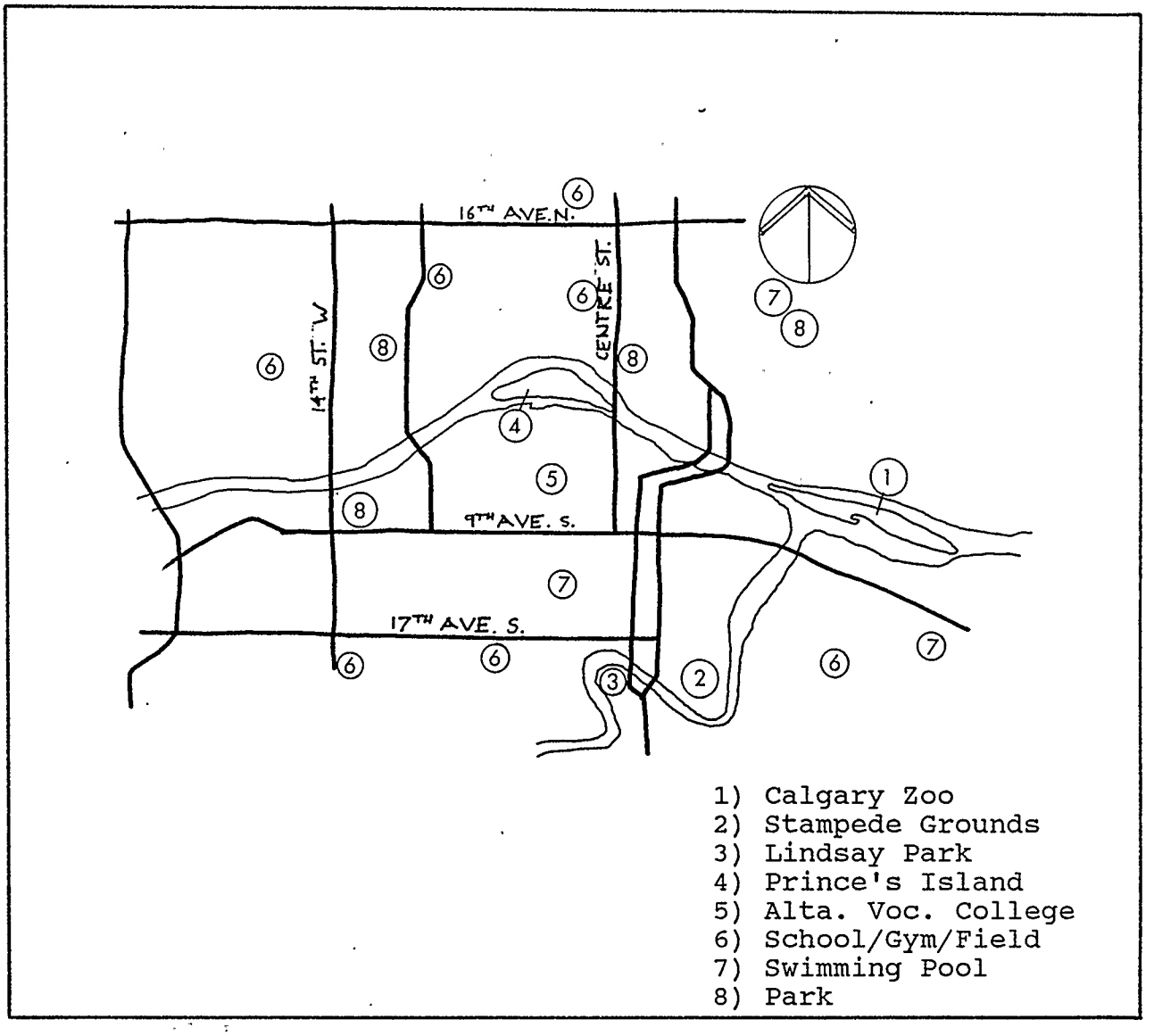


Fig.3.4 Schools and Recreation Facilities

By combining the elements listed in each of the figures shown above, one can determine which areas in the primary search zone satisfy the greatest number of locational criteria. Figure 3.5 illustrates the two areas in Calgary which, according to the

criteria listed above, provide the most appropriate locations for a youth emergency shelter.

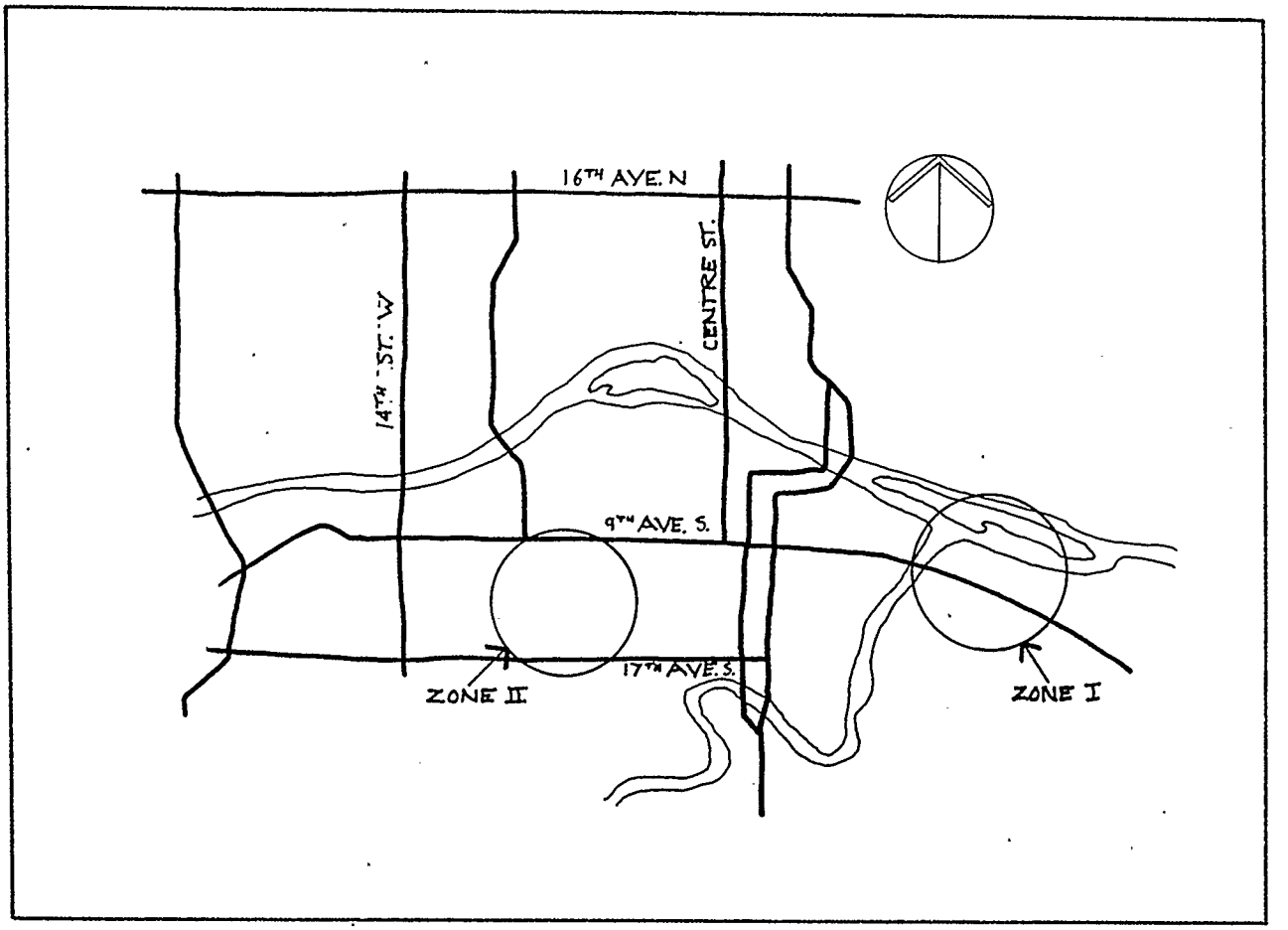


Fig.3.5 Preferred Locations

The two zones illustrated above are situated within walking distance of the primary activity area for the client group, and either contain, or are easily accessible from, the other elements listed as locational criteria. `Zone I' is situated in east Calgary in the Inglewood/Ramsay area. `Zone II' is south of the downtown core in the Mount Royal/Connaught area where the existing Avenue 15 Shelter is located. Other communities in Calgary's inner city satisfy a range of the suggested locational criteria and may therefore provide a satisfactory location for an

emergency shelter for youths. However, the two zones illustrated above indicate the most suitable locations based upon this particular site selection process.

Once the most suitable areas have been determined in a general sense, other more specific criteria such as land values, neighborhood character and commercial residential mix, can be applied to narrow the number of choices.

The importance of land values for a project of this nature should be self evident. Private social service agencies who rely primarily upon charitable contributions for their financial upkeep will generally be restricted to relatively low priced areas. In addition, it should be noted that communities with higher land values will in most cases be middle or upper-middle class and will thus be more likely to view a project such as an emergency shelter as an undesirable addition to the neighborhood. Working class or older inner city areas provide more reasonably priced lots, and are perhaps more likely to accept this type of development.

The location and type of commercial activity within prospective communities are also factors to be considered. Certain types of commercial and light industrial activities may provide potential employment opportunities for the youths. Businesses which require a pool of unskilled workers could rely upon a shelter for short term or temporary employees. This relationship with local businesses might also be beneficial in terms of an emergency shelters image within the community.

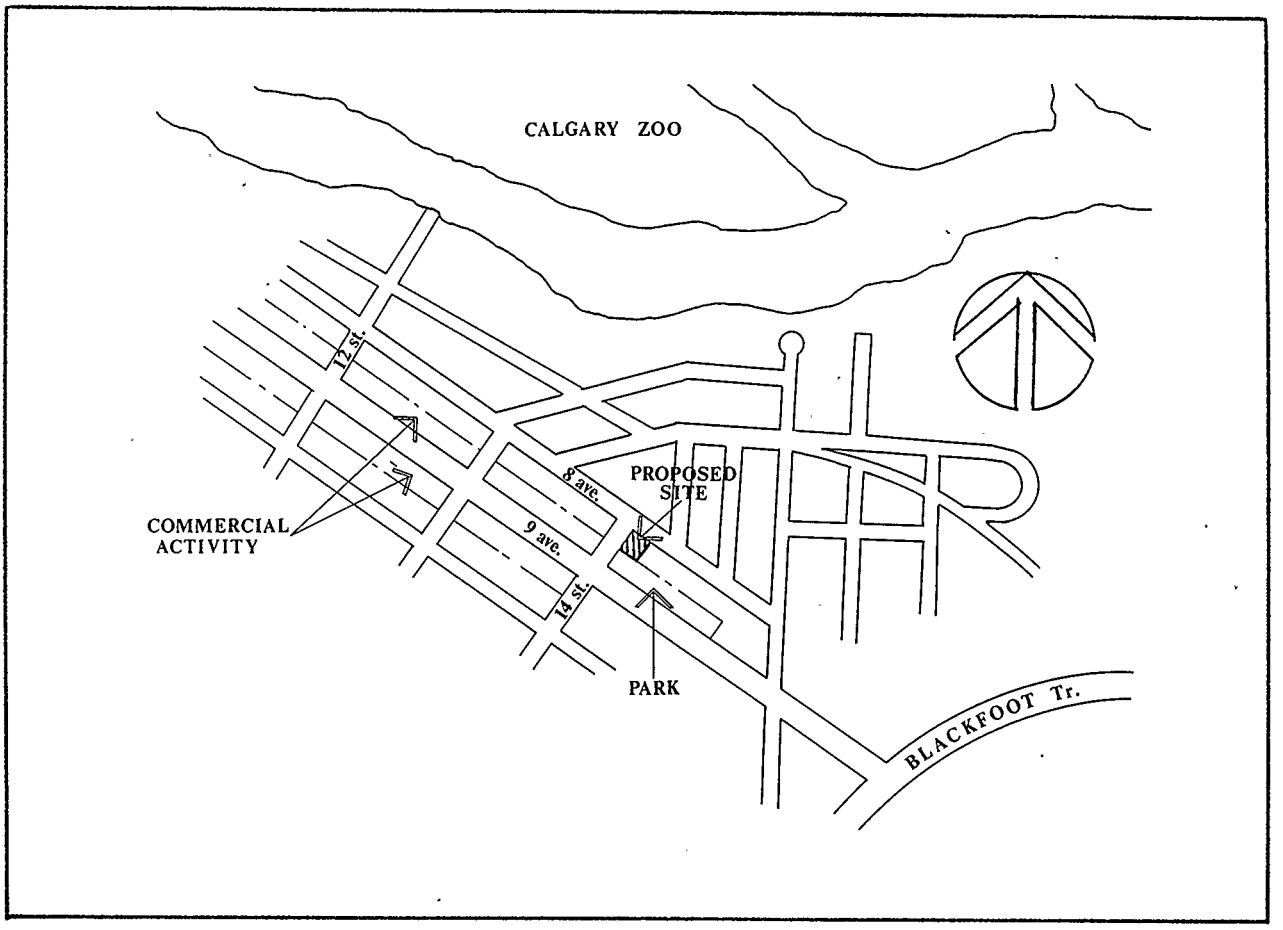
Based upon these secondary criteria, `Zone I' appears to be the more appropriate of the two preferred locations. The Mount Royal/Connaught area, situated within `Zone II', contains lots which, on the average, are significantly higher in price than in `Zone I'. The type of housing, as well as the composition of the

commercial activity along 17th Avenue S.W., is also much more `up-scale' than in the Inglewood district which could lead to community opposition to the project and limit the number of local employment opportunities for the shelter's residents.

Avenue 15, and the Womens Shelter which had previously used the same facility, have maintained a relatively low profile in this community and, to date have not met with any significant negative reaction from local residents. However, a new facility of this nature, which according to the Land Use Bylaw is a discretionary use that must be posted on site prior to construction to allow for development appeals, and which would be significantly larger than the existing building, may meet with strong opposition from the community.

`Zone II', in addition to offering more realistic land costs and a neighborhood composition which may more readily accept this type of development, contains a commercial/ light industrial area that could provide more temporary employment for the youths as suggested above.

Subsequent to this initial selection process, a search for a suitable site within `Zone I' was undertaken. The proposed site, illustrated in figure 3.6 below, was chosen on the basis of size, value (as determined through a City of Calgary Tax Assessment search), and situation within the community.



3.6 Proposed Site - Context

3.3 Site Analysis

The site selected, located at the corner of 8th Avenue and 14th Street S.E., is intended to be representative of the type of property an agency might purchase or receive when developing a project of this nature. With this in mind the subsequent design stages were developed taking into account the constraints and opportunities offered by this particular site. This section will offer first a brief description of both the site and the surrounding neighborhood, followed by a discussion of the site specific design considerations.

3.3.1 Site Description

The lot is a re-subdivision combining two and one half 33 ft.(10.06m) lots from the original plan surveyed in 1912. It is bounded on the northeast by 8th Avenue, on the southeast by a small single family dwelling, on the southwest by an alleyway and on the northwest by 14th Street. It is situated on a primarily residential street one block north of the main commercial strip for the community (9th Avenue S.). Immediately to the south of the site across the laneway is a small urban park and playground. At present the property's only existing structure is an abandoned two storey barn at the south edge of the site covering an area of aproximately 210 m.sq.. There is no discernible slope to the site and existing vegetation is limited to three small trees along the 8th Avenue boulevard. The total dimensions and area of the lot are indicated in figure 3.7.

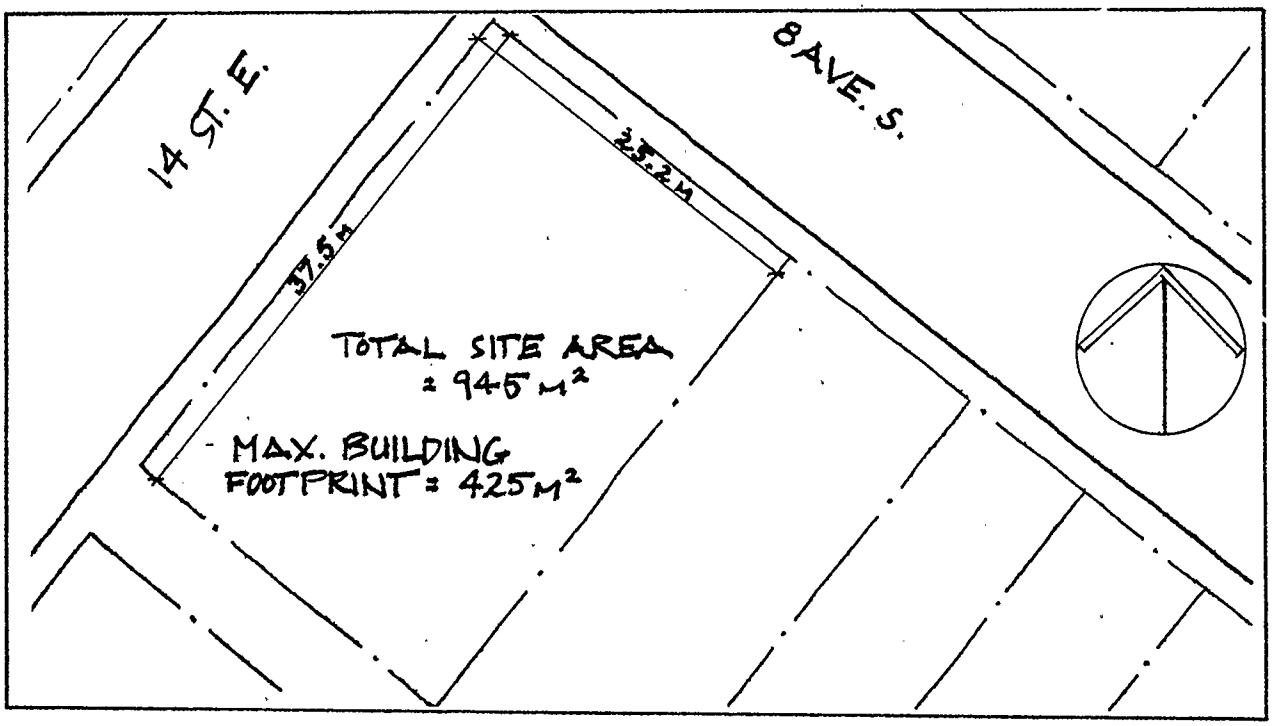
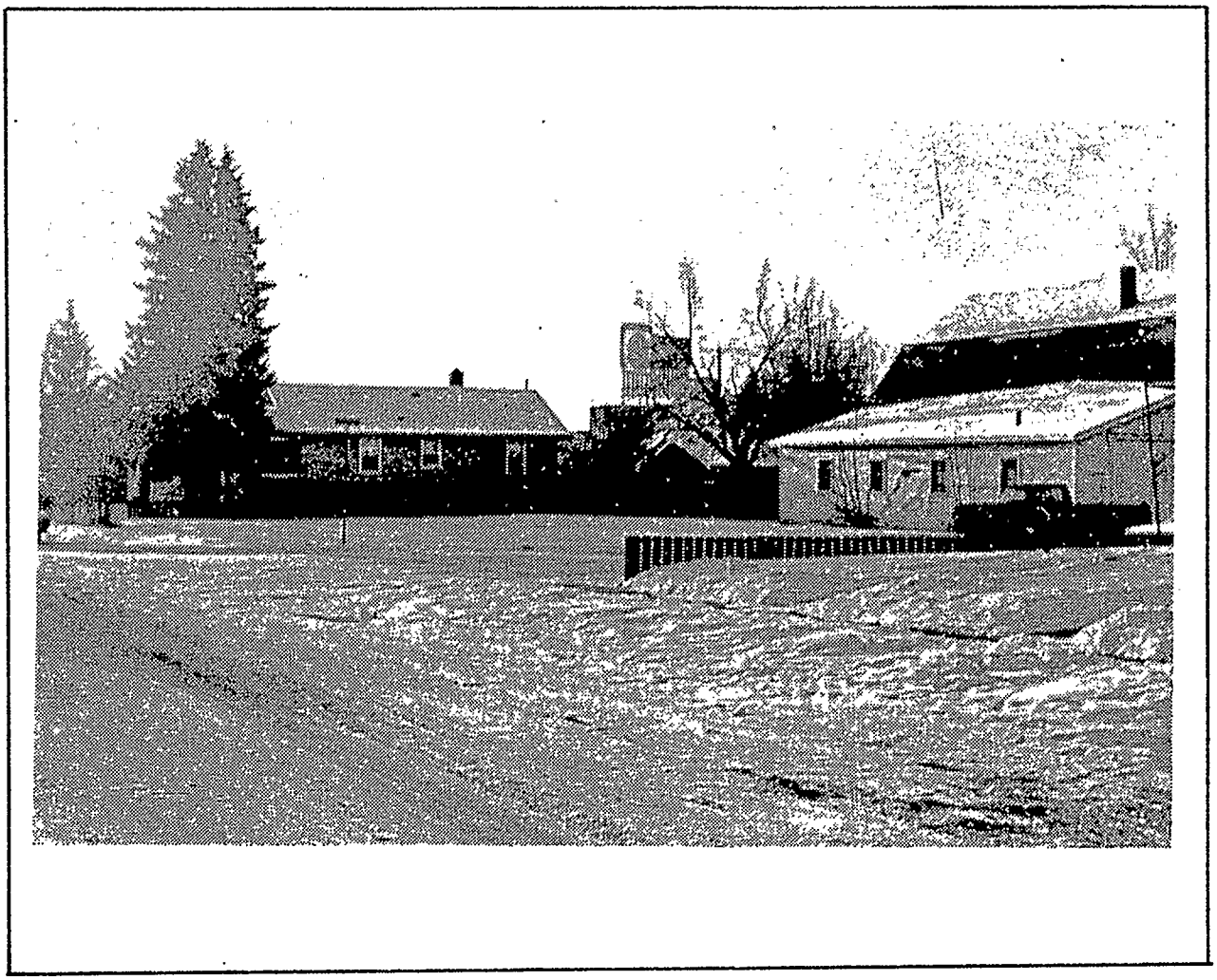


Fig.3.7 Proposed Site - Dimensions

The site is zoned `R-2'(Residential low density district) which allows this type of development as a discretionary use with a mandatory Notice Posting. The setback requirements are as follows: 3.0 metre minimum for the front yard and the side yard adjacent to 14th Street; 1.2 metre minimum for other side yard; and 7.5 metre minimum for the rear yard. The maximum lot coverage permitted is 45% and the maximum height is 10 metres.



3.8 Proposed Site - View from Northwest

3.3.3 Neighborhood Description

The Inglewood/Ramsay district is characterized by older single family dwellings of varying scales with a small percentage of more recent apartments, townhouses and semi-detached residential developments. The actual breakdown of dwelling unit types is as follows;

Single Family	49%
Duplex	26%
Apartment	19%
Row Housing	3%

(from "A Profile of Calgary Communities", 1980)

The area was initially developed in the early 1900's and was one of the first residential districts in the city. Many of the original houses still exist in the neighborhood (see figures 3.9, 3.10 and 3.11) some of which have been, or are in the process of being renovated, while others are in a fairly advanced state of disrepair. The size of the early houses appears to have been in part related to the distance from the particular lot to the river. The average size of the houses, as might be expected, increases nearest the river. The streets nearer the commercial strip, where the prospective site is located, contain the smaller, single storey homes. This trend has been reinforced in recent years with a number of the lots near the Bow River at the North edge of the community having been redeveloped with large scale infill housing. There are also some early row house developments currently in use as low rental accommodation.

The commercial zone, located along 9th Avenue S.W., consists primarily of retail stores, "lower end" businesses such as pawn shops and used car lots, and light industrial activities such as printing shops and small scale manufactoring.

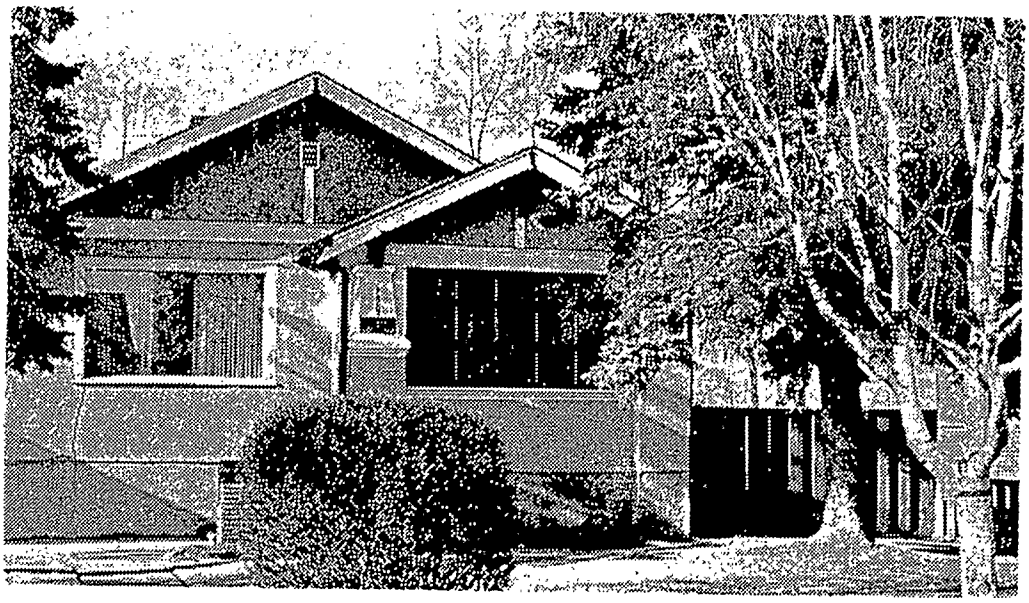


Fig.3.9 Inglewood Housing

Fig.3.10 Inglewood Housing

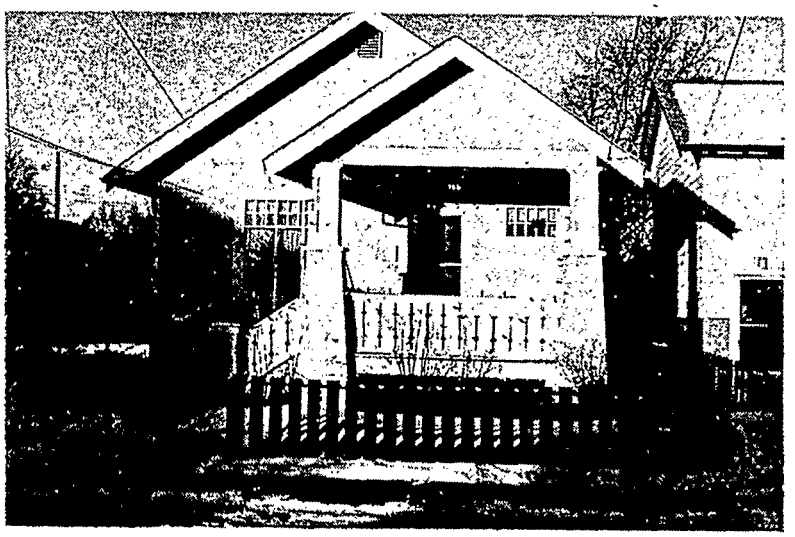


Fig.3.11 Inglewood Housing

3.3.4 Design Considerations

The success of any building design is, in large part, dependent upon the marriage of the programmatic requirements of the project to the functional and aesthetic features of the particular site. This following section will discuss the features of the chosen site and its environs which have a direct bearing on the subsequent design stages. In particular, orientation and contextuality will be examined.

Because of its restrictive size, the site selected offers few alternatives for the orientation and situation of a building the scale and complexity of a youth emergency shelter. It is important however to determine what these alternatives might be and how the physical constraints and opportunities offered by the site influence the final design. In terms of orientation three features of the site and its surrounds are important. The first is existing streetscape with its established pattern of houses

fronting directly on the avenue. To continue this pattern the design should also orient its front facade and main entrance to the north east, towards 8th Ave.. Secondly, the park immediately to the south of the site offers an opportunity, albeit limited, for attractive views from the building. Elements of importance within the design could be situated so as to take advantage of this feature. The third feature of the site to be considered is the geographical orientation of the street and the associated sun angles, a feature of particular concern when considering the use of an inner courtyard. With, as was mentioned above, the main entrance and front facade facing the northeast, and a secondary street facade facing northwest, the primary incidence of sunlight will be at the back of the building. In order to provide sunlight to an inner court then, the back of the facility should be developed as low as possible with any second storey development occurring towards the two street sides. A graphic description of the sun angles for the site at various dates is included in appendix B.

With any architectural project it is important to understand and relate to the context in which the building is to be situated. With a project such as this, where community opinion may be negative from the outset, the need to respect and, ideally, enhance the local architectural traditions and character may be even more critical. As was mentioned earlier, this particular area is characterised by modest single family houses of various sizes built primarily during the early part of this century. The single storey homes, which predominate in the area immediately surrounding the site, are in most instances simple variations on a single model. The great majority of the houses are small, single volumes with an added porch or extension off the front. The variation between units is in the treatment of this porch and in the type of roof.

Most of the houses are of standard wood frame construction,

raised approximately .75m above grade on a concrete basement and, in keeping with the general unostentatious image of the neighborhood, use exterior finishes of stucco or wood siding. Two notable exceptions to this rule in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site are the brick townhouses on 14th Street, south of 9th Avenue (Figure 3.13), St.John's Anglican Church at 13th Street and 8th Avenue, and St.Vincent Liem Catholic Church at 12th Street and 8th Avenue, (Figure 3.14).

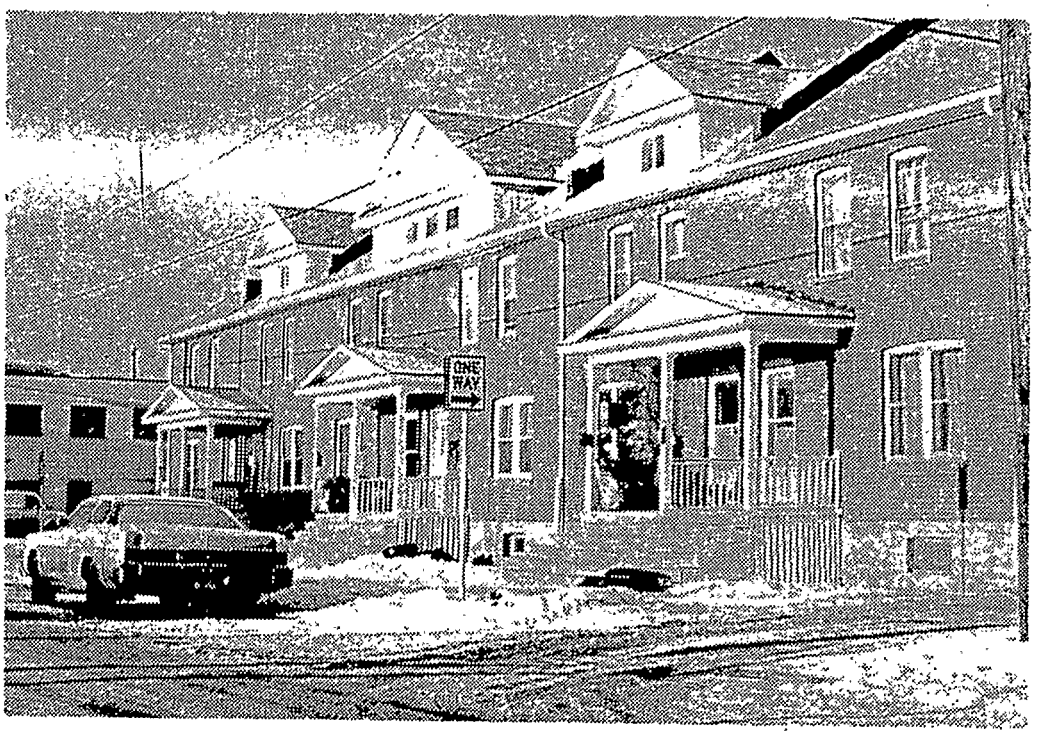


Fig.3.12 Early Row Housing

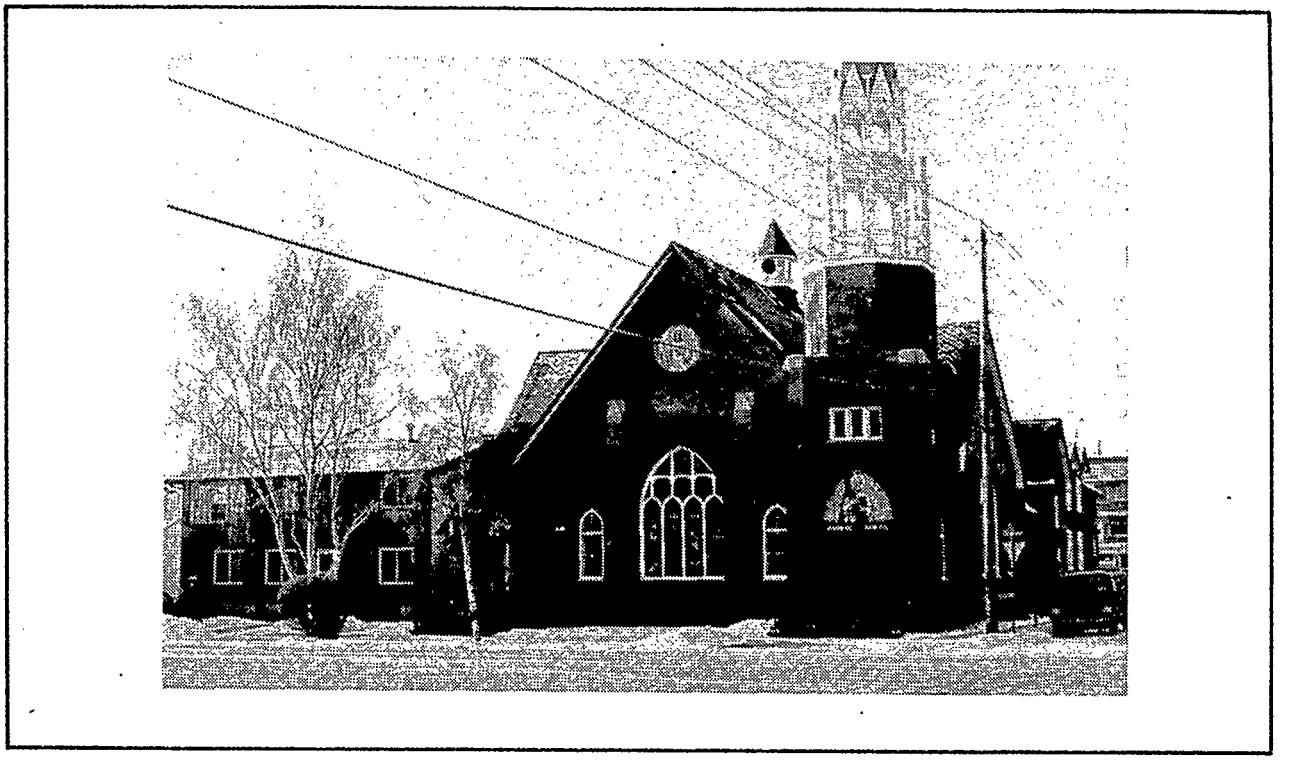


Fig.3.13 St. Vincent Liem Catholic Church

The larger two storey homes in the neighborhood are, with the exception of the riverside lots with much larger and more elaborate buildings, similar to the smaller houses in terms of their construction, finishes and general image. They are simple, unassuming structures with, again, the front porch being the most visible or dominant feature from the street. In fact, on many of the two storey residences the front porch extends the width of the house and has been enclosed to make a sitting room or veranda. This element is important throughout the neighborhood and, by establishing a kind of semi-public space between the street and the private home, gives the area a friendly, unassuming character in sharp contrast to the introverted and forebidding image of many new residential developments.

In order to develop a design that is contextually appropriate, it

is important that these features be recognized and respected. In particular, the overall image of the neighborhood, one of modest simplicity, should be maintained in the expression of the building and through the use of proper materials and finishes. Some manner of front porch or veranda should also be incorporated in order to maintain the existing "streetscape".

A final feature of the area to be considered with respect to contexualism is the scale. As mentioned earlier, the predominant housing form in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site is a small single family residence built on the original sized lot with a width of 33', with a number of re-subdivisions combining 1.5 lots. The selected site is considerably larger than the community norm, as is the proposed building. Care should be taken to ensure that the massing and apparent scale of the design is such that the building does not overwhelm its neighbors, nor does it disrupt the street's established rhythm.

CHAPTER FOUR:
A DESIGN SOLUTION

CHAPTER FOUR

A DESIGN SOLUTION

4.1 Introduction

An emergency shelter such as the one proposed in this M.D.P. presents a unique design problem. As was stated earlier, the facility is intended to provide a continuum of services starting with crisis intervention and assistance, and following through to educational and counselling services. This continuum of services is designed to remove youths from the street and, ideally, assist in their re-entry into mainstream society. To facilitate this process does not in itself present a particularly unusual design problem. There are however, several aspects which serve to make it unique. Firstly, the facility, if it is to function properly, must present a welcoming and comforting image to the client while maintaining a high degree of security and control over residents activities. Secondly, the facility is first and foremost a residence, but it contains three distinct types of activities; administrative, public and residential, which require very specific sets of linkages and separations. Finally, the treatment process is entirely voluntary, and movement through the successive stages of the programme is dependent upon the choice of each individual client.

In order to be successful the design must satisfy the programmatic requirements as described in chapter two, it must recognize and adapt to the opportunities and constraints inherent in the site as discussed in chapter three, and more importantly, it must recognize and reconcile the issues of: i) the distinction of public and private space; ii) the requirements of security and control; and iii) the role of the building design in the movement of clients through the treatment process.

The following chapter will present a design solution for the project. The first section will consist of a discussion of the conceptual basis for the design and the underlying justification for decisions taken. The second section will present the design itself and illustrate its fundamental features.

4.2 Conceptual Design

The primary raison d'etre for an emergency shelter is to remove the youth from a crisis situation and to provide the basic necessities in a safe environment. It must provide sanctuary for those in need. Given this, the central concept chosen for my design is that of sanctuary: the creation of a safe place far removed from the dangers of the street. The formal composition, the internal organization and the external images are all developed according to this single overriding concept.

An architecture of sanctuary is, by necessity, an architecture of introversion. The exterior, as in a walled city or fortress, serves as a physical and symbolic barrier rather than as a connector to the outside. The interior is maintained separate and secure from the dangers of a hostile world and becomes the primary focus, again both physically and symbolically, of the building. By definition, a sanctuary provides refuge for individuals in danger. A design which makes emphatic the distinction between a chaotic outer world, and a calm and ordered inner world, would clearly reflect the special nature of the sanctuary and reinforce the individuals decision to enter.

One of the most obviously introverted building types, and one which very strongly distinguishes between exterior/public and interior/private space, is the traditional Court House or Patio House. This particular housing form, consisting of a central, open air courtyard surrounded by a building or buildings, is well

suited to the notion of sanctuary and thus constitutes the basic formal element of my design proposal.

Since prehistoric times the court dwelling has been one of the primary housing forms employed by man in almost every region of the world. In pre-urban societies, the basic form of a central compound surrounded by walls and buildings, was predominant amongst both nomadic and agricultural peoples. The actual form of these prehistoric dwellings was undoubtedly similar to housing used by primitive tribes in the world today who have maintained their culture's indigenous building methods. Norbert Schoenauer and Stanley Seeman in their study of The Court-Garden House, provide the following description of an example of existing primitive court housing:

> The encampments of the nomadic tribes of North Africa are called douars. Tents are pitched on the periphery of a circular plot surrounded by a ditch and a mound, the latter surmounted by hedges or thorn-bush. All tents open toward the large central court, and within this enclosure live the members of the tribe together with their animals. These various defensive measures provide the isolation and protection essential to their existance.
>
> (Schoenauer and Seeman, 1962,p.9)

As indicated here, the primary reason for the development of court housing among primitive peoples was the need for protection from intruders, animals, and the elements.

After the emergence of the first urban settlements, where defense was no longer of paramount concern for the individual dwelling owner, a second type of courtyard house was developed based upon the increased need for privacy, the limited amount of available space, and the expressive and symbolic importance of the inner court. Courtyard housing, through its economical use of space, and its clear separation of the public and private domain, represents an ideal urban dwelling form as witnessed by its popularity within the vast majority of urbanized societies

throughout history. Urbanization represented a profound change in the relationship between man and nature, and between man and his neighbors. The courtyard house, in addition to being well suited physically to the urban environment, is in a sense symbolic of this new relationship as Duncan Macintosh describes;

> The relationships of rooms to a courtyard, and of the house to its neighbours and public areas, are a physical expression of man's various roles as family member, neighbour and citizen. The courtyard is symbolic of man the social animal. A cluster of courtyard houses has a cellular structure which suggests that man is working in harmony with nature.
>
> The converse of the courtyard house is the pavilion, which looks outward over its surrounding open space, rather than inward over the space it surrounds. The best example of the detached house is the country manor set in its spacious estate. Grouped together and deprived of their open land, detached houses can become mean, obtruding on each others privacy and open to the noise of the street.....The detached house needs wide views over the landscape, while the courtyard can be a microcosm of the whole world of nature. The one represents man as dominant over nature, and the other suggests man contemplating and conserving it.
>
> (Macintosh,1973,p.7)

The actual form of an historic courtyard house is dependant upon the prevalent social, economic and environmental circumstances. The arrangement of rooms, their interrelationships, the choice of materials, the orientation of the building and the hierarchy of the various spaces, are all features that vary according to the cultural origins. The one element that remains constant however, regardless of period or location, is the introverted nature of the courtyard house. The exterior of the building is generally austere and relatively closed while the inner court walls are pierced with numerous openings as illustrated in Figure 4.1. The central open space is not merely an extra "outdoor living room" or play area, it is the primary focus of the building and the single most important organizing feature of the plan. The court serves to unite all other spaces in a coherent whole.

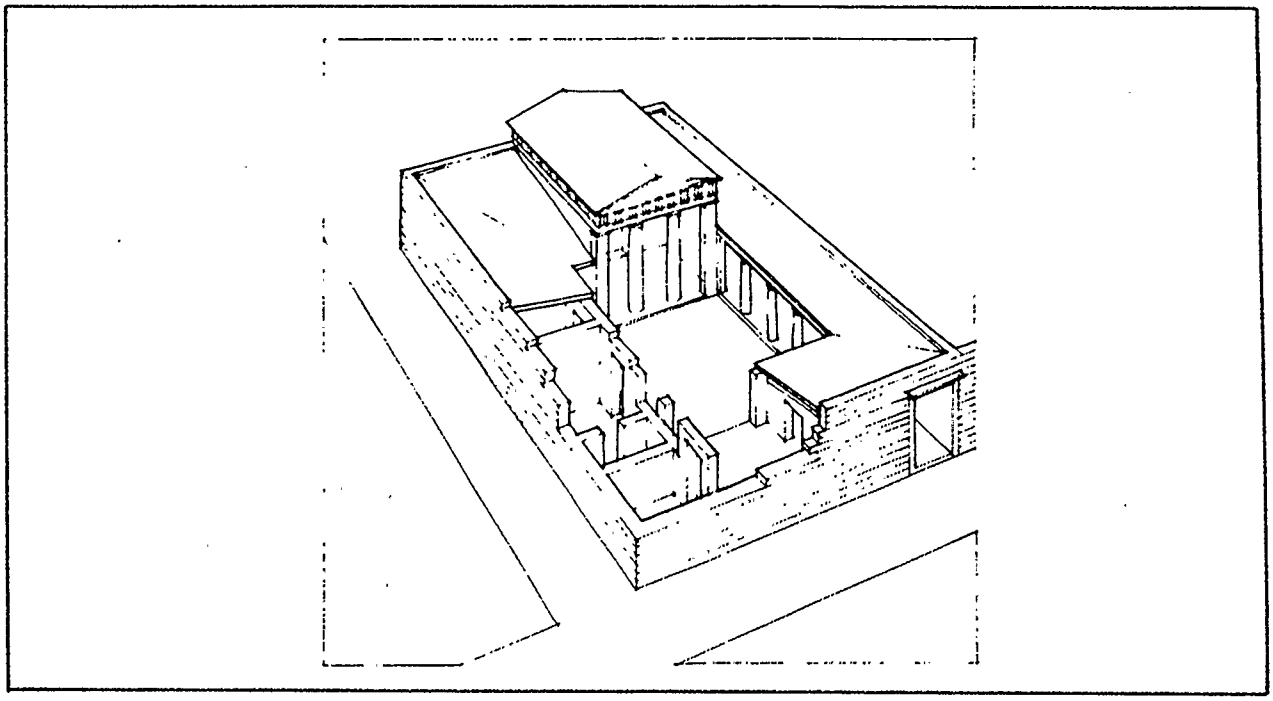


Fig.4.1 A House in Priene, ca. 100 B.C.

One particular historic building type which utilizes a central court, and which represents the notion of sanctuary perhaps more than any other is the traditional monastery. The basis of monasticism is total devotion to God and a retreat from the outside world. Monasteries facilitated this retreat by creating a sanctuary; a separate world within their walls. The central court or Cloister was in most cases a totally enclosed rectangular or square space surrounded by a covered colonnade (see Figure 4.2). It functioned as the primary public area inside the monastery where members of the order meditated and prayed. It also served to connect the various sacred and domestic buildings of the order which were clustered around it. As with smaller scale court housing, the cloister was the feature which provided order and coherence to the plan.

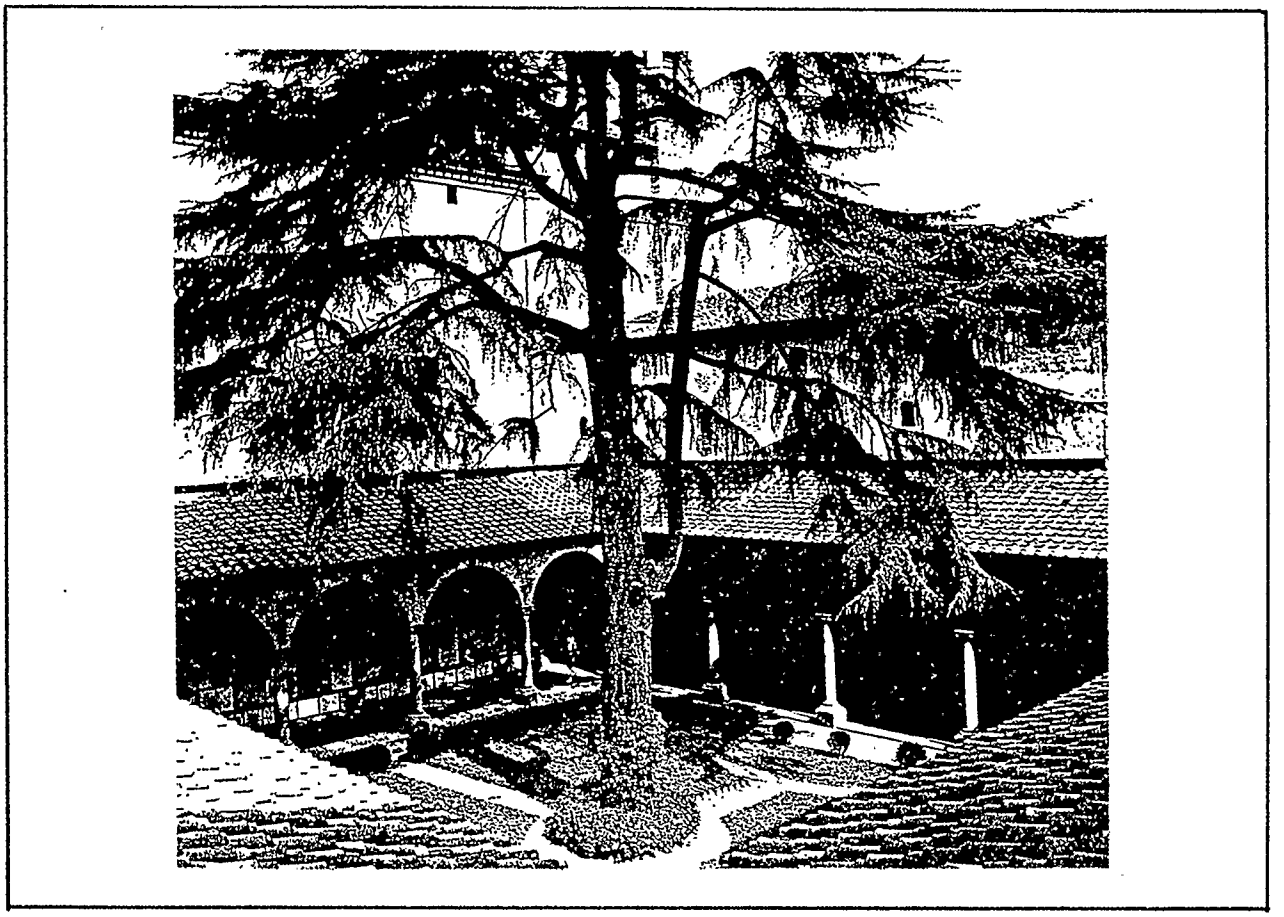


Fig.4.2 Main Cloister of San Marco, Florence
ca.1433

The courtyard building, with its unique physical advantages and its symbolic significance, is well suited to the concept of sanctuary. For this particular design problem, which requires the clear separation of very distinct uses, the basic courtyard form also provides a means of organizing the different functional elements of the programme. The following schematic diagram indicates the basic formal structure used for the project which combines a traditional courtyard form with a nine-square grid pattern.

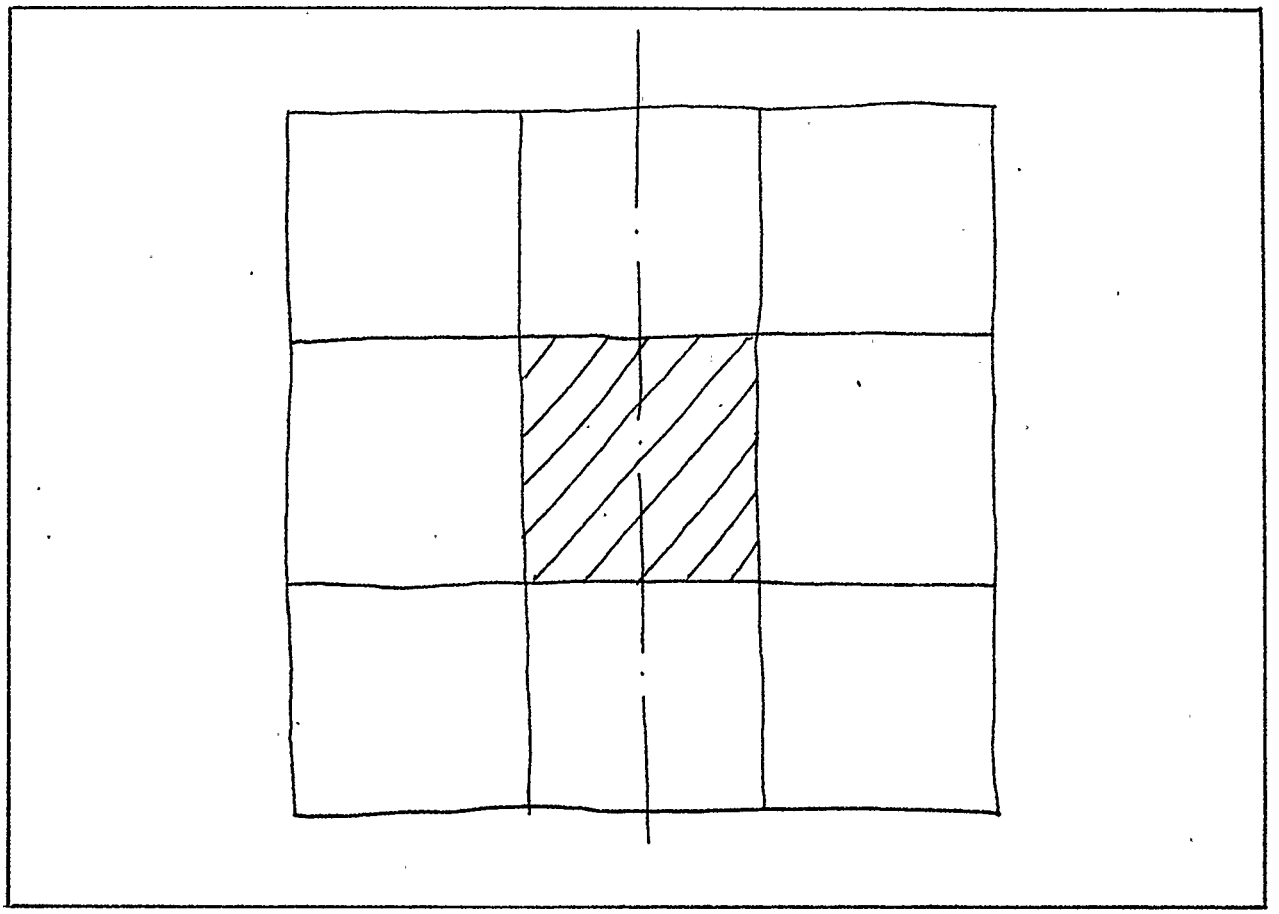


Fig.4.3 Schematic arrangement

The three distinct types of uses contained within this project: administrative, public, and residential, require a particular series of linkages to maintain the residential ambience of the building, while providing for the efficient functioning of both the programmes, and the facility itself. The nine-square grid pattern serves as an ordering device to accommodate these linkages.

The centre square, in keeping with the concept of the courtyard house, represents the focal point of the composition and is the

primary public space in the facility. It serves as the one common link between all other spaces. On either side of the centre the two distinct uses are situated; the residential component, and the administrative component. The centre serves as both a "buffer" between the the different uses, and as a transition zone where the separate user groups interact.

The nine-square pattern also provides a means of reducing the apparent mass of the building by breaking up the facades into the smaller components suggested by the grid. The scale and rhythm of the existing streetscape is maintained when the exterior of the building is articulated as a series of combined units rather than as a single volume.

By combining the grid pattern with the notion of a courtyard house in a design proposal, several of the fundamental components of the design problem are addressed. First of all, the need for a sanctuary, the creation of a safe place apart from the street, is satisfied, both physically and symbolically, by the courtyard form. Secondly, the requisite interconnections and separations between spaces is achieved through the use of the nine-square grid as an ordering device. Finally, the problem of fitting a large scale institutional facility into a residential setting is reduced by following the streetscape's established rhythm and scale.

4.3 A Design Proposal

The design is presented in its entirety in appendix A. The following discussion and illustrations are intended to provide greater insight into particular features of importance.

4.3.1 Entry/Threshold

The main entry, in keeping with the existing streetscape, faces the Northeast and is marked by a covered porch. The porch is important both as a reflection of neighbourhood traditions, and as an emphatic symbol of entry, of passing through a threshold from one environment into another. It also represents the first image of the facility for the clients and must welcome and reassure the prospective entrants.

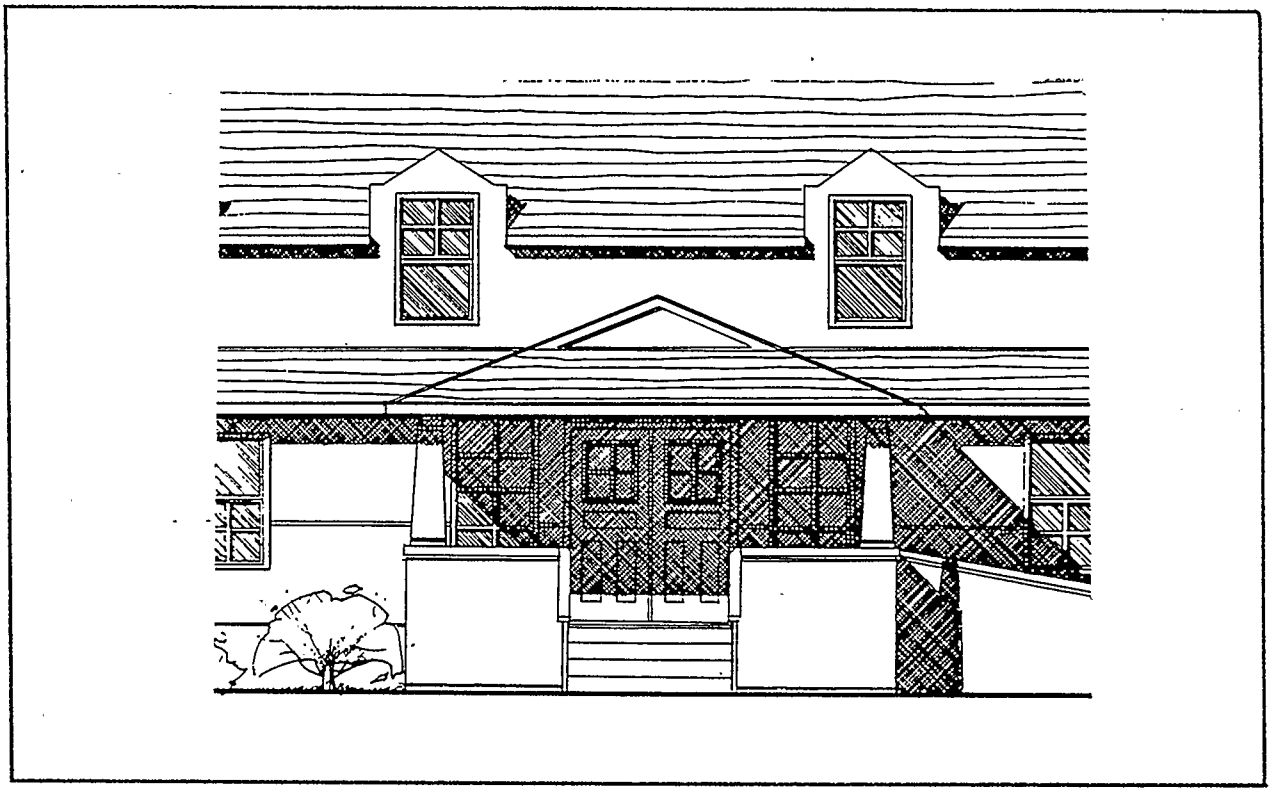


Fig.4.4 Main Entry

4.3.2 Circulation

The primary circulation route is situated in line with the main entrance with the secondary axis leading into the administrative area from the lobby. This arrangement ensures that the front desk functions as a control point for all the movements in and out of the facility. Access to the emergency dormitories is situated in the main lobby area with a physical separation between this area and the long term residential component. This separation makes clear the distinction between the overnight and the long term programmes, and may assist in the movement of clients through the treatment process. The services provided for the youths in the long term section are available to anyone who makes a commitment to the programme. The door between the lobby and the main residential area is, in a sense, representative of that commitment.

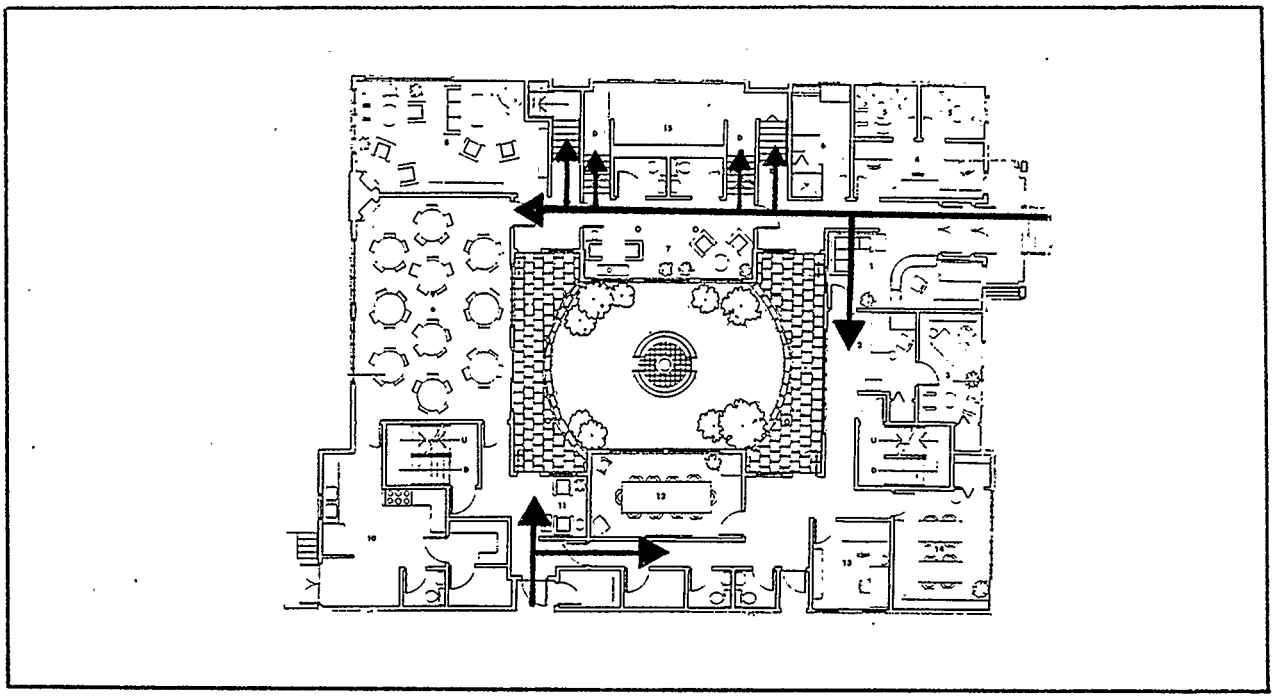


Fig.4.5 Circulation: Main Floor

The circulation to the second level, in order to maintain security, is served by two separate routes accessed within the residential area with no direct interconnection between the boys and the girls floors.

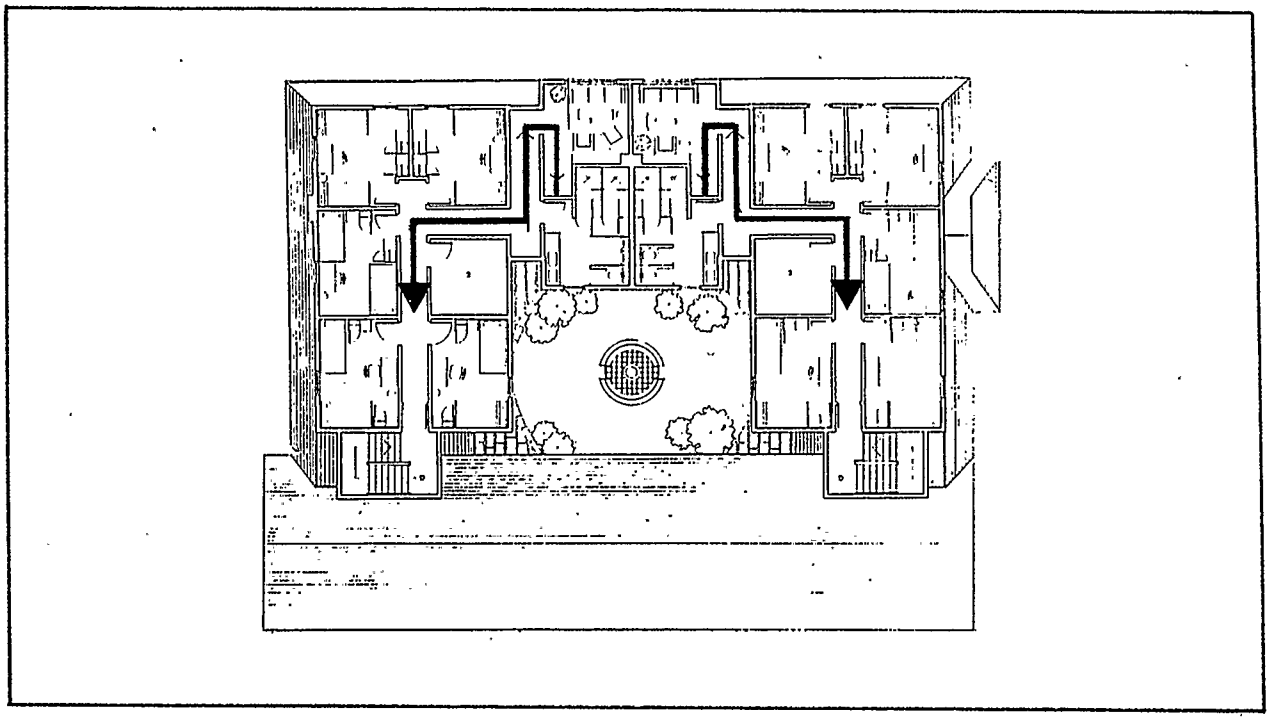


Fig.4.6 Circulation: Upper Floor

4.3.3 Courtyard

The courtyard, as was mentioned earlier, is the focus of the design and serves as an ordering device for the entire composition. It is overlooked by the primary public spaces of the building; the front lobby, the director's area, the quiet lounge, the dining room and the board room. At the centre of the court is a small circular sitting area with a fire pit which serves as the symbolic centre of the facility. This is further emphasized by the circular paving pattern around the outside of the compound.

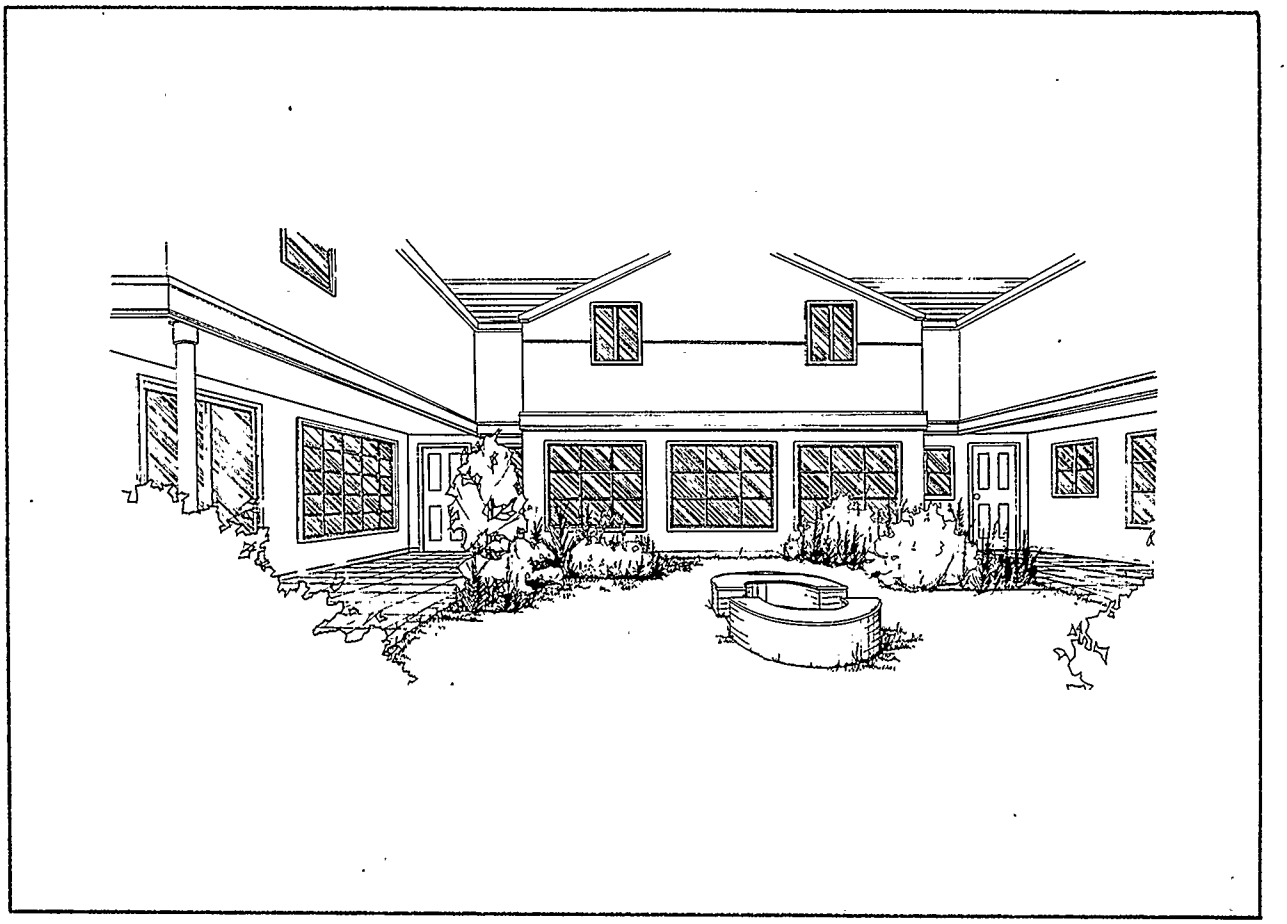


Fig.4.7 The Courtyard

4.3.4 Hierarchy of Spaces

One of the intentions of the facility, as stated earlier in the facility programme, was to allow for different levels of informal contact between the staff and the client group. This type of interaction provides a means for counselling and positive social contact to take place outside the structured treatment programme. By developing an hierarchy of public spaces throughout the facility this might be accommodated. The courtyard, the main lounge , the quiet lounge, and the

sitting areas connected to the upper floors, provide for groups of various sizes to meet in a range of atmospheres. It is also desirable that for sake of security the youths remain in the public section of the facility for most of the day. This hierarchy of spaces gives the clients the opportunity to attain a degree of privacy while within the public realm.

4.3.5 Building Exterior, Materials and Finishes

The primary concern with the exterior of the building is its suitability with respect to its immediate surroundings. As was mentioned earlier, the apparent mass of the building can be reduced by breaking the facade into smaller components more in keeping with the existing streetscape. The expression of the exterior, through the choice of materials, fenestration patterns, and details, should also attempt to retain the established image of the neighbourhood. The predominant image of the housing in the area is one of "utilitarian simplicity and charm". In an effort to maintain this character, I had selected an inexpensive, unostentatious finish (stucco) with a limited amount of simple detailing. The streetscape included in Appendix A illustrates the relationship of the proposed design to the existing residential fabric.

The use of simple materials and finishes also serves a second purpose for an emergency shelter. In some instances, resentment may be caused among the neighbors if the new facility is seen as being more expensive or more luxurious than the standard dwelling of the area. By creating an exterior which blends in with its immediate surroundings, this negative perception might be avoided.

CONCLUSION

The problems associated with runaway and homeless youths in our urban areas have been apparent for as long as these urban areas have existed. Public awareness of the problem has, over time, increased and the emergence of programmes such as Avenue 15 and Covenant House has served to raise the profile of this particular issue and, consequently, increase the amount of available resources. Despite this increase in awareness and programmes, there has not been any attempt to develop a new facility created specifically for homeless youths. The Youth Emergency Shelter in Edmonton and the Boys and Girls Club of Calgary have both had architectural programmes prepared, and the Edmonton Facility had commisioned an architectural concept for a new shelter in 1984, however none of these projects has to date been completed. The first completed project of this type should be Covenant House in Toronto which is currently in the process of designing a new facility.

The purpose of this M.D.P. was to examine the issues involved with homeless youths, and the nature of the programmes currently offered, in an effort to determine how an architectural solution might better facilitate the treatment process than the re-habilitated older structures now inhabited by the various agencies. The single most important feature of the treatment process is the fact that it is voluntary and that movement through the phases of the process depends entirely upon the individual's choice. The primary motivating factors behind each individual's decision to make a commitment to the programme or to return to the street will undoubtedly be his or her ability to deal with the dramatic changes a facility of this nature will initiate, and the relationship between the resident and the facility staff. The design of the facility itself however, can play an important role by presenting a safe and welcoming image to aid in the initial decision to enter, and by encouraging

movement through the successive stages by a positive reinforcement through design. The youth moving from the emergency component to the long term facility moves very clearly from one environment to another. A greater commitment to the programme leads to a greater range of freedoms and services for the individual.

If a design can facilitate this process and perhaps reduce the number of youths who return to the street, then the application of an architectural solution to this particular social welfare issue can be seen as a success. It is beneficial to design with this treatment process in mind, and to anticipate increased emphasis on education and preventative features. However, an emergency shelter is, first and foremost, intended to provide sanctuary for those in need. Its most essential element is not that it provide a library, or a courtyard, or a large boardroom, or that it facilitate a range of outreach services, but rather that it is always there, and that its door is always open.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Braunfels, Wolfgang, Monasteries of Western Europe, London: Thames and Hudson Ltd., 1975.

City of Calgary; City and Community Planning Division, Single Detached Infill Housing Guidelines for Established Communities, Calgary, Alberta, 1988.

City of Calgary; City and Community Planning Division, A Profile of Calgary Communities, Calgary, Alberta, 1980.

Deasy, C.M., Designing Places For People, New York: Whitney Library of Design, 1985.

Erley, Duncan and Martin Jaffe, Site Planning For Solar Access, Chicago: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1979.

Gorden, Douglas E., and M. Stephanie Stubbs, "Programming" Architecture, pp. 203-210, Vol. 77, no. 5, May, 1988.

Grant, Lorna, "The Services That Don't Exist" Symposium on Street Youth: Symposium Proceedings pp.172-173, Toronto: Covenant House, 1986.

Greer, Nora Richter, "The Homeless: An Urban Crisis of the 1980's", Architecure, pp.56-59, Vol. 74, no. 7, July, 1985.

Holmgren, Mark, Operation Friendship: Housing The Hard To House, Edmonton, Alberta: Unpublished Document, 1987.

Kufeldt, Dr. Kathleen and Margaret Nimmo, "Why Do They Leave Home" Symposium on Street Youth: Symposium Proceedings pp.77-84, Toronto: Covenant House, 1986.

Kufeldt, Dr. Kathleen and Margaret Stothers Editors, Safety Net '85: Integrating Services for Youth, Conference Proceedings, 1985.

Kufeldt, Dr. Kathleen and Margaret Nimmo "Youth on the Street: Abuse and Neglect in the 80's" Paper Presented at Sixth International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect, Sydney, Australia, August, 1986.

Lam, William M.C., Sunlighting as Formgiver for Architecture, New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1986.

Lynch, Kevin, Site Planning, Cambridge, Mass.: The M.I.T. Press, 1962.

Macintosh, Duncan, The Modern Courtyard House, London: Lund Humphries, 1973.

Moore, Charles, Gerald Allen and Donlyn Lyndon, The Place Of Houses, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1974.

Palmer, Mickey A., The Architects Guide To Facility Programming, Washington, D.C.: McGraw-Hill, 1981.

Pawley, Martin, Architecture versus Housing, New York: Praeger Publishers, 1971.

Rasmussen, Steen Eiler, Experiencing Architecture, Cambridge, Mass.: The M.I.T. Press, 1964.

Ritter, Bruce, Covenant House, New York: Doubleday, 1987.

Schoenauer, Norbert and Stanley Seeman, The Court Garden House, Montreal: McGill University Press, 1962.

Wilson, Forrest, A Graphic Survey of Perception and Behaviour for the Design Professions, New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1984.

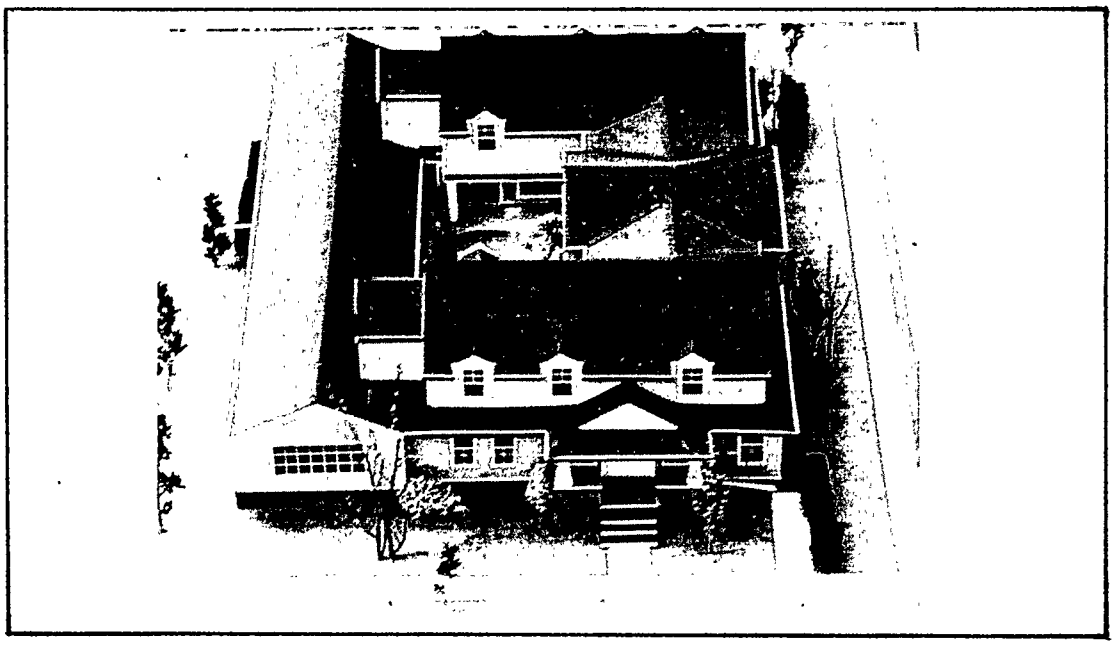
Architectural Programmes;

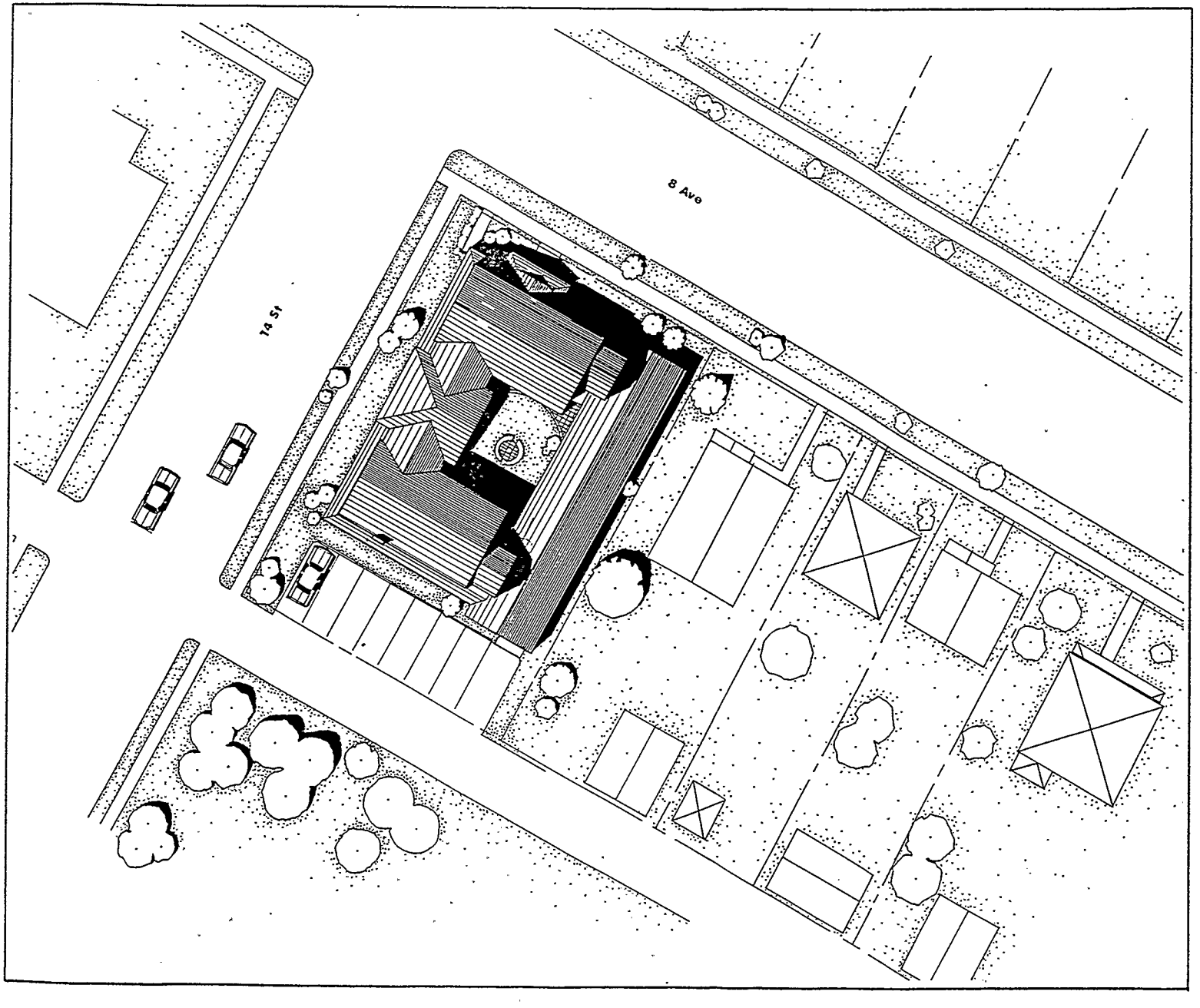
Youth Emergency Shelter Society Pilot Project, J.S. Robertson, Architect, Edmonton, Alberta, 1985.

Runaway/Homeless Shelter, Boys and Girls Clubs of Calgary; Preliminary Facility Program & Budget Estimate, Raines, Finlayson, Barrett & Partners, Architects, Calgary, Alberta, 1985.

APPENDIX A:
DESIGN DRAWINGS

MODEL PHOTOGRAPHS

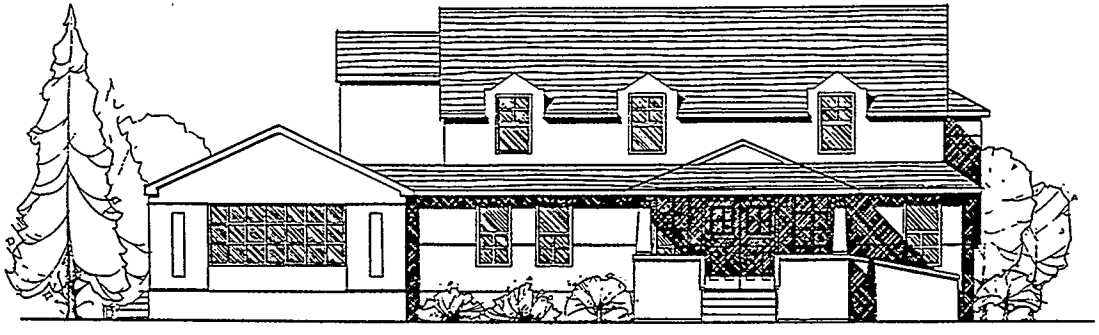




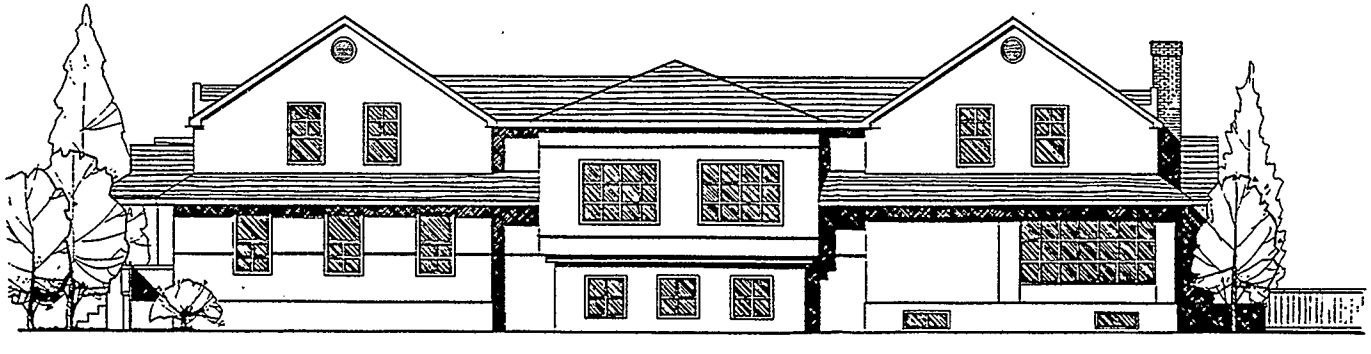
SITE PLAN

0 1 5 10

Northeast Elevation



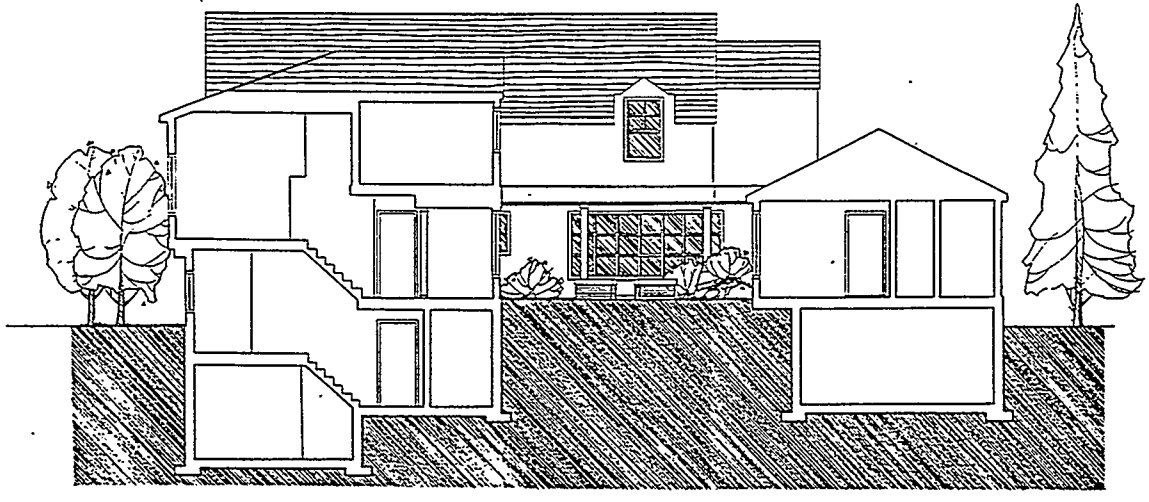
Northwest Elevation



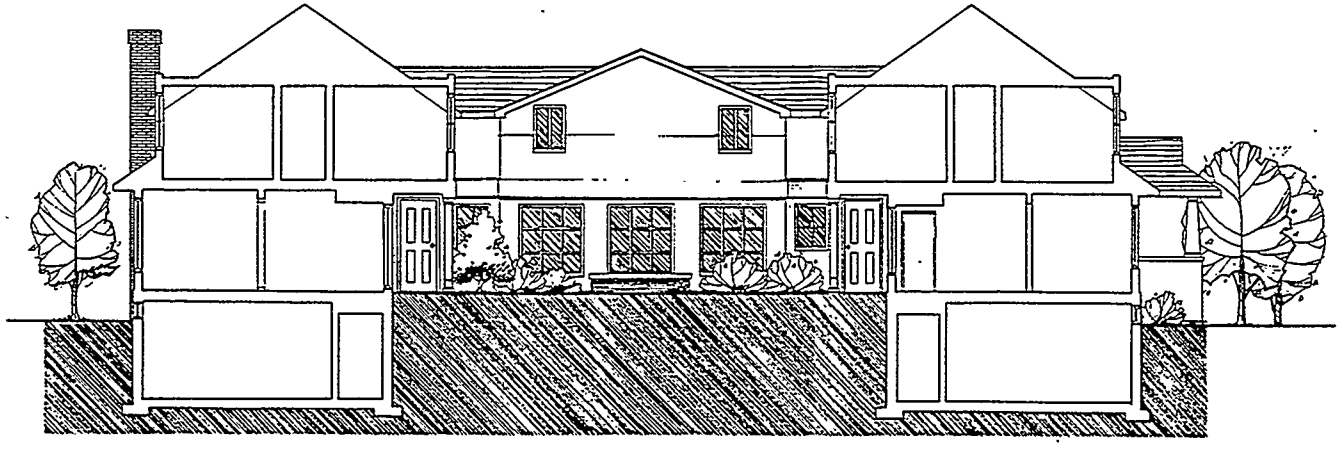
ELEVATIONS

0 1 2 4

Section AA

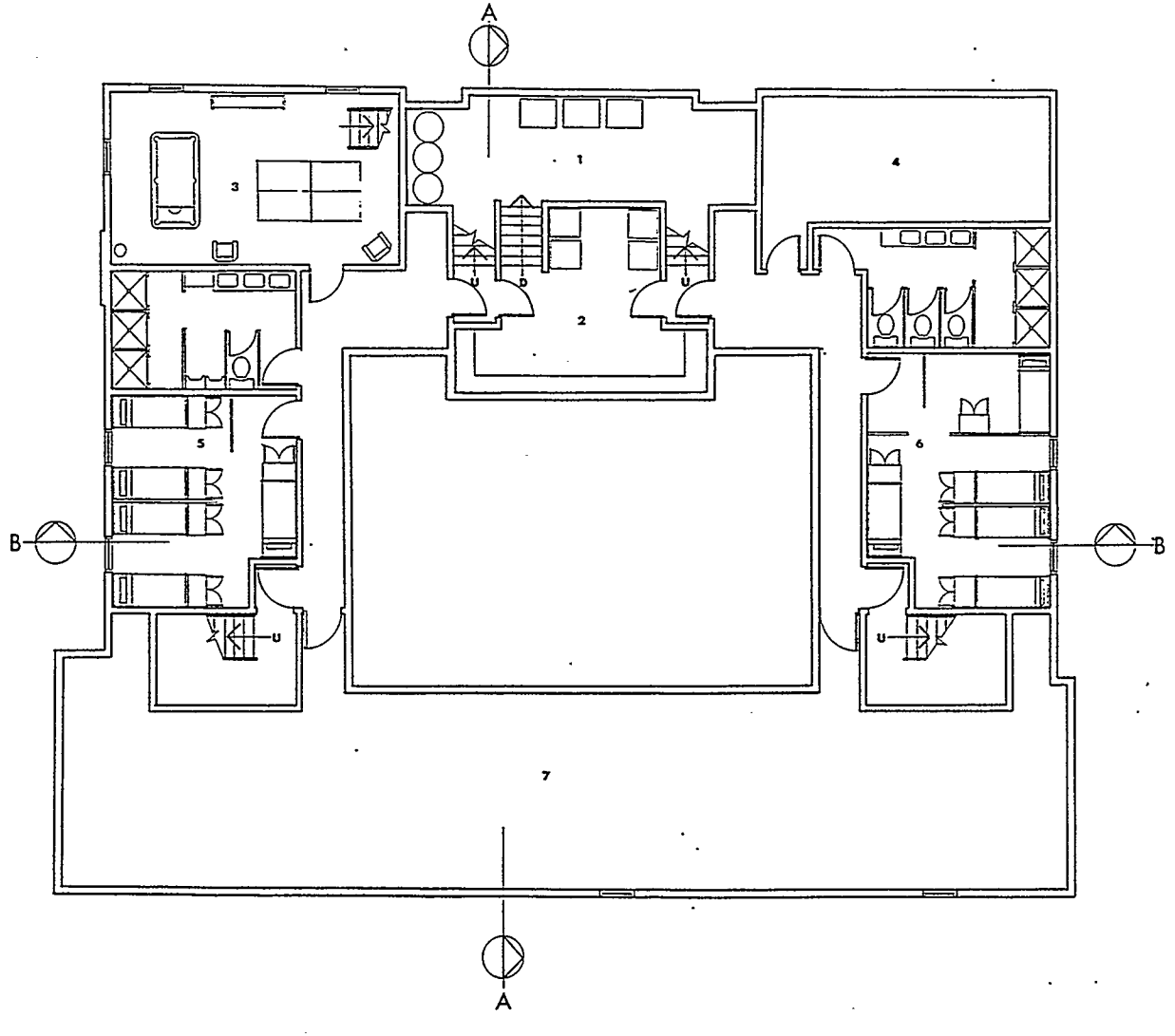


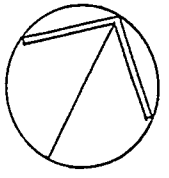
Section BB



SECTIONS

0 1 2 4

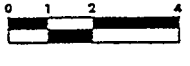


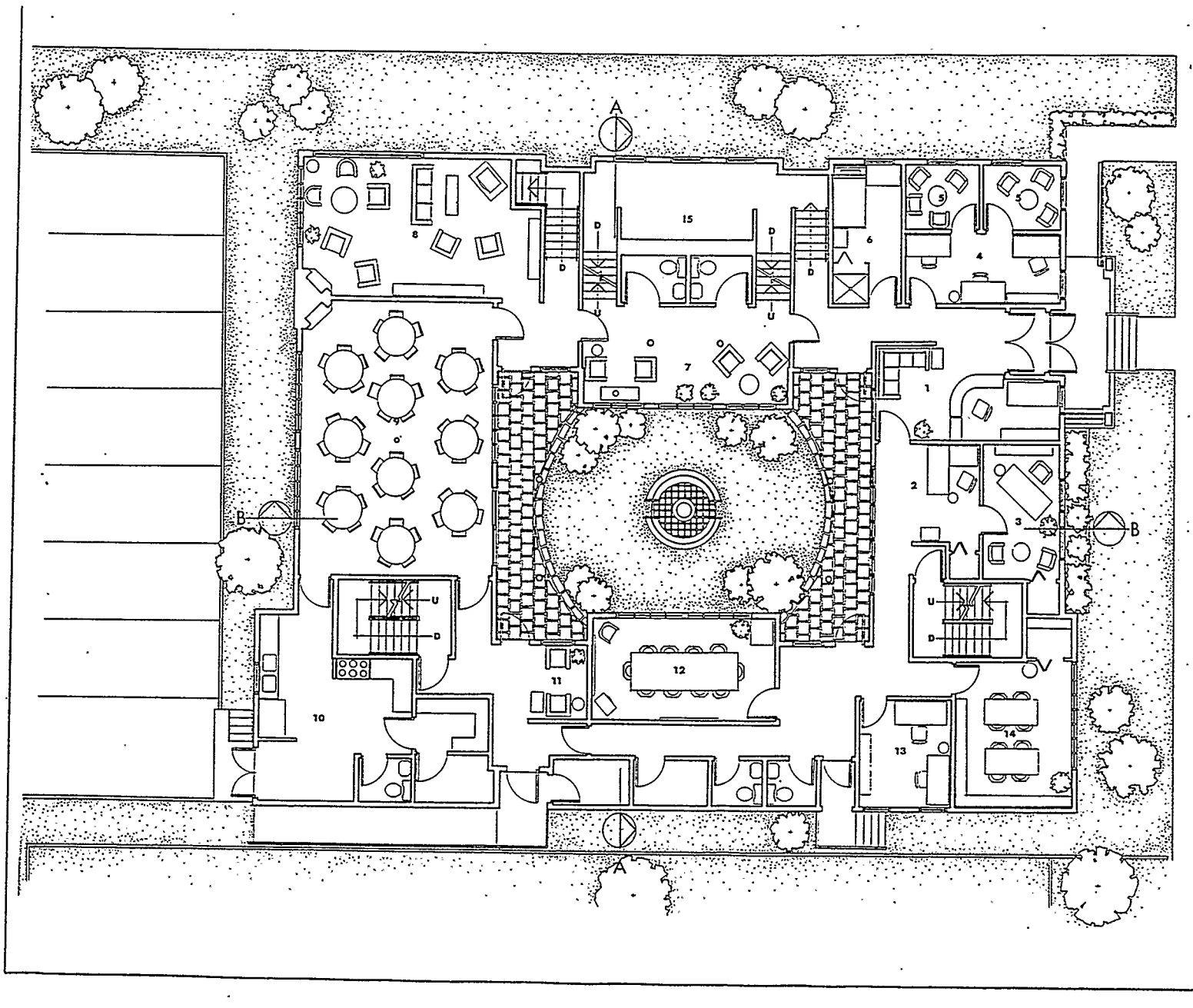


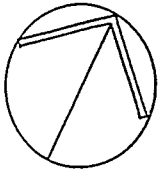
LEGEND

1) Mechanical Room
2) Storage/Laundry
3) Games Room
4) Clothing Room
5) Boys Emergency Dorm
6) Girls Emergency Dorm
7) Unassigned (Possible Space for Dorms)

LOWER FLOOR PLAN



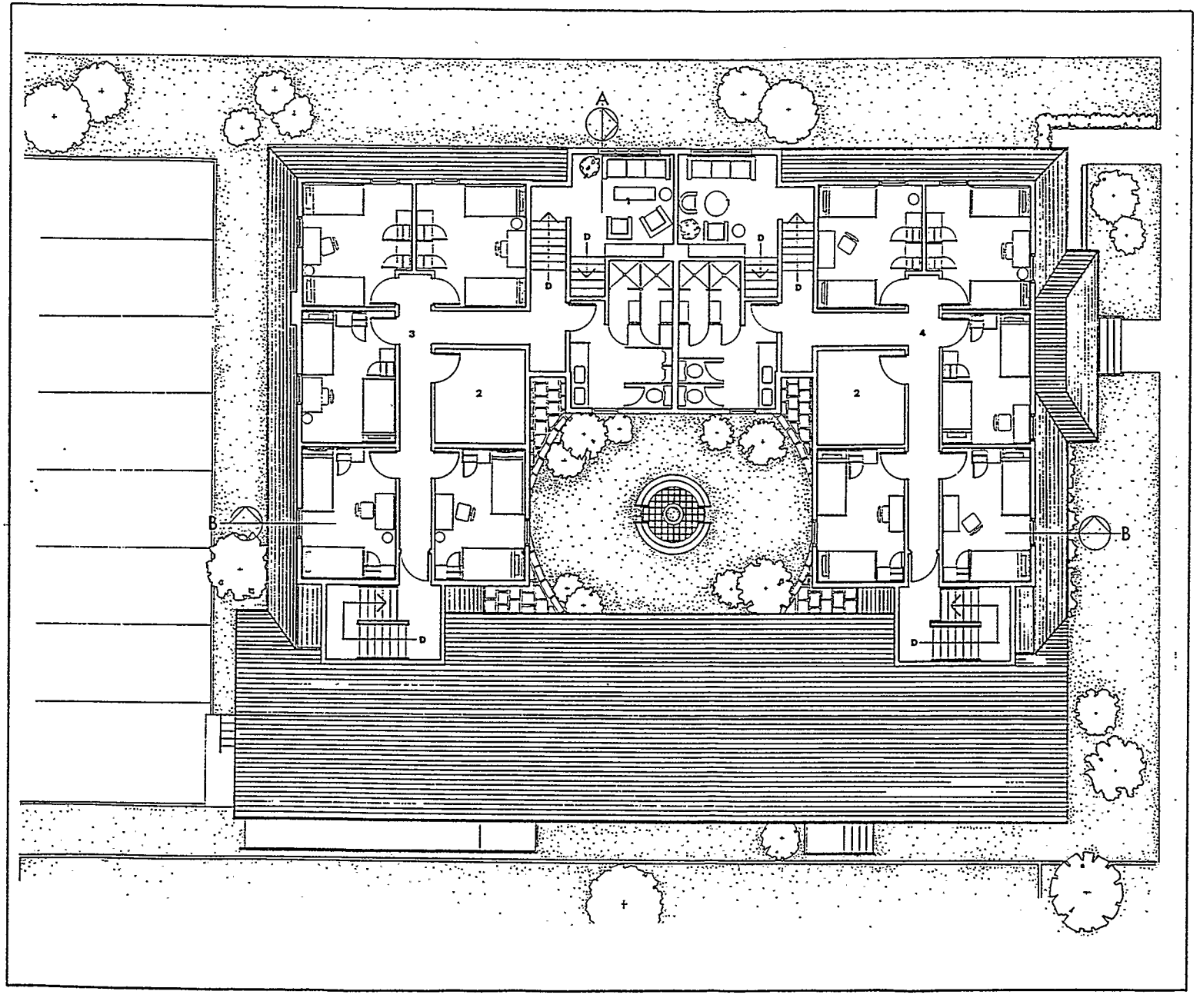


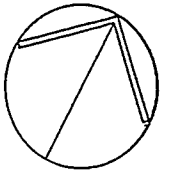


LEGEND

1) Lobby/Reception
2) Secretary
3) Directors Office
4) Youth Workers Office
5) Counselling Rooms
6) Medical Room/Holding Are
7) Quiet Lounge
8) Main Lounge
9) Dining Room
10) Food Prep./Storage
11) Staff Sitting Room
12) Boardroom
13) Social Worker/Volunteer Coordinator Office
14) Library/Resource Centre
15) Sitting Room

MAIN FLOOR PLAN

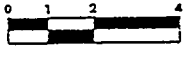


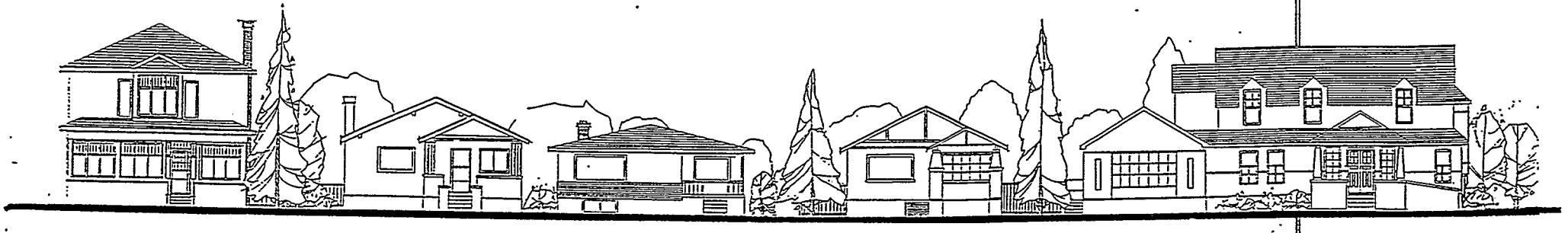


LEGEND

1) Sitting Areas
2) Storage
3) Boys Long Term Residence
4) Girls Long Term Residenc

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



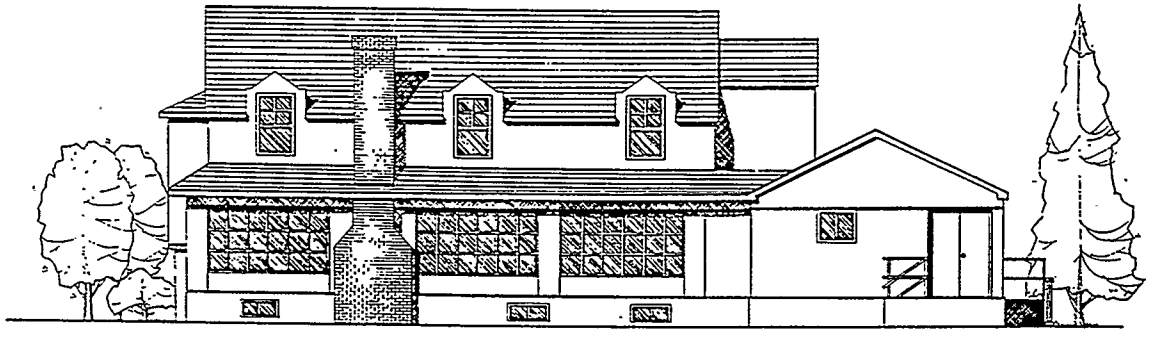


8th Avenue Elevation

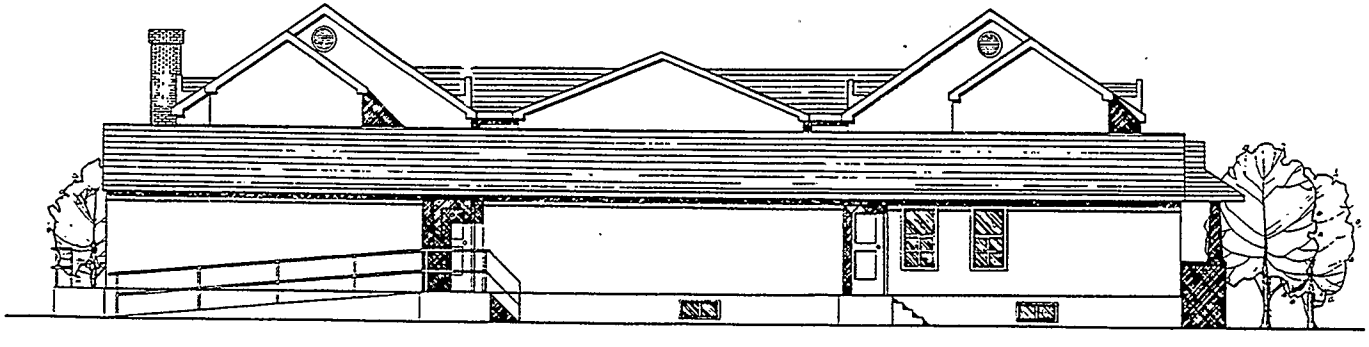
STREETSCAPE

0 1 2 4

Southwest Elevation



Southeast Elevation



ELEVATIONS

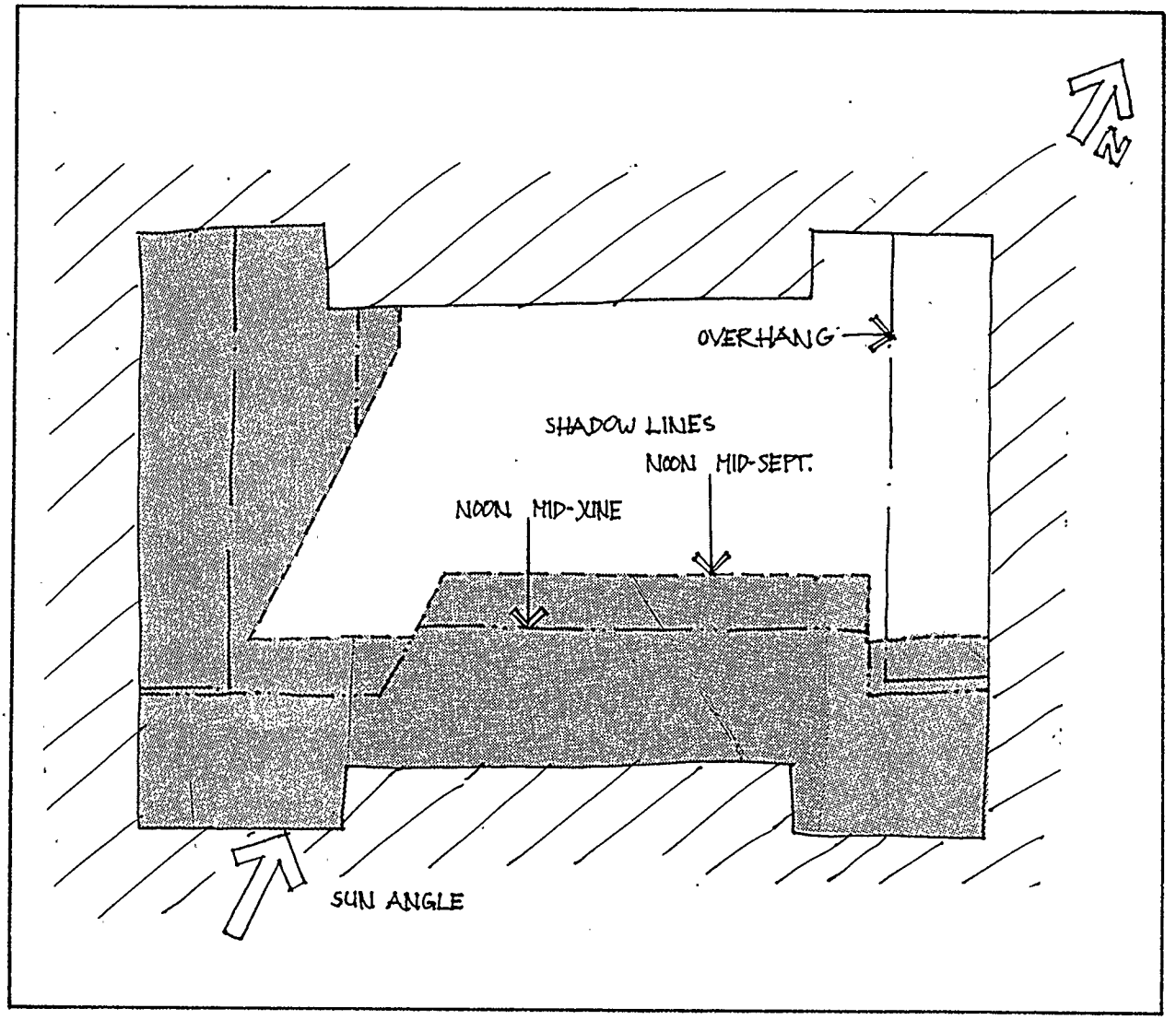
0 1 2 4

APPENDIX B:
SUN ANGLES

Sun Angles and Natural Light

The amount that the central courtyard would be used by the client group would be due, in large part, to the micro-climate established therein. This micro-climate is a function of the orientation of the building and the amount of sunlight recieved, and the landscaping and finishes of the interior of the court.

The building is situated with the lowest element, the single storey office/service wing, to the southeast of the court. This ensures that the courtyard would recieve most of the sun during the morning hours. The following diagram provides an example of the amount of sunlight that would reach the courtyard at specific times during the year.



The landscaping and finishes used in the interior of the court also play an important role in the establishment of the micro-climate. Deciduous trees and shrubs, when used in the landscaping of the courtyard, provide shade and cover in the summer months when required, and allow for maximum penetration of sunlight during the winter. Light coloured finishes also help to increase the amount of reflected light recieved within the court which in turn improves the micro-climate, and provides more natural light and warmth to the interior spaces facing the courtyard.

APPENDIX C: PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATE

This estimate is based upon standard residential construction methods and finishes upgraded to suit specific functions.

Type I Space @ $700.00/sq.m.
Main Floor: Administration/Recreational/Food Services.
414.4 sq.m. x $675 = $279,720.00

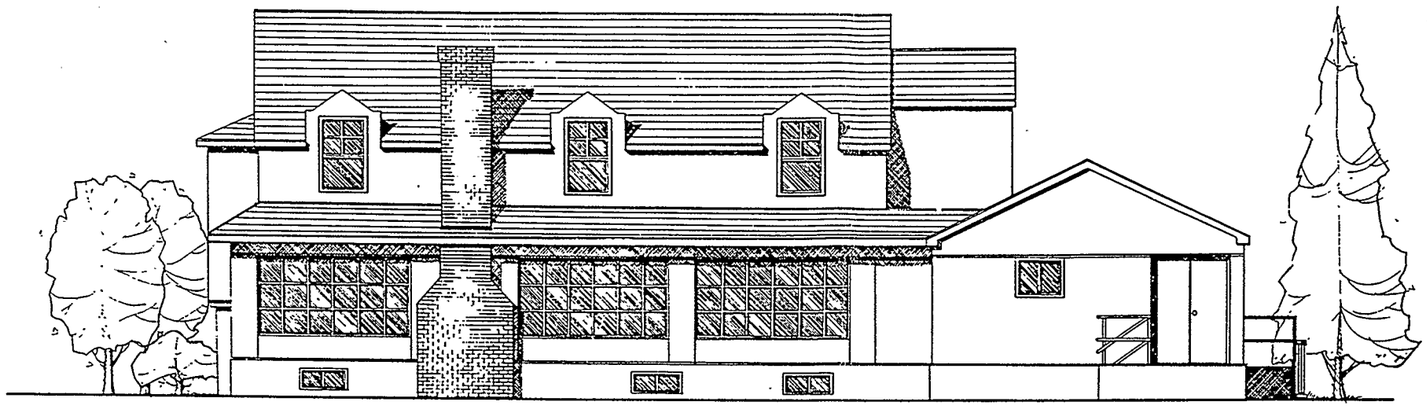
Type II Space @ $620.00/sq.m.
Upper Floor: Bedrooms and related areas.
285.6 sq.m. x $600 = $171,360.00

Type III Space @ $430.00/sq.m.
Basement
409.4 sq.m. x $400 = $163,760.00

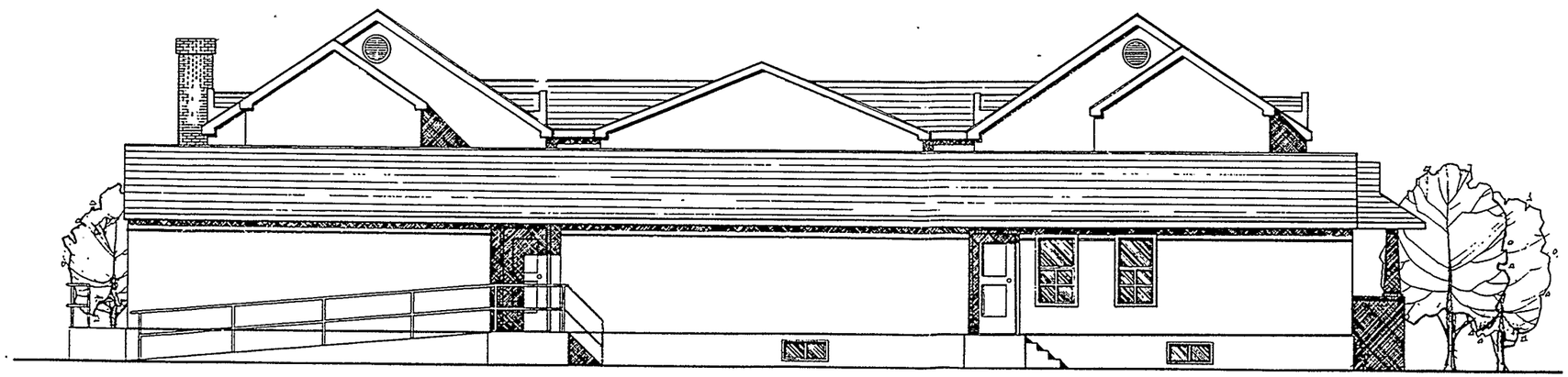
Subtotal	$614,840.00
Site Development	$30,000.00
Architect/Engineering Fees (7.5%)	$48,363.00
Total Building Cost	**$693,203.00**

This estimate does not include land costs, furnishings and equipment, financing or contingency costs. The site used for this design proposal was assessed at a value of $35,460.00. With projects of this nature much of the materials, equipment or even land costs may be recieved as donations or grants. It is therefore difficult to accurately predict the actual cost to the client prior to an assessment of the methods and amount of funding, donations and grants.

Southwest Elevation

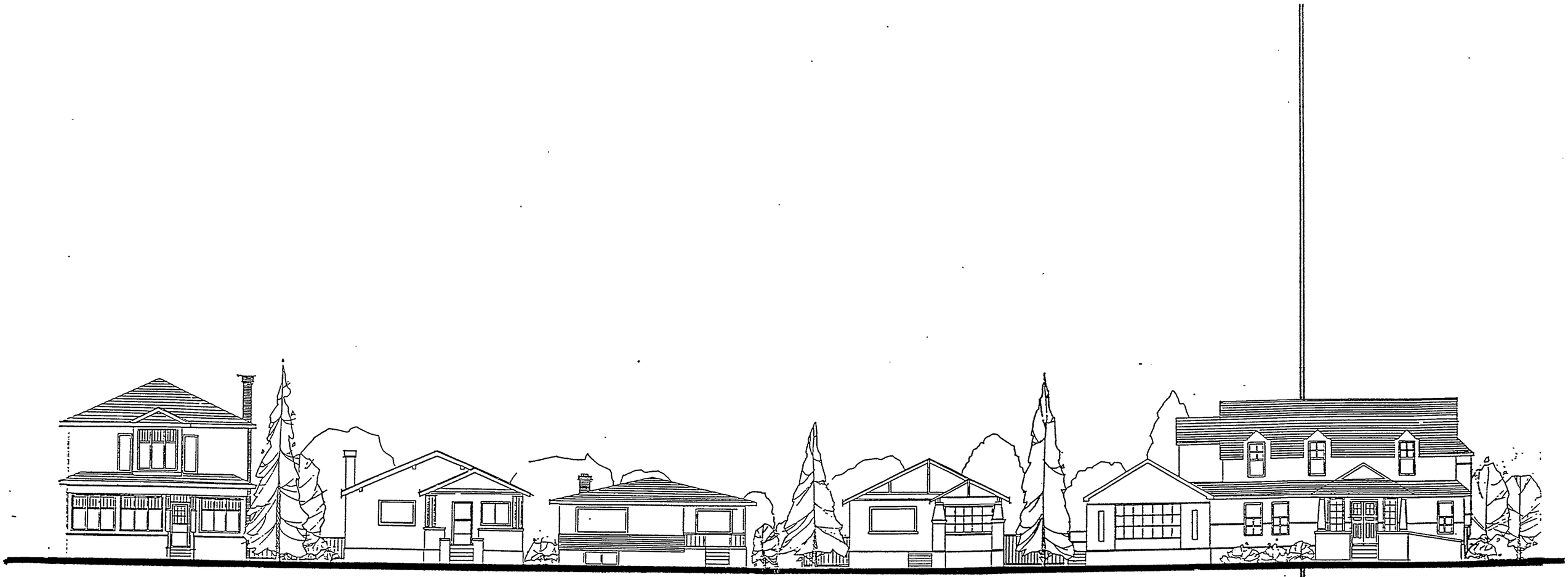


Southeast Elevation



ELEVATIONS

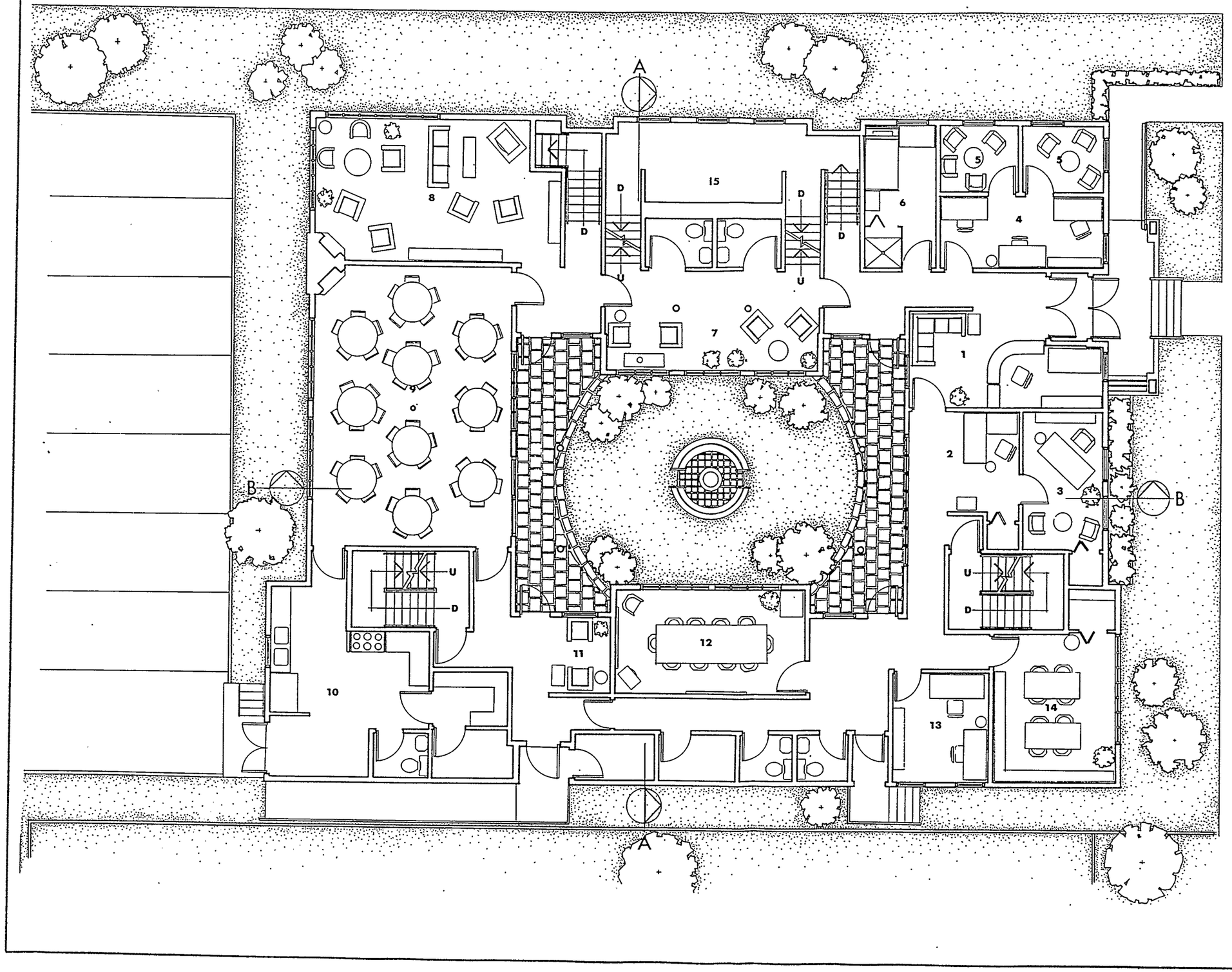
0 1 2 4



8th Avenue Elevation

STREETSCAPE

0 1 2 4

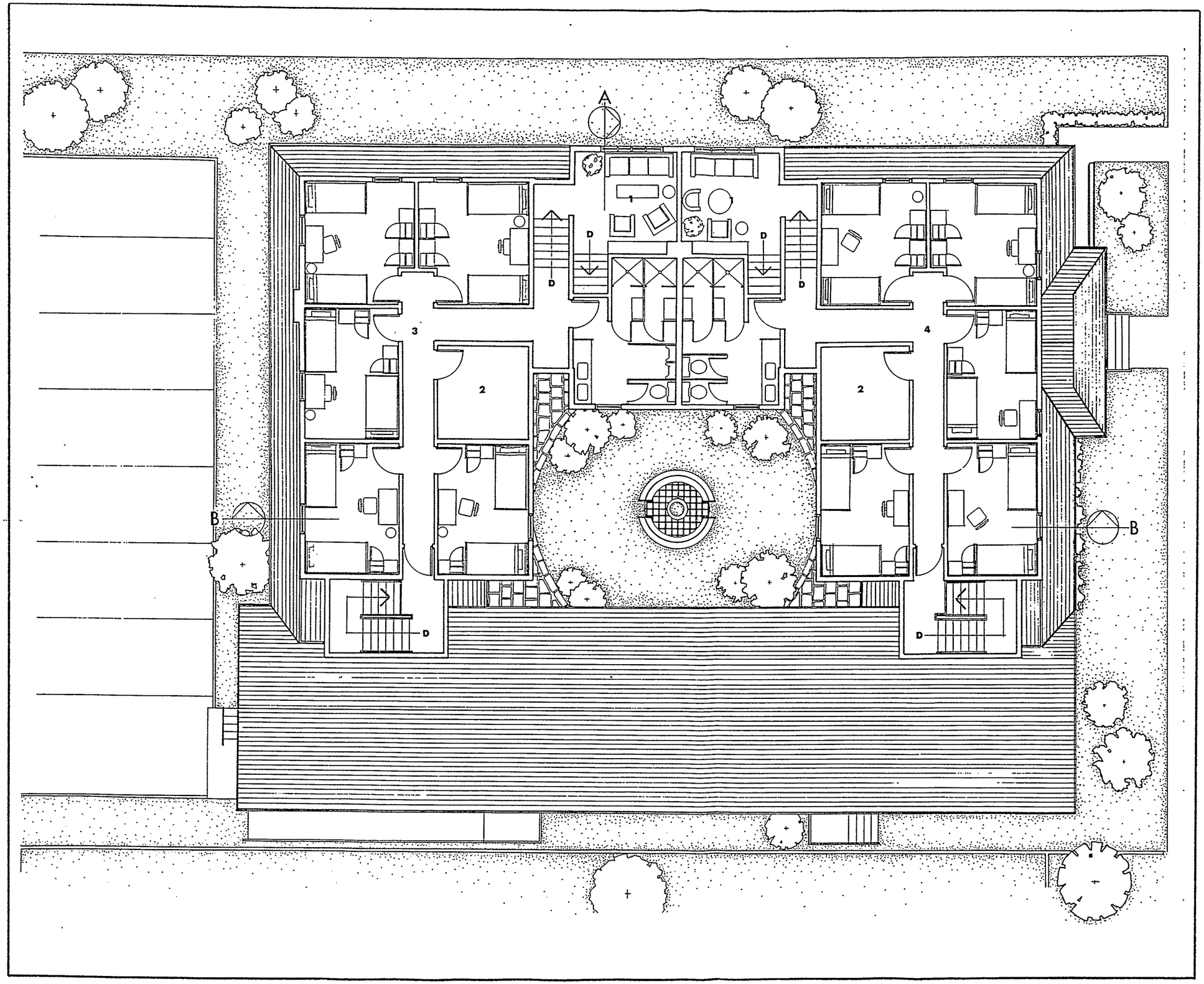


LEGEND

1) Lobby/Reception
2) Secretary
3) Directors Office
4) Youth Workers Office
5) Counselling Rooms
6) Medical Room/Holding Are
7) Quiet Lounge
8) Main Lounge
9) Dining Room
10) Food Prep./Storage
11) Staff Sitting Room
12) Boardroom
13) Social Worker/Volunteer Coordinator Office
14) Library/Resource Centre
15) Sitting Room

MAIN FLOOR PLAN

0 1 2 4

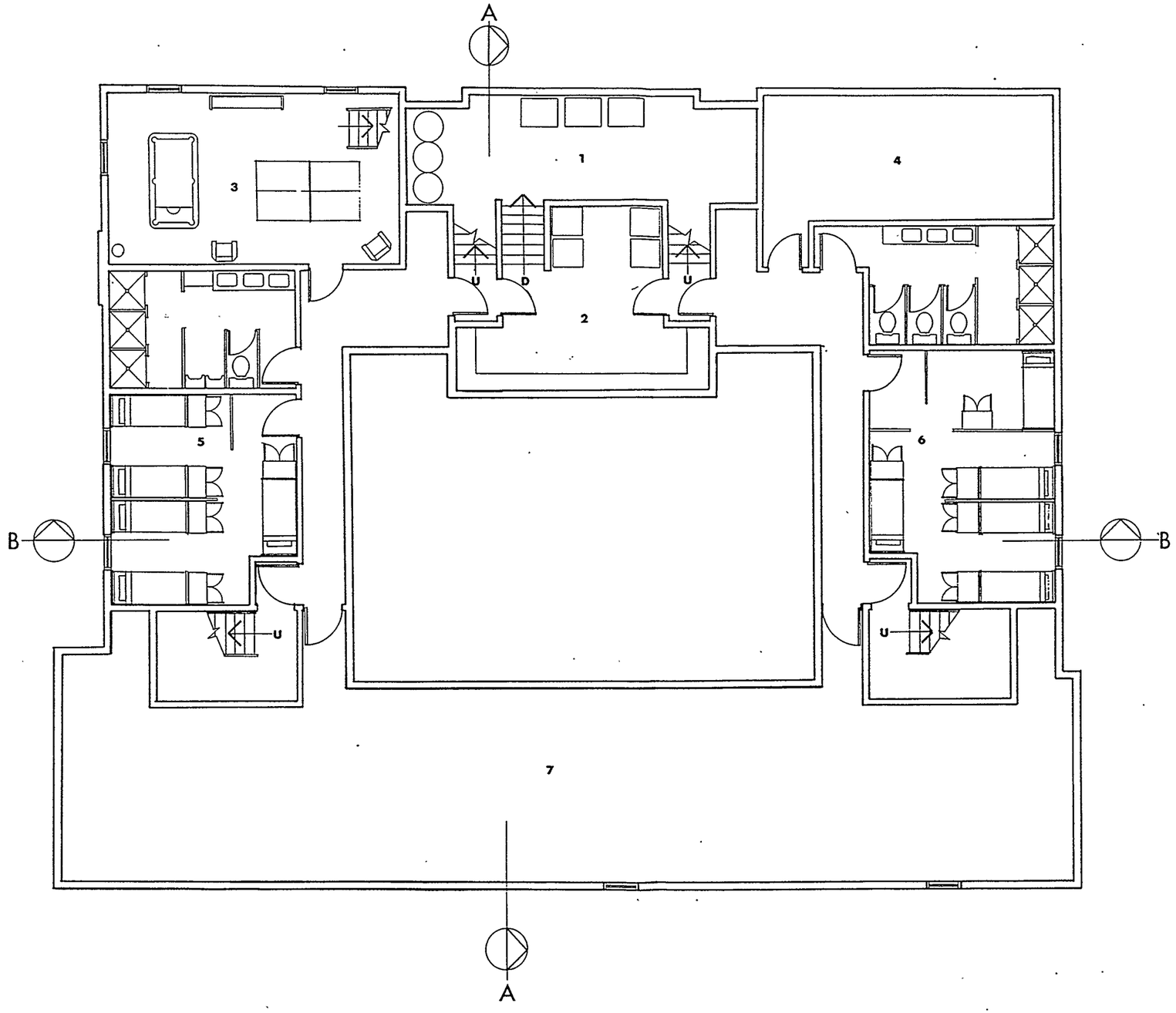


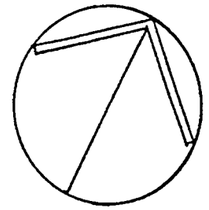
LEGEND

1) Sitting Areas
2) Storage
3) Boys Long Term Residence
4) Girls Long Term Residenc

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

0 1 2 4





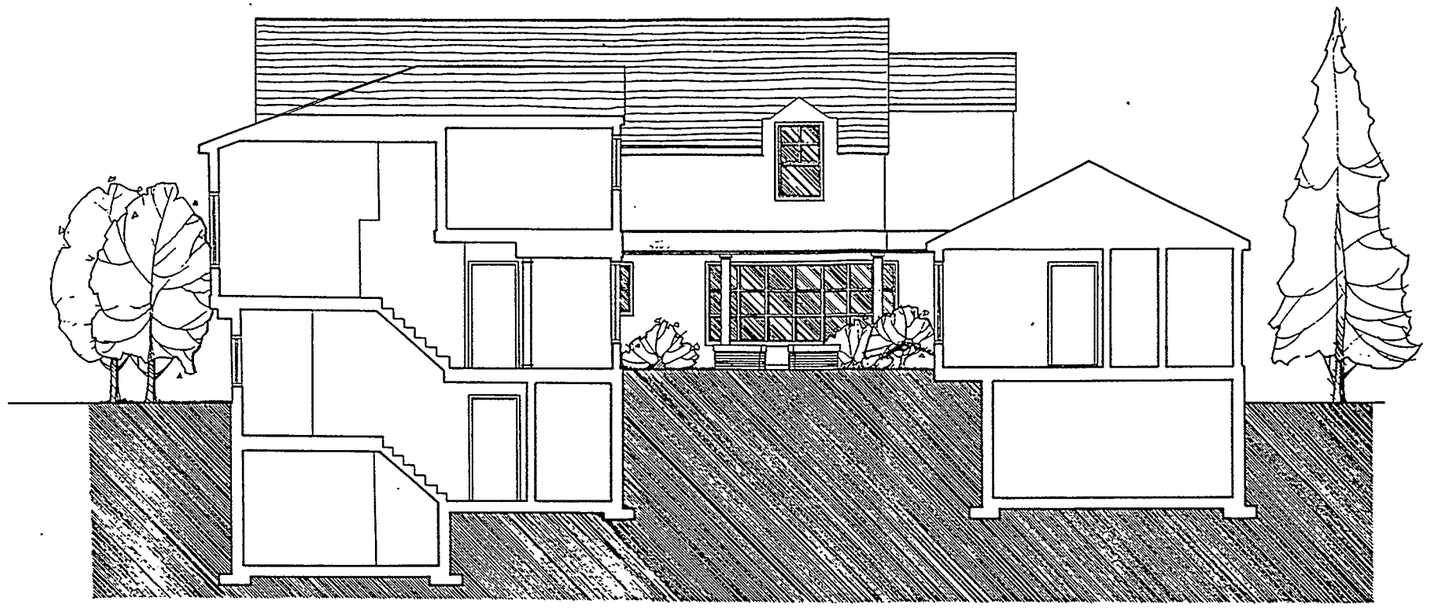
LEGEND

1) Mechanical Room
2) Storage/Laundry
3) Games Room
4) Clothing Room
5) Boys Emergency Dorm
6) Girls Emergency Dorm
7) Unassigned (Possible Space for Dorms)

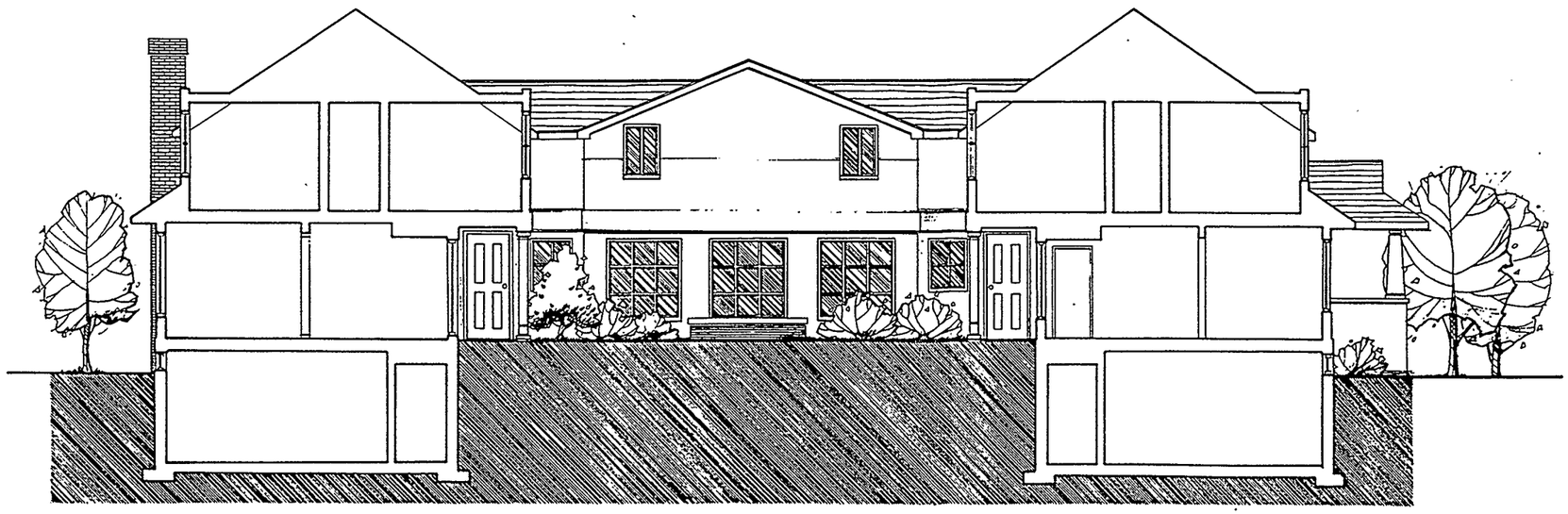
LOWER FLOOR PLAN

0 1 2 4

Section AA



Section BB

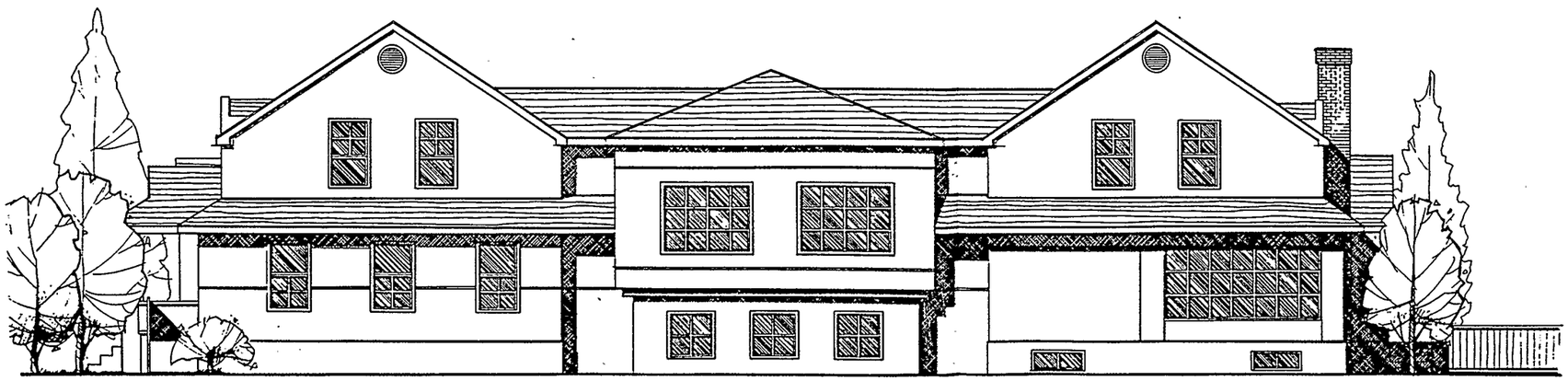


SECTIONS

0 1 2 4

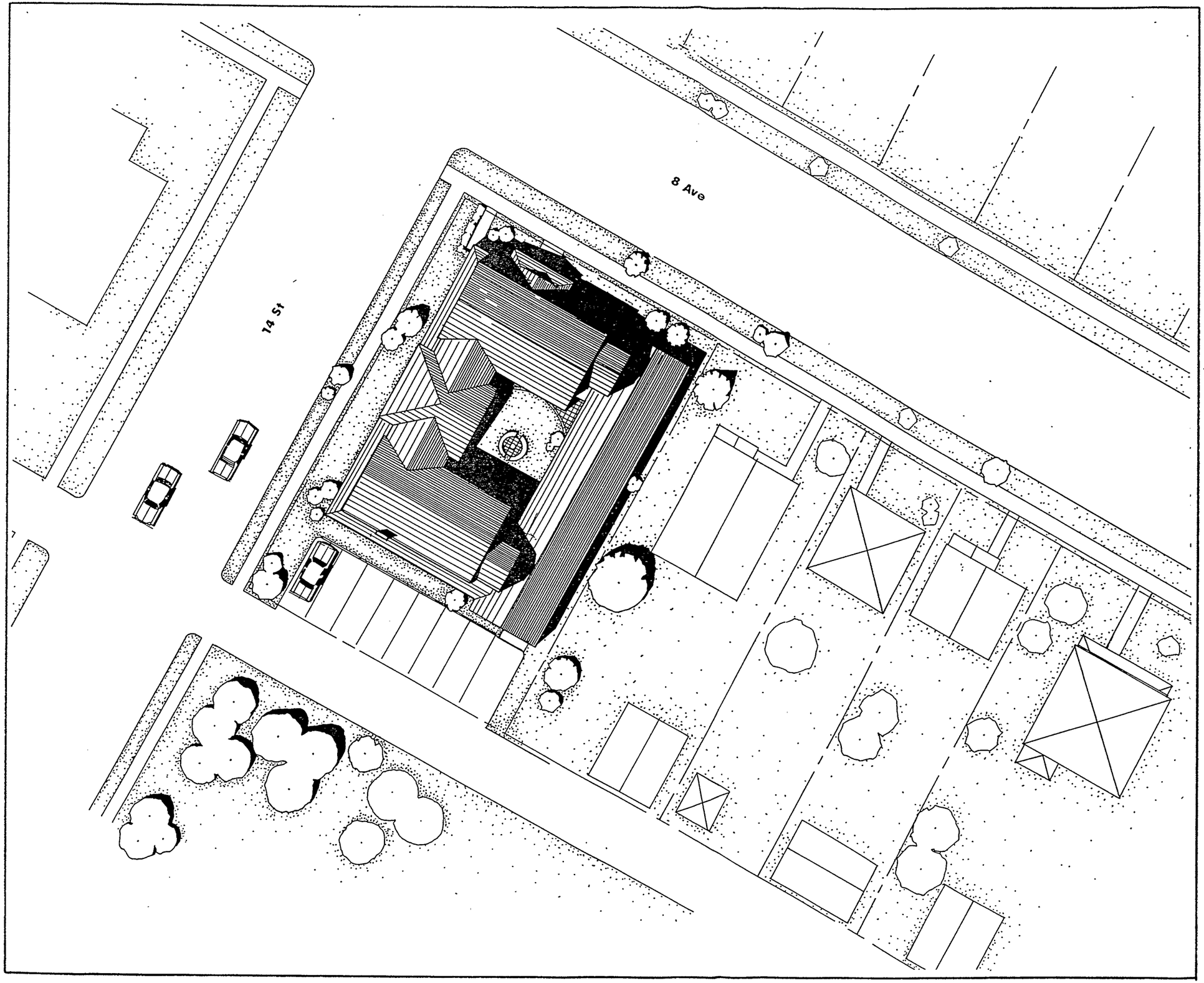
Northeast Elevation

Northwest Elevation



ELEVATIONS

0 1 2 4



SITE PLAN

0 1 5 10