Matthew Beliak Selected Work



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Matthew Beliak — 2017- 2025
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Mixed-Use High-Rise, Long-term Care

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7 Suburban Maturations: Speculations on Socially Driven Suburban Living — 2022-2023
Master's Thesis

Other Notable Projects

Debut Phase II - 55 Dunlop St W, Barrie, ON - Mixed-Use High-RIse

5300 Yonge Street - Toronto, ON - Mixed-Use High-RIse

2655 Lawrence Ave - Toronto, ON - Mixed-Use High-RIse

49 Collier - Barrie, ON - Mixed-Use High-RIse

149 Dunlop St.E - Barrie, ON - Mixed-Use High-RIse

100 Davenport - Toronto, ON - Mixed-Use High-RIse

24 Mercer Street - Toronto, ON - High-RIse Residential

228 WIlson Ave - Toronto, ON - High-RIse Residential

1 Kenton Dr - North York, ON - Retirement Care Facility

846 Milner Ave - Toronto, ON - Commercial Development

1744-1750 Ellesmere Road - Toronto, ON - High-Rise Affordable Housing

MATTHEW **BELIAK**

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WORK EXPERIENCE

INTERN ARCHITECT | July 2023 - May 2025
Scott Shields Architects, 317 King St. West
- Designed various types of projects- including master planning, mixed-use high-rises, residential mid- and high-rise, commercial, institutional, healthcare, and custom homes - developing concepts, schematic designs and refining drawings across all stages.
- Created 3D models, renderings, and visualizations to communicate design intent for large scale developments and custom residential projects
- Researched and applied building codes, zoning by-laws, accessibility standards, and site specific Constraints for high-rise, institutional, and commercial projects.
- Coordinated with various consultants (Civil, Structural, Mechanical, etc) to address complex design challenges, particularly for high-rise and mixed-use developments.
- Development construction documents, permit drawings, and detailed material selections tailored to each project.
- Took lead responsibility in completing and coordinating a full set of building permit documents.

STUDENT ARCHITECT | May 2022 - September 2022
CGL Architects, 156 Avenue Rd
- Developed SPA drawings for the city of Toronto in coordination with various consultants
- Development interior elevations for various high-rise projects
- Created window, door, bathroom, and kitchen schedules for high-rise mixed-use projects

TEACHING ASSISTANT | January 2021 - May 2023
Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Dr
Course: Intro to Computer Modeling, ARCN2105A Instructor: Cailen Pybus
- Led two weekly three hour tutorials for a variety of design development softwares (Rhino, V-ray, Photoshop, Illustrator, Indesign) for students
- Assisted students in developing scaled architectural drawings
- Provided students with weekly feedback on architectural drawings and graphic standards

AUTOCAD TECHNICIAN | September 2017- September 2018
Amico Architectural, 85 Fulton Way.
- Drafted engineering drawings for manufacturing and architects usage.
- Oversaw many projects with a high attention to detail with very strict deadlines

AWARDS, & PUBLICATIONS

2x Faculty Award & Building 22 Edition 21 Nomination Winter 2021
Published in Building 22 Edition 22 Fall 2022
Published in Building 22 Edition 23 Fall 2023

EDUCATION

GRADUATE IN MASTERS OF ARCHITECTURE (M.Arch) | September 2020 - May 2023
Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Dr.

GRADUATE IN ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (BDes)| Sept 2015- May 2019
OCADU, 100 McCaul St

GRADUATE IN ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGY (AdvDip)| Sept 2012-May 2015
Humber College North, 205 Humber College Blvd.

SKILLS

- **3D Modeling (AutoCAD, Revit, SketchUp, Rhino)**
- **Construction Documentations (AutoCaD, Revit)**
- **Adobe Suite (Photoshop, Illustrator, Indesign)**
- **Rendering & Visualization (Lumion, Enscape, V-Ray)**
- **Microsoft Office (Excel, Word, PowerPoint)**
- **OBC, NBC, AODA**
- **Zoning By-Laws**
- **Material Selection & Detailing**
- **AutoDesk Forma**
- **Bluebeam**

REFERENCES

Andrew Shields
Managing Partner, Scott Shields Architects
647 373 5911
ashields@scottarch.ca

Paul Kariouk
Associate Professor, Carleton University
Principal, Kariouk Architects
613-562-2211
Paul@Kariouk.com

Brian Oliveira
Project Manager, BBB Architects
416-994-4239
boliveira@bbb.ca


NOT FOR REDISTRIBUTION

1 Toronto - Midtown

Location: Toronto

Building Information:
45 Storey Mixed-Use High-rise
GFA: 23,590m^2

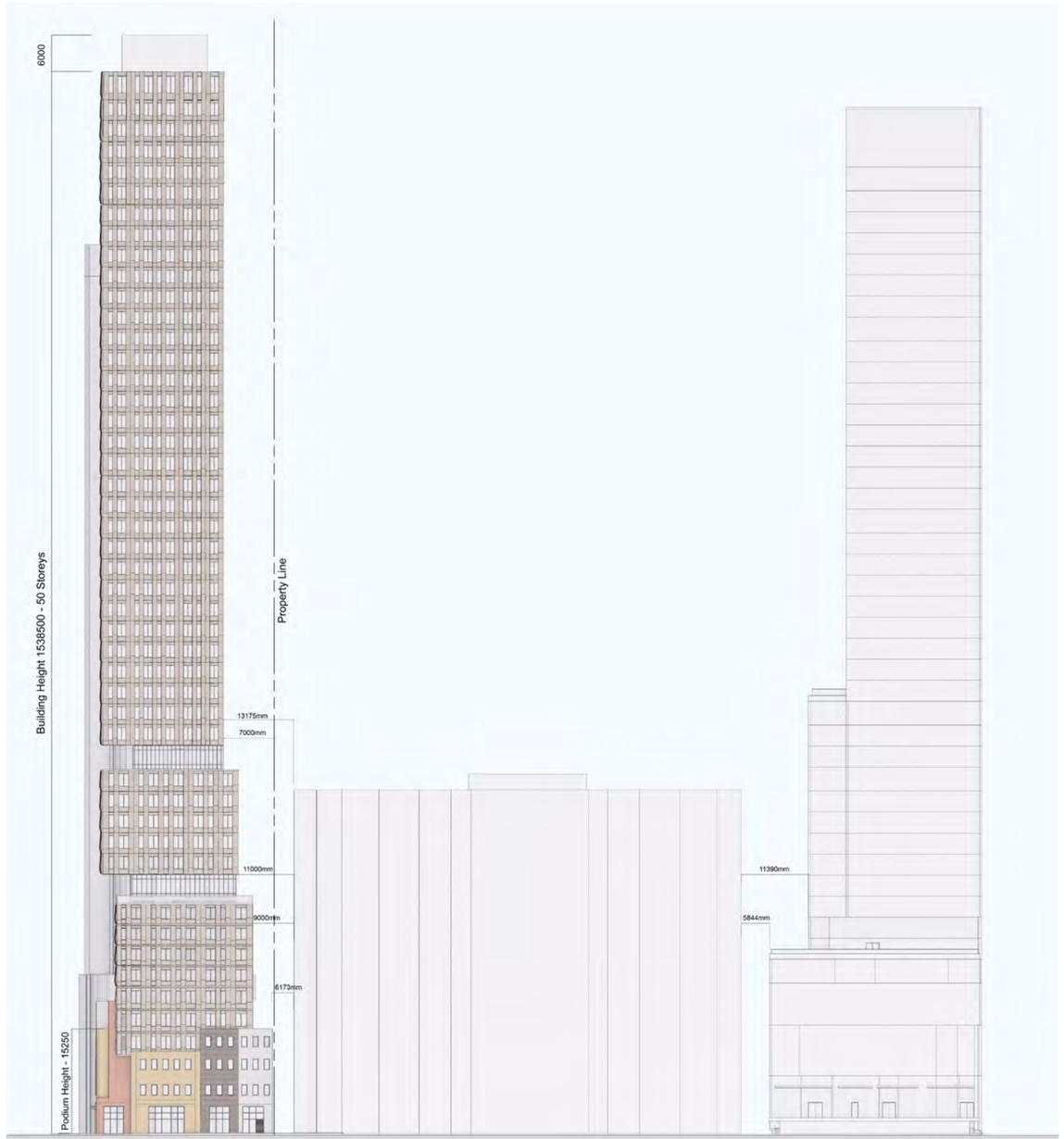
Phase: Site Plan Approval

Role: Concept Design, Schematic Design

Design Lead - Led concept and visualizations development of this high-rise mixed-use coordinating design intent, materials, and massing directly with the principal architect and project team through all schematic stages.

SD drawings available upon request

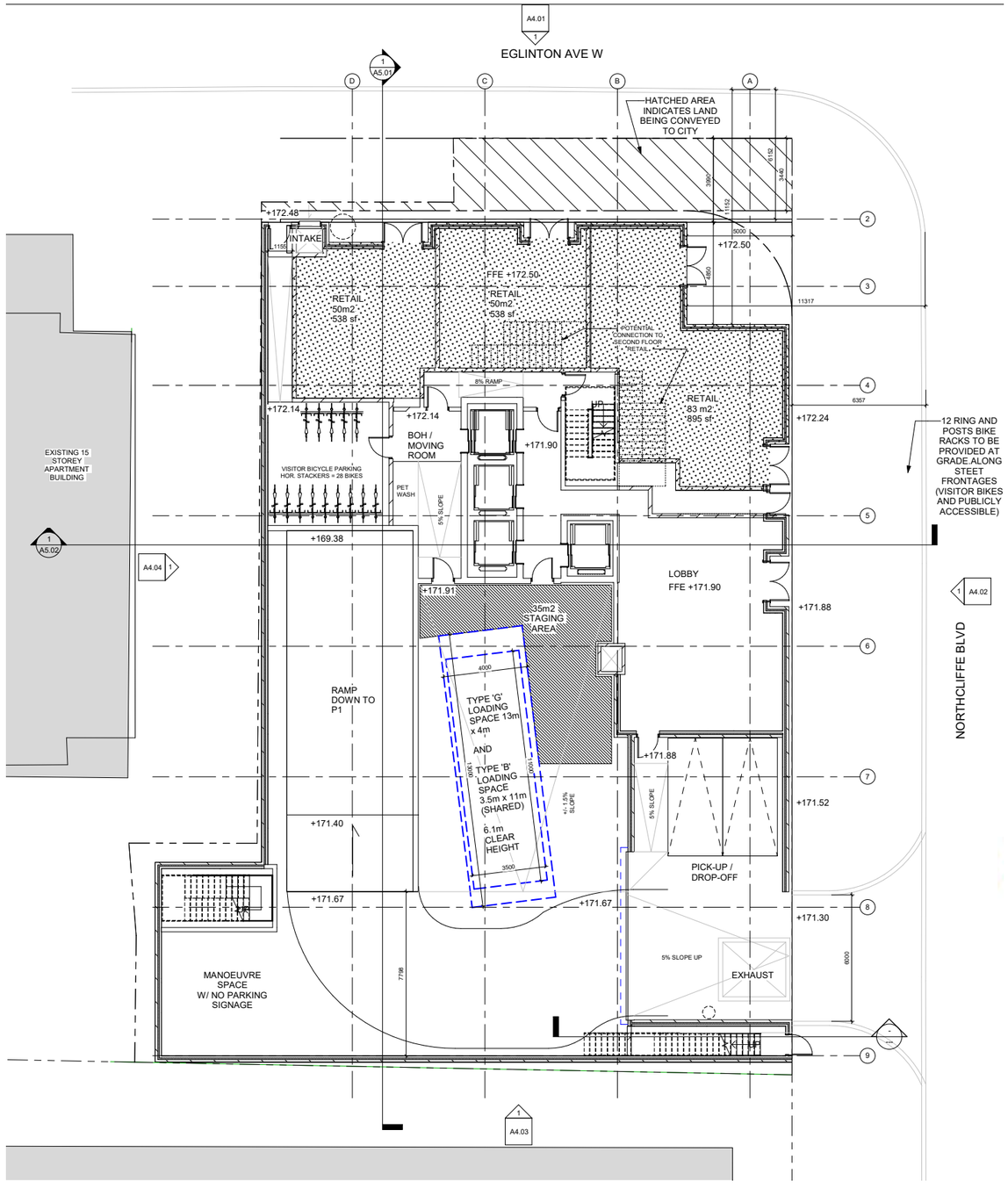

NOT FOR REDISTRIBUTION



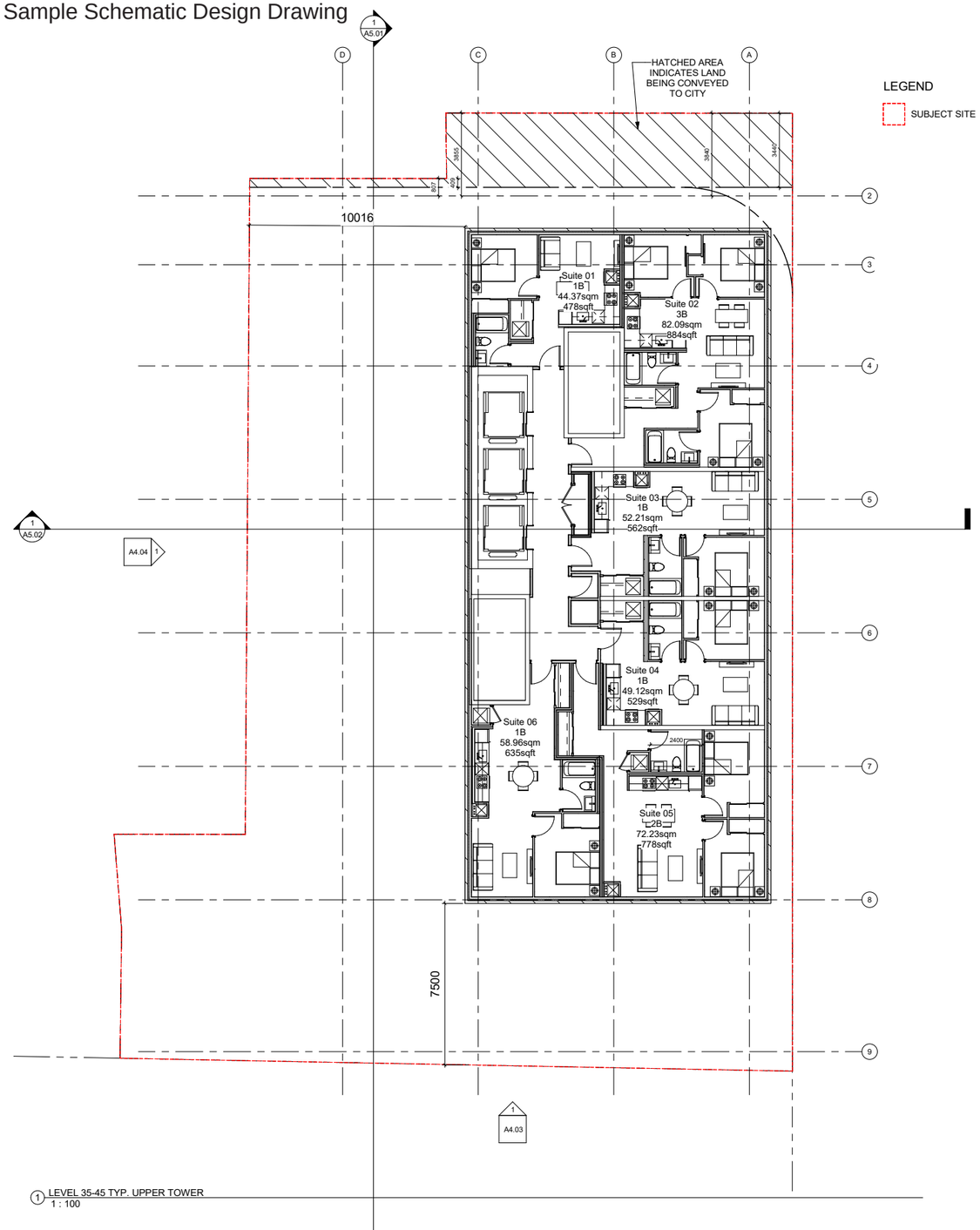
Design Intent: Drawing inspiration from Toronto's architectural history of low-rise Victorian storefronts that line many of its avenues and major streets, the podium design seeks to evoke the varied and vibrant storefront typologies characteristic of the city. The use of diverse materials in the podium creates a dynamic interaction with the urban realm, enhancing the pedestrian experience and reinforcing the street-level vitality.

Tower: The tower setback is strategically designed to provide visual and spatial relief to the adjacent building while contributing to a more engaging and distinctive architectural presence. The proposed facade cladding is Mitrex solar panels, chosen for their aesthetic and functional qualities. The facade's panel system is conceived to interact with natural light, creating a dynamic play of color as sunlight shifts across its surface, offering a visually rich and ever-changing appearance.

Ground Floor Plan:
Sample Schematic Design Drawing

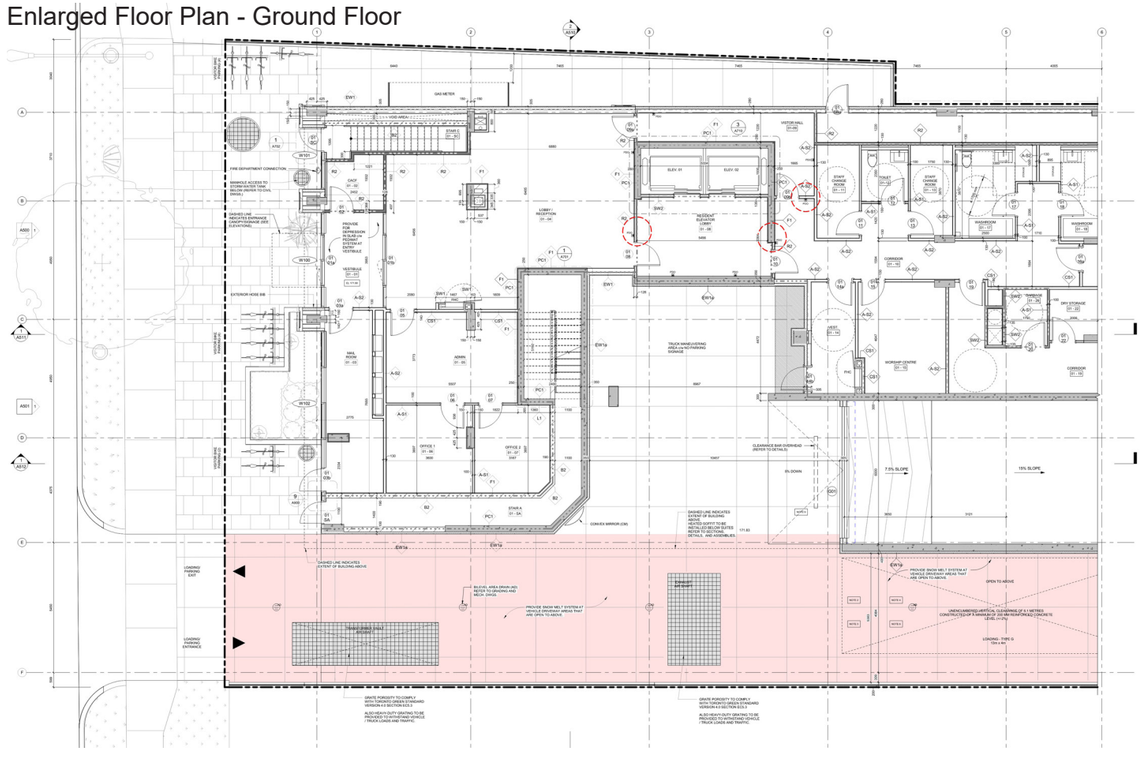


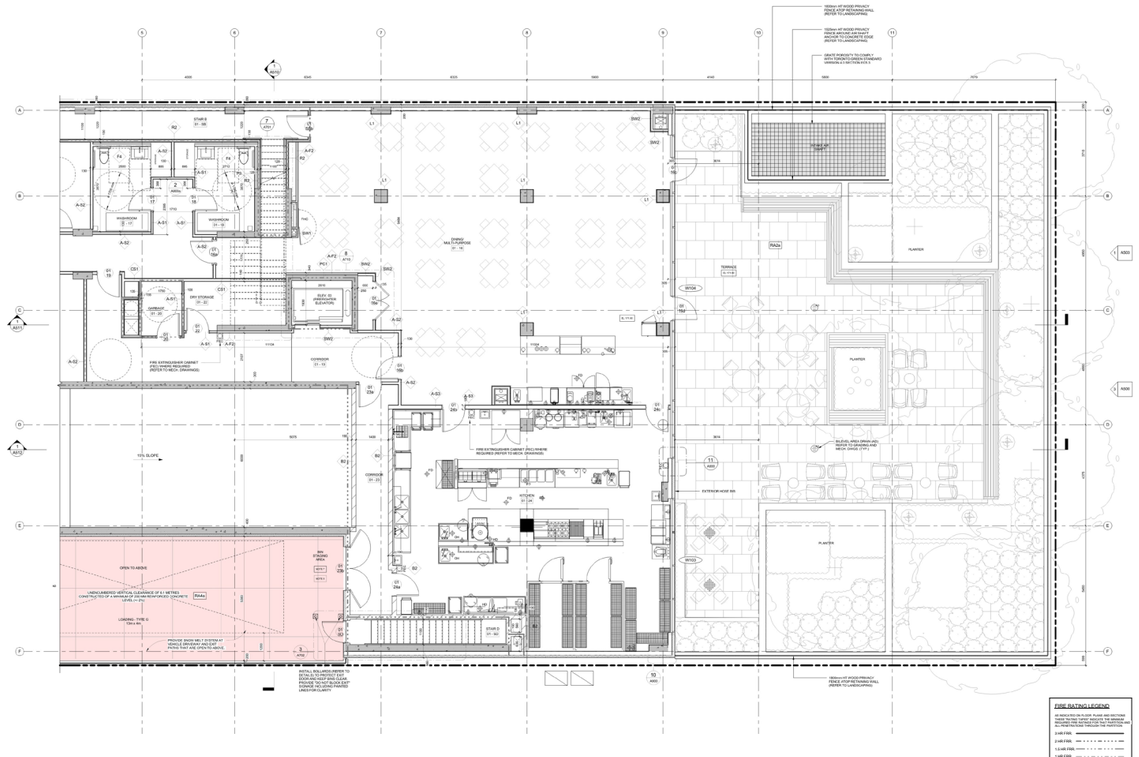
Tower Plan
Sample Schematic Design Drawing



1 LEVEL 35-45 TYP. UPPER TOWER
1 : 100

Enlarged Floor Plan - Ground Floor





2 The Good Shepard Project

Location: 1731 Lawrence Ave, Toronto

Building Information:
7 Storey Institutional Project
Phase: Building Permits

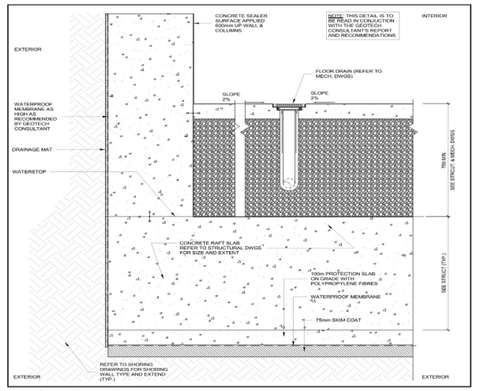
Role: Construction Documents

Assisted in the development of a full Constrction Documents set. Drawings included but not limited to: Enlarged Floor Plans, Elevations, Typical Details (Plan & Wall), Section Details, Various Schedules..

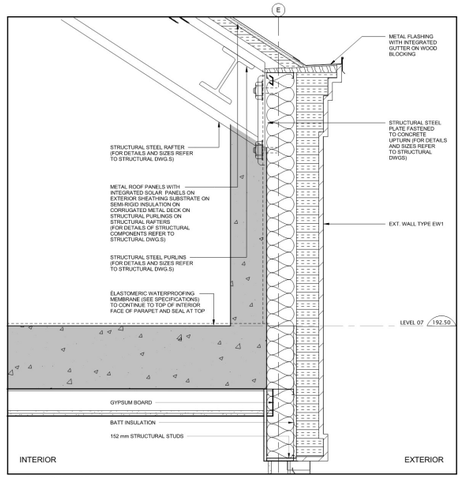
Additional CD drawings available upon request



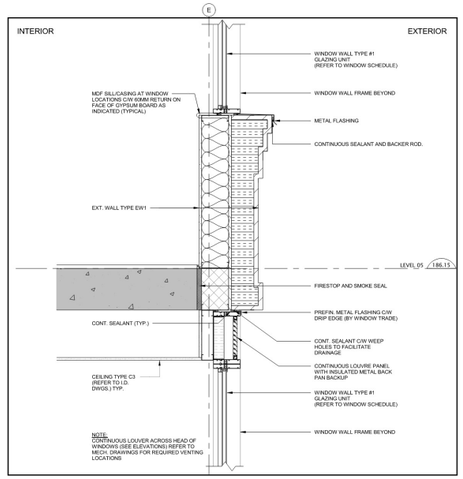
North Elevation



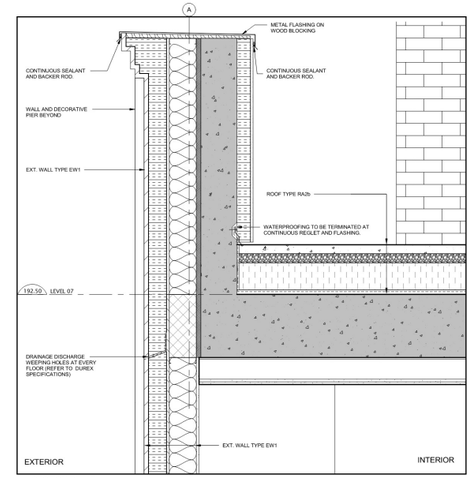
TYPICAL RAFT SLAB DETAIL
1 : 10



7 SECTION DETAIL
1 : 10



6 SECTION DETAIL
1 : 10



3 SECTION DETAIL
1 : 10

10 SECTION DETAIL
1 : 10

8 TYPICAL SECTION DETAIL @ EIFS PARAPET
1 : 5

5 SECTION DETAIL
1 : 10

2 SECTION DETAIL
1 : 10

9 TYP. SECTION DETAIL @ EXT. WALL - EIFS
1 : 10

4 SECTION DETAIL
1 : 10

1 SECTION DETAIL
1 : 10





3 21 Larry Street

Location: Caledon

Building Information:
Custom Residential - Single Family Home

Phase: In Construction

Role: Concept Design, Schematic Design, Construction Documents

Design Lead - Led in the design and visualizations of this building in direct coordination with the principal architect

CD drawings available upon request





Design Intent: The client envisioned a modern Scandinavian-style home with a minimalist aesthetic. The design maintains a clean, simple silhouette using two triangular volumes, while concealing the gutter system to preserve the uninterrupted roofline. This creates a sleek, straightforward look with a focus on clean geometry and subtle details.

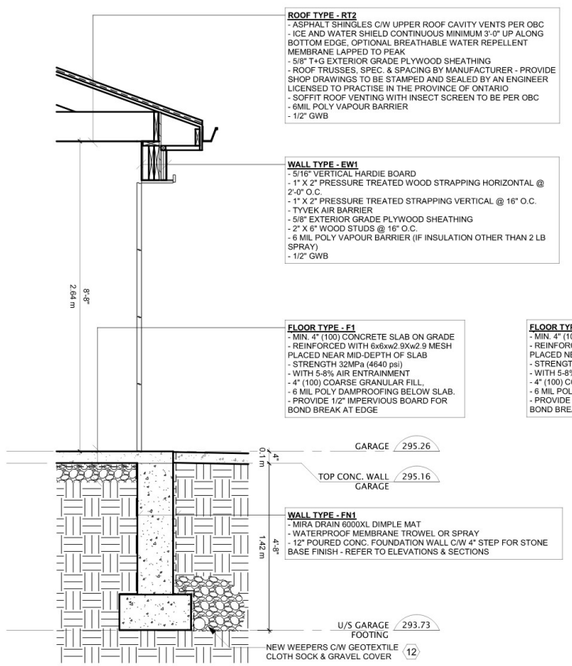
GROUND FLOOR
GFA = 2185 S.F.

TERRACE
AREA = 493 S.F.

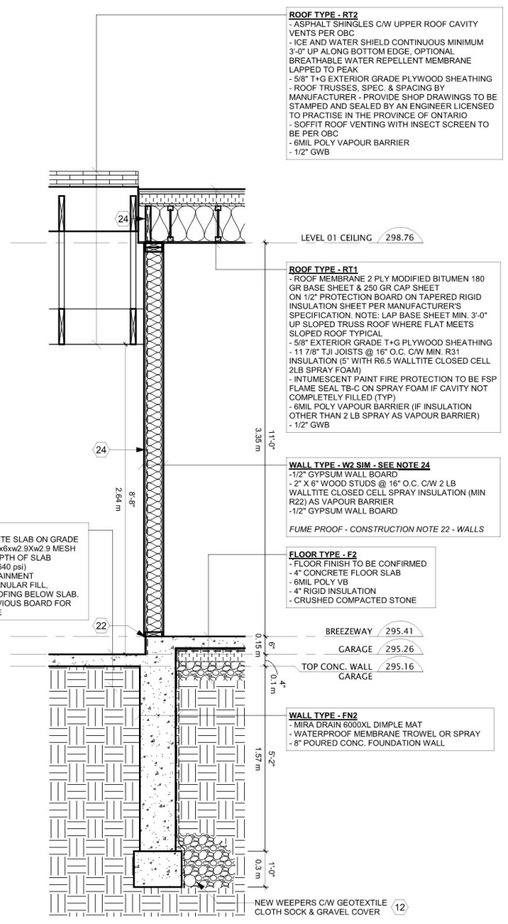
DINING
KITCHEN
PANTRY
LAUNDRY & MUD ROOM
GREAT ROOM
MAIN ENTRY
GARAGE
2.6M x 5.6M PARKING SPACE
2.6M x 5.6M PARKING SPACE
2.6M x 5.6M PARKING SPACE
PLANTER
PLANTER
DRIVEWAY
CLOSET
CLOSET
POWDER ROOM
CLOSET
BEDROOM 1 (MASTER)
ENSUITE WASHROOM
OFFICE

HVAC SUPPLY RISER
HVAC SUPPLY GRILLES IN MILLWORK KICK OR FLOOR (TYP)
LINE OF HVAC DUCTWORK IN BULKHEAD ABOVE
HVAC RETURN RISER
GAS PROOFING IN THE WALL BETWEEN GARAGE AND MAIN HOUSE
LINES OF 2ND FLOOR ABOVE
(2)89 x 89 x 6.4 BACK TO BACK STEEL LINTEL FOR OPENING IN CONC. BLOCK REFER TO TABLE 9.20.5.2.A IN OBC
GAS FIREPLACE
2 - 2 x 8 LINTEL TO CONFORM TO SECTION 9.23.12.3. IN THE OBC
HVAC RETURN RISER
HVAC SUPPLY RISER
HVAC GRILLE IN FLOOR (TYP)
LINE OF HVAC DUCTWORK IN BULKHEAD ABOVE
UP 2R
DN 1R
DN 11R
GAS FIREPLACE

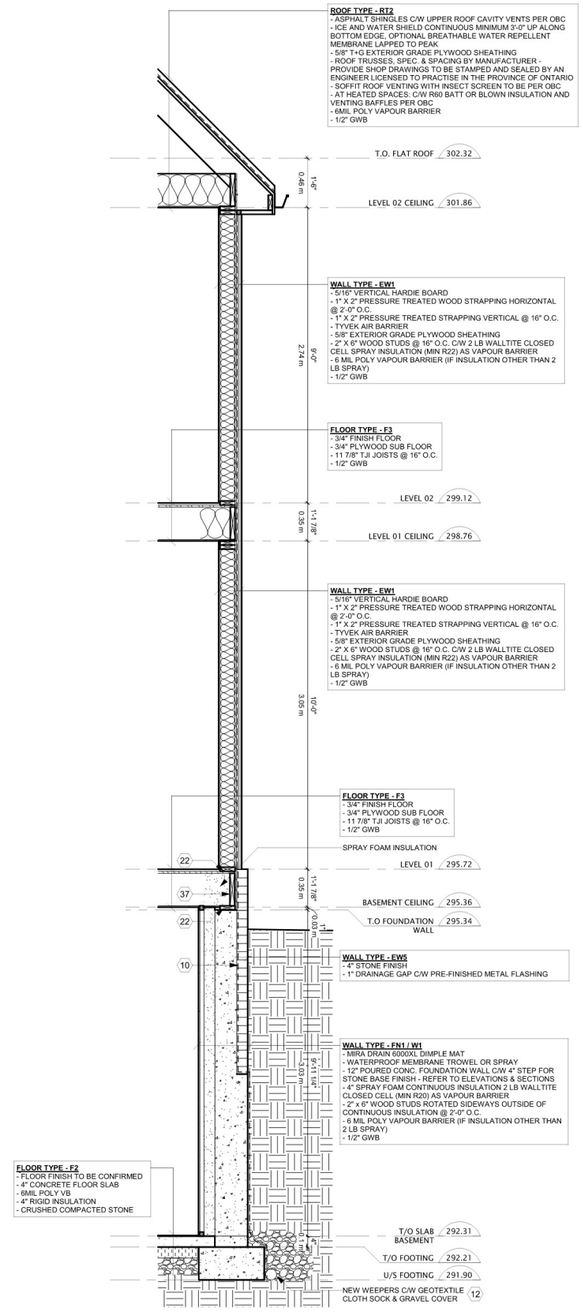
90'-4" 27.53 m
52'-4" 15.95 m
38'-0" 11.58 m
89'-4" 27.23 m
42'-10" 13.06 m
32'-10" 10.01 m
24'-10" 7.57 m
18'-2 1/4" 5.54 m
50'-10" 15.49 m
52'-1" 15.88 m
21'-4 7/8" 6.52 m
12'-4 1/8" 3.76 m



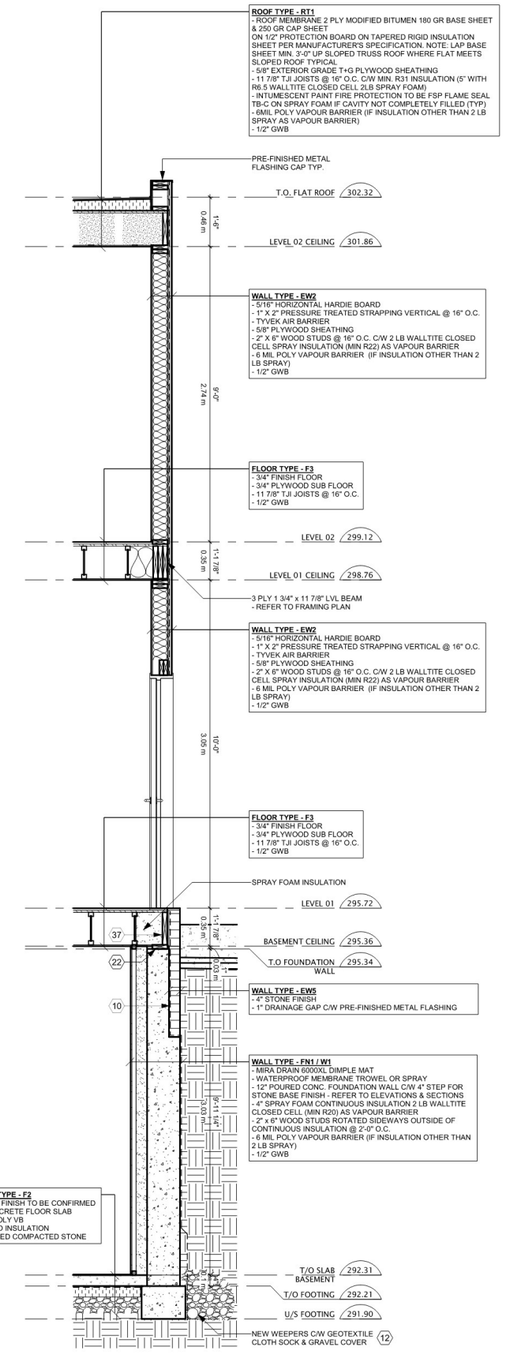
4 A7.5 WALL SECTION 4 - GARAGE DOOR
1/2" = 1'-0"



3 A7.5 WALL SECTION 3 - MUD ROOM / GARAGE
1/2" = 1'-0"



2 A7.5 WALL SECTION 2 - SIDE WALL
1/2" = 1'-0"



1 A7.5 WALL SECTION 1 - MAIN FRONT WALL
1/2" = 1'-0"





4 Ottawa - Lansdowne 3.0

Location: Ottawa

Building Information:
40 Storey Mixed-Use High-rise Tower
GFA: 60,588m^2

Phase: Competition Bid

Role: Concept Design, Schematic Design.

Design Lead - Led concept and visualizations development of this high-rise mixed-use coordinating design intent, materials, and massing directly with the principal architect and project team through all schematic stages.



Design Intent:

This proposal was developed as part of the Lansdowne 3.0 competition, envisioning a bold new phase of residential growth within Ottawa's historic Lansdowne Park in the Glebe. The project introduces two slender residential towers rising from a shared podium that redefines the North Entrance of Lansdowne Field, establishing a strong architectural gateway into the site.

The podium design takes cues from the industrial heritage of Lansdowne Park, echoing the rhythm, proportion, and material warmth of the historic pavilion. Its brick façade and large, gridded openings create a contemporary reinterpretation of early industrial architecture, grounding the development within its historic context.

Above, the towers are expressed with a refined vertical language and subtle shifts in massing that introduce a sense of movement and lightness as they rise. The offset volumes create visual interest while breaking down the overall scale, ensuring a dynamic skyline presence that complements the surrounding urban fabric. Together, the podium and towers establish a balanced dialogue between heritage and modernity, anchoring the new development as both a continuation and evolution of Lansdowne's architectural identity.

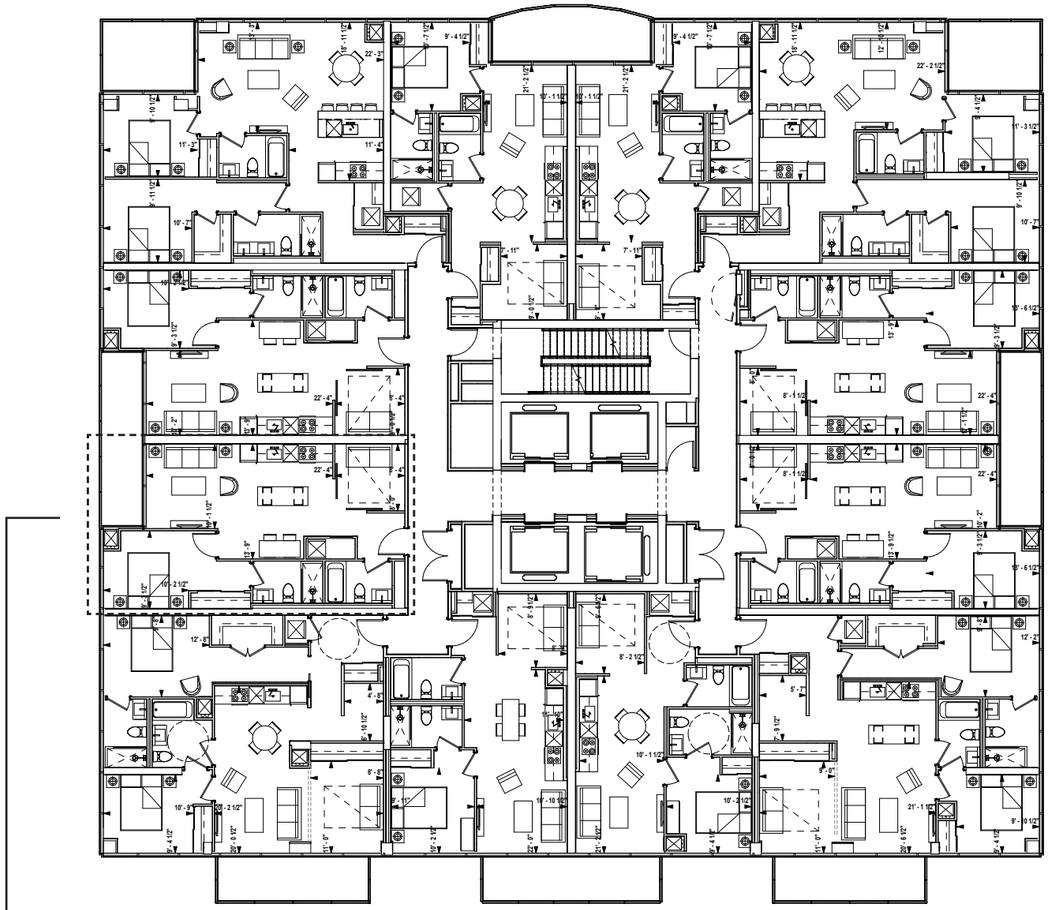


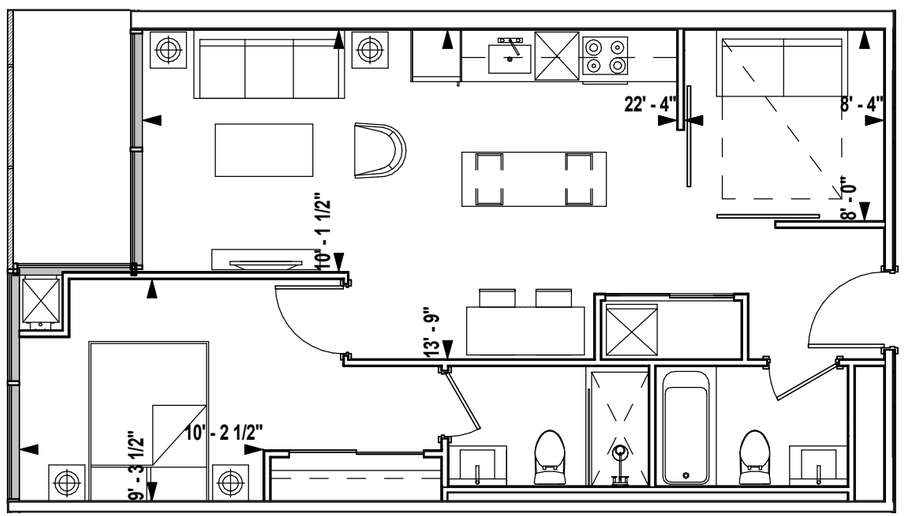
North Elevation



East Elevation

Suite Design: Typical Tower Plan





Suite Design: 1 Bedroom + Den





5 Various High- Rise Designs

Location: Toronto - Downtown

Building Information:
20 Storey Mixed-Use High-rise Tower
GFA: 10,738m^2

Phase: Site Plan Approval

Role: Concept Design, Schematic Design.

Design Lead - I took a lead role in the design and visualizations of this building in direct coordination with the principal architect





Design Intent: The project is envisioned as a luxury condominium with a traditional architectural style. Rather than replicating historical ornamentation, the design simplifies traditional elements, focusing on key characteristics like proportion and materiality. This approach creates a timeless, sophisticated aesthetic that balances classical influences with a modern sensibility.

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5 Various High-Rise Designs

Location: Toronto

Building Information:
40 Storey Mixed-Use High-rise Tower
LTC - Rental
GFA: 30,603m^2

Phase:Building Permit

Role: Concept Design, Schematic Design, Construction Documentation

Design Lead - I took a lead role in the design and visualizations of this building in direct coordination with the principal architect







Various High-Rise Designs

Location: Toronto

Building Information:
40 Storey Mixed-Use High-rise Tower
Rental
GFA: 26,053m^2

Phase: Zoning By-law Ammendment

Role: Concept Design, Schematic Design.

Design Lead - I took a lead role in the design and visualizations of this building in direct coordination with the principal architect







Various High-Rise Designs

Location: Markham

Building Information:
40 Storey Mixed-Use High-rise Tower
GFA: 30,603m^2

Phase: Site Plan Approval

Role: Concept Design, Schematic Design.

Design Lead - I took a lead role in the design and visualizations of this building in direct coordination with the principal architect





Various Low-Rise Designs

Location: Kingston, Ontario

Building Information:
Four Storey Student Housing
GFA: 1,079m^2

Phase: Schematic Design

Role: Concept Design, Schematic Design.

Design Lead - I took a lead role in the design and visualizations of this building in direct coordination with the principal architect





Various Low-Rise Designs

Location: Halton HIlls

Building Information:
Custom Residential
GFA: 4,000sqft^2

Phase: Schematic Design

Role: Concept Design, Schematic Design.

Design Lead - I took a lead role in the design and visualizations of this building in direct coordination with the principal architect







6 *Missing Middle Case Studies*

Location: Toronto

Building Information:
Three Storey Mulit-family Unit
GFA: 1,000m^2
Seven 2-Bedroom Units
One 1-Bedroom Unit

Phase: Feasability Study

Role: Concept Design,

Design Lead - I took a lead role in the design and visualizations of this building in direct coordination with the principal architect

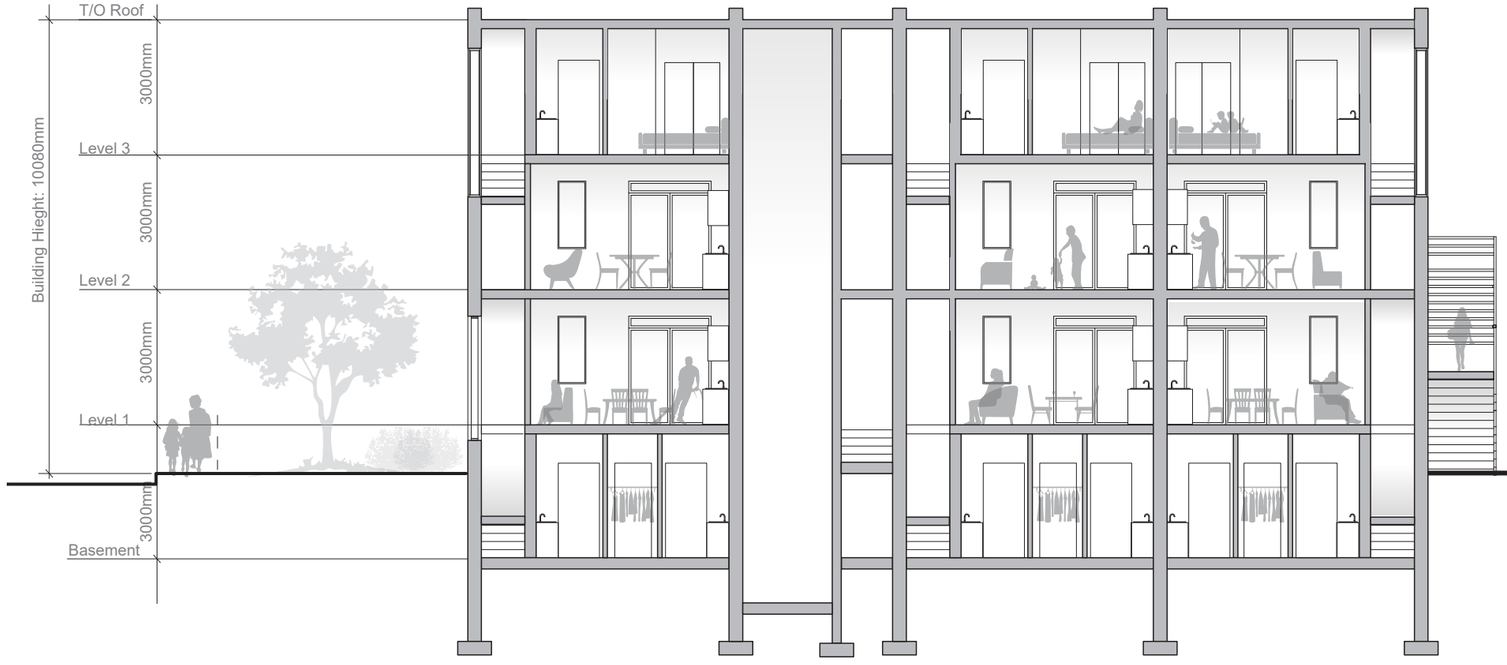


Design Intent:

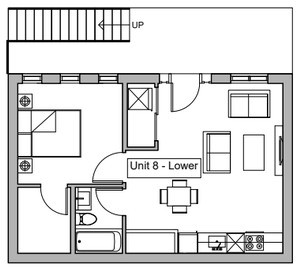
This project explores how modular architecture can help address the “missing middle” housing gap within Toronto’s low-rise residential neighbourhoods. Typical Toronto lots - about 40 to 50 feet wide and 150 feet deep - offer an opportunity to introduce modest infill housing that complements the existing urban fabric. The goal is to add gentle density while creating family-oriented homes that offer an alternative to high-rise condominium living.

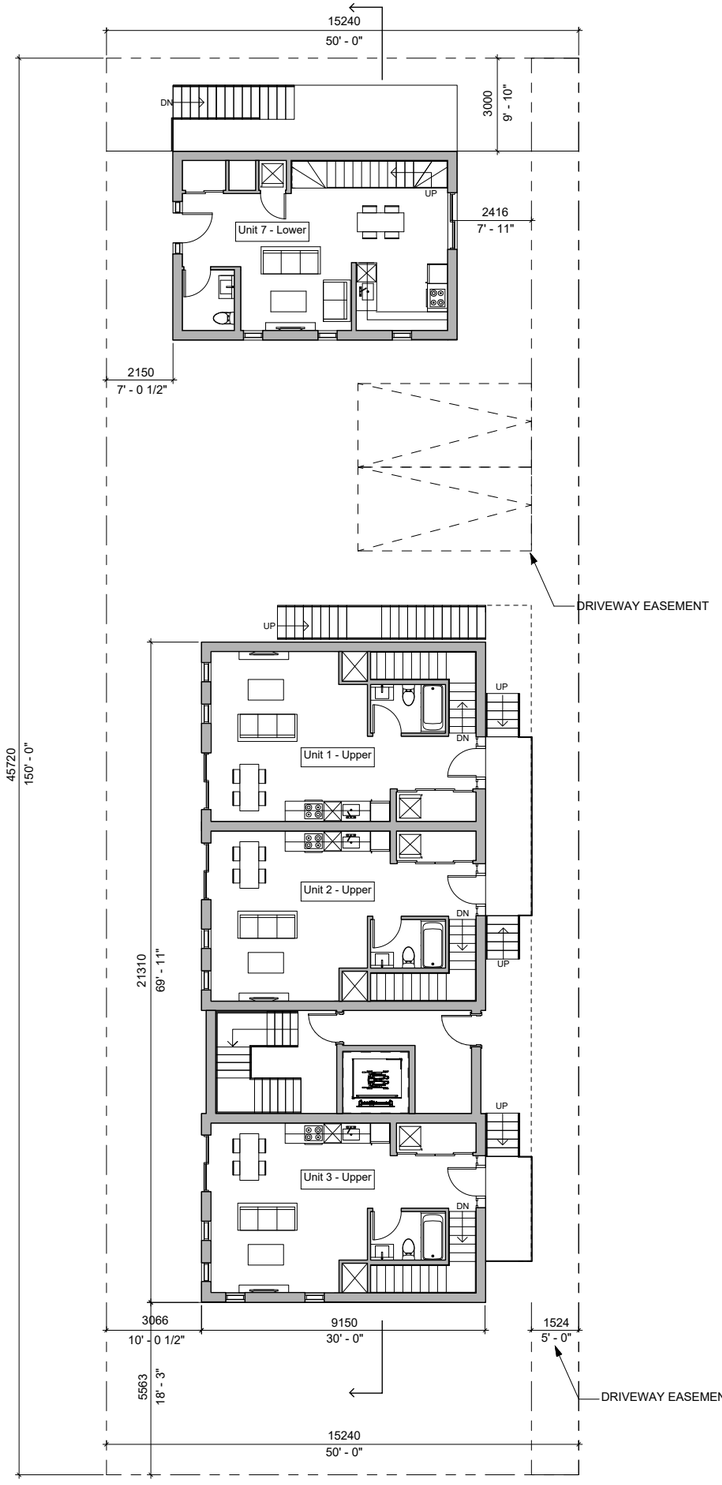
Each unit is designed as a two-storey dwelling that maintains a strong connection to the ground, encouraging a sense of community and livability. Additionally, an accessory dwelling unit complements the development, featuring a two-storey, above-ground two-bedroom suite with a secondary one-bedroom unit at the basement level, further contributing to housing flexibility and density within a residential context. This approach provides young families with enough space in safe, walkable neighbourhoods where children can play outside and residents can engage with their surroundings.

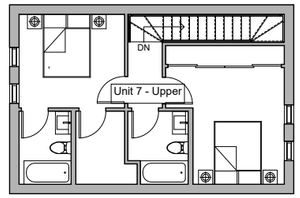
Using modular systems developed by BEC, the units are prefabricated off-site and assembled on location, where exterior cladding is added. This method shortens construction time and minimizes disruption, helping preserve the quiet, residential character of the street while delivering efficient, adaptable housing solutions.

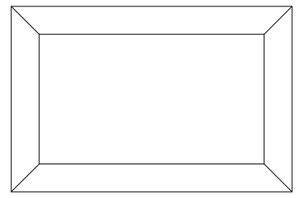

T/O Roof
Level 3
Level 2
Level 1
Basement
3000mm
3000mm
3000mm
3000mm
Building Hieght: 10080mm

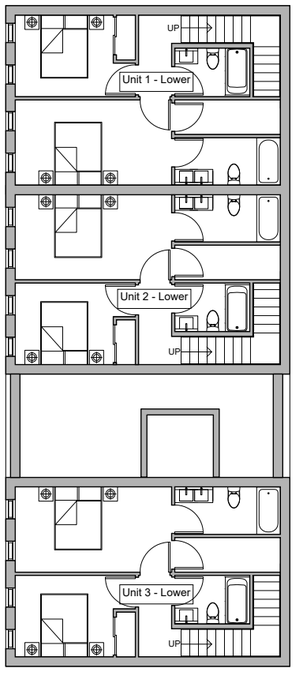

T/O Roof
Level 2
Ground
Basement
2850mm
2850mm
2700mm
Building Height: 5700mm

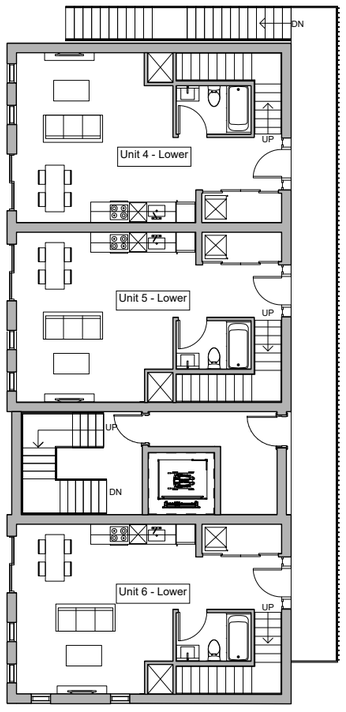


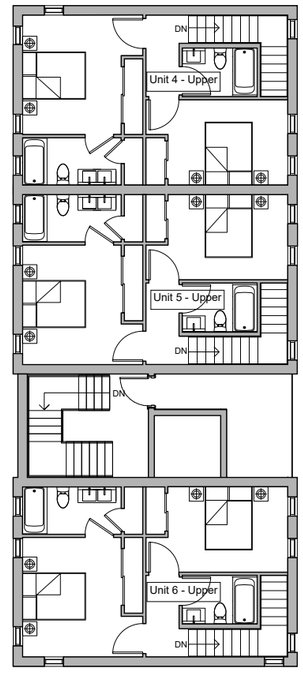












Basement Floor Plan

Ground Floor Plan

Second Floor Plan

Third Floor Plan



6 *Missing Middle Case Studies*

Location: Toronto

Building Information:
Three Storey Mulit-family Unit
GFA: 970m^2
Nine 2-Bedroom Units
One 1-Bedroom Unit

Phase: Feasability Study

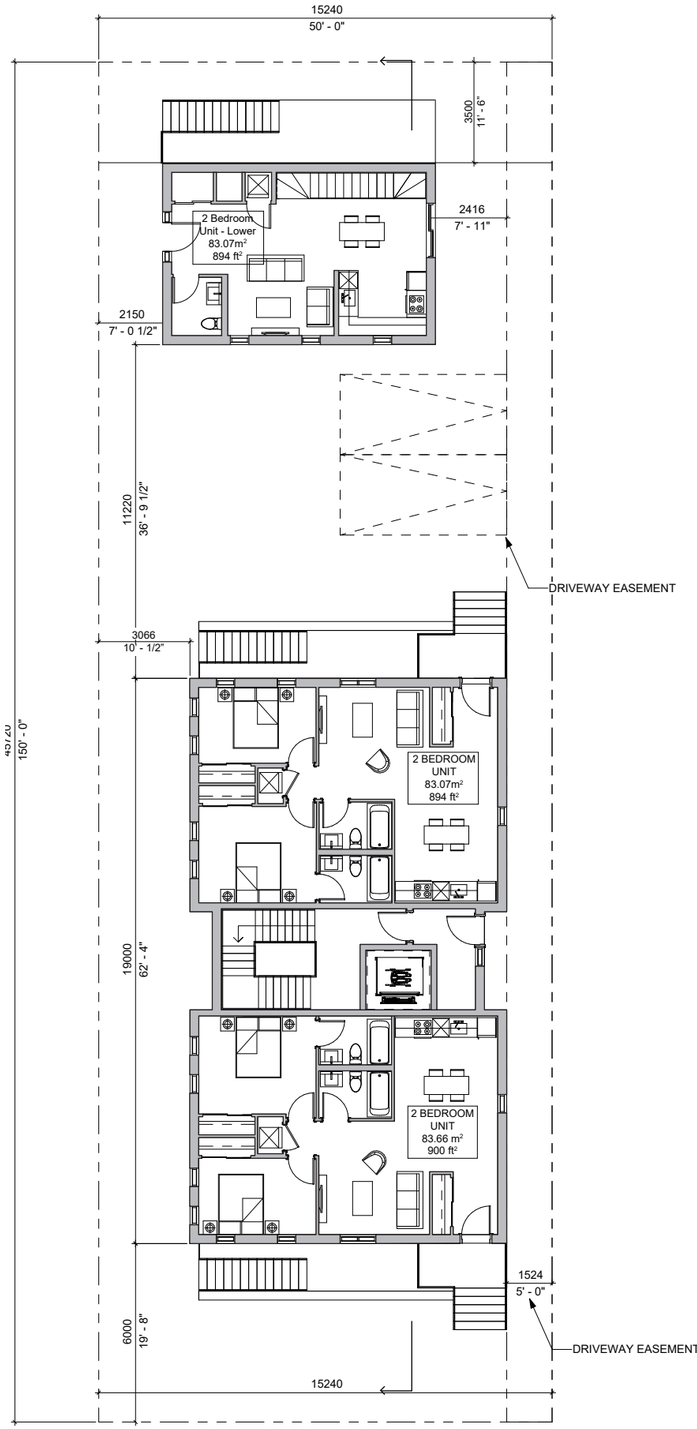
Role: Concept Design

Design Lead - I took a lead role in the design and visualizations of this building in direct coordination with the principal architect

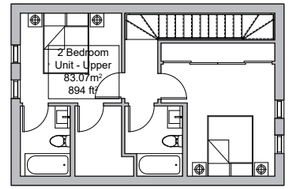
Design Intent:

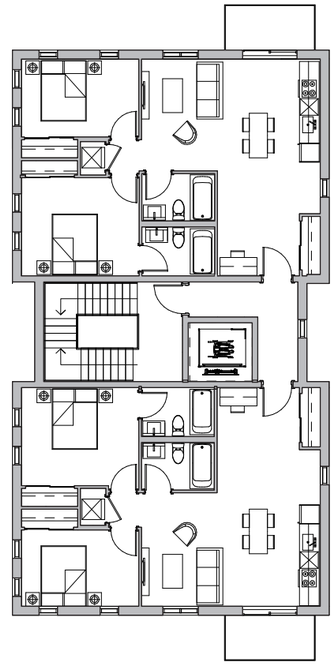
Building on the ongoing exploration of missing middle housing, this iteration examines how a single-stair access strategy can inform the design of new multiplex walk-ups. Toronto is currently moving toward permitting single-loaded fire exit stairs in multi-family buildings up to six storeys, an approach that has long been standard in many other countries. This anticipated building code update presents new opportunities to create more efficient and well-designed suite layouts within the missing middle typology.

The proposed building accommodates eight generous two-bedroom units designed to support diverse household types, from young families seeking attainable housing to aging couples looking to downsize while maintaining a sense of home. An accessory dwelling unit complements the development, featuring a two-storey, above-ground two-bedroom suite with a secondary one-bedroom unit at the basement level, further contributing to housing flexibility and density within a residential context.

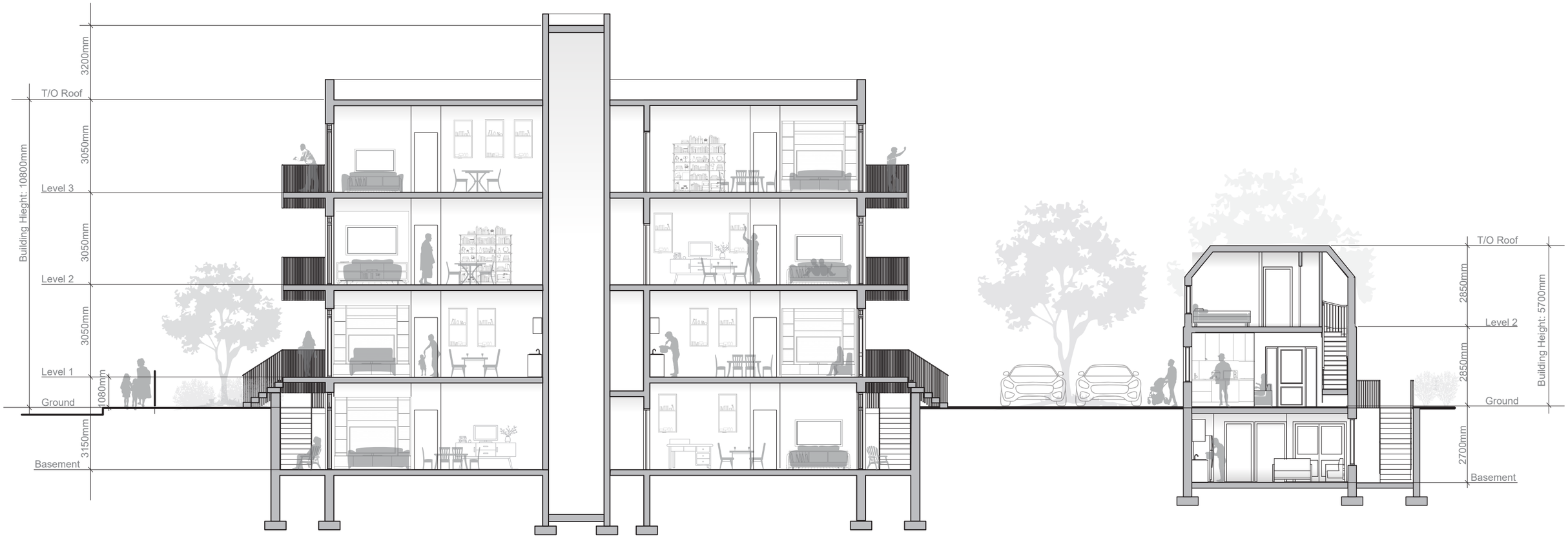


Ground Floor Plan





Typical Floor Plan


3200mm
T/O Roof
Building Hieght: 10800mm
3050mm
Level 3
3050mm
Level 2
3050mm
Level 1
1080mm
Ground
3150mm
Basement
T/O Roof
2850mm
Level 2
2850mm
Ground
2700mm
Basement
Building Height: 5700mm



6 Missing Middle Case Studies

Decoding Density Design Competition

Building Information:
Located in Vancouver, typical Cul-Du-Sac typology

Role: Creating all drawings & visualizations

Design Lead

Intent: The firms main goal for this competition was to explore different modular housing typologies and creating spacious livable units that work within existing modular systems.





Ground Floor Plan



Inspired by Amsterdam's 'dancing homes,' The Dancing House seeks to reinterpret the spatial dynamics of dense European urbanism through contemporary construction methodologies. The design explores façade articulation through varied materiality, breaking up massing to enhance human scale and spatial rhythm. Architectural references include Florence's elevated loggias and Oslo's biophilic integration, merging historical urban typologies with a suburban Vancouver context.

The project is rooted in principles of affordability and sustainability, leveraging modular prefabrication for efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Innovative structural solutions such as Helic Piles minimize material consumption and site disturbance, while a solar cladding system provides both performative and aesthetic value. By addressing urban density through an ecological and socio-economic lens, this adaptable housing typology can be deployed across diverse site conditions. The pre-approved modular framework accelerates municipal approvals, expediting much-needed housing production.

Site B – Cul-de-Sac Urbanism
The cul-de-sac typology presents both spatial constraints and social opportunities. Its low-traffic frontage fosters a semi-public interface, activating the streetscape as an extension of communal living. The irregular parcel geometry, particularly the acute rear setback, restricts buildable area but enables ecological placemaking through a pollinator garden. Adhering to zoning regulations, strategically designed landscape interventions enhance environmental sustainability while reinforcing neighbourhood connectivity.

Floor Plans



Typical Circulation Plan

Level 3, Level 5



Typical Non-Circulation Plan

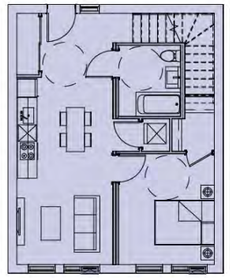
Level 2, Level 4, Level 6, Level 8



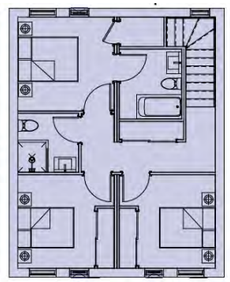
Level 7 Floor Plan

Unit Layouts

Four Bedroom Unit - Barrier Free - 134sqm - 1442sqft

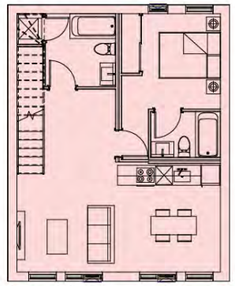


Level 1

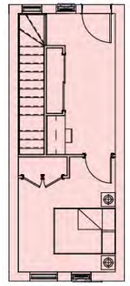


Level 2

Two Bedroom Unit - 100.5sqm - 1082sqft

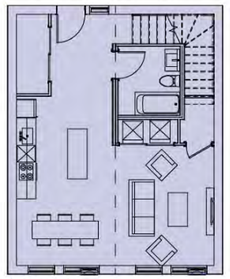


Level 1

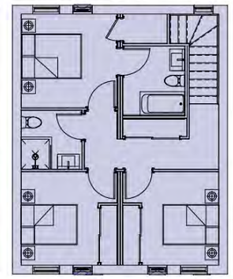


Level 2

Three Bedroom Unit - 134sqm - 1442sqft



Level 1



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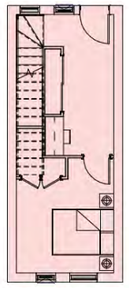
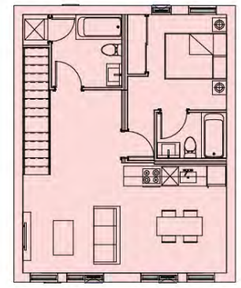
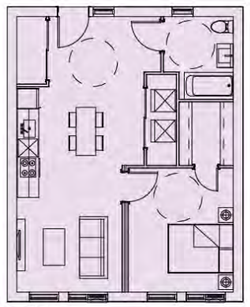


Level 1



Level 2

One Bedroom Unit - Barrier Free - 67sqm - 720sqft

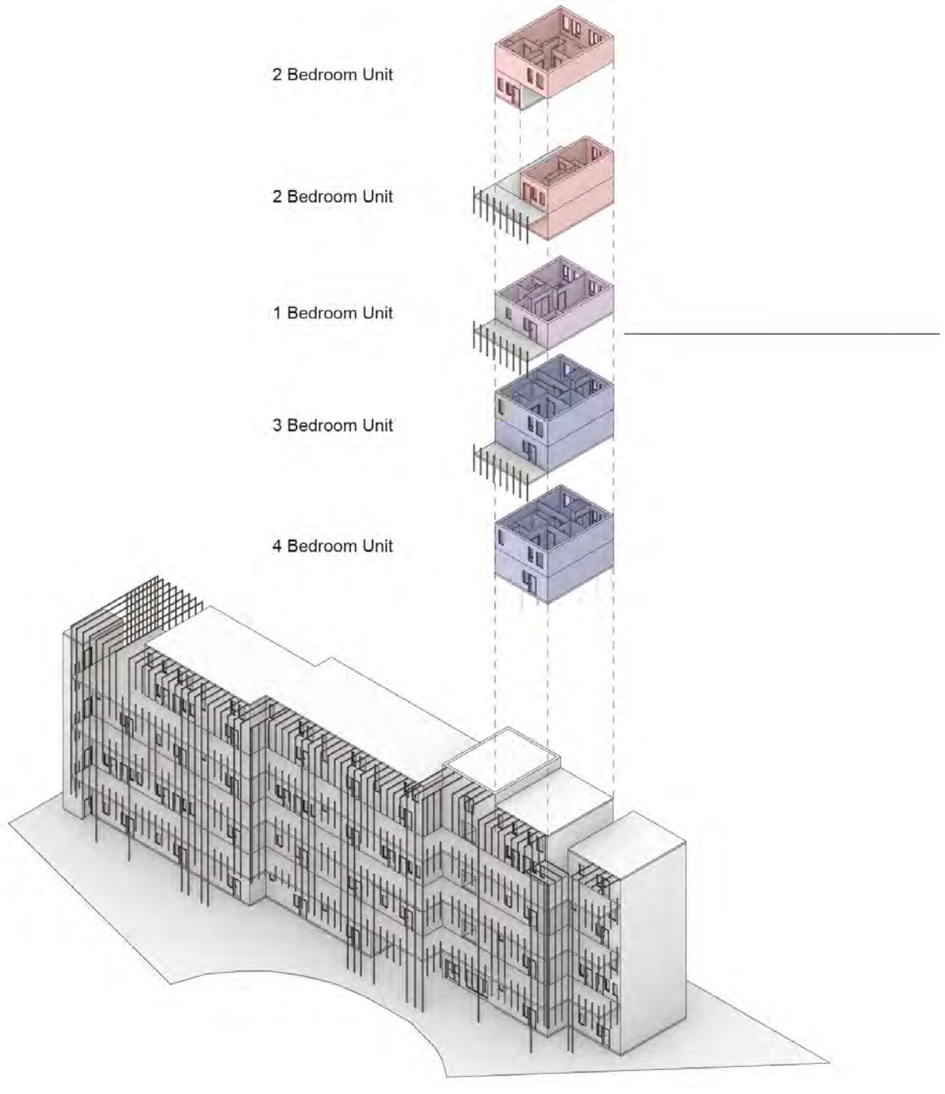


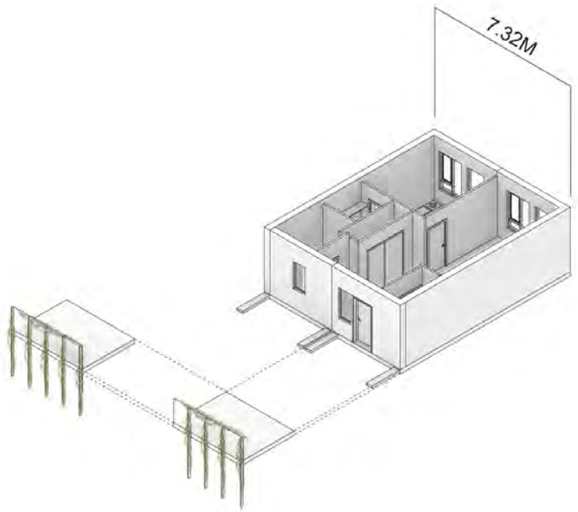
Level 1

Unit Counts:

15 - 3 Bedrooms / 4 Bedrooms
14 - 2 Bedrooms
8 - 1 Bedrooms
Total Units: 37
Barrier Free Unit Range:
8 to 23 = 22% to 62% of units

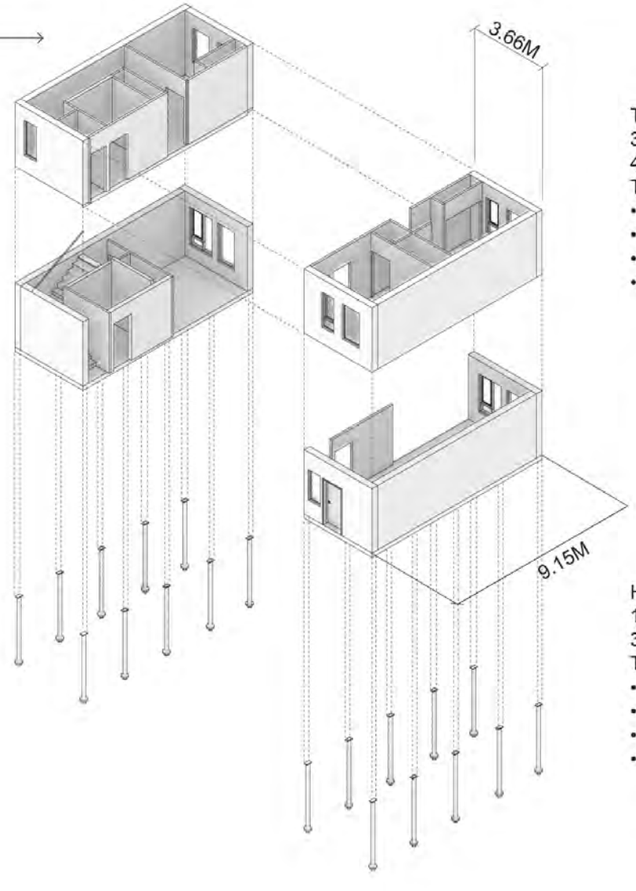
Typical Structural Bay





Prefabricated Balcony Circulation
2.85m(D) x 3.66m(L)
Total: 118 Balconies

- Less Time on Site
- Construction Time
- Circulation Every other level



Typical Prefabricated Module
3.66m x 9.15m per module
4 Modules for 3/4 Bedroom Units
Total Modules: 118

- Construction Cost
- Construction Time
- Less Time on Site
- Two-Storey Units offer additional comfortable with floor to floor seperation between living/sleeping spaces

Helical Piles Model P6
168.3mm x 7.1mm Thick
3.2m Deep
Total: 1180 piles

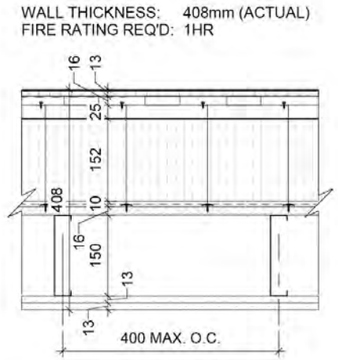
- Construction Cost
- Construction Time
- Less Concrete
- Reduces construction site labour, onsite excavation, and speeds up completion time.

Construction & Systems Diagram

Wall Construction

WALL THICKNESS: 408mm (ACTUAL)
FIRE RATING REQ'D: 1HR

Non-Combustible Metal & Solar Panel Cladding
Cladding Horizontal Clip System
Cladding Vertical Angle System
1" Air Space/ Drainage Cavity
Thermally Broken Brackets
6" Mineral Wool Board Insulation R24
Blueskin Air/Vapour Barrier
16mm Densglass Fireguard Sheathing Type X
150mm Structural Framing
Two layers 12.7mm Type 'C' Gypsum Board



Solar Energy Opportunity

Solar Façade Cladding System provides an engaging façade design and reduces the lifetime energy costs for the building

Operational Energy: Approx. 101 kWh/m²/yr

Approx. floor area of interior 4808m² x 101 kWh =

485,608kWh to operate the building per year

Implementing solar facade panels in the areas highlighted below will provide approx. 75,043 kWh a year, reducing energy costs by 15.5%

Filter building surfaces
Filtered surfaces between 0-90 degrees
Selected surface area 815 m²

Annual solar energy potential
Total solar energy 905,765 kWh
Average solar energy 1,111 kWh/m²

Solar panel configuration
Surface coverage 70 %
Panel efficiency 15 %

Estimate energy from solar panels
Panel placement area 571 m²
Annual electrical output 75,043 kWh



Circulation

Open-air corridor provides natural cross ventilation for entire building

Operable windows in every unit allow for cross ventilation

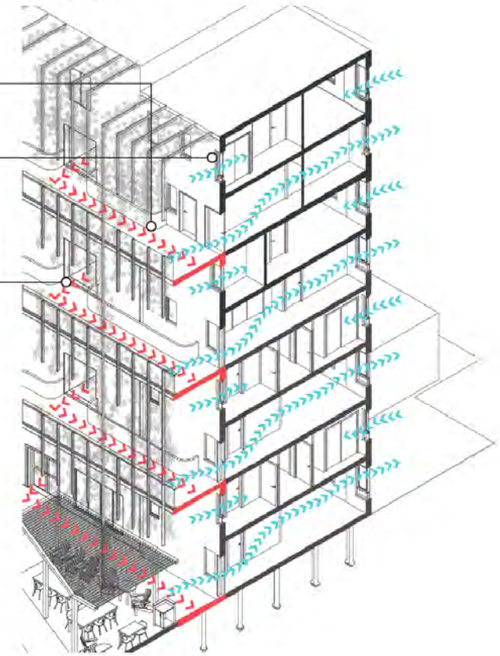
Circulation corridor every other level reduces construction costs & material usage

Greenery to act as a noise shield against air traffic pollution

Greenery enhances residents daily lives

Balconies & Corridors merged together to create a vertical street

The social corridor acts as circulation & front porch for residents. It creates a higher potential for neighbourly interactions boosting overall community values



Social Corridor



The Green Corridor





Suburban Maturations: Speculations on Socially Driven Suburban Living

7 Suburban Maturations

September 2022 - April 2023

Third Year M.Arch
Individual
Masters Thesis, Carleton University

Published in Building 22, Edition 23 Publication for Design Excellence at Carleton University

With patterns of loneliness on the rise in Canada, this thesis explores the relationship between the built environment and its potential impact on human, social interaction. Specifically, this thesis seeked to further understand to what degree can the built environment be used to promote social interaction, connectedness, and an improved sense of belonging within Canadian suburban morphologies? Suburbia continues to be well studied at the morphological level but what previous work has not thoroughly addressed is the resultant impact suburban morphologies have on social interaction within these communities. The private automobile and individualization of space have been key contributors to suburbia at the morphological level but with the emergence of new technologies such as ridesharing and autonomous vehicles, the privatization of suburbia could soon change, opening up new opportunities to explore how suburban morphologies could evolve to promote enhanced social interaction. As such, this thesis used the suburban community of Richmond Hill as the site of interest to imagine how existing suburban communities might evolve under the influence of design to become more socially interactive places to live.

This thesis chose four different but typical suburban conditions in Richmond Hill to investigate how they could be transformed into a more socially connected environment. These sites included: 1) The private backyards of connected row-housing; 2) The major side street; 3) The minor side street; and, 4) The power centre. In each of these interventions the approach of rewriting policies, adjusting the land use and introducing new programs and engaging structures was taken in order to enhance social connectivity.

1) The Private Backyards of Row-Housing



Top: The Private Backyards of Row-Housing Axonometric
Bottom: The Private Backyards of Row-Housing Perspective



2) The Major Side Street

The focus on this intervention is on how a major side street that is primarily made up of single-family homes might be transformed under the guidance of social interaction. This intervention re-imagines how the garage could be transformed when cars are no longer occupying them. This intervention explored transitioning the garage into Commercial Retail Units. By rewriting the codes to allow mixed-use and building along the public street, the garages can be converted into a café, daycare, communal offices, gyms, retail spaces, medical facilities, salons etc.

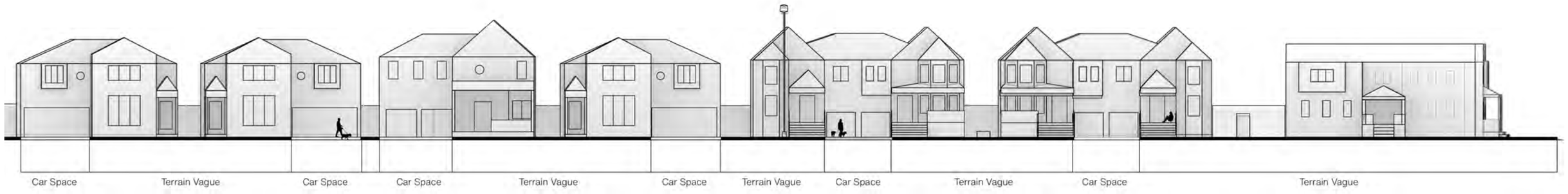
Left: The Major Side Street Perspective
Right: The Major Side Street Transformation



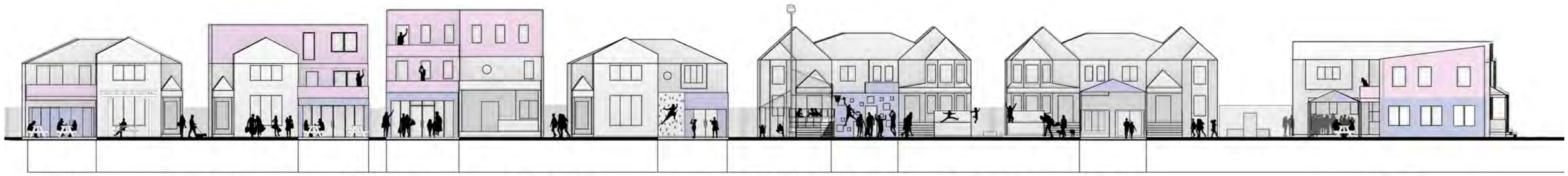


Street Sections

Existing Minor Street Typology



Intervention Minor Street Typology



3) The Minor Side Street

This intervention highlights the re-intensification of the suburban street with additional housing units. This intervention envisions the adaptation of the single-family home into duplex, triplex and multi-family units which is also seen in the previous intervention. Similar to the previous intervention, the garage space is transformed but instead of adding CRUs, ADUs are implemented. The corner house has been demolished and replaced with a mixed-use building that has commercial on the ground level and two floors of residential on top. This provides a diversity in housing type which offers the opportunity for people to live in one place for a long time which can promote a greater sense of community and neighbourhood trust.

Left: The Minor Side Street Perspective
Right: The Minor Side Street Transformation





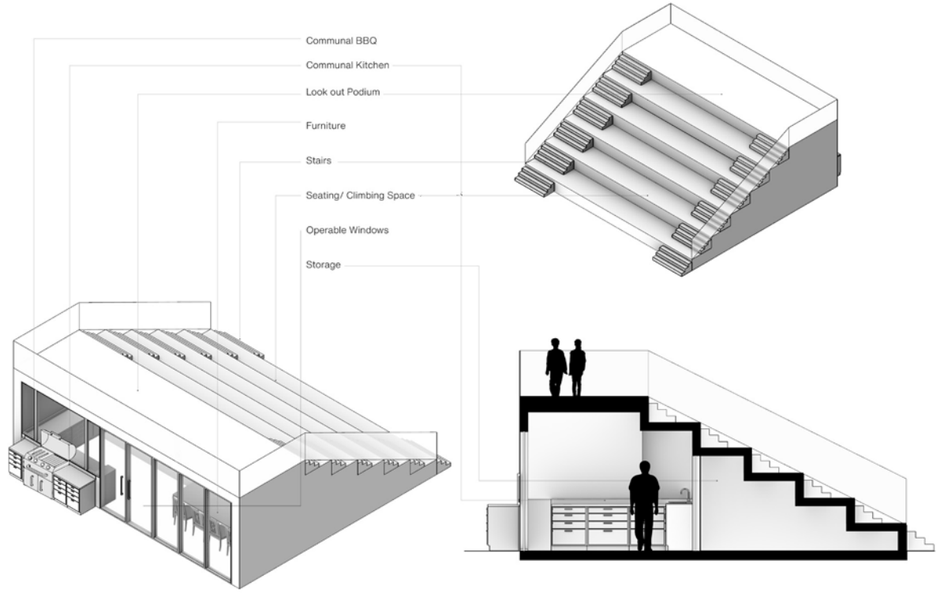
Opportunity Structures

To pair with the interventions, this thesis also included the addition of opportunity structures that would be placed in each intervention. The addition of the opportunity structures compliment the land use and by-law changes by offering an amenity for the community to connect. This additional layer is critical to the promotion of social connections as it not only offers a fun and engaging element to the community but it offers a
destination. The three opportunity structures are: 1) The social catalyst; 2) The social stop; 3) The social tower.

1) The social catalyst takes many of the typical suburban elements and mixes it into a single unit. Wrapped around an existing light post, the social catalyst offers a basketball & hockey net, a pair of swings, a bookshelf, a bench, a space for storage and a climbing element.

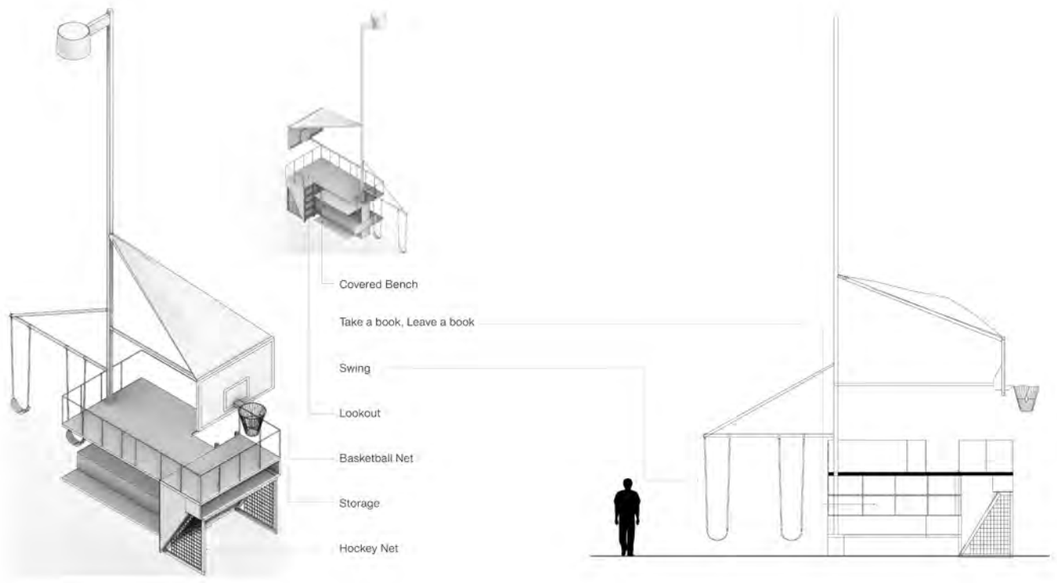
2) The social stop is placed in the converted pedestrian street offering a communal kitchen/bbq space where the community can gather for a large or small gathering. Above the kitchen is a bleacher style seating area which is placed in front of the stage, it can be a place to meet up to watch a show or movie, or a place where kids can run around and play.

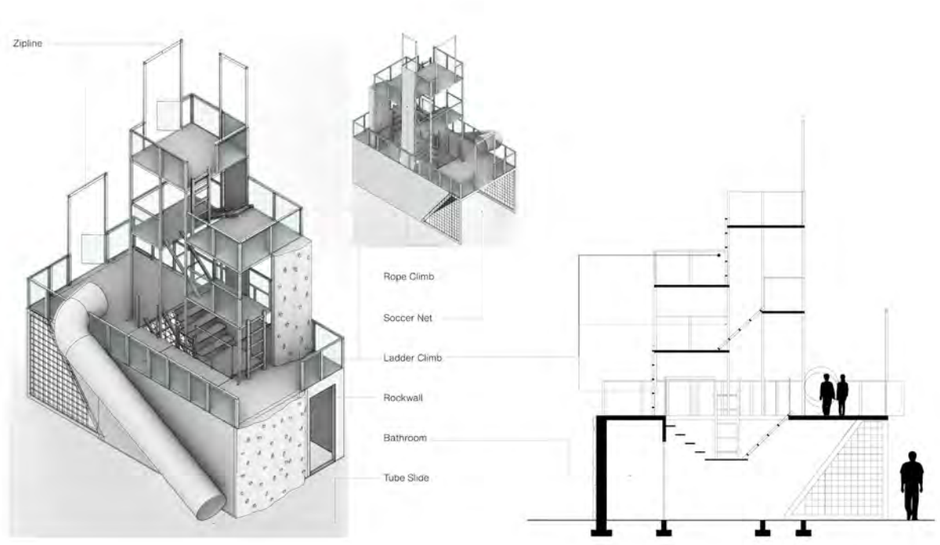
3) The social tower have been placed in interventions 1 & 4. The social tower provides numerous of engaging elements such as a zip-line that connects the two towers, a rock-wall and a ladder climber. The ground level of the structure has as soccer net, an indoor washroom and space for storage. It introduces a tactile element that invites users of all ages to engage with the architecture and becomes a social beacon for the community.



Left: The Social Catalyst

Top: The Social Stop
Bottom: The Social Tower





4) The Power Centre

This intervention speculates what happens to the typical power centre with two interventions, one on top of the existing commercial building and the other in the parking lot. Both interventions attempt to bring back the walking city of 100 years ago, creating a low-rise mixed-use high-density development. Both intervention forms are laid out in a U-shape with courtyards at the centre. This arrangement offers enhanced social engagement by creating smaller communities within a larger community. This low-rise typology allows individuals to interact from all levels, creating a socially connected environment unlike high-rise typologies.

The first intervention explored methods in transforming the blank facades of the commercial building into a socially engaging space. Wrapping the blank façade of Walmart with liner buildings and using parts of the blank façade for community activities such as a projection screen for films, or backdrops for community plays or concerts. Along the façade of the Walmart is the final opportunity structure, the social façade. This is a large playground that has a rock wall attached to the Walmart façade and other climbing elements in order to offer better social engagement to the site.

The Power Centre: Pedestrian Street Perspective

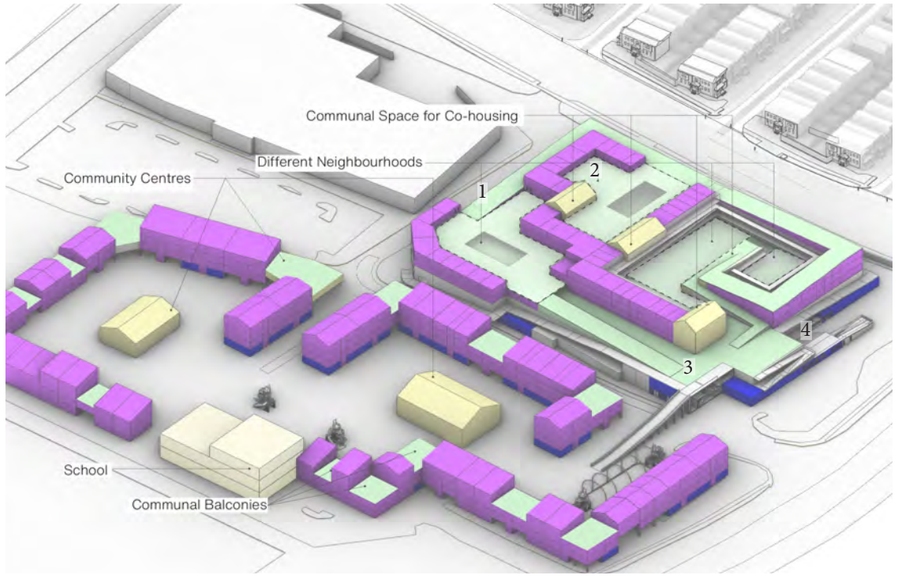




1. Ramp Circulation Axonometric



2. Neighbourhood Courtyard Axonometric



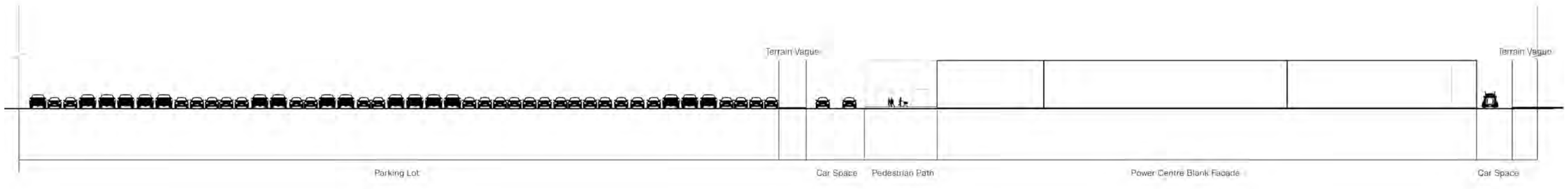
3. Slide & Social Facade Axonometric



4. Theatre & Communal Space Axonometric



Existing Power Centre Typology



Intervention Power Centre Typology

