Bridgepoint Active Healthcare in Toronto is the largest facility of its kind in Canada focused on the treatment of complex chronic disease and rehabilitation. Bridgepoint’s leaders envisioned a new way of delivering healthcare in a new kind of hospital: a civic building – an urban centre – in which healthcare and community come together. The intent is to blur the traditional distinction of institutional space and public access and to provide an inspirational setting to assist patients in their recovery.

The building envelope incorporates durable and low-maintenance materials including local stone, concrete, zinc metal panels and Ipe wood. Architectural details, textures and finishes de-emphasize the feeling of being in an institution and instead offer comfort and provide an appropriate human scale and a feeling of intimacy.

Bridgepoint’s distinctive building envelope contains a fenestration pattern of 495 projecting ‘pop-out’ vertical frames – one for every patient – interspersed with the predominant horizontal fenestration as counterpoint. The massing rests on a concrete flat slab structure with cantilever floor plates around the perimeter. The prominent western façade features cascading terraces made up of large cast in place concrete planters and gently stepping stairs leading north to Riverdale Park. On the east side, a stone-clad concrete cantilevered ribbon delineates the patient room fenestration from the lower public floors. At the south entrance, the concrete cantilever forms an expansive two-story covered drive-thru and main entrance for the day clinics. Large concrete columns support the upper clinical floors and create a sense of arrival and permanence at this important side of the building. Exposed concrete provides an aesthetic contrast and compliment to wood soffits, terrazzo floors and backlit textured glass panels, on both the exterior and interior of the building.

Fully 37,800 cubic metres of concrete was poured for this facility. There were 152 structural caissons drilled for a combined drill depth of 1,052 metres. There was approximately 2.4 kilometres of underground storm/water/sanitary pipe installed. Masons installed 153,000 concrete blocks during construction of this robust building.

The landscaping contains extensive concrete planters; accessible pathways and wood topped seating walls that encourage patients, staff and the community to inhabit the landscape and linger to enjoy the gardens. Forming the extensive accessible landscape out of concrete has allowed the design to meet the requirements of the rehabilitation focus of Bridgepoint by providing smooth, clean, navigable surfaces that are hardwearing and aesthetically pleasing. The terraces, steps and ramps are used to teach people with new mobility.
concerns, how to move through the city with confidence as they heal.

In the bowels of the building, structural gymnastics were required to incorporate a large loading dock area, an indoor swimming pool that hovers over a mechanical room, two levels of underground parking, and a fifth floor mechanical floor. Post-tensioned concrete girders were among the elements used to create the long spans required to transfer loads from the column grid above onto the more open plan below.

The overall master plan heals a site that had otherwise become disengaged with its surroundings. The new hospital building re-casts itself as an iconic landmark in the city in order to connect the entire precinct with the community and the city at large. Socialization is an important part of therapy, and the building offers many gathering spaces for patients, staff and the community, including a large ground floor terrace with a cafeteria, a therapy pool with picture windows onto the park, an expansive green roof terrace and park trail extensions through the hospital campus. A meditative labyrinth is located on the main floor facing the park. Because of the spiritual, earth-based nature of a labyrinth, it was constructed from poured in place, salmon red concrete. Alliance went back to its archives to find a concrete pigment that would not fade to pink, but would remain reddish even after years of use. Many mock-ups were constructed before the system was finalized. Here, a very smooth and durable surface is required to assist those in rehabilitation regain their ambulatory confidence and control. The pattern of the labyrinth was taken from the labyrinth at Chartres Cathedral in France and cast onto the insulated terrace ensuring minimal edges that could form trip hazards and incorporating changes in texture to aid those with visual challenges. The labyrinth has been used by the hospital for a number of clinical and social functions that benefit from the readily accessible, easily navigable outdoor space protected by windbreaks and surrounded by indigenous planting.

Bridgepoint Active Healthcare is LEED Silver registered, which means it is expected to performance at 29 percent below the MNECB. Hospitals have high rates of ventilation and a building envelope so fully glazed presented mechanical challenges to meet these targets. In addition to heat recovery solutions on the air handling system and high efficiency chillers, flue gas heat recovery from the boiler and energy-saving LED lighting throughout, concrete played an important part in the sustainable design narrative. The recycled content of the concrete materials contributed to the overall project recycled content for all construction materials, allowing the project to achieve 2 points. This included the equivalent pre-consumer recycled content of 75.2 percent for poured concrete, 72.5 percent for masonry concrete, 16 percent for masonry block, and 10 percent for masonry grout.

This facility presents a healing environment that is communal and accessible and supports wellness and recovery. The choice and variety of materials convey this objective.

In 2000, the Ontario Cast-In-Place Concrete Development Council (OCCDC) was formed to aid the owner/developer, architect/engineer and design-build contractor in the decision-making process of choosing the best construction material for the framing system of new cast-in-place structures.

OCCDC promotes the benefits of reinforced concrete as the construction material of choice based upon the following advantages:

- fast-track construction
- costs savings
- structural advantages
- environmental considerations
- local economy benefits

The Members of the OCCDC include (alphabetical order):

Aluma Systems Inc.
Carpenters District Council of Ontario
Concrete Forming Association of Ontario
Ironworkers District Council of Ontario
LIUNA—Ontario Provincial District Council
Ontario Formwork Association
PERI Formwork Systems Inc.
Ready Mixed Concrete Association of Ontario
Reinforcing Steel Institute of Ontario

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