Kathleen Andrews Transit Garage

History of the project

The Kathleen Andrews Transit Garage (KATG) replaces an aging garage built in the 1960’s. The 50,000 m² KATG facility accommodates approximately 320 workers including bus drivers, bus maintenance staff, administration and supervisory staff, daycare, cafeteria and custodial staff. It houses 300 buses (regular and articulated), and includes 35 maintenance bays with three undercarriage wash bays and four re-fuel bays with exterior wash bays. It also provides 1 level of employee parking below grade. The Edmonton Transit System (ETS) administrative offices occupy 5,000 m² of the project, which was designed to achieve LEED Silver designation.

The 9.7 hectare site sits at the crossroads of three major transportation routes that connect the urban area to the territory beyond. The south-west edge of the site is bounded by the Yellowhead Trail/Trans-Canada Highway while the north-east side is anchored by Fort Road, originally a fur

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**Category:** Mobility and infrastructure  
**Location:** Edmonton, Canada  
**Environment:** urban  
**Use:** façade cladding  
**Material:** stainless steel  
**Architect:** Prime Consultant Morrison Hershfield - Design Architect gh3*  
**Photographs:** gh3*  
**More information:** gh3.ca

Kathleen Andrews Transit Garage. Picture courtesy of gh3*
trading trail. The Edmonton LRT travels along the south-east of the site, and approximately 100 m north of the site lie the CN railway tracks. The broader site is effectively a multi-modal transportation zone supporting varieties of conveyance from freight, shared commuting such as light rapid transit or bus as well as individual means of conveyance such as automobile or bicycle.

The design of the KATG embraces the significance of and necessity to assign a spatial role to the infrastructural image of the City of Edmonton.

Text courtesy of gh3*.

The ETS offices are clad in an alternating pattern of corrugated stainless steel panels and glass units to achieve a coherent differentiating rhythm along the length of the front façade. The use of solid and transparent panels allows for views in and out of the building where possible. The brushed stainless panels are slightly reflective and all glazing has a mirrored coating.