1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

WELCOME TO OPEN HOUSE #2 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 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.

WHAT WE HOPE TO LEARN

Three concept designs for the commemorative park were presented to the public at an open house event held at the Holy Trinity Church in January 2018. Public engagement was further extended though an online survey. Input has also been gathered through focus group workshops and various city committees. Based on the input provided, the City has worked with the consultant team to create the preferred park concept that is being presented tonight.

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 feedback for 824 Agnes Street Park will continue to help shape the vision for the new park. Following the public consultation process, the design team will continue to work on the detailed design of the park including the integration of design features and elements that recognize the historical significance of this site. We 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



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



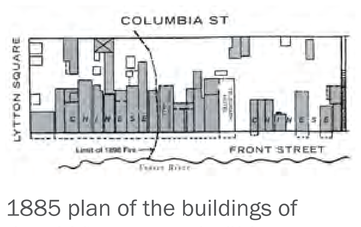
Chinese workers unload Fraser River salmon from a barge onto the dock, 1905. (Credit: S. J. Thompson)



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)



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)



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


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 1880 and 1926 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 1926, 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

JULIAN

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.

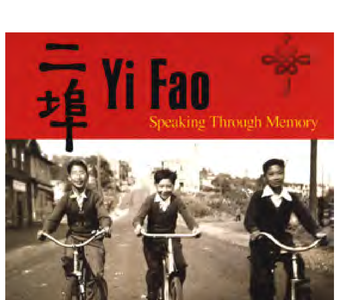
Peter Julian, MP for Burnaby-New Westminster, stood up in Parliament and told federal politicians about the city's steps towards reconciliation.

"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 1921 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."



THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (CBA) OF NEW WESTMINSTER



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

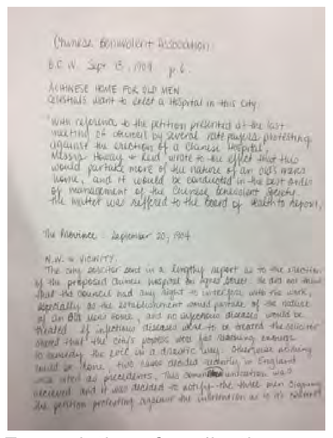
THE NEW WESTMINSTER CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (CBA)

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.

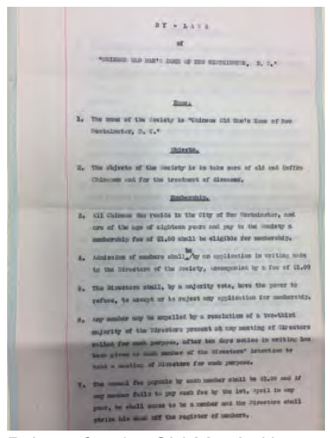
1904

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)

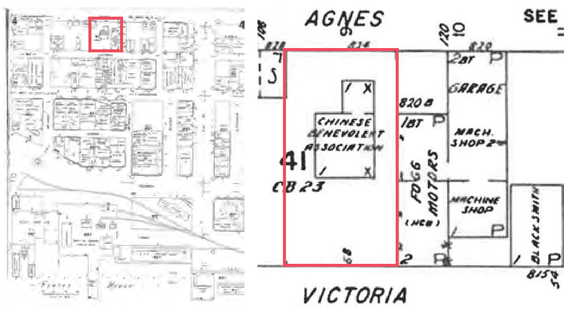
1979

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)

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

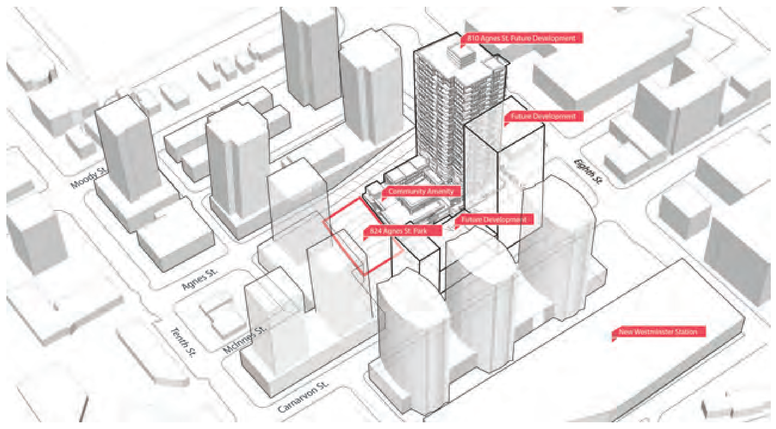
1880s

TWO CHINATOWNS

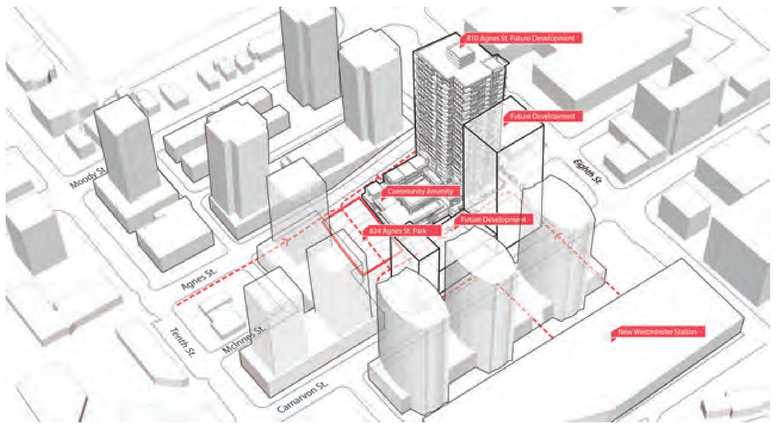
After the Great Fire of 1898, the original Chinatown established by the local Chinese merchants and workers at Front Street is rebuilt on the swamp lands at Carnarvon, Blackie.

3 WHAT WE KNOW

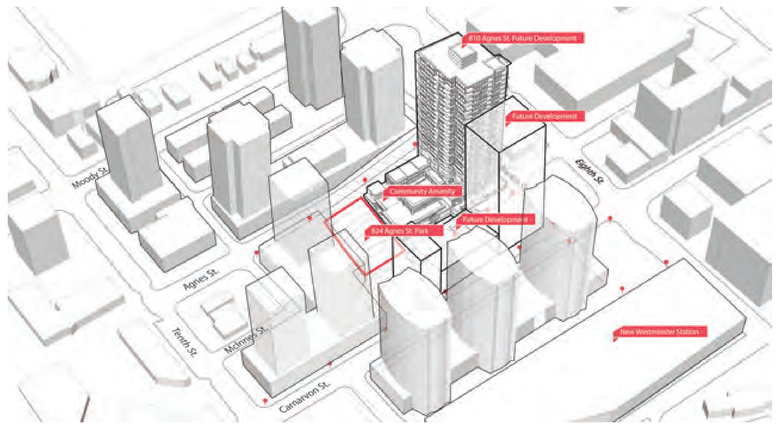
CONTEXT AND SITE ANALYSIS



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

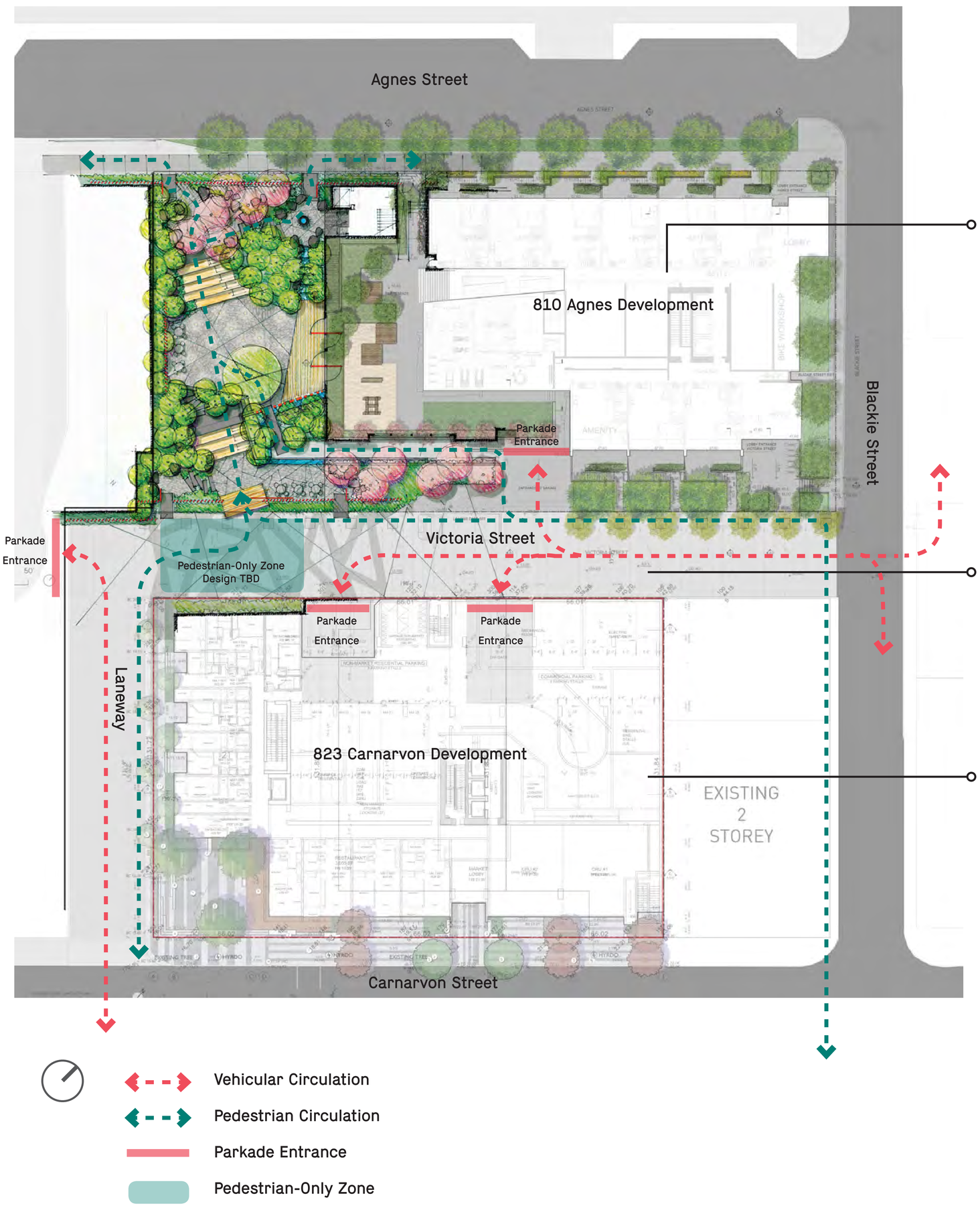


The park serves as a mid-block pedestrian connection between the surrounding residential buildings and New Westminster Skytrain Station.



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 IN CONTEXT



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. The application also entails the design and construction of 312 square metres (3,350 square feet) of publically accessible indoor community space.

VICTORIA STREET

Victoria Street will be rebuilt in coordination with the developments at 810 Agnes Street and 823 Carnarvon Street as well as with the park. The design details have not been finalized but it will be a pedestrian friendly street allowing for vehicular access in and out of the developments' parking garages, without creating a through route all the way from Blackie Street to Carnarvon Street. This will discourage cars from using the street as a short cut, and help establish a pedestrian oriented public realm, which will also support the park uses.

813-823 CARNARVON STREET

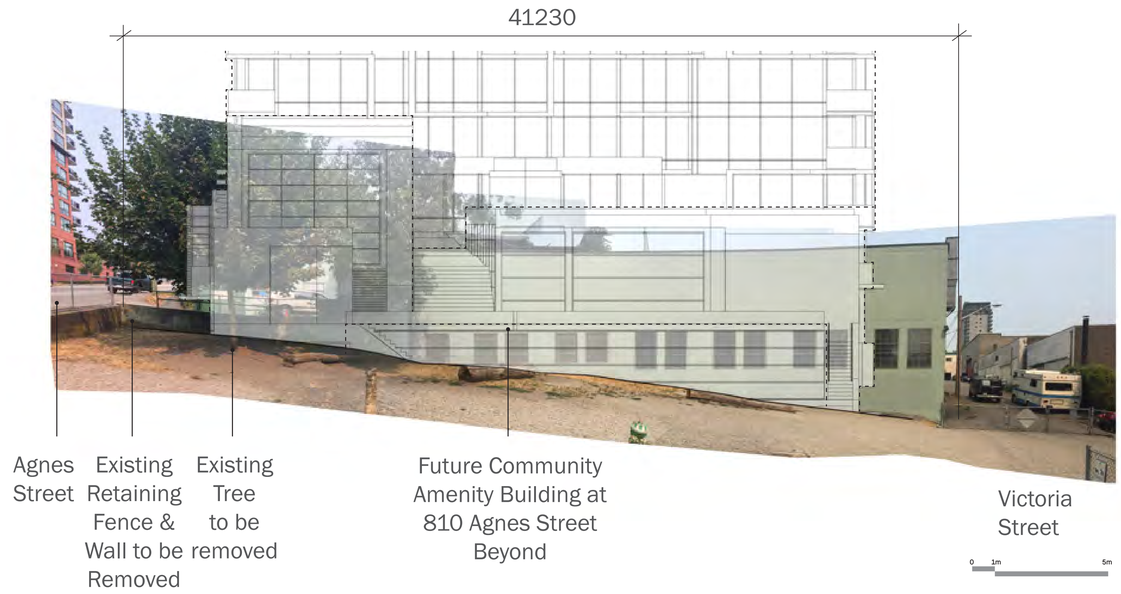


Applications for the site 813-823 Carnarvon Street have been received which propose a 32 storey residential building with a height of 92 metres (302 feet) as well as a nine storey residential building which would include non-market housing units. The design team will coordinate with the 824 Agnes Street 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)

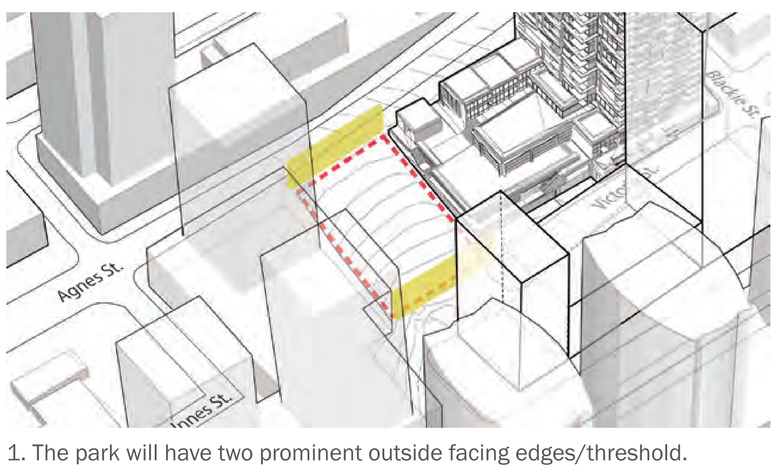


VIEWS APPROACHING SITE FROM NORTH (AGNES STREET)

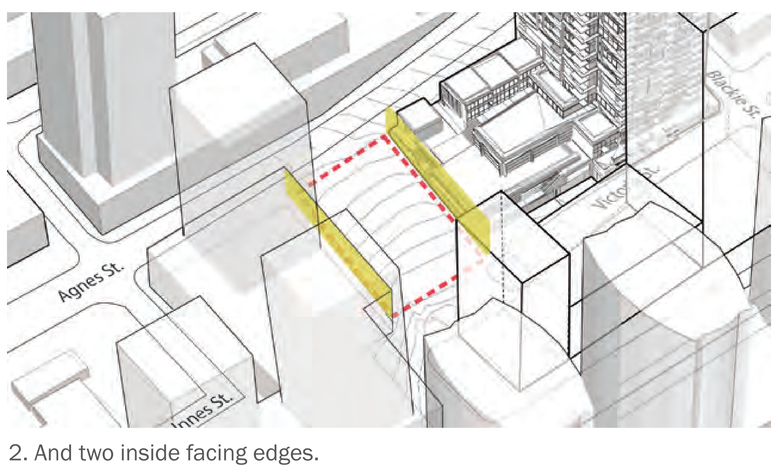


SITE ANALYSIS AND DESIGN IDEAS

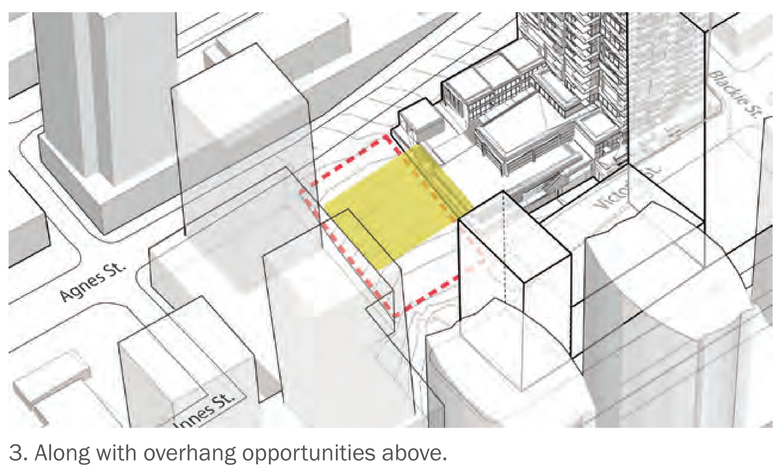
EDGE TREATMENTS



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

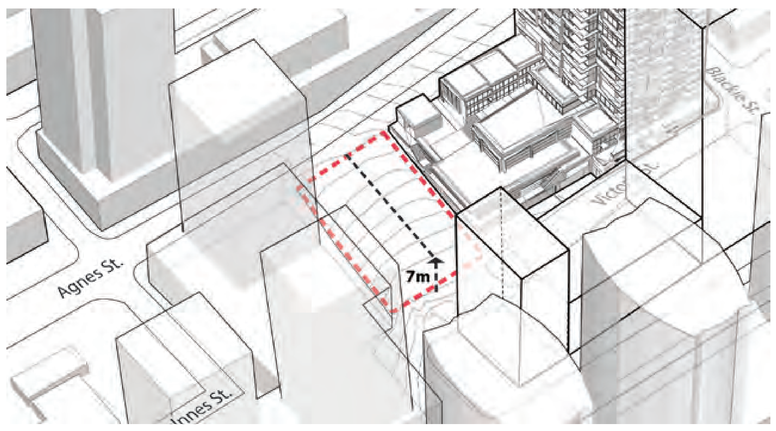


2. And two inside facing edges.

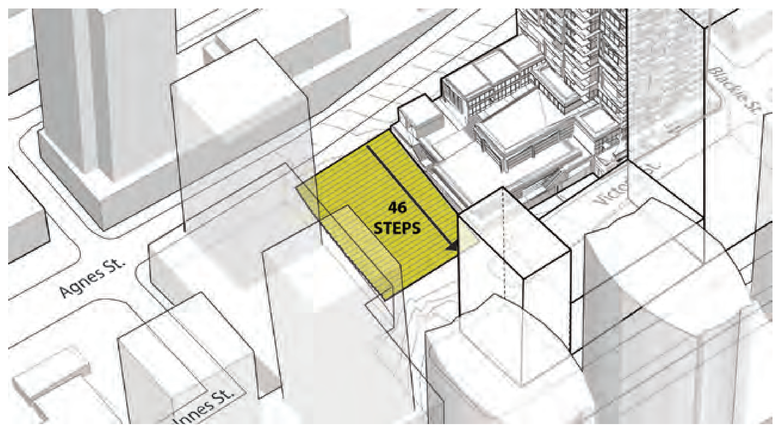


3. Along with overhang opportunities above.

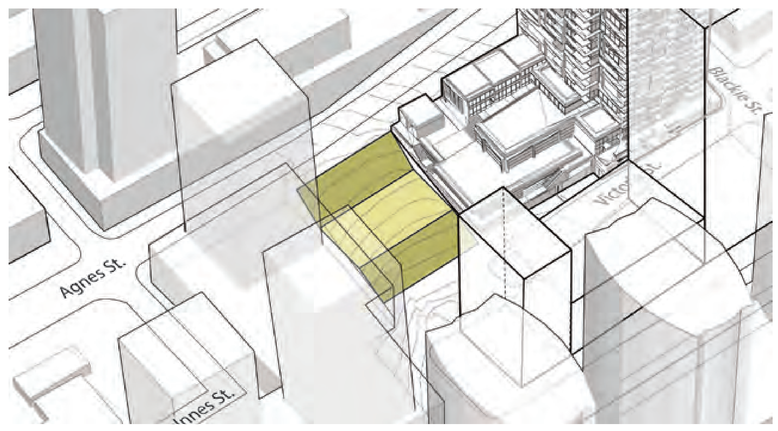
GRADING



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

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (CBA) OF NEW WESTMINSTER

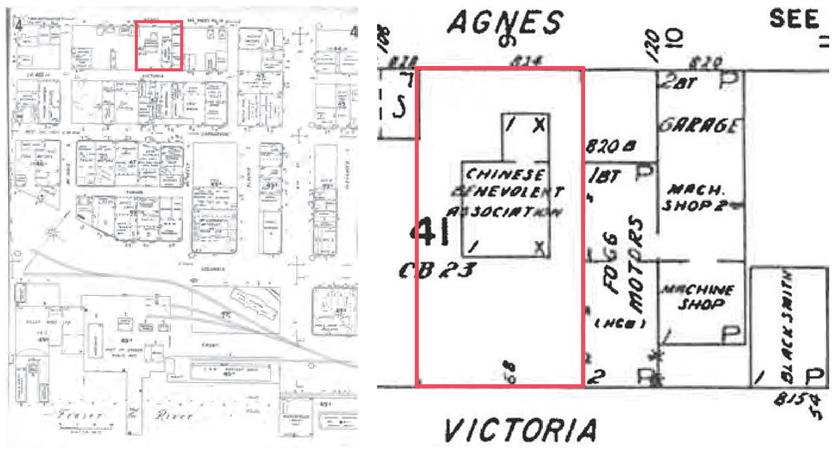
THE CBA SITE

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)



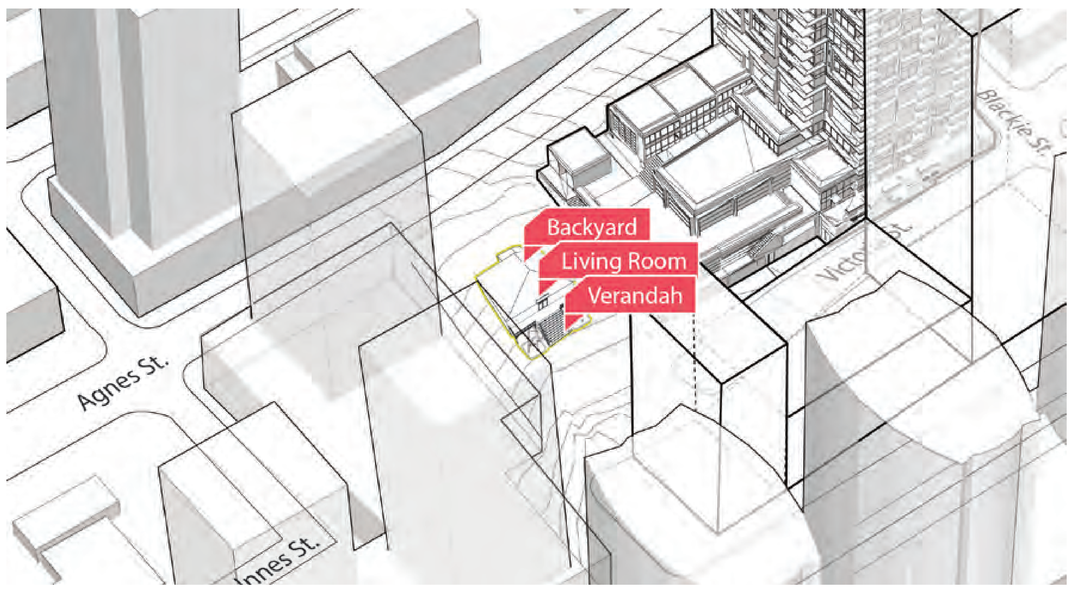
The Chinese Benevolent Society drill team (year unknown, Courtesy of New Westminster Archives)



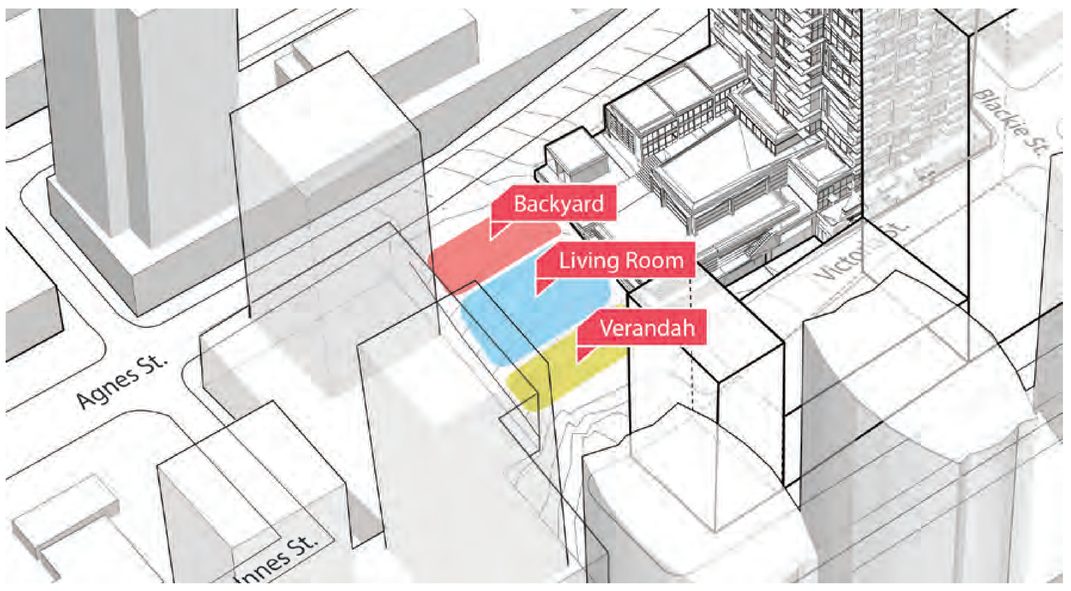
824 Agnes Street Address plate, (Courtesy of New Westminster Museum)

PROGRAMS

1. The 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.



2. The park design 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.



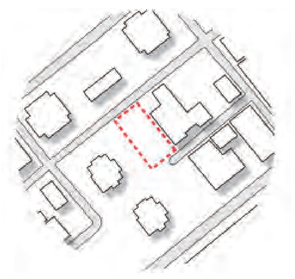
SIZE COMPARISON OF URBAN PARKS IN A SIMILAR SCALE: THIS PARK IS APPROXIMATELY THE SIZE OF A STANDARD TENNIS COURT

All parks drawn to same scale.

824 Agnes Street Park

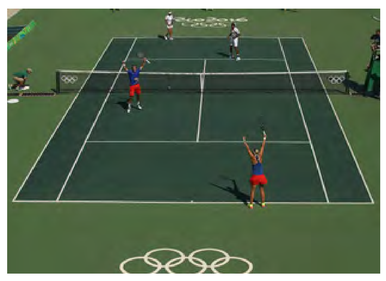
800 m^2
New Westminster, BC

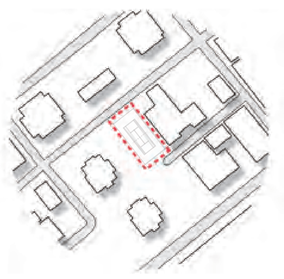




Tennis Court

668 m^2
Standard Tennis Court Layout

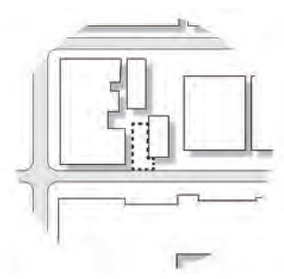




Paley Park

390 m^2
New York, NY





SUN STUDY

The 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 has been 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.



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.



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.



14:00pm

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

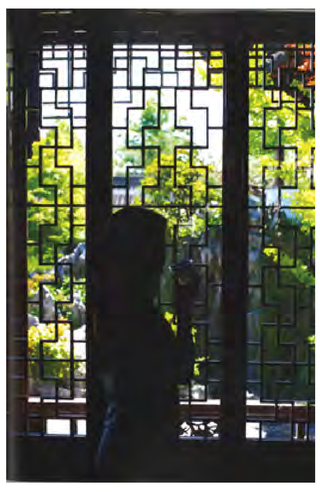
6 WHAT WE KNOW

CLASSICAL CHINESE GARDEN DESIGN PRINCIPLES

The park will be a contemporary urban space with elements, materials and plants, which take inspiration from traditional Chinese garden design. The Hapa design team has studied the principles of traditional Chinese garden design; this rich tradition in garden design can help bring meaning and depth to the park design, as well as connecting it to its history.

















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).**

7 WHAT WE HEARD

SEPTEMBER , 2017

STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP #1 VISIONING SESSION



Stakeholder Attendees:

- Canadians for Reconciliation Society
- Chinese Benevolent Association of Vancouver
- New Westminster Chinese Society
- Multiculturalism Advisory Committee
- Downtown Resident's Association
- Parks and Recreation Committee
- New Westminster Heritage Preservation Society
- Community Heritage Commission

This is what we heard:

- 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 verandah 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.

JANUARY , 2018

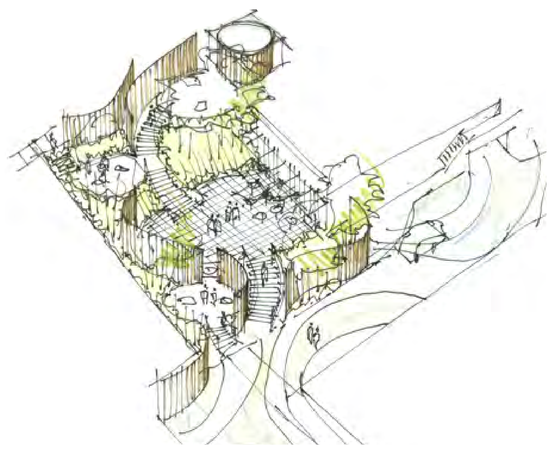
PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE #1 RECEIVING INPUT ON THREE OPTIONS



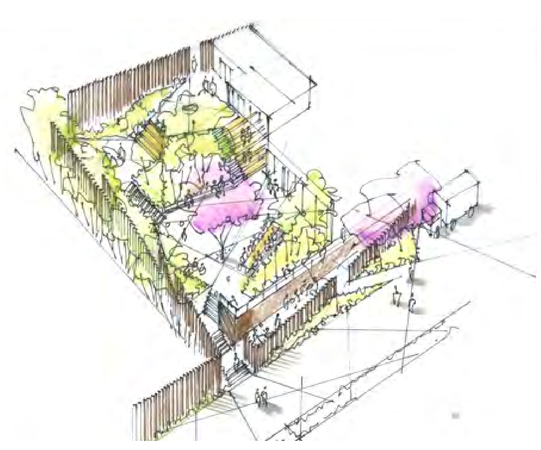


This is what we heard:

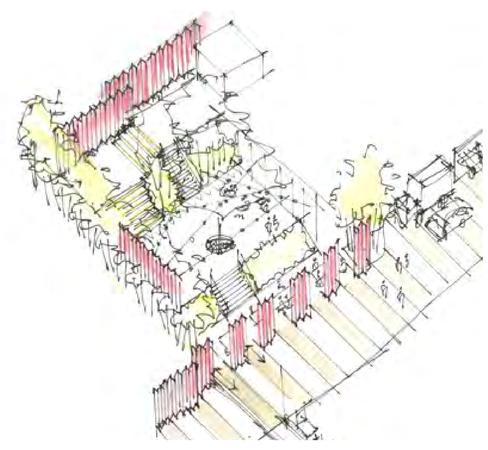
- "I like the feeling of relaxation and serenity that the curved path provides in Option 1."
- "I like the frequent flights with fewer steps and the screens with interpretive elements."
- "The water feature, bamboo, and the overhead lighting above the central space are my favorites."
- "The design should consider lighting and space and how they relate to feeling of security; consider drop-in dancing class at the cantral space."
- "I 'd like to see creative/artistic oriented and cultural diversity services oriented programs at the adjacent amenity spaces."
- "I highly agree with the design to be a pedestrian-friendly place. An artistic paving treatment and overhead feature lighting elements can be integrated into the design."



OPTION1: THE GARDEN PATH



OPTION2: THE VERANDAH



OPTION3: LIFTED VEILS

PREFERRED OPTION

APRIL , 2018

STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP #2: RECEIVING FEEDBACK ON THE PREFERRED DESIGN AND HOW WE TELL THE STORY OF THE SITE



Stakeholder Attendees:

- Canadians for Reconciliation Society
- Multiculturalism Advisory Committee
- Chinese Benevolent Association of Vancouver

This is what we heard:

- The site is a GIFT from Chinese Canadian in NW. The design should add layers of meanings through the names, the elements, the spaces, the programs to tell a comprehensive story;
- The design could consider showing the original footprint of the CBA building in a contemporary design language;
- The park design could integrate public art to tell the story;
- The programmable spaces should be versatile to be able to accommodate daily uses and events;
- The park should provide hangout/gather spaces for seniors.
- The park should provide education opportunities, for example, tours, outdoor classroom, crafts workshop, to bring back the history of the CBA and the journey of Chinese Canadian in NW, potentially in collaboration with NW Museum/ Archives and local cultural organizations; The adjacent amenity space can also be part of the education program;
- Food is an important topic to bring back the memory and authenticity, and to tie the community together, for instance, making steamed buns together;
- The park should provide spaces for people to cook, eat and gather;
- The park design should provide various play opportunities for children;

APRIL , 2018

MEETING WITH CITY COMMITTEES: RECEIVING FEEDBACK ON THE PREFERRED DESIGN

- The Parks and Recreation Committee
- The Accessibility Committee
- The Downtown Residents Association
- The Public Art Advisory Committee
- The Multiculturalism Advisory Committee

This is what we heard:

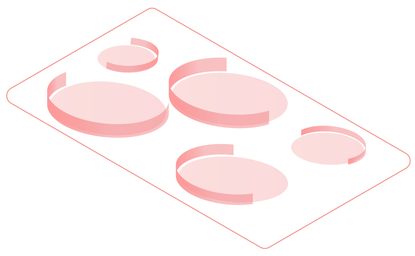
- Making sure the park tells the story of the site in a meaningful way;
- Making the space as inclusive as possible;
- Designing a safe and comfortable place;
- Connecting the park into the urban fabric as a key pedestrian route;
- Public Washrooms should be included within the community amenity space;
- Screens at the egress points need to draw people in, the park must feel very public and inviting;
- Rainwater activated water feature is a great idea;
- Symbolism is very important- the elements discussed are symbolic and representative of Chinese Culture;
- The history of Chinese community is not all rosy, there was discrimination and xenophobia. Be thoughtful and honest in the telling the story. Education includes the good, the bad and the ugly;
- Public art wall should be integrated into the site design to help tell the story;
- Consider closing the space to the public at 10pm to keep noise levels down for residents
- Consider engaging multiple artists that work with various mediums
- Using the amenity space as a community asset which also helps to activate the park

8 WHAT WE THINK

PHYSICAL DESIGN PRINCIPLES

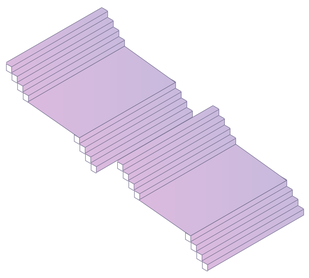
MAKE THE SPACE FEEL LARGER

- 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.



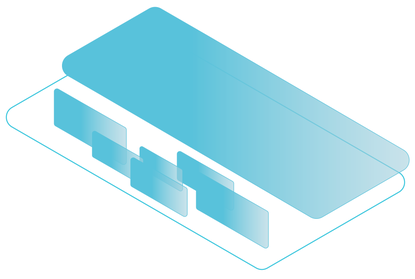
MAXIMIZE USE OF SPACE

- 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.



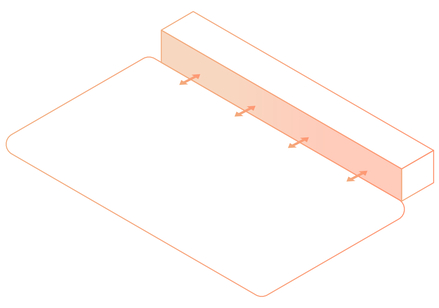
DEFINE THE SPACE

- 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.



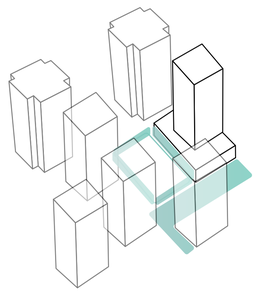
CREATE A STRONG INDOOR/ OUTDOOR CONNECTION

- 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.



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.

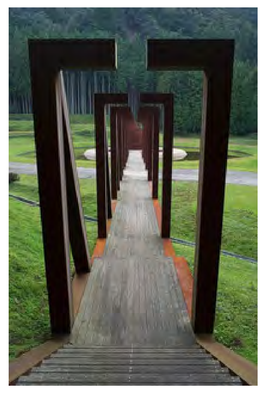




MAKE THE STORY UNIVERSAL

- 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'

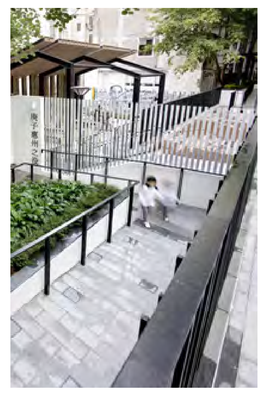
- Use **tangible** and **high quality** materials and **plantings** which have **subtle references** to the site's cultural history;
- Develop **memorable features** to distinguish the park from any other parks in the city.





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.

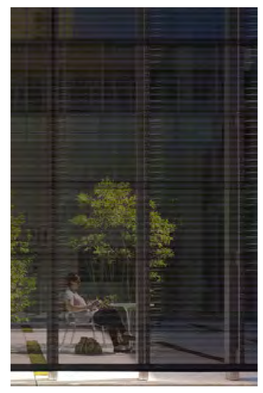




DESIGN THE PARK SO THAT IT CAN BE BOTH 'OPEN' OR 'CLOSED'

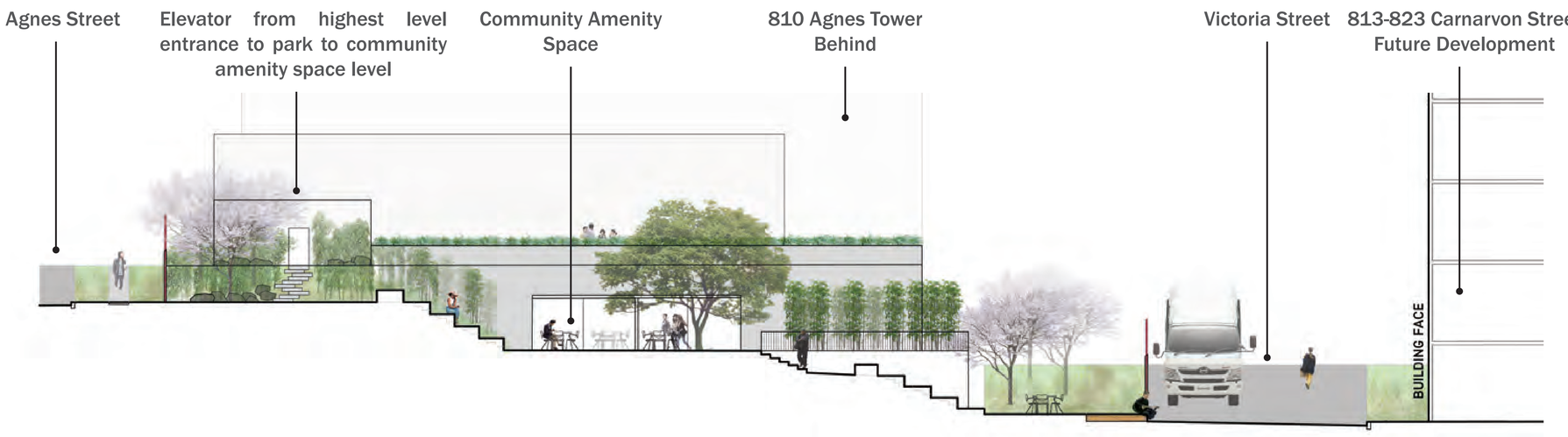
- Use specially designed **screens** (usually permeable walls/edges) and **gates** to open and close access points;
- The park should emphasize **permeability** and **openness** to allow for **various pass-through** routes for neighbors;
- The park should **be able to be closed** for events or at night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



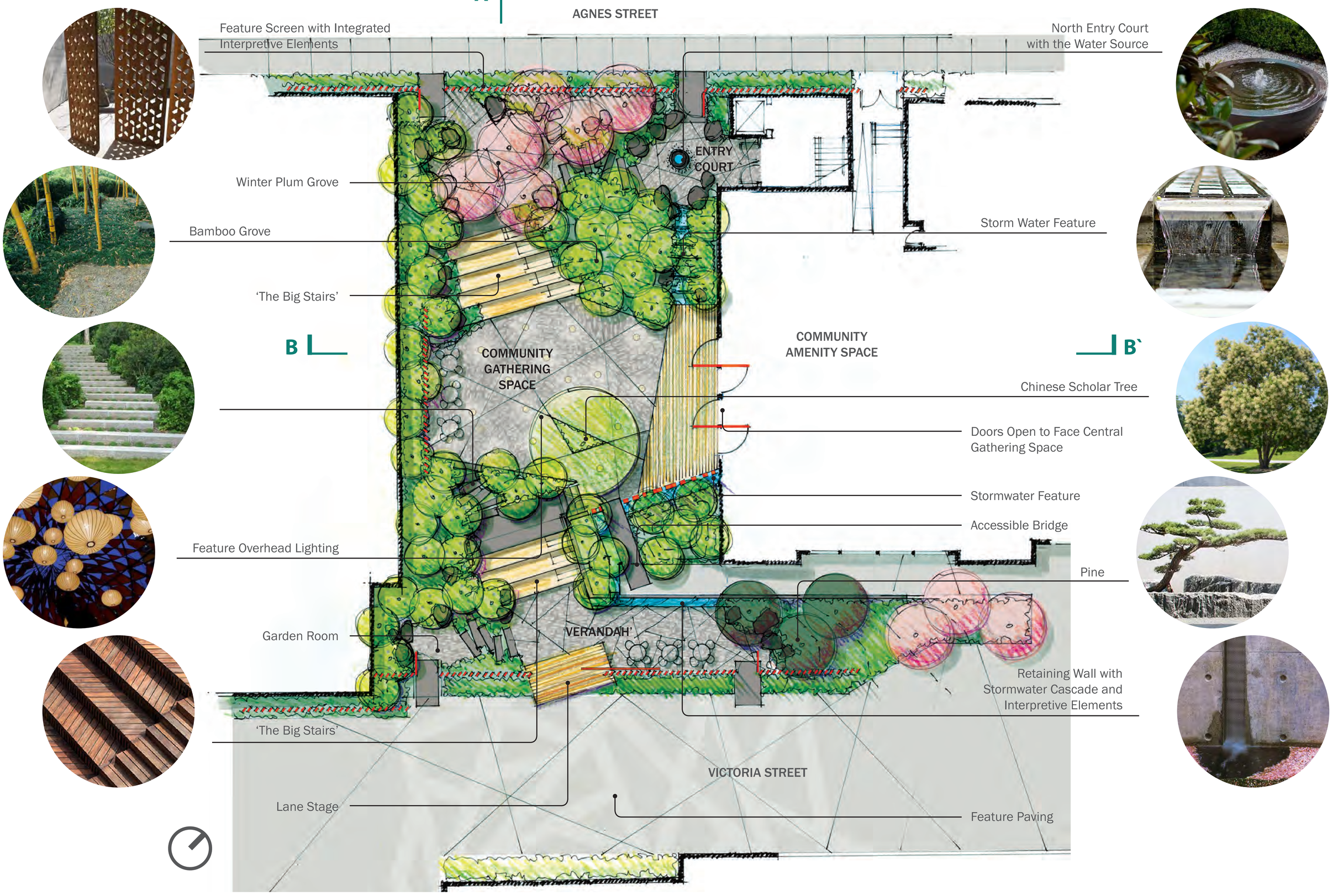


9 PREFERRED PLAN

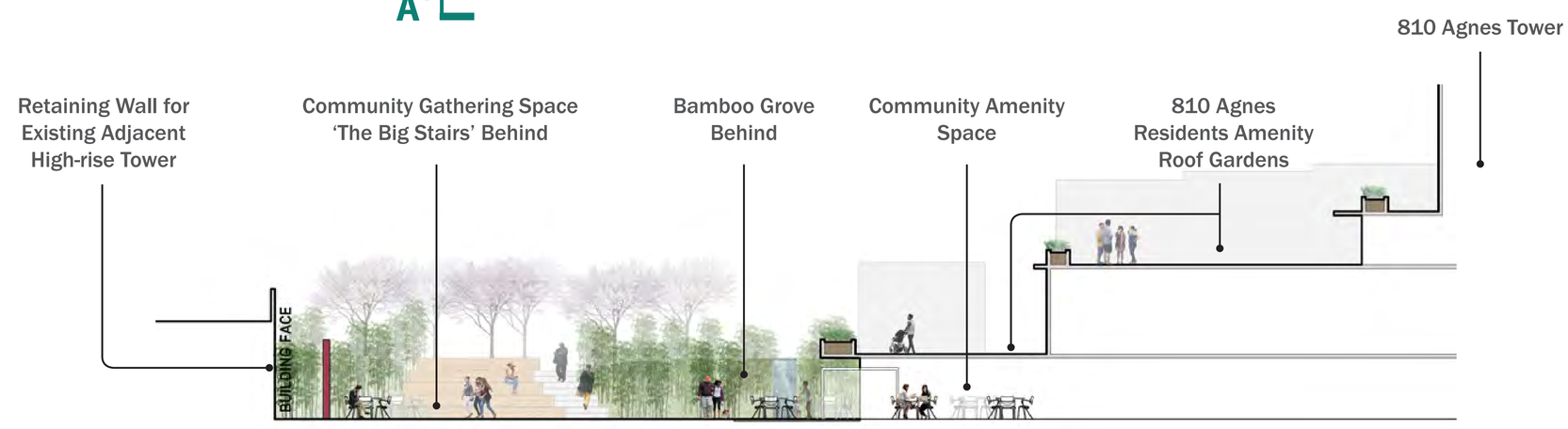
SECTION A-A` (1:100)



PLAN (1:100)



SECTION B-B` (1:100)

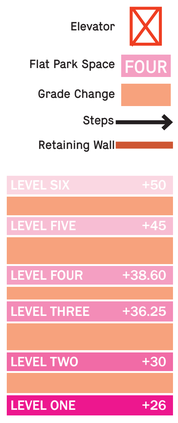


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10 PREFERRED PLAN

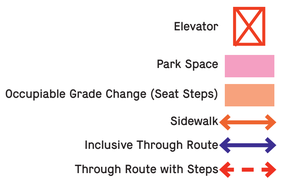
GRADING





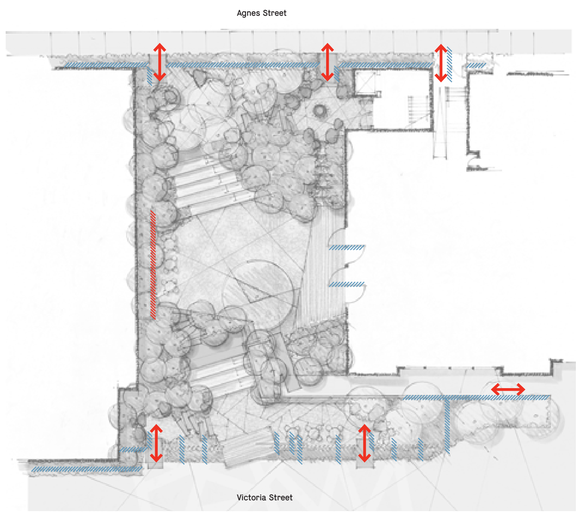
The park is composed of six levels, climbing up the hill





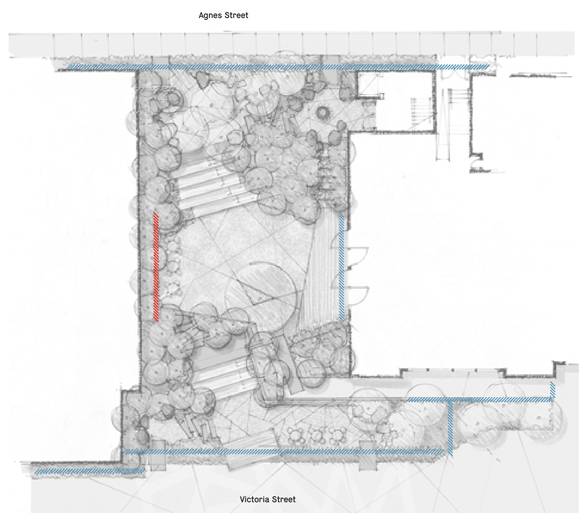
The park can be traversed via steps, or through an accessible route which makes use of the elevator within the amenity building

SCREENS





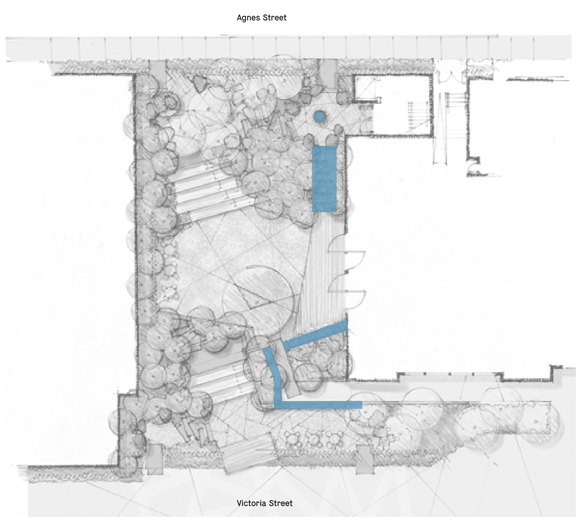
The park will be framed by distinctive, visually permeable, screens at both street frontages. The design of these screens offers an opportunity for interpretive imagery or text. When open, the entrances through the screens will be inviting and clear





When closed, the screens will create a continuous edge, while still allowing views into the park.

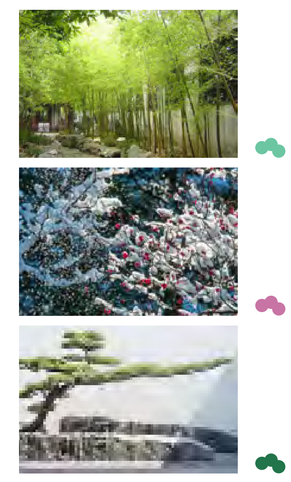
WATER & PLANTING





A stormwater feature is proposed to start in the north entry court, descend the bamboo grove hillside, and then continue past the amenity space doors, under a small bridge, and finally fall down a wall in a dramatic channel





The planting has been inspired by the traditional Chinese garden plants, the 'three friends of winter': bamboo, plum trees, and pine trees

ACTIVITIES

These six diagrams show possible activities which could happen in the park.







824 AGNES STREET PARK OPEN HOUSE #2
May 16th, 2018

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11 TELL THE STORY



Bamboo is viewed as a symbol of traditional Chinese values. It is an example of the harmony between nature and human beings.



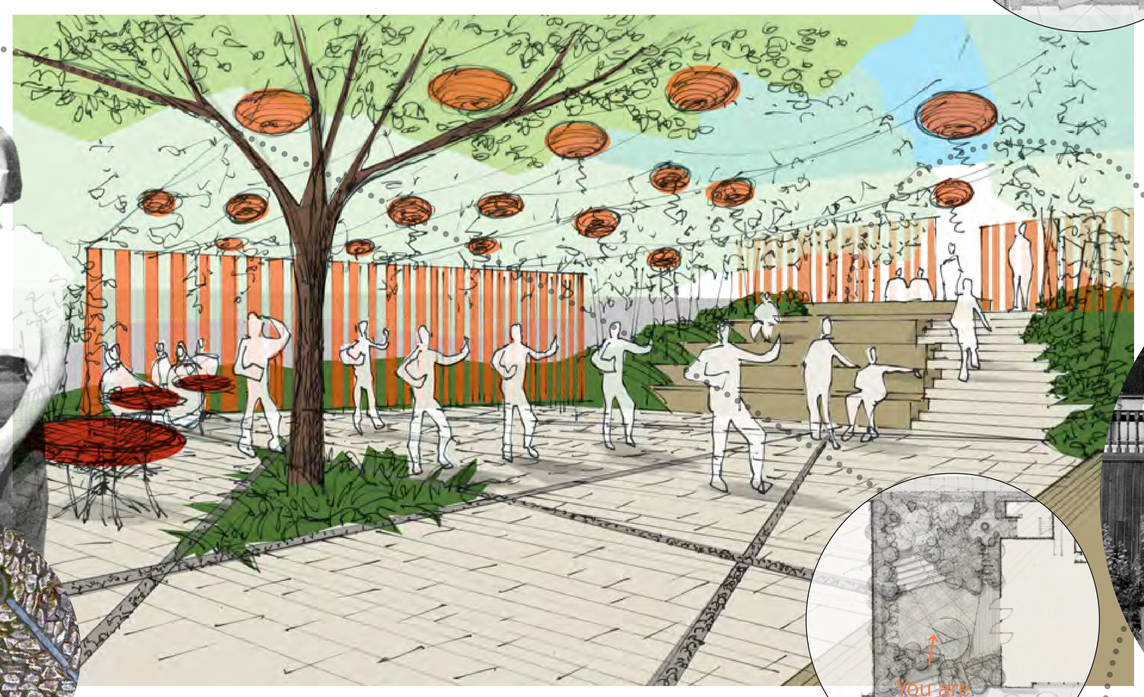
The (Chinese Centre) used to be for special Chinese commemorative occaisions. That's where the elder Chinese prople would go and give speeches about whatever the occaision (was), and when we were little we used to go to these. They were boring as heck, but we used to go because the food was good! **The food was so good!** Charlie Wing - we used to call him Charlie Wing Bahk - owned a restaurant called the Chung King. He made the best sandwiches! Cha-siu sandwiches. They were so good.
Barbara Tuai



Fannie Lee remembers that in the early 1900s, the CBA was a meeting place where men could gather and discuss the various issues of the day. Later, during the 1940s, it opened up, becoming a social spot where men and women both could meet and share their ideas and stories.
Yi Fao: Speaking Through Memory

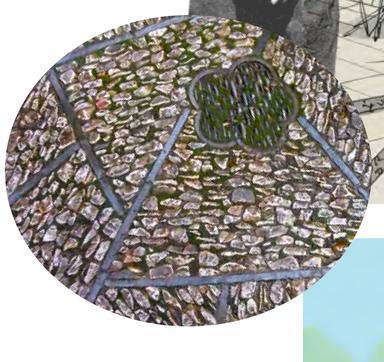
It was a good place (the CBA). **It was wood. It was warm.** It was a place you sat down; once you settled down you did respect (it). **You had respect in there.** There were pictures on the wall of senior gentlemen and Chiang Kai-shek. Along the walls there were also Chinese works of art, imaged tapestries and different things like that. I'm sure it was dirt (floor) downstairs. Barbara Tuai







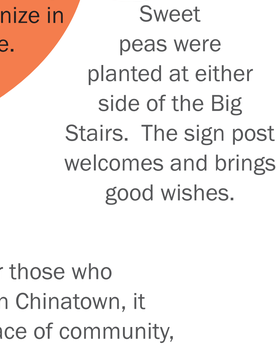




The CBA building played a large role in the biannual ancestor worship ritual, whereby families went to the cememtery to offer gifts and prayers to the dead. Those who took part in the ceremonies came back to the building to enjoy a feast.
Yi Fao, Speaking Through Memory

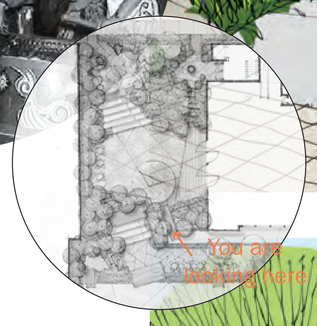


I remember I used to go down there (to the CBA). Apparently, we have an old picture of it somehwere. All the Chinese people were **standing on the big stairs going up to the top**, They took a photo of all of us. everybody was in there, all of my family, all my brothers, all the other people. **I remember the smell of it, old and musty... but it was a good smell.** It's a smell I recognize in certain places in Chinatown if I go there.
Joshua Chu



Sweet peas were planted at either side of the Big Stairs. The sign post welcomes and brings good wishes.

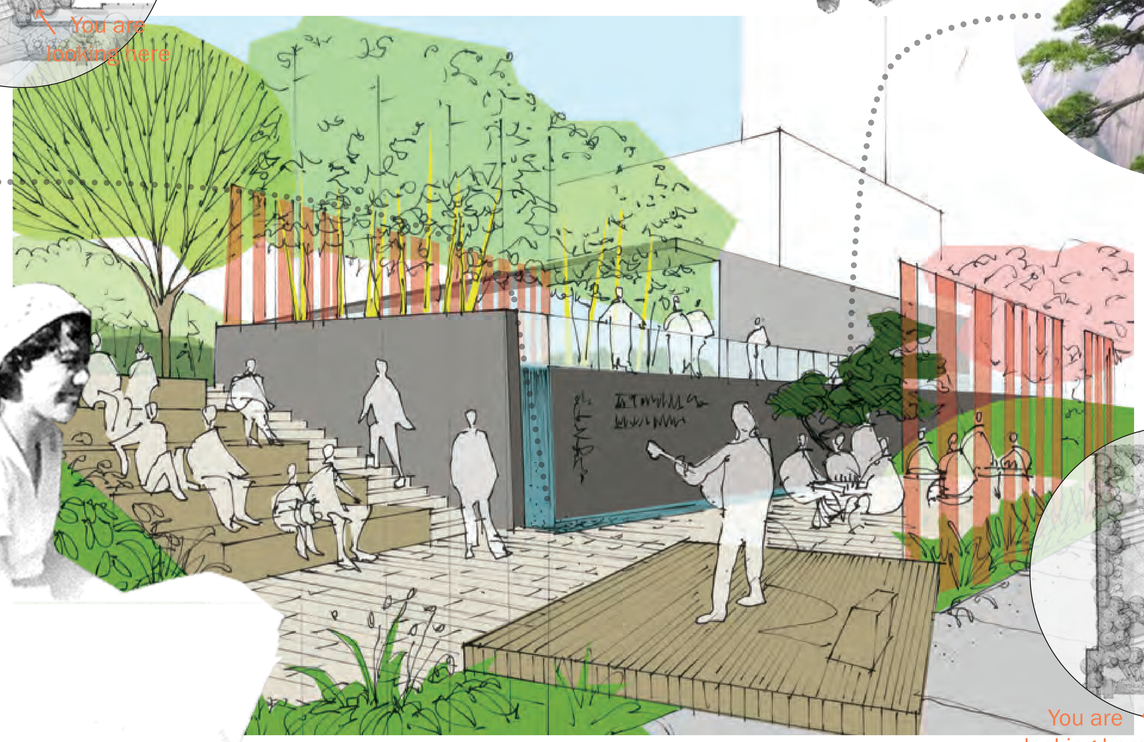




For those who lived in Chinatown, it was a place of community, where people banded together to support one another in the new country they had adopted. It was a place of familiar sounds and smells, where the Chinese felt at home.
Yi Fao, Speaking Through Memory

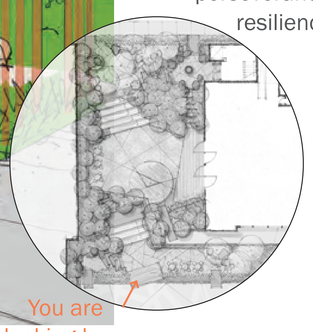


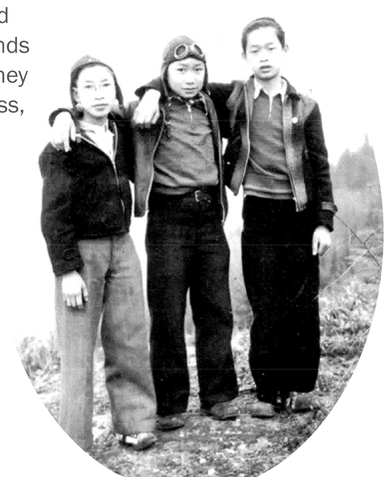
Water is an indispensable element in traditional Chinese Garden. It symbolizes nourishing, pure and the feminine principle of the universe (yin 阴)



Ancient Chinese people designated the pine, bamboo and plum as the "three friends in winter (岁寒三友)". They symbolize steadfastness, perseverance, and resilience.

The Chinese Benevolent Association provided a safe haven in the face of racism, ignorance and mistreatment ... The building on Victoria Street was used not only as a hospital, but also as a community meeting room, a place for ceremonial events, housing and the Chinese school. More importantly, it was a place that united the Chinese community.
Yi Fao: Speaking Through Memory





824 AGNES STREET PARK OPEN HOUSE #2
May 16th, 2018

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12 NEXT STEPS

Thank you for attending this Open House and providing your feedback on the preferred design concept!

After this open house, city staff will continue to work with the consultant team to engage with the various stakeholder groups, and solicit input from city committees where applicable, throughout the design development phase. Staff are currently developing a call for artists, to choose an artist collaborator to help integrate the history of the site into the park design. Working with an artist(s) and the stakeholder groups to further develop the details and materials of the design, will ensure that the history of the site is told in a meaningful, respectful and universal way.

感谢您今天来到我们的公众开放活动。我们真诚地希望听到您对公园设计的想法。请您在以下留下您的意见和建议!

在这次公众开放活动之后，市府工作人员和设计团队会继续向公众征求反馈来完善公园的设计。市府工作人员还计划在将来开展艺术家征集活动，以求和艺术家（们）合作来完善对于场地历史的展现。我们将尽全力和艺术家（们）合作以确保我们以一种具有意义的，充满敬意的，被大众广泛接受的方式展现这个重要场地的历史故事。