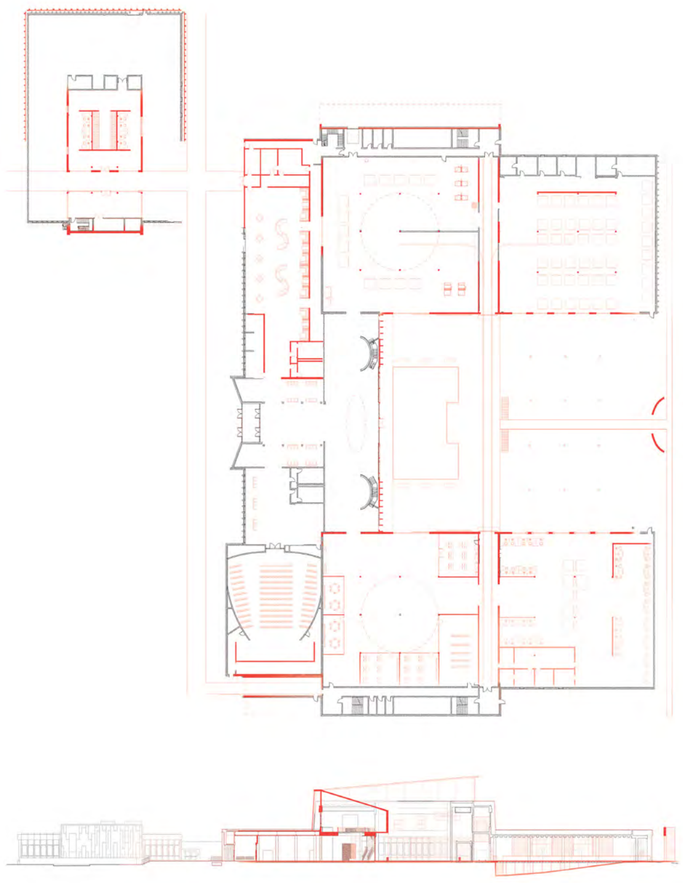


Floor plan + building section.

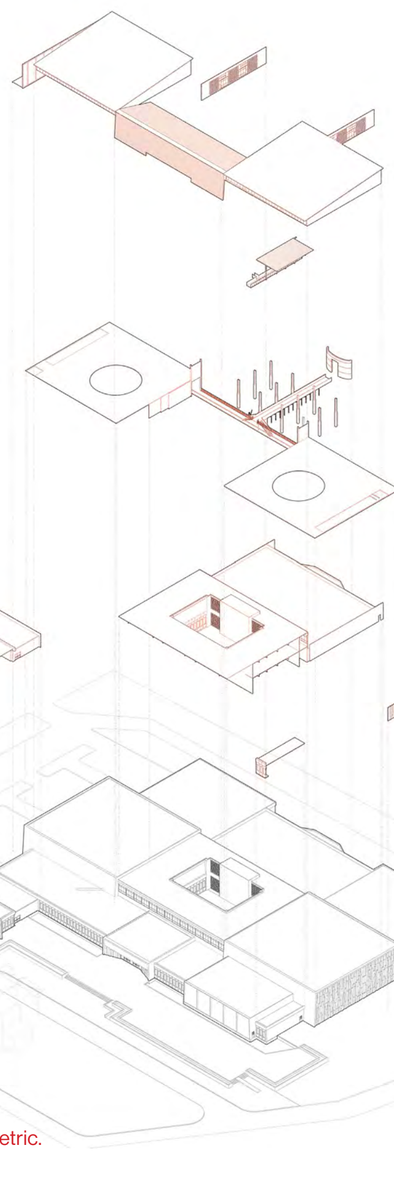
Regional Reuse

Regenerative Adaptations of the Former Royal Alberta Museum

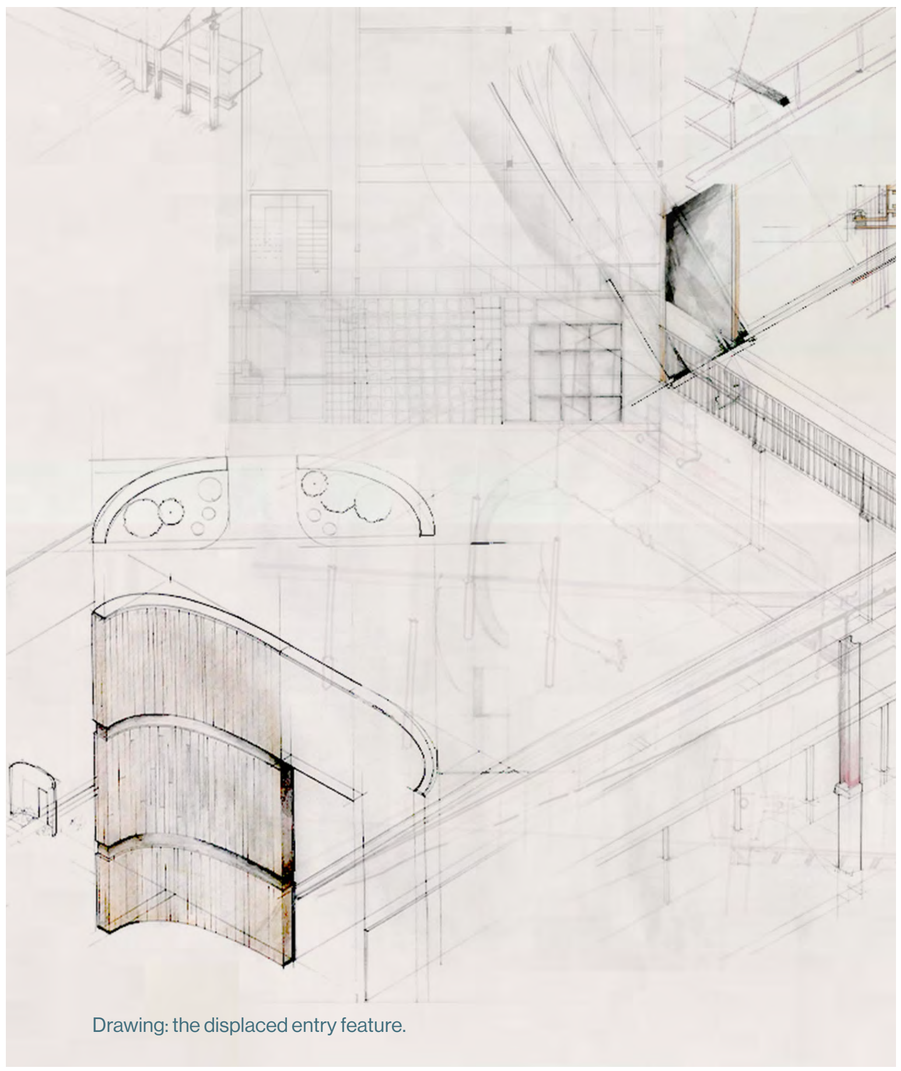
Regional Reuse demonstrates an approach to adaptive reuse in Edmonton using the site of the former Royal Alberta Museum. Since the museum was moved into a new facility in 2017, the building has been left vacant for nearly a decade. An important landmark for Edmonton architecture, the former museum signified a period of economic prosperity that drove numerous civic projects. The museum exemplified a modernist design ethos and helped foster a generation of architectural advocates in Edmonton.

The building continues to remain significant, having the potential to represent the consensus of Alberta's architectural interests. As an alternative to demolition and historic preservation, this project proposes a new program of an architecture institute that explores how the roles and practices of architects in Edmonton can celebrate ephemerality, pluralism, and a connection to a place. The project embraces the effects of time and weather on the built environment and studies the ingrained stories contained within the materials. The goals of the architectural institute are to create a place for the study of regenerative architecture and design, foster the next generation of designers, planners and architects, and create a hub within the community where discussion, support, and celebration can occur.

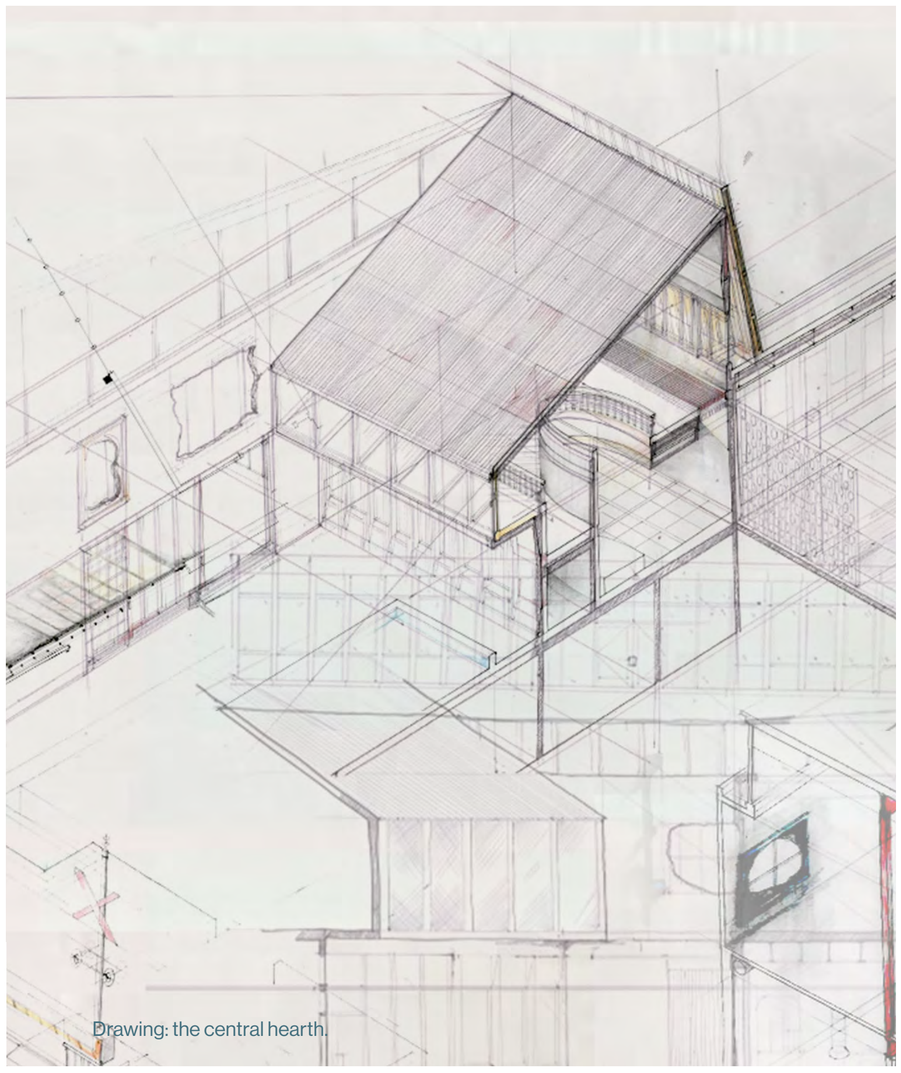
Regional Reuse uses a methodology of cutting, juxtaposition and masking the existing museum site with salvaged parts from local buildings slated for demolition. Informed by adaptive reuse and regionalism, the design imagines a new vernacular for Edmonton architecture based on regenerative building methods.



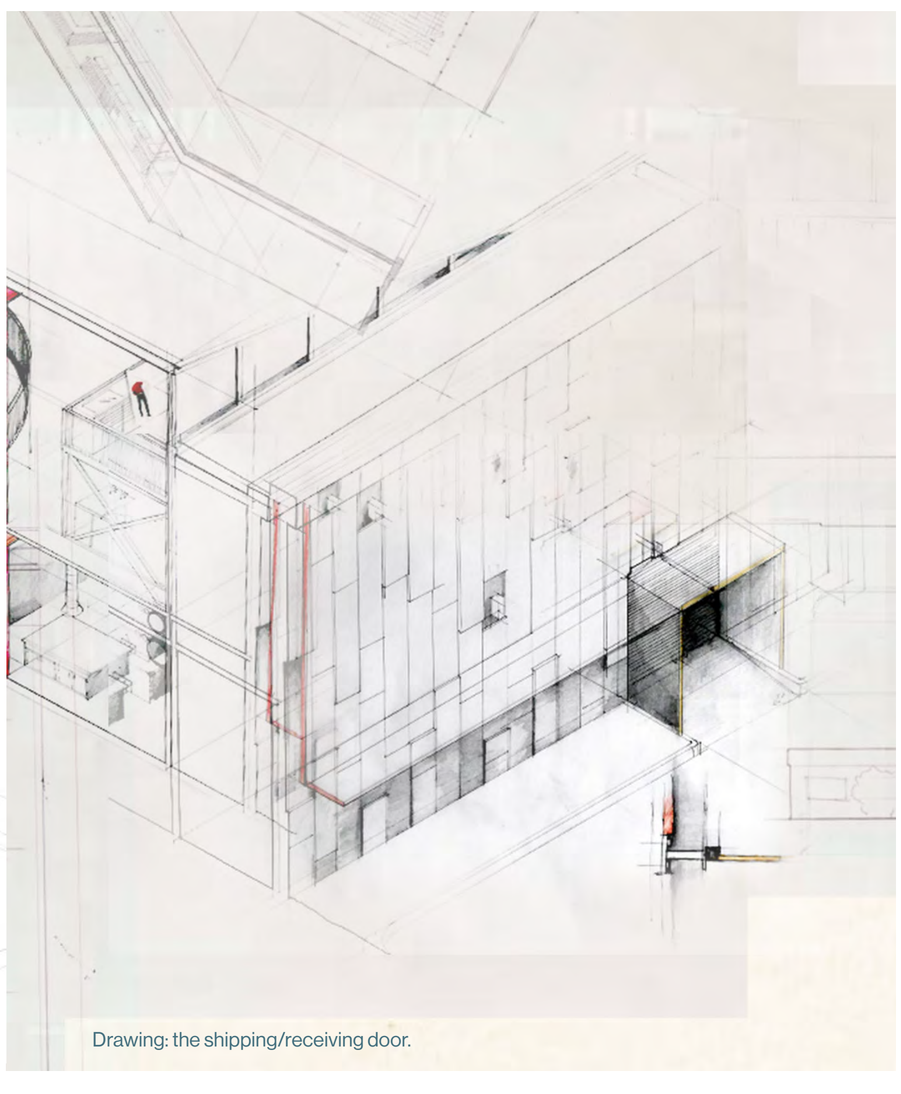
Exploded axonometric.



Drawing: the displaced entry feature.

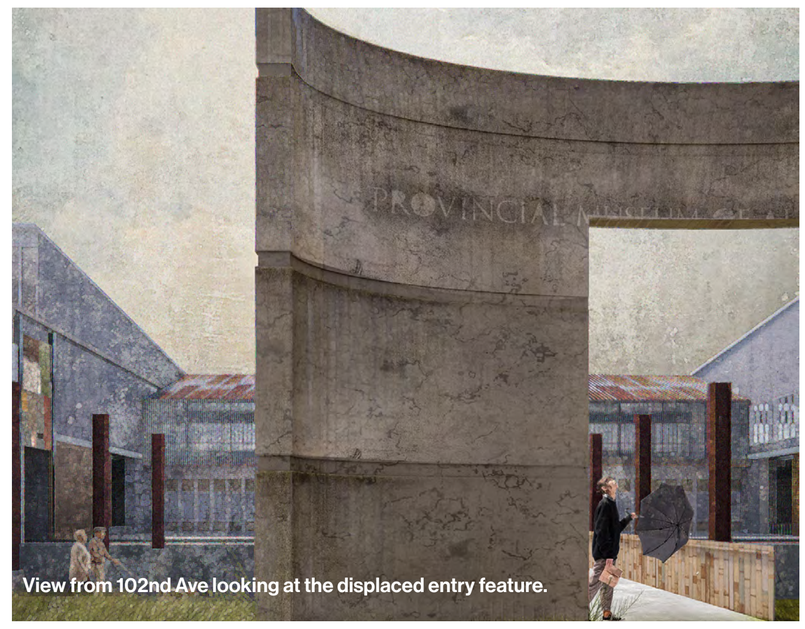


Drawing: the central hearth.

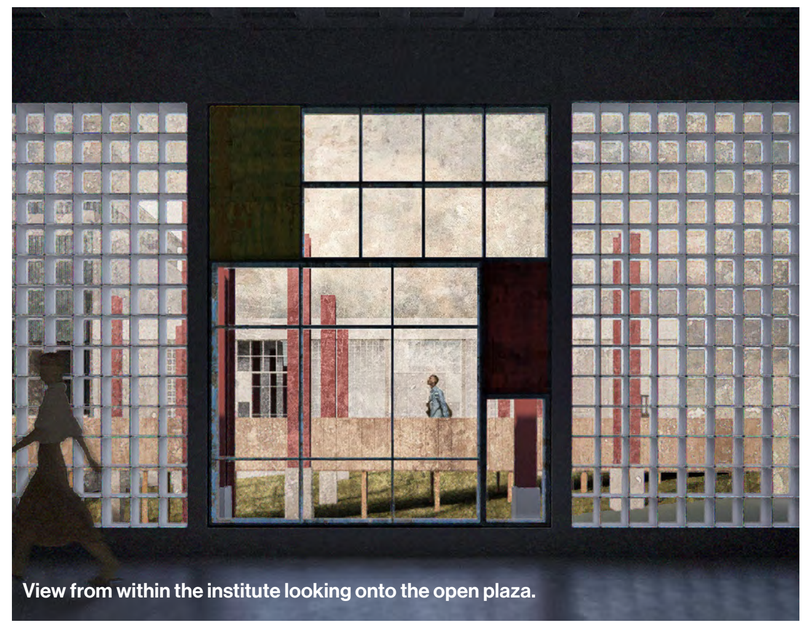


Drawing: the shipping/receiving door.

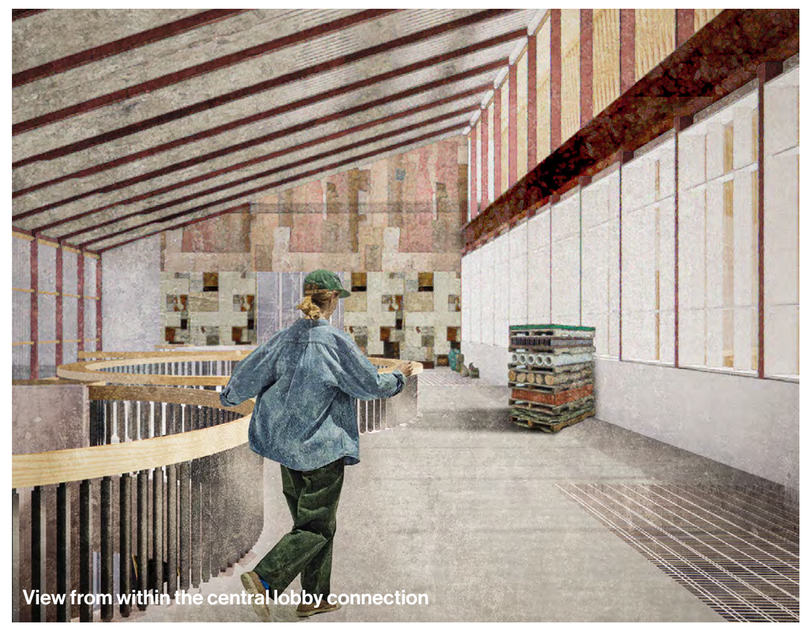
View from parking lot to main entry.



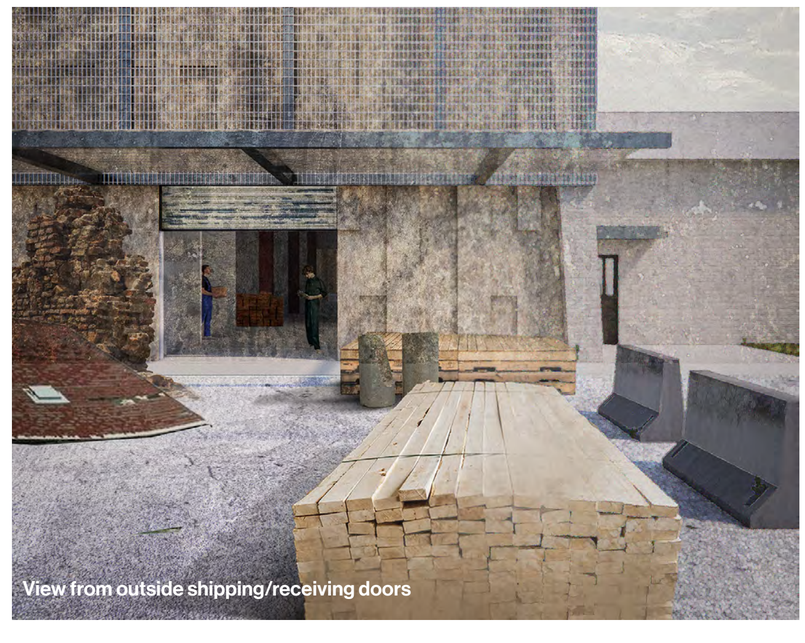
View from 102nd Ave looking at the displaced entry feature.



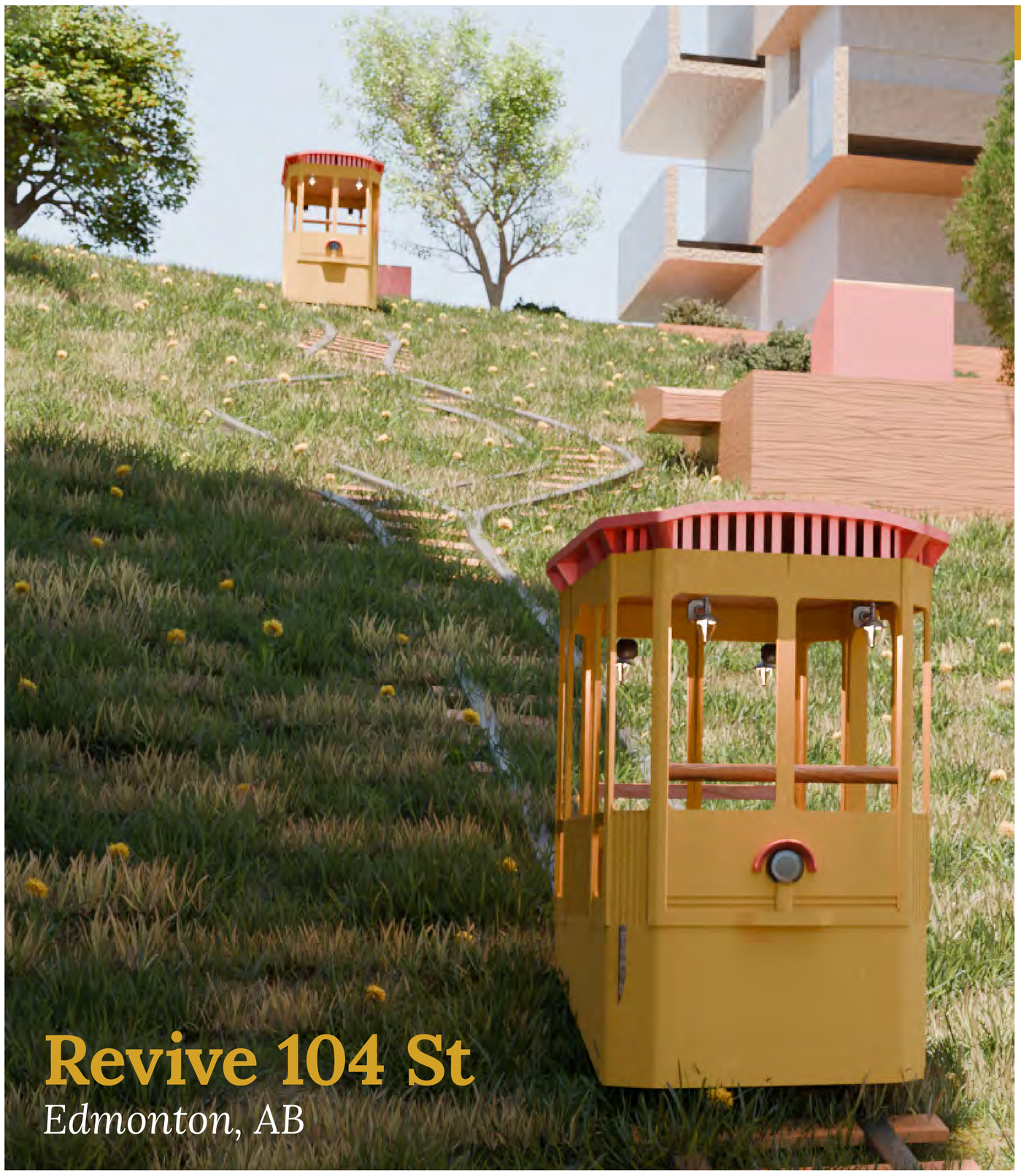
View from within the institute looking onto the open plaza.



View from within the central lobby connection



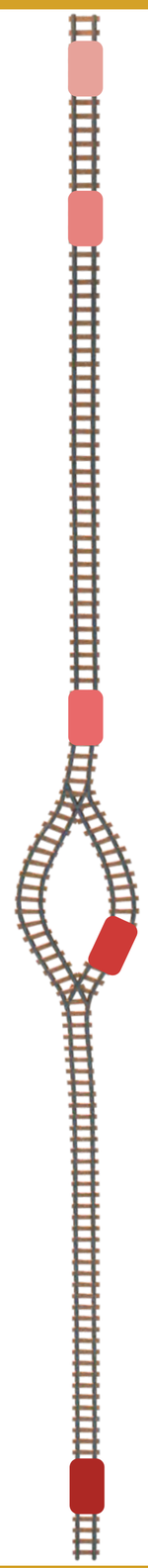
View from outside shipping/receiving doors



Revive 104 St

Edmonton, AB

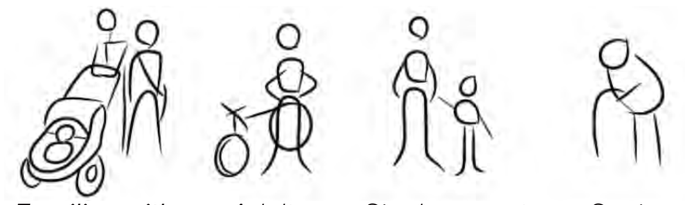
Considerations



Problem: How can we design a funicular that acts as an active transportation route and destination?

Demographic Research

The site is located in a lively urban area with a young population, nearby elementary school, and a growing demand for family-friendly gathering spaces.



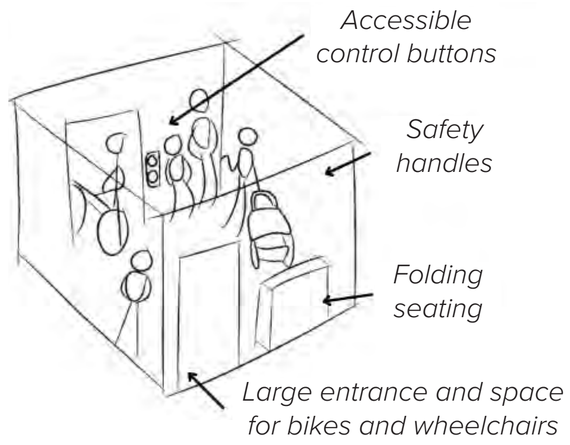
Families with young kids | *Adults (20-34)* | *Single-parent families* | *Seniors (65+)*

Heritage Trail

The site lies on the Heritage Trail, a walking route approximating the original path between Fort Edmonton and Fort Augustus.

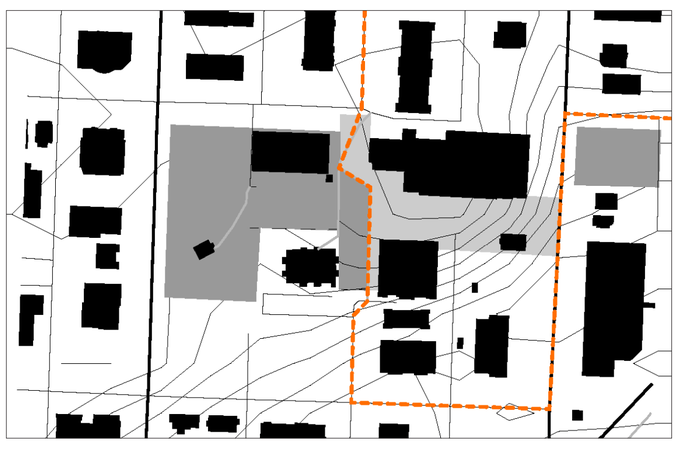
Safety

Safety features in the funicular must be present to accomodate for the wide range of users.



Site Plan

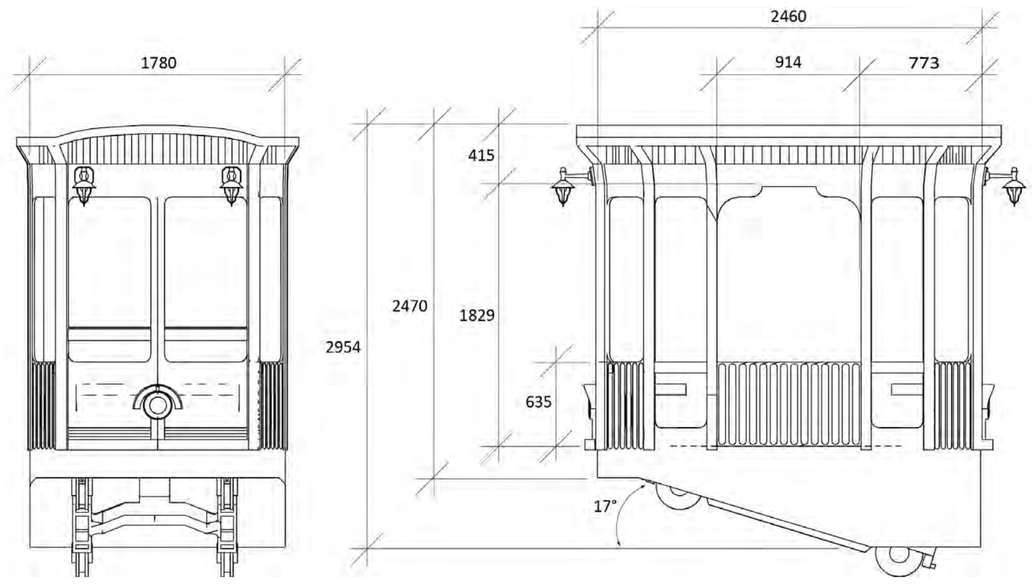
Rossdale area



Common walking path around site

Proposed redevelopment of site

The Funicular



Orthographic drawing of the funicular in milimetres (mm)

In-situ render of design

Winter City Urbanism

A Winter-First Reimagining of Warehouse Park

This speculative redesign of Warehouse Park in Edmonton, originally designed by CCxA and gh3*, re imagines the site to prioritize winter use first while ensuring robust year-round performance. Using a Research-through-Design methodology, the project tests how the park could function if climate-responsive strategies were embedded from inception. Anchored in the winter solstice—the most challenging day of the year—it follows the principle that if a space thrives under those conditions, it will excel year-round.

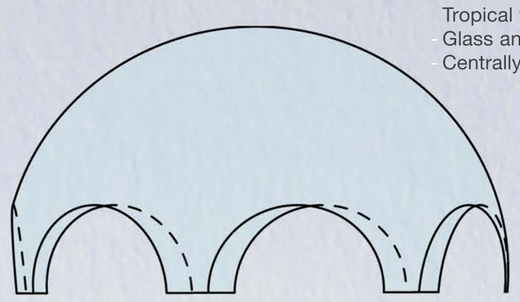
Winter is both a shared experience and a defining characteristic of Canadian culture. Based on research in the author's master's thesis, the redesign examines how material culture can align with or deviate from original objectives, ultimately influencing planning outcomes. Despite focused—yet still uncommon—winter planning and design policies, integrating meaningful winter-use considerations into planning and implementation remains challenging. This redesign addresses that gap.

Big Move One – Access and Interface
Edges are reconceived as porous civic thresholds, dissolving barriers between street and park. The "XO" framework is retained for continuity but adapted for winter legibility: public–private interfaces allow spillover, while projected wayfinding and tactile cues guide movement even under snow cover. Visual permeability extends the park's presence into the downtown fabric.

Big Move Two – Shelter and Exposure
Microclimatic design positions a warming zone in the northwest corner, with fireplaces, shelters, and seating oriented for maximum winter solar gain. Active recreation shifts from basketball in summer to skating in winter. The added Winter Garden—a necessary winter city amenity—anchors the east side, integrating seasonal planting, a café, and centrally located washrooms to encourage lingering.

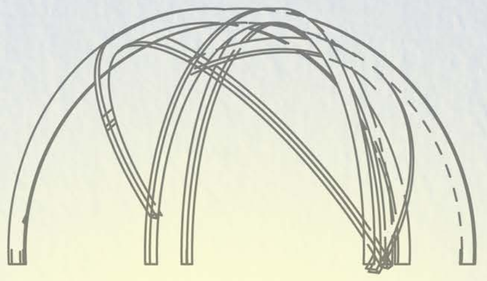
Big Move Three – Everyday Amenities and Co-location
Following co-location principles, permanent amenities are clustered: a kiosk beside covered seating, adjacent to a fenced tot-lot, and near washrooms. The kiosk—essential for providing onsite food and beverage—enhances "stickiness" and creates reasons to linger, its design inspired by the mid-century information kiosks once found along Jasper Avenue. Convertible amenities and dedicated winter features increase year-round functionality from 53% to 87%. Warming huts and fire pits—often excluded for governance reasons—are reinstated as dignified, human-scaled interventions, with sensory anchors of warmth and ambient sound heightening comfort and sociability.

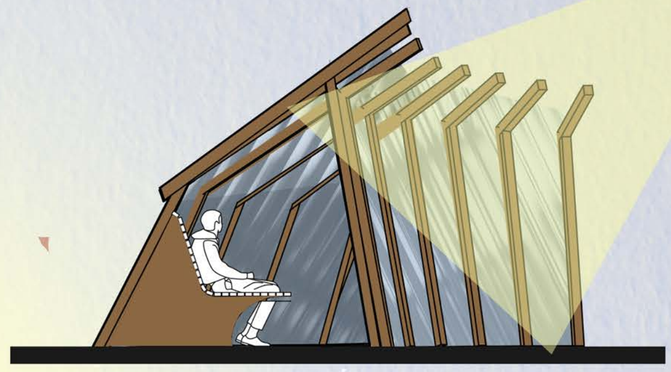
In this winter-first reimagining, Warehouse Park becomes a civic living room—architecturally legible, climatically attuned, and socially magnetic—capable of sustaining life, connection, and delight in Edmonton's most challenging conditions.



WINTER GARDEN

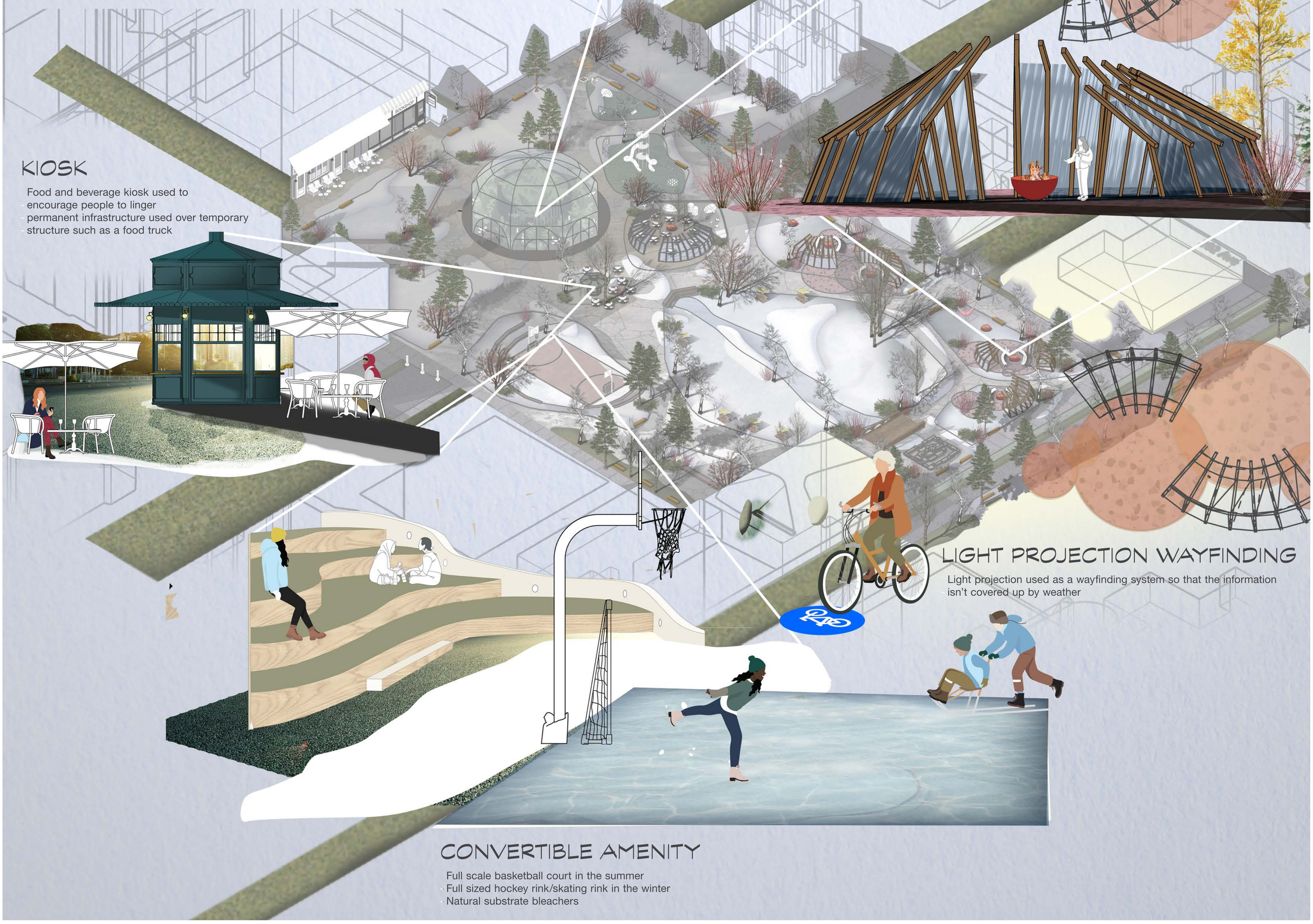
- Tropical third space escapist environment
- Glass and steel structure
- Centrally located washroom





WARMING HUT

- Glass and wood structure with a thermal mass
- Uses the sunshine to heat it like a greenhouse



KIOSK

- Food and beverage kiosk used to encourage people to linger
- permanent infrastructure used over temporary structure such as a food truck

LIGHT PROJECTION WAYFINDING

- Light projection used as a wayfinding system so that the information isn't covered up by weather

CONVERTIBLE AMENITY

- Full scale basketball court in the summer
- Full sized hockey rink/skating rink in the winter
- Natural substrate bleachers

Established Neighbourhoods Revitalization Master Plan

Project Overview:

Established neighbourhoods are vital—and literally central—to the City of Edmonton, but their designs, policies, and uses are vastly outdated. The intention of this project to to create a tool-box to demonstrate potential ways to gently revitalize these areas as Edmonton grows. To organize this project, we analyzed multiple City of Edmonton policies to develop eight big ideas, four focus areas, and one Master Plan. The study area is bordered by 149 Street, 87 Avenue, 170 Street, and Stony Plain Road. The neighbourhoods of focus are Jasper Place, West Jasper Place, Glenwood, Sherwood, Meadowlark Park, West Meadowlark Park, and Jasper Park. We chose this area for its relevance, as the general area is currently experiencing the Valley West Line LRT expansion.

Big Ideas

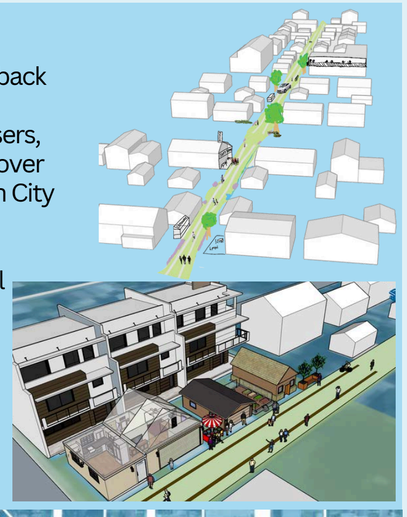
1. Create programming opportunities in central green spaces to increase neighbourhood amenities and centralize active gathering places
2. Support small-scale commercial in neighbourhood interiors
3. Encourage gentle, dense, and diverse forms of housing
4. Create green alleyways to increase ecological and people-oriented connectivity within and between neighbourhoods
5. Create accessible pedestrian crossings and introduce traffic calming measures to enhance connections across arterial roadways
6. Support the adaptive reuse of derelict and vacant sites to increase overall efficiency
7. Improve internal roadways bordering park / school areas to increase safety, accessibility, and ability for natural amenities
8. Incorporate naturalized low-impact development (such as bioswales, green roofs, and rain gardens) to enhance natural features

Green Alleyways

Established Neighbourhoods are abundant with intricate networks of back alleys. These alleyways could be revitalized as a secondary layer of transportation and amenity space that serves active transportation users, small-scale businesses, laneway housing, planting spaces, all with spillover effects onto the public realm. This revitalization can coincide with both City processes and private development.

An example of Green Alleyway implementation is shown in the map below. This focus area serves to connect St. Francis Xavier High School through the Meadowlark Park neighbourhood, and to the commercial area on 156 Street NW.

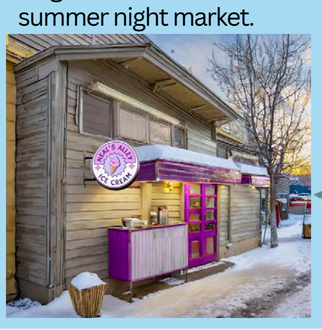
This laneway serves as a secondary layer of transportation, between these points, that prioritizes active transportation modes. The design of these alleyways will still facilitate vehicle traffic with strips of gravel or asphalt, similar to the design of Montreal's Green Alleyways (Ruelle Verte).

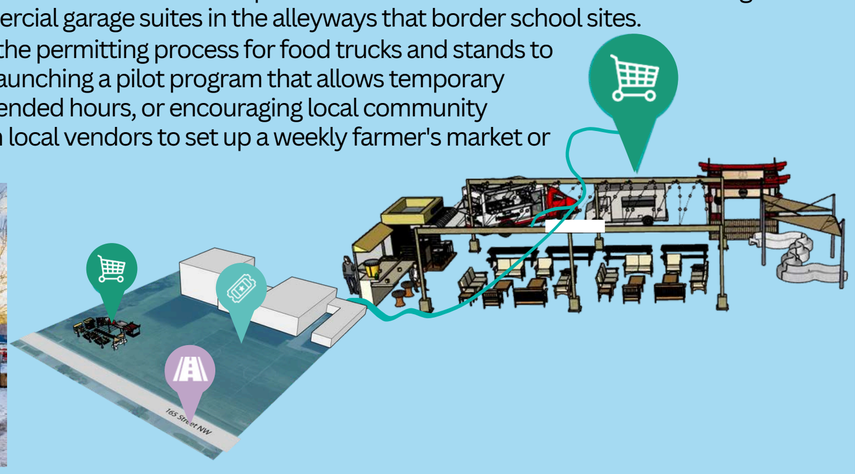


Central Activation

Established Neighbourhoods often have commercial along the periphery and school sites with green spaces located centrally. Implementing pop-up commercial and events within these school areas can help promote internal activity year-round when school isn't in session. Temporary food stands, farmer's markets, and summer night markets could be set up. These activities could evolve into something more permanent, such as commercial garage suites in the alleyways that border school sites.

For example, streamlining the permitting process for food trucks and stands to park in and around parks, launching a pilot program that allows temporary vendors to operate for extended hours, or encouraging local community leagues to collaborate with local vendors to set up a weekly farmer's market or summer night market.





Adaptive Reuse

A pattern within established neighbourhoods is the prevalence of abandoned buildings or surplus school sites. Through revitalization and rezoning, these areas could be transformed to encourage more community hubs and commercial spaces throughout the interior of neighbourhoods. To help encourage the development of these projects, these focus areas should provide access to active transportation networks, such as our Green Alleyway Network, and should be areas of interest for infill.

For our focus area, we highlighted the abandoned Glendale School to show how this project could be implemented. The redeveloped site is intended to provide a third place for the surrounding community by accommodating both public and private amenities that can be used year-round and is designed using the Winter City Guidelines.

Recreational Revitalization

In established neighbourhoods, greenspaces don't get the love they deserve. These potential community hubs are devalued as excess land and ignored in favour of auto centric networks. Not only does this practice waste hectares of valuable resources, it also supports the segregation of residents and nature. By revitalizing the recreational scene of Established Neighborhoods, we can optimize green spaces, promote safe and engaging pedestrian experiences, and mend the relationship between the built and natural world.

Jack Horan Park is one of many underutilized (potential) park zones in the study area. Located on 170 St & 100 Ave, it's a paragon for domino-effect development. We proposed providing a skate-park for this space. This will create a third for teenagers in the area. We chose to cater to teenagers since there are two Junior High Schools and two High Schools in the area.