1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

WELCOME TO OPEN HOUSE #1 FOR A NEW PARK AT 824 AGNES STREET

BACKGROUND

The site at 824 Agnes Street (also known as 825 Victoria Street) was formerly owned by the **Chinese Benevolent Association** (CBA). This site was the focal point of the Chinese community in New Westminster and was the location of the **Chinese 'Old Man's Home'**, built in 1905. The site and building served for generations as an informal civic centre for the Chinese community in New Westminster and was used as a school, a hospital, a residential care facility for the elderly, and was also the home of the CBA. In 1979, immediately prior to the CBA being disbanded, the site and the building were transferred as a gift to the City. Due to disrepair and vandalism, the building was subsequently demolished. In 2009, as part of a Downtown Nuisance Abatement Strategy, this site was converted into **a temporary off-leash dog area**.

As part of the Chinese Reconciliation Process, there was support for exploring a more appropriate and respectful use of the CBA site. **A consultation and visioning exercise** for this park space was undertaken with City advisory committees, associations representing the Chinese community, and the public. Based on the consultation, there was overwhelming support for a park which would **commemorate Chinese history and contributions** and **provide a green space and refuge** in the densely populated Downtown neighbourhood. A report was taken to Council regarding the visioning process on June 13, 2016, which shared the results of the visioning process for the site.

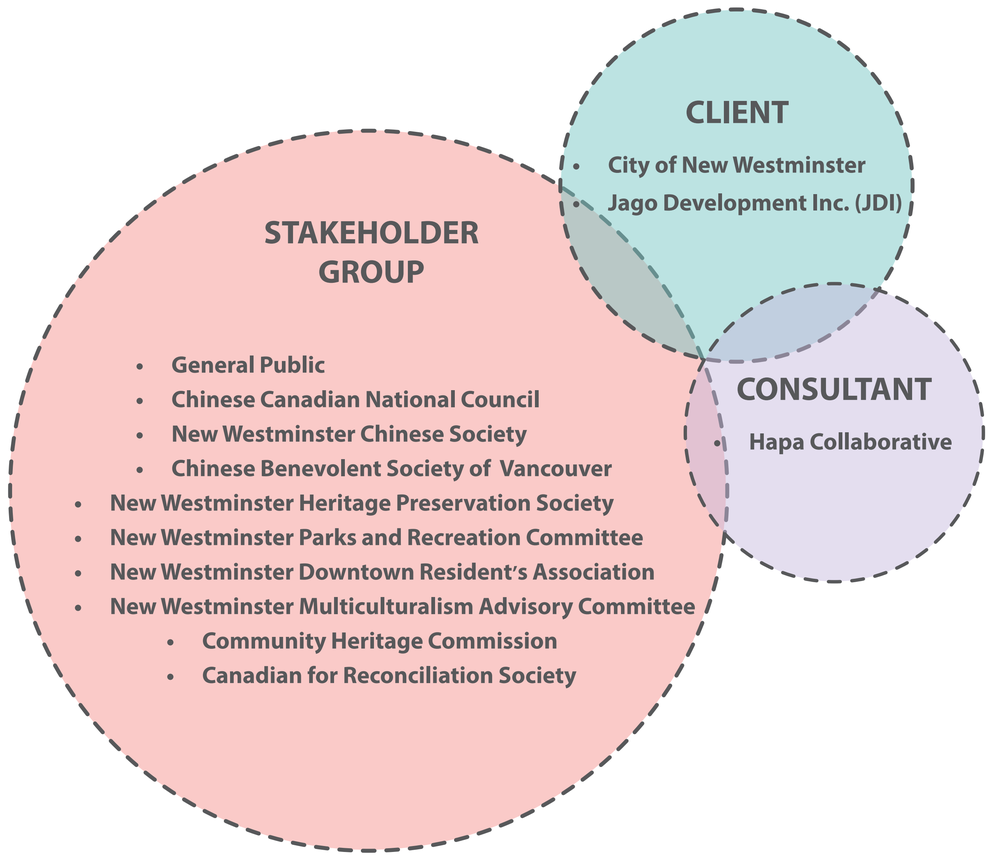
The site has been included on a list of the top ten **most endangered sites** by the New Westminster Heritage Preservation Society and considered for Provincial recognition as Chinese Canadian Historic Place by Heritage BC.

DESIGN TEAM

The applicant, **Jago Development**, has retained a design consultant team, including landscape architect, **Hapa Collaborative Landscape Architecture and Urban Design** to work with **City staff** for full services from conceptual design to construction administration for the adjacent park site. The park consultation process will continue to be highly collaborative and engaging, and will be led by City staff in both the Parks & Recreation and Development Services Departments.

THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

The stakeholder engagement process includes representatives from various associations, committees and groups. This public Open House is an opportunity to collect input/feedback from the general public and other key stakeholders in Downtown on the park design. As the site is currently designated as a temporary off-leash dog area, the City is also seeking input on the selection of a new site for the off-leash area.



WHAT WE HEARD

VISIONING PROCESS

City staff implemented a consultation process starting in 2013. This process included a series of visioning sessions with Advisory Committees to Council, associations representing the Chinese Community and the public. The purpose of the consultation was to develop general themes to inform a vision, concept and design for a park which would commemorate Chinese history and contributions.


Stakeholder Workshop in September, 2017


Stakeholder Workshop in September, 2017



Stakeholder Workshop in September, 2017



Stakeholder Workshop in September, 2017

WHAT WE HOPE TO LEARN

Based on community feedback Hapa will prepare a preferred park vision as part of a final park design document. Part of the design process will be to identify priorities for park improvements. Moving forward, the priorities of the community will guide decision making on the final design of the park.

Thank you for attending this Open House!

WHAT'S NEXT

We want your input! Please take some time to review the materials included here, and discuss any comments or questions you may have with City staff. Your ideas for 824 Agnes Street Park will contribute to the final park design and will be used to help prioritizing programming for the future park.

We also invite you to fill out the questionnaire tonight or online at: http://bit.ly/AgnesParkSurvey.

PROJECT TIMELINE



2 WHAT WE KNOW

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS IN NEW WESTMINSTER

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (CBA) OF NEW WESTMINSTER



Chinese metalworkers in the production line at the Cleeve Canning Company, 1902. (Credit: New Westminster Public Library)



Chinese workers unload Fraser River salmon from a barge onto the dock, 1905. (Credit: S. J. Thompson)

1858

YI FAO 二埠 – 'SECOND PORT'

Chinese workers, mainly from Guangdong province, emigrate to New Westminster from California and China to chase the Gold Rush in Canada, nicknamed "Gold Mountain" (Gim Shan 金山). New Westminster is named Yi Fao, which stands for 'Second Port': Victoria, BC being the first.



Chinese houseboys serving tea on the lawn of their employers' home, 1905. (Credit: Irving House Photo)

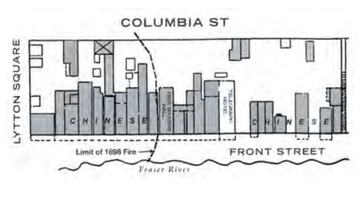


The 1898 Great Fire devastated Chinatown, 1898. (Credit: F. Chapman Photograph)

1870s

CHINESE IMMIGRATION

Post Gold Rush and CPR building, Chinese workers (referred to pejoratively as 'Coolies' meaning labourer (Ku li 苦力)) find work in various industries around New Westminster in order to make money to send home to their families in China. Some businesses flourished, but many workers suffered from very low incomes and widespread racial discrimination and were unable to reunite with their families



1885 plan of the buildings of the old front street in Chinatown. (Courtesy of Jim Wolf)

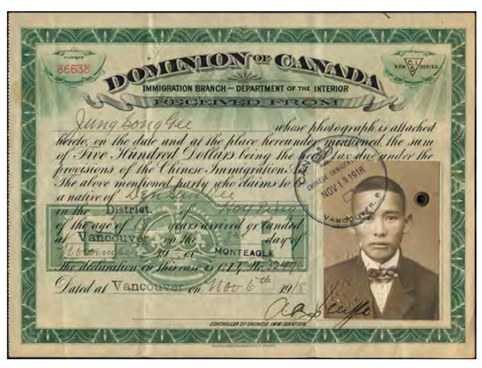


The swamplands reclaimed by Chinatown, 1890s. (Credit: S. J. Thompson Photograph)

1880s

TWO CHINATOWNS

After the Great Fire of 1898, the original Chinatown established by the local Chinese merchants and workers at Front Street is rebuilt on the swamp lands at Carnarvon, Blackie.



Chinese Immigration Certificate, Chinese had to pay $50-500 to come to Canada between 1885-1923. (Credit: Government of Canada)

1900s-1920s

ERA OF DISCRIMINATION

Municipal byaws ban Chinese, Japanese and Indian Canadians form coting in the NW Municipal Elections (1908) and employing Chinese Laborers (1913). At a federal level, racist policies imposed a head tax on all new Chinese immigrants, who were eventually outlawed outright with the Chinese Immigration Act in 1923.
Much of Chinatown was demolished in the 1920's.



NEWSLEADER WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 22 2010 A5

City issues an historic apology to the Chinese

The City of New Westminster's formal apology to the Chinese community acknowledges its past discriminatory practices while setting out a new path for the future.

On Monday evening, Mayor Wayne Wright read out the city's apology in a special meeting in council chambers. Wright's statement, also translated into Mandarin, acknowledged that between 1860 and 1936 some city policies and practices were discriminatory and exclusive.

He also pointed out New Westminster's involvement in a reconciliation process started in 2009 with the creation of committees and programs that promote multiculturalism.

The Royal City is the first municipality in Canada to apologize to the Chinese community for past discrimination.

The following is the transcript of the mayor's statement:

"The City of New Westminster acknowledges, based on a review of City records covering the period from 1860 to 1936, that it acted in a discriminatory manner towards its Chinese community.

"The City of New Westminster acknowledges that the Chinese community played and continues to play an essential role in the development, growth and prosperity of New Westminster. Currently, about 4,300 people of Chinese ancestry call New Westminster their home.

"The City of New Westminster acknowledges the contributions of the Chinese organizations and individuals, as well as community members, who took the time to share their experiences, insights and suggestions as part of the Chinese Reconciliation Process. Your commitment is truly commendable.

"The City of New Westminster is committed to creating a truly welcoming and inclusive community; one which encourages, values, and recognizes the contributions of all its residents. To this end, the City has created a Multiculturalism Advisory Committee and revised its Multicultural Policy; created a Chinese Student Education Program; developed Sister City relationships; established a Multiculturalism Awards Program; funded a Multicultural Festival; and assisted in accessing funding under the Welcoming and Inclusive Communities and Workplaces Program.

"The City of New Westminster formally apologizes to the Chinese community for its past actions which resulted in discrimination and exclusion and it looks forward to working together in the spirit of friendship, community and cooperation to build strong bonds and lasting relations."

WRIGHT

And in the House of Commons in Ottawa...

New Westminster's formal apology to its Chinese community was acknowledged Monday in the House of Commons.

Peter Julian, MP for Burnaby-New Westminster, stood up in Parliament and told federal politicians about the city's steps towards reconciliation.

"This apology comes after an extensive consultation process with residents that has taken one year to complete, the first reconciliation process ever undertaken by a city in Canada. We hope other cities do the same," said Julian.

He also acknowledged that in 1923 New Westminster MP W.G. McQuarrie introduced the Chinese Exclusion Act, which restricted Chinese immigration.

"I rise today to formally apologise for the actions of my predecessor and his contribution to the racist and exclusionary policies that were enacted at the time," said Julian.

He concluded by saying: "The contribution that Chinese Canadians have made to this country is immense. Though it is with sadness that we look at the past, we look with optimism to the future as Canadians of Chinese descent contribute mightily to the building of Canada."

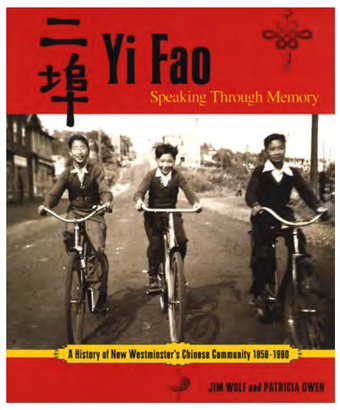
JULIAN

2000s

ERA OF RECONCILIATION

In 2006 Prime Minister Stephen Harper Formally Apologized for Imposing a Head Tax on Chinese Immigrants Imposed by the Federal Government, which is met with mixed reviews.

New Westminster follows suit by becoming the first Canadian municipality to apologize for discriminatory practices against Chinese Canadian people.



2008

YI FAO

The Publication of *Yi Fao* by historians Jim Wolf and Patricia Owen presents a comprehensive historical account of Chinese in New Westminster to preserve and celebrate the voices and personalities of Chinese immigrants.



The first class of Children at the Chinese Benevolent Association in New Westminster, 1942. (Courtesy Gwen Wong)



The Chinese Benevolent Society drill team (year unknown, Courtesy of New Westminster Archives)



824 Agnes Street Address plate, (Courtesy of New Westminster Museum)

1884

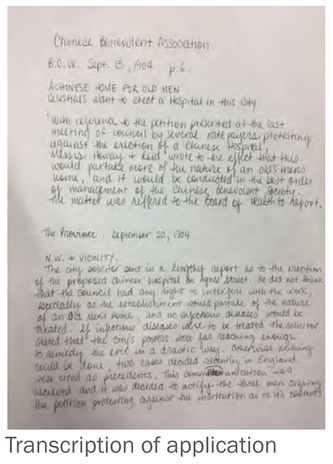
THE NEW WESTMINSTER CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (CBA)

The first Canada-Wide Chinese Benevolent Association (CBA) was established in Victoria. New Westminster local CBA was established shortly after. The Association held many community events and reinforced ties to political events happening back in China.

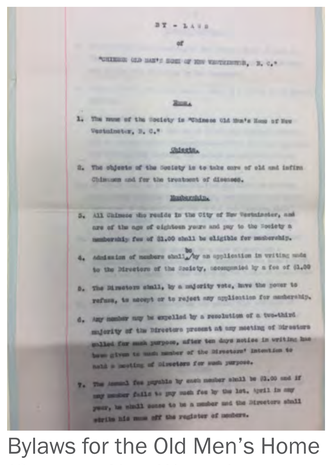
1904

THE "OLD MAN'S HOME"

CBA "Old Man's Home" is built in 1904, and functioned both as a senior's home for aging Chinese men, as well as a central gathering place for the Chinese Community for decades.



Transcription of application for the Old Men's Home from 1904.



Bylaws for the Old Men's Home (Courtesy New Westminster Archives)

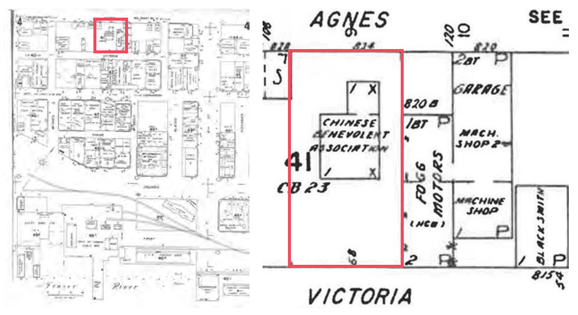
1979

DONATION OF THE CBA SITE

The Chinese Benevolent Association in New Wesminster dissolves and joins the much larger CBA in Vancouver. They donate their property to the City of New Westminster "as a Gesture of Thanks for Having Given the Property Tax-Free Status for Many Years". The building is demolished shortly after the donation.



South Elevation of former Chinese Benevolent Association building (Courtesy New Westminster Archives)



1957 Fire Insurance Map (Courtesy Westminster Archives)

2009

TEMPORARY OFF-LEASH DOG PARK

Off-Leash Dog Park Ever Since 2009, as Part of Downtown Nuisance Abatement Strategy.

2017

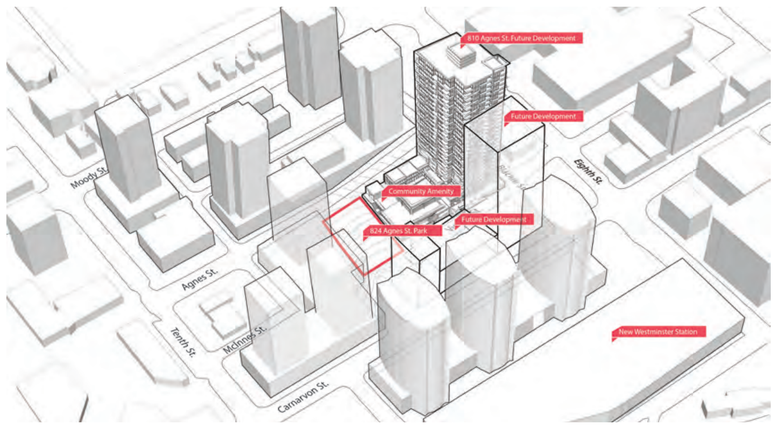
824 AGNES STREET PARK

Council Endorsed the Use of 824 Agnes Street as a Park "Which Would Commemorate Chinese History and Contributions to NW" and to Retain a Landscape Architect to Develop Designs for the Park in 2017.

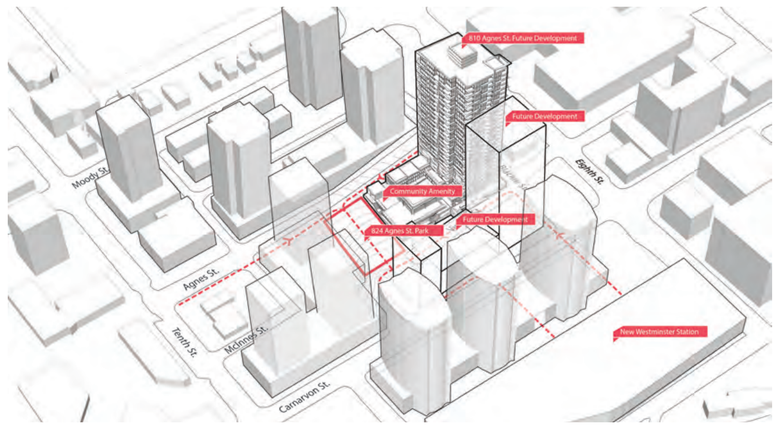
NEW WESTMINSTER JAGO DEVELOPMENT INC HAPA

3 WHAT WE KNOW

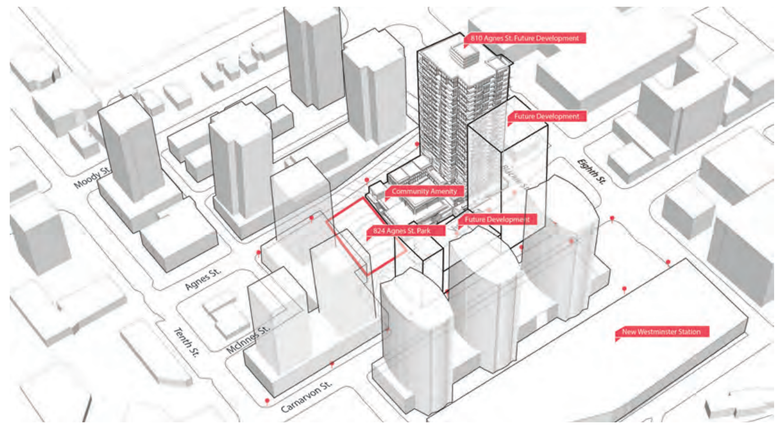
CONTEXT AND SITE ANALYSIS



The site is surrounded by high-rise residential towers and adjacent to New Westminster Skytrain station.

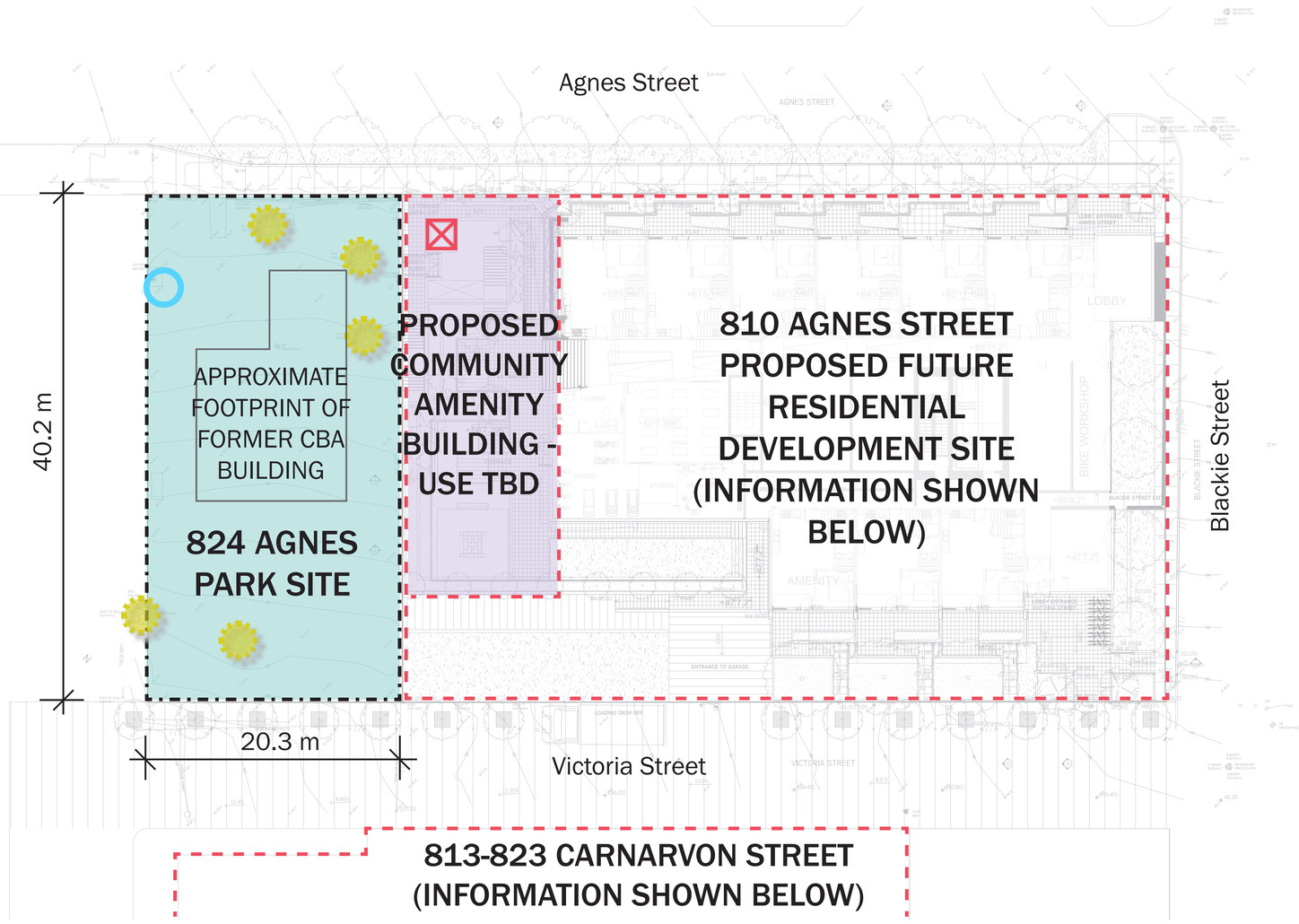


The park serves as a mid-block pedestrian connection between the surrounding residential buildings and New Westminster Skytrain Station.



The park's small footprint can be expanded through the use of 'bread crumbs' : furnishings, features, or materials that create a district throughout Agnes, Victoria, Blackie, and Carnarvon Streets.

SITE PLAN (1:200)



PROPOSED FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS ADJACENT TO THE PARK SITE

810 AGNES STREET



Jago Development has submitted Rezoning and Special Development Permit applications for the sites located at 821 and 815 Victoria Street and 810 Agnes Street which would allow the development of a 29 storey (89.7 metres) residential tower on the subject site with a proposed Floor Space Ratio (FSR) of 7.2 and 222 residential units. The application also entails the design and construction of an adjacent park space at 824 Agnes Street, which is currently used for a temporary off-leash dog area, and 312 square metres (3,350 square feet) of publically accessible indoor community space adjacent to the space to be owned by the City.

813-823 CARNARVON STREET

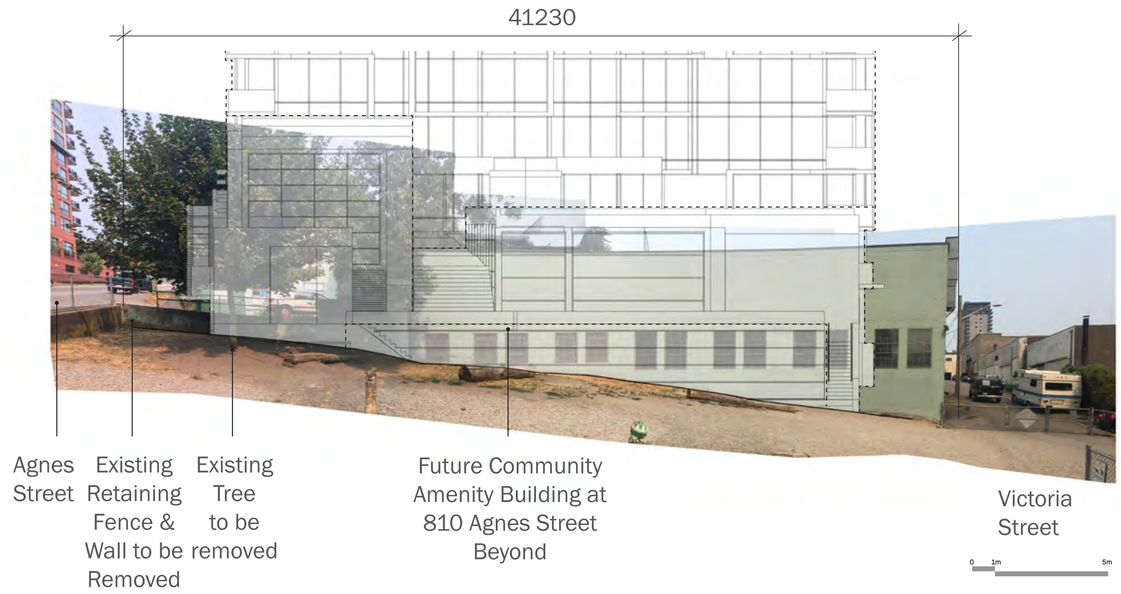


Applications for the site 813-823 Carnarvon Street have been received which propose a 32 storey residential building with a height of 92 metres (302 feet) as well as a nine storey residential building which would include non-market housing units. This proposal would have a total of 204 market residential units, 66 secured non-market residential units and a FSR of 8.53. The design team will coordinate with the 824 Agnes Street Park design team to have a comprehensive streetscape design strategy.

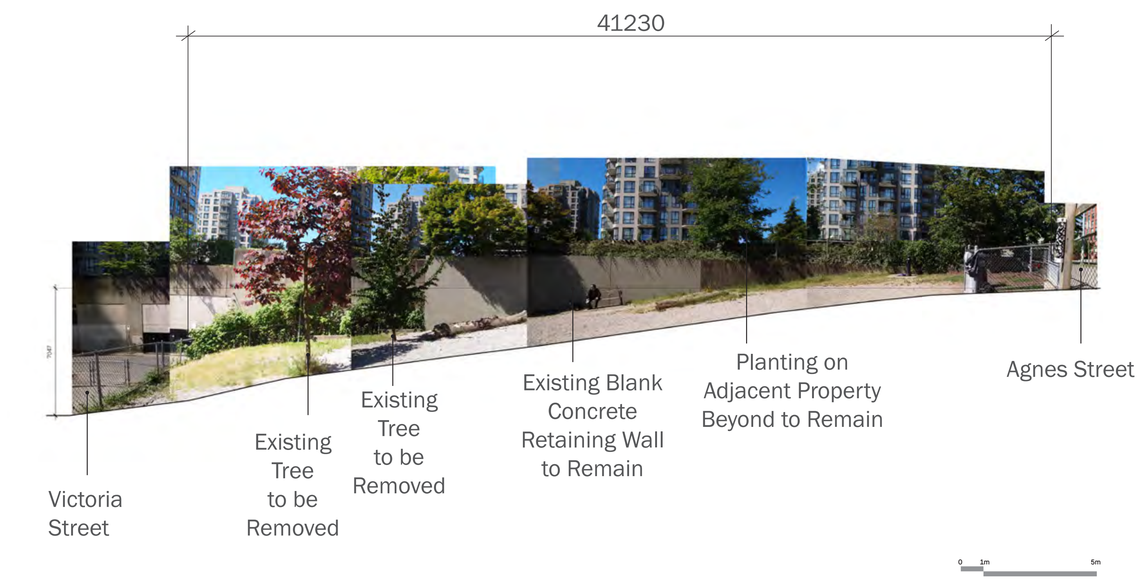
4 WHAT WE KNOW

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

SECTION FACING EAST



SECTION FACING WEST

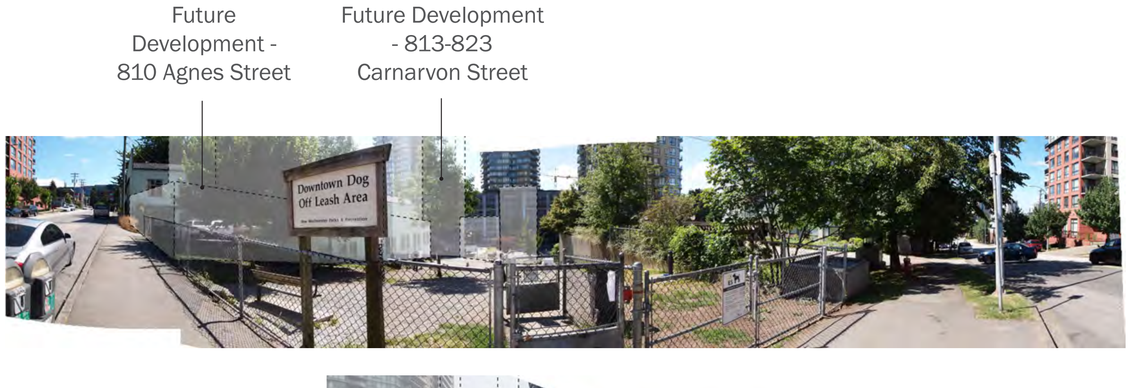


VIEWS APPROACHING SITE FROM SOUTH (CARNARVON AND VICTORIA STREETS)





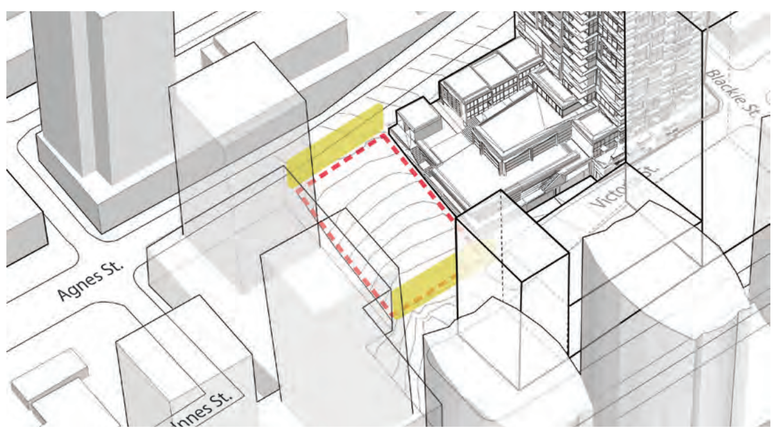
VIEWS APPROACHING SITE FROM NORTH (AGNES STREET)



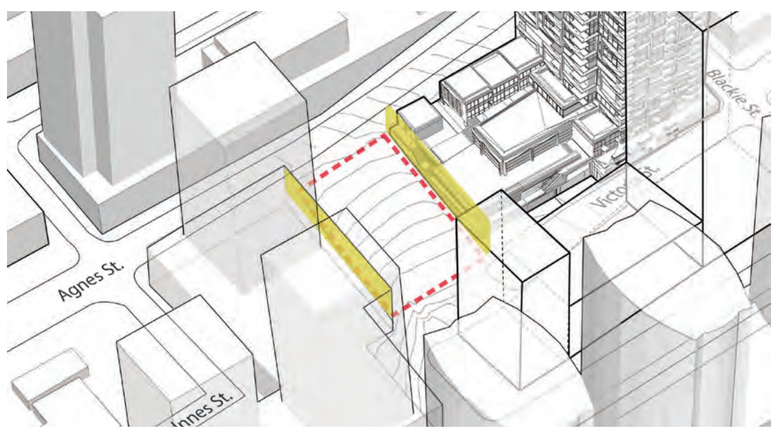


SITE ANALYSIS AND DESIGN IDEAS

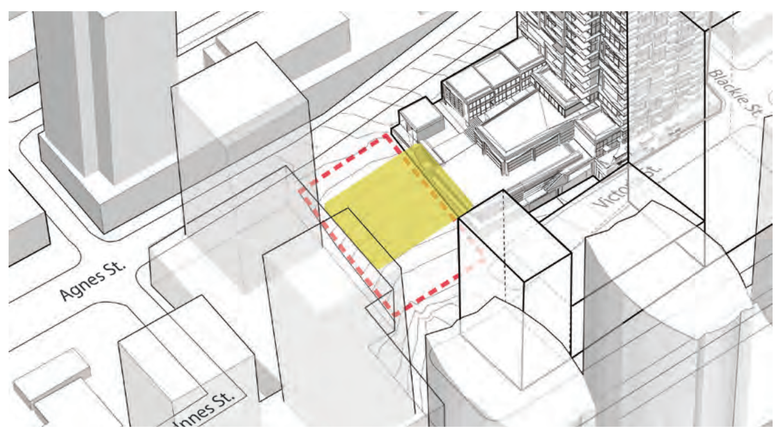
EDGE TREATMENTS



1. The park will have two prominent outside facing edges/threshold.

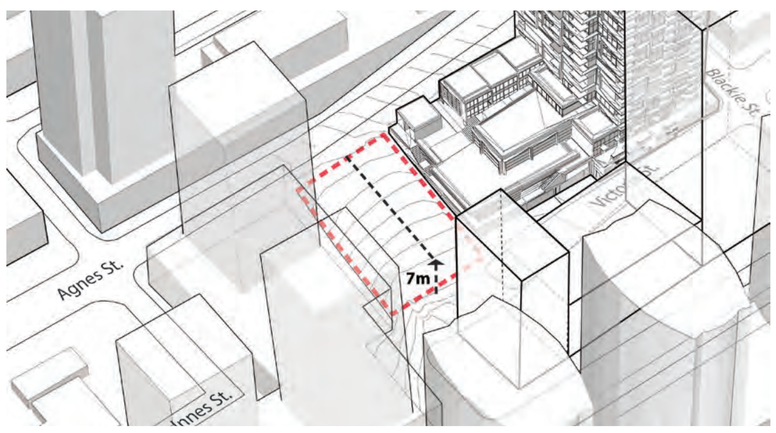


2. And two inside facing edges.

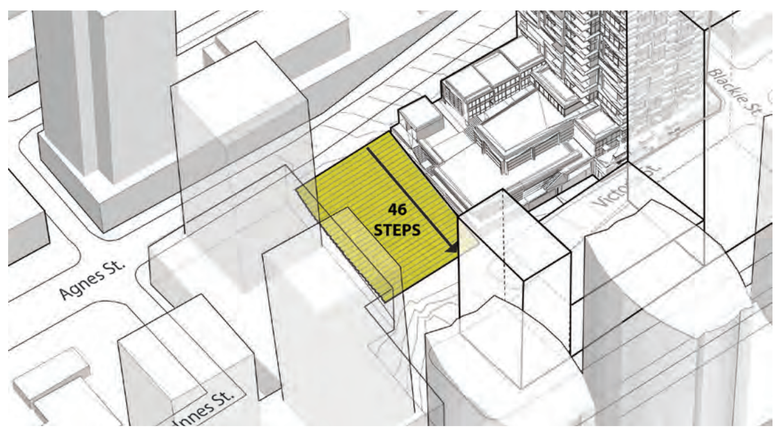


3. Along with overhang opportunities above.

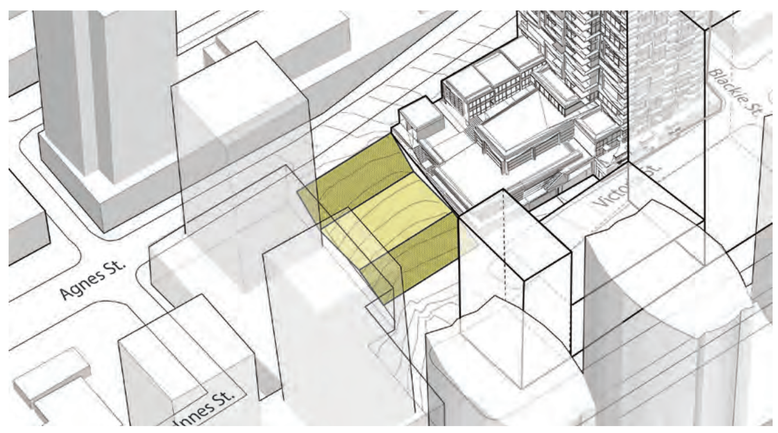
GRADING



1. The park takes up 7m of grade change from bottom to top.



2. Grade change of 7m on site equals to approximately 46 steps.



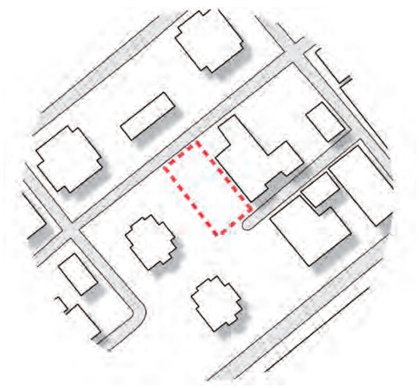
3. If we bunch the slope at the top and bottom of the site, we can get a flat space in front of the community amenity building.

5 WHAT WE KNOW

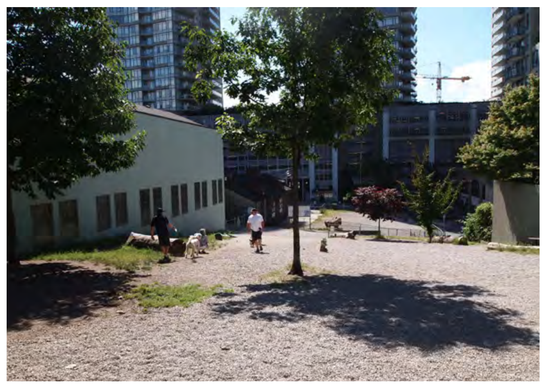
SIZE COMPARISON OF URBAN PARKS IN A SIMILAR SCALE: THIS PARK IS APPROXIMATELY THE SIZE OF A STANDARD TENNIS COURT.

All parks drawn to same scale.

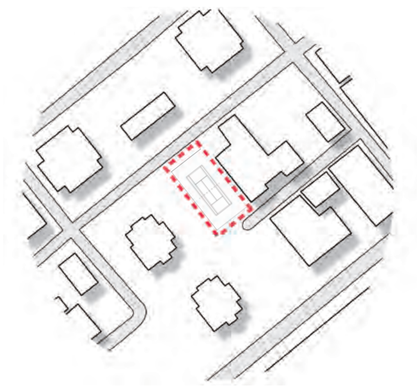
824 Agnes Street Park



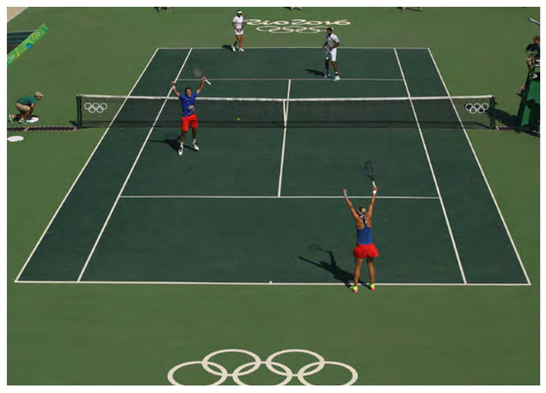
800 m²
New Westminster, BC



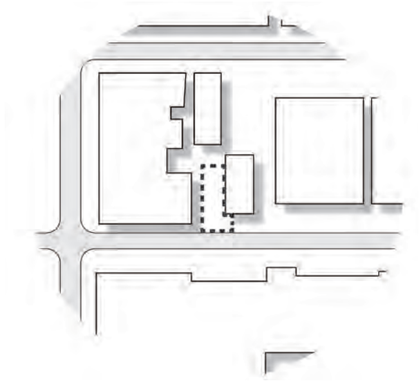
Tennis Court



668 m²
Standard Tennis Court Layout



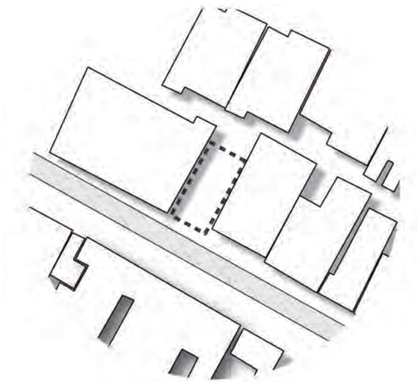
Paley Park



390 m²
New York, NY



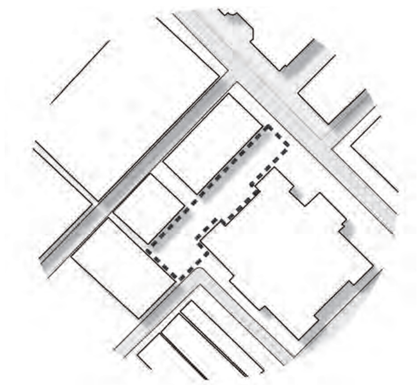
Greenacre Park



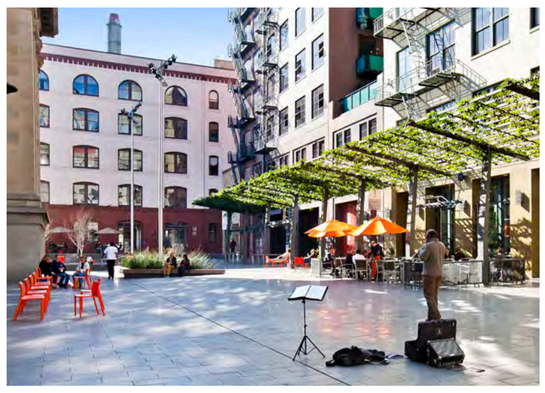
510 m²
New York, NY



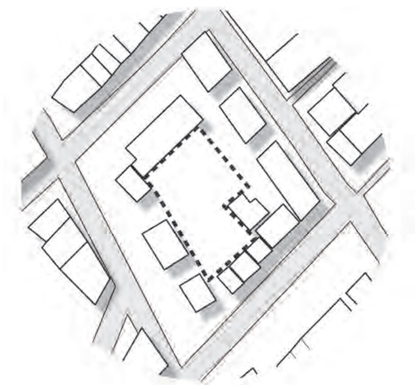
Mint Plaza



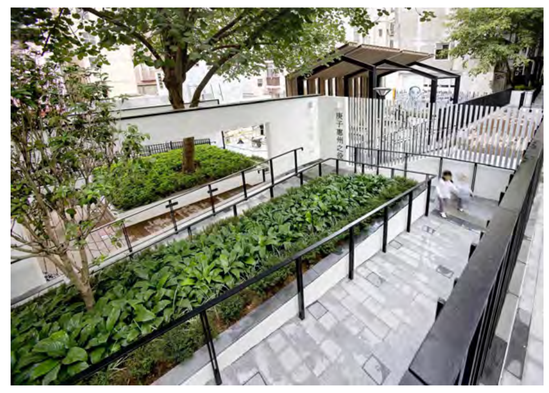
1400 m²
San Francisco, CA



Pak Tsz Lane Park



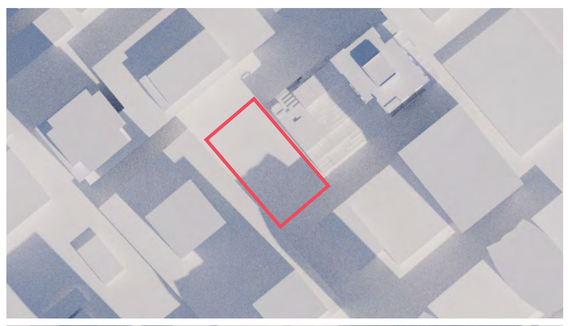
1868 m²
Hong Kong



SUN STUDY

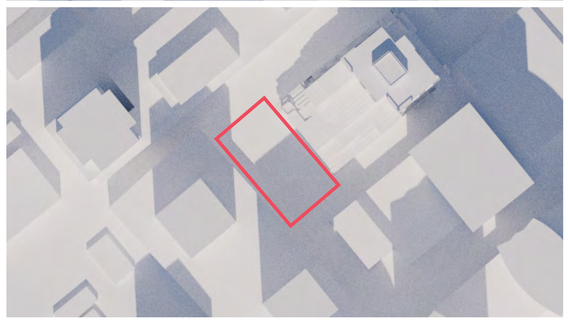
Park site will be surrounded by high-rise residential buildings on all sides. In recognition of proposed tower developments to the east and south of the site, sun exposure will be considered in the park design process. From this sun/shade analysis, we can anticipate that the site will receive partial sunlight throughout the day in Spring and Fall. The site will be shaded in the winter months and exposed to full sun throughout the Summer.

March/September 21 (spring/fall equinox)



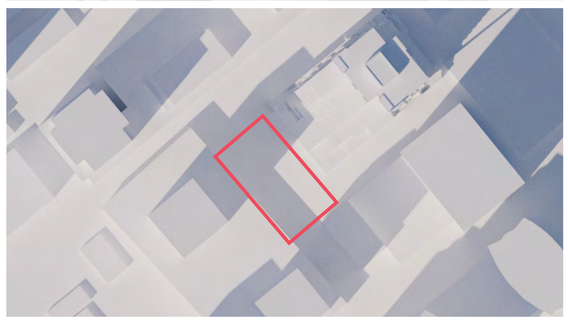
10:00am

The site is partially shaded in mornings in Spring and Fall.



12:00pm

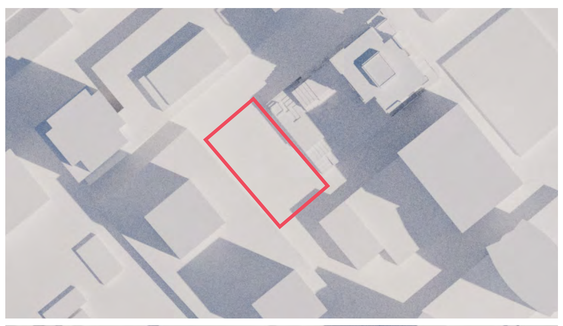
The site is partially shaded at noon in Spring and Fall.



14:00pm

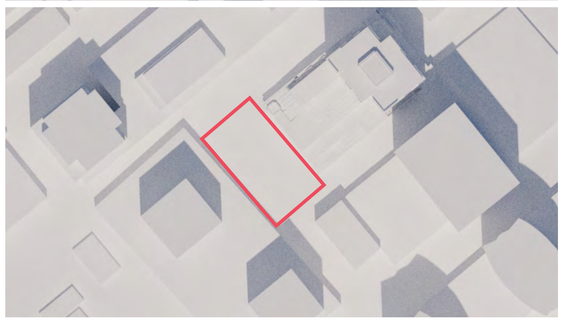
The site is heavily shaded in the afternoon in Spring and Fall.

June 21 (summer solstice)



10:00am

The site receives full sun in the mornings in summer months.



12:00pm

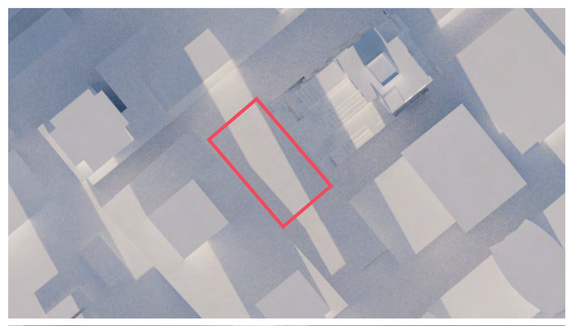
The site receives full sun at noon in summer months.



14:00pm

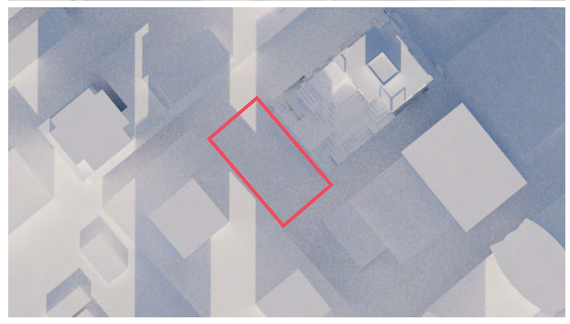
The site is partially shaded in the afternoon of summer months.

December 21 (winter solstice)



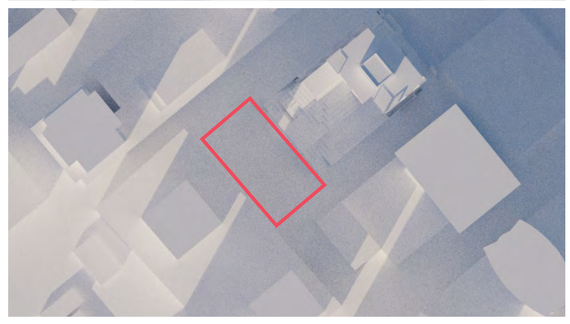
10:00am

The site is partially shaded in the mornings of Winter.



12:00pm

The is heavily shaded at noon in winter months.



14:00pm

The site doesn't receive sun light in winter afternoons.

6 WHAT WE KNOW

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (CBA) OF NEW WESTMINSTER

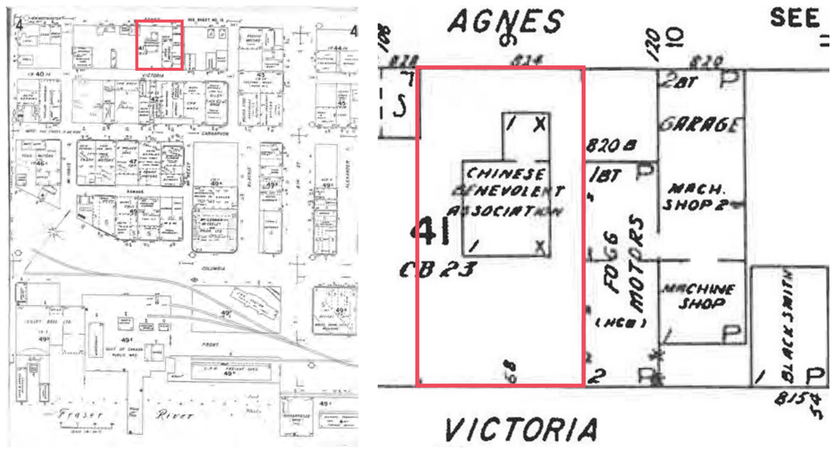
THE CBA SITE

The site at 824 Agnes Street (also known as 825 Victoria Street) was formerly owned by the **Chinese Benevolent Association** (CBA). This site was the focal point of the Chinese community in New Westminster and was the location of the **Chinese 'Old Man's Home'**, built in 1905.

The site and building served for generations as an informal civic centre for the Chinese community in New Westminster and was used as a school, a hospital, a residential care facility for the elderly, and was also the home of the CBA.



South Elevation of former Chinese Benevolent Association building (Courtesy New Westminster Archives)



1957 Fire Insurance Map (Courtesy Westminster Archives)



The first class of Children at the Chinese Benevolent Association in New Westminster, 1942. (Courtesy Gwen Wong)



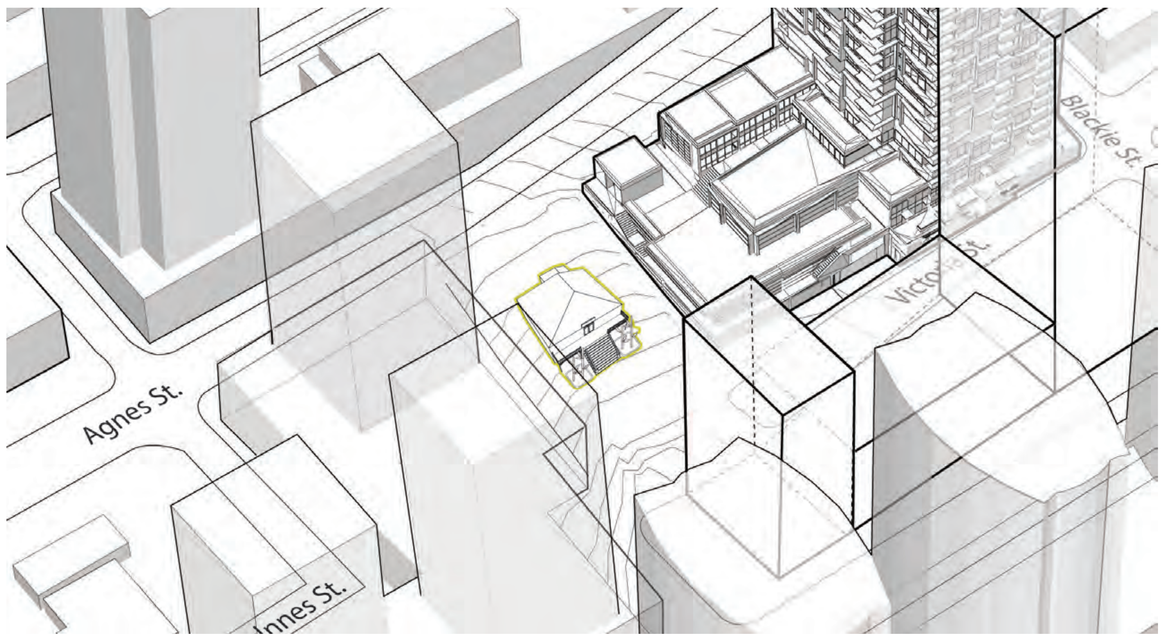
The Chinese Benevolent Society drill team (year unknown, Courtesy of New Westminster Archives)



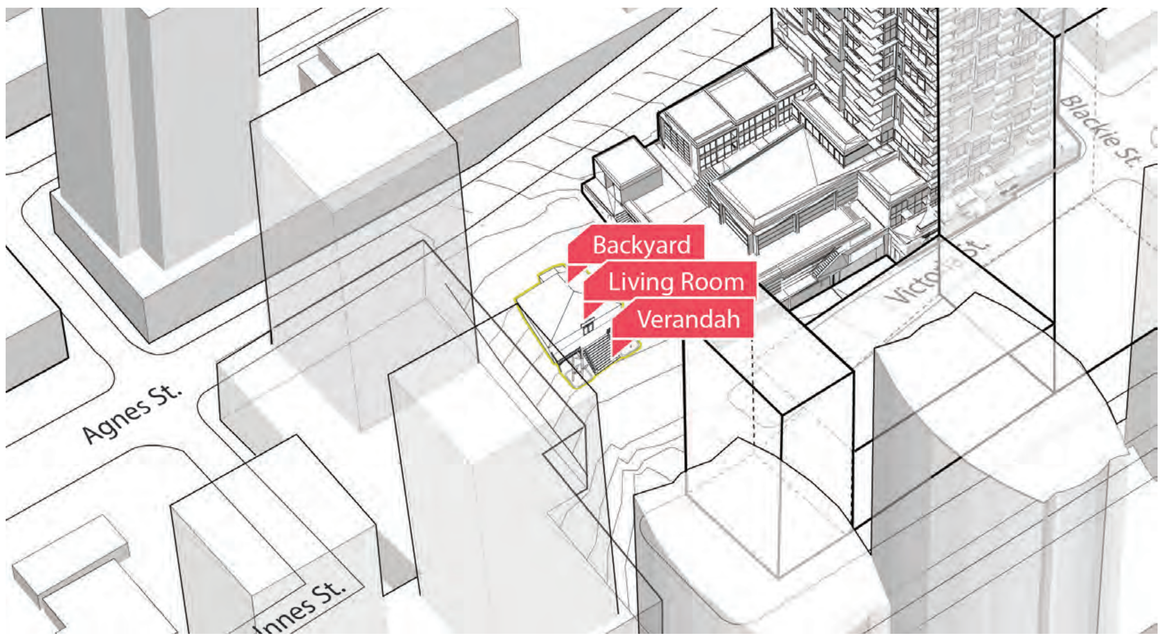
824 Agnes Street Address plate, (Courtesy of New Westminster Museum)

PROGRAMS

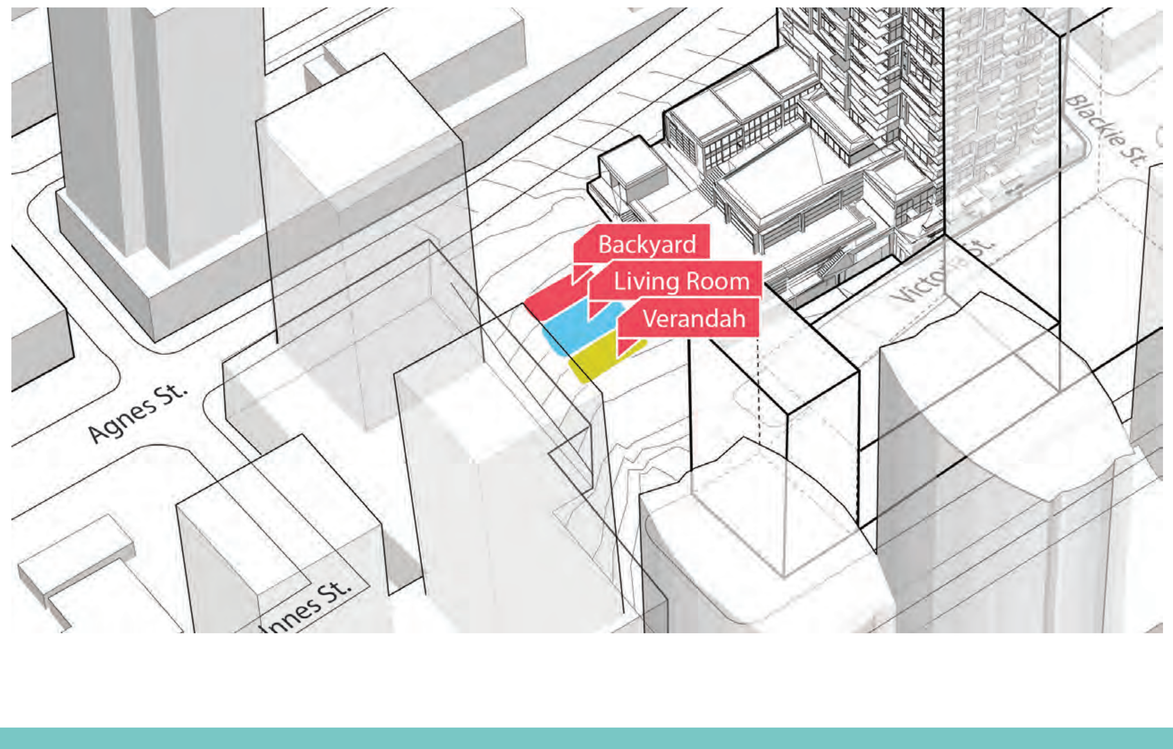
1. The old CBA '**Old Man's Home**' used to occupy the centre of the park site. It functioned as a community gathering space for decades.



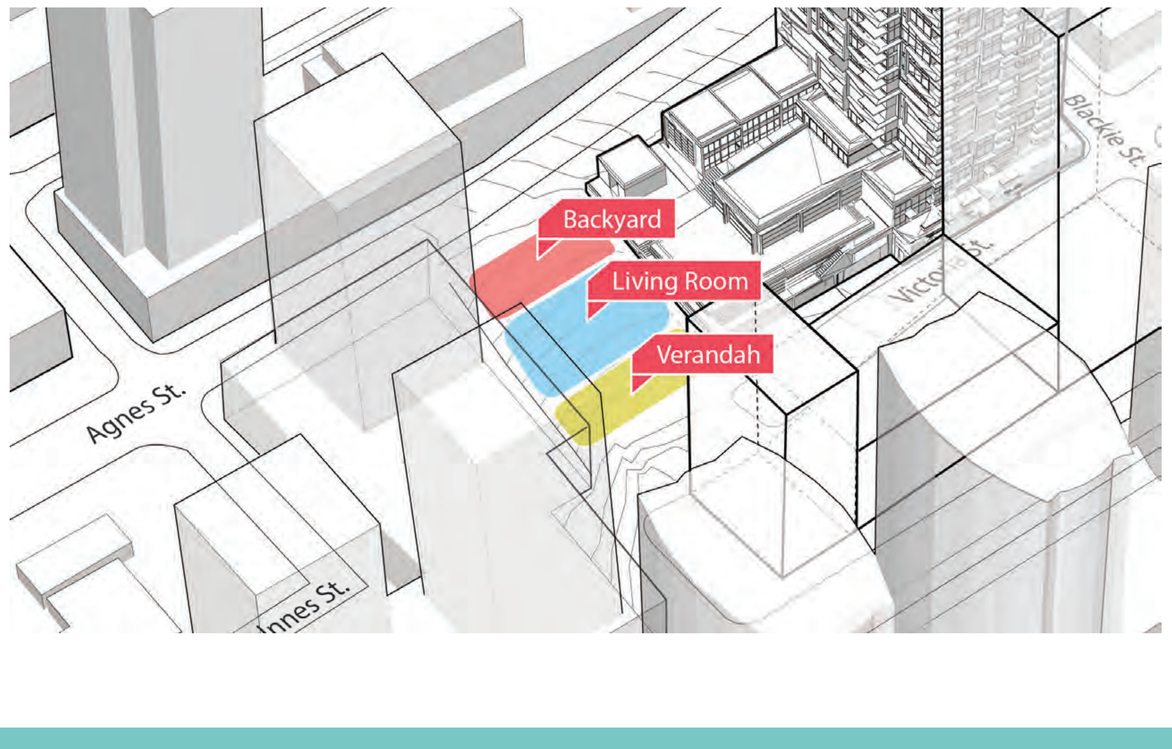
2. The site was used as a school, a hospital, a residential care facility for the elderly, and was also the home of the CBA. It served as an extremely important part for the Chinese community in New Westminster.



3. The park design will maintain the program that used to happen in the old CBA building



4. And expand the program of the old CBA building and metaphorically across the site to tell the story of the old CBA site and the history of Chinese community in New Westminster.



NEW WESTMINSTER JAGO DEVELOPMENT INC HAPA

7 WHAT WE KNOW

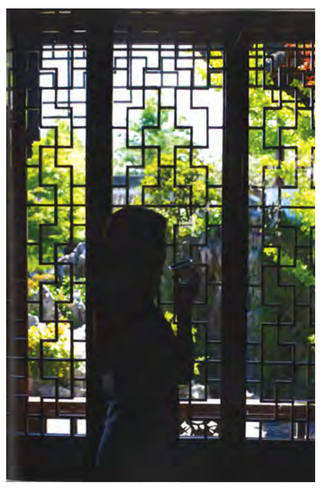
CLASSICAL CHINESE GARDEN DESIGN PRINCIPLES





CREATING CONTRASTS

- Frequent **transitions** between opening and shrinking in space, bright and dim in light, and large and small in size;
- **White walls** in classical Chinese garden functions as a good background to other elements such as bamboos, flowers, and rocks.


FRAMING/BORROWING

- **Borrowing views** from the larger landscape setting and frame them with windows and gates to extend the feeling of space;
- **Moon-gates** and **lattice windows** on a corridor-wall in various shapes are designed for the purpose.





SEQUENCING VIEWS

- **Partitioning the space** into smaller segments, each of which holds an relatively independent scenic views so that the visitors cannot see the garden at a single glance;
- A magnificent view is often **partly concealed** and suddenly unfolds as the visitor moves.





PLANTING AS SYMBOLISM

- Plants in Chinese garden are not only for physical beauty but also for **historic, literary and symbolic motifs**. For instance, pine tree, bamboo and winter plums are associated with the theme as the ‘three friends of winter (岁寒三友)’.





FENG SHUI (风水)

- The ancient Chinese believed that everything in the universe was composed of **five elements**: Metal (金), Wood (木), Water (水), Fire (火), and Earth (土). Balance of the five elements can create abundance of **beneficial energies (Chi 气).**

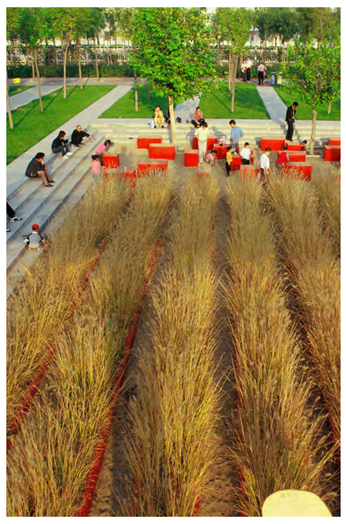
8 WHAT WE HEARD

VISIONING PROCESS FINDINGS

Based on the consultation, there was overwhelming support for a park which would commemorate Chinese history and contributions and provide a green space and refuge in the densely populated Downtown neighbourhood. There were also a number of general themes which emerged, including:

- Ensure that the interpretation is authentic or real – i.e., 'the Chinese pioneers were practical people';
- Ensure that the interpretation tells the story of the Chinese pioneers, including their struggles and the injustices that they endured;
- Recreate a portion of the former CBA building – e.g., the staircase and veranda were very prominent features;
- Use interpretative signage, listening posts and murals to help park users and visitors visualize the CBA building and former 'Westside' Chinatown;
- Capitalize on the sloped topography of the site by incorporating viewpoints, water courses and winding pathways;
- Create a reflective and relaxing green space in the 'heart' of the city;
- Ensure access through the site, as it is frequented by SkyTrain users;
- Ensure the park is usable (not just commemorative) and employ a creative design (both function and form);
- Incorporate landscape features and plantings that reference traditional Chinese gardens, including bamboo, pine and willow trees;
- Partner with Lijiang, New Westminster's sister city, which could provide expertise in the design of the park and strengthen socio-economic ties; and
- Resolve issues related to the dog off leash enclosure by developing an alternative site or sites.






STAKEHOLDER WORKING GROUP FINDINGS

① CONTEMPORARY AND CLASSIC
CREATE BALANCE BETWEEN CLASSICAL CHINESE GARDEN DESIGN AND CONTEMPORARY DESIGN

- Reflect and celebrate the Chinese pioneers rather than re-create a traditional Chinese garden.
- Use a contemporary design aesthetic to suit the surrounding architecture, balanced with interpretive Chinese motifs through murals, sculpture, or interactive art.
- Deploy water as a design element.





② EVENT AND EVERYDAY
DESIGN FOR EVENT AND EVERYDAY

- Activate and integrate the edge with the community amenity indoor/outdoor space.
- Use lighting to make the everyday feel safe and create special illumination for events.
- The park is an opportunity for a green and colourful oasis in the middle of the city for refuge and reflection.

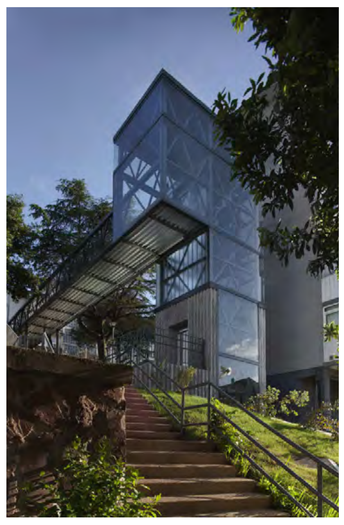
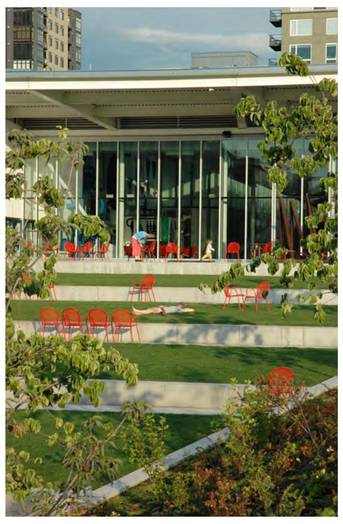


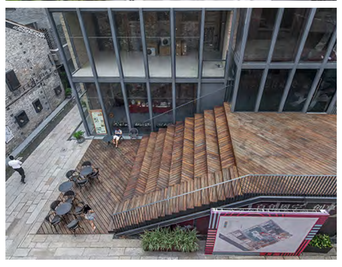




③ SLOPE AND ACCESSIBILITY
CONSOLIDATE SLOPE AND MAXIMIZE ACCESSIBILITY

- Integrate vistas and focal points at the top and bottom of the park;
- Provide accessible (elevator) access in the building interior;
- Activate and integrate the edge with the community amenity space;
- Provide ramp from lane to amenity space.

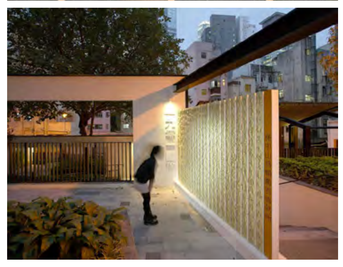


④ EDGE AND ENCLOSURE
CAPITALIZE ON EDGES

- Gates can signify invitation and sense of entry, and transparent structures can help open the space visually and physically;
- Super-sized graphics, screening, and lighting can activate blank walls around the site.



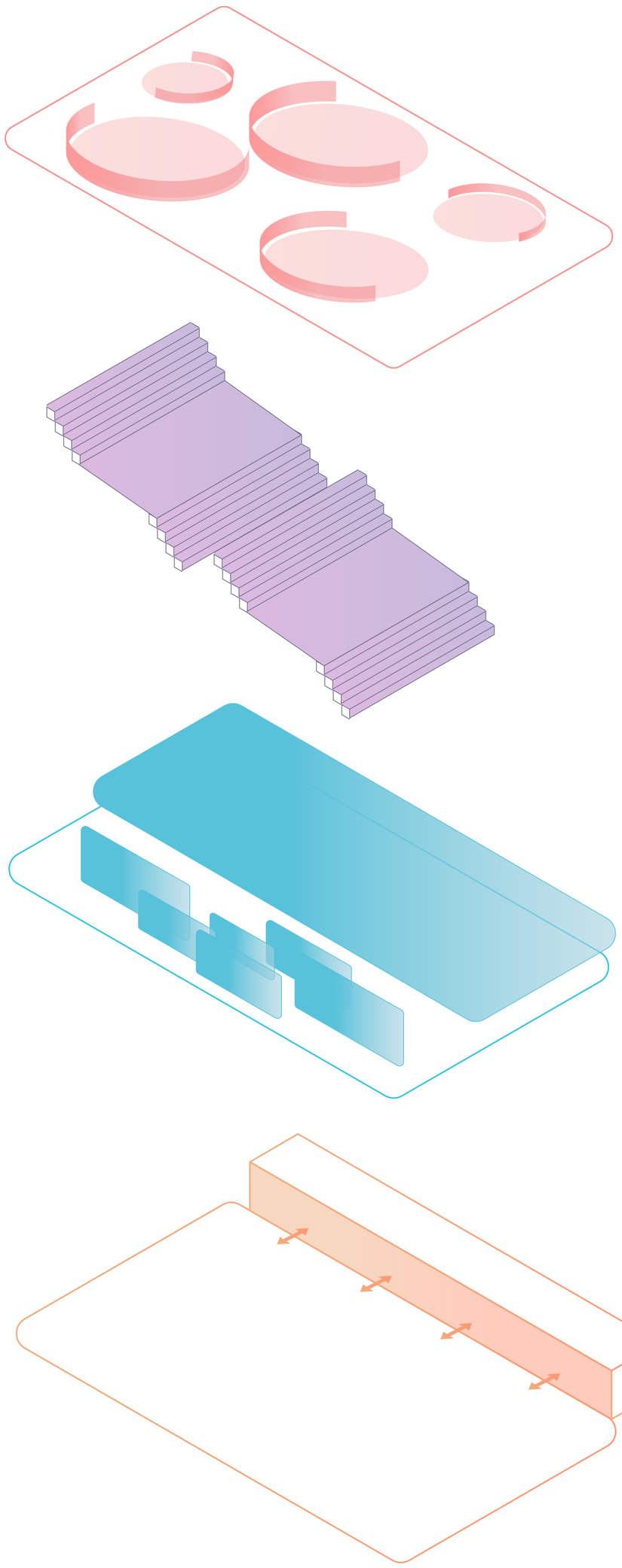






9 WHAT WE THINK

PHYSICAL DESIGN PRINCIPLES



MAXIMIZE USE OF SPACE

- Create **smaller, distinct** outdoor rooms;
- Provide a **hierarchy** of spaces;
- **Sequence** the experience of outdoor rooms;
- Design the park to **reveal views** as the one **moves through** the park.

MAXIMIZE USE OF SPACE

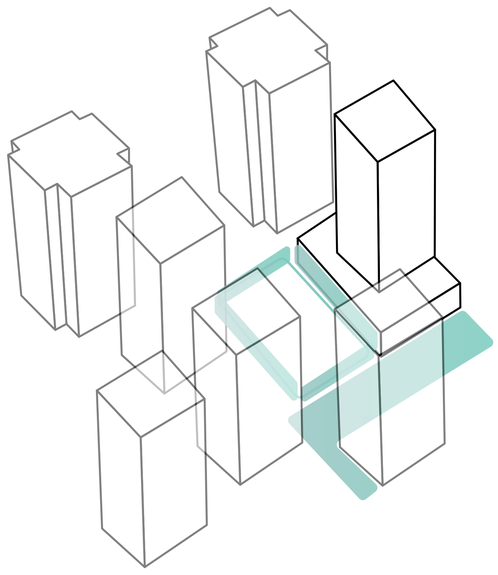
- Design steps to **double** as inhabitable space (i.e. seating);
- Create **a large central space** that is flexible and adaptable for everyday use as well as events.

DEFINE THE SPACE

- Implement **vertical screens** (visually permeable structures) as a design feature to screen or reveal views and to create an inward focus;
- Use overhead lighting and/ or trees to create a “**ceiling**” and help define outdoor rooms.

CREATE A STRONG INDOOR/ OUTDOOR CONNECTION

- Create a **strong indoor/ outdoor relationship** between the park and public community building.

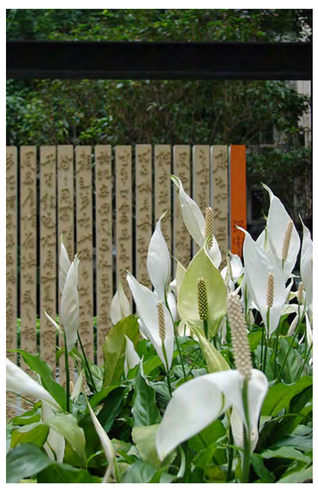


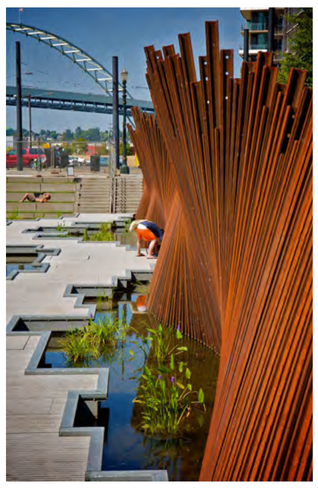
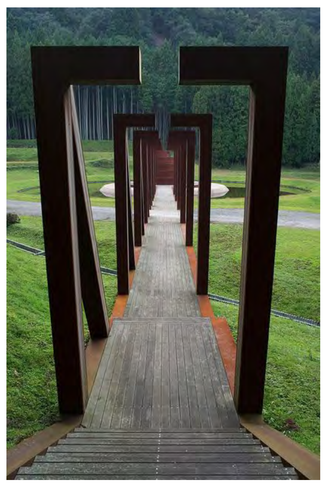
REACH OUT TO THE SURROUNDING PUBLIC REALM

- **Activate** the surrounding existing and proposed **walls** adjacent to the site, to feel as part of the park.

10 WHAT WE THINK

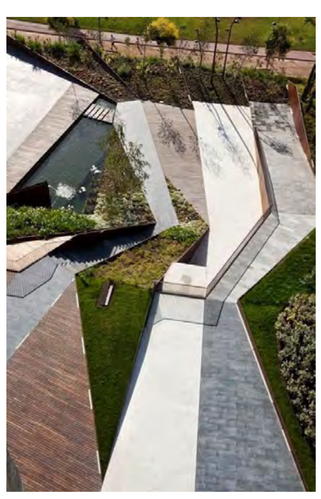
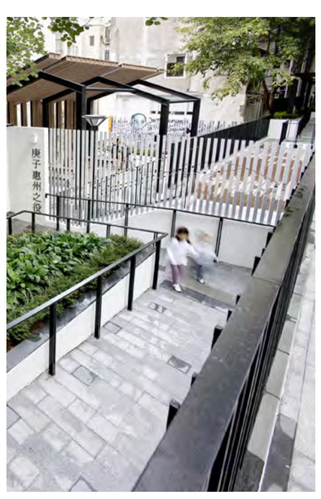
CONCEPTUAL DESIGN PRINCIPLES

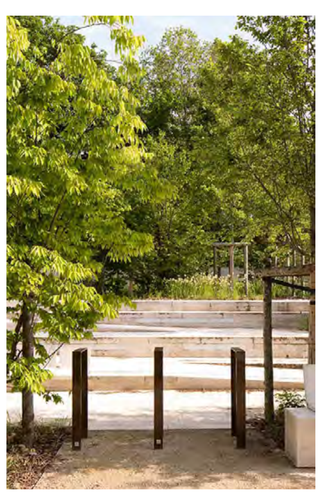
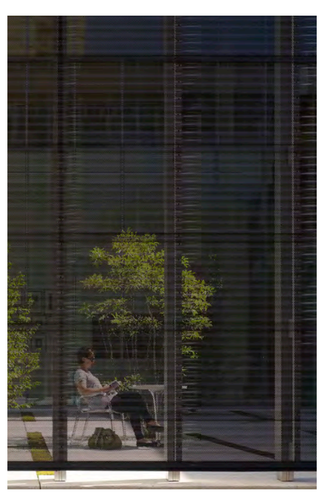






TELL THE STORY OF THE SITE

- Creatively **integrate text and images** to tell the story of the **sites history** as the location of the CBA meeting hall, and its importance to the Chinese community in New Westminster;
- Reference this history through the design itself using **principles of Chinese garden** design and culture.

MAKE THE STORY UNIVERSAL

- Integrate elements that are **multi-cultural** in significance;
- Employ **metaphor** to connect the site's history to the universal struggles of discrimination and reconciliation;

CREATE A RICH 'SENSE OF PLACE'

- Use **tangible** and **high quality** materials and **plantings** which have **subtle references** to the site's cultural history;
- Develop **memorable features** to distinguish the park from any other parks in the city.

MAKE THE SITE ACCESSIBLE TO ALL

- Use the **interior access** through the public amenity building **elevator** to make the central space of the park **accessible**;
- Create an accessible route from **Victoria Street** to the central space of the park.

DESIGN THE PARK SO THAT IT CAN BE BOTH 'OPEN' OR 'CLOSED'

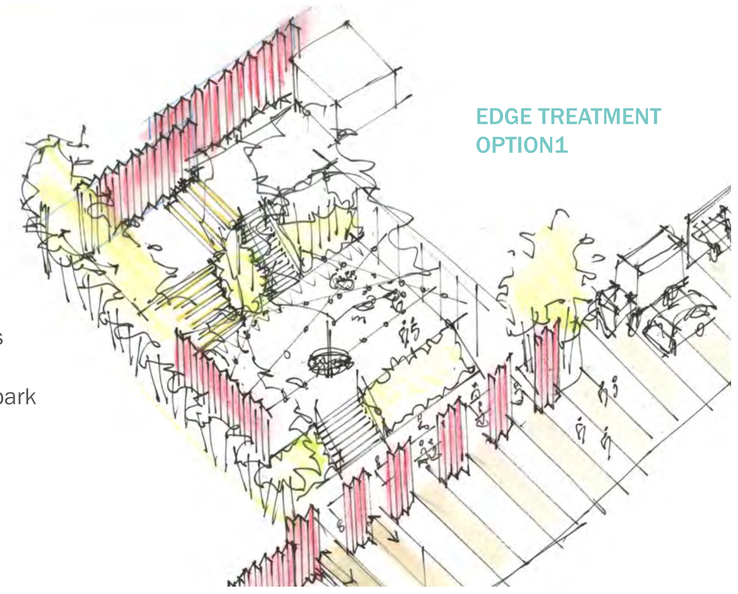
- Use specially designed **screens** (usually permeable walls/edges) and **gates** to open and close access points;
- The park should emphasize **permeability** and **openness** to allow for **various pass-through** routes for neighbors;
- The park should **be able to be closed** for events or at night time, as needed.

11 CONCEPTS: THE PORCH

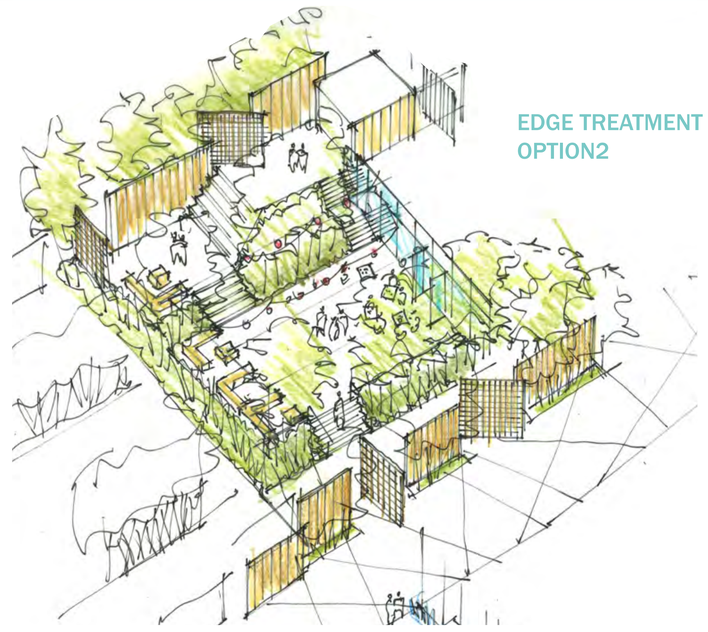
門廊

FEATURES

- Movable interpretive ‘accordion’ screens
- Seat step areas for gathering
- Central flexible open space with feature weeping willow
- Runnel runs through the space to connect the three terraces
- Rectangular forms hide and reveal special moments within park
- Shared community table to provide interactive opportunities



EDGE TREATMENT
OPTION1



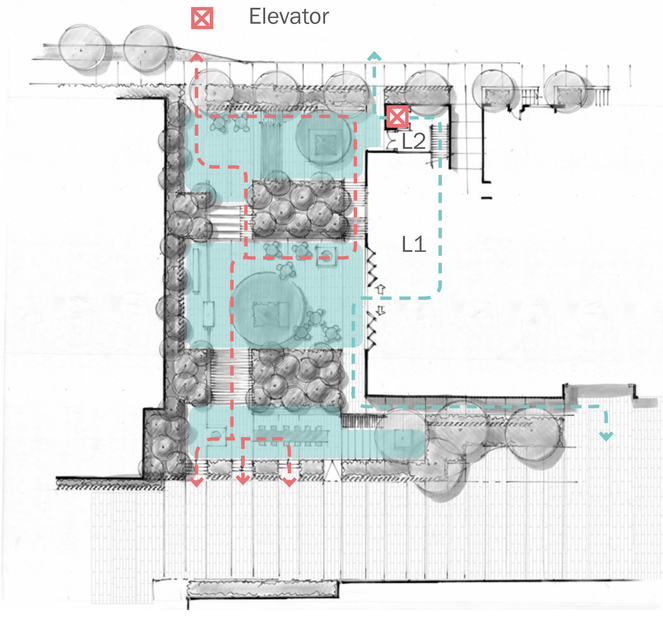
EDGE TREATMENT
OPTION2

PLAN (1:100)



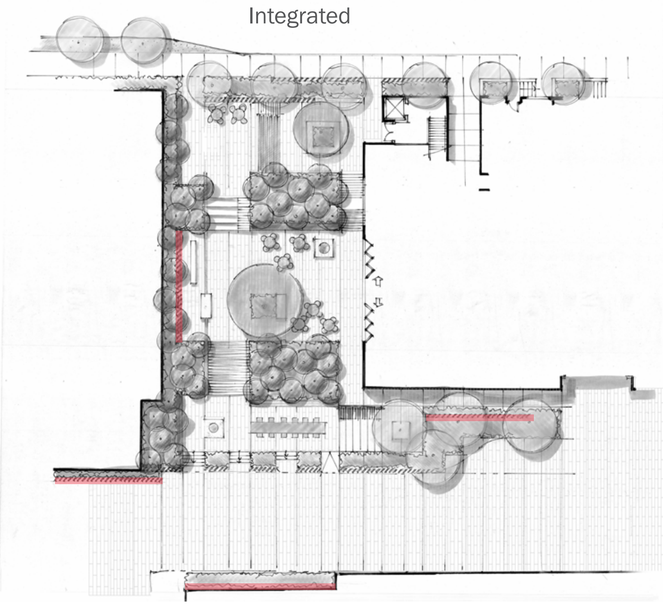
ACCESSIBILITY DIAGRAM

Accessible Area
Accessible Circulation
Stair Circulation
Elevator



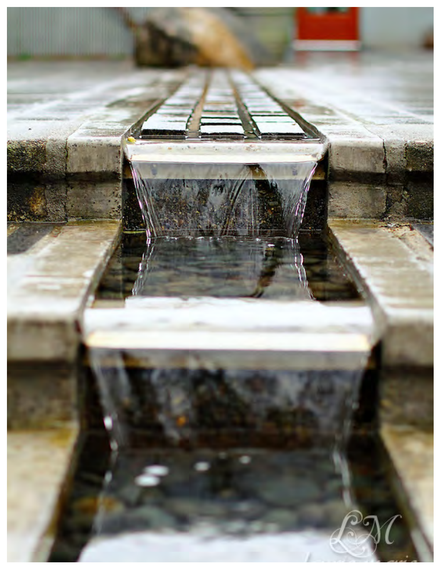
LOCATION OF INTERPRETIVE SCREENS

Feature Screen/Wall with Interpretive Elements Integrated



PRECEDENT IMAGES







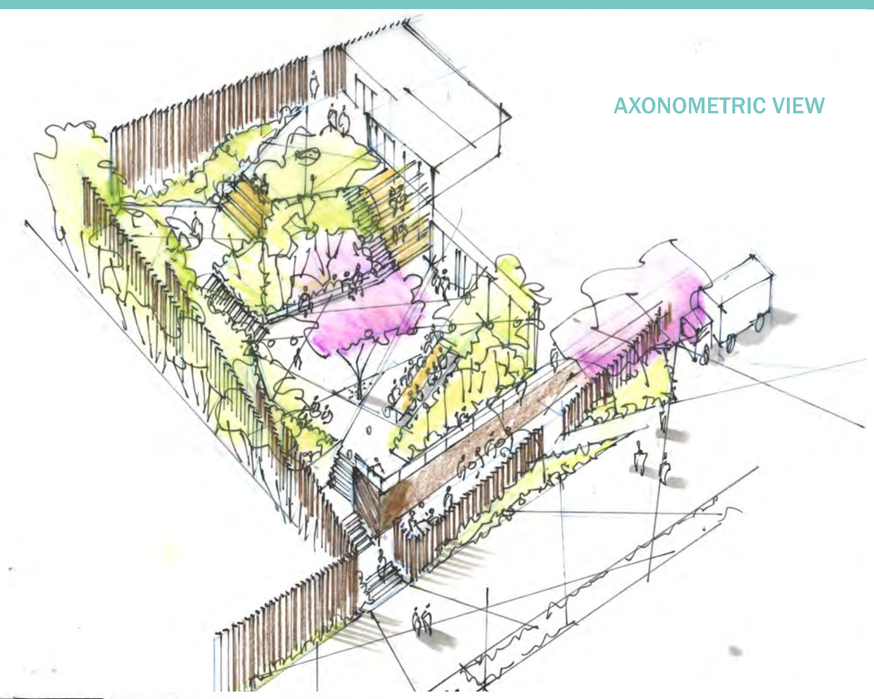
NEW WESTMINSTER JAGO DEVELOPMENT INC HAPA

12 CONCEPTS: LIFTED VEILS

面纱

FEATURES

- Movable interpretive screens that are transparent/perforated to hide and reveal views into different parts of park
- Indoor/Outdoor seat step areas for gathering
- Central flexible open space with feature lighting and tree
- Games plaza at edge of park where it meets Victoria Street
- Angular forms hide and reveal special moments within park

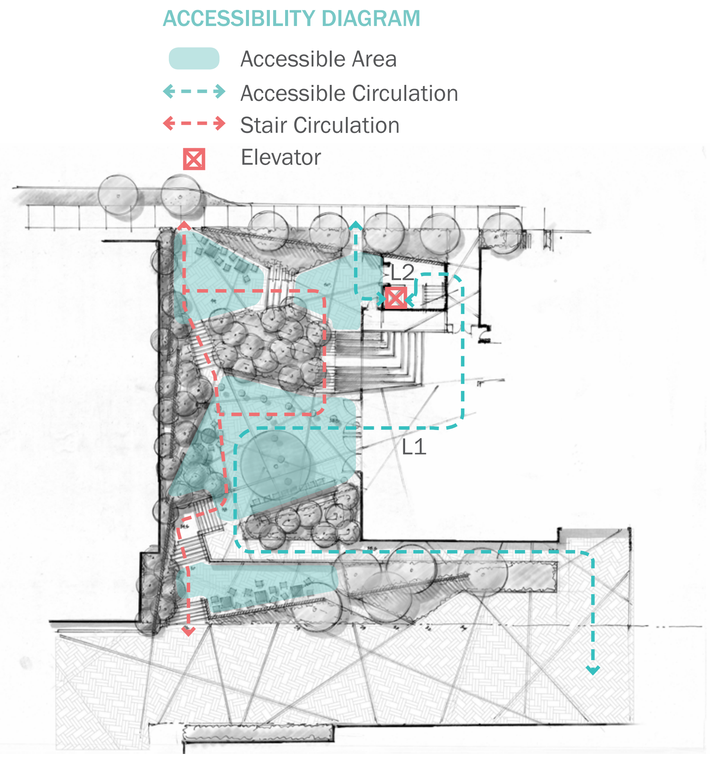


AXONOMETRIC VIEW

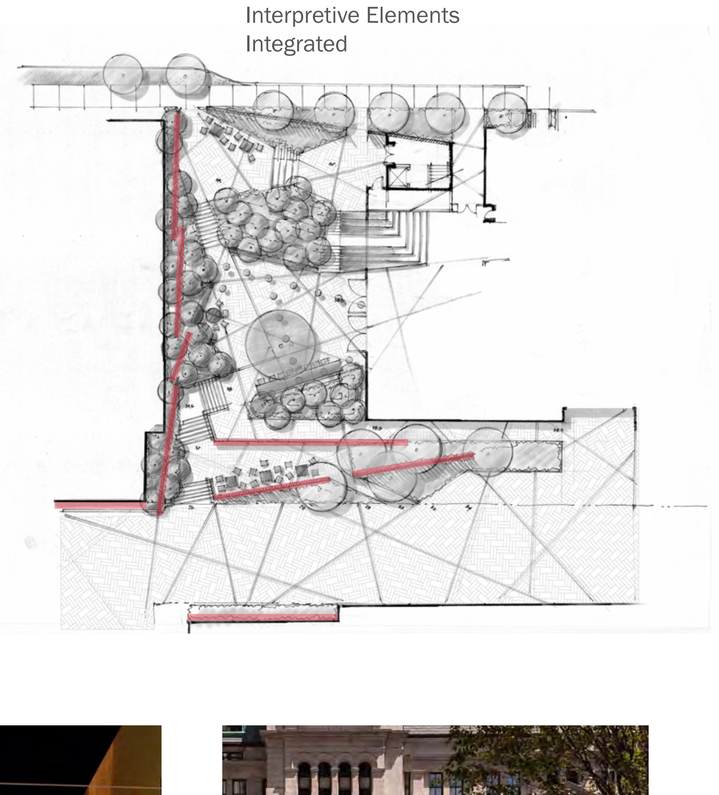
PLAN (1:100)



ACCESSIBILITY DIAGRAM

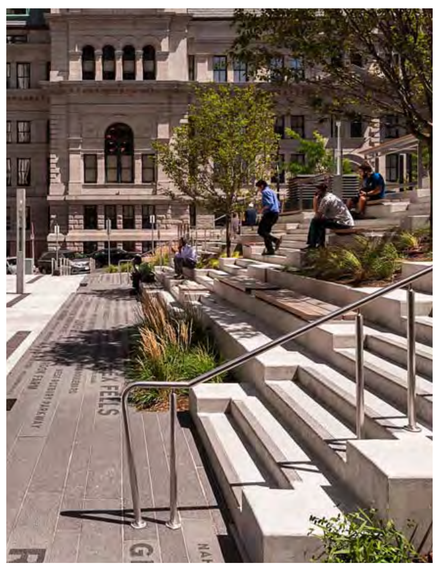


LOCATION OF INTERPRETIVE SCREENS



PRECEDENT IMAGES





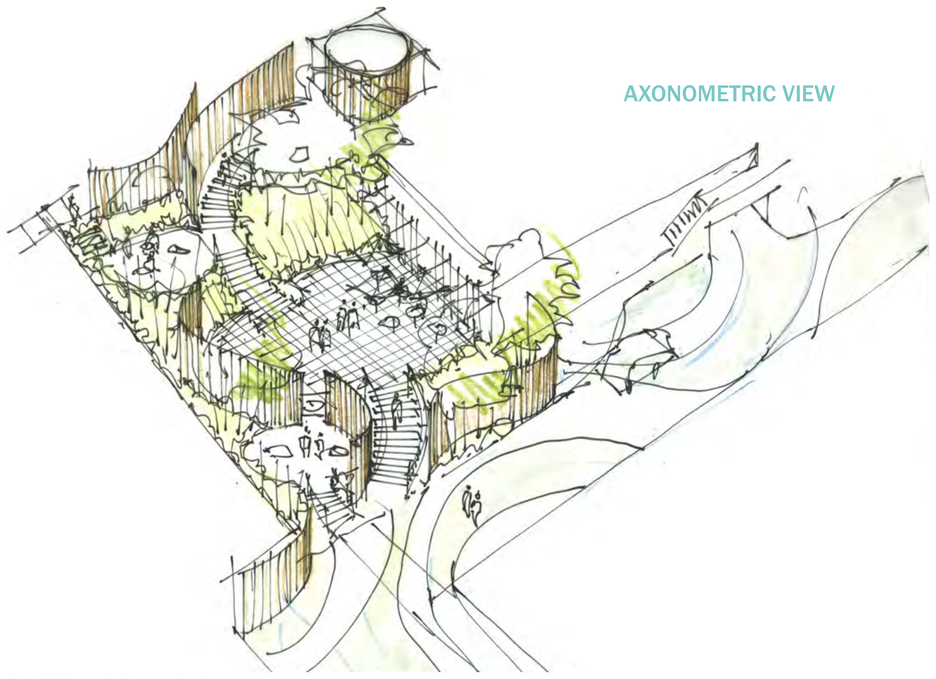
13 CONCEPTS: THE GARDEN PATH

园径

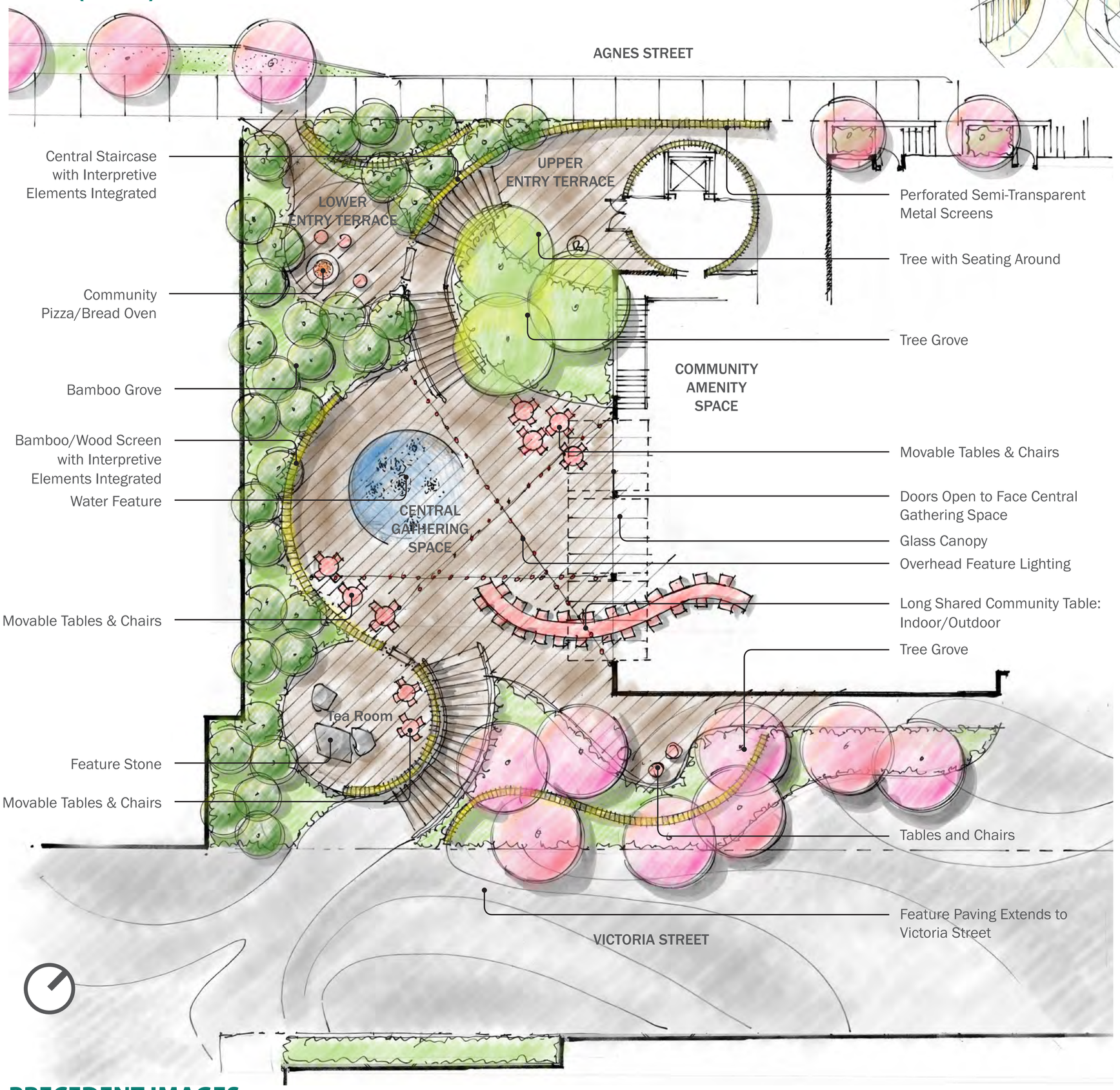
FEATURES

- Dominant circulation path the main interpretive feature
- Central garden with three smaller terraces/platforms,each to represent essential element in Feng Shui
- Bamboo and wood screens for layered effect
- Curvilinear movement through space
- Central water feature to provide a focal point
- Curvilinear community table to create indoor and outdoor connection

AXONOMETRIC VIEW

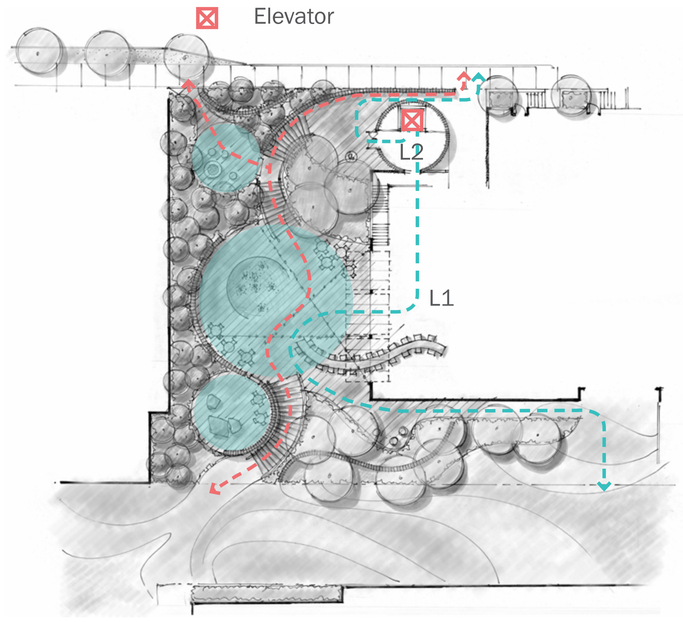


PLAN (1:100)



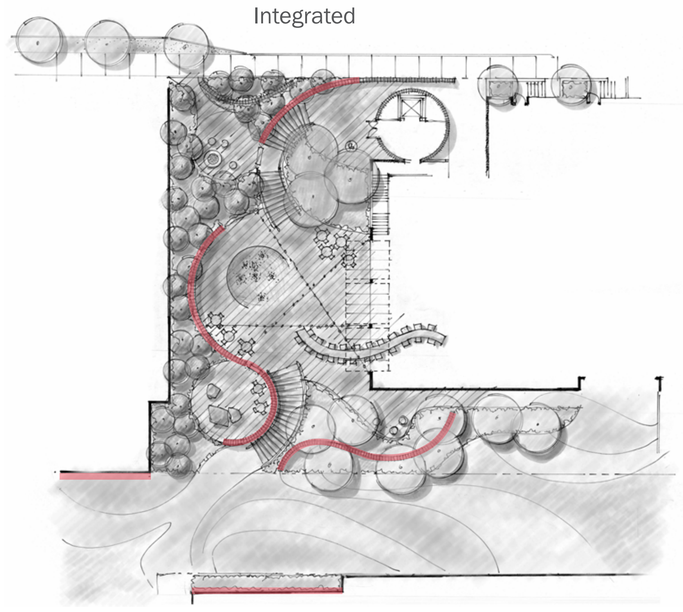
ACCESSIBILITY DIAGRAM

- Accessible Area
- Accessible Circulation
- Stair Circulation
- Elevator

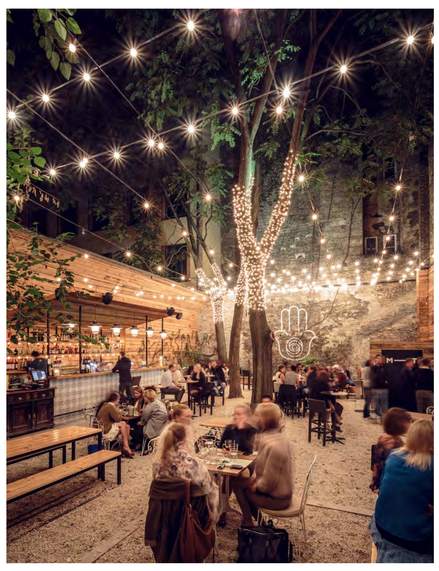


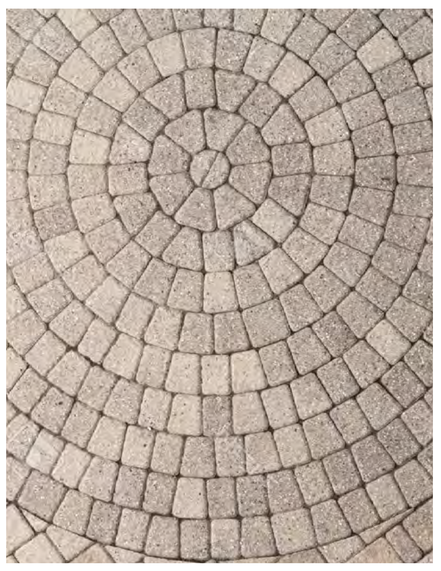
LOCATION OF INTERPRETIVE SCREENS

- Feature Screen/Wall with Interpretive Elements Integrated



PRECEDENT IMAGES




824 AGNES STREET PARK OPEN HOUSE

NEW WESTMINSTER

JAGO DEVELOPMENT INC

HAPA

14 NEXT STEPS

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION! PLEASE FILL OUT A QUESTIONNAIRE AND LEAVE YOUR COMMENTS BELOW. YOUR INPUT WILL BE USED TO GENERATE A PREFERRED DESIGN FOR THE NEW PARK THAT WILL BE PRESENTED AT PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE #2 IN SPRING 2018.

感谢您的参与！请您填写调查问卷并在以下留下您的宝贵意见。我们会使用您的意见作为参考来展开下一步的设计，公园最终的设计方案会在春季举行的第二次公众开放日中为您呈现。