CALM.design









AGE GROUPS

THE CALM DIFFERENCE

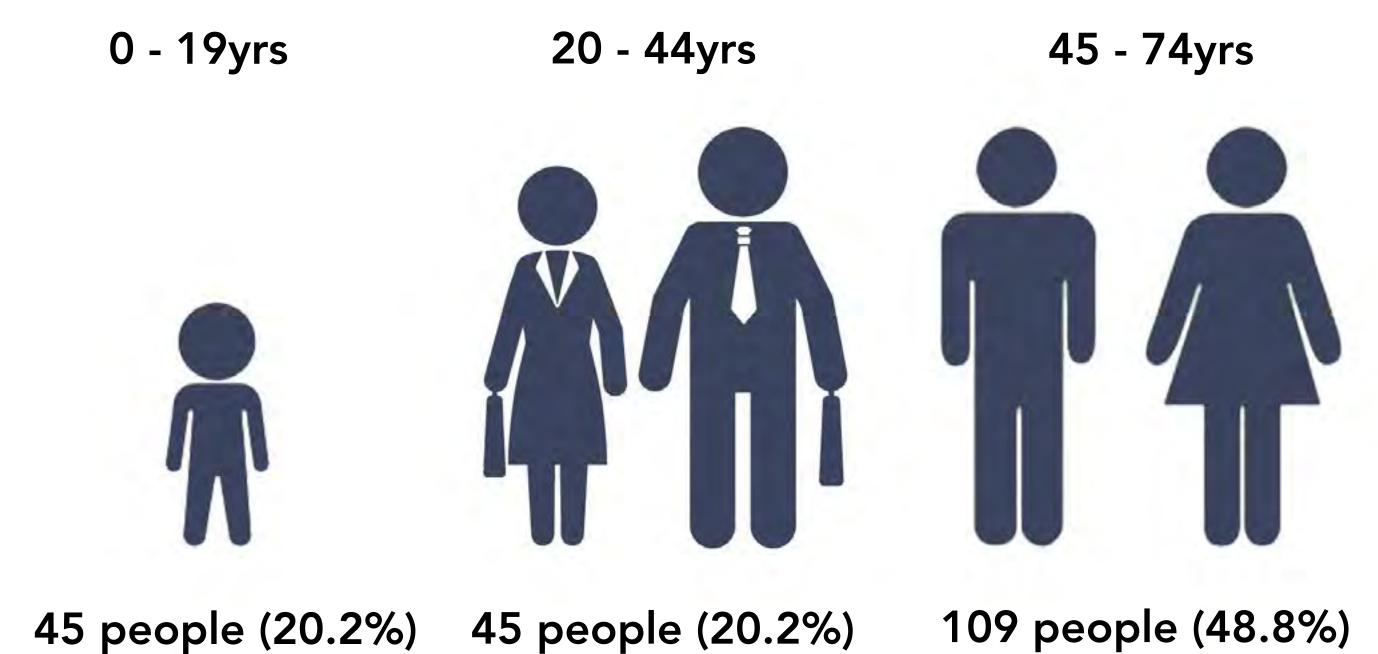
The CALM.design team is driven by the pursuit of efficient, adaptable design that seeks to strengthen the sense of community and improve levels of resilience in highly vulnerable locations. With a particular interest in the area of modular design, CALM.design works to create sustainable strategies that not only strengthen and support the location of a project, but also the local community and their everyday

OUR FOCUS

Eight years on and disaster has struck again in what will come to be known as the Ash Friday bushfires. One of the most severely affected areas is once again the small popular tourist town of Marysville in Central Victoria, who many will remember as one of the worst affected areas in the Black Saturday bushfires in 2009. After extensive in-depth analysis, CALM.design has come to find systemic failures within the existing post-disaster strategy as it was employed by the Victorian Government and as such are looking to propose a new more efficient, more resilient strategy for the regional centre, that will also foster a long-term, sustainable future for the community.

CONTEXT ANALYSIS MARYSVILLE

POPULATION

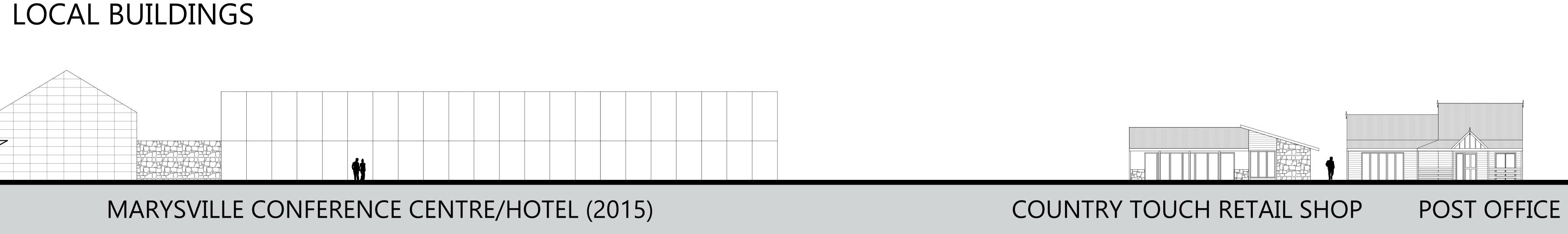




75 +yrs

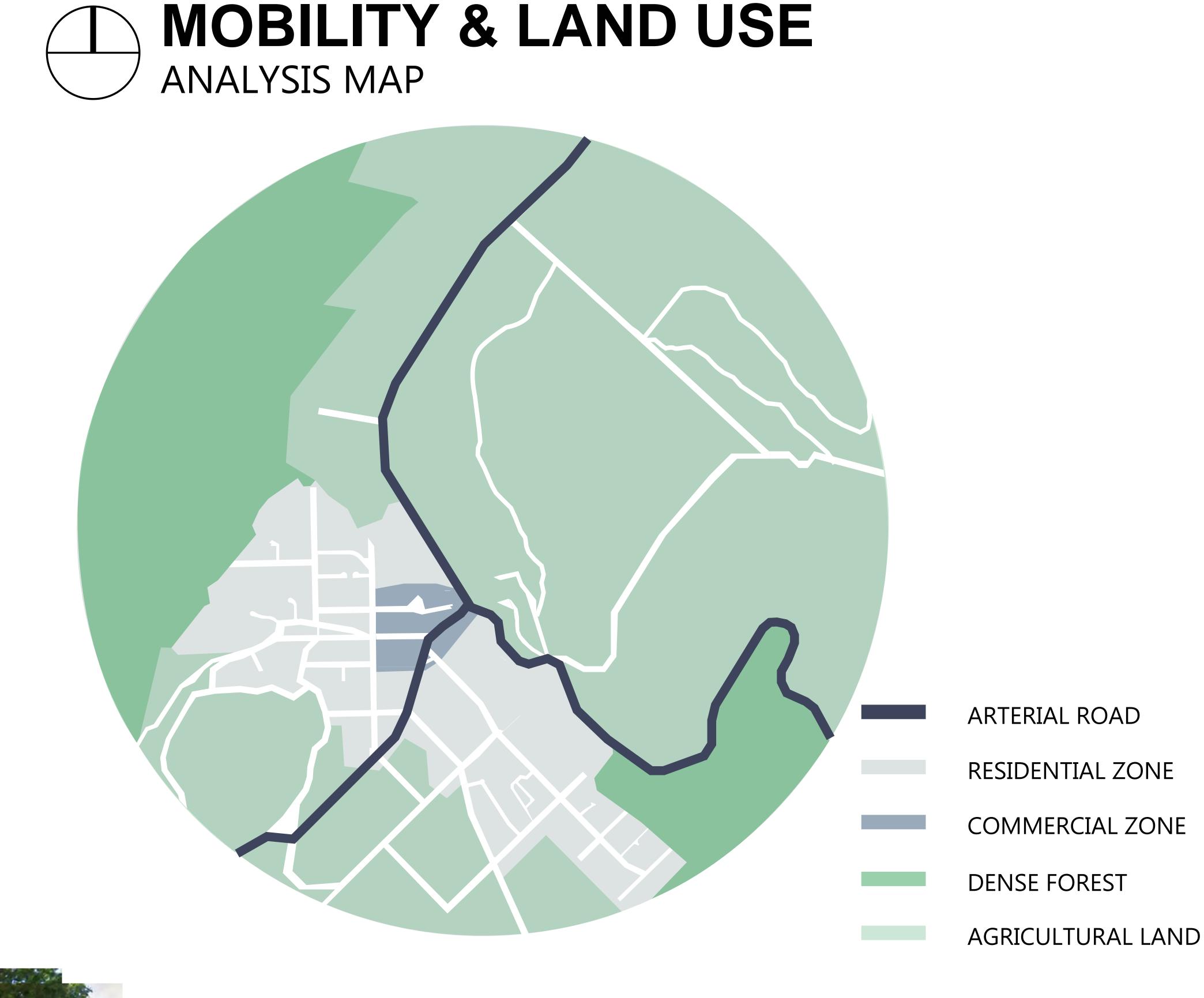
TYPOLOGY

town of Marysville, VIC



MARYSVILLE, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

LOCATION





IMPACT

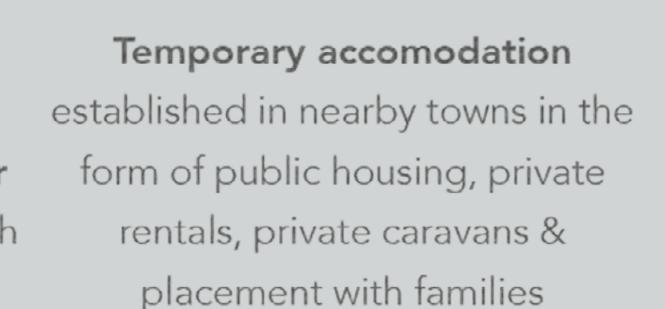
FRAGA'S CAFE

TOWER MOTEL (2014)

LEARNING FROM THE PAST







Evacuation and temporary **relocation** to Urgent **repairs** to power & Emergency response & recovery plans Community Recovery Committees

material aid/donations

Short term operational responses

- establishing recovery authority, defining

the scope, commencing property clean up

program, establishing material aid

distribution etc.

telecommunications networks, set in place prior to Black Saturday

addressing risks relating to were not sufficient to support the

damage & hazardous materials aftermath. Therefore, the Victorian

etc. Fossiker kits were distributed and Commonwealth government are held in Marysville. To establish a

Authority as a separate body to

co-ordinate a whole-of-government

Medium-term operational responses

- Temporarily house people, distribute

high-value donations, providing an

advisory service to facilitate rebuilding etc.

along with first aid kits and established the Victorian Bushfire vision for the rebuild and discover

response in the recovery process _ _ _ _ _ _

Reconstruction and Recovery the needs of the community.



Community meetings

'Phoenix Workshops'

Long-term operational responses

- Delivery overarching plan for recovery,

implement urban design frameworks to

guide rebuilding, lead the delivery of

projects to restore economic,

years to support its medium & long-term recovery

Cleanup of debris is

completed.

Rebuilding of Marysville, repairing of damaged buildings, design and million in special assistance to the construction of new housing and Murrindindi Shire Council over four infrastructure e.g businesses, schools, sports stadium/ community centre, hotel & conferance centre

74 people living in

temporary village, approx.

150 permanent residents

in Marysville

MARYSVILLE COUNTRY BAKERY

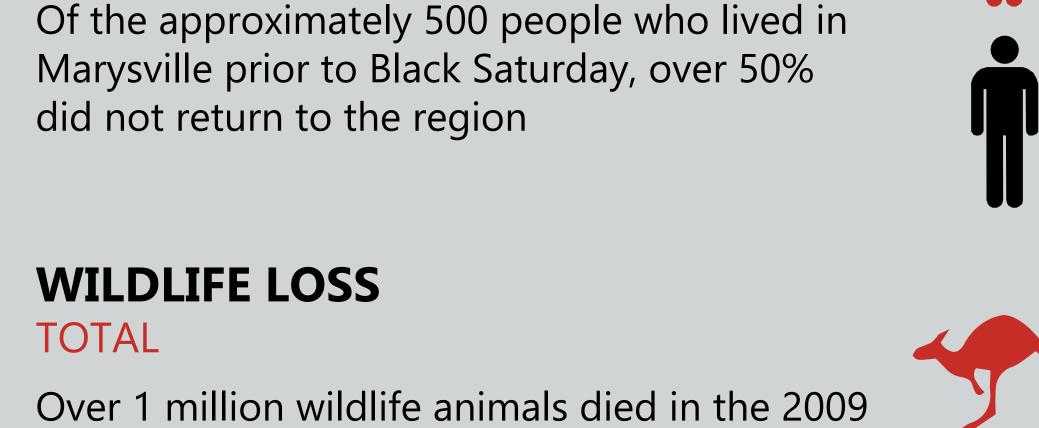
& CAFE



BUILDING DAMAGE

Black Saturday 2009

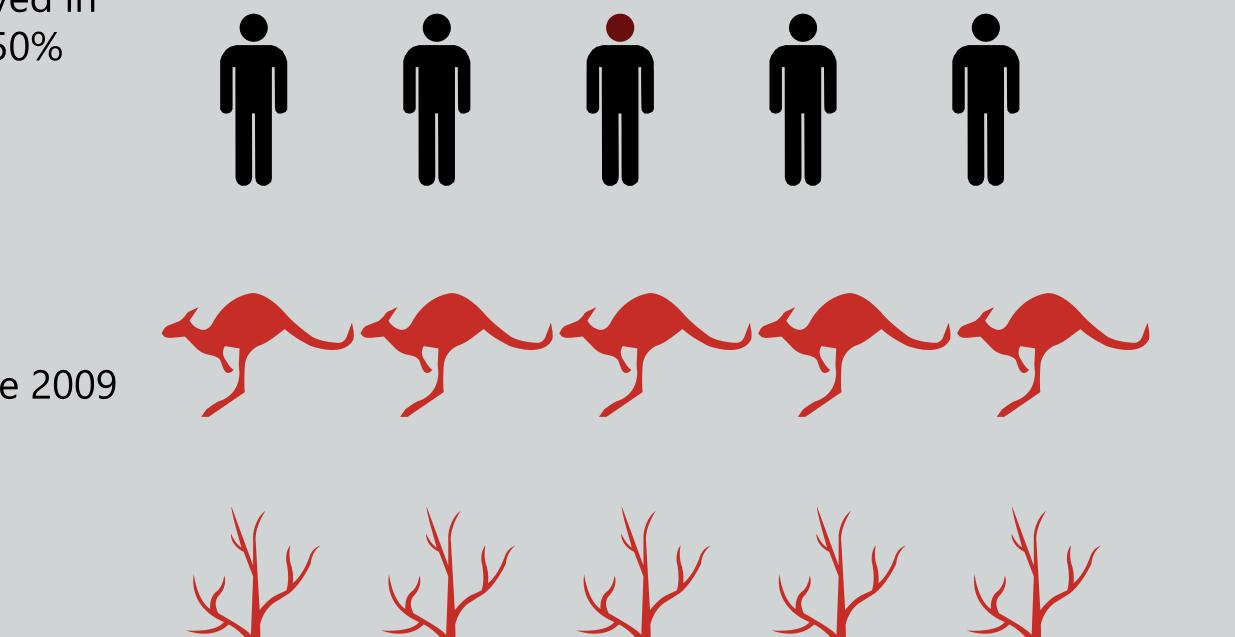




BLACK SATURDAY 2009



Over 302,875 hectares were burnt and destroyed in the Black Saturday bushfires

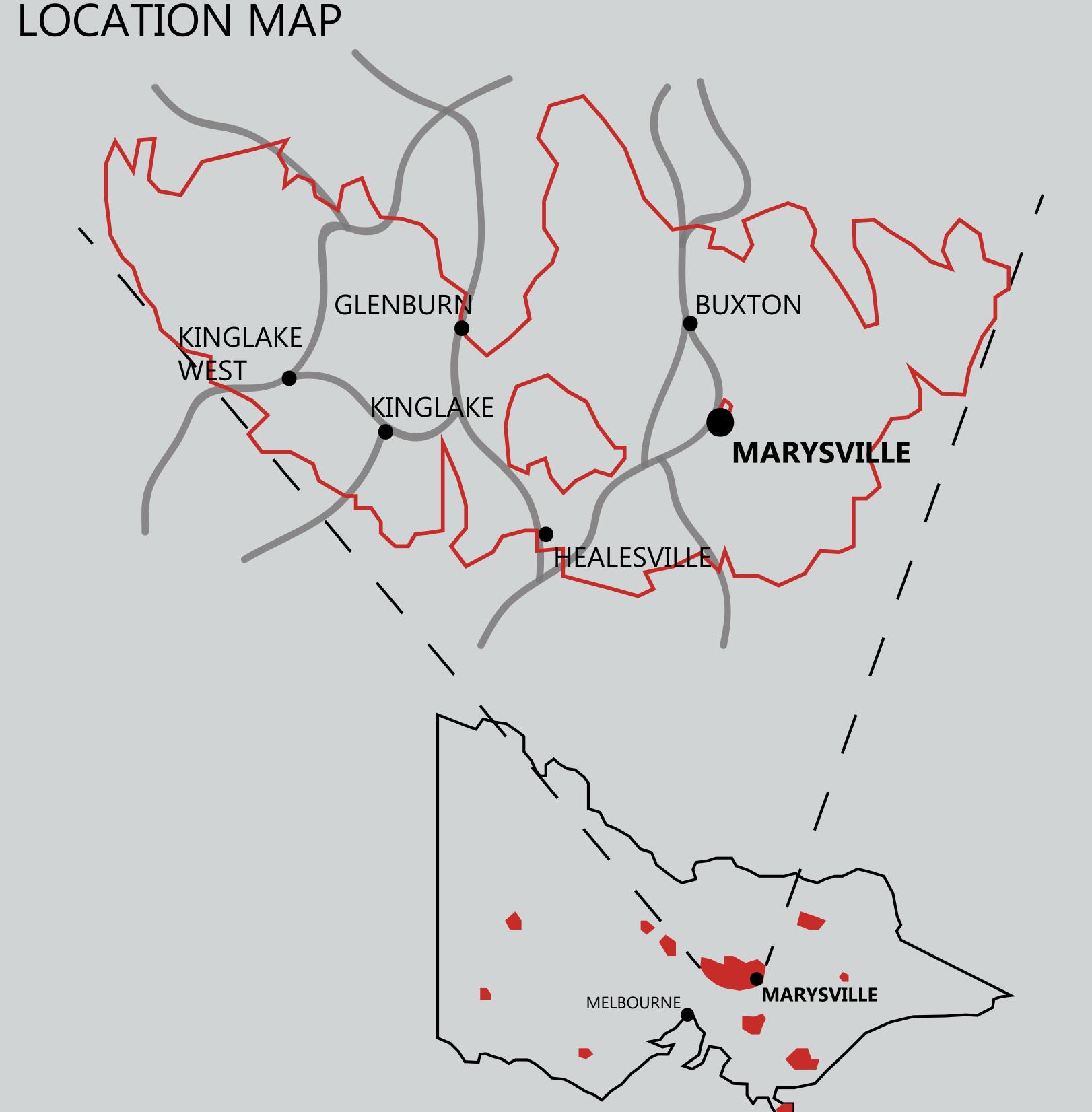


BLACK SATURDAY 2009

quickly established relief centres

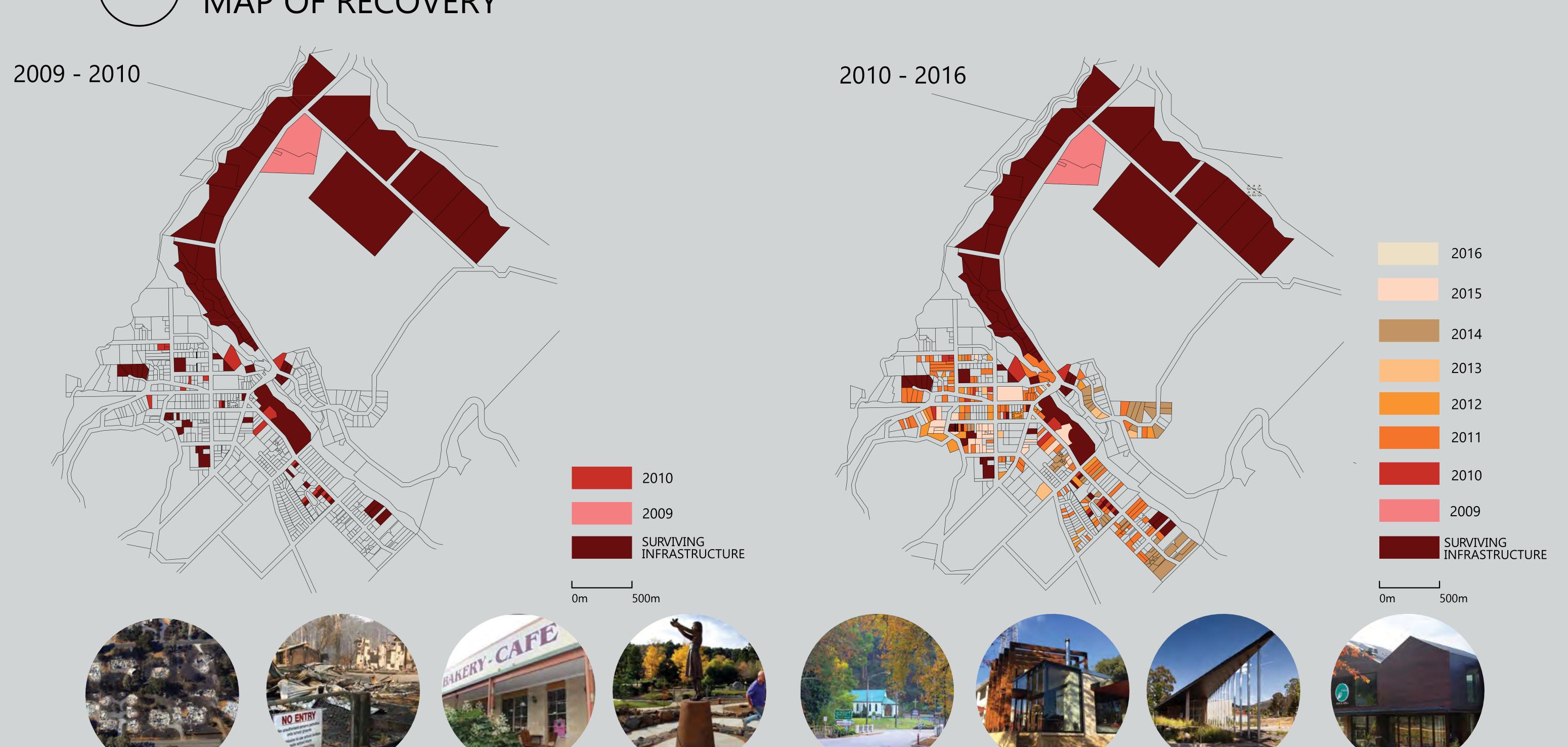
'tent cities' on ovals in Yea, Alexandra &

Whittlesea

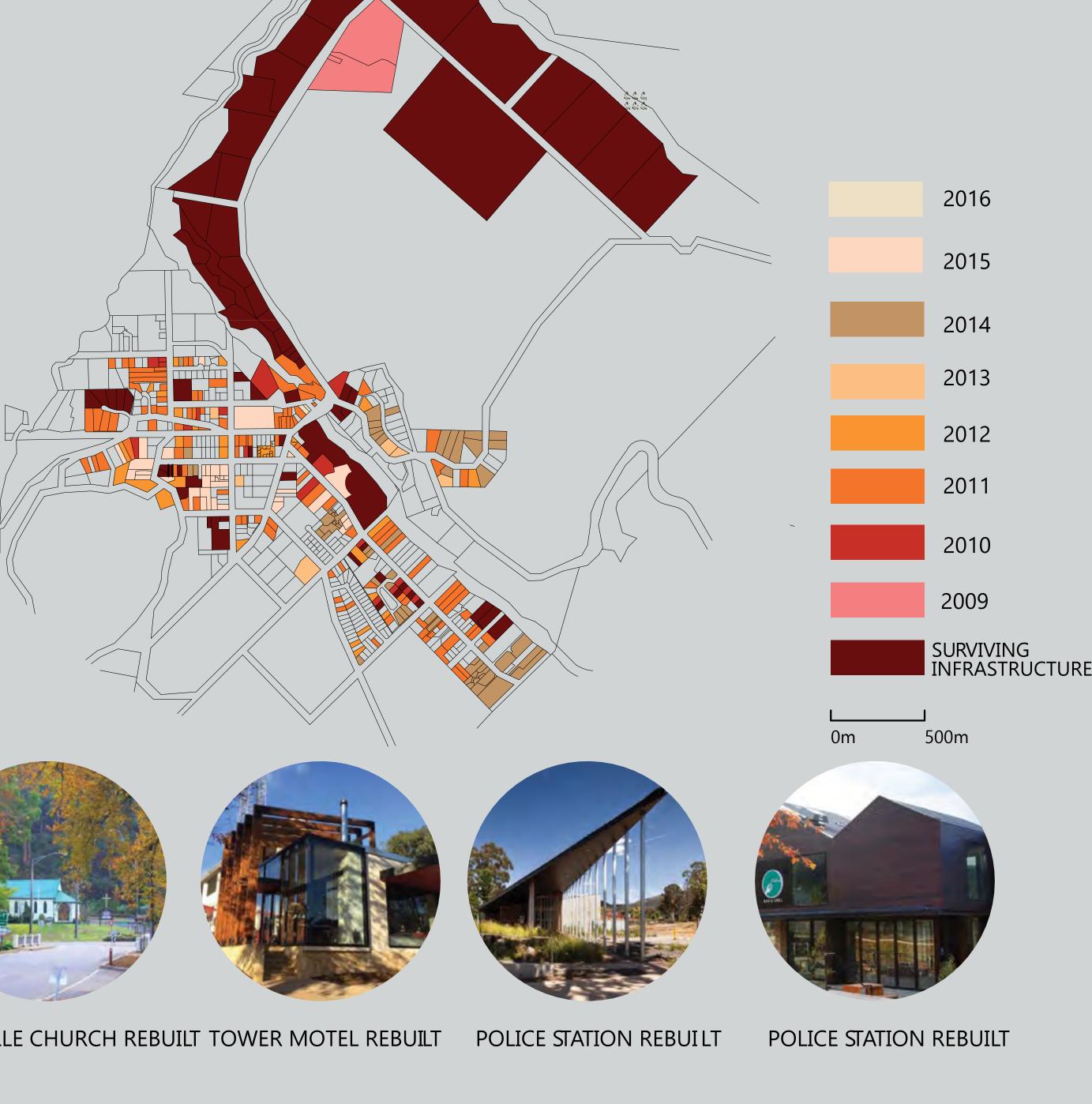








BLACK SATURDAY 2009 MAP OF RECOVERY



BLACK SATURDAY 2009 MARYSVILLE EXTENT OF DESTRUCTION

ASH FRIDAY 2017 NEW DISASTER SCENARIO

CONTEXT

Although Black Saturday ravaged the town just over eight years ago, Marysville was still far from being fully recovered with health consequences, social impacts & economic divides growing with each year since the bushfires.

The Murrindindi Shire Council has had to raise local taxes over recent years to maintain the new facilities constructed after the 2009 bushfires, and residents have been struggling to keep up with the annual rises at a time when they were already trying to rebuild their homes & restore their livelihoods. The Victorian Government provided Murrindindi Shire Council with a considerable amount of support in the rebuilding process after Black Saturday, however the local council is now facing pressure from the State government to let outside authorities take over this time. Along with the grief of losing almost their entire town once again, the thought of outside intervention has left the surviving Marysville residents feeling exposed and insecure.

With the inflow of young families attracted to Marysville after Black Saturday due to the low housing prices, the returned residents have also reported to be feeling disconnected from their community. This is not only because of the difference in age but because while the majority of the population - the retirees - cannot keep up with the increasing taxes, the younger working families can afford them, and can also afford to start buying into local business.

Ash Friday has impacted residents' health in the form of PTSD and depression, and also in worsening the condition of those already suffering with respiratory problems after the previous bushfires. With the density of surrounding forest its interconnected waterways, residents are now also at risk of waterborne disease.

Due to the horrendous nature of Ash Friday, these contextual issues will get worse, unless they are properly addressed and supported through efficient & respondent design.

RADAR CHART

ASH FRIDAY 2017 DISASTER

RISK LEVELS KEY

- 0 Extremely Acute Threat
- 1 Acute Threat
- 2 High Manifest Threat
- 3 Manifest Threat
- 4 High Latent Threat
- 5 Latent Threat 6 - Secure

FOOD CONTEXT

SOCIAL POLITICAL CONTEXT CONTEXT

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

0 - ACUTE THREAT (EXTREME)

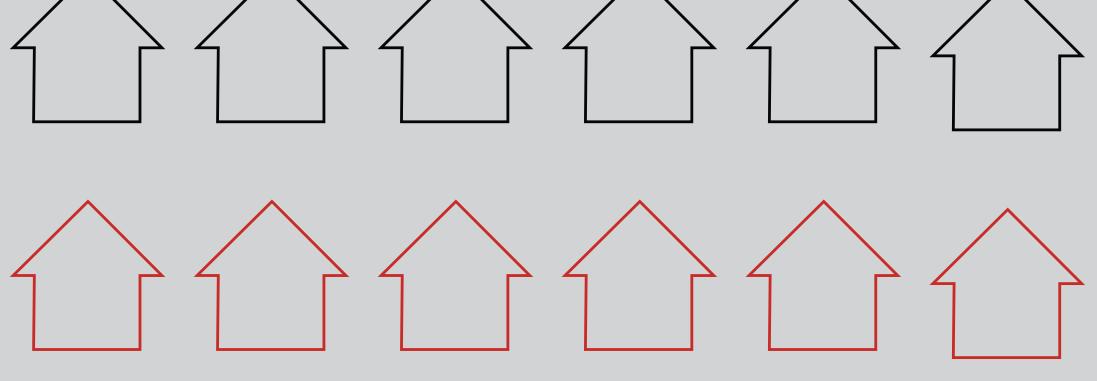
ECONOMIC CONTEXT

ASH FRIDAY 2017 CONTEXT

COMPARED TO BLACK SATURDAY 2009

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT



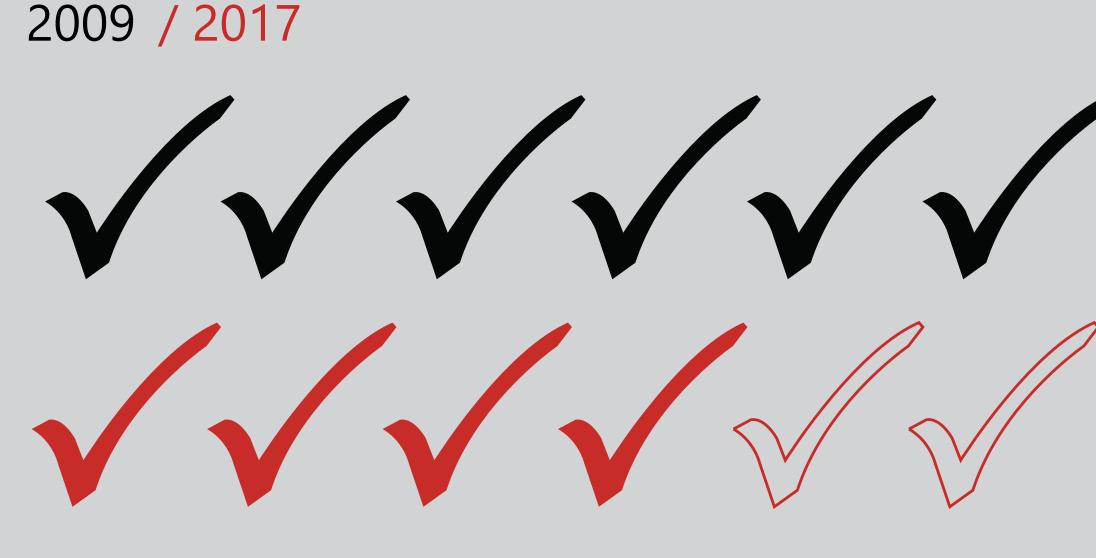




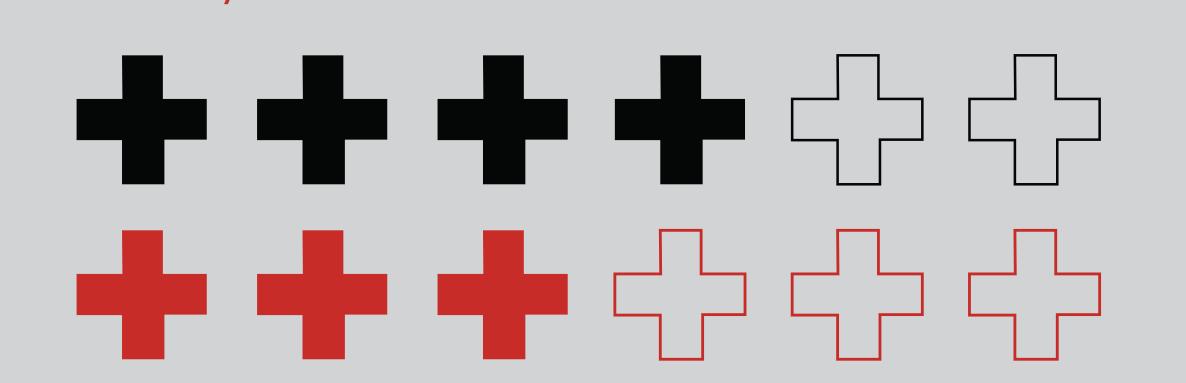
HEALTH

SURVIVING INFRASTRUCTURE

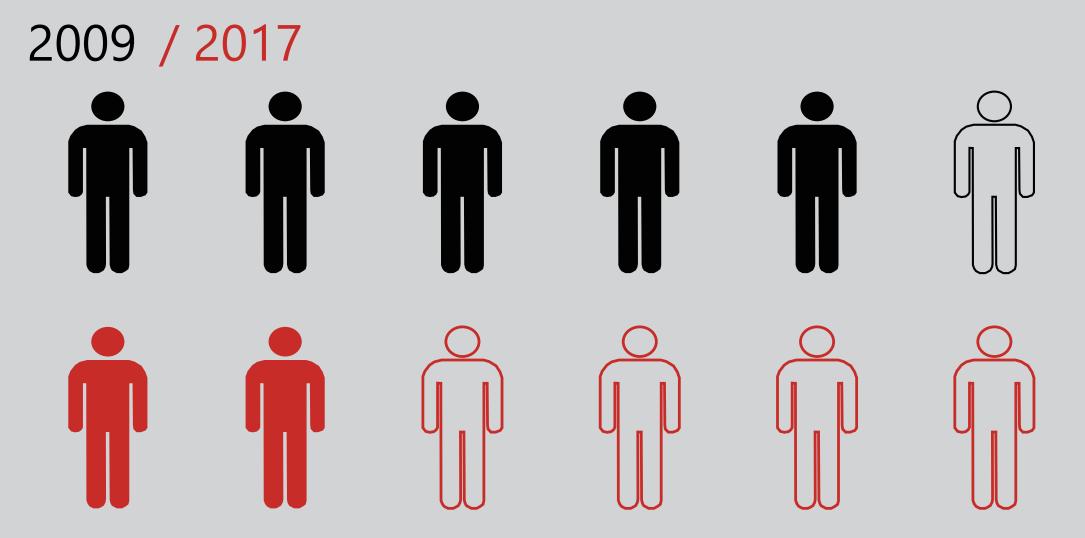
CONTEXT



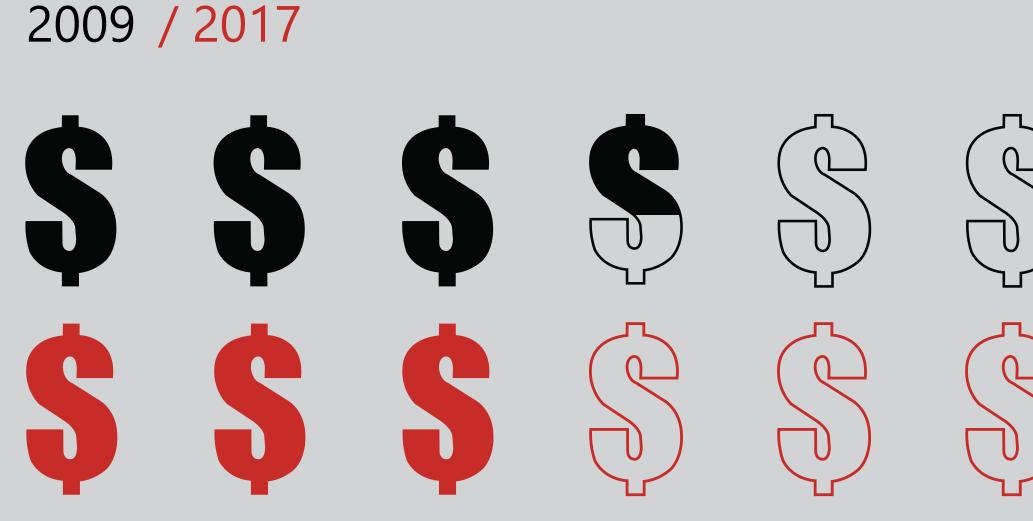
HEALTH CONTEXT 2009 / 2017



SOCIAL CONTEXT

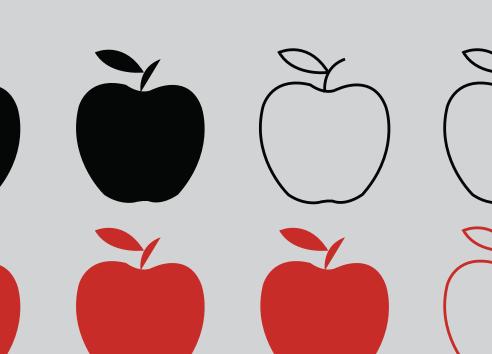


ECONOMIC CONTEXT



FOOD CONTEXT

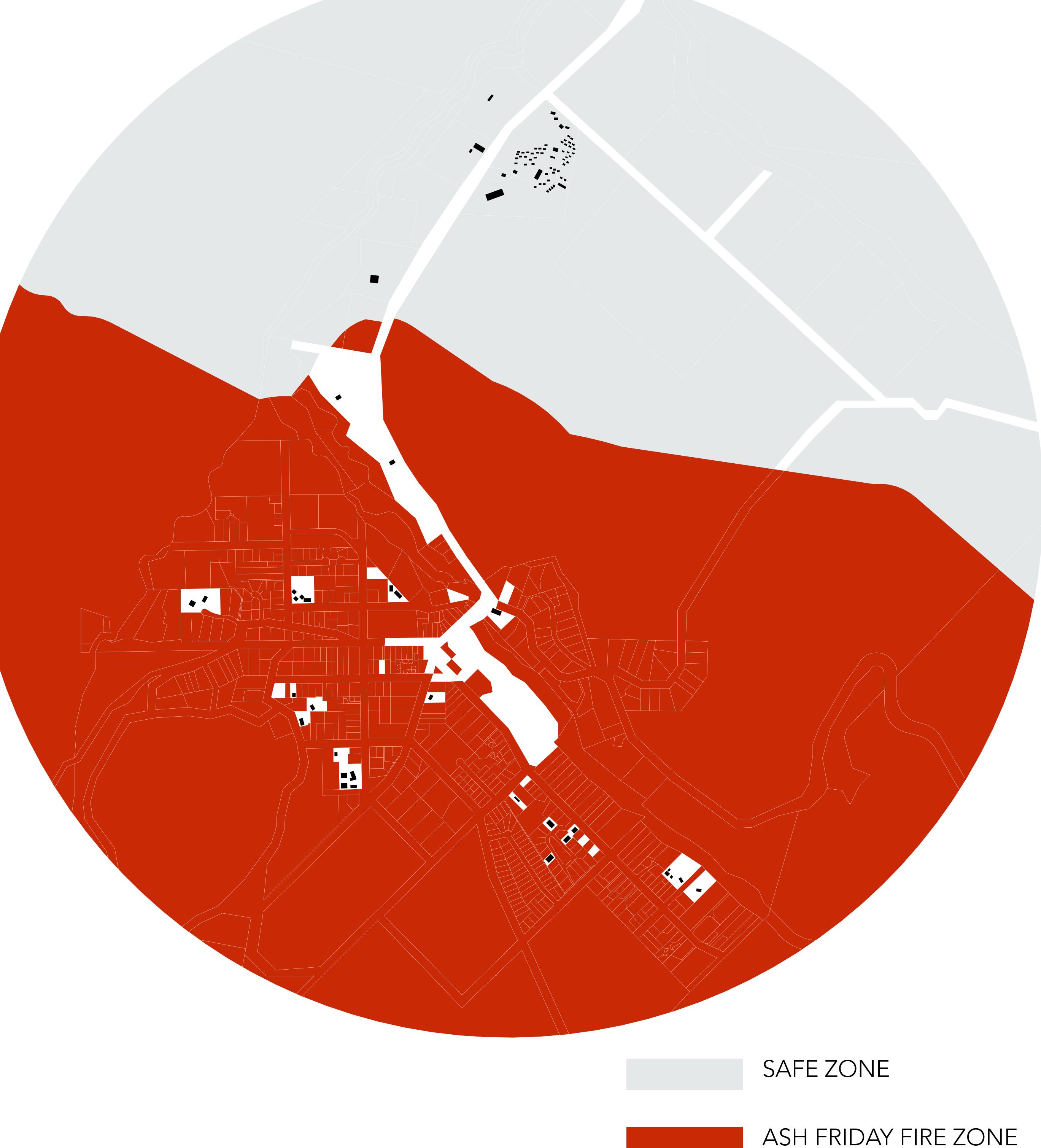




DISASTER IMPACT ASH FRIDAY 2017 INFRASTRUCTURAL DAMAGE



EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

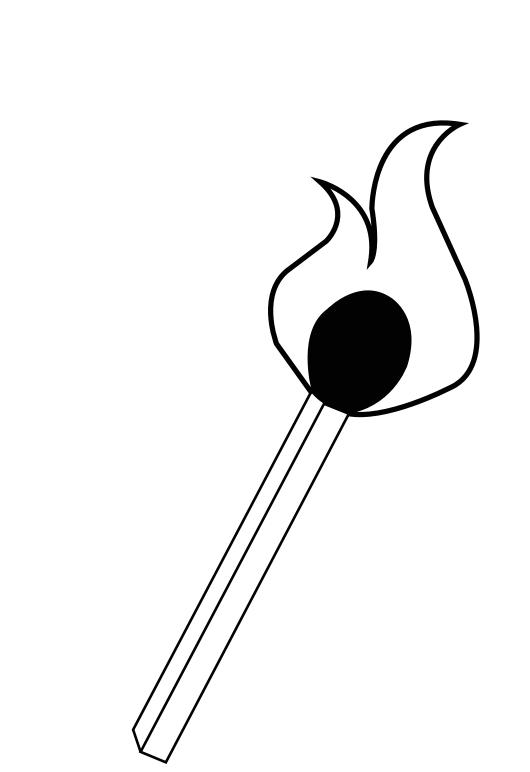


FOUR CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

VULNERABILITIES & RISKS

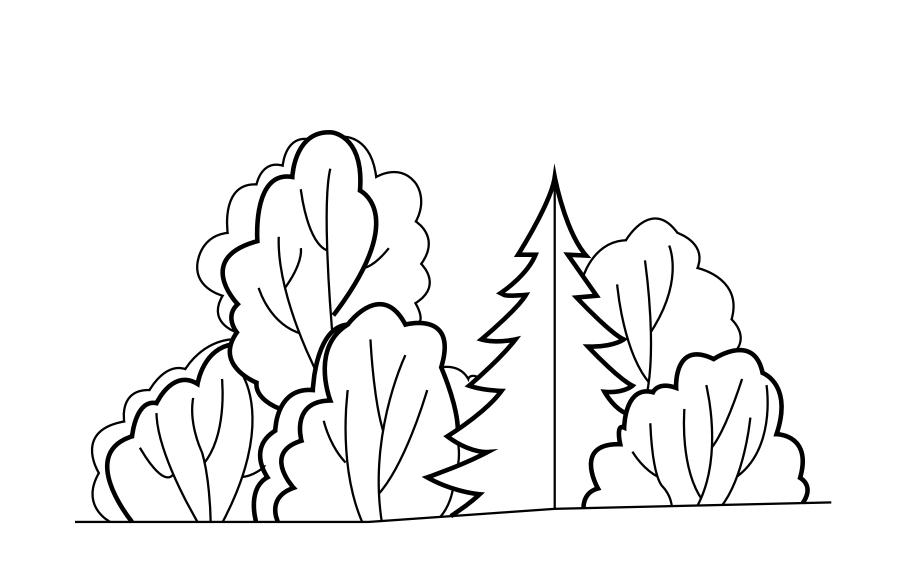
1. WEATHER

In the lead up to Ash Friday, Victoria had been suffering through a decade long drought, creating very hot and dry conditions. On March 17, the state was also experiencing dry winds coming across from Central Australia further adding to the soaring temperatures.



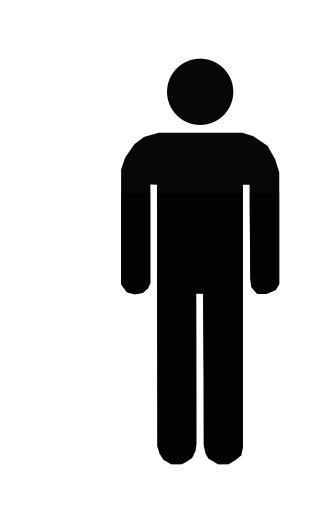
2. IGNITION

The Ash Friday Bushfires were considered to be both 'man-made' and naturally ignited. The man-made ignition incidences included a lit cigarette being thrown from a car window and a faulty powerline, however the 100km/h winds experienced on the day worked to carry spotfires more than 35km north of the initial blazes, starting many of the other fires on the day.



3. FUEL

The bushfires and flying embers spread throughout the state but particularly devastated those areas nestled within the dense Victorian bushforest, including Kinglake and Marysville. While the forest provides a beautiful setting to live within, in a state that is heavily prone to bushfire it can - and has - proven a lethal place to live with the dense flora acting as a natural fuel to the fires.



4. COMMUNITY WARNINGS

Unfortunately due to a hindrance in communication it was impossible to get a 'head start' on the Ash Friday bushfire situation. Due to a lack of warning, residents were unable to properly enact their Bushfire Plans or undertake actions that could lessen the impacts of the fires i.e. evacuate the area, active surveillance for spotfires around the area and direct suppression of spotfires.



LEARNING FROM BLACK SATURDAY 2009

SYSTEMIC FAILURES



- Small Cabins with a lack of privacy.
- Residents felt constrained in temporary village.
- Lack of employment which caused financial stress.
- Lack of infrastructure causing borefom which led to drug and alchohol abuse (emotional trauma).
- Residents felt like their needs were not met by the Community Recovery Committees.
- New facilities such as sports stadium were under-utilised



- New facilities are expensive to maintain (ongoing operating costs) caused rates to increase.
- Only 50% of houses were rebuilt 6 years on. Many vacant lots were not providing rate revenue for council.
- Marysville struggling financially due to population drop and with tourism decrease.

CALM.DESIGN STRATEGY VISION



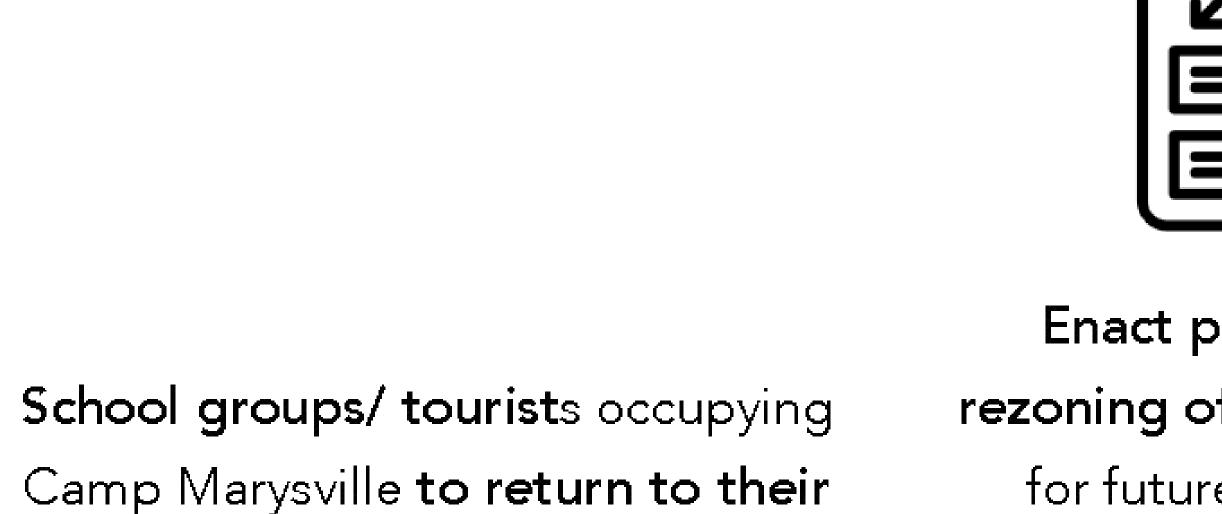
CALM.design

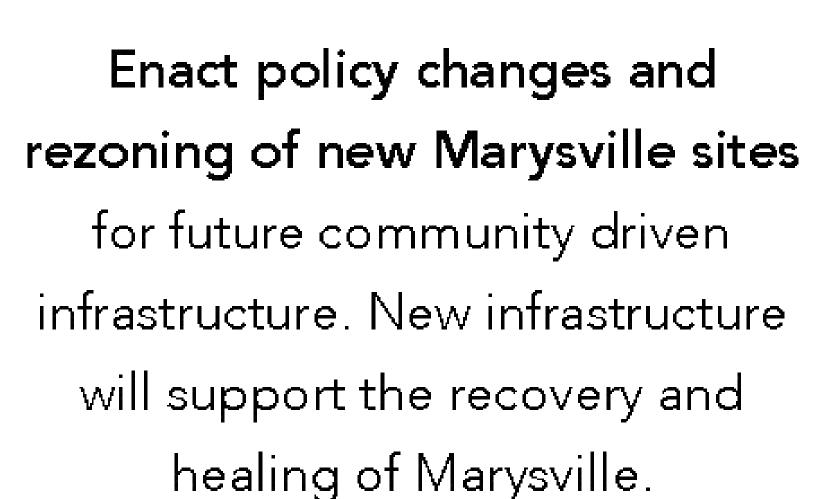
GRADUAL MIGRATION STRATEGY

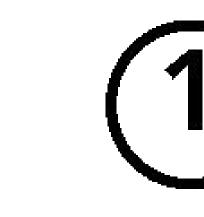
homes to create space for more

Marysville residents. Camp Marysville

can accomodate 250 people.







Construction of Transport hub, Community Resource Centre, recycling/ donation centre and wellness centre. Community workshops are run from new community resource centre and involve residents in each stage of

MAY 2017



Construction of Market Hall/ marketplace to sell local produce and market wares.

2018

2019

Additional recycling centres and

light rail nodes are constructed,

Marysville loop is up and running.



the process of reconstruction. museum

MAR 17 2017 MAR 17 2017

TIMELINE + KEY PROJECTS

Ash Friday

- Evacuation to Camp Marysville and Gallipoli Oval. Families and neighbours are reunited.
 - Fossiker kits and bottled water are distributed.
- First aid is administered to the injured. Vacant existing demountables to temporarily

host families.

Strategy

Remaining population to be either housed by host families in neighbouring towns or are moved into transition housing which is pre-manufactured in Melbourne

and transported and set up near

Camp Marysville.

MAR 18 2017 MARCH 19 2017 MARCH 20 2017

Initiate Gradual Migration

Run collaborative workshops in existing hall infrastructure of Camp Marysville to create a future vision for Marysville with

1 APRIL 2017

CALM Design team.

AUGUST 2017

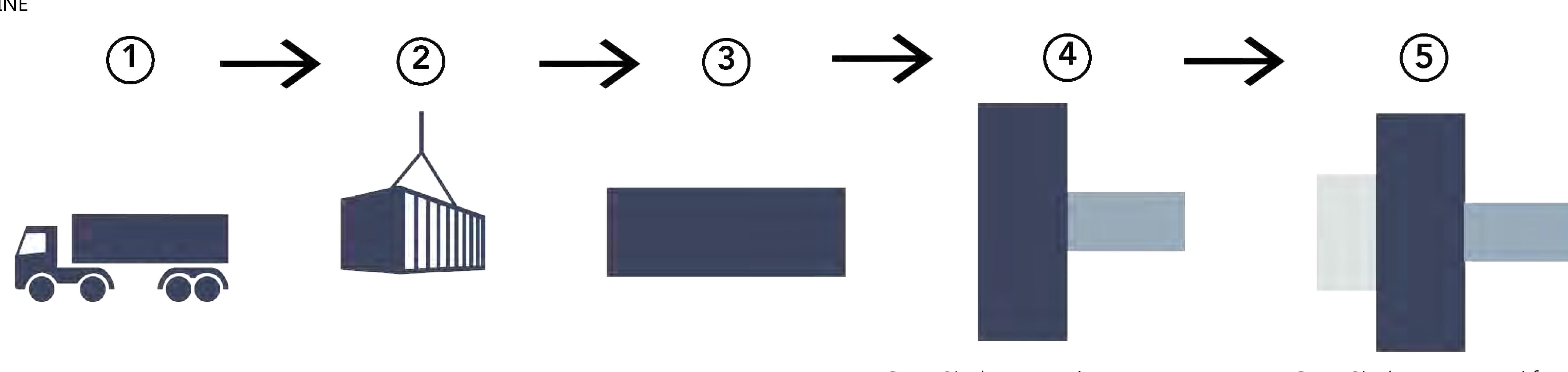
Construction of Place of worship and Education Facility.

Transition shelters are to be built upon to make **permanent housing** for residents now and into the future. New relocated town of Marysville continues to grow. Old town becomes memorial gardens, old town infrastructure is

memorial.

converted to tourist/visitor hubs and

CORE SHELTER STRATEGY



Core Shelters are pre-fabricated in Melbourne and are driven to site on the back of trucks

Core Shelters are loaded onto Immediate Recovery residential estate

Core housing unit for each household.

Core Shelters are then transported to newly established housing estates creating new neighbourhoods. Owner of core unit can purchase additional modules based on growing needs.

Core Shelters are modified/ customised to become permanent home solutions

ABOUT THE CORE UNIT STRATEGY

The Core Shelter strategy revolves around the concept of modular transportable design, that gives the newly located residents the option of 'going back with their house' if they wish to. The design options have been developed from a core module that can be attached with additional modules to give the desired configuration of a whole home. Being modular in nature, the designs can add to or replicate the core units according to the number of occupants and their needs.

To cover a wide range of current and future users of the Marysville community, four design options in particular have been focused on by the CALM.design team.

The intended occupants to be prioritised as identified through our context analysis are listed below:

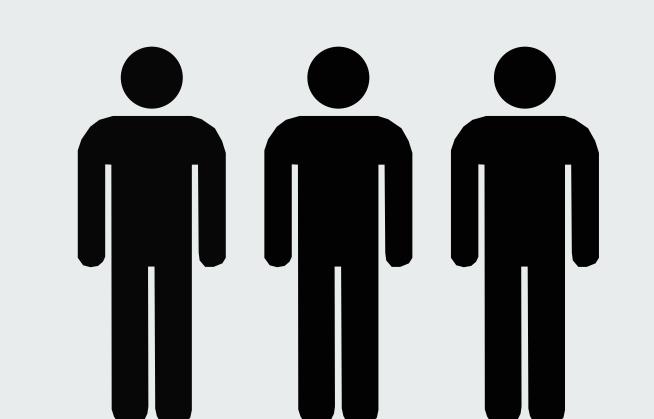
- 1. Young Couple: a young couple in their late twenties/early thirties, who have chosen
- not to have any children. 2. Young Family: a young couple in their early to mid-thirties, with a young child who
- may/may not desire to populate their family with another child in the future. 3. Large Family: a couple in their mid thirties to early forties with a large family populated with 2 or more children
- 4. Elderly Couple: an elderly couple living alone in their late sixties who may be living with a disability.

PROJECTS

PRIORITY PROJECTS

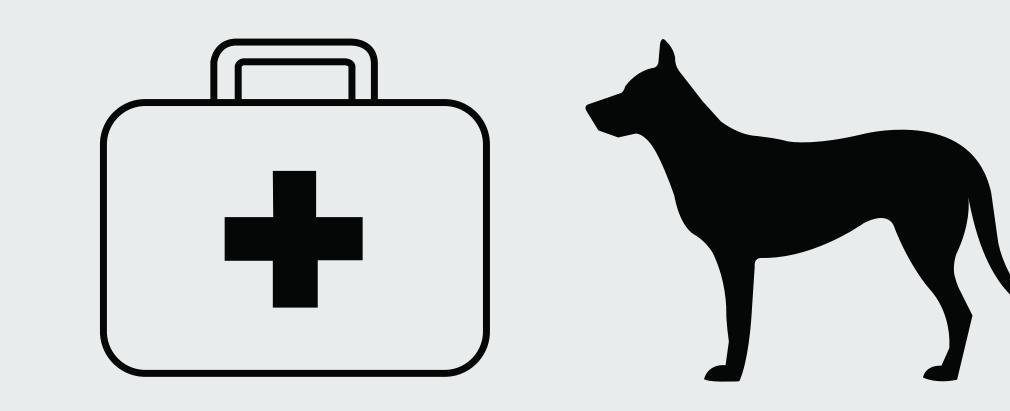
EIGHT PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE



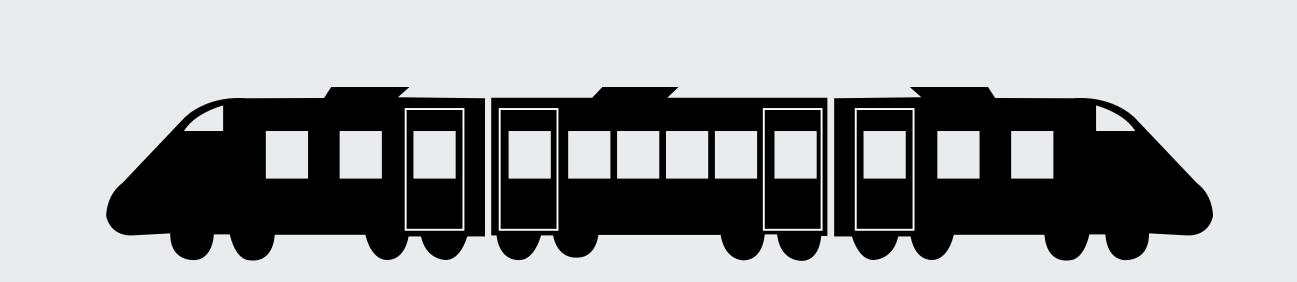
A community node that provides information, workshops & a variety of communications methods for the local community.

MEDICAL & WELLNESS CENTRE



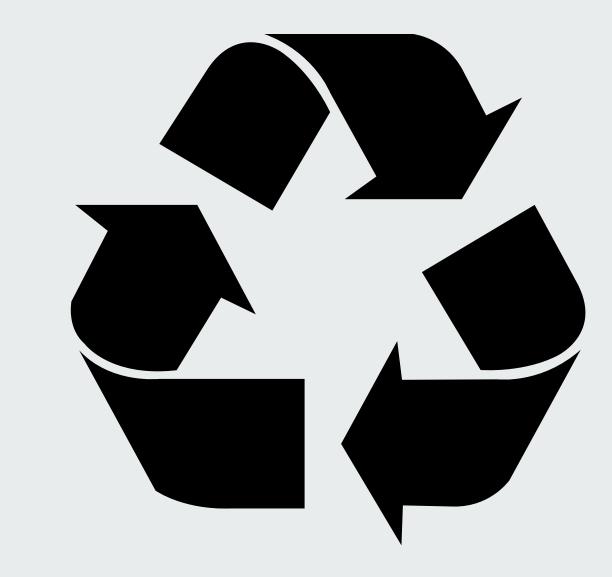
Medical services for both local residents and local animals to support the community. Pet care was identified as one area of concern following Black Saturday 2009.

TRANSPORT HUB



Transportation services - starting with a shuttle & evolving into an above-ground monorail - to aid evacuation and promote relocation.

RECYCLING CENTRE



Recycling centre to collect and reuse leftover building debris & a place to collect and store donations from surrounding communities for marysville residents.

EDUCATION CENTRE



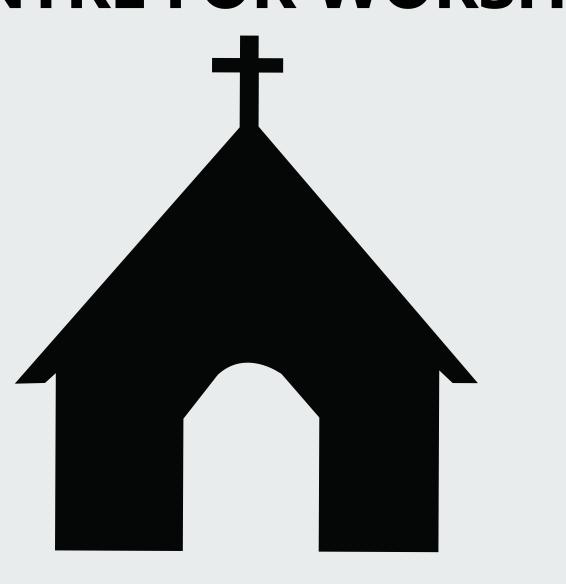
An initial centre for all primary & secondary school children to attend until the primary school and high school are created; this centre includes library services.

MARKETPLACE



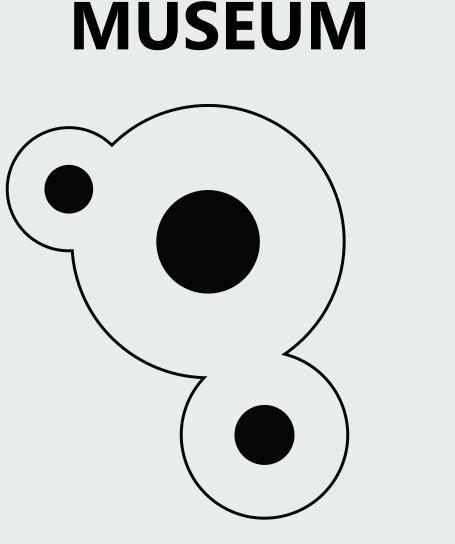
An area for Farmer's Markets to take place & also for a more permanent food market to be constructed.

CENTRE FOR WORSHIP



A non-denominational centre for any who seek a place for prayer or quiet reflection.

VISITOR CENTRE/ **MUSEUM**



A place for tourists to visit and gather information on the changes/attractions happening within marysville & a place to display marysville's history.

STRATEGIC MASTERPLANNING

LEGEND

PRIMARY COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

SECONDARY EDUCATION

SECONDARY RECYCLING **FACILITY**

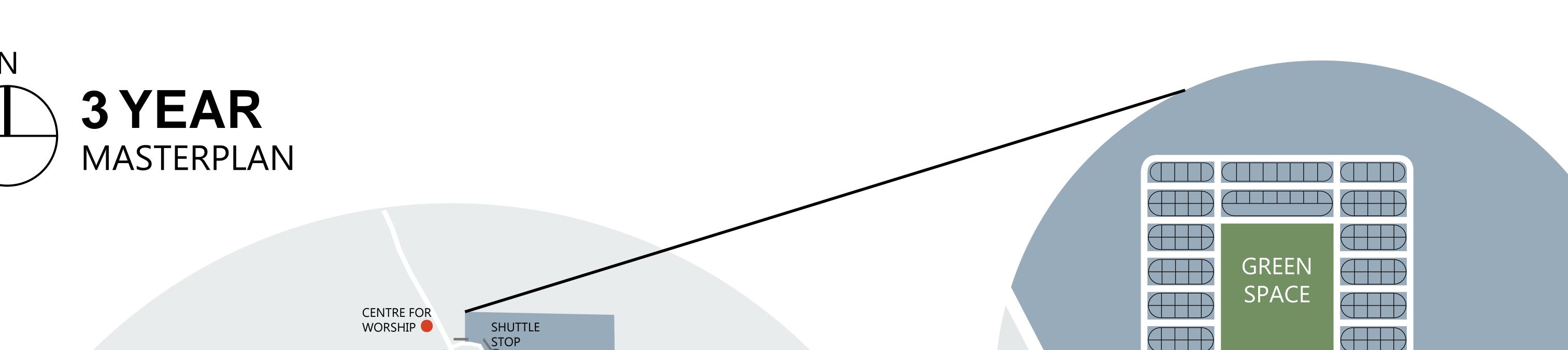
TRANSPORT NODE

EXISTING TOWN LOCATION

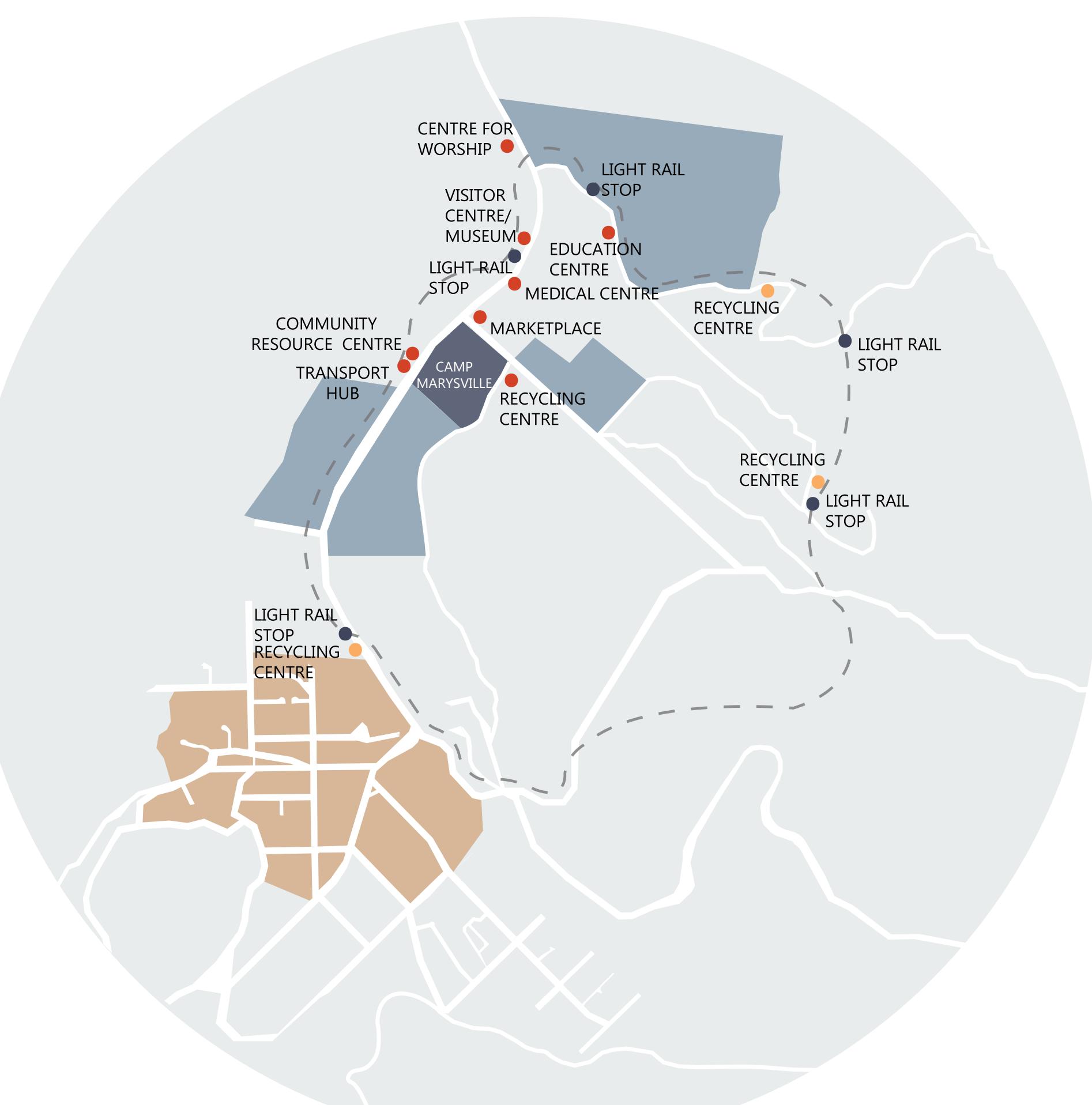
ZONE

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL

MELBOURNE CITY SPRAWL



10 YEAR MASTERPLAN



3 YEAR OUTLOOK

- Locals evacuated to emergency accommodation at camp marysville
- Shuttle stops created to assist evacuation from existing town location & resettlement to camp marysville
- New 'stage 1 residential' estate created & transitional housing construction underway
- Locals gradually moved from camp marysville to new 'stage 1 residential' estate as transitional houses are constructed
- Community resource centre, transport hub, medical centre & primary recycling centre constructed

- Marketplace, education centre & centre for worship under construction

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10 YEAR OUTLOOK

- Core components of transitional housing complete; locals all relocated from Camp Marysville into residential estate
- Camp Marysville returns to use as tourist accomodation
- Locals have opportunity to move their transitional & transportable houses to new residential areas now available after further policy changes allowed for existing agricultural zoned land to be repurposed
- New above-ground Monorail Transport System complete; used as reliable public transport system for locals and scenic rail for tourists
- All primary communal buildings now complete and functioning
- Previous town centre in the process of being reformed into Open Air Museum & open gardens for residents to revisit area and for tourists to come and experience





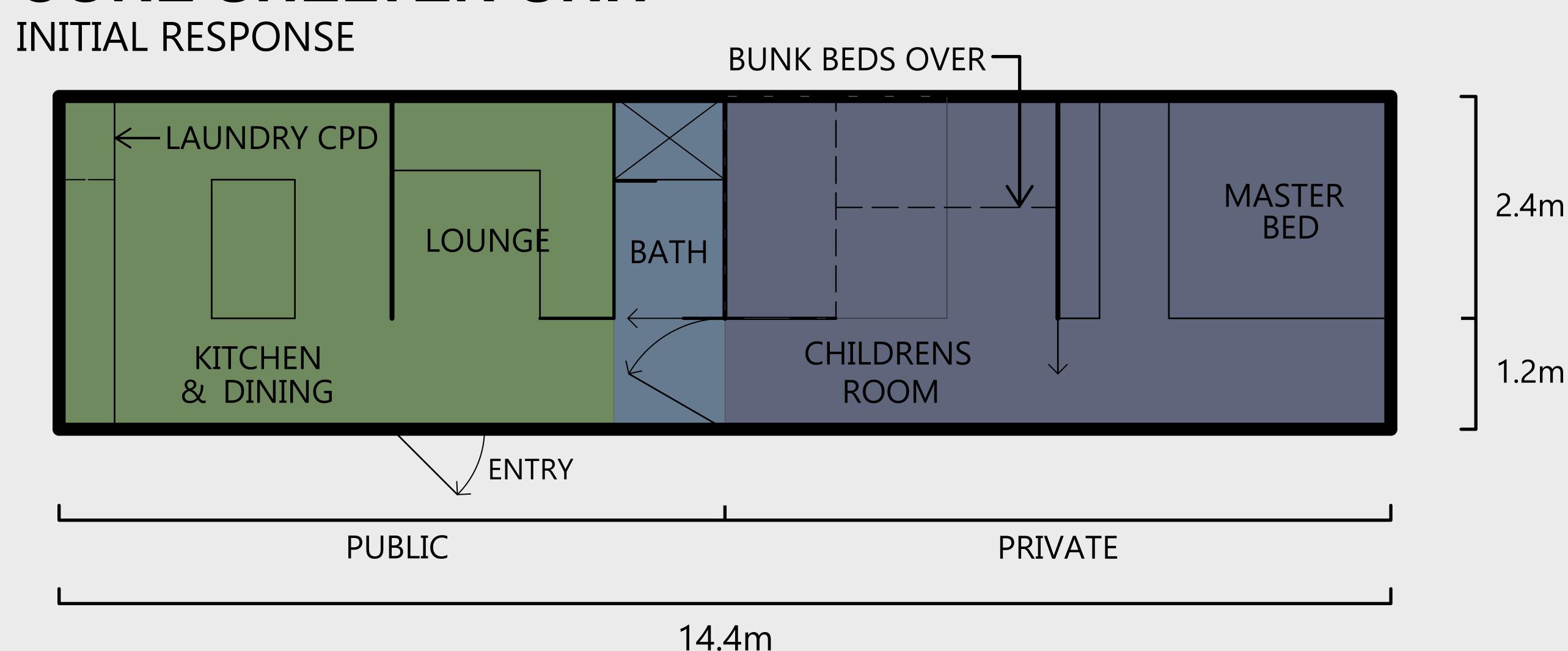
50 YEAR OUTLOOK

- Residential nodes have grown from the influx of people that have relocated to Marysville - particular growth to the east/north east towards the cooler temperatures of the alpine region
- New monorail nodes to the east introduced
- New, stable job opportunities have become available from the inception of new communal institutions including: the primary school, early childhood care, high school, tertiary education institution, wellness village, aged care facility, hospital & animal rescue centre
- Open Air Museum & memorial gardens is complete & operating at the previous town site; it serves as a place of remembrance for locals & a place of education for tourists and school children
- Urban sprawl from Melbourne is starting to encroach from the south west
- Application for changes to policy currently sitting with the victorian government in regards to previous town site; marysville residents looking to keep new Open Air Museum a 'residential free' zone

CORE SHELTER STRATEGY

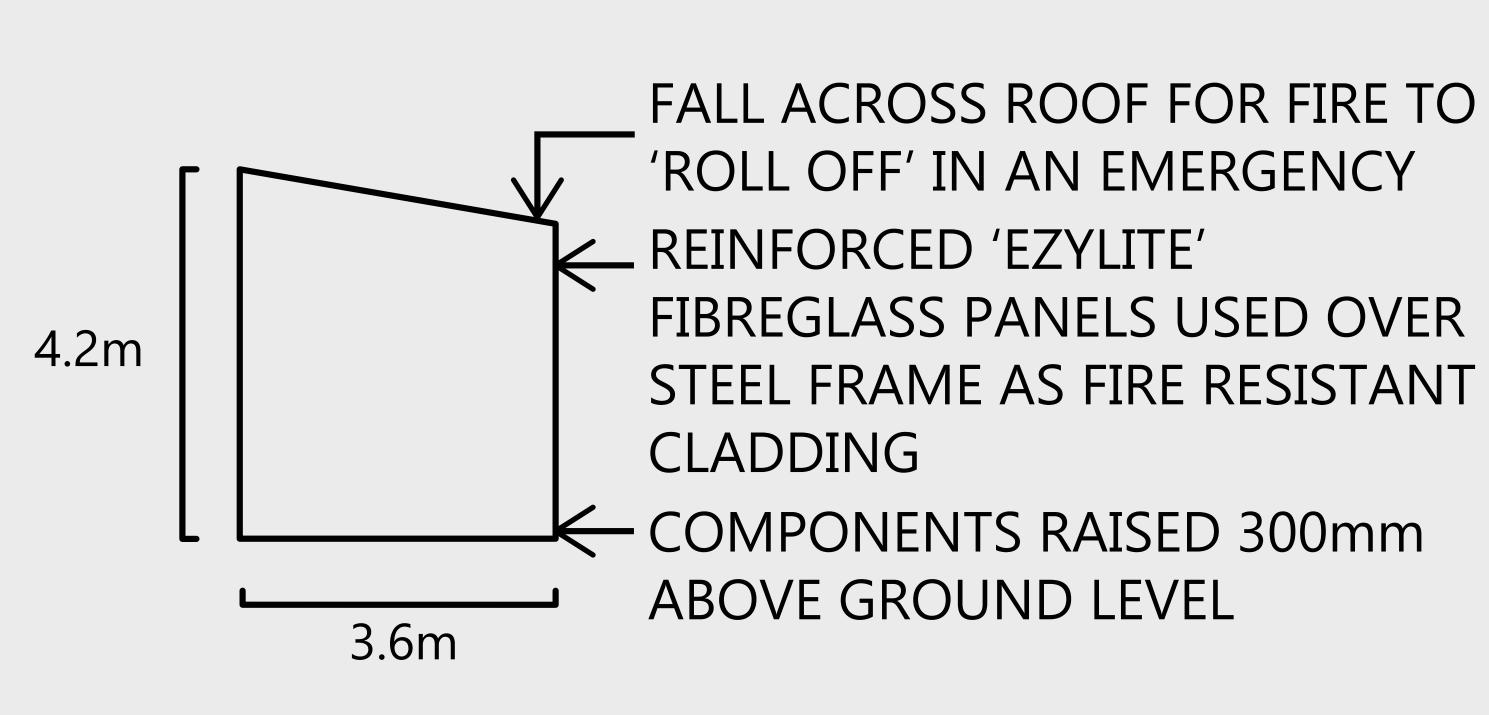
LARGE FAMILY

CORE SHELTER UNIT

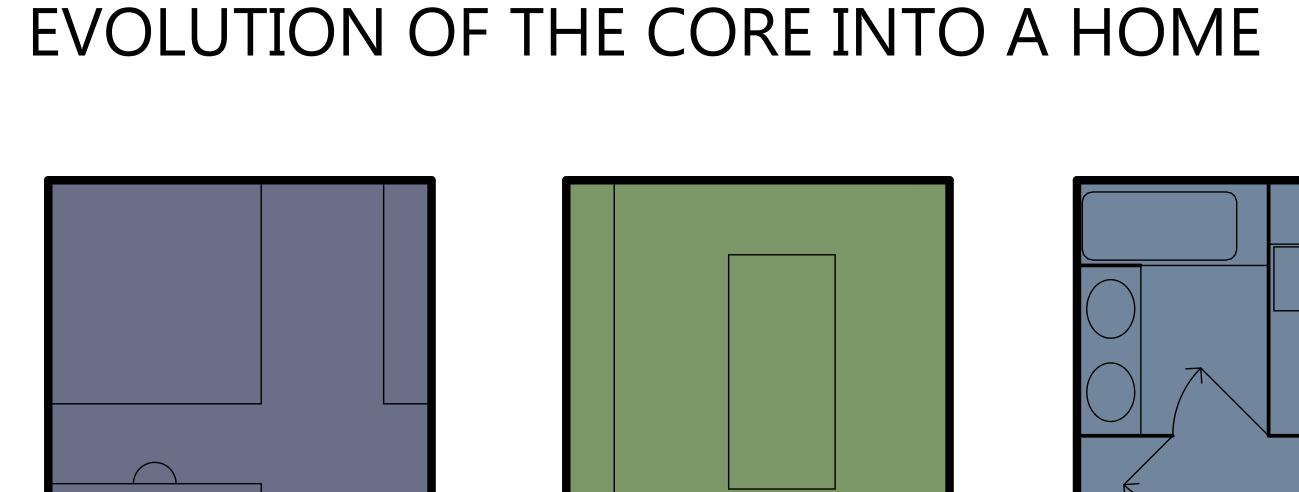


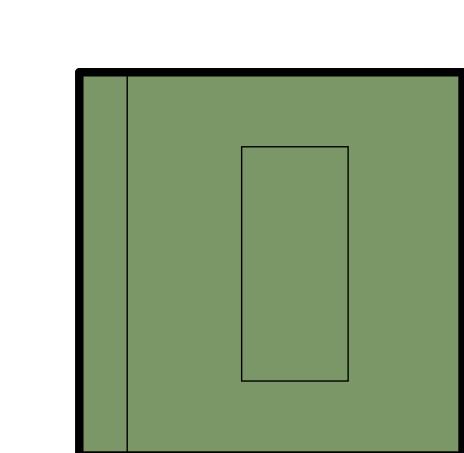
ENVELOPE

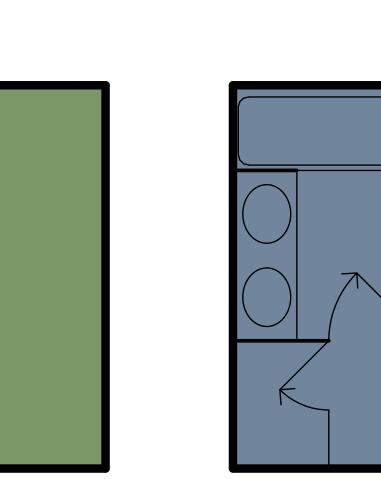
WORKING WITH FIRE-RESISTANT DESIGN

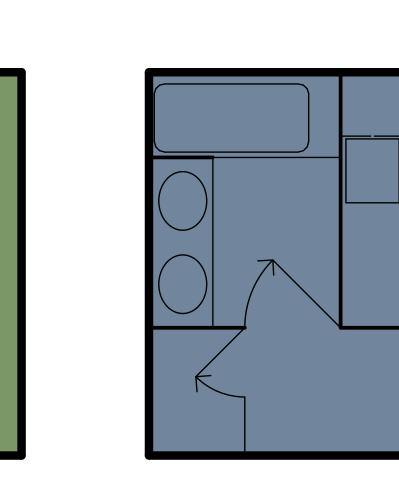


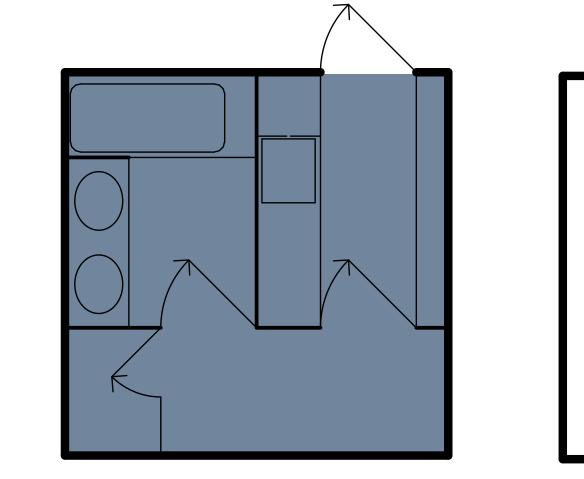
MODULAR SMART ADDITIONS

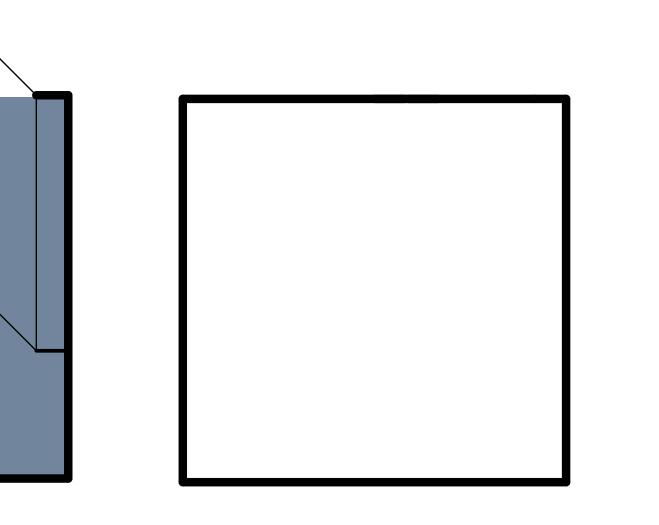








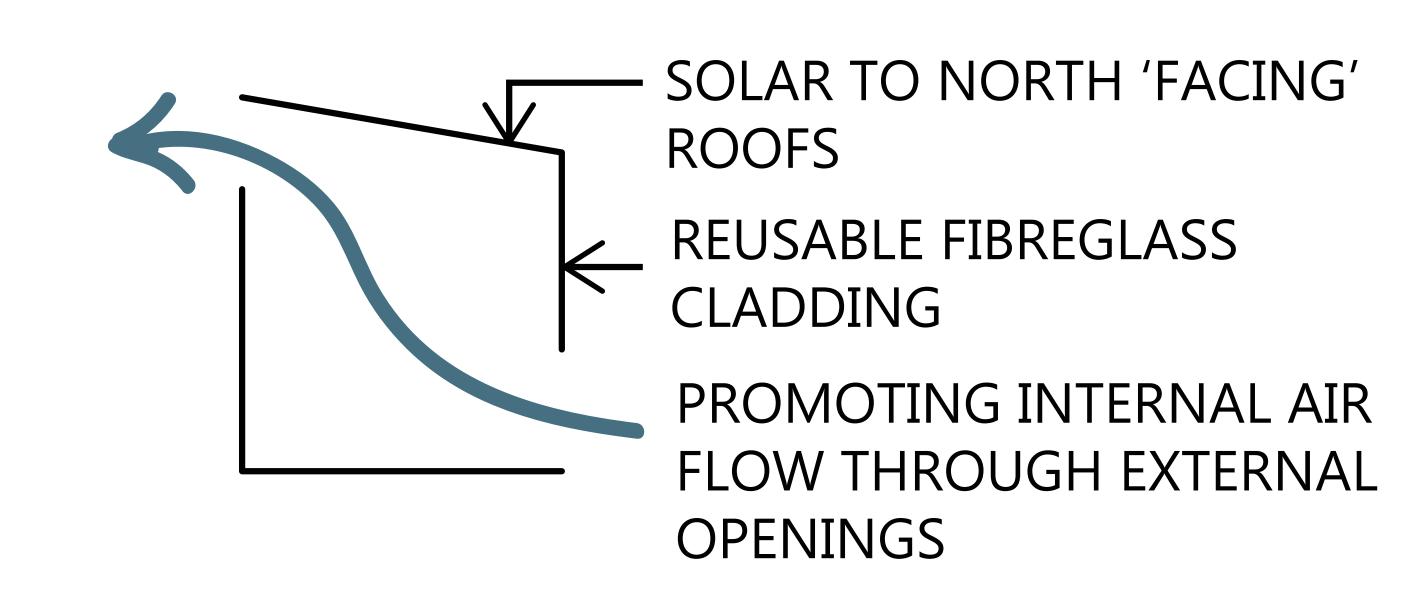


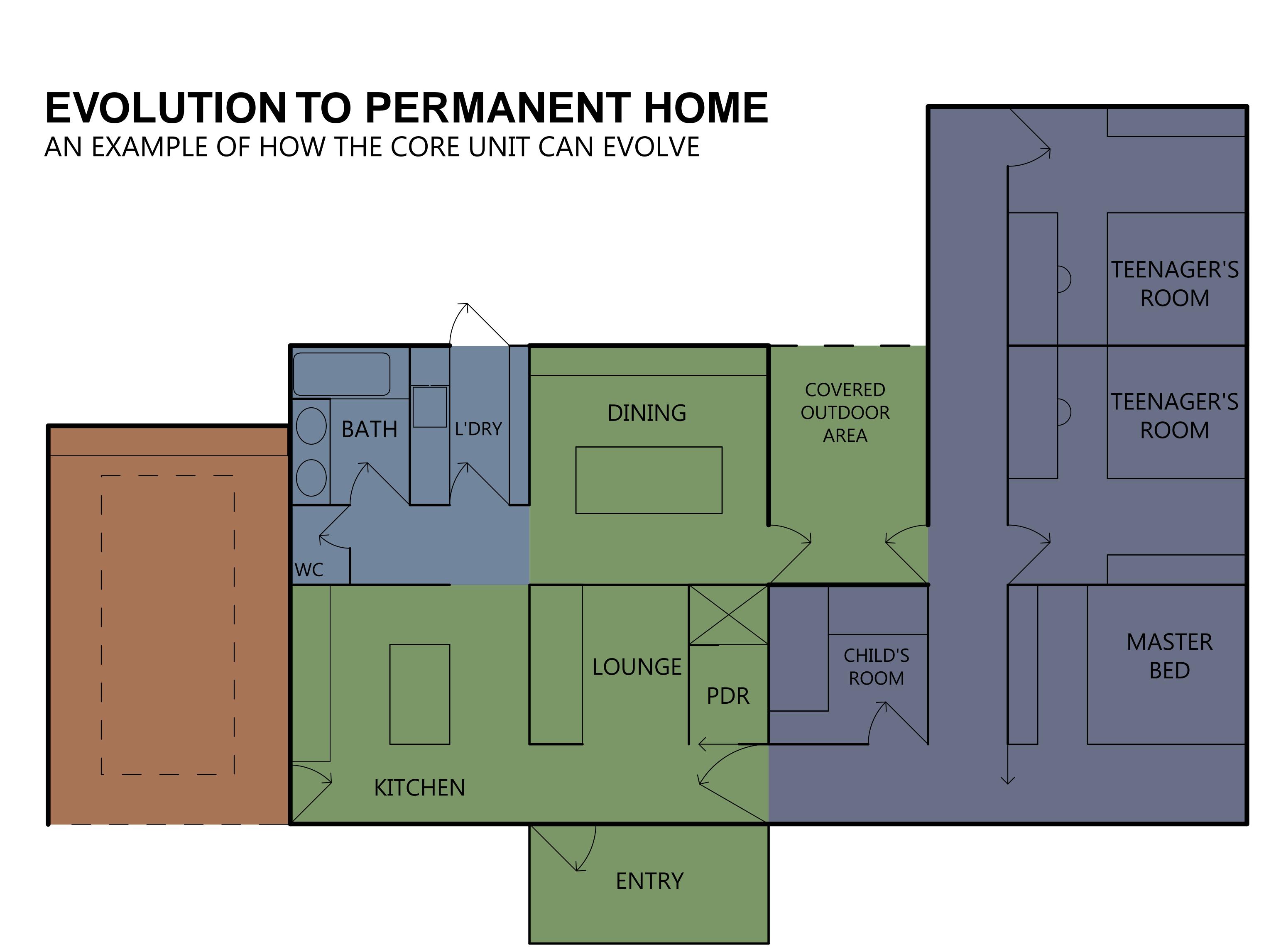


DINING ROOM BATH / LAUNDRY EMPTY MODULE SINGLE / DOUBLE GARAGE

SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

ENHANCING USER EXPERIENCE





ADDITIONS INCLUDE:

2x BEDROOM ADDITIONS

- 1x DINING ROOM ADDITION
- 1x BATHROOM/LAUNDRY ADDITION ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING CHILDRENS

Through the Modular Smart Additions, families are able to expand on their Core Housing Unit to adapt the unit to their specific family needs. This evolution illustrates how the initial Public/Private nature of the core unit has been further explored in the design i.e. additional bedrooms have been added to the existing private wing of the home.

CORE SHELTER UNIT

PUBLIC & PRIVATE ZONES

The Core Unit is pre-manufactured in the nearby city of Melbourne, Victoria, and due to its efficient size of 14.4m X 3.6m it can be transported to site on the back of a truck. The Shelter halves the spaces within it to contain the private spaces at one end whilst the public spaces open up at the other. This design effectively provides its occupants with a private 'wing' to the shelter that keeps the family close together during night hours, and keeps 'entertaining' space to the opposite end. This option would be particularly useful for families with younger children trying to get back into their daily routine as quickly as possible. The parents would be close by during the night if they were ever needed, and the sleeping spaces can be closed off during the day to make quiet spaces for young children who may be sleeping during the day.

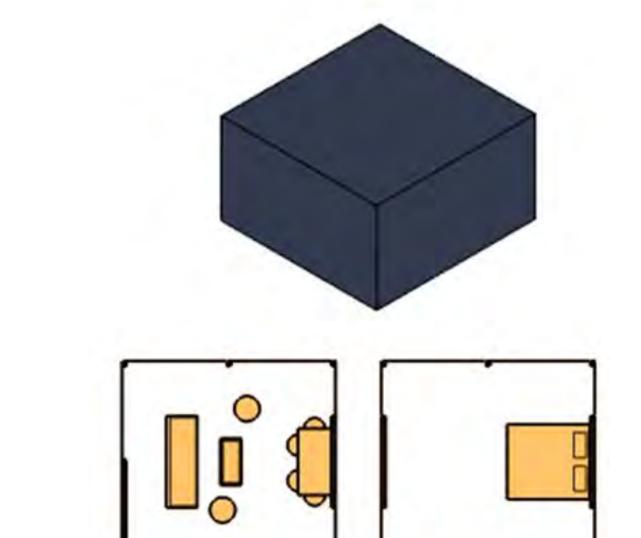
ADAPTABLE RESIDENCE

EVOLVING DESIGN

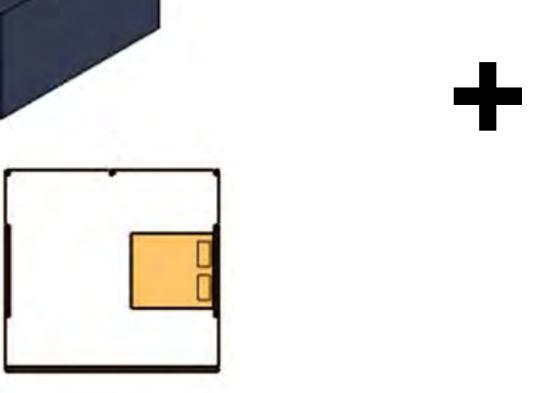
Through the use of the 'Modular Smart Additions,' occupants are able to adapt their Core into a residence that is directly responsive to what they and their family require. Through the use of the primary core unit as both an initial response to shelter requirements AND as a physical foundation for future expansion, the issue of local residents being stuck in transitional housing for five years - as seen in the past - is eliminated. The modularity of the additional components also enables the town to be rebuilt within a shorter timeframe therefore allowing the daily routine of local residents to return to a stable state as quickly as possible. Not only does this method allow for adaptive design solutions, but it also reduces the amount of waste product that is more commonly associated with transitional and temporary housing.

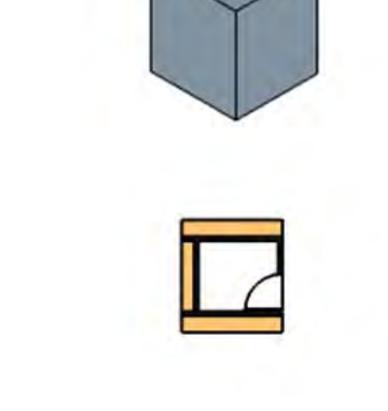


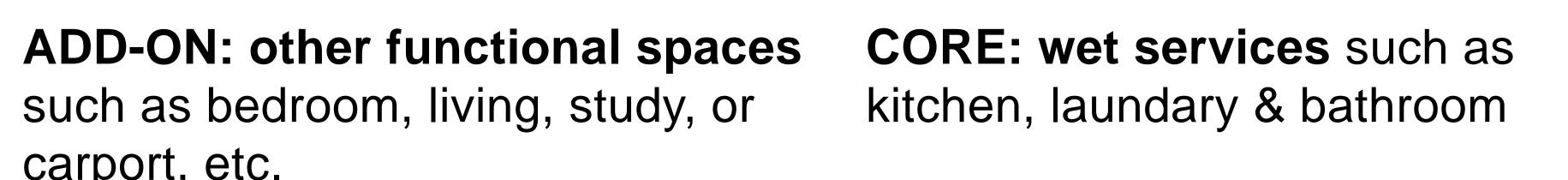
CORE SHELTER STRATEGY YOUNG FAMILY

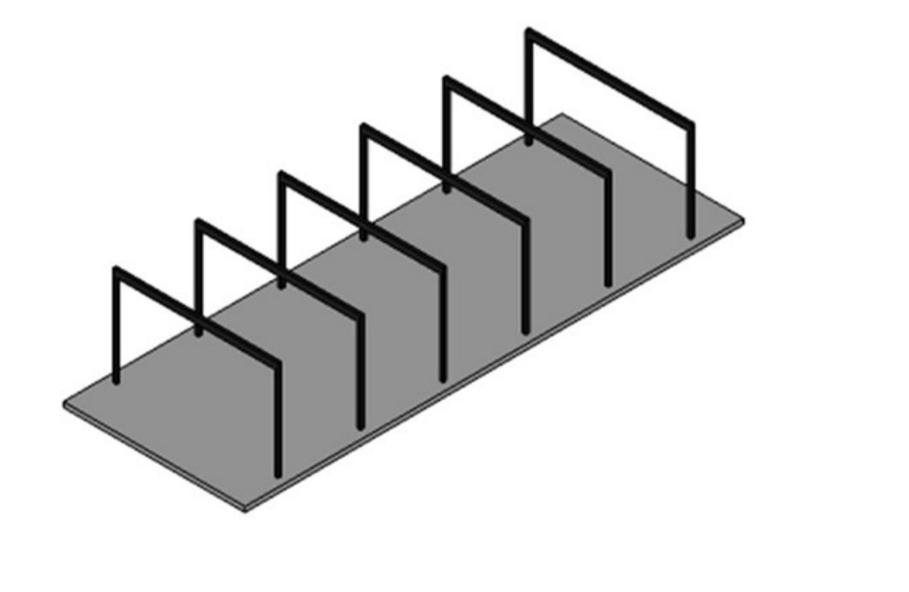


such as bedroom, living, study, or

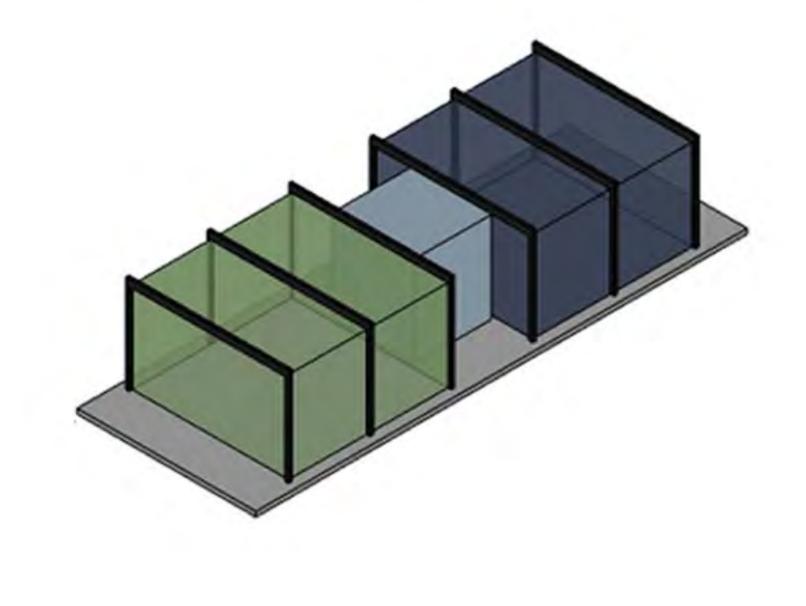




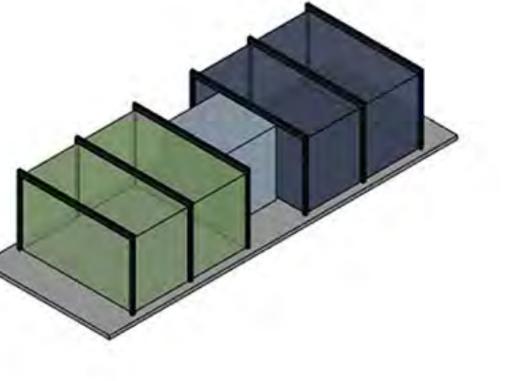




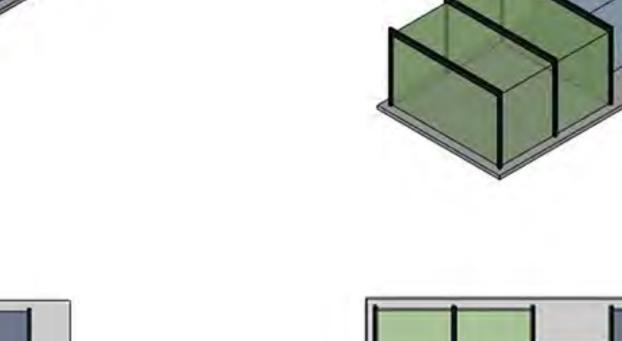
PRE-FABRICATED STEEL FRAME STRUCTURE to make the structure suitable for BAL-40

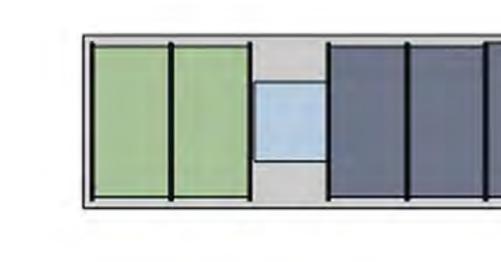


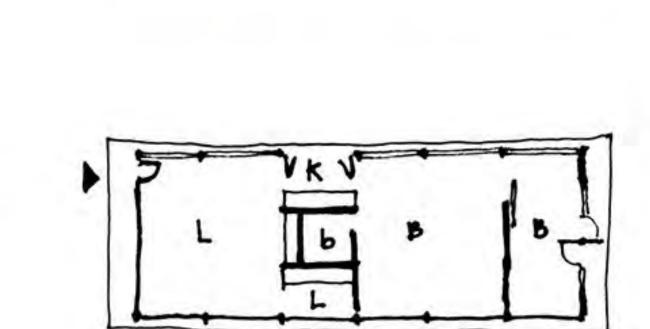
MODULAR STRUCTURE: that gives the users freedom to add, subtract or multiply the spaces to attain a desired home.

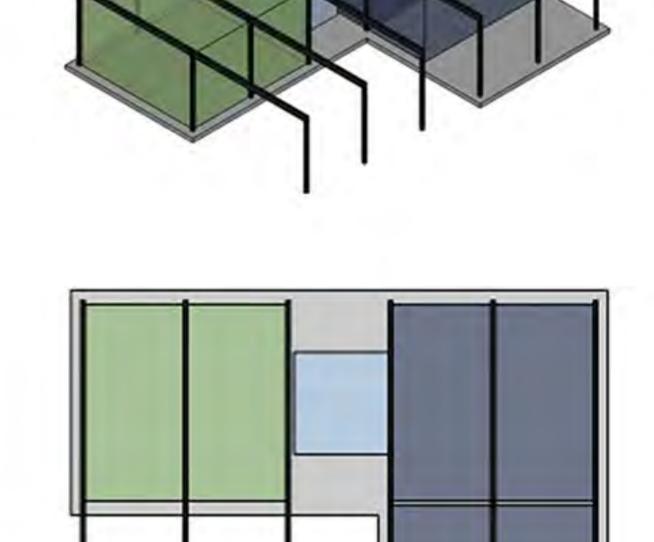


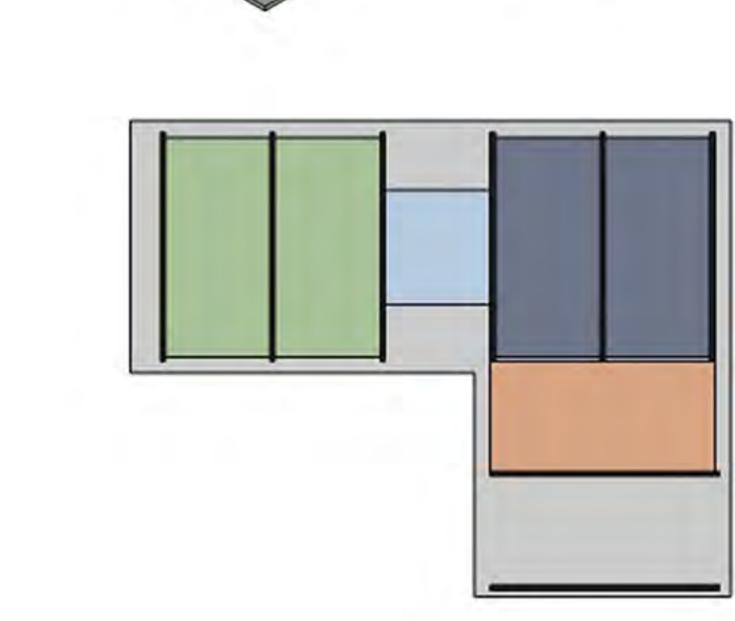
carport, etc.

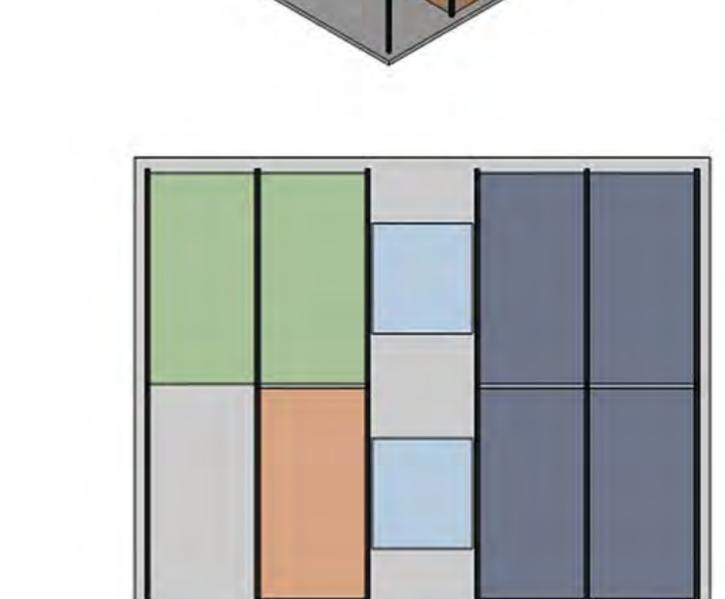


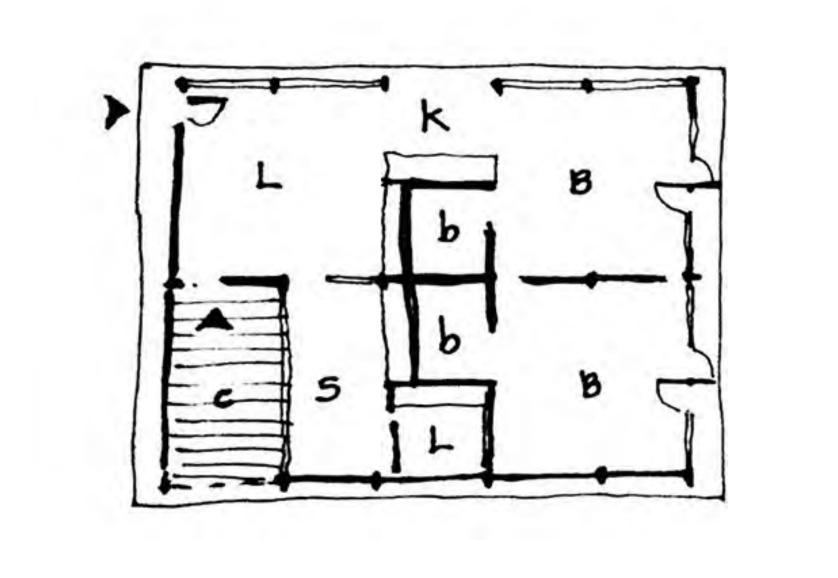




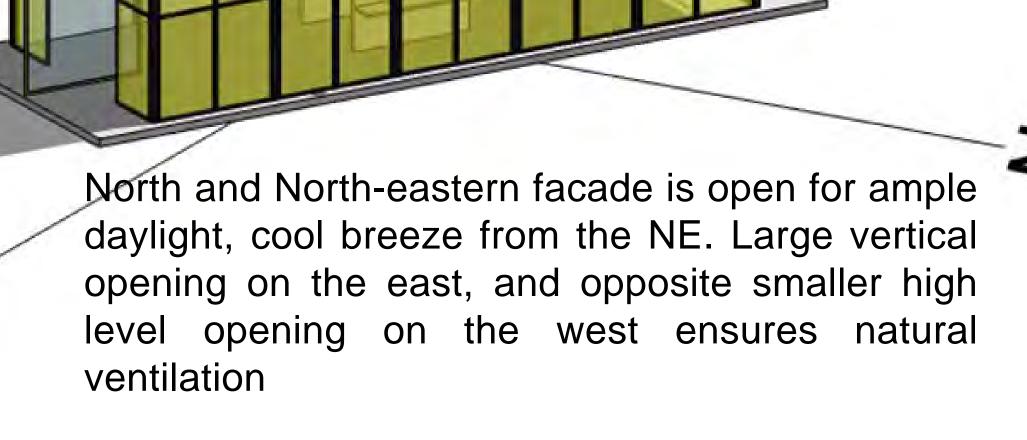


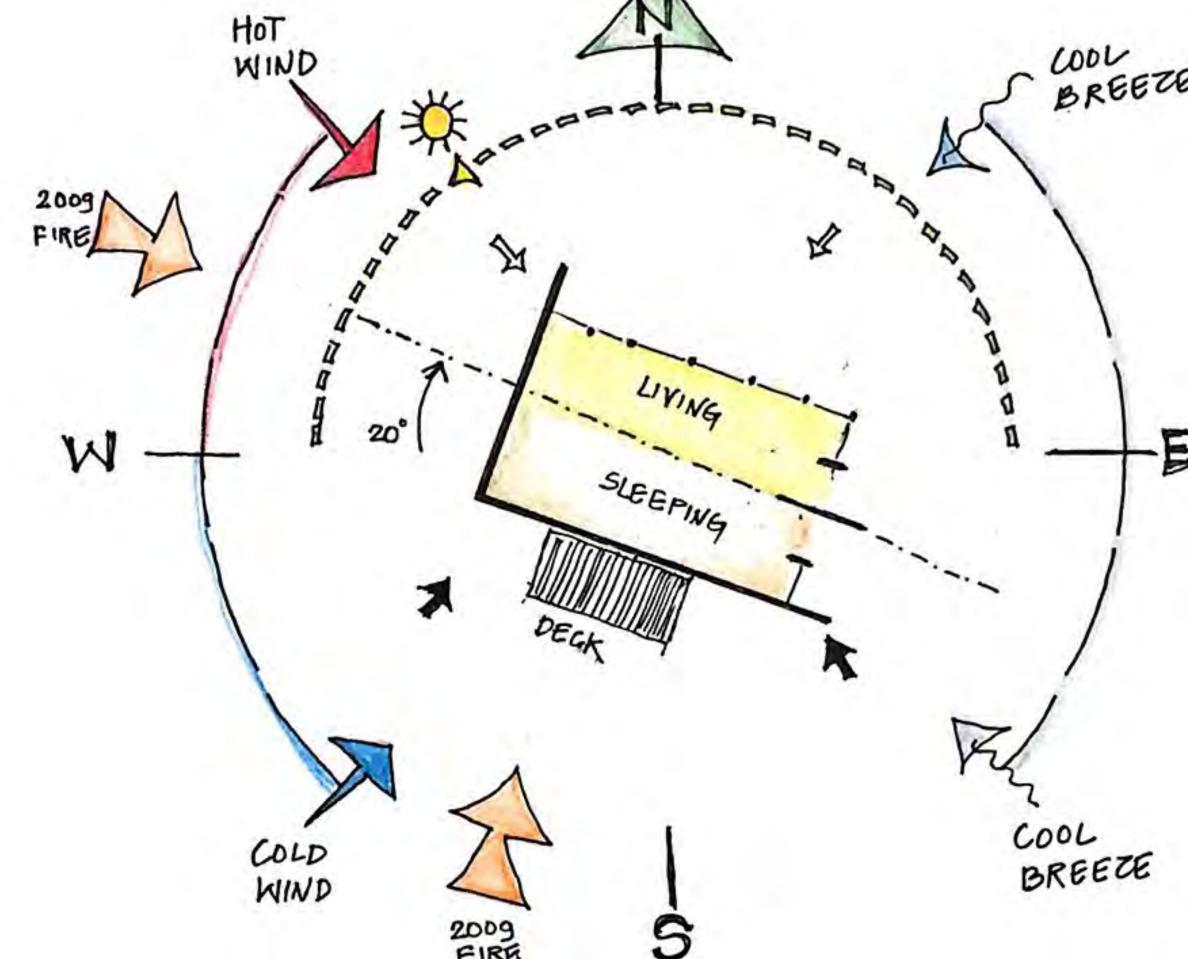


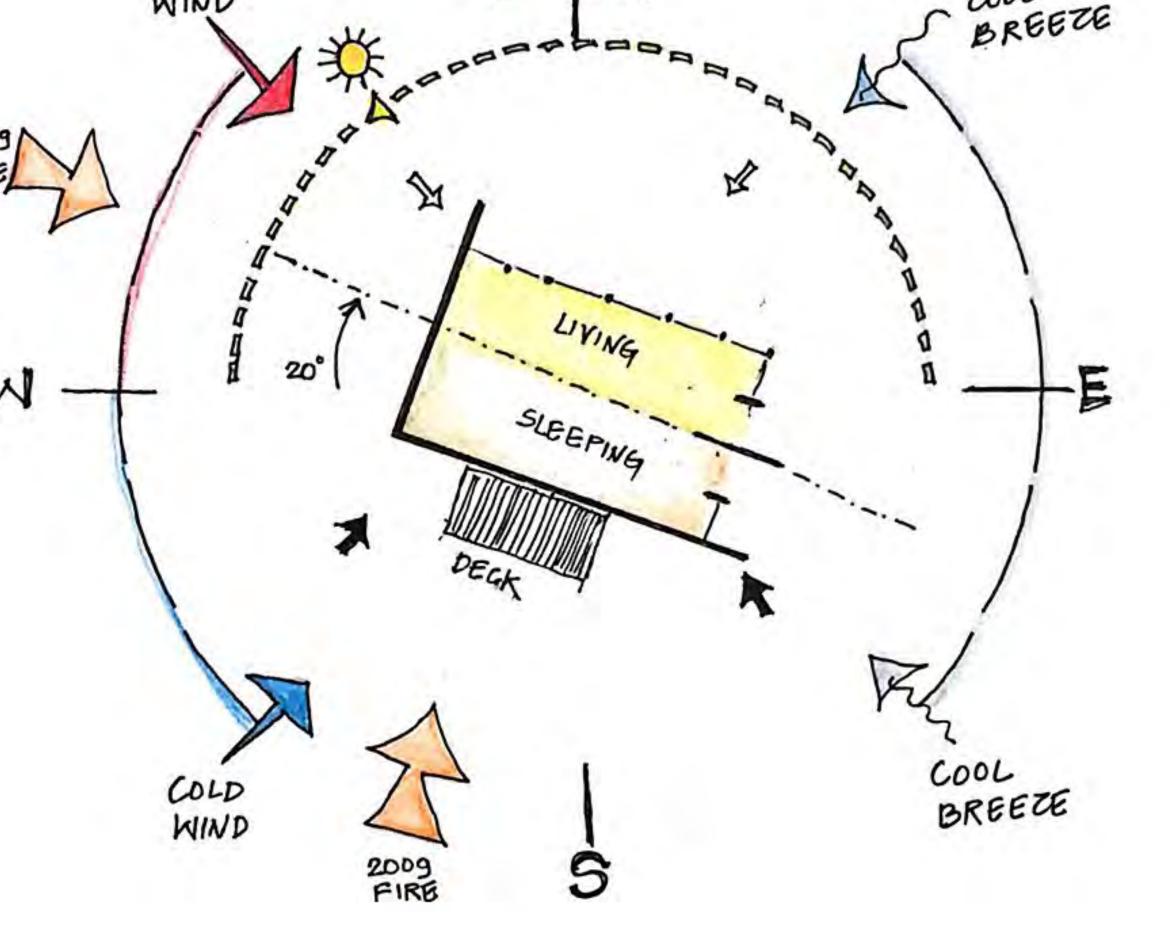




PASSIVE SYSTEM: passive heating, shading, and cooling due to the orientation



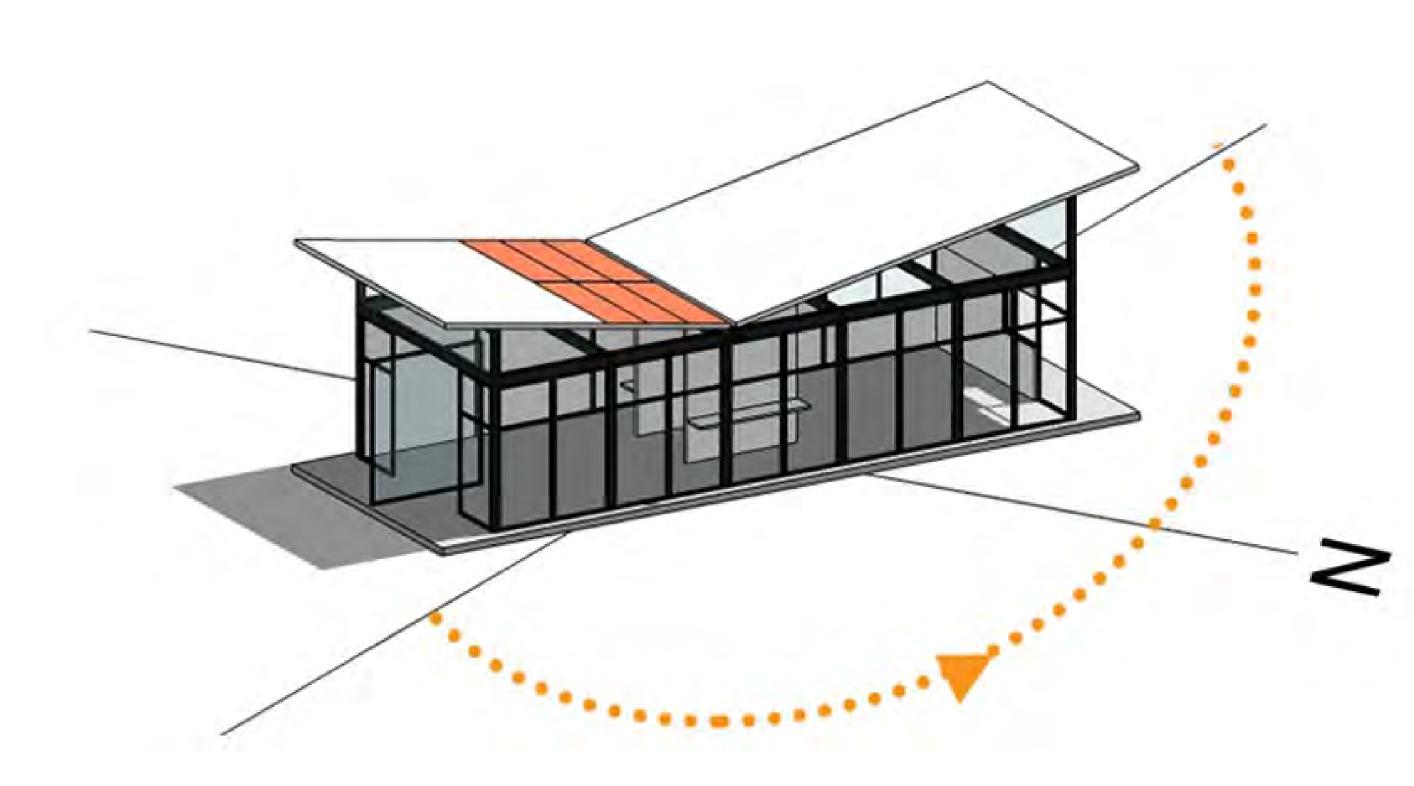


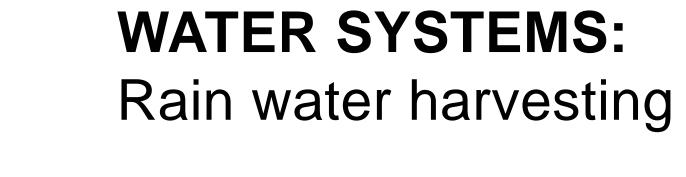


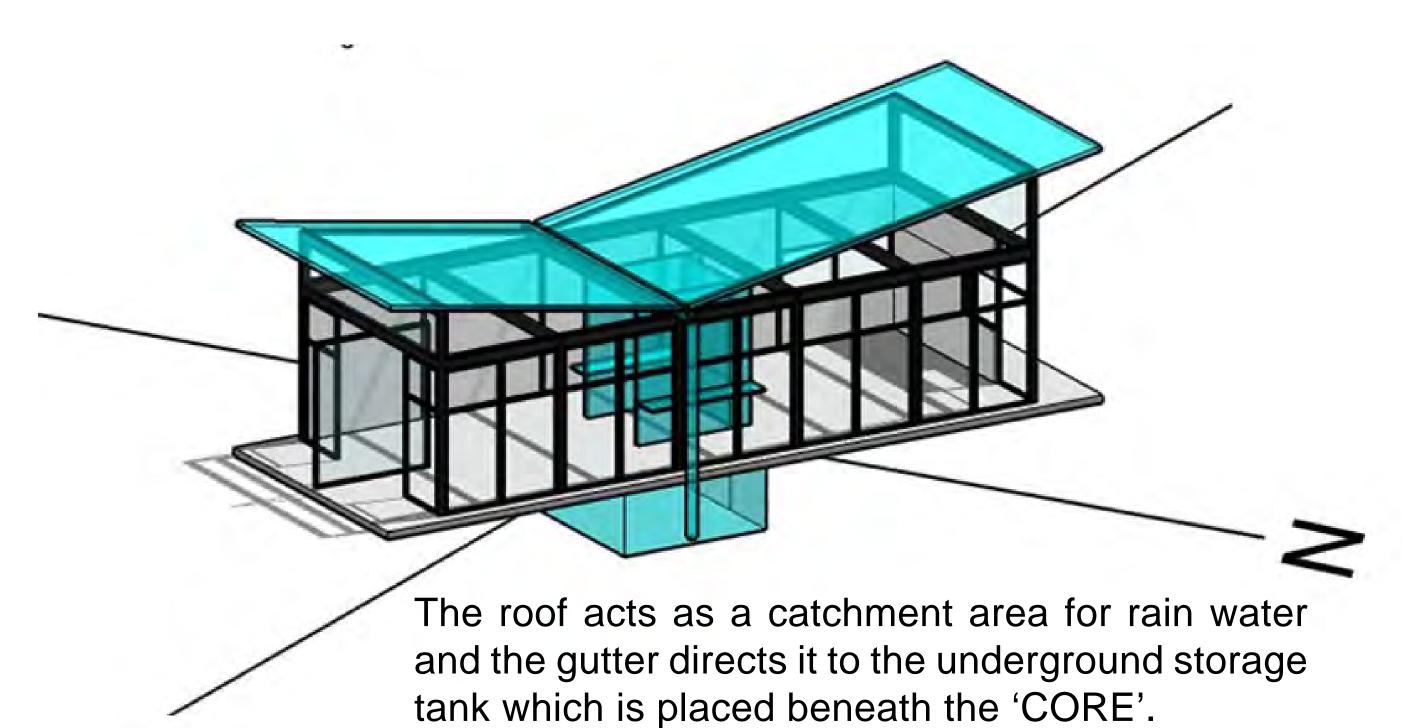


ACTIVE SYSTEMS:

PV Solar Panels to generate energy and save power







VISION AND INTENT:

The shelter strategy resonates with the vision of creating a self sustaining and resilient Marysville for its residents which will grow towards an energy efficient and creative environment. The architecture of the units will bring opportunities of healing for the bushfire victims through its humanitarian nature. The informal aim of the architecture is to create a conceptual module that can be modified to be used in various post disaster scenarios. The flexibility of the shelter elements makes it easily adaptible to create several configurations of humanitarian spaces.

THE CONCEPT:

The design and configuration of these residential shelters governed by the 'MODULARITY TRANSPORTABILITY' of these structures that shall give the tenants an option to 'move back to Marysville' if and when they wish, by dismantling their house and setting it up at another site. This approach also saves energy that needs to be invested in a post disaster context, in terms of money, time, and resources.

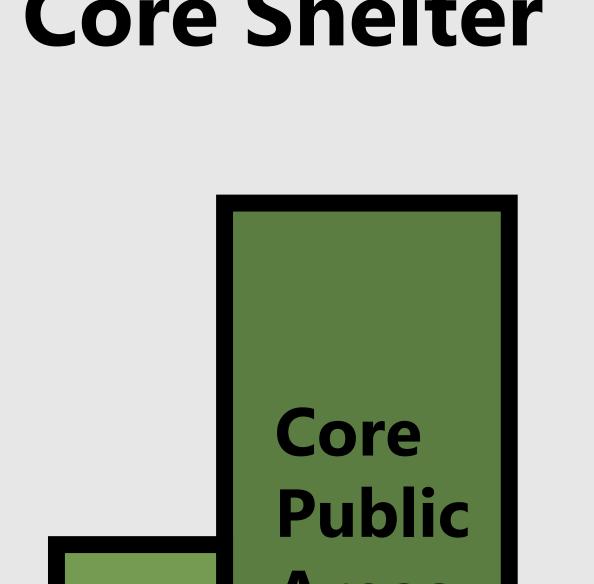
USER GROUP:

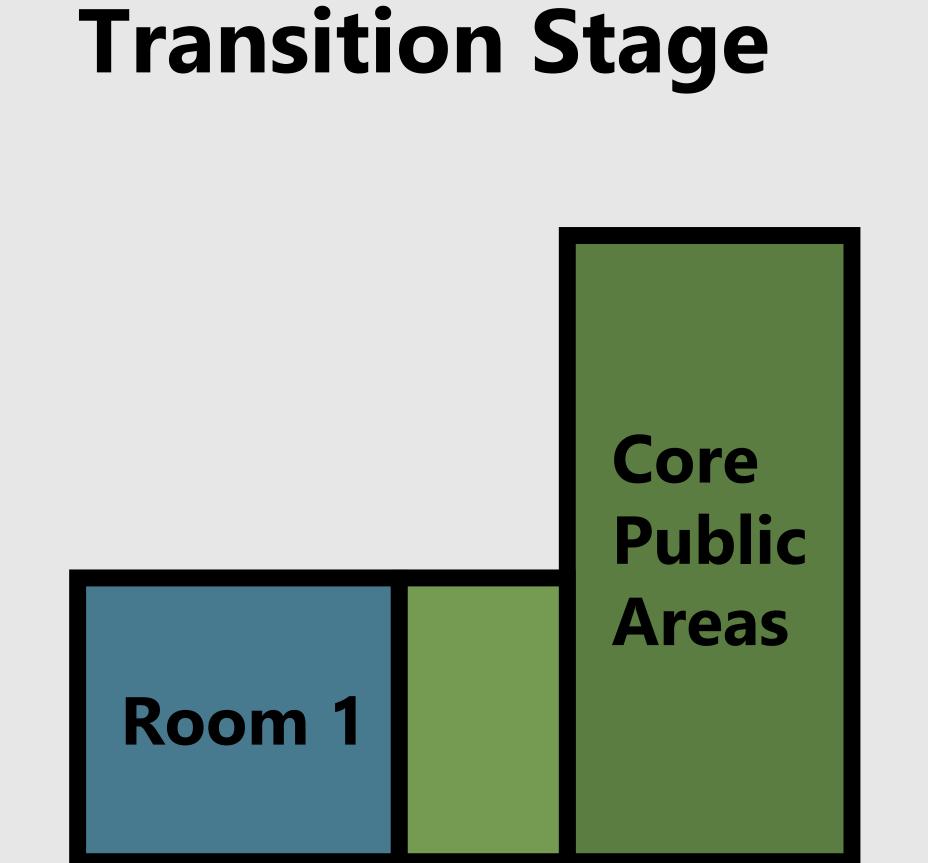
The focused user group for the 52 purpose of this design intervention is a youngle family, i.e, a young couple in their mid thirties with a kid, with the possibility of populating their home with another child.

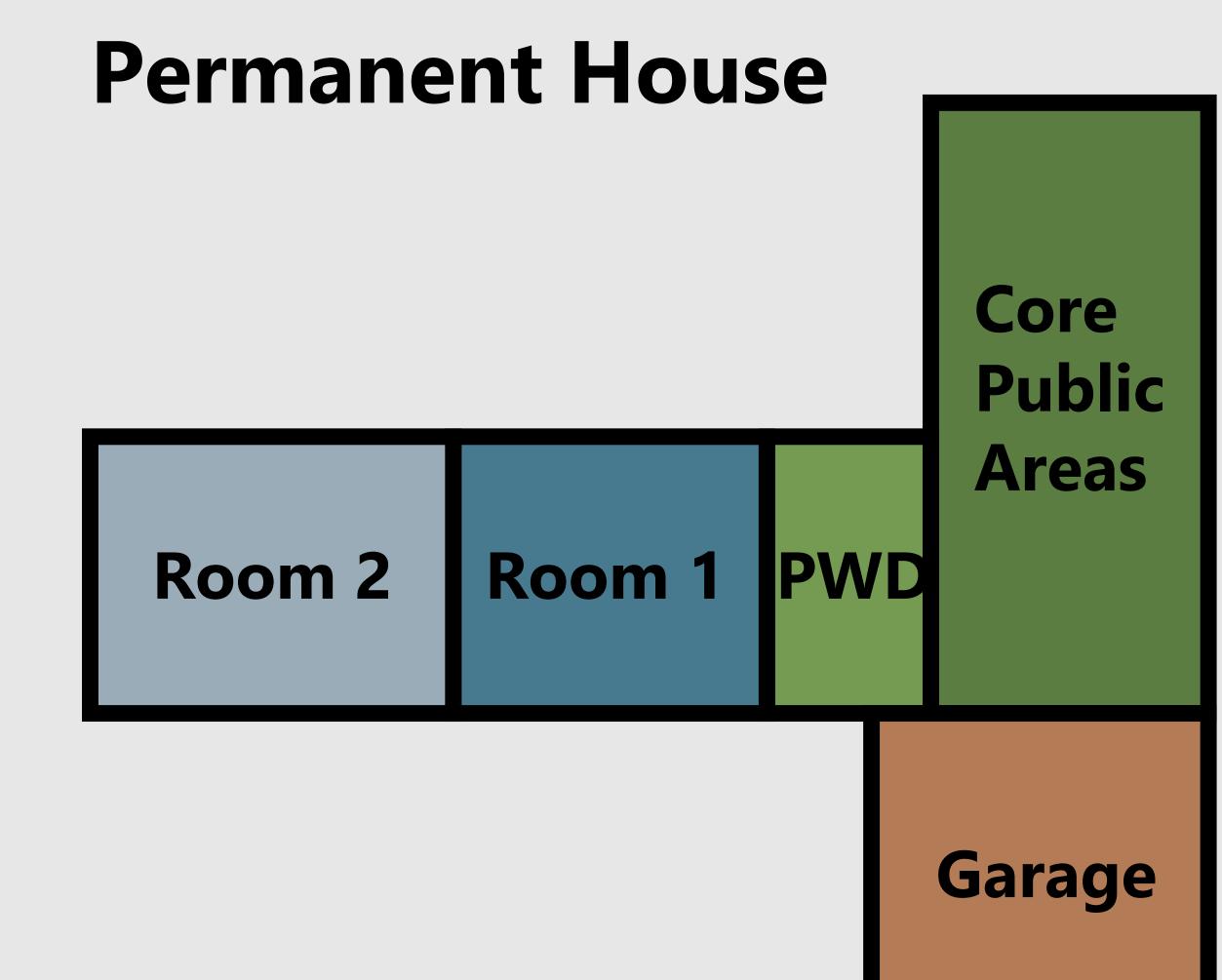
It allows the possibility that it may either be used by young couples with elder relatives in Matysville, as well as attract new younger couples to the town with its mofdern concept flexibility.onfigurations humanitarian spaces.

CORE SHELTER STRATEGY

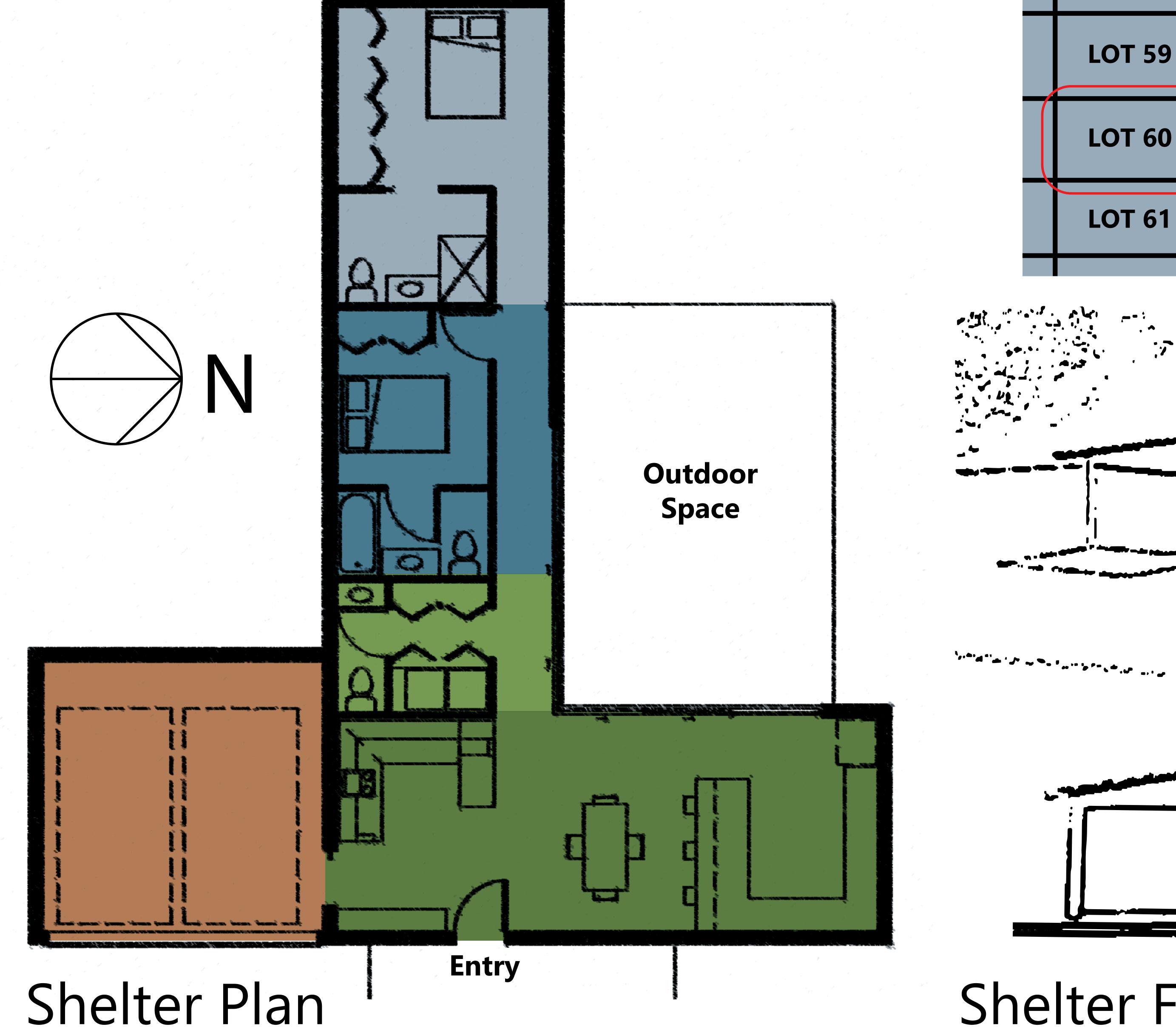
ELDERLY COUPLE

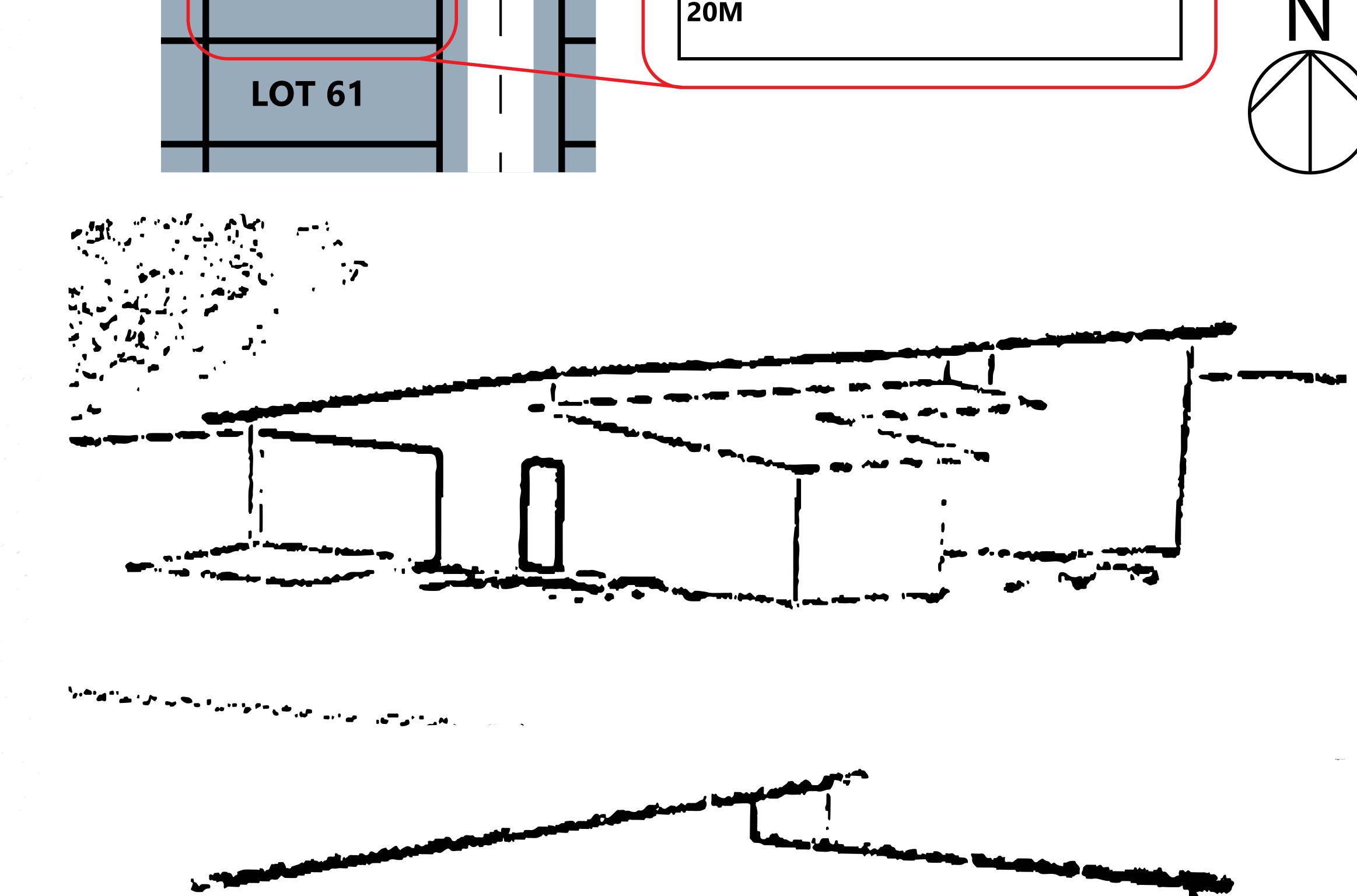














Shelter Frontage

Concept

The concept of the temporary housing shelters is based on modular design, which becomes the permanent house for the resistants who have been affected by the disaster. This will also allow the residents to move their temporary housing to another location (based on the re-location). In order to achieve this, the structure is limited to a size of 14.4m x 4.2m but the structure can be split to fit these measurements. Other precautions must be taken if the size of the structures are extended beyond the truck bed measurements, as this will affect the safety of others.

Houses

Modular design houses will allow the residents to move into these houses as stage 1 is built. The stages help expand houses based on individual family needs. This will also allow them to re-locate to the new area proposed in the masterplan that can be turned from temporary to permanent housing solution. Building temporary housing will be more productive as the structures can be designed in accordance to the user requirements and will save time and money for later use. This will save time because they don't have to build twice, just the one structure and then expand based on the family size. If a current resident decides to sell the house to someone with a larger family, the family can easily expand and make the house more comfortable for their needs.

Structure and Materials

The main structure of the housing is fire rated timber or steel based on the client preference and finishing for walls and flooring. Sheet or tiles roofing with fire rating. Optional fire rated doors and windows for extra safety.

Ezylight Slimline Board: Benefit of strength, fire rating, water resistance & thermal properties. Can be installed horizontal or vertical. Fire rating of 60/60/60 AND BAL F-Z

INEX Wallboard: high strength and fire reinforced Engineered Cementitious Composite (ECC) product. Long term durable & 20yr guarantee. High performance on impact, water, fire & acoustic.

CORE SHELTER STRATEGY YOUNG COUPLE

KITCHEN

Most modules are in multiples

of 1.2m for easier construction

 $4.2 \text{m W} \times 14.4 \text{m L}$

ENTRY

OUTDOOR

OUTDOOR

ROOM/ COURTYARD

ENTRY

INTERCHANGEABLE MODULE

FINAL PRODUCT - CUSTOMISABLE HOUSING

BEDROOM

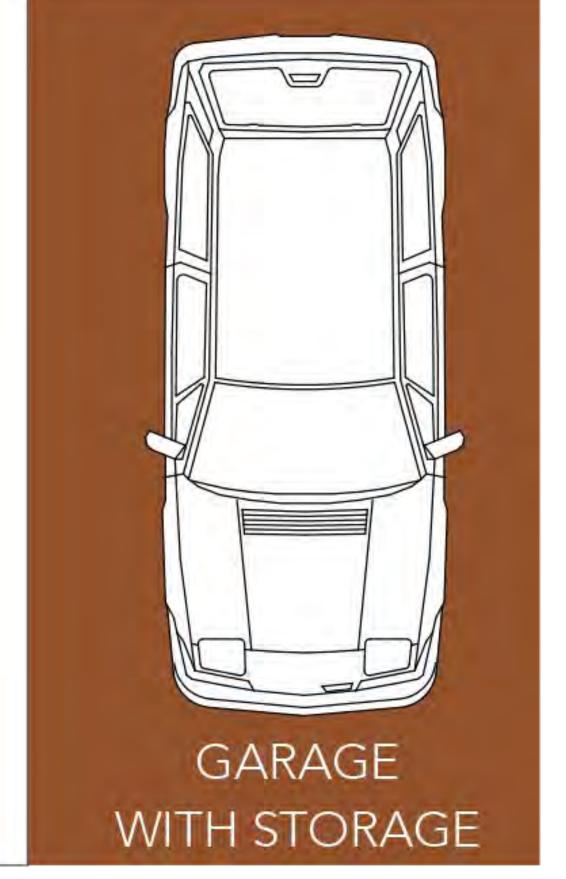
PERMANENT HOUSING

INTERCHANGEABLE MODULE OPTIONS

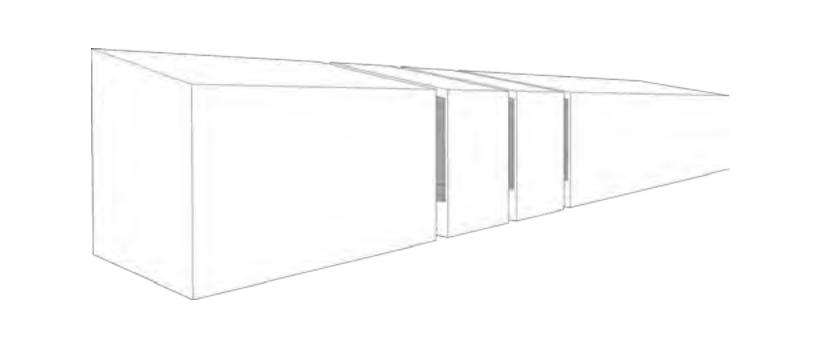




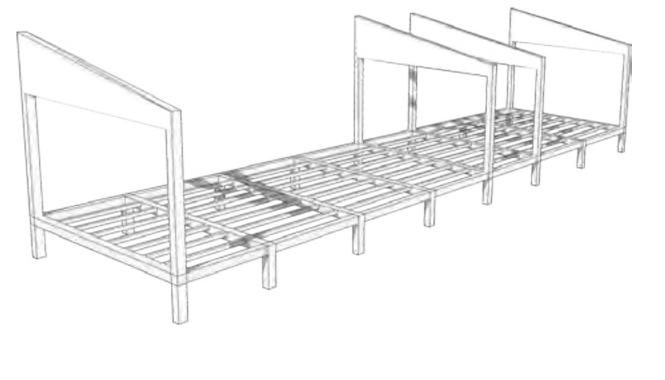


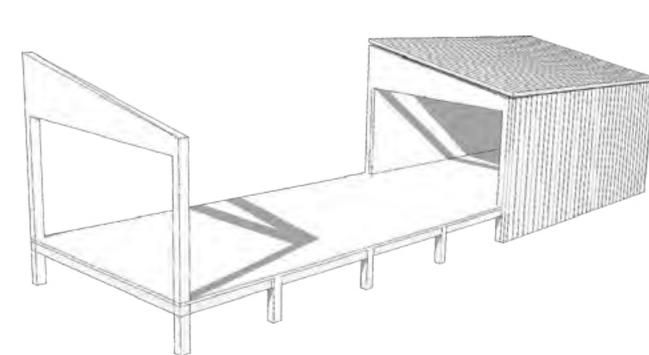


PHOENIX CORE UNIT CONSTRUCTION PROCESS



ENTIRELY PRE-FABRICATED & DELIVERED

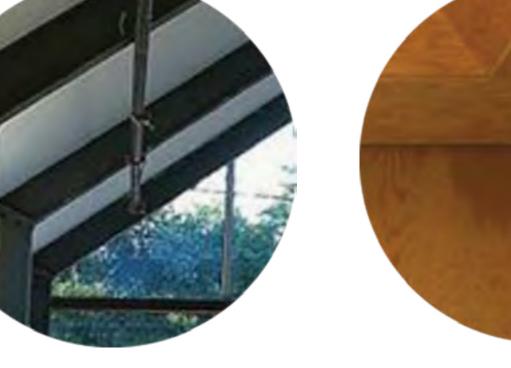




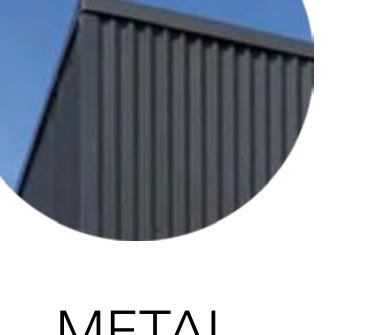
FRAMING/ WALLING DELIVERED &

MATERIALITY FEATURES









FIRE-PROOF MESH SLIDING

CORE HOUSING UNIT

GARAGE

PHOENIX

The first system which residents will be provided with is the 'Phoenix', a core housing unit constructed of steel framing and trusses, metal cladding and $\delta \sim$ a warm timber interior. It can be quickly constructed after a disaster and is simple to maintain and adapt over time. The core unit can be configured in a number of different ways to suit the interests/ needs of the client. Aswell, clients are able to choose an interchangable module to replace a core module or add to. The garage can be attached or separate. The 'Phoenix' comes with modular cabinetry for customisation. The core can be orientated to suit each site. The core is resilient as it is entirely fire-proof.

KITCHEN

RESILIENT HOUSING UNIT

As the residents become more comfortable and are participating in the community again, they can adapt their 'phoenix' unit to suit their growing needs. The strategy for transitionary housing allows for owner-driven reconstruction. Additional modules can be fabricated in fire resistant timber or steel depending on the client's choice and can be added to the 'phoenix' unit. In the event of a future fire, the original phoenix unit will be disaster resilient to extreme fire events due to its construction. The core unit becomes a part of a larger house for the client. Additional modules include, a gym, bedrooms, storage, entertainment spaces, bathrooms, outdoor rooms etc. These modules depending on how they are configured with the 'phoenix' can form private or public courtyards or outdoor rooms.

STAGED PROCESS

SPATIAL PLANNING

CONCEPT PLANS & PREVIEW

RESIDENT CENTRE

COMPONENTS

ANIMAL CENTRE

COMPONENTS

GRADUAL CONSTRUCTION FOR GRADUAL MIGRATIONS

SURGERY

TEN YEAR

HUMAN HEALTH & WELLBEING

STAGE 2 - LONG TERM ASSISTANCE

respiratory issues, etc. to stay and be monitored.

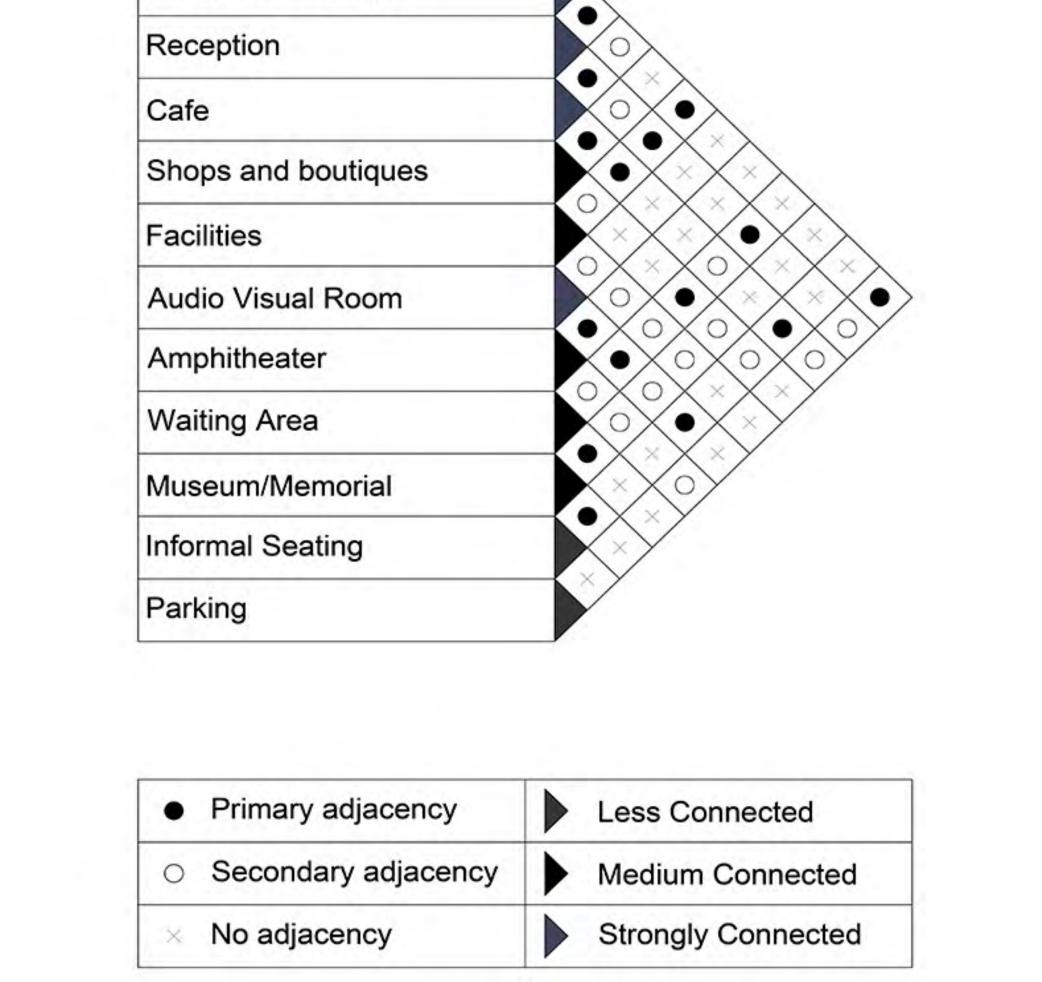
STAGE 3 - SURGICAL TREATMENT

STAGE 1 - IMMEDIATE AID

immediate care.

RECEPTION

SITE ALLOCATION



RECEPTION AREA - First point of contact for affected Marysville residents that will provide clarity about where to receive treatment & also provide information about patients in the distressing time following the bushfire. EMERGENCY ROOM - A space with patient beds set up and supplies ready to go to get patients in for EXAM ROOMS - Spaces for locals to meet with General Practitioners and Counsellors to assist those suffering with ongoing trauma from the fires; recognised as one of the most important services to locals after previous bushfire victims revealed they felt neglected after inital recovery responses. SHORT TERM STAY - Separate spaces for locals receiving short-term intensive care i.e. severe burns,

RECEPTION - Separate receiving area for ambulance in emergency situations; improving efficiency. OPERATING ROOM - Space for minor surgical procedures to take place; a highly

relevant function in a society where the median age is fifty-five and involuntary injuries may increase.

CRITICAL CONDITION STAY - A monitoring room for critical patients who may be unstable after surgery or who can be cared for whilst awaiting hospital transfer.

ANIMAL HEALTH & WELLBEING

STAGE 1 - IMMEDIATE AID

RECEPTION AREA - First point of organisation to sort incoming animals requiring care; also has the ability to designate certain animals to certain rooms depending on their urgency for care. EXAM ROOM - A separated space for the Veterinarian & Vet Nurses to assess to condition of the animal & decide on a course of action/treatment.

PATIENT ENTRY & INTRODUCTION ROOM - To become a space where Marysville Wellness patients can come to interact with `animals recovering in the kennels, in turn helping patients with their trauma recovery.

KÉNNELS - Separated spaces for short term stay while recovering; outdoor area also created at this stage of the process.

STAGÉ 2 - SURGICAL TREATMENT

ÁDDITIONAL EXAM ROOM - Extra space dedicated to identifying the issue and deciding on a treatment option.

OPERATING ROOMS - Operating rooms to allow for more intensive surgical procedures to take place locally.

CRITICAL CARE KENNELS - Segregated spaces for animal patients in a critical condition to be closely monitored.

SPECIFIC OUTDOOR KENNELS - Created for wildlife animals that need to be kept for a short time whilst recovering.

THE CONCEPT

The Marysville Wellness Centre is a structure that will provide medical services to the residents of Marysville, their pets and the local wildlife. The concept of the Wellness Centre came about through the analysis of both the past & existing social, economic & environmental contexts of Marysville, and it aims to be a key catalyst in both increasing the resilience of the town and attracting residents to the new proposed town location. The Marysville Wellness Centre is one of the most important and most urgent projects that will need to be 'up and running' as quickly as possible to provide aid & relief after the bushfire event has passed through the town. This is because without the medical services this centre will provide, the contextual impact will be highly detrimental to the future health of the town. The Centre seeks to not only stand as a pillar of strength for the town, but evolve with it. The design will continuously evolve and adapt to suit the changing needs of Marysville residents through a staged construction process that responds directly to its surrounding context.

THE INFORMAL AIM OF THE INSTITUTE:

To create a place that showcases the history and future of Marysville to the visitors. It acts as a practical textbook of knowledge and power of the resilient community, and teach the value of respecting the powers of Nature. It also incorporates and promotes the economic growth of local industries and business through its program and functions.

THE CONCEPT:

The idea that governs the design of these residential shelters is MODULARITY + TRANSPORTABILITY of these structures that shall give the tenants an option to 'move back to Marysville' if and when they wish, by dismantling their house and setting it up at another site. This approach also saves energy that needs to be invested in a post disaster context, in terms of money, time, and resources.

BUSHFIRE RESISTENT FEATURE:

The open pavilion style visitor centre can be closed with sliding bushfire shutters which can be slided in case of a bushfire alert. The centre then becomes a closed box that keeps the insides safe.

USER GROUP:

This center focuses on two kinds of users, the tourists being the active Marysvillians being the passive users of the institute.

FUNCTION AND SPACES:

The main areas of function include:

- 1. Entrance and foyer
- 2. Reception and information desk
- 3. Cafeteria and shops
- 4. Audio Visual storytelling and guided tours
- 5. Memorial and museum
- 6. Common facilities



