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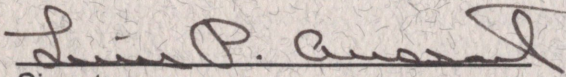
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WESTERN TECHNOLOGY AND TRADE CENTRE
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

by

Louis P. Aussant

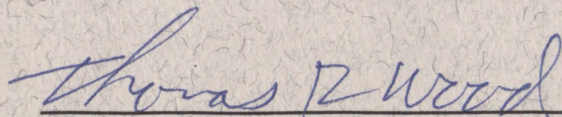
A thesis document submitted in partial fulfillment
for the degree

Bachelor of Architecture

Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana
December 1992

Peter C. Kommers, Thesis Advisor

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Tom R. Wood, Director of School of Architecture

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my family for without their love, support, and encouragement, I could not have made it through architecture school. Words can not express my gratitude. Thank you.

This thesis is also dedicated to the memory of my grandmother, Irene Aussant (Memere), who passed away in June, 1992.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Since my childhood, I have always dreamed of becoming an architect. The educational experience which has brought me to this thesis project at Montana State University has been a memorable one. I realise now that this is simply the very beginning of my architectural experience. School has simply built a foundation on which my design skills and architectural explorations will be developed and discovered through a life long experience.

In this architectural thesis it is my intention to study and explore the many aspects of architecture which have caught my interest throughout my architectural educational experience. This will be accomplished by satisfying the personal goals which I have established for this thesis. These are not simply goals to be satisfied but are also areas in which I wish to strengthen my personal design skills and ideologies. I am taking this opportunity to use an actual proposed project as a vehicle to fulfill the personal goals which I have set for myself. In the first part of this book, I will present my personal goals and beliefs, and some of the explorations I will undertake in this design project. The second part of this book will contain the program (competition style) for the project I have chosen to design.

PERSONAL GOALS

The personal goals which I have established for this thesis will serve as a guide in furthering my personal design development, explorations and studies in architecture of which I desire more knowledge and understanding.

1. To study and understand the sense of place and arrival as one experiences a building and its immediate environment.
2. To design a master plan for the proposed building site.
3. To create gateway architecture.
4. To solve mass parking problems and explore multi-story parking structures as well as ways of humanizing large parking lots.
5. To design a project that will instill a lasting impression on the visitor/user.
6. To explore and use the computer as both a design tool and presentation tool.
7. To utilize an actual proposed project as a vehicle to attain my personal goals.

EXPLORATIONS

In this thesis, I wish to explore several aspects of architecture which both interest me and are believed to have great importance in the design process. The project which I have chosen as a vehicle for the exploration of these aspects is the Western Technology and Trade Centre in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The project is presently in the planning phases and is to be designed and built in the next few years.

Many large buildings such as exhibition centres and convention type facilities can be very impersonal to the users if the facility is not designed carefully. The problem usually stems from the lack of human scale. Proper care and sensitivity on the designer's part is required in order to maintain the human scale throughout the project.

The problems of parking lots and traffic have always interested me. Since the very beginnings of my architectural education, I have tried to provide user friendly parking and good traffic flow on my sites. Too many times parking and on-site traffic circulation are not given enough thought and energy. I believe that a good designer should be sensitive and integrate parking and traffic flow patterns into the design as much as possible. Instead of being an after-thought or a requirement that must be met, these elements should be considered and integrated early in the design process. My project presents an opportunity to unite both the architecture on the site with the extensive parking and trafficways which are required. Parking structures are becoming a very common architectural element in larger centres.

A user's experience does not merely begin once he or she enters the building but rather begins as one approaches the site in either an automobile or a bus. A strong sequence of experiences should be felt as one moves from one space to the next. This sequence starts as early as walking from the car to the front door of a building. The challenge to the architect is to keep this continuous sense of arrival alive and exciting. The user of any building should feel comfortable and not overwhelmed while experiencing the project. Impressed and overwhelmed should not be confused here.

The heart of this project will not be in the larger complexes but rather in the lobby and other circulation areas. My design energies will require extra care in these areas. The user's experience will begin as early as the moment they approach and enter site (as early as a half mile from it). The sense of arrival must be kept alive throughout the project. This could be referred to as **threshold architecture**. Many experiences will be encountered in a project of this scale. The user will experience many senses of arrival during his or her visit to this centre. Many large projects lack this characteristic which is vital to their architectural success.

Computer technology has changed dramatically in the last few years. This new technology has changed the whole architectural process in both good and bad ways. Computers have often been referred to, by some, as producing cold architecture. I believe that it all depends on the individual designer. Many ideas and early architectural form studies should be performed by hand. I am taking this opportunity to explore and experiment with various computer software packages in order to familiarize myself with the newest technologies and developments. Many architectural design firms now utilize the computer for most of their work. Computer experience for the graduate is an asset when looking for a job. A complex building design can only be taken so far before it becomes overwhelming to the designer. Computers allow the designer to study the building more closely, more accurately and more rapidly. Many three dimensional software packages allow the designer to view the building from all angles in a matter of seconds. Computers have their weaknesses like anything else does. However, they shouldn't limit the designer. Douglas Cardinal's Museum of Civilization in Hull, Quebec was designed and drawn on computer. This project is in no way a typical design. There is some design work which is best done by hand but the newest programs are almost as easy to use as drawing by hand.

Master planning is vital in this type of project. Large sites are not necessarily easier to work with than small sites. The master plan, which I plan to develop, presents some challenges in both parking and future land development.

THE PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

The Western Technology and Trade Centre (Saskatchewan Place Phase II), to be located in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, will serve as a national as well as an international exhibit facility for trade shows, conventions, fairs, and other trade related activities. Included in this facility will be services in export marketing information, foreign regulation and language training. These information and support services will allow Saskatchewan manufacturers and processors to compete in the global market by providing export assistance.

The Western Technology and Trade Centre will be constructed adjacent to and adjoining Saskatchewan Place which was completed in 1988. The new exhibit facility will consist of various exhibit halls, meeting rooms, office space, and support services.

The superior exhibit spaces, coupled with the infrastructure of support services and programs, will allow all segments of the Saskatchewan economy to attract services and events to the province. This will in turn stimulate the business sector and enhance tourism as well as the entire provincial economy. Such facilities are presently lacking in the province of Saskatchewan.

BACKGROUND

In the late 1800's, the Saskatoon Prairieland Exhibition Corporation (Prairieland), with the assistance of the City of Saskatoon, established a summer exhibition. Since then, many programs have evolved and are held on established dates throughout the year. Over time, the programs have grown in size and Prairieland's facilities now function as the principal location for most trade shows as most of them can not be accommodated in the smaller facilities available elsewhere in Saskatoon. The 120,000 sq.ft. of exhibit space which Prairieland presently provides is in three widely separated buildings. These buildings are poorly designed and do not meet the needs of current trade show participants.

At present, Saskatoon lacks effective trade show space. There are many facilities large enough to accommodate trade shows but they are inadequate both in design and quality. Trade shows and other trade related activities require specific needs.

Saskatchewan Place officially opened in 1988 as a sporting, entertainment and trade show facility. Since then, it has attracted many national and international events and performers to Saskatchewan. Many of these events would not have come to Saskatoon had the new facility not been available. The building can provide 130,000 sq.ft. of exhibit space on two levels. Since both the city of Saskatoon and the market are not large enough to support two separate and competing facilities, Saskatchewan Place was designed in such a way that a new trade facility could be built adjacent to it.

In 1989, the Saskatoon Prairieland Exhibition Corporation and the Saskatchewan Place (S.P.) Corporation created S.P. Development Inc. to construct a new trade show facility. It was soon realized that a new building was not the only thing that was needed. There was a significant need for a new organization which would be committed to providing direct assistance and coordinating programs aimed at developing and expanding import and export trade activities in addition to normal trade show activity. This new organization would adopt a dynamic role in trade promotion instead of the traditional passive renter of exhibit space and a promoter of short-term programs.

"Saskatchewan lacks, or does not adequately offer, an agency to serve as a clearing house and coordinating body for its existing service agencies and as a show place for Saskatchewan products. The province needs an organization that will focus on Saskatchewan products and how to market them effectively."

CURRENT EVENTS

A few of the major events which take place on an annual basis in the city of Saskatoon are:

The Saskatoon Exhibition

Annual summer fair featuring a midway, commercial exhibits, agricultural shows, displays of fine art, crafts and photography and several entertainment stages.

Saskatoon Classic Horse Show

Wide range of activities for horse enthusiasts and admirers. Equestrian events include jumpers, hunters, western classes, dressage, pleasure driving, combined driving, hacks and ponies.

Budweiser Pro Tour Rodeo Finals

North America's top professional cowboys and cowgirls compete for \$42,000 in prize money.

Fall Fair / Mexibition

One of the premier livestock and agricultural trade shows in western Canada. Cattle show and sale features seven major livestock breeds. Trade show includes the latest technology for raising crops and livestock.

Western Canada Crop Production Show

Western Canada's most specialized show - from soil to seed. Designed to give the grain grower the complete crop production story under one roof.

Gardenscape

A showcase for the horticulture industry of interest to those wanting to spruce up their yard, wanting the latest information on gardening and food production, or interested in the newest flower and vegetable seeds to hit the market.

Canada Dairy Expo

Canada's largest dairy cattle show and sale is one of the most innovative and comprehensive dairy exhibitions. Related trade show offers exhibits on the newest technology and the opportunity to speak to qualified dairy industry personnel.

Saskatchewan Storm

Professional basketball played in the World Basketball League.

Saskatoon Blades Junior Hockey

Major junior hockey played in the Western Hockey League stretching from Brandon, Manitoba to Portland, Oregon, covering four provinces and two states.

These are but some of the events which would take place in the new Centre. Many of these events still take place at the Prairieland Exhibition grounds.

GOALS

The Western Technology and Trade Centre is committed to bringing together the businesses and agencies involved in commerce as well as to assist those businesses in securing the resources which they need in order to expand and to diversify.

Some of the services which will be offered to the business community will include:

1. Temporary and permanent office space
2. Trade information services, including language, cultural and legal information
3. Meeting, seminar and conference facilities
4. Exhibit space
5. Inbound and outbound trade mission assistance
6. Business and communication services
7. Trade education services and annual programs of events and activities including trade shows, seminars, conferences and displays

The staff of the new Centre will work with associated national and international organizations to bring trade shows and conferences to Saskatoon and will seek to have Saskatoon become a stop on the national and international trade show circuit.

DESIGN CHALLENGE

As a complex which houses an organization committed to economic and trade development in the province of Saskatchewan, the Western Technology and Trade Centre should be a shining example of new technologies and good design sense. The new Centre should demonstrate how energy conservation technologies, indoor air quality, material selection, building systems and daylighting do not put any limits on the aesthetics or on the occupants.

Introducing and maintaining human scale in a project of this size is not always an easy task. The human experience, which is vital in large spaces such as the exhibit halls, will demand special attention in the design process. The visitor should feel at ease when coming to the Centre and not feel overwhelmed by the magnitude of this complex.

Vehicular circulation will require the extensive studying of traffic patterns. Bus traffic will be given separate routing and parking as to minimize confusion and congestion of automobiles. Visitor orientation is also important in a project of this magnitude. Accommodating the 7000 required parking spaces will be a challenge in itself. Multi-story parking may have to be studied and introduced in addition to ground surface parking.

The multi-purpose nature of the project introduces a whole new definition to the word flexibility. Many events will be occurring simultaneously on many given dates throughout the year. Activities will be taking place both indoors and out. The parking areas will be designed in such a way as to accommodate the midway and other activities as need be.

GENERAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

1. REGION

Saskatoon is Saskatchewan's largest city with a population of 185,000. The city's history is linked to the early settlers of the late 1800's who named it after a Cree word for an indigenous wild berry. The city's location, overlooking the scenic South Saskatchewan River, makes it one of the most beautiful in Western Canada. Saskatoon is often referred to as the "City of Bridges", in reference to the five traffic bridges and two railway bridges. The city is known for its clean, wide tree lined streets, numerous parks (130), and over 300 acres of riverbank parkland with a 15 km walking/jogging/cycling path which runs right through the heart of downtown.

Saskatoon is a vibrant and diverse city - a university town, agricultural centre, and base for mining, manufacturing and a flourishing high tech industry. Leading developments in these specialized fields have gained Saskatoon's professionals and scientists world-wide recognition.

The city is home to the University of Saskatchewan which has an annual enrollment of over 18,000 students. The handsome greystone campus buildings in English Collegiate Gothic style on the spacious well-treed grounds along with its many museums, galleries, and interesting sites make it one of Canada's most beautiful campuses.

The environment is cold and biting in winter with summers being mild and semi-arid. The vegetation includes Northwest Poplars which are native to the region. The abundance of light requires some form of screening and shading devices. Wheat fields and other cereal crops surround the city. Summer is tornado and hail season. Wind is also a daily visitor to the area.

Geographically, Saskatoon is located in the centre of Saskatchewan. It is situated in the transition zone of forests and grass prairies. The north is heavily forested with the south being mainly grasslands and crop fields. The land is relentlessly flat with clusters of trees breaking the monotony.

2. BUILDING IMAGE

The building must reflect state-of-the-art environmentally sensitive design. The site's adjacency to Highway no. 16 and Idylwyld Drive presents an opportunity to create a gateway into the city as one enters from the North. The building should be located to take full advantage of its site and attract people's attention from both major highways. The new complex should be designed in such a way that it will be renowned as a show

piece of large scale design and evoke pride in the users. The building should also give a sense of the 21st century. Service is one of the biggest commitments of a complex of this nature. Access is to be kept simple yet easthetically appealing. The building should leave a lasting impression on the visitor.

3. COST

Cost is always a reality in the real practice of architecture. Since this project is intended more for personal design growth, development and exploration, cost will not be a factor in evaluating the final design solution as far as the construction budget is concerned. However, operating costs of the building will be given consideration and low maintenance materials will be utilized throughout. Building areas will follow the space allocation schedule quite rigorously.

4. CLIMATIC DATA

Latitude	52.2 N
Longitude	106.7 W
Elevation	500m above sea level
Winter design temperature	-35 C
Summer design temperature	30 C Dry-bulb 20 C Wet-bulb
Degree days below 18 C	5997
Rainfall intensity (15 minutes)	23mm
One day rainfall	84mm
Annual total precipitation	354mm

5. BUILDING CODES and ZONING ORDINANCES

Local regulations will be applied to the design with respect to the City of Saskatoon's bylaw no. 6772. The National Building Code of Canada will be utilized for the building requirements. Barrier-free design will conform with the National Building Code of Canada as well as with the Canadian Standards Approval National Standard of Canada CAN/CSA-B651-M90. The opportunity to gain experience in using the codes and start designing with them early in the design stages is valuable to any student. If a variance from codes is deemed reasonable and necessary to meet the design objectives, the assumption will be made that the variance will be approved.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

An issue of growing concern in recent years has been the quality of our environment. Our environment has changed considerably over the last century. We are beginning to learn that architecture has a large impact on the environment. The built environment has a greater effect on the natural environment than many people think. In recent

years, little consideration was given to the natural environment when a building was designed. Today, as one learns more and more about indoor air pollution, ozone layer depletion, ultra-violet radiation, destruction of the rain forests and our wasteful use of non-renewable resources, one becomes aware of the impact architecture has on the planet. Although there are many other things which contribute to our environment's poor condition, architects have a special responsibility since they are brought into the design of a project in its very early stages and have the opportunity to make unique choices that will affect the neighborhood and surrounding microclimate as well. There is no better time to start being concerned and designing with greater responsibility towards the earth than now. Today's architect should be one who cares about the relationships between design, construction, building occupants and the sustainability of our planet.

The architect's responsibility does not stop at minimizing damage to the environment during the construction phase. The design should not alter the environment in such a way as to permanently change natural drainage patterns which have been shaped by nature over thousands of years. As in any project, there are several significant issues to consider in this project. These issues will be discussed in the "SITE" section of this book on page .

Conserving energy and natural resources is also an issue of growing concern. The high winds which are so common in the area offer a great opportunity to the designer to trap this great natural resource and use it in the project. The unobstructed winds could be used to a high degree for natural ventilation or electricity for supplementary lighting in the buildings. With today's indoor air pollution from building finishes and other building materials, the fresh air would be beneficial for the occupants of the centre.

Managing waste effectively is a reoccurring problem in many projects. Waste management is always an issue to consider. The site is big enough that an area can be dedicated to leach fields and sedimentation ponds. During major livestock events, waste will be trucked out on a daily basis and be sold to nearby farmers as fertilizer.

The incorporation of durable, low-maintenance materials should be a primary design consideration. The cost of these materials may exceed those of other materials but over their life cycle, they will be cheaper and more satisfying to the user of the building. Since recycling is such a big issue today, the project should have the potential to be recycled at the end of its useful life. Many building components are often thrown in scrap yards and refabricated when they could have been reused as is. Roof trusses are a good example of this type of building component which could be reused again and again.

Much too often, buildings are placed in the middle of an ocean of asphalt. This project will try and minimize the use of unnecessary asphalt paving and provide extensive landscaping. The surrounding regions are filled with treed areas. The same idea will be

introduced on the site. Without landscaping in a project of this type and of this scale, the character and humanism of the architecture is lost.

7. PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

The facility is to be designed so that it is capable of expansion. Site planning and future development considerations are vital in a project of this nature and scale even though the site is large. A master plan of the entire site should be proposed.

SPACE SUMMARY

A. Exhibition Halls	12,590 sq. m.
B. Meeting Rooms	2,125 sq.m.
C. Central Administration	1,800 sq.m.
D. Support	13,267 sq.m.
E. Ancilliary and General Use	7,465 sq.m.
Total	37,247 sq.m. (400,505 sq.ft.)

SPACE ALLOCATION SCHEDULE

A. Exhibition Halls

1. Exhibition Halls	2 @ 5200 sq.m.
2. Wall Panel storage	60 sq. m.
3. Exhibitor storage	2 @ 50 sq.m.
4. Equipment storage	2 @ 450 sq.m.
5. Show Manager's office	2 @ 40 sq.m.
6. Electrical storage	2 @ 140 sq.m.
7. Restrooms	2 @ 185 sq.m.
8. Concession with storage	2 @ 150 sq.m.
9. Security office and holding	30 sq.m.
10. Control and Operations room	35 sq.m.
11. Coat check	35 sq.m.
Total	12,590 sq.m.

B. Meeting Rooms

1. 1 room	600 sq. m.
2. Equipment storage	35 sq. m.
3. Projection	20 sq.m.
4. Wall panel storage	20 sq.m.
5. 1 room	450 sq. m.
6. Equipment storage	30 sq.m.

7. Wall panel storage	20 sq.m.
8. 2 rooms	200 sq.m. each
9. 2 rooms	100 sq.m. each
10. 4 rooms	50 sq.m. each
11. Warming kitchen	150 sq.m.

Total	2,125 sq.m.
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C. Central Administration

1. Building Manager	40 sq.m.
2. Operations Manager	35 sq.m.
3. Conference	65 sq.m.
4. Director of Marketing	35 sq.m.
5. General Office	185 sq.m.
Reception / Waiting	40 sq.m.
6. Comptroller / Accounting	160 sq.m.
Reception / Waiting	35 sq.m.
7. Staff washrooms	95 sq.m.
8. Office storage	45 sq.m.
9. Convention Bureau Offices	95 sq.m.
10. V.I.P. Lounge	140 sq.m.
11. Show Manager's office	30 sq.m.
Conference room	25 sq.m.
Reception	25 sq.m.
12. Press room	100 sq.m.
13. Leaseable office space	650 sq.m.

Total	1,800 sq.m.
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D. Support

1. Loading docks	450 sq.m.
2. Dock office	12 sq.m.
3. General storage	185 sq.m.
4. Trash docks	185 sq.m.
5. Trash container storage	35 sq.m.
6. Maintenance / Custodian	185 sq.m.
7. Carpentry shop	60 sq.m.
8. Housekeeping storage	55 sq.m.
9. Mechanical / Electrical	1700 sq.m.
10. Central Control room	45 sq.m.
11. Electrical / Mechanical shop	60 sq.m.
12. Staff restrooms / Lockers	95 sq.m.

13. Service access area	10200 sq.m.
Total	13,267 sq.m.

E. Ancilliary and General Use Spaces

1. Public restrooms	400 sq.m.
2. Public phones	25 sq.m.
3. First Aid	50 sq.m.
4. Tickets / Information	40 sq.m.
5. Registration	20 sq.m.
6. Building Security	60 sq.m.
7. Parking garage stairs & elevators	3200 sq.m.
8. Catwalks	150 sq.m.
9. Circulation / Public Space	3500 sq.m.
10. Vending machines	20 sq.m.
Total	7,465 sq.m.

Additional space requirements include:

Parking for 7000 cars
Grandstand and field (6000 capacity)

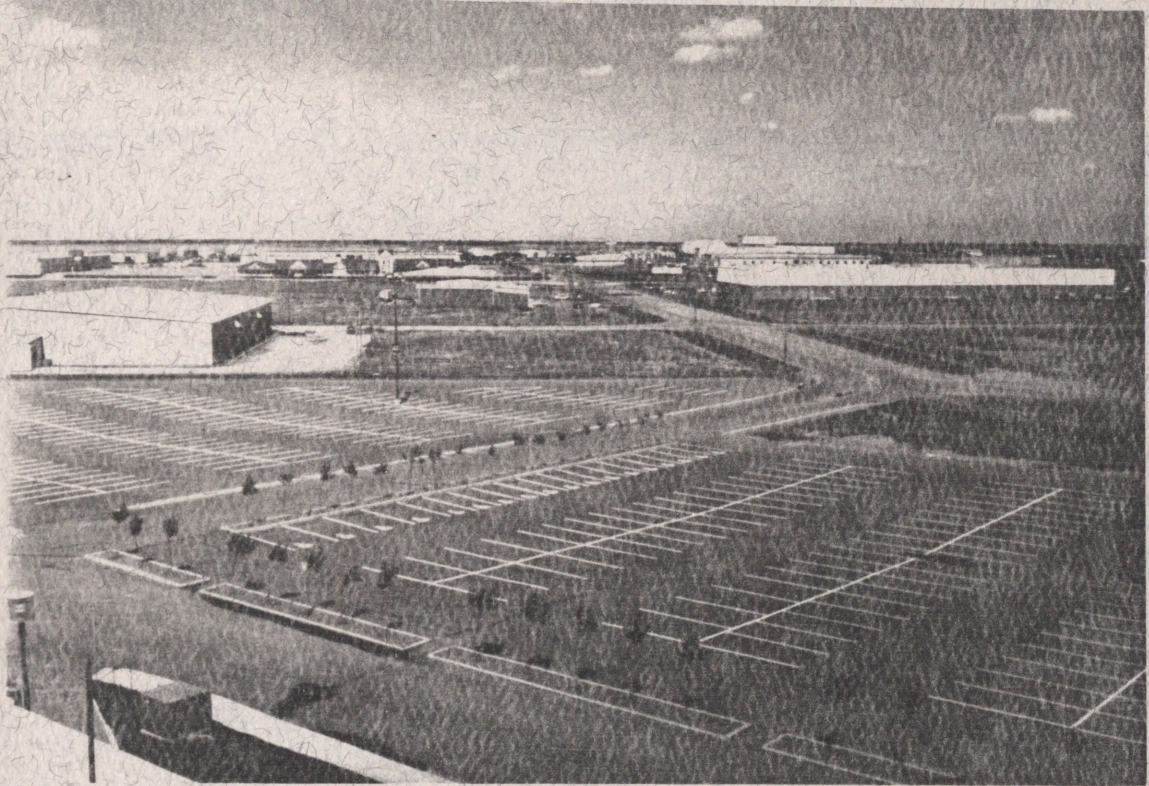
SITE

The Western Technology and Trade Centre is to be built on an 80 acre site located on the northwest edge of Saskatoon. The site is bounded to the North by Apex Street, to the west by Highway No. 16, to the south by 60 th Street, and to the east by Idylwyld Drive which turns into Highway No. 11 and 12.

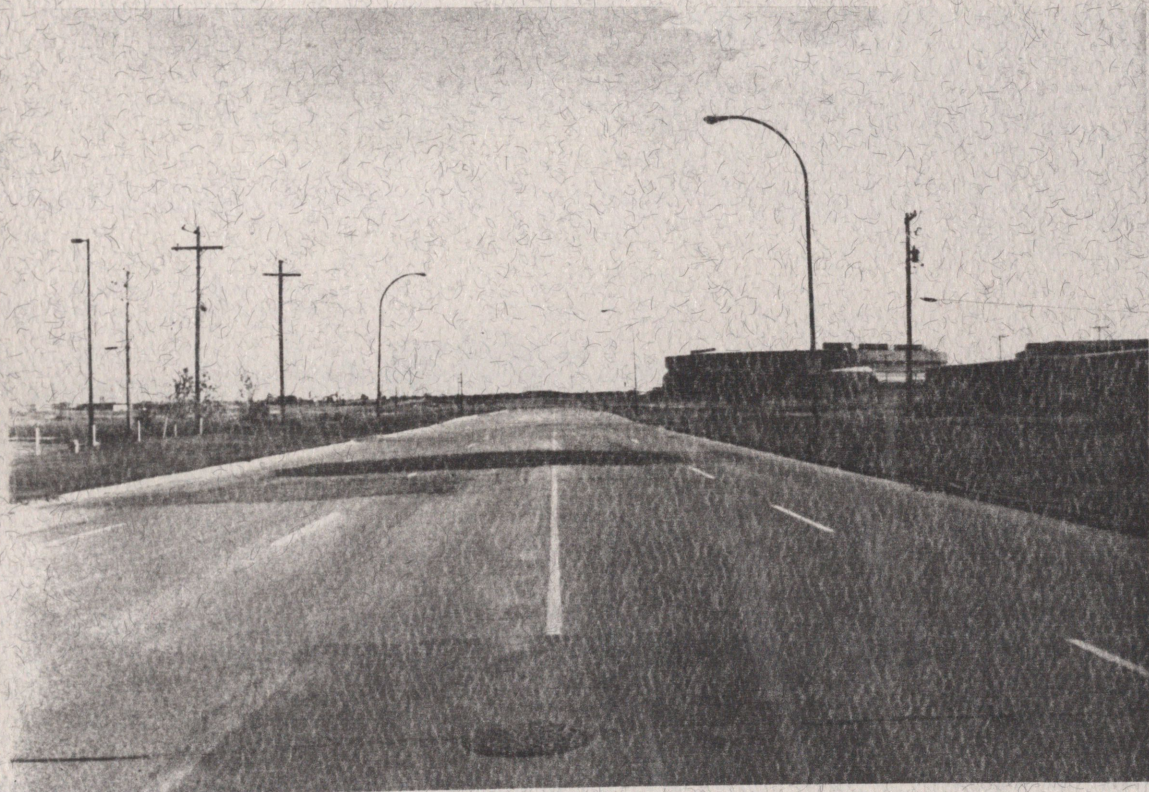
The location of the site will allow the complex to serve as a gateway to the city of Saskatoon to those entering from the north. The site is highly visible as one enters Saskatoon on Highways No. 11 and Idylwyld Drive. As one leaves the city and drives on the overpass over Idylwyld Drive, the entire site is visible.

The only existing building on the immediate site is Saskatchewan Place which opened in 1988. This 16,000 seat coliseum is a major architectural element on the site. The building is clad with precast concrete panels. There are approximately 2600 parking stalls already on the site.

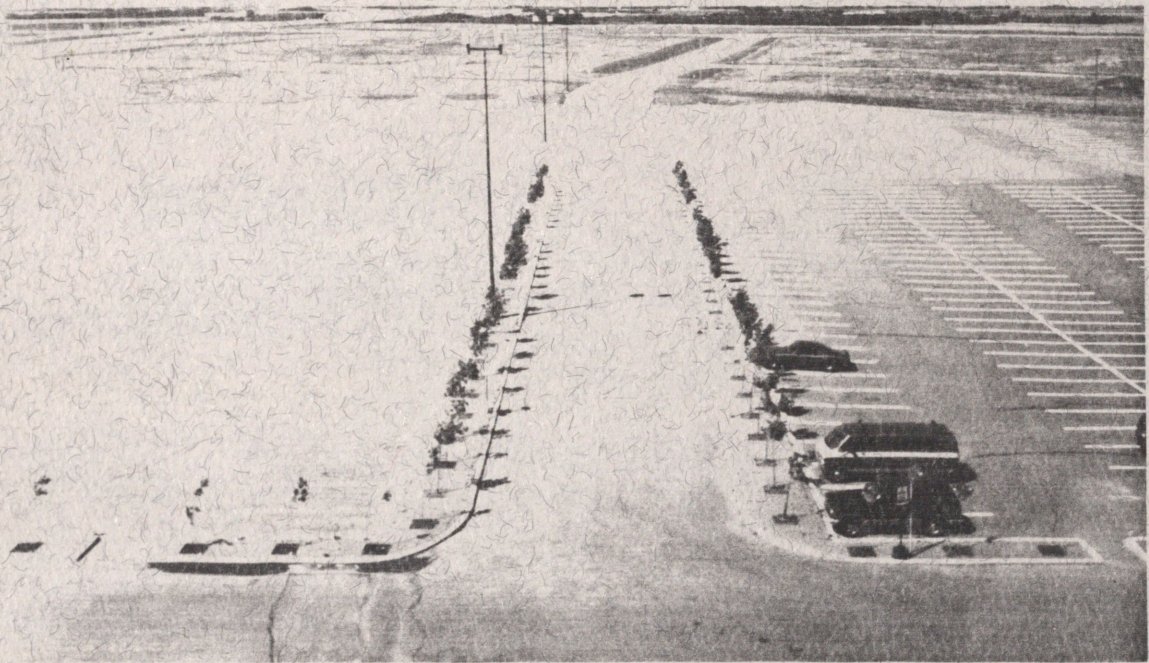
The site on which the Western Technology and Trade Centre will be built has a large water detention pond in the northeast corner in which storm water from approximately 1200 acres drains into it. Although this important element should not be disturbed, it has great potential for becoming a park area where soft landscaping could occur and waterfowl could immigrate. Redirecting the drainage patterns in this case is nearly impossible without introducing major drainage implications to other sites. The introduction of a park on the site would be an asset.



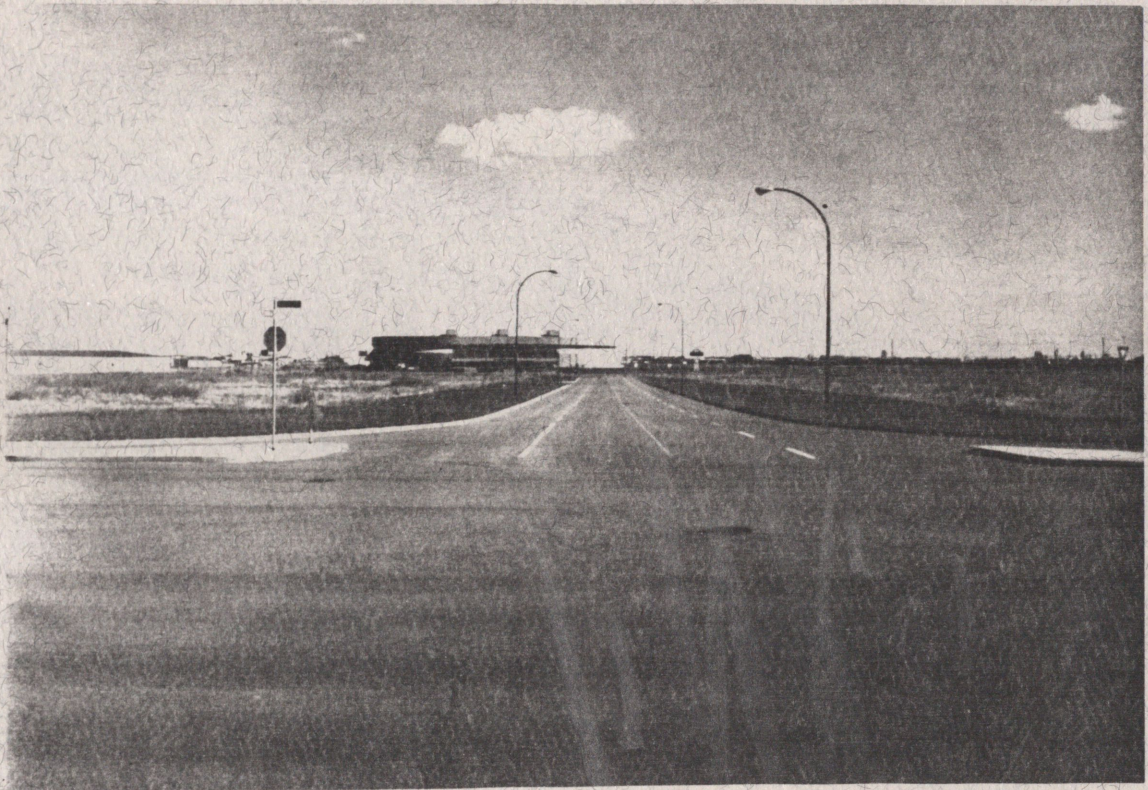
1. Thatcher Avenue entrance (looking north).



2. Thatcher Avenue approach (looking south).



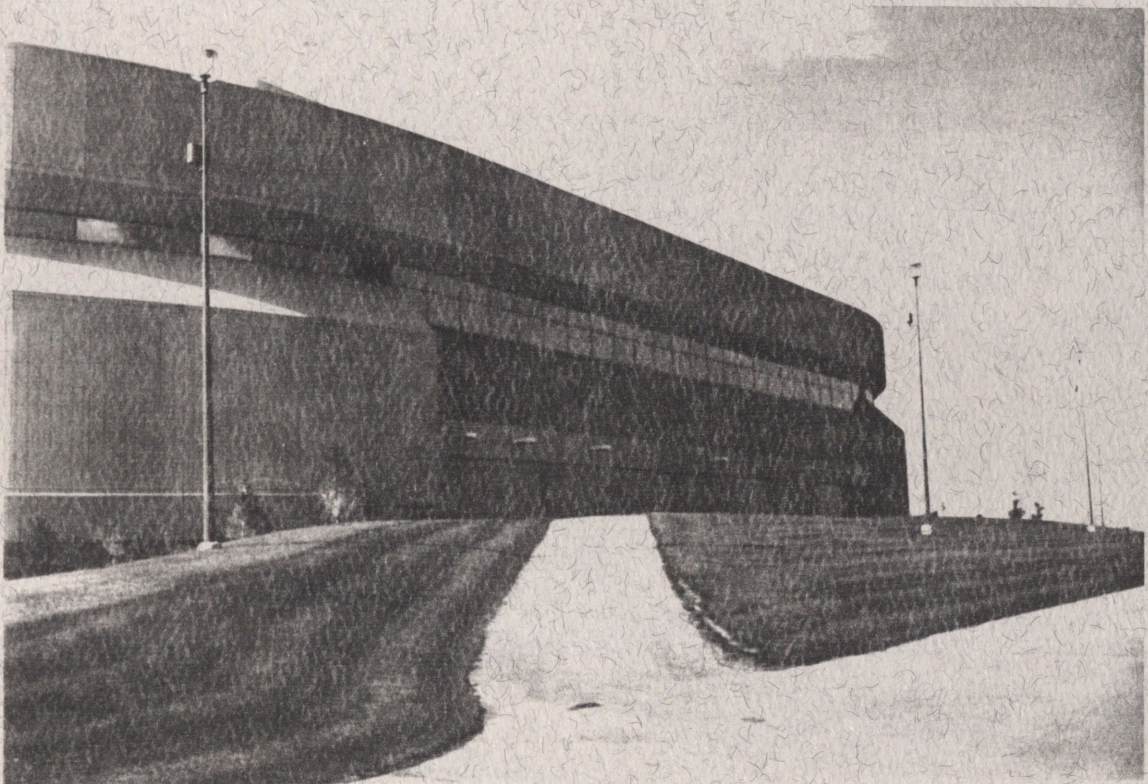
3. Saunders Avenue entrance (looking northwest)



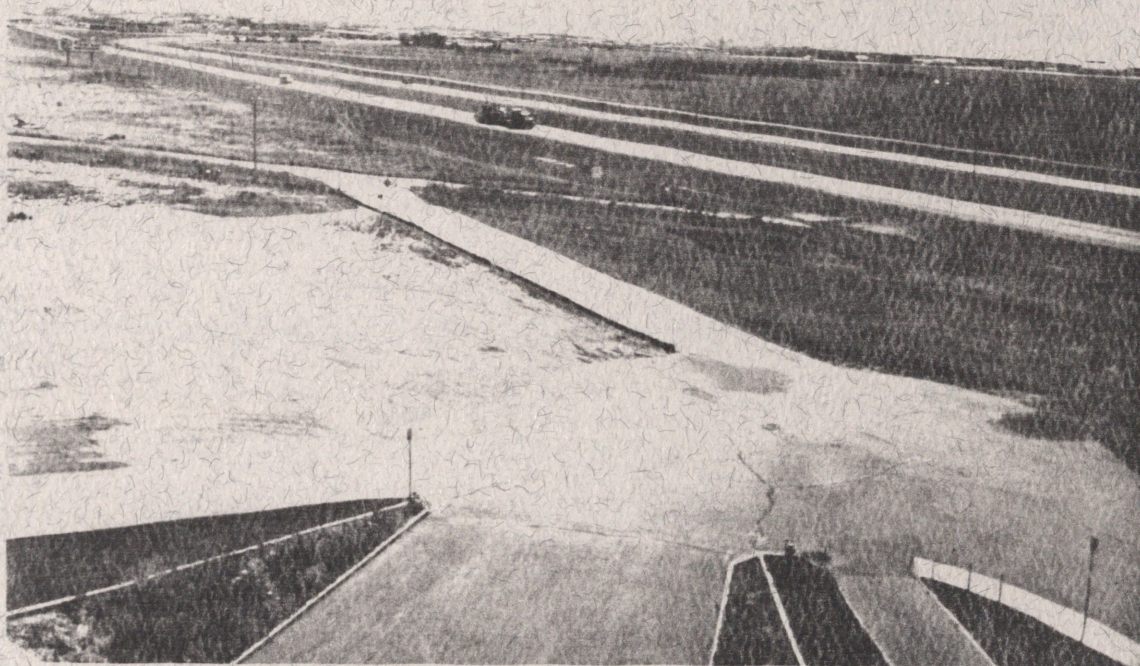
4. Saunders Avenue approach (looking southeast)



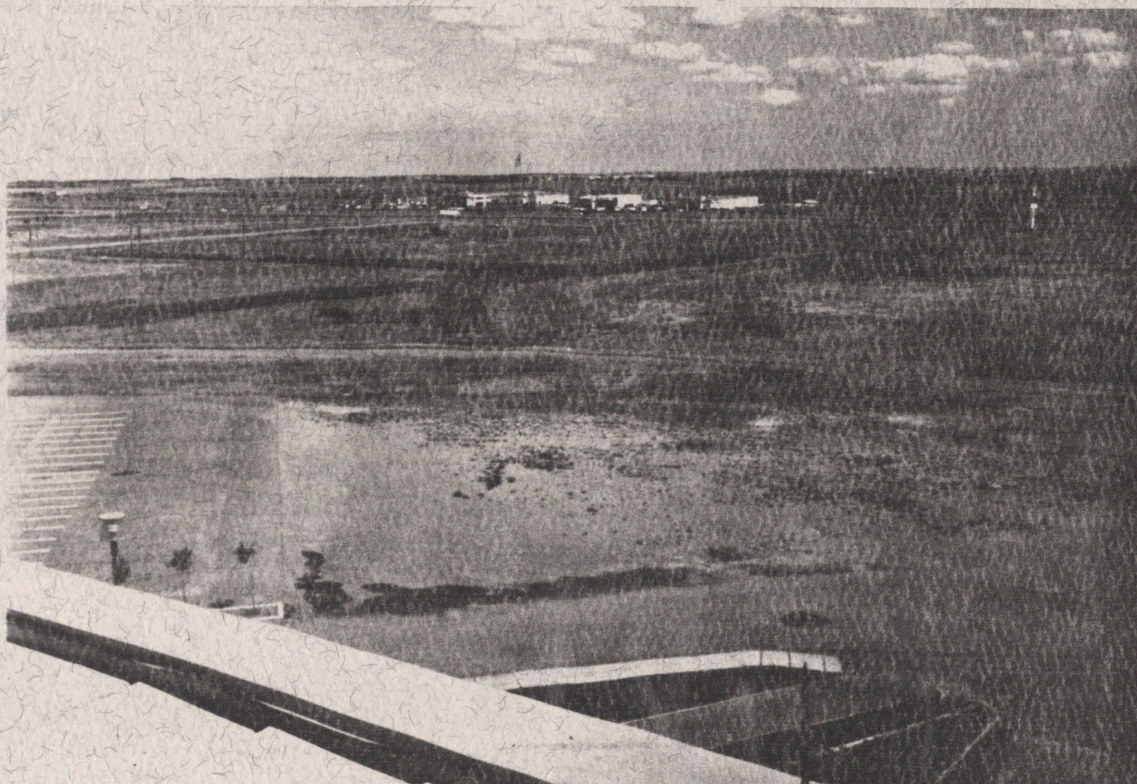
5. Saskatchewan Place coliseum (looking south)



6. Southeast wall from which the new Centre will stem (looking north)

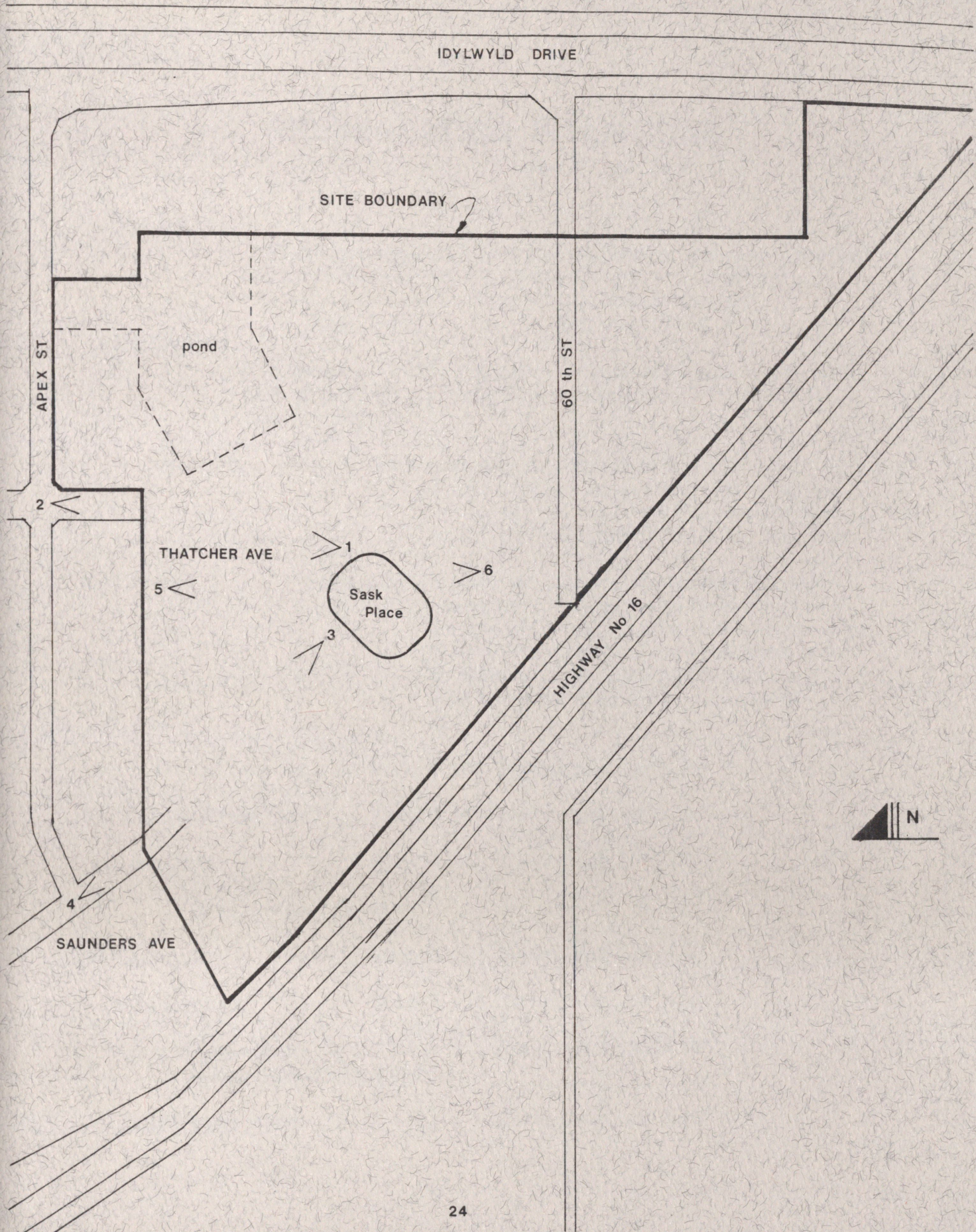


7. Highway No. 16 merging into Idylwyld Drive with Downtown Saskatoon beyond (looking south)



8. Water detention pond in northeast corner of the site (looking northeast)

SITE PLAN N.T.S.



PRESENTATION INTENTIONS

MODEL

The project model will include all the new buildings, the existing coliseum and a portion of Highway #16. Model will be full colour and set in a solid oak wood base complete with title block and legend.

Scale: 1: 500

Size of model: 34" X 44"

DRAWINGS

All drawings will be ink on double matte mylar with colour applied on the back. Colour will be a combination of Prismacolor and airbrushed Rotring ArtistColor.

Saskatoon Plan N.T.S. Drawing will show existing site as is. It will extend north to Marquis Drive, west to Highway no. 16, south to include the overpass and east to Idylwyld Drive. Drawing size to be determined.

Site Plan Scale: 1: 800 Drawing will show the new facilities and their connection to Saskatchewan Place in roof plan. Parking and landscaping will be shown. Drawing will extend north and include Apex Street, west to Highway no. 16, south to 60th Street, and east to Idylwyld Drive. Drawing size will be 36" X 52".

Lower Level Floor Plan Scale: 1: 500 Drawing size: 26" X 36"

Main Level Floor Plan Scale: 1: 500 Drawing size: 26" X 36"

Lobby Plan Scale: 1:200 Drawing size: 26" X 36"
Office Plan
Partial Northeast Elevation

Elevations Scale: 1: 500 Drawing size: 26" X 36"

Bldg. Sections Scale: 1: 500 Drawing size: 26" X 36"

Upfront Perspectives N.T.S. Drawing size: 26" X 36"
Various views (tone printouts)

Exterior Perspectives N.T.S. Drawing size: 18" X 26"

2 Vignettes

Interior Perspectives
2 Vignettes

N.T.S.

Drawing size: 18" X 26"

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APPENDIX

CONTACTS

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(Summer Employer for last
2 consecutive summers)

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(Architects for Saskatchewan
Place Coliseum)

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Cambrian Engineering Ltd.
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
(306) 374-8242

Environment Canada, Atmospheric Environment
Service
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
(306) 975-4264

METRIC / IMPERIAL MEASURES

LENGTHS

25.4 mm	=	1"
304.8 mm	=	1' - 0"
1000 mm	=	39.37" or 3' - 3.37"
1000 mm	=	1 m
1000 m	=	1 km
1 mile	=	5280 ft.
1 mile	=	1.609 km

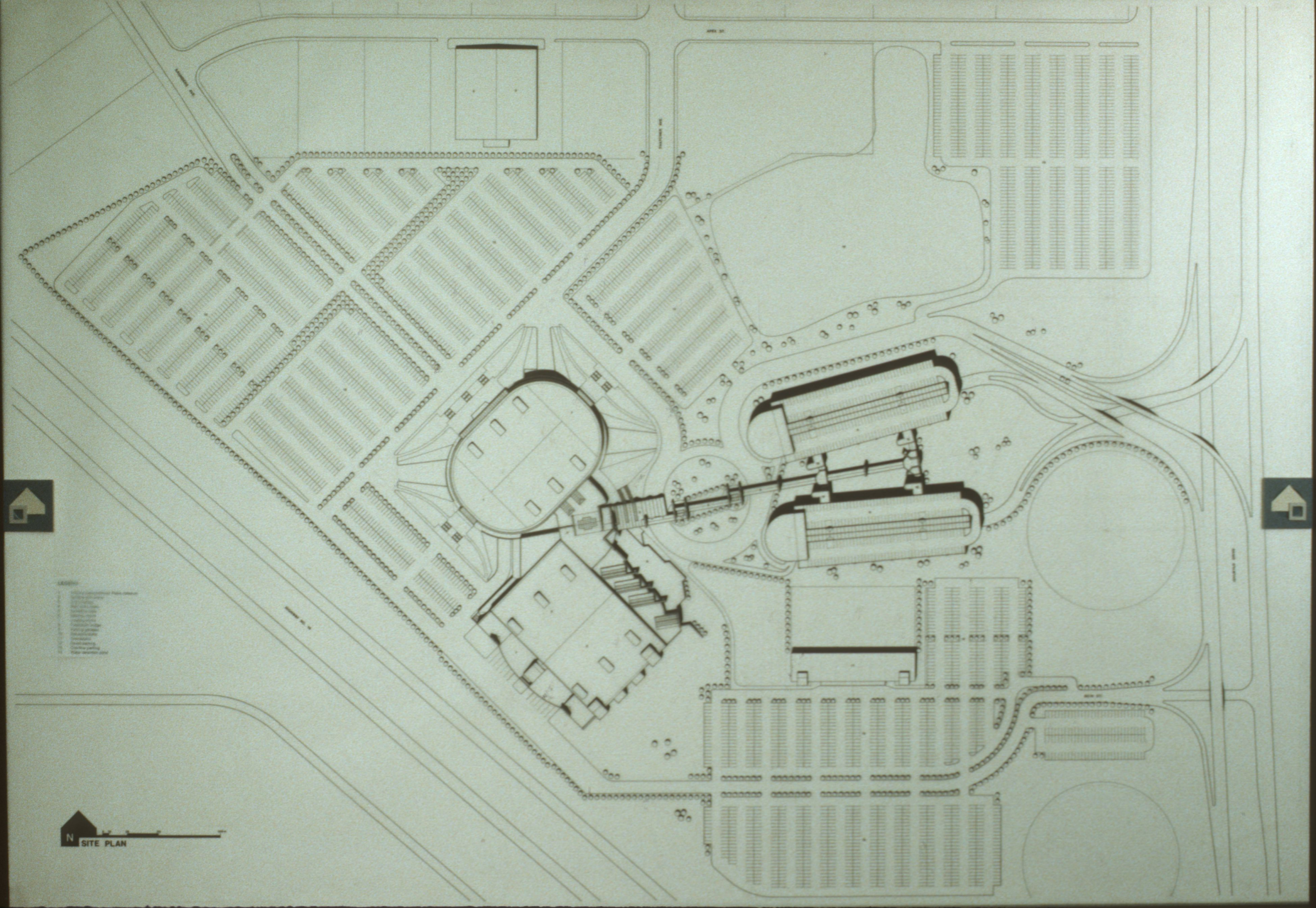
SCALES

1/32" = 1' - 0"	=	1 : 384 (1" = 384")
1/16" = 1' - 0"	=	1 : 192
1/8" = 1' - 0"	=	1 : 96
1/4" = 1' - 0"	=	1 : 48
1" = 30' - 0"	=	1 : 360
1" = 40' - 0"	=	1 : 480
1" = 50' - 0"	=	1 : 600
1" = 60' - 0"	=	1 : 720
1" = 80' - 0"	=	1 : 960
1" = 100' - 0"	=	1 : 1200

1 : 10 (1 mm = 10 mm)
1 : 20
1 : 50
1 : 100
1 : 200
1 : 250
1 : 300
1 : 400
1 : 500
1 : 800
1 : 1000
1 : 1250
1 : 1500

AREAS

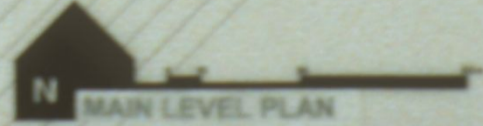
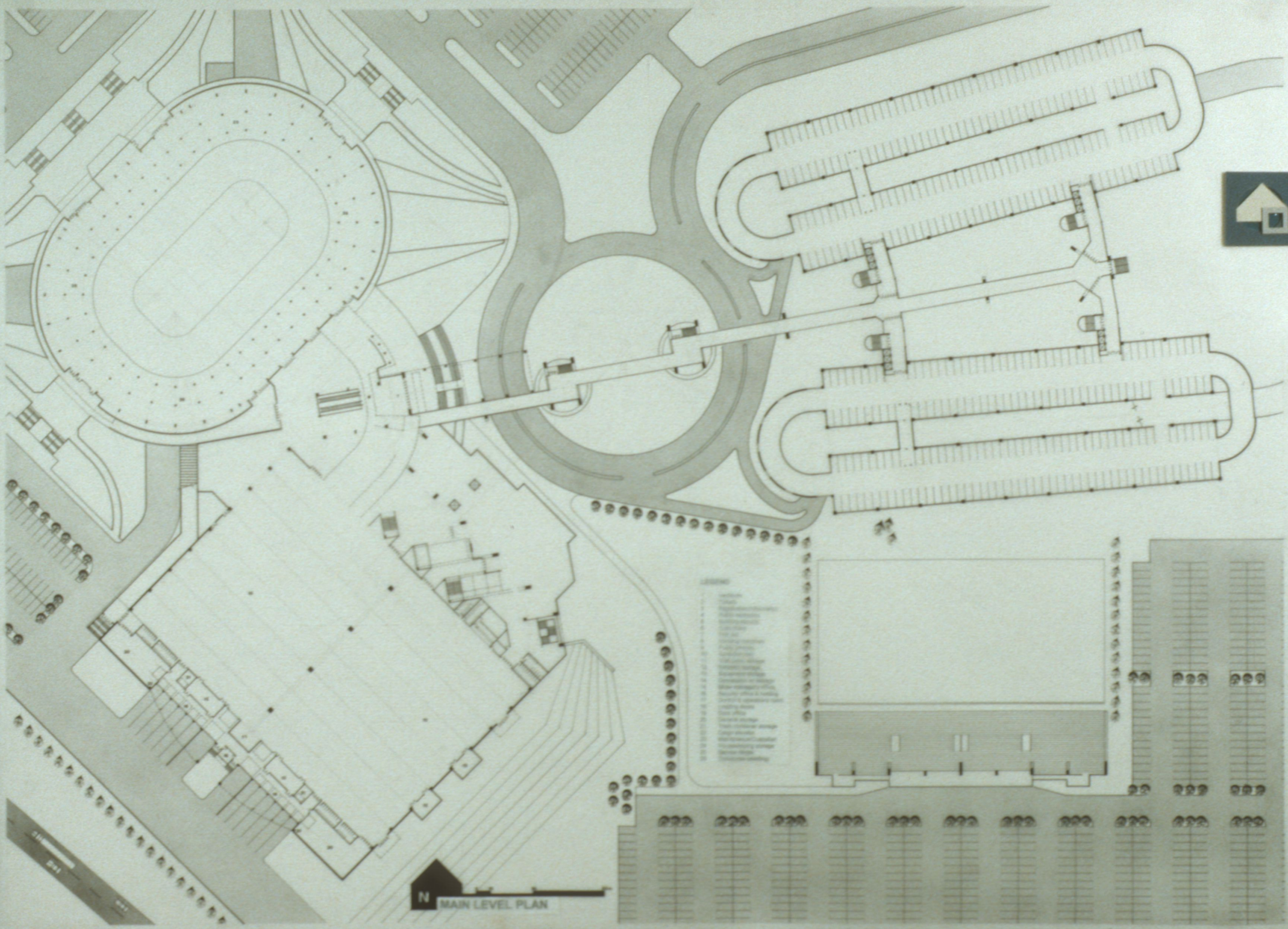
1 sq. ft.	=	0.093 sq. m	
100 sq. ft.	=	9.29 sq. m	
1000 sq. ft.	=	92.90 sq. m	
10,000 sq. ft.	=	929.0 sq. m	
27,878,400 sq. ft.	=	640 acres	= 1 section
43,560 sq. ft.	=	1 acre	
1 acre	=	4046.7 sq. m	

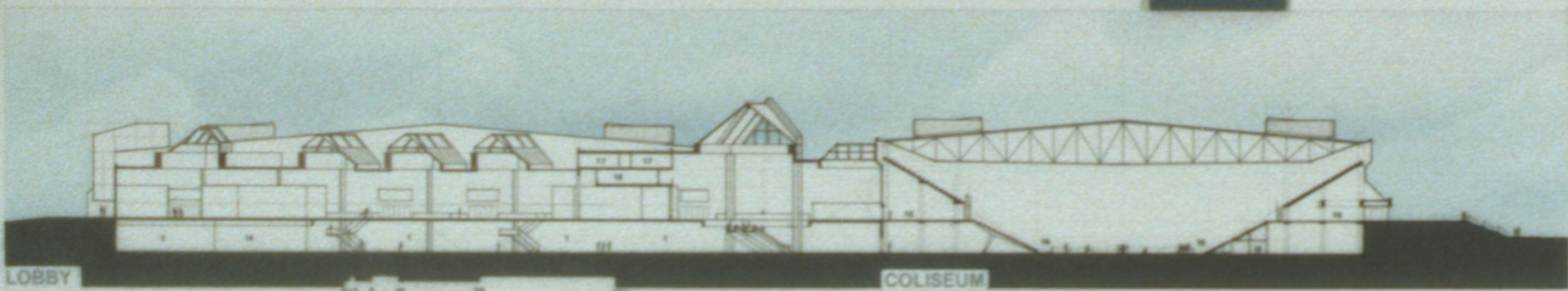


LEGEND

- Proposed Building Footprint
- Proposed Parking
- Proposed Landscaping
- Proposed Paved Area
- Proposed Roadway
- Proposed Utility
- Proposed Fencing
- Proposed Signage
- Proposed Lighting
- Proposed Security
- Proposed Access
- Proposed Easement
- Proposed Right-of-Way
- Proposed Boundary
- Proposed Survey
- Proposed Title
- Proposed Deed
- Proposed Lease
- Proposed License
- Proposed Permit
- Proposed Approval
- Proposed Consent
- Proposed Agreement
- Proposed Understanding
- Proposed Arrangement

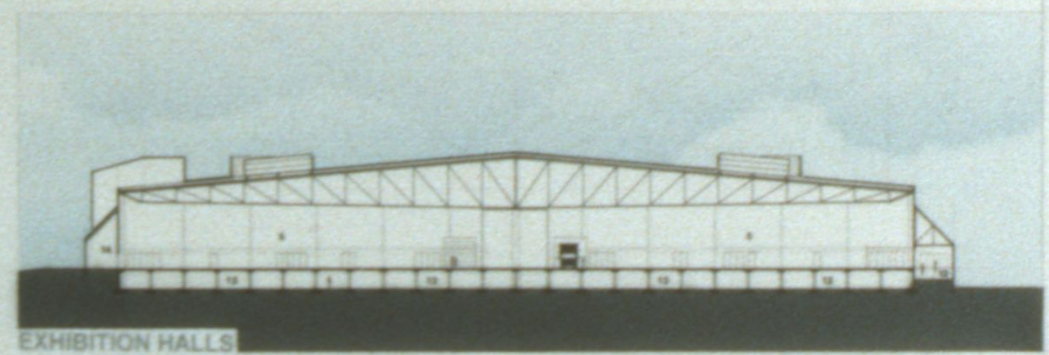
N
SITE PLAN



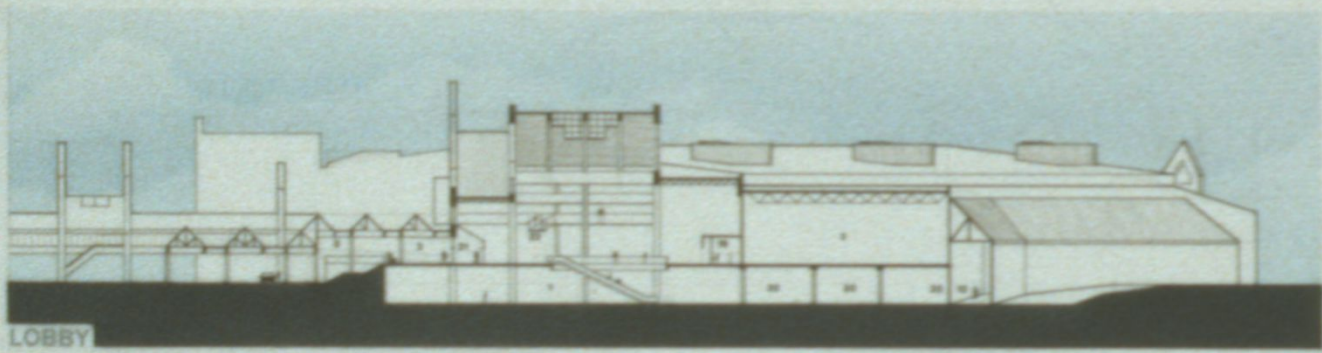


LOBBY

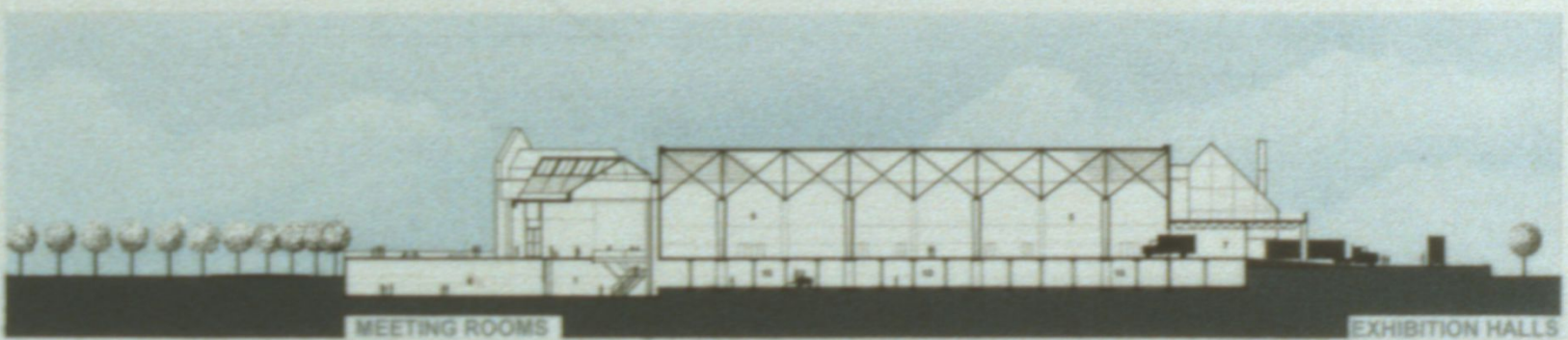
COLISEUM



EXHIBITION HALLS

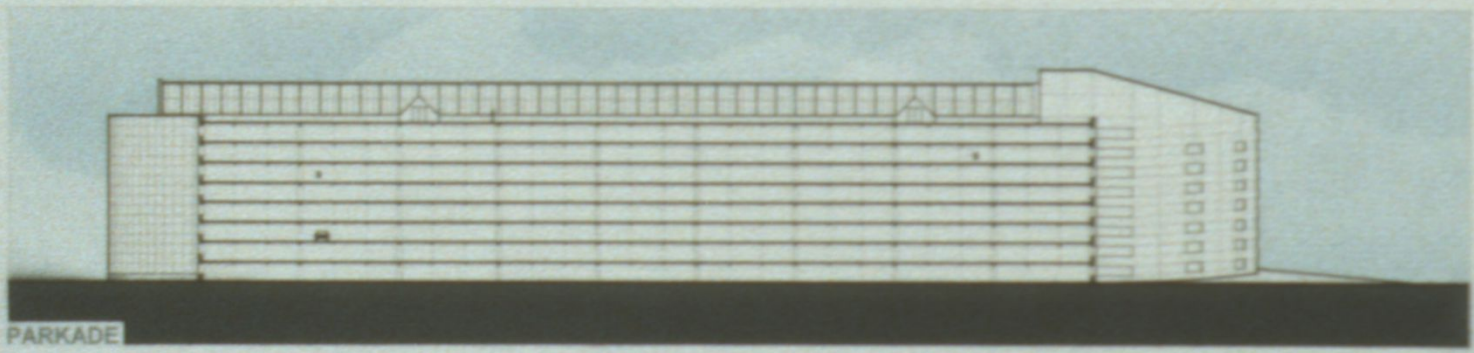


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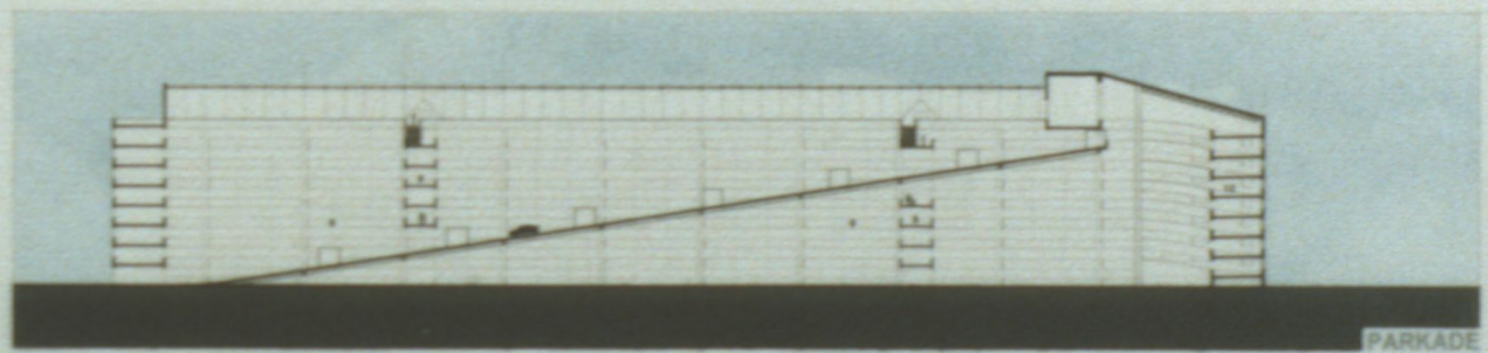


MEETING ROOMS

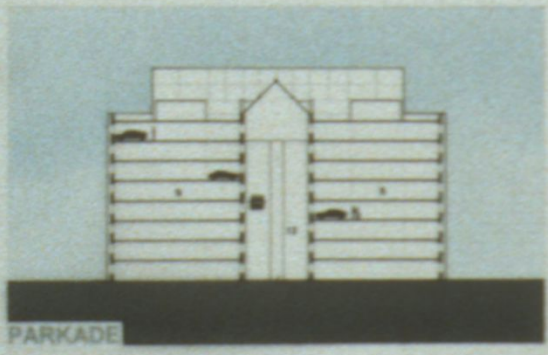
EXHIBITION HALLS



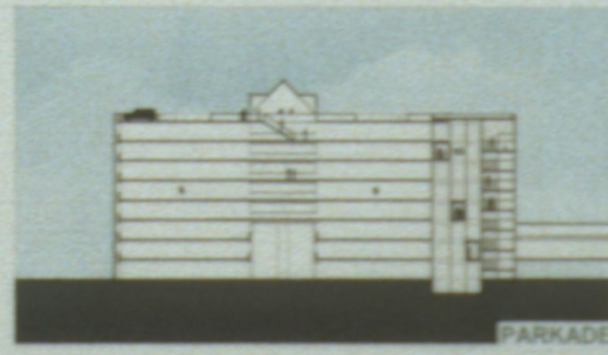
PARKADE



PARKADE

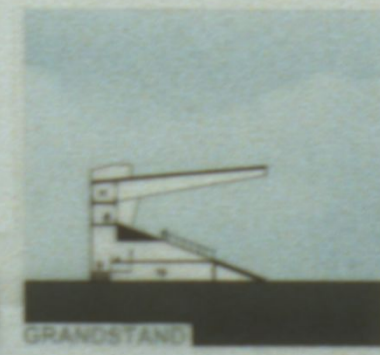


PARKADE

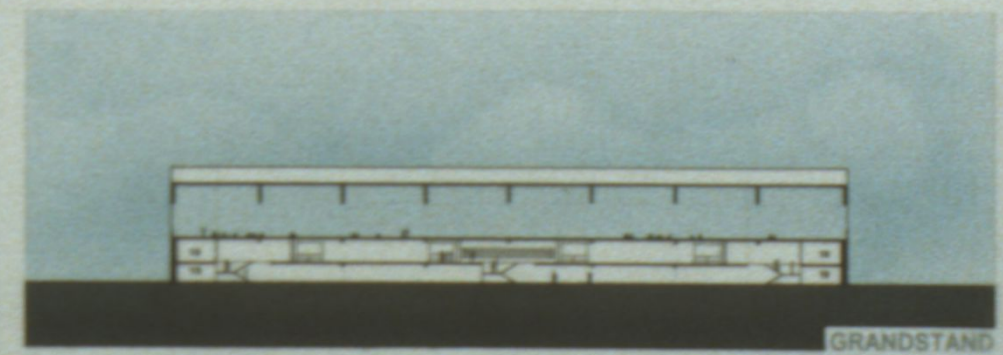


PARKADE

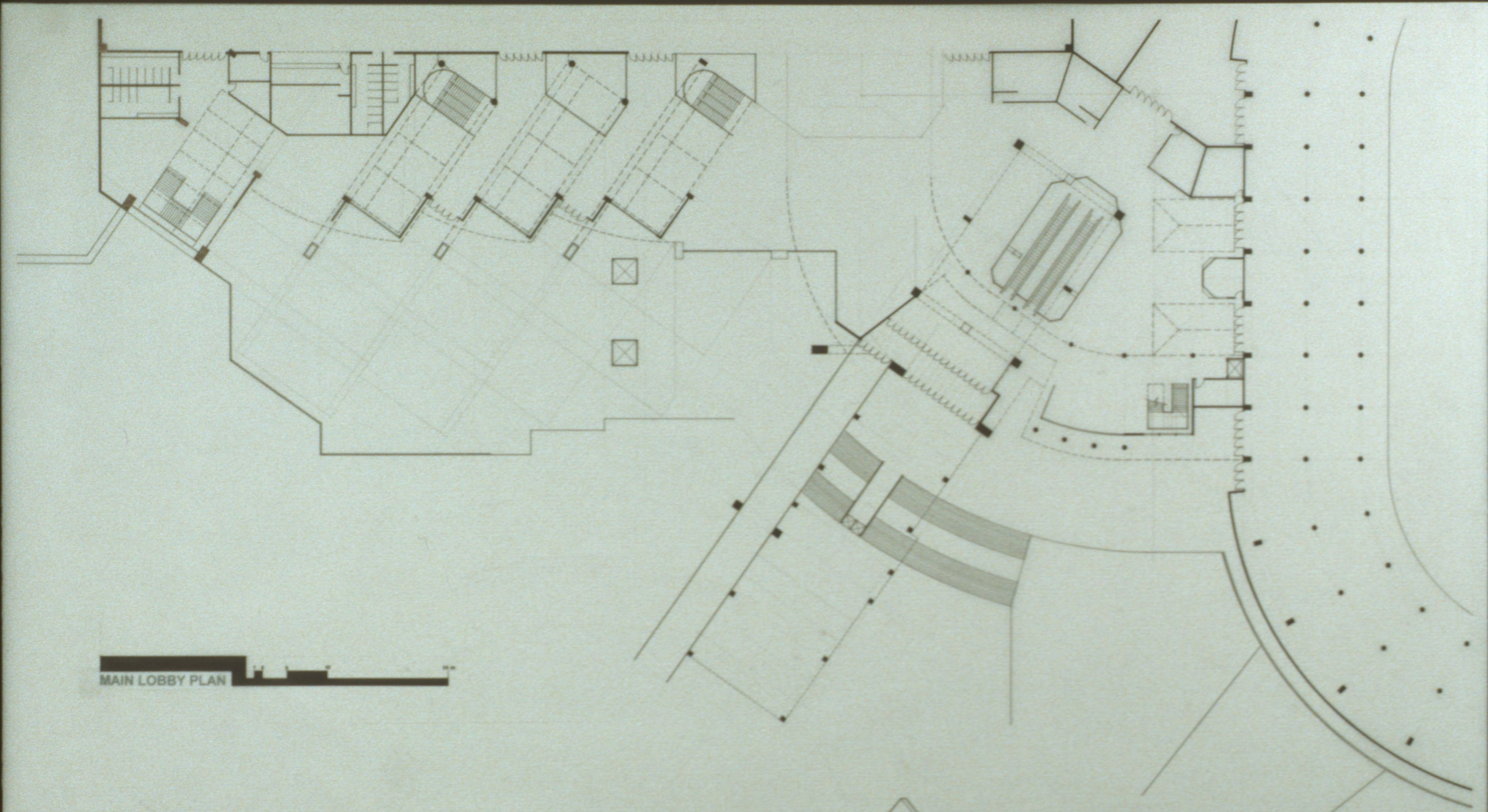
- LEGEND
- Lower lobby
 - Mechanical/electrical
 - Entry canopy
 - Main entry lobby
 - Sanitation hall
 - Waiting room
 - Loading dock
 - Freight elevator
 - Trucking garage
 - Transit station
 - Service
 - Party
 - Service access road
 - Storage
 - Composites meeting
 - Home meeting
 - Office
 - Convention bureau office
 - Public reception
 - Equipment storage
 - Headquarters
 - Garage



GRANDSTAND



GRANDSTAND



MAIN LOBBY PLAN

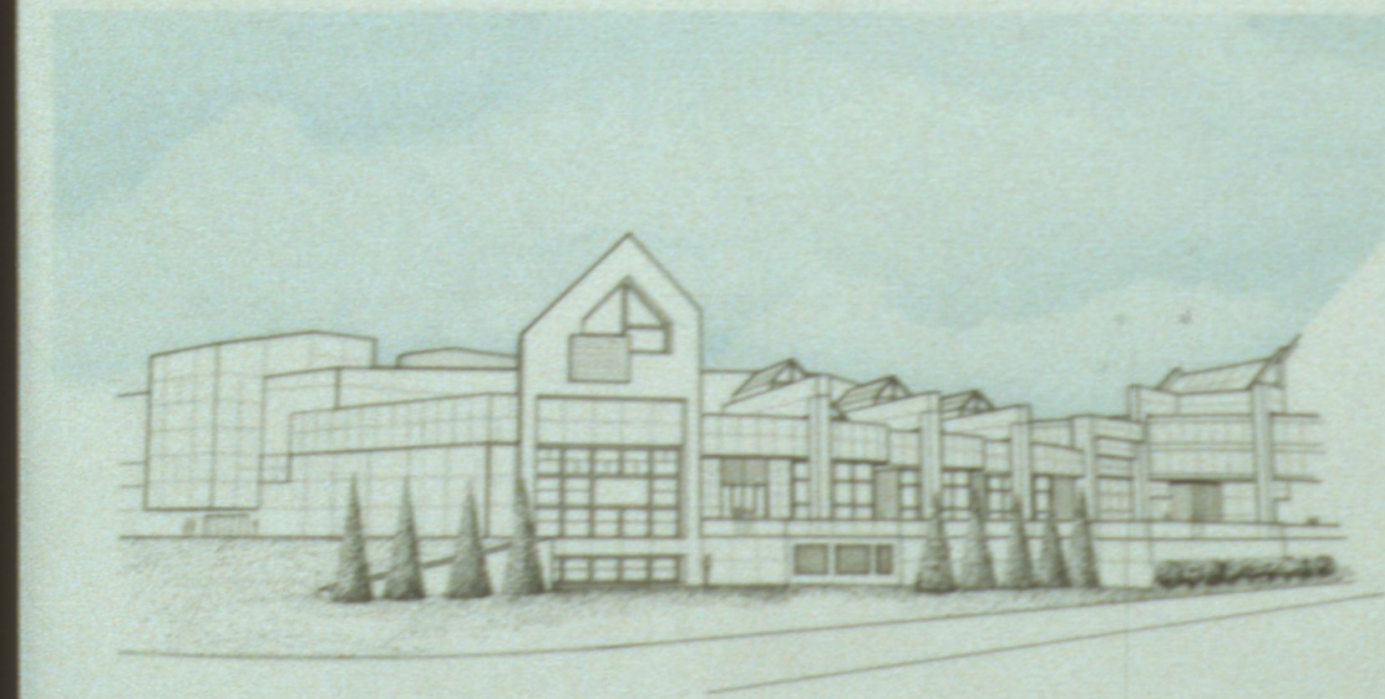


NORTHEAST ELEVATION

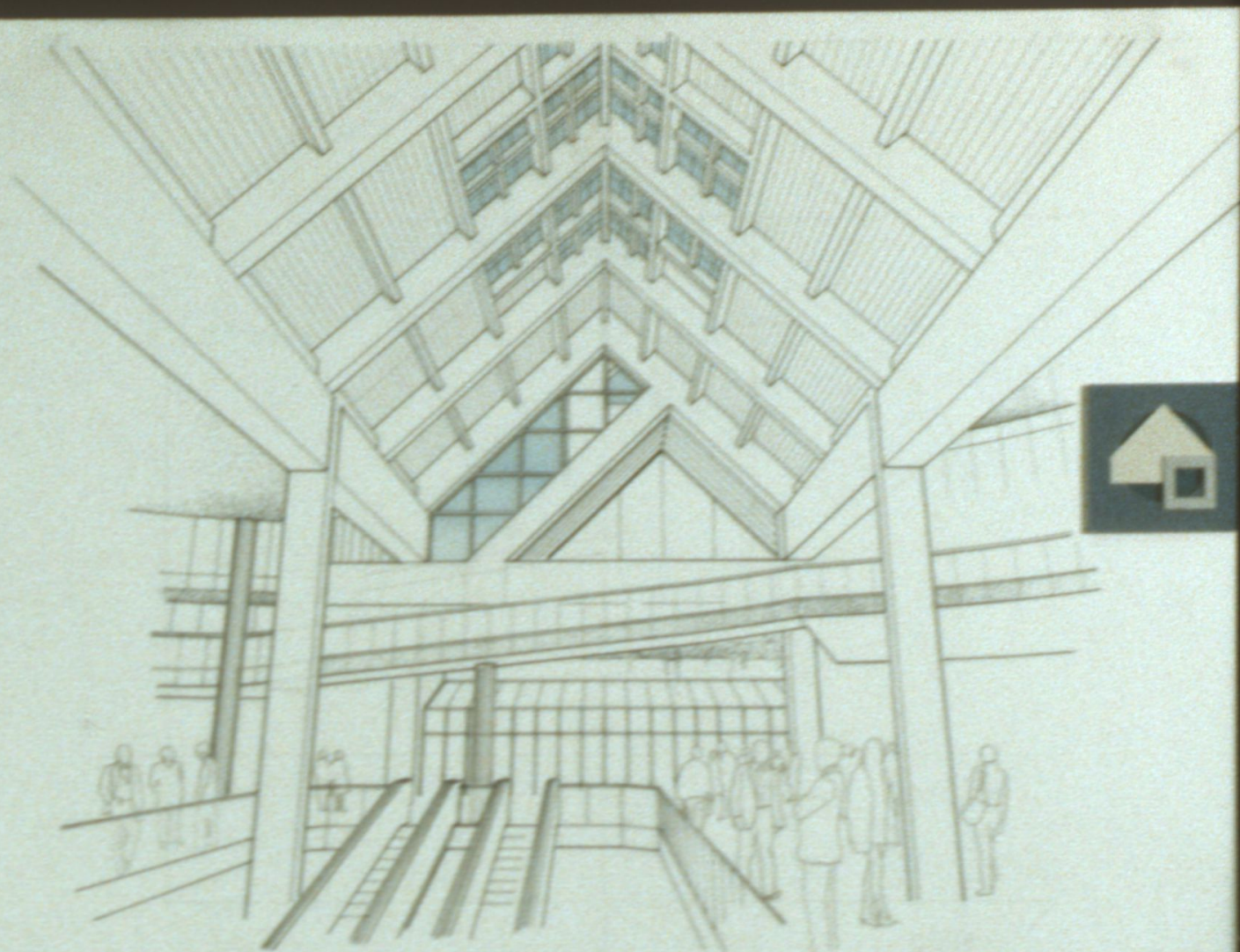
NORTHEAST ELEVATION



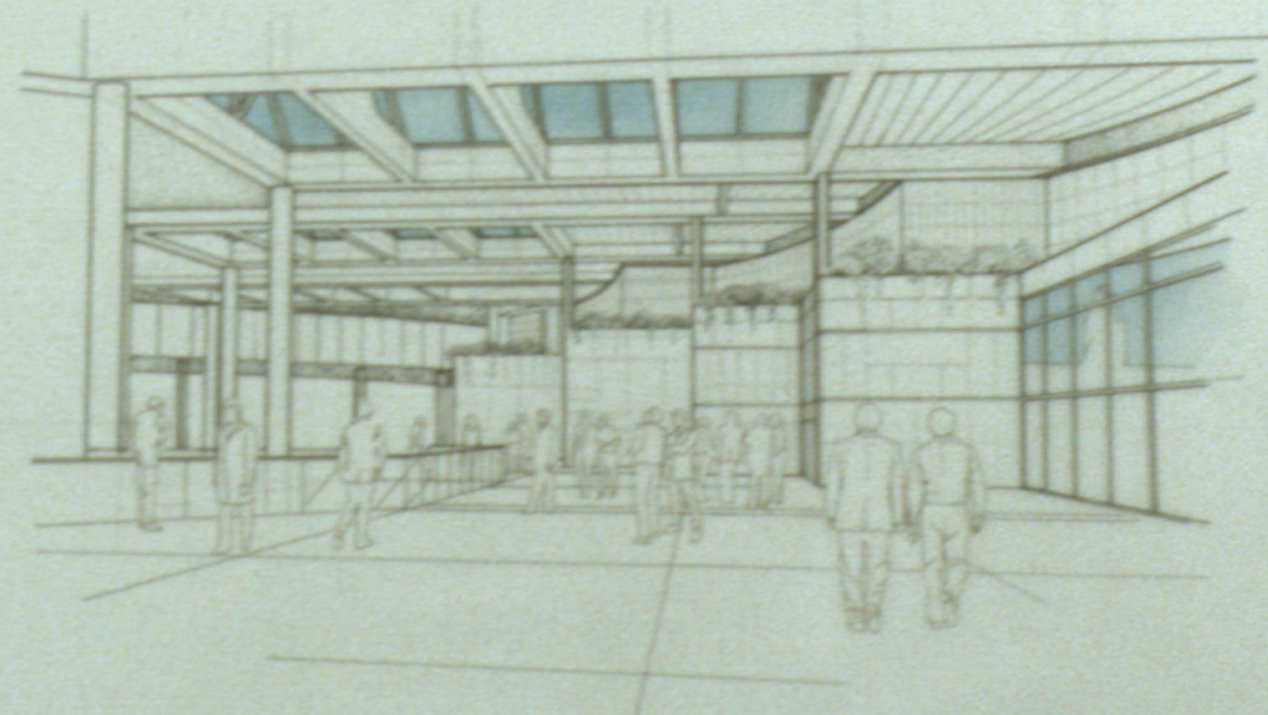
MAIN ENTRY AND LOBBY



SOUTHEAST LOBBY



MAIN ENTRY AND LOBBY



SOUTHEAST LOBBY



WESTERN TECHNOLOGY & TRADE CENTRE

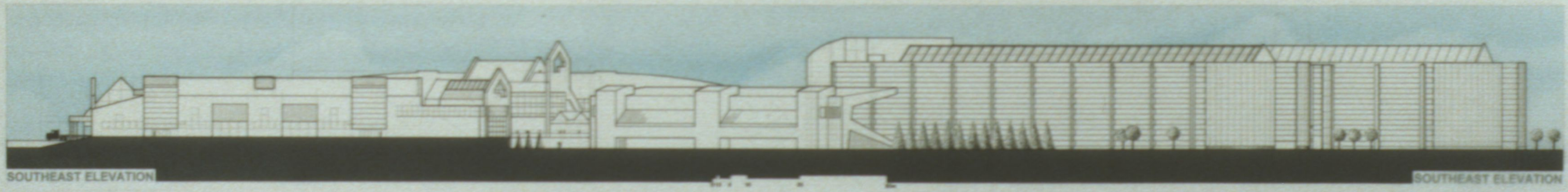
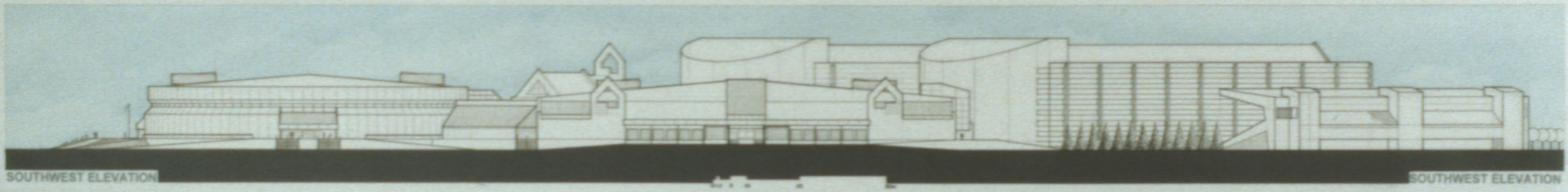
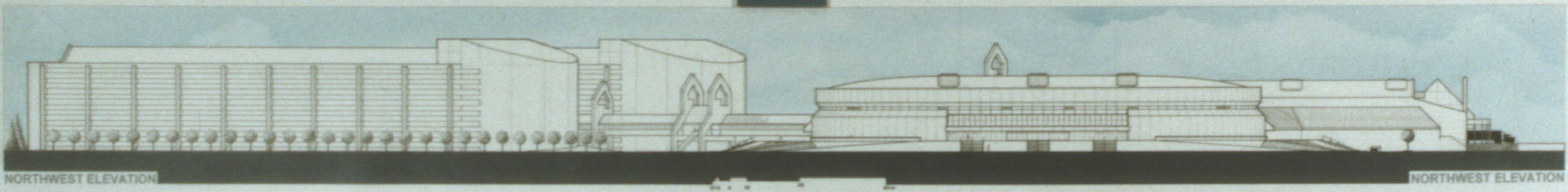
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

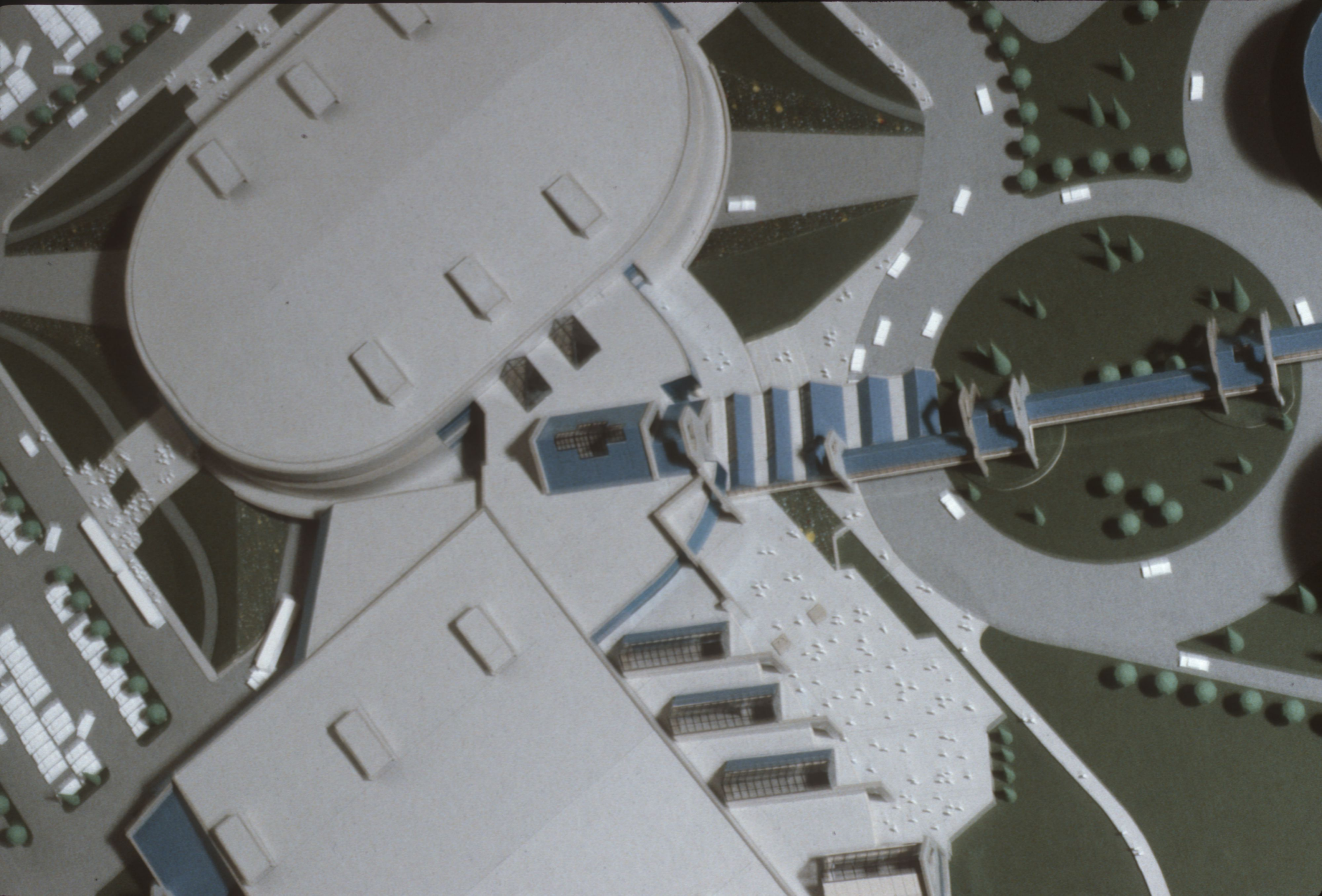
ARCH 552 THESIS Fall Semester 1992

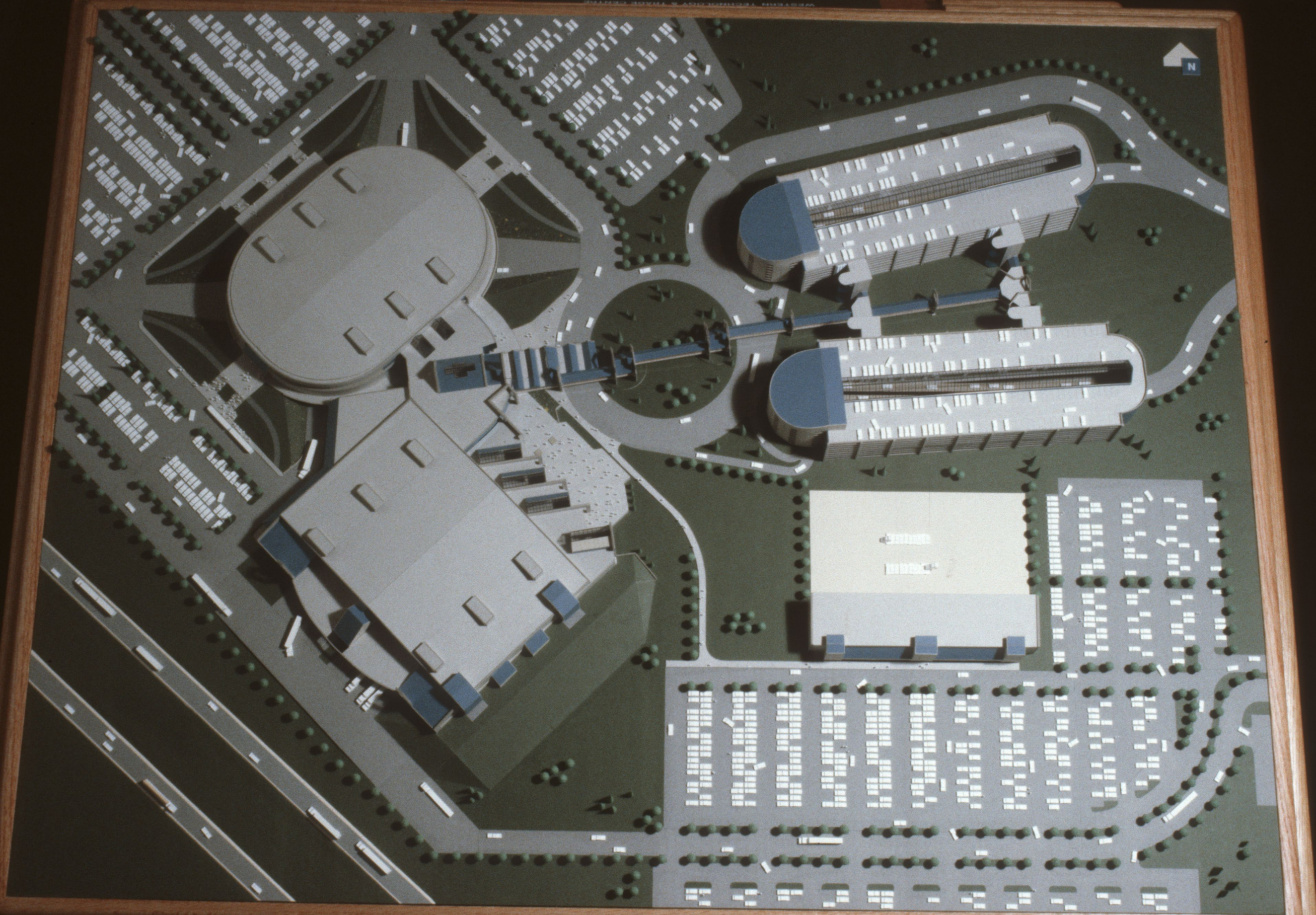
Leah R. Bennett

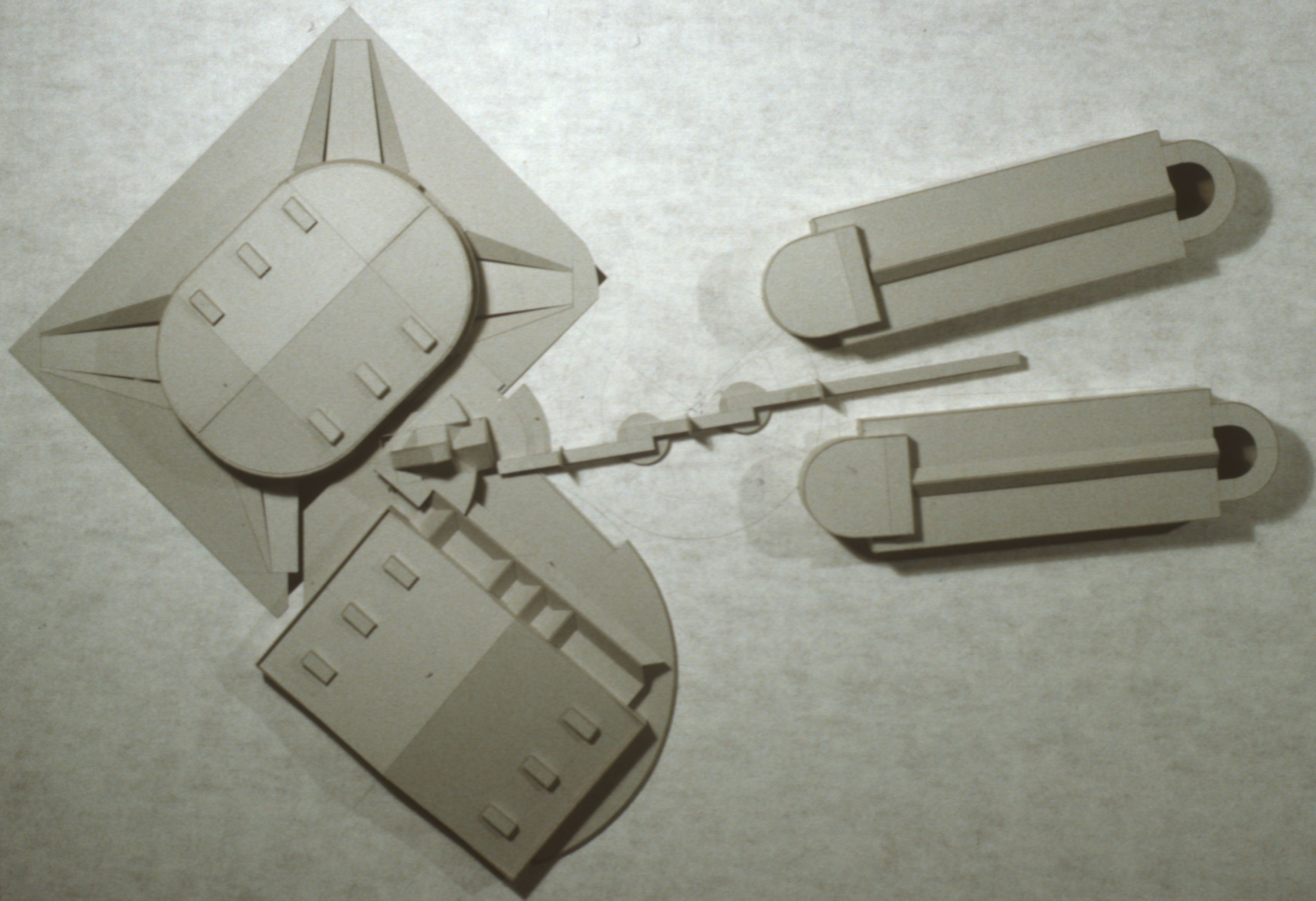














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