



# Rees Street Park

Issues Identification

September 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2020

## Project Description & Background

- Partnership – Waterfront Toronto and Parks, Forestry and Recreation are co-leading the Rees Street Park
- The design competition winning design was announced on October 9, 2018 and Rees Ridge by wHY was chosen as the winning design for Rees Street Park.
- Waterfront Toronto will manage the design and construction of Rees Street Park, which needs to be closely coordinated with Toronto Water's Rees Street Park Wet Weather Flow Storage Shaft, part of the Don River & Central Waterfront Project Inner Harbour West Tunnel.

### Currently in Consensus Design Phase, scope includes:

- Adjust competition design vision to:
  - address Jury, WT, Parks, DRP and Stakeholder Feedback on the design
  - align with revised construction budget
  - align with Toronto Waters work underway on the Stormwater shaft set to be build on this site at some point in the future

# Key Scope and Budget Updates

### Post Competition Scope Priorities:

1. Enhance Playground Elements
2. Active Recreation (including basketball courts to commemorate Raptors Championship)
3. Washrooms
4. Lawn (including flat zones for activities)
5. Accommodation for Dogs
6. Flexible Space for uses such as Outdoor Markets, Food Vendors (Including Utilities)
7. Water Feature
8. Accommodation of Future Shaft / Park Integration (Building or Non-Building Solution)
9. Optimization of the Ridge

### The following are reduced priorities:

1. Food Service Facilities – Domestic Kitchen / Cafe
2. Community Room
3. East Leg of Ridge

### Post Competition Budget Update:

- Project budget was adjusted by City of Toronto and Waterfront Toronto.
  - Competition Design-to Construction Budget \$10 Million
  - Post Competition Design-to Construction Budget \$6 Million

# Recap from Jury Report

## Issues Identification Consensus Comments

The Jury has concerns about the cost and complexity of this proposal and offered the following qualifications and conditions, which should be taken as advice in the development of the design:

- The north side of the ridge must address Lake Shore Boulevard and create an inviting and safe experience for all users on the street.
- The design should include no tunnels and no dead ends, opening up “cuts” to Lake Shore Boulevard for safety.
- Park-like slopes, ramps, and other features required by AODA should be appealing, realistic and avoid looking like access ramps to a building.
- The top walkway must be lower than the Gardiner expressway and also be shielded from it.
- Remove the large cantilever at the east end of the ridge, as it is difficult to operate as a public space and costly to construct.
- Reconsider the waterfall or integrate it better into the landscape.
- Provide more slopes that are occupiable.
- Bolster the role of the landscape design within the team and enhance the landscape and planting plans.
- Create sample 1:1 models of the slopes and vegetation in advance of construction for Waterfront Toronto / Parks, Forestry and Recreation to approve.
- Make the western edge of the site more permeable and open at-grade apertures at each corner.
- The Jury supports the team’s interest in indigenous engagement in the design.
- Aspects of this project feel like a building. When complete it must feel like a lush landscape.
- The play value must be enhanced through greater attention to equipment, surfaces and range of users.
- Project must come in on budget.

# Rees Street Park Context



ROGERS CENTRE

CN TOWER

UNION STATION

GARDINER EXPRESSWAY

REES ST. PARK

YORK ST. PARK

Music Garden

QUEENS QUAY / MGT

HTO Park

Canada Square

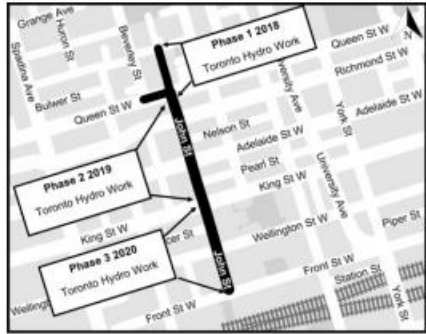
JACK LAYTON FERRY TERMINAL

Harbour Square Park

3 MIN. WALK FROM ROGERS CENTRE

5 MIN. WALK FROM UNION STATION

# John Street Corridor Improvements



## Planned Improvements:

- Widening sidewalks and boulevards.
- Reducing the width of the roadway down to one lane of traffic in each direction between Wellington Street and Stephanie Street.
- Creating a gentler slope from the curb to the roadway, allowing the street to be used as a plaza space for events during road closures.
- Greening the street by planting additional trees.
- Installing new paving materials in the roadway and on the sidewalks to add visual interest and calm traffic.
- Adding new roadway, pedestrian, event and traffic lighting.
- Installing public art.

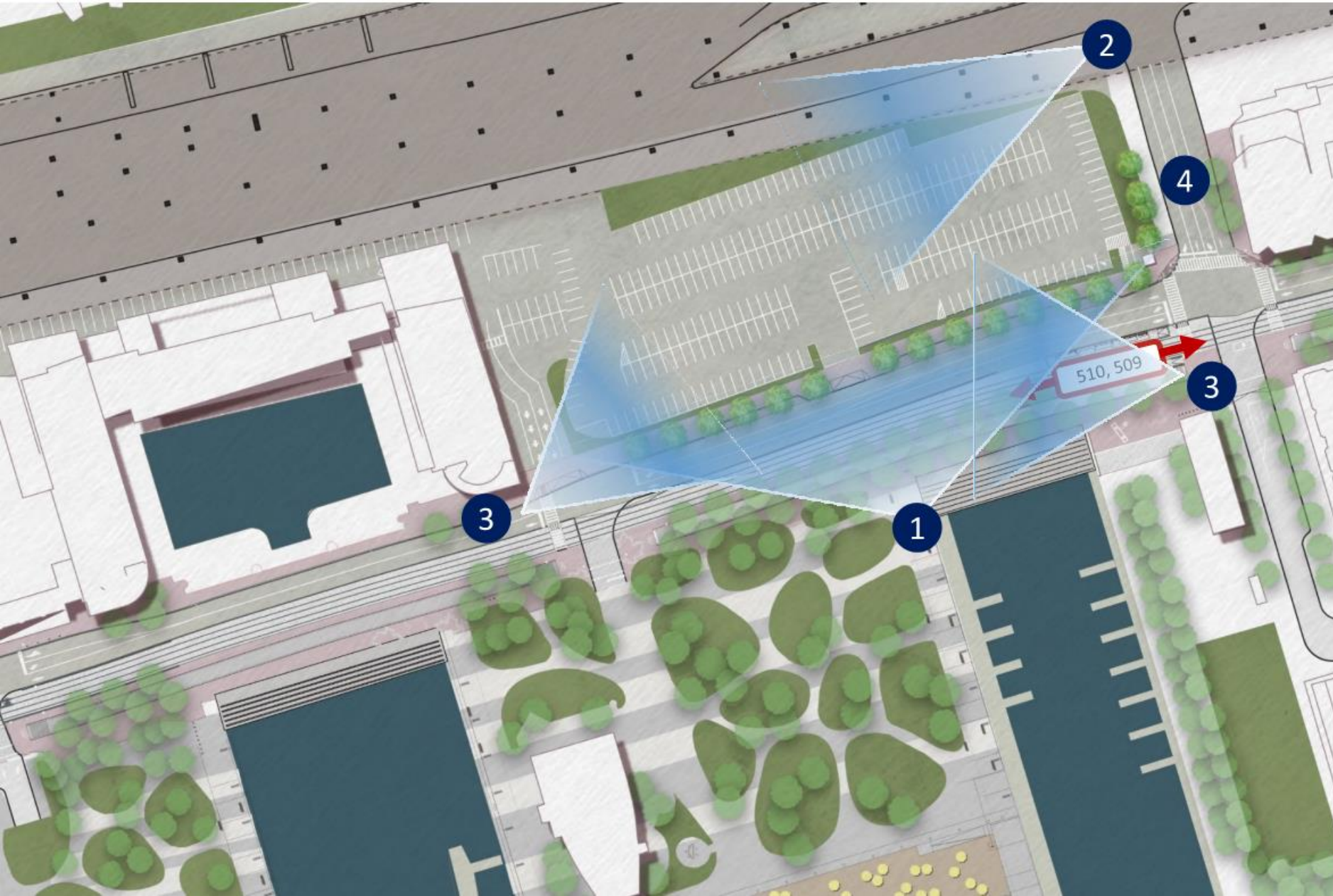
Information Above From: <https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/get-involved/public-consultations/infrastructure-projects/john-street-corridor-improvements/>

# Rees Street Park - Site Context



- 1 HTO Park:** Directly across Queens Quay to the south lies HTO park, designed by JRA+Claude Cormier and completed in 2007..The position of this iconic park in relation to the future site of Rees St. Park with Queens Quay Blvd. running between them creates a unique streetscape on the waterfront.
- 2 Frame of the Gardiner :** The view of Rees St. Park from Queens Quay is neatly framed by the Gardiner Expressway, that runs along the length of the park to the north. The structural supports of the expressway are geometrical/geographic and rhythmic spatial markers.
- 3 Future Toronto Water Stormwater Storage Shaft:** Within 10 years, the southern half of the Rees St. Park site will accommodate a 12m-diameter stormwater storage shaft and an adjacent low building.
- 4 Retail Frontage:** The eastern frontage of 350 Queens Quay is currently occupied by two businesses, including a Beer Store. The businesses have potential entrances on both the east and west facades of the building
- 5 Rees Street Wavedeck:** One of the Toronto Waterfront's iconic wavedecks lies directly south of the site.
- 6 John Quay Powerboating/Sailing Centre:** The main location for small craft rental, activities and lessons in the Central Waterfront, the Rees St. Slip sees plenty of active recreational traffic.
- 7 Peter Street Basin:** West of Rees Street, the Peter Street Basin is the only location where Lake Ontario extends north of Queens Quay. Surrounded by retail storefronts of 350-380 Queens Quay, the Peter Street Basin and the public walkway surrounding it are public parkland managed by PFR.

# Rees Street Park – Key Views



- 1 Backdrop of the Rogers Centre Skydome:** As seen from Queens Quay, the Skydome rises over the deck of the Gardiner Expressway. Lit at night and bright white by day, the bulbous architectural form tops the view of the park
  - a) Seen from Queens Quay
  - b) Seen from HTO Park
- 2 Lakeshore Frontage:** The streetscape of Lakeshore Boulevard in this location has not been designed as a pedestrian environment. To the South East offers a view of the Waterfront.
- 3 Queens Quay Frontage:** This is a rare location where parkland occurs on both sides of Queen's Quay.
  - a) Looking east
  - b) Looking west
- 4 Rees St:** North – Connector to Cultural Heritage Corridor – South – Views to the Waterfront



1 a) Rees Street Park – looking north from Queens Quay



1 b) Rees Street Park – looking North from HTO Park

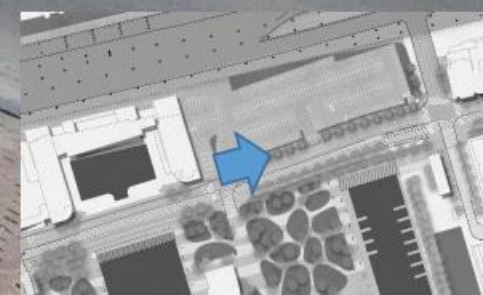
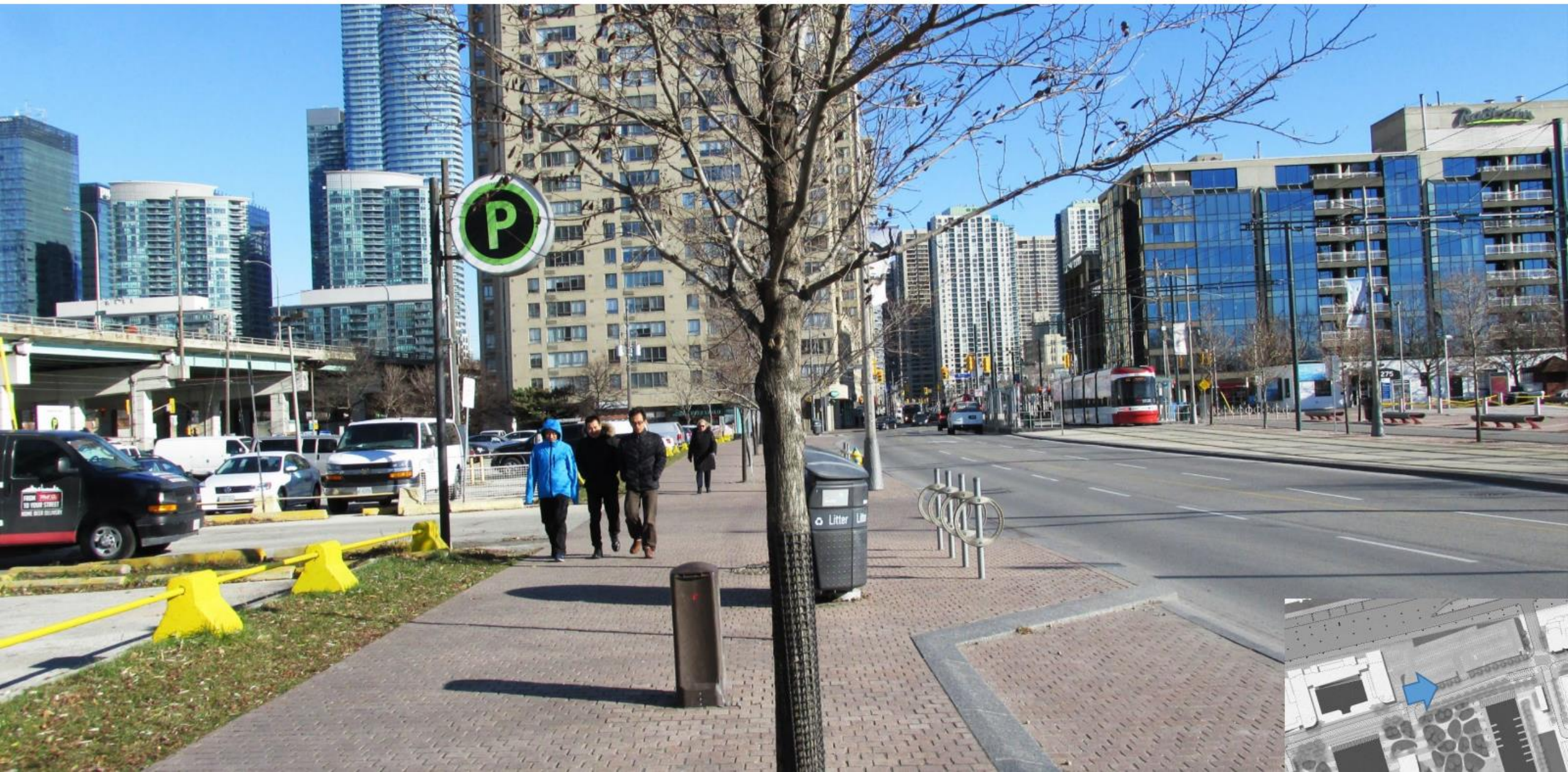


# 2 Rees Street Park – looking west from Lake Shore and Rees

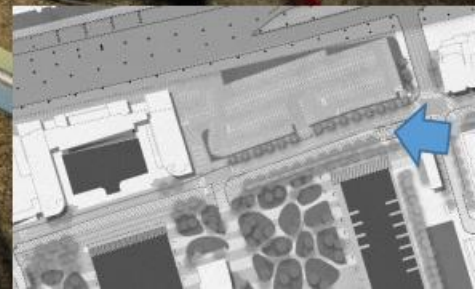


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# a) Rees Street Park – looking east from Queens Quay



3 b) Rees Street Park – looking west from Queens Quay



# Project Approval Stage

DRP Stream 2: Public land

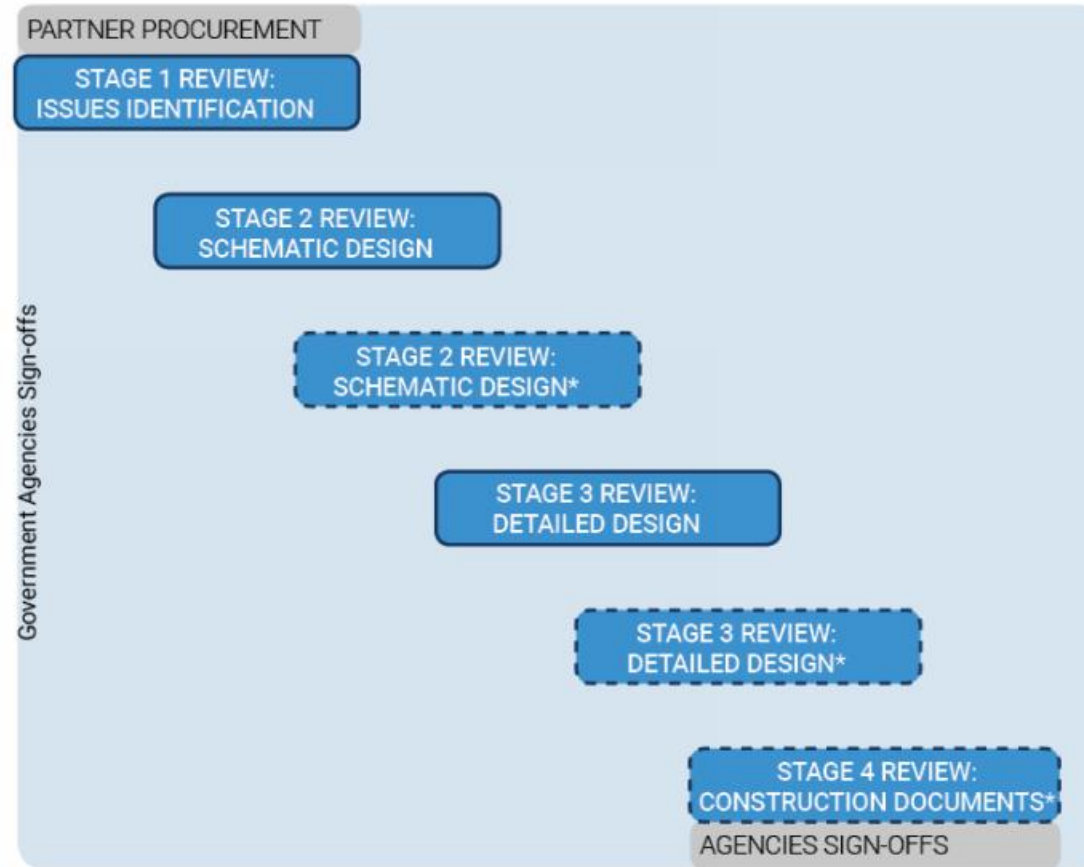
## Rees Street Park

Proponent: Waterfront Toronto

Design Team: wHY, Brook McIlroy, Phyto Studio, ARUP

Review Stage: Issues Identification

December 2017 York + Rees Pre-Competition  
September 2020 →



\*This review will only be required if the project has changed significantly since the previous review, or the Panel, Waterfront Toronto, or City staff have significant outstanding concerns.

## Areas for Panel Consideration

### Ridge and Park Design

- Ideal scale, height, materiality and slope of the face of the ridge
- Characteristic of the ridge: dramatic walls or hills/berms
- Planting Strategy, specifically on slopes and exposed faces
- Clarity of View corridors, Sense of Safety and Security
- Sense of permeability throughout the site
- Integration of the Stormwater Shaft

### Rees St

- The Rees St frontage and connection North + South

### Queens Quay

- The Queens Quay frontage and threshold condition
- Adjacent Development and Ground Floor Activation of 350 Queens Quay (Adjacent to Western Park Edge)

### Lake Shore Boulevard

- Relationship to the Gardiner (Screen/Buffer not Barrier)

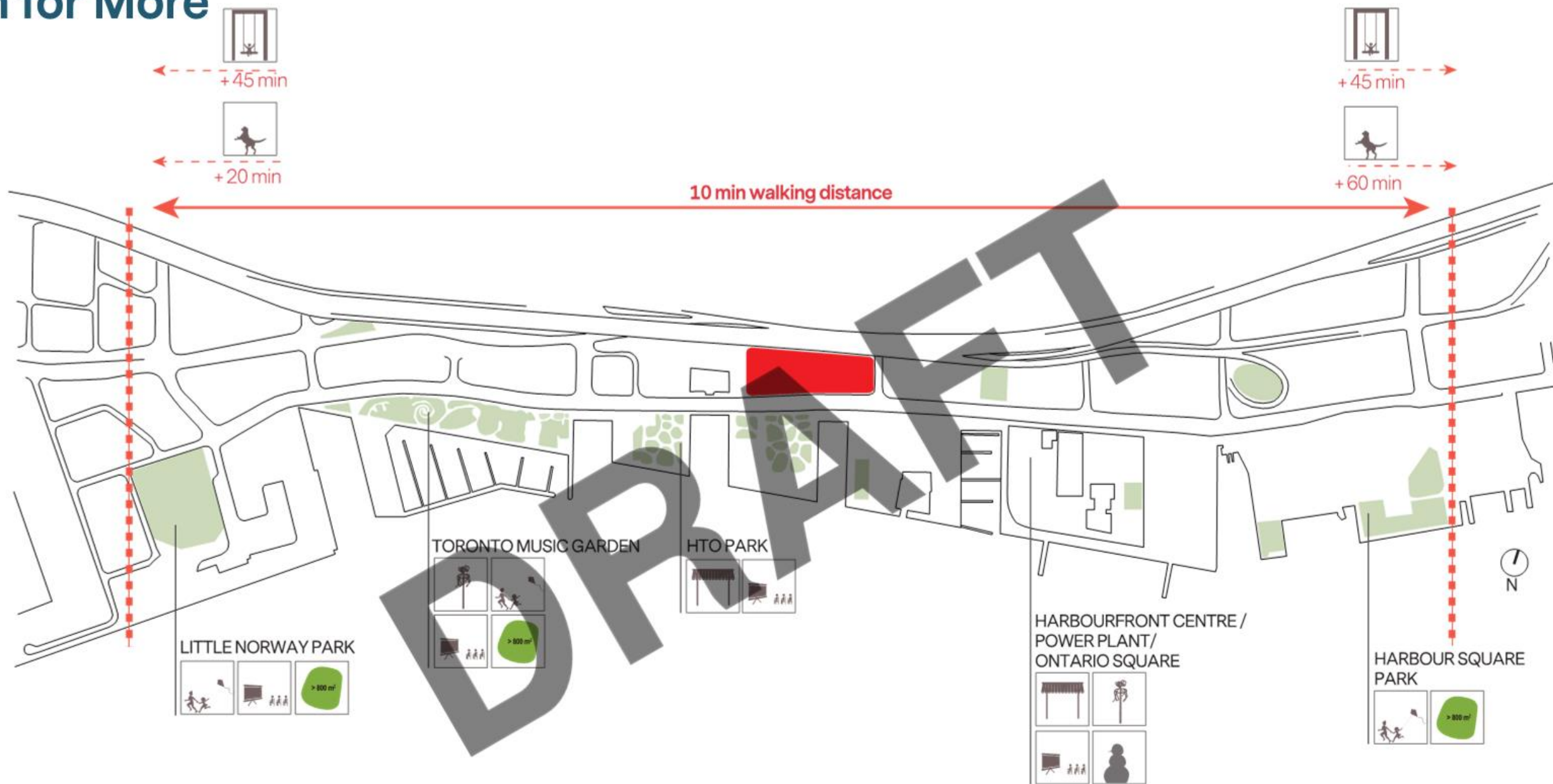
# REES RIDGE

*“Before the real city could be seen it had to be imagined, the way rumours and tall tales were a kind of charting.”*

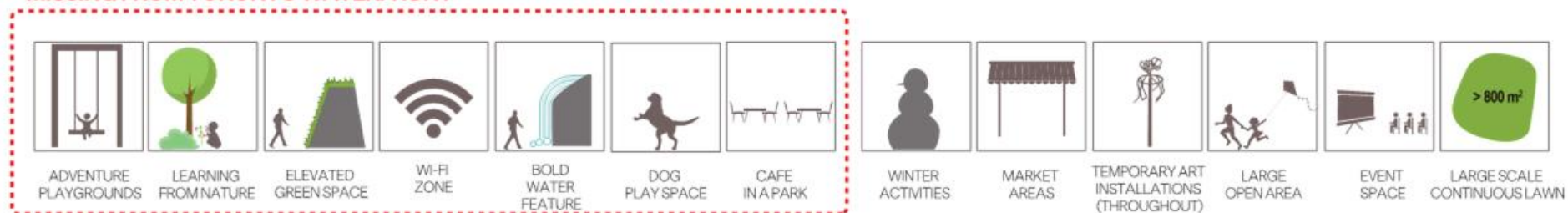
*-Michael Ondaatje, [Skin of a Lion](#)*



# Room for More



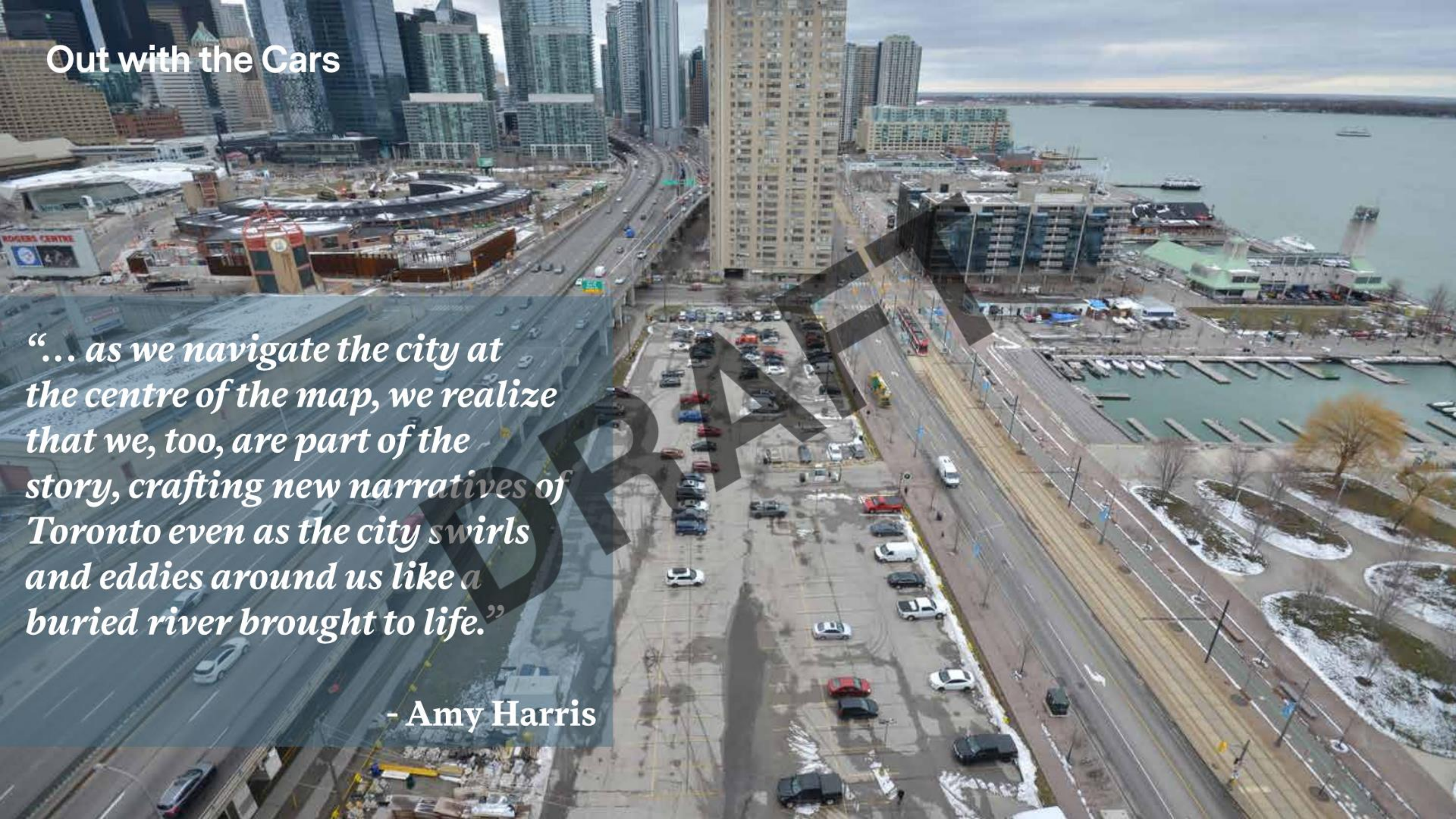
## MISSING FROM TORONTO WATERFRONT



# Out with the Cars

*“... as we navigate the city at the centre of the map, we realize that we, too, are part of the story, crafting new narratives of Toronto even as the city swirls and eddies around us like a buried river brought to life.”*

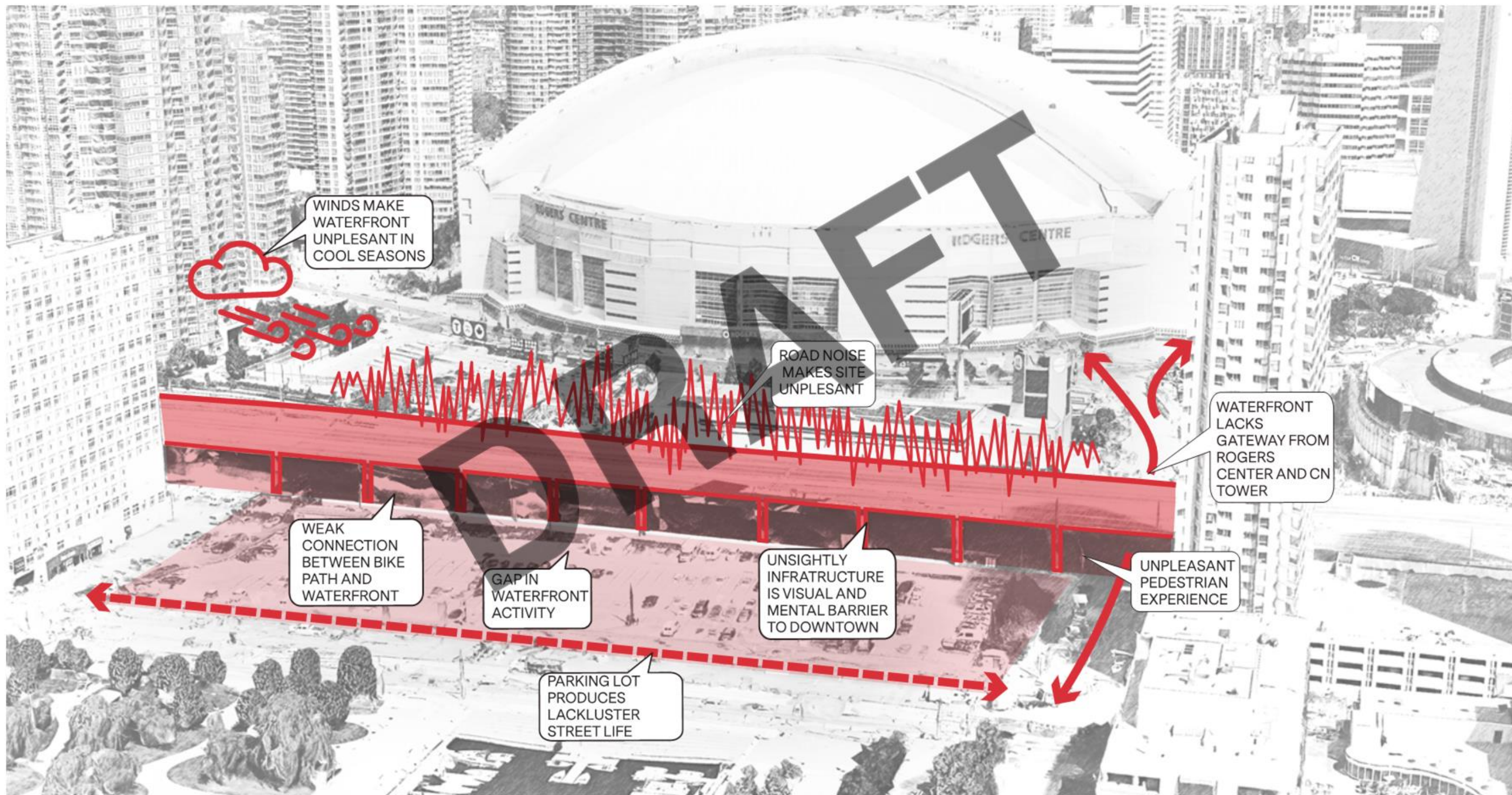
*- Amy Harris*

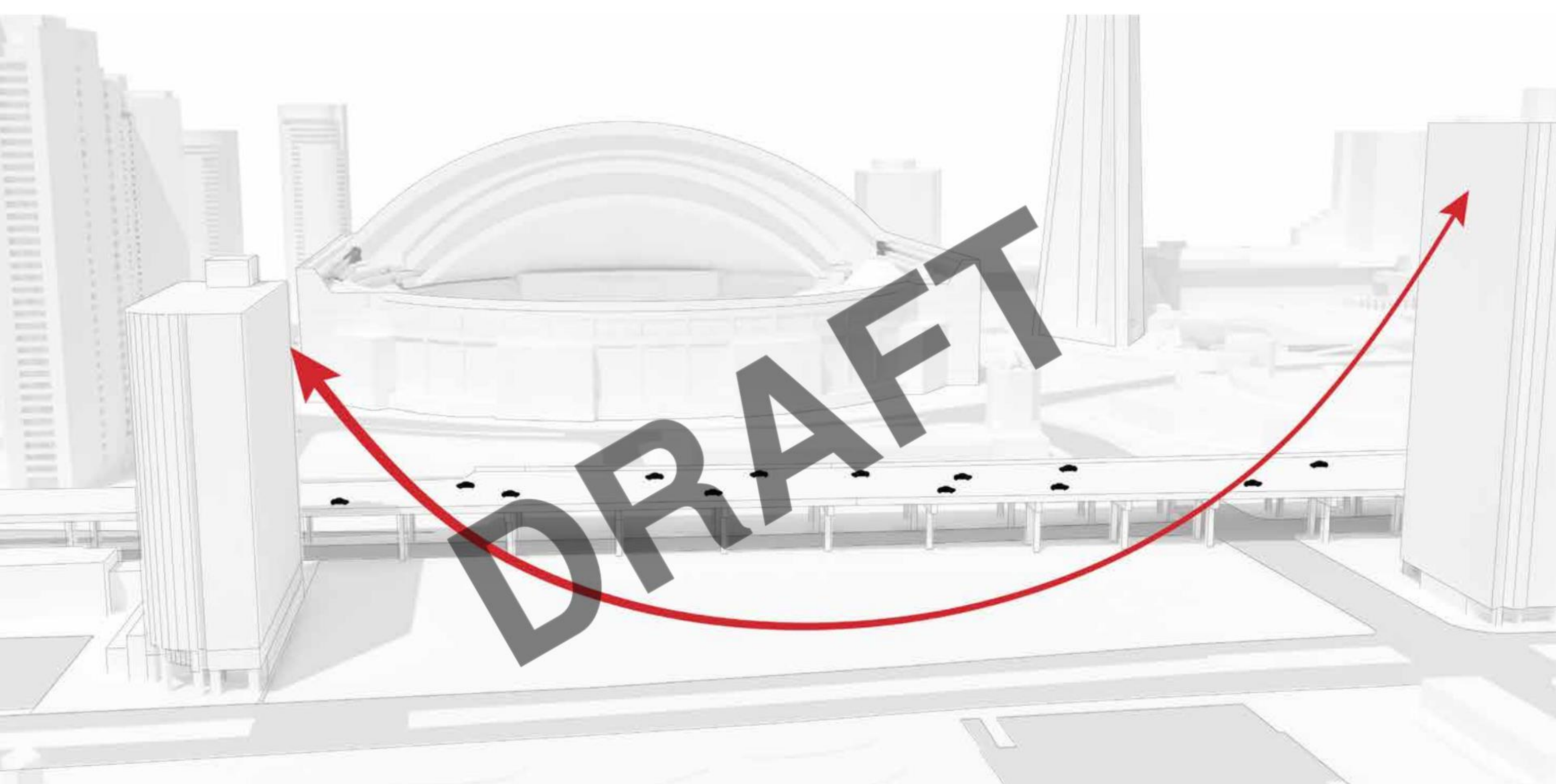


## Rees Ridge: Bringing the Bluffs to Town

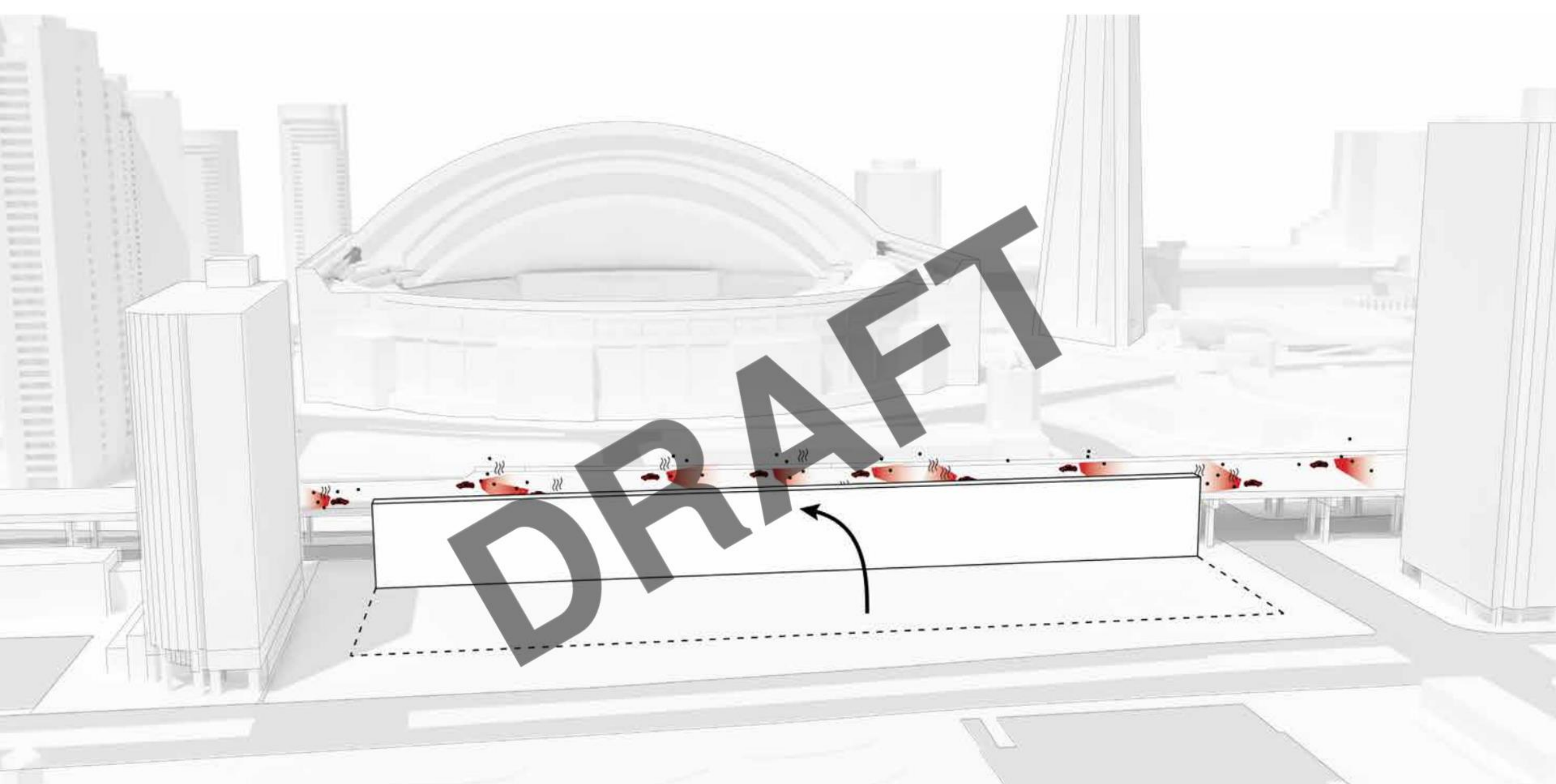


# Pinpointing Existing Issues

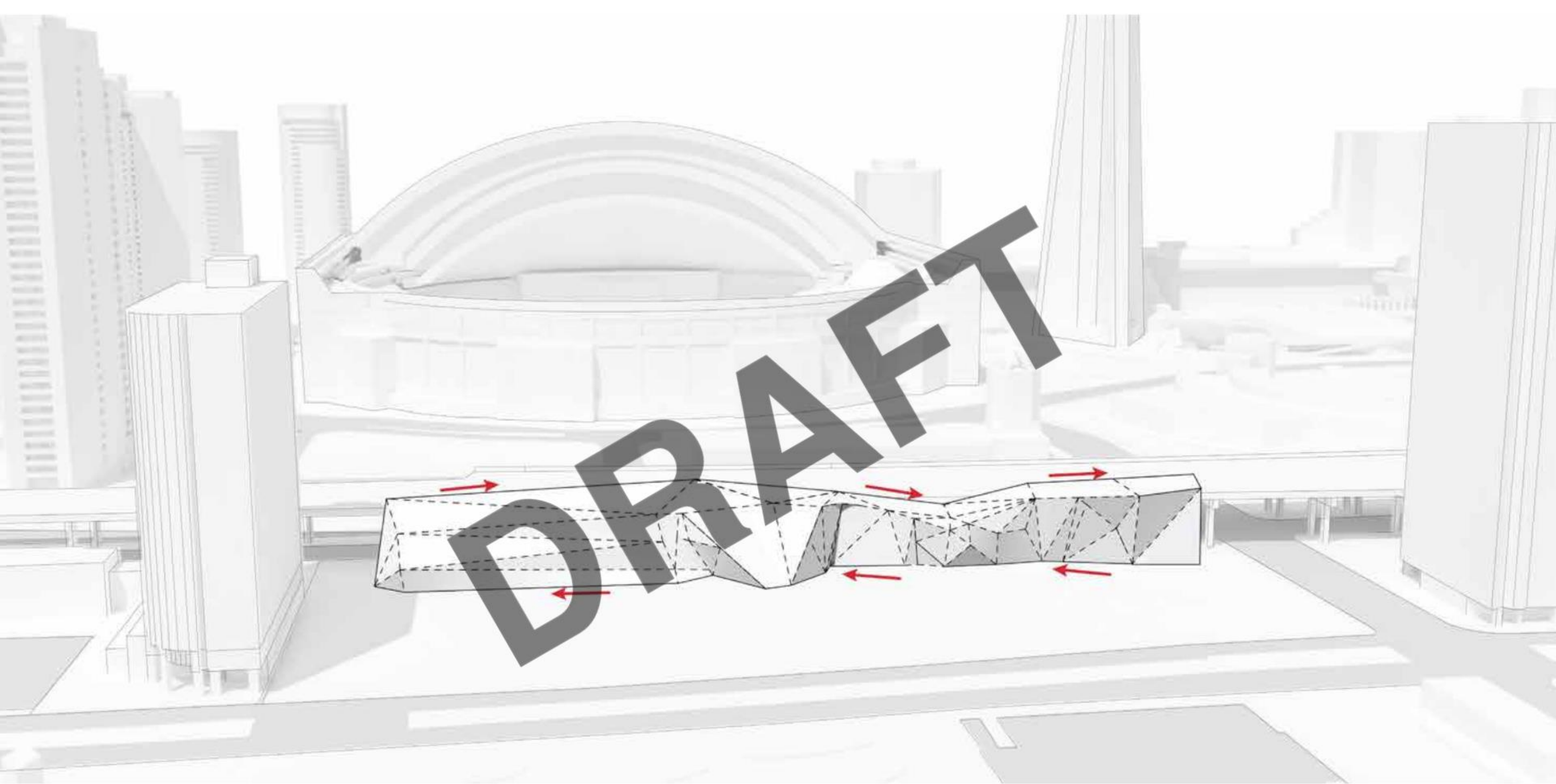




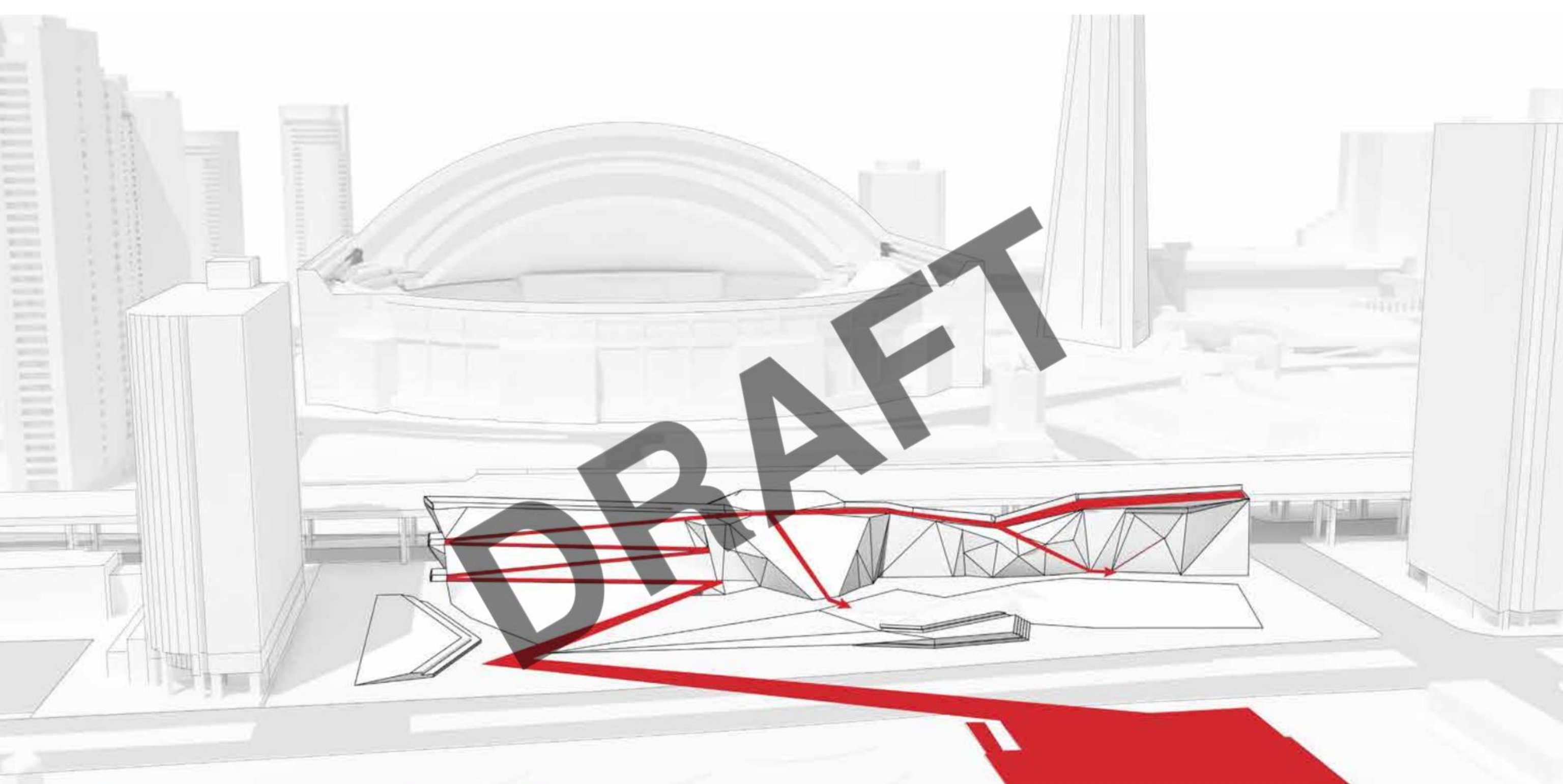
## 1. Frame Skyline



## 2. Create Room and Screen

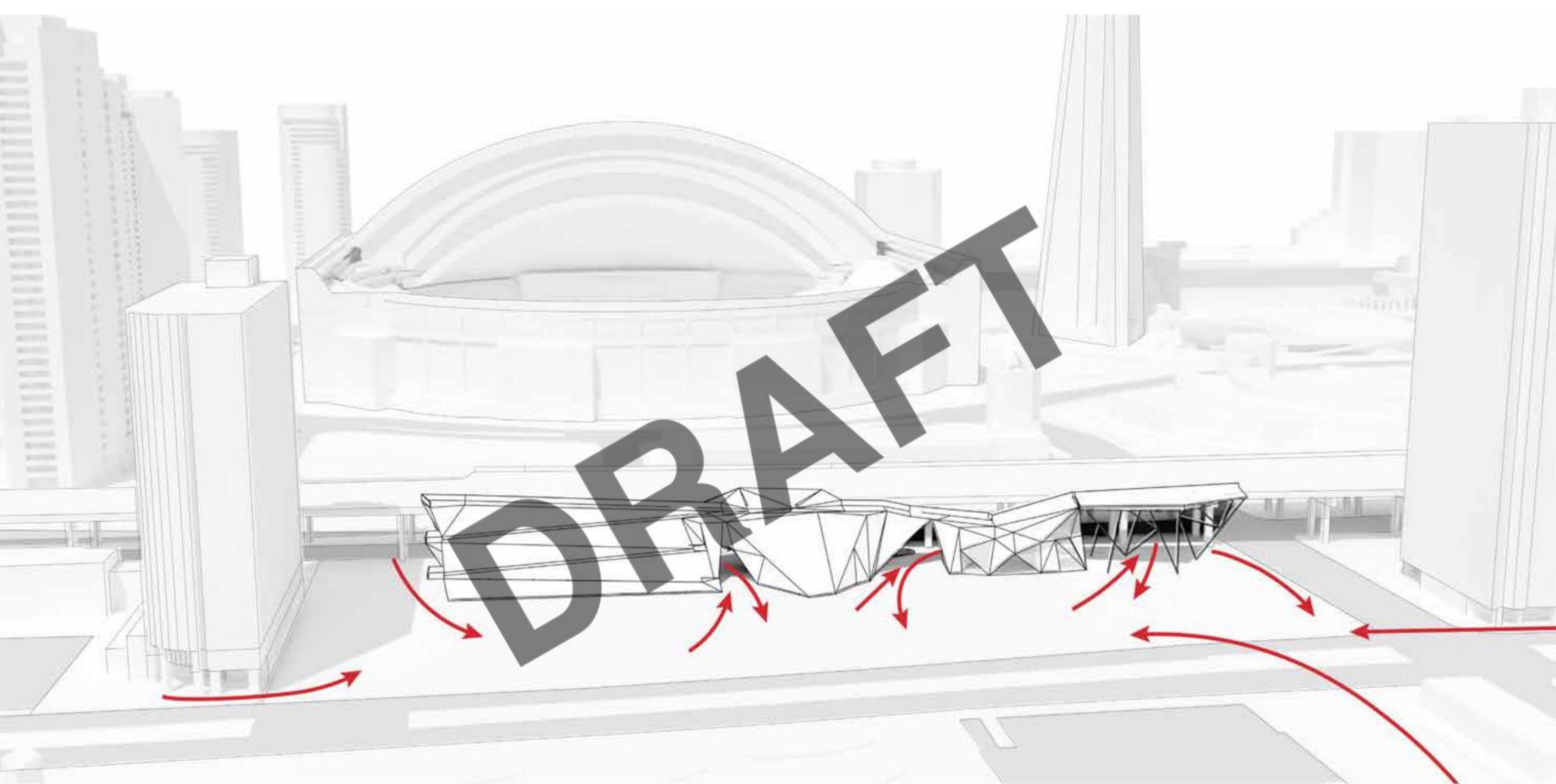


### 3. Fold Surface

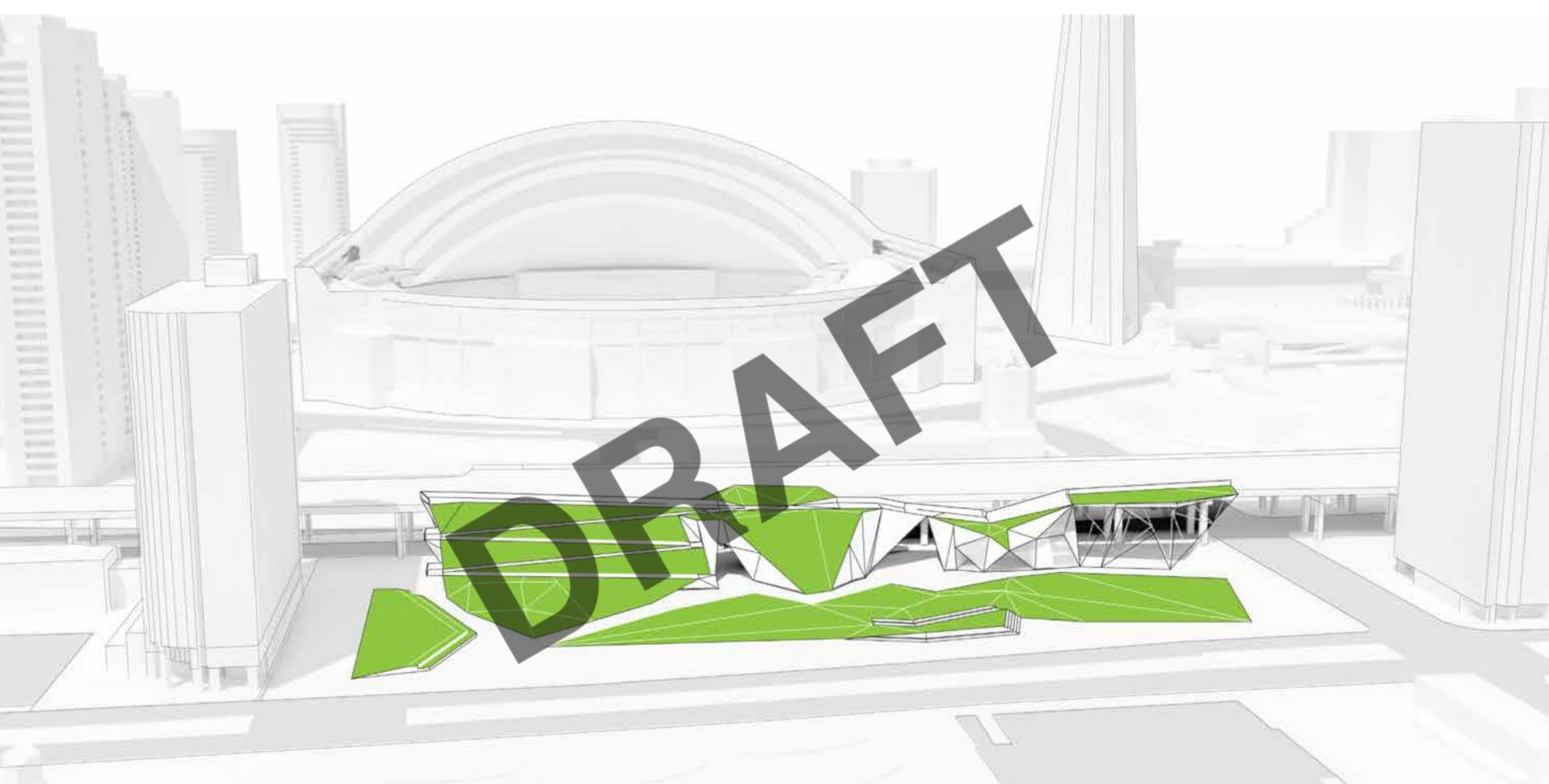


#### 4. Connect to Lake, Sculpt Form

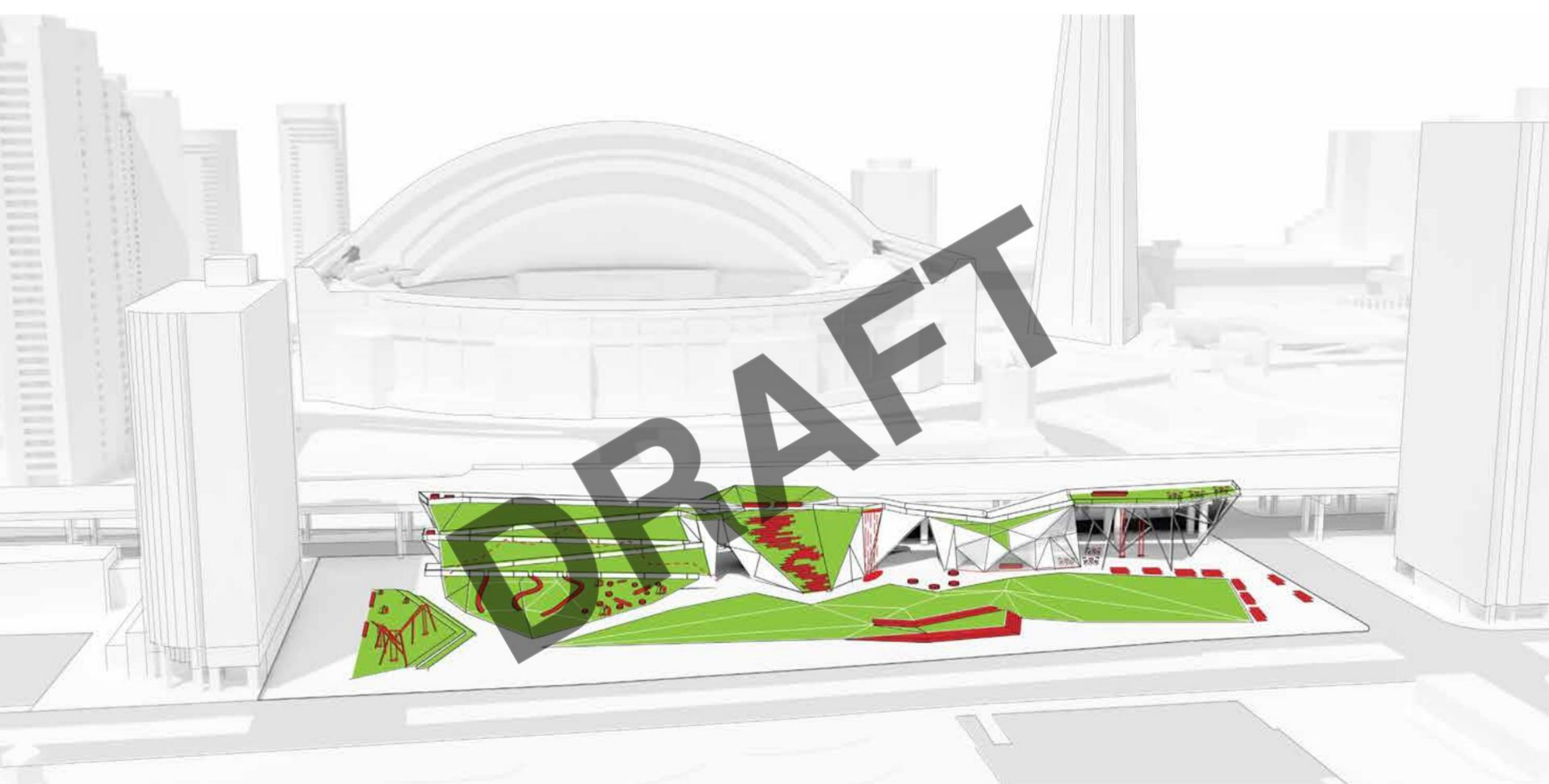




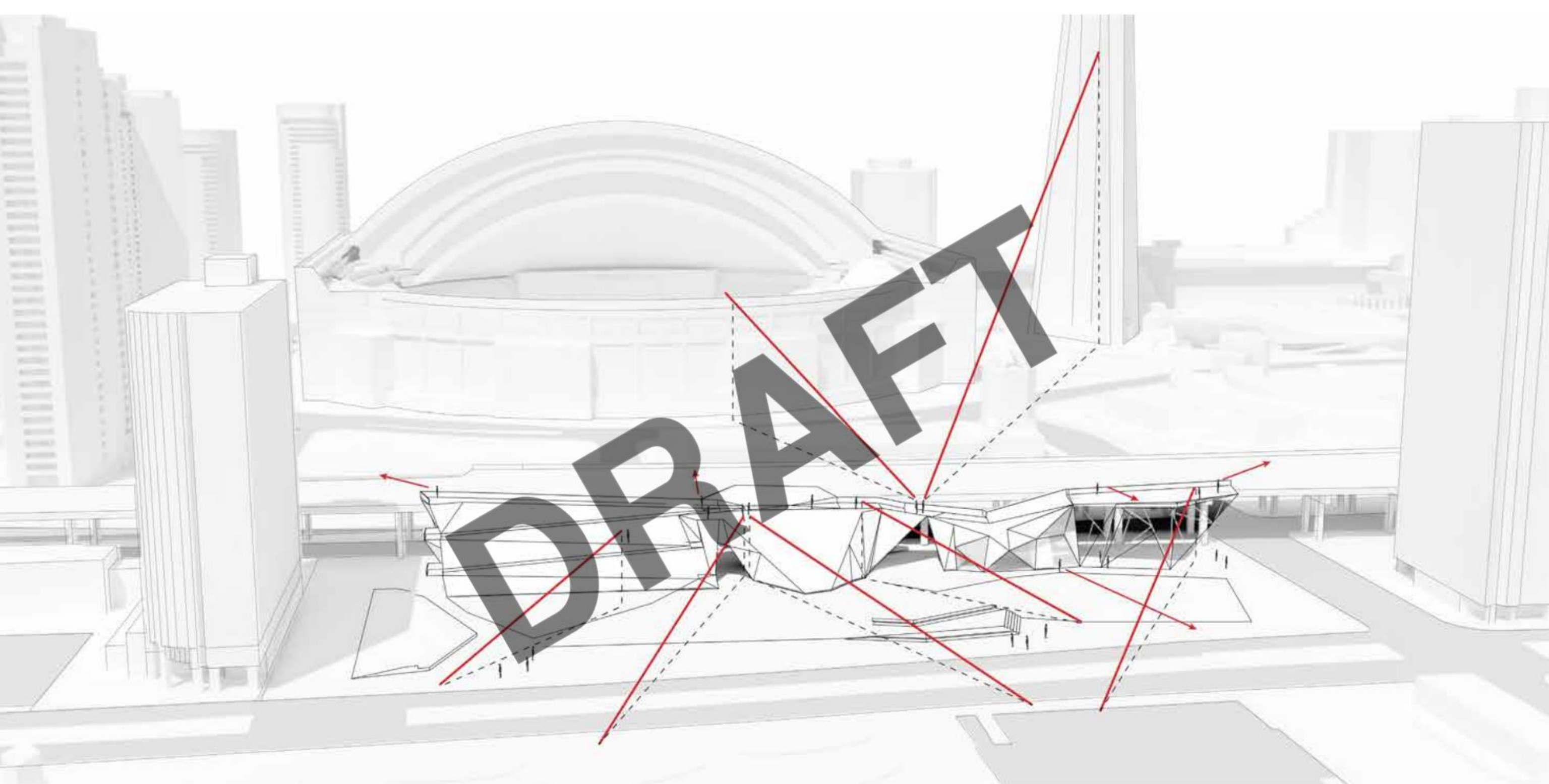
## 5. Carve Access, Bring City Back



## 6. Insert Landscape

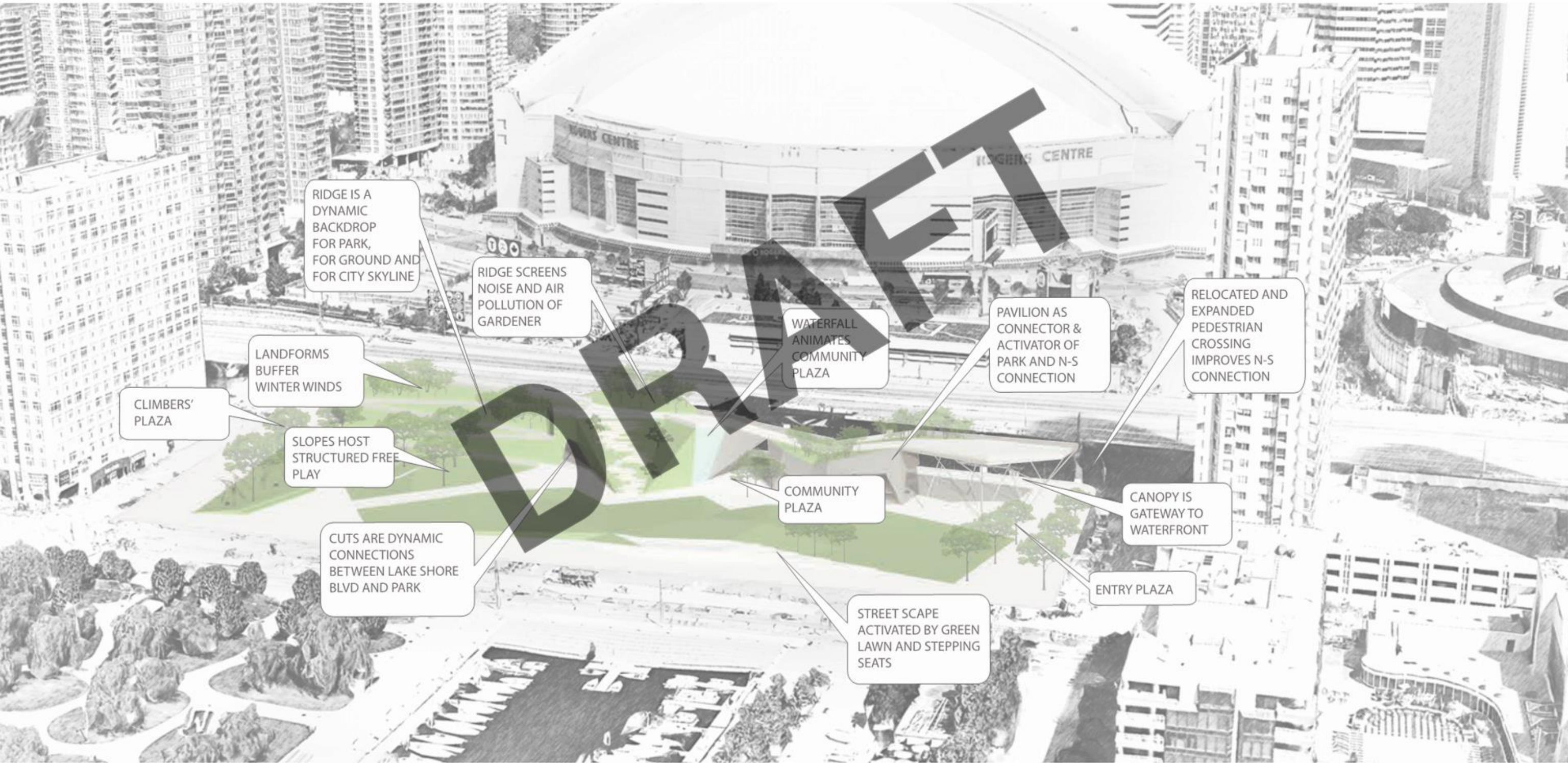


## 7. Activate Park



## 8. Activate Visual Dynamics

# A New Room in the City



RIDGE IS A DYNAMIC BACKDROP FOR PARK, FOR GROUND AND FOR CITY SKYLINE

RIDGE SCREENS NOISE AND AIR POLLUTION OF GARDENER

WATERFALL ANIMATES COMMUNITY PLAZA

PAVILION AS CONNECTOR & ACTIVATOR OF PARK AND N-S CONNECTION

RELOCATED AND EXPANDED PEDESTRIAN CROSSING IMPROVES N-S CONNECTION

LANDFORMS BUFFER WINTER WINDS

CLIMBERS' PLAZA

SLOPES HOST STRUCTURED FREE PLAY

COMMUNITY PLAZA

CANOPY IS GATEWAY TO WATERFRONT

CUTS ARE DYNAMIC CONNECTIONS BETWEEN LAKE SHORE BLVD AND PARK

ENTRY PLAZA

STREET SCAPE ACTIVATED BY GREEN LAWN AND STEPPING SEATS

# Rees Ridge, Competition Proposal



Entry Plaza 1  
&  
Play

Play  
&  
Garden Slopes

Entry  
Plaza 2

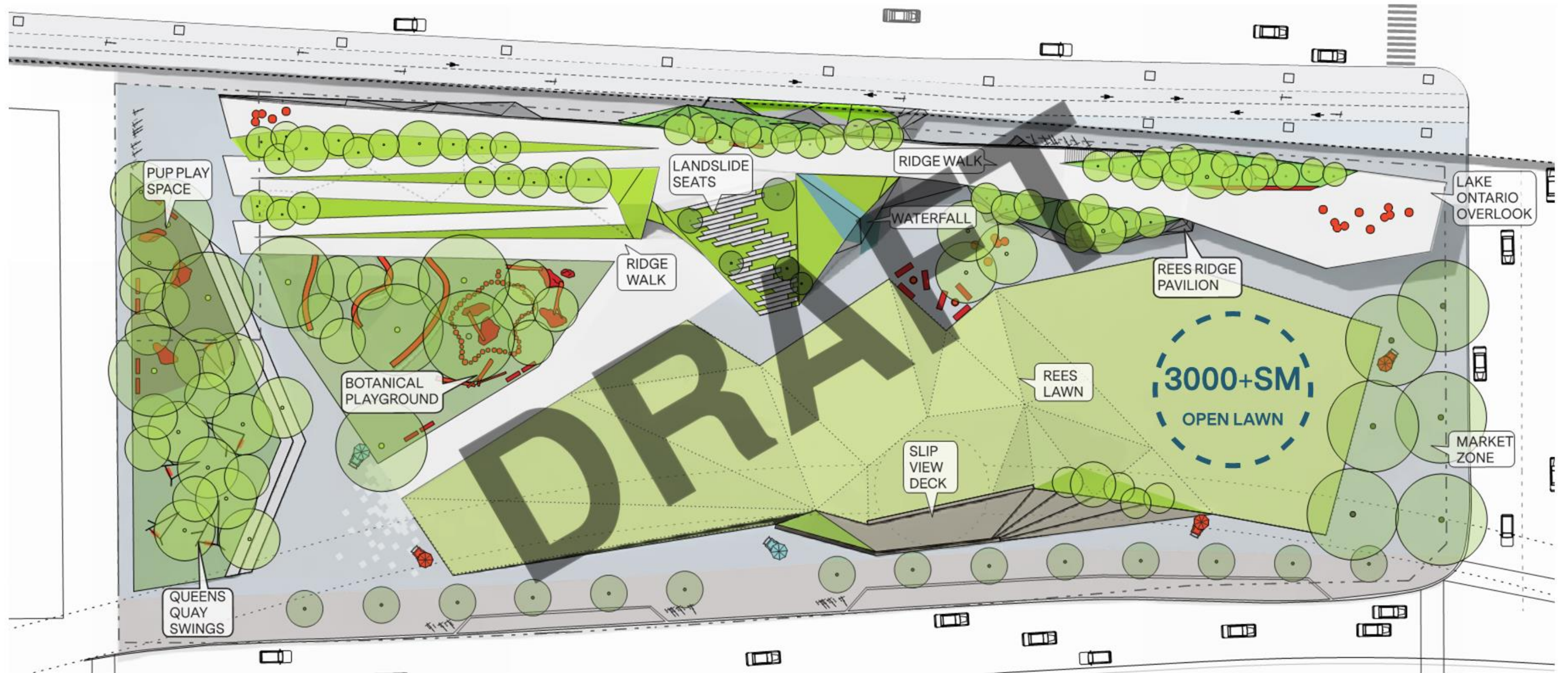
Landslide

Community Plaza  
&  
Waterfall

Pavilion

Overlook

# Rees Ridge Plan, Competition Proposal

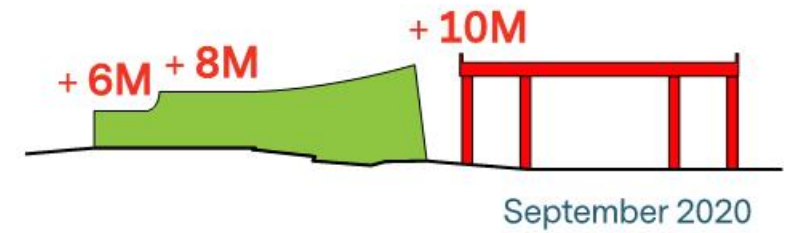
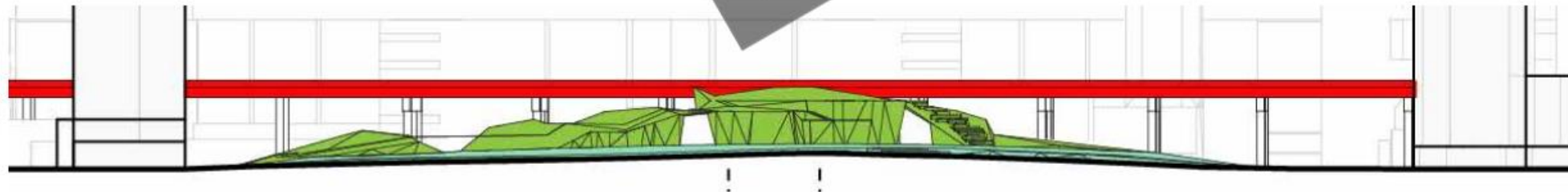
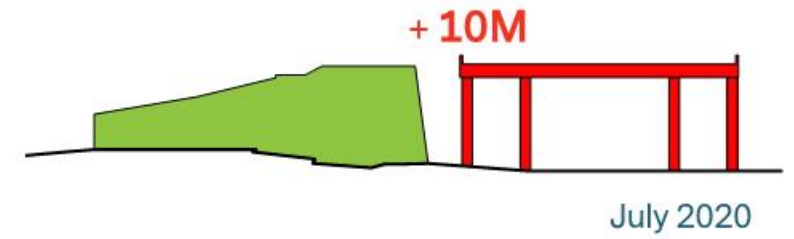
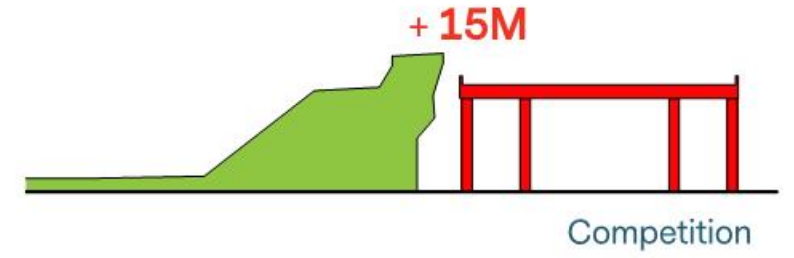
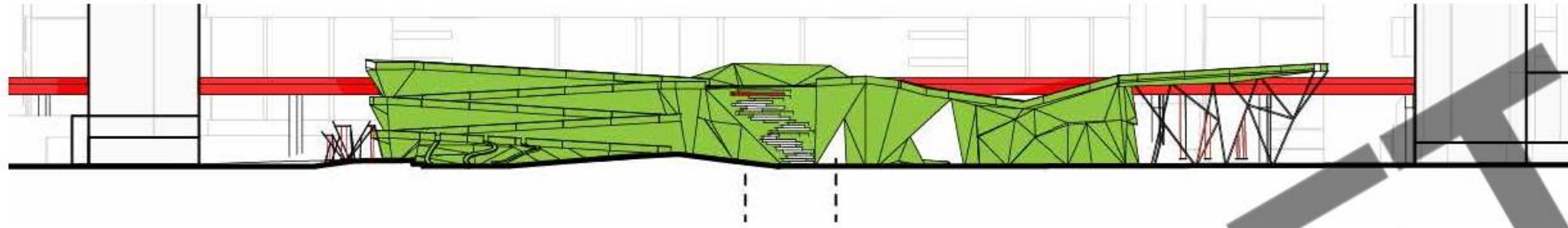


## Right Sizing the Ridge



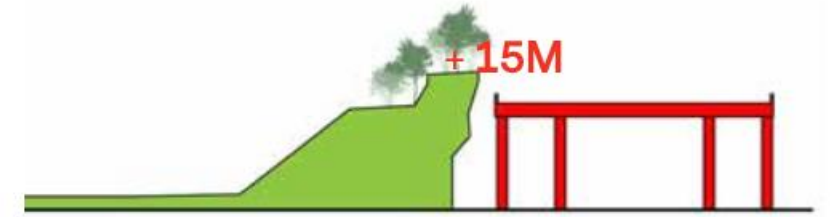
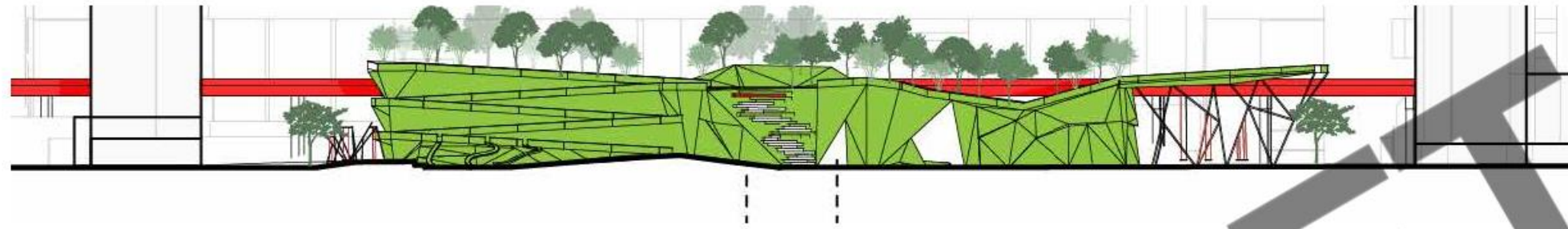


# Right Sizing the Ridge



top of roadbed = +10M  
top of parapet = +11.5M

# Vegetative Enforcement



Competition

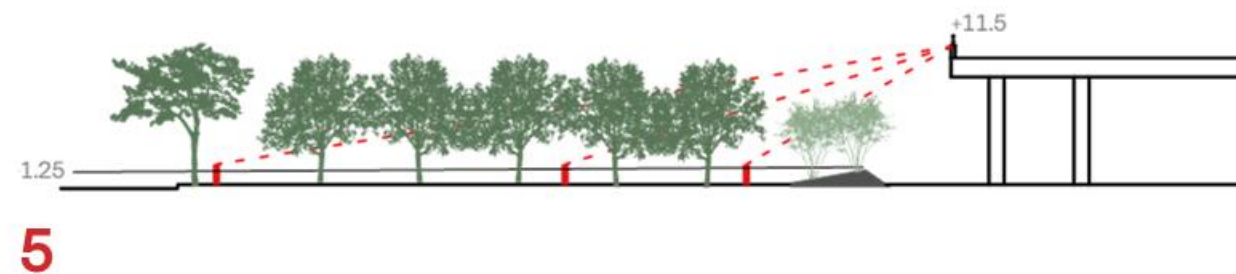
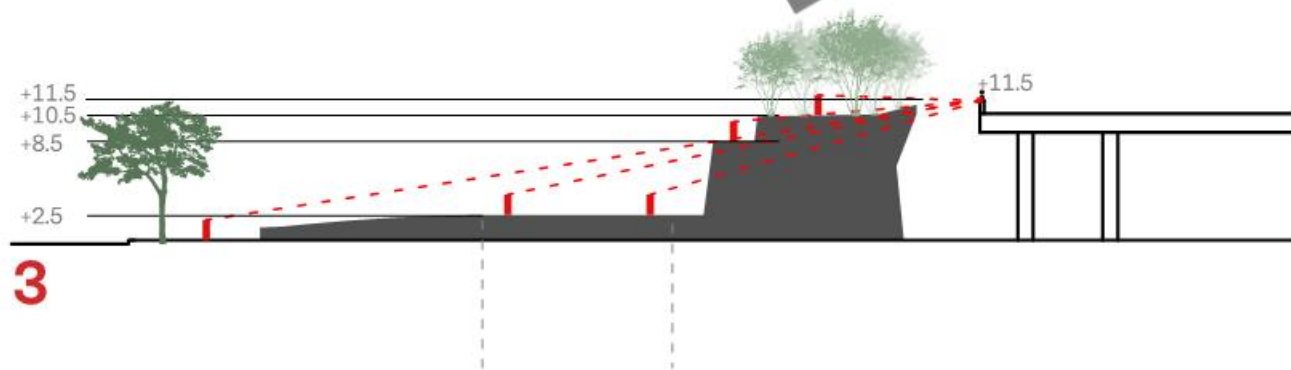
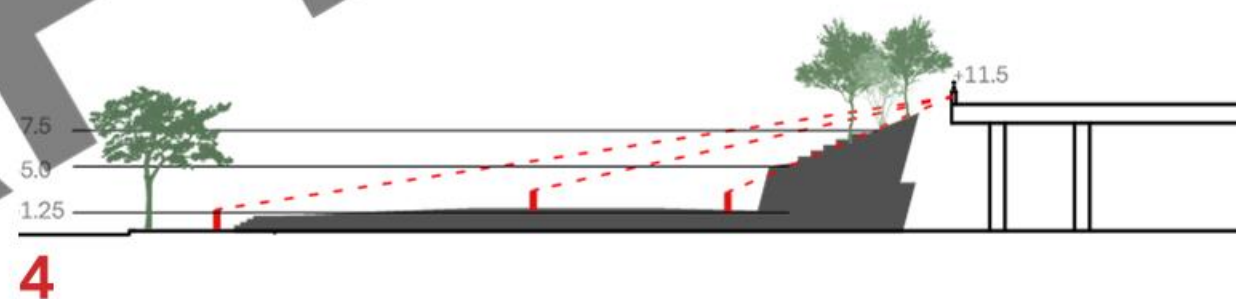
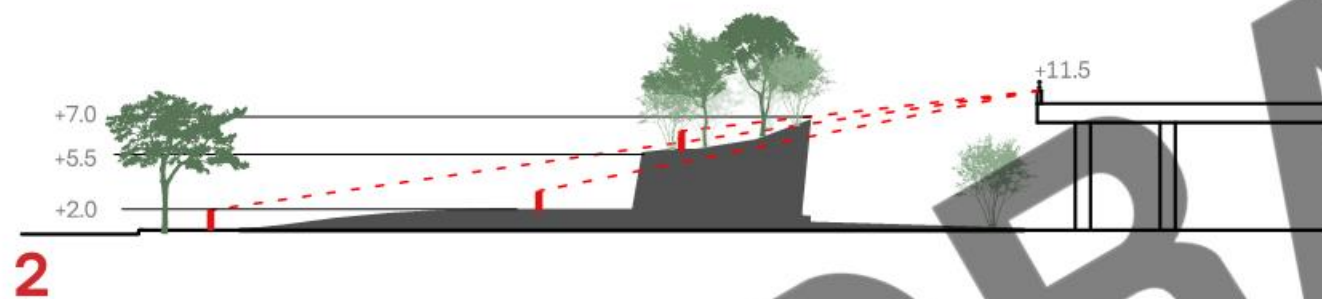
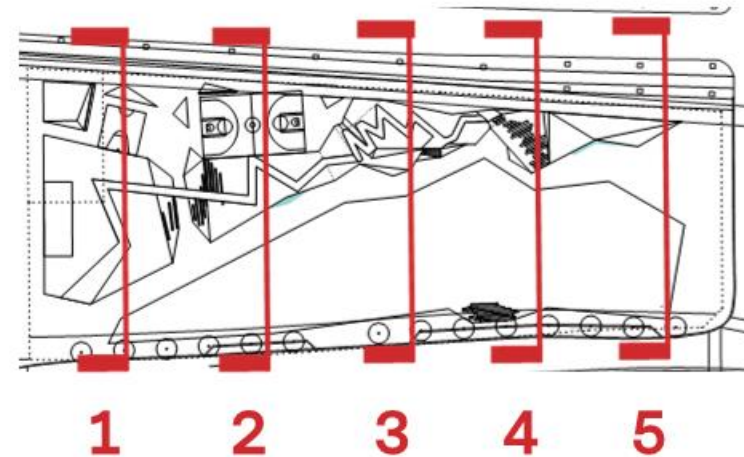
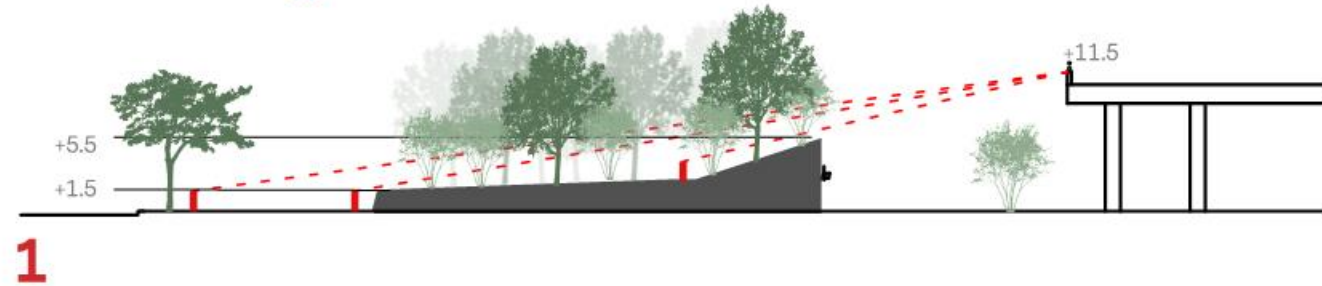


July 2020



September 2020

# Robust Ridge as Buffer



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Entry Plaza 1  
&  
Ravine Run

The Scramble  
&  
Entry Plaza 2

Woodland Play

Entry  
Plaza 2

Indigenous  
Garden

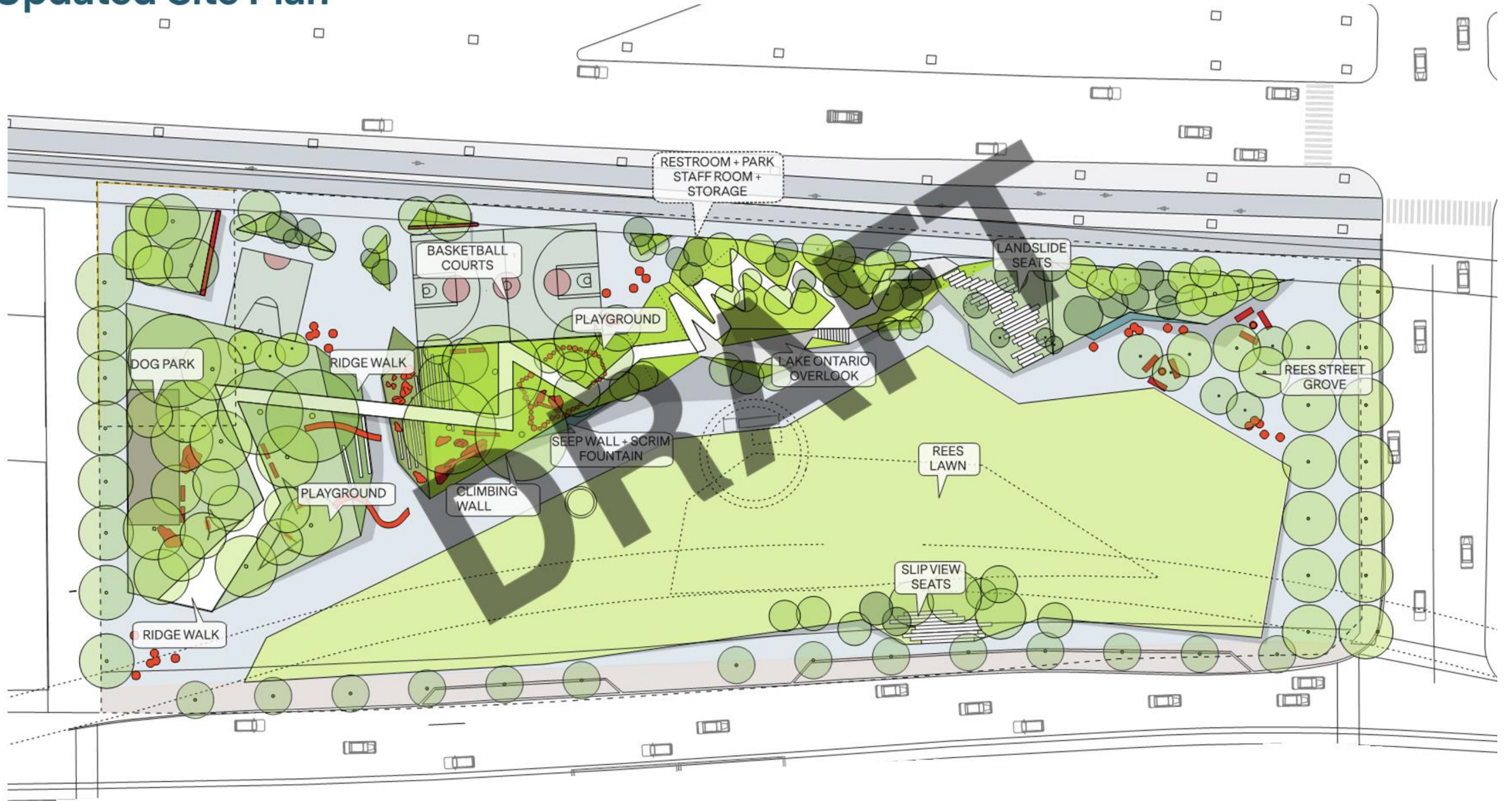
Landslide seats  
&  
Entry Plaza 3

Rees Grove

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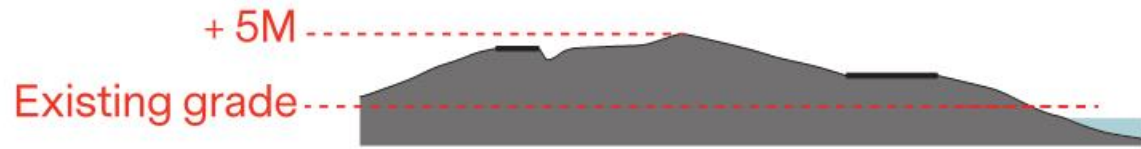


# Updated Site Plan



# Topographic Precedents

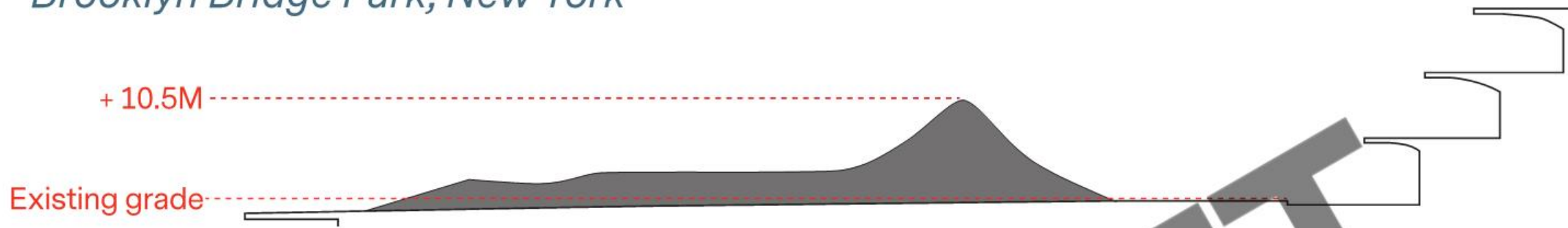
*Trilium Park, Toronto*



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# Topographic Precedents

*Brooklyn Bridge Park, New York*

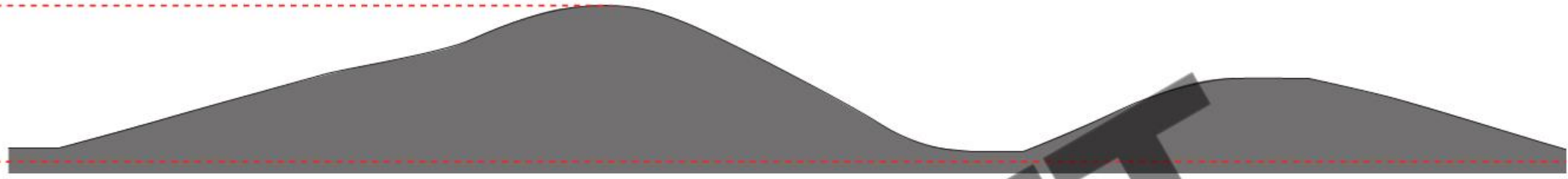


# Topographic Precedents

*Governor's Island, New York*

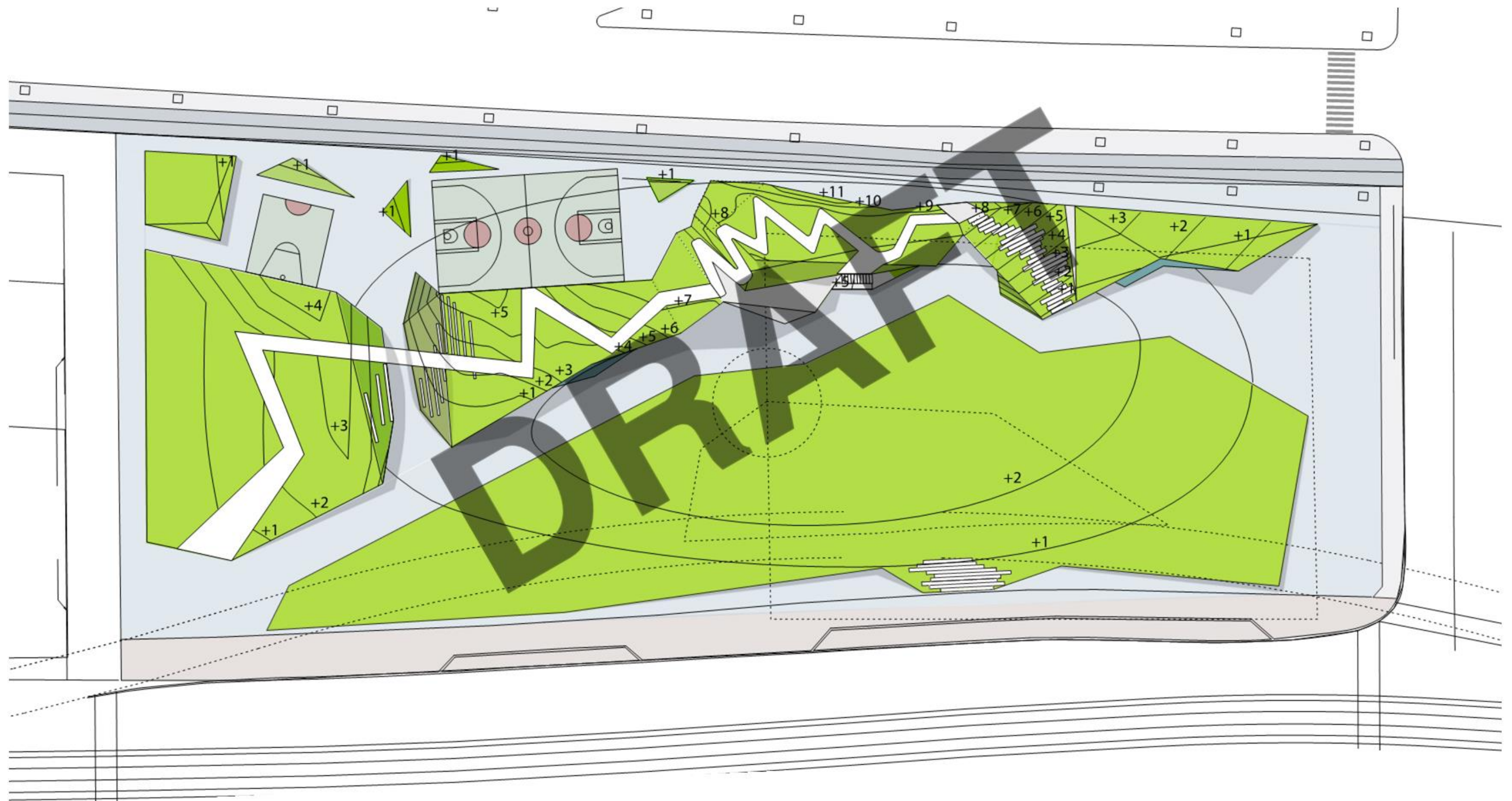
+14M

Existing grade





# Grading Diagram





# Greening the Ridge



Green wall



Vines growing up



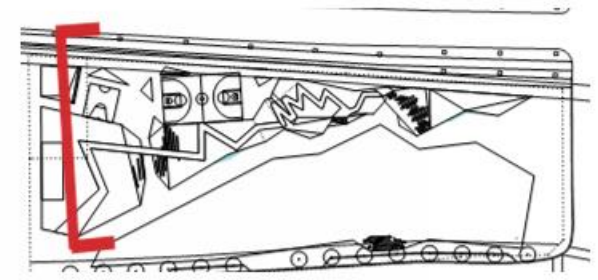
Vines trailing down



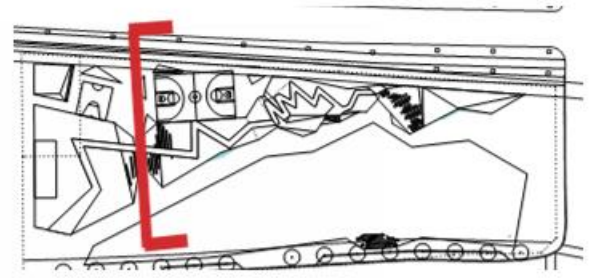
Trees at base



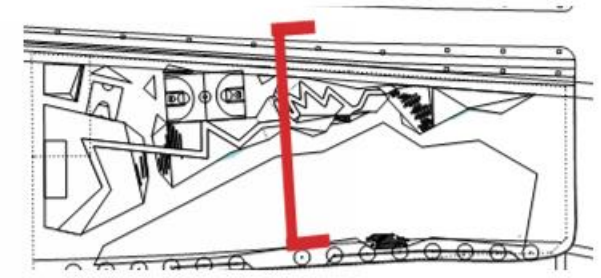
# Entry Plaza & Ravine Run



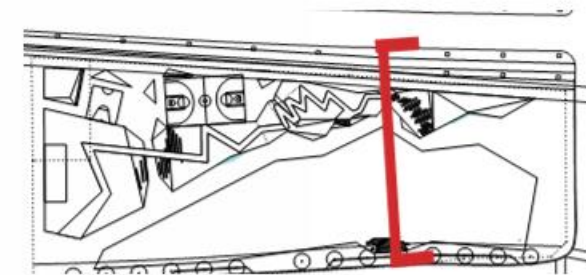
# The Scramble & Woodland Play



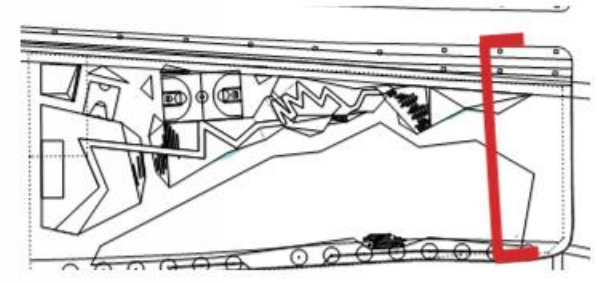
# Upland Overlook & Restrooms



# Landslide Seats & Lawn

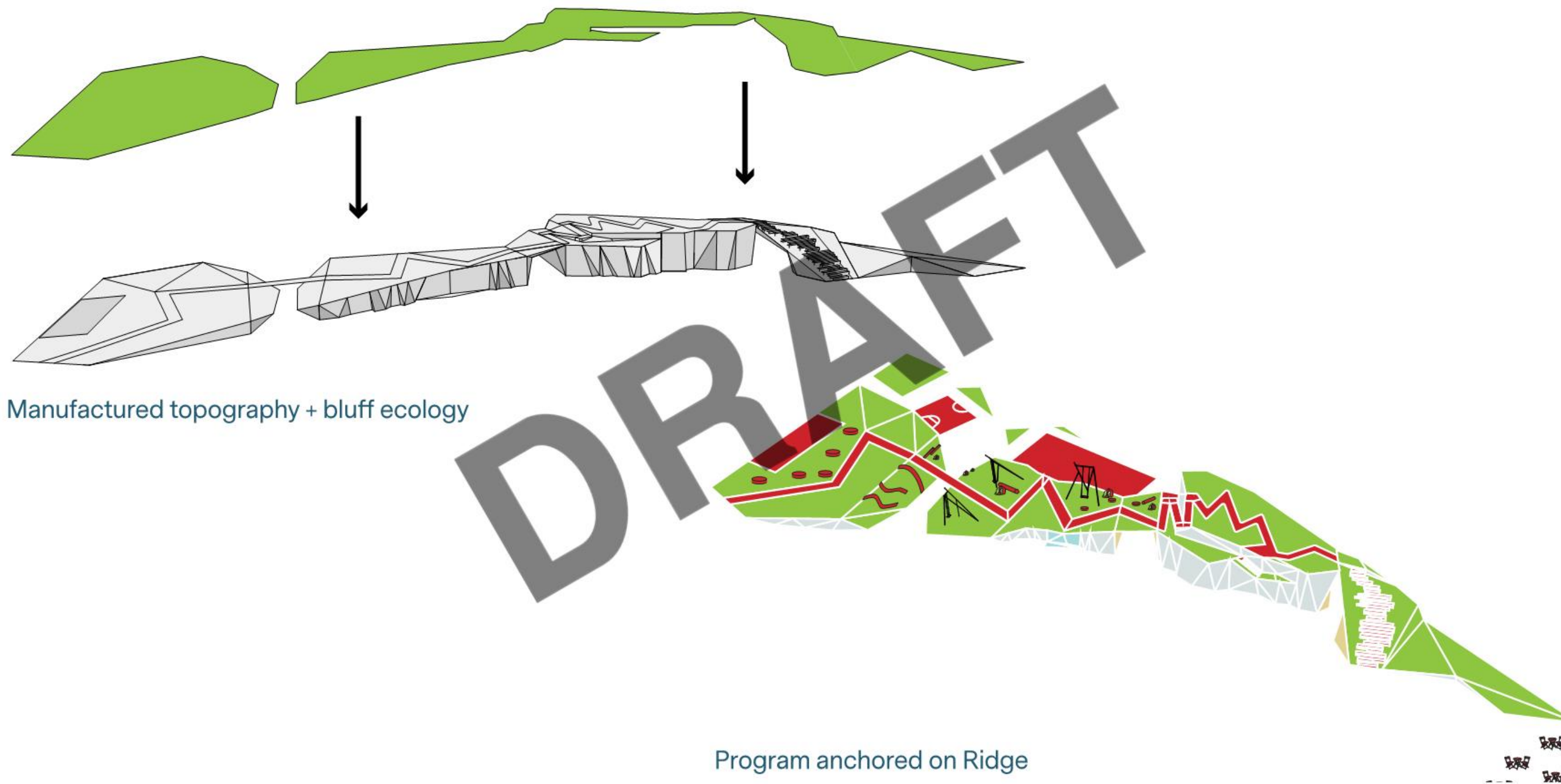


# The Grove

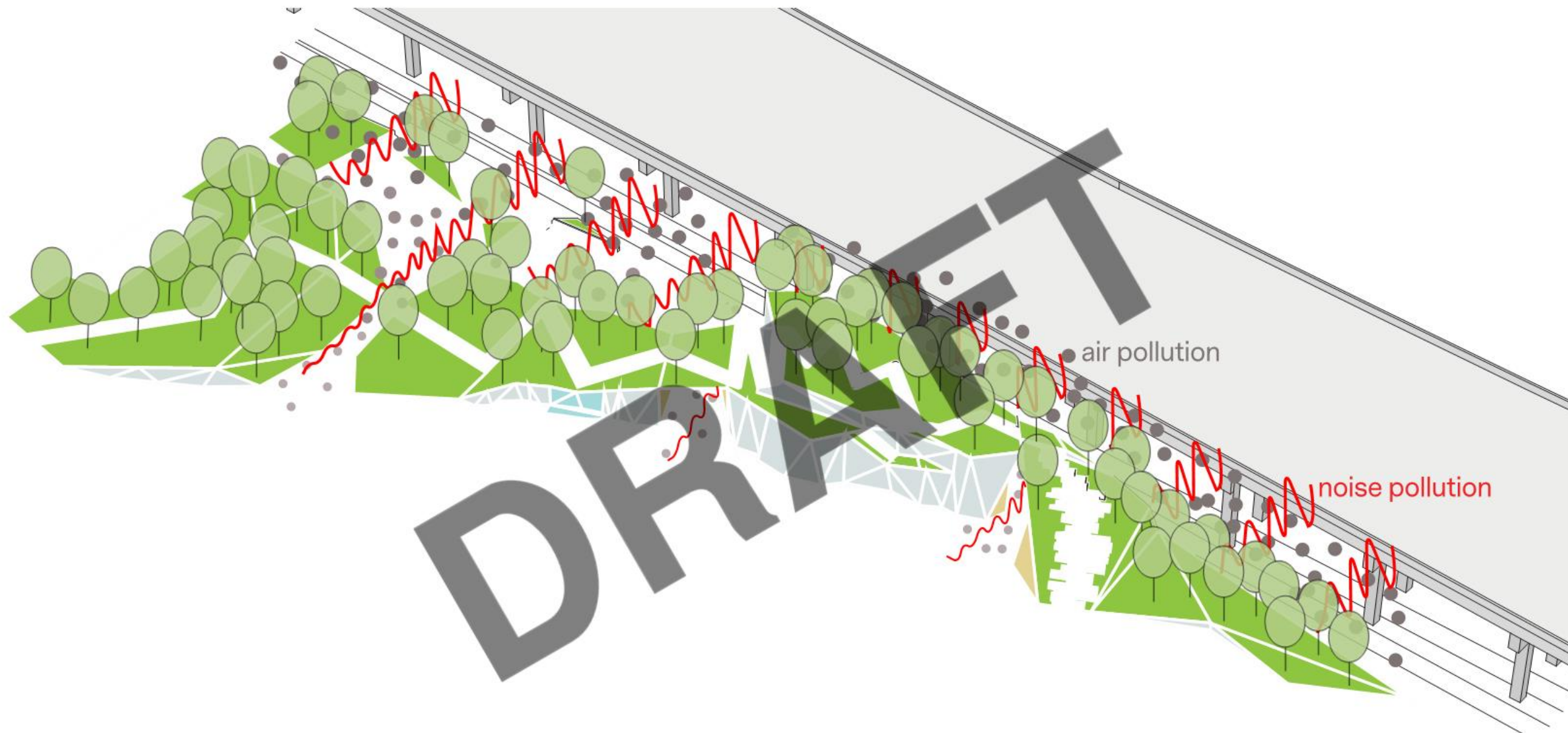




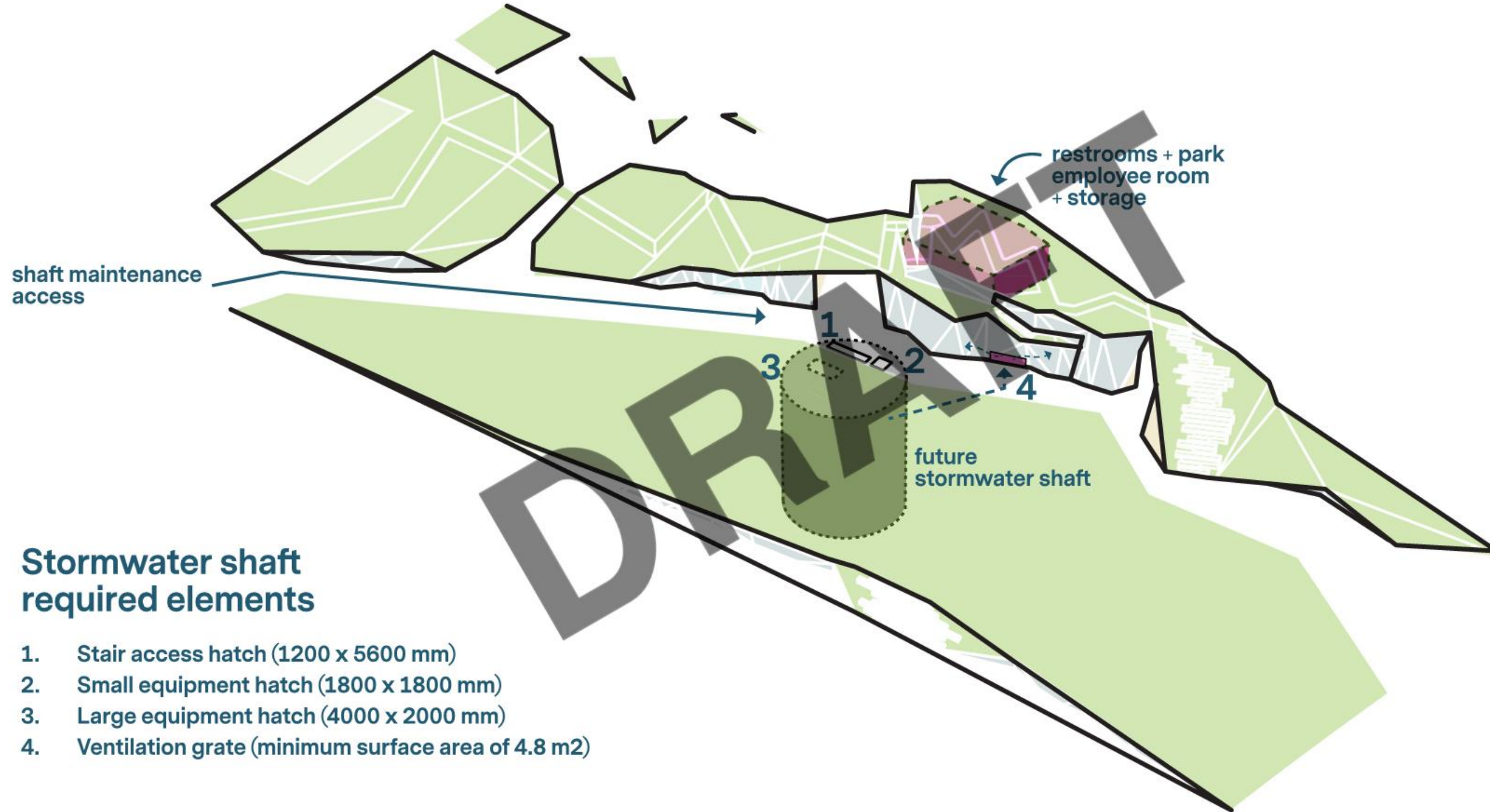
# Ridge as Host



# Ridge as Filter



# Ridge as Infastructure



## Stormwater shaft required elements

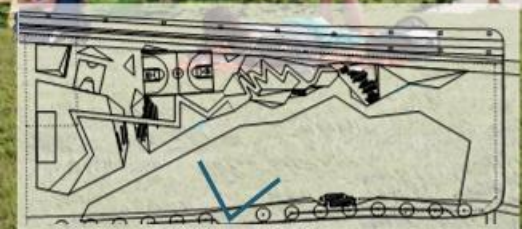
1. Stair access hatch (1200 x 5600 mm)
2. Small equipment hatch (1800 x 1800 mm)
3. Large equipment hatch (4000 x 2000 mm)
4. Ventilation grate (minimum surface area of 4.8 m<sup>2</sup>)

Ridge was iconic green foreground for city skyline

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Ridge remains iconic green foreground for city skyline





FET



# Ridge Hosts Program

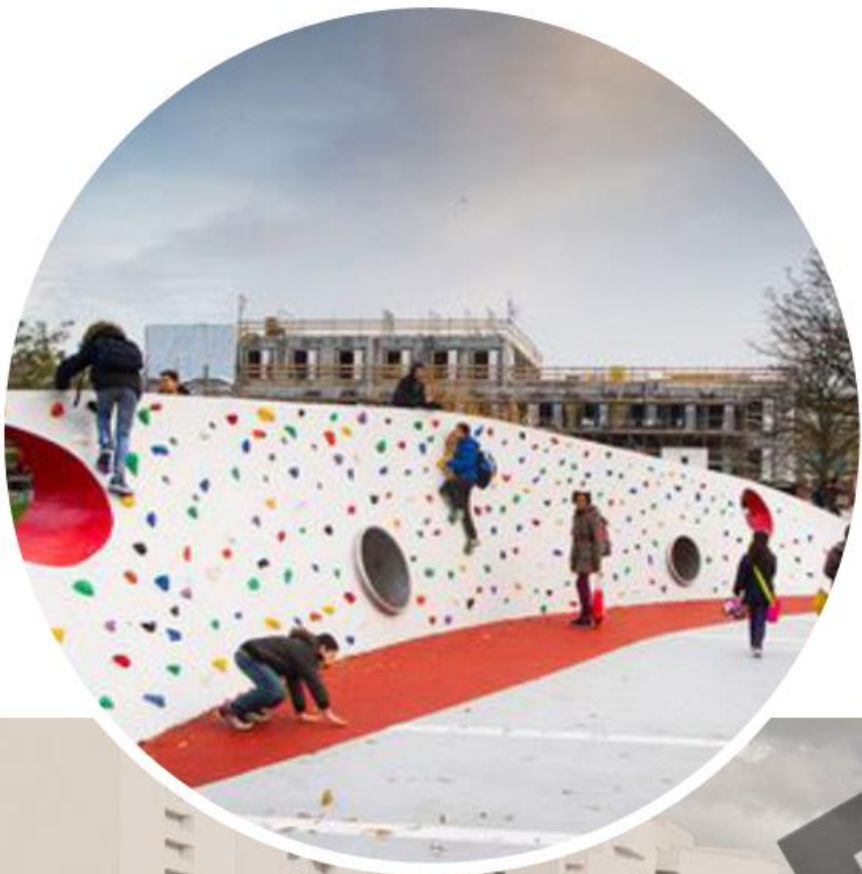
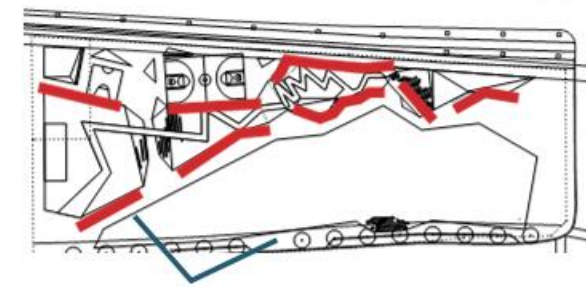


# Program





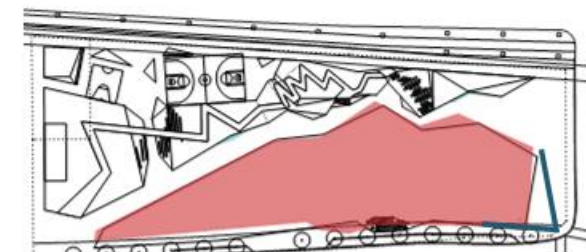
# Ridge: Programmatic Spine



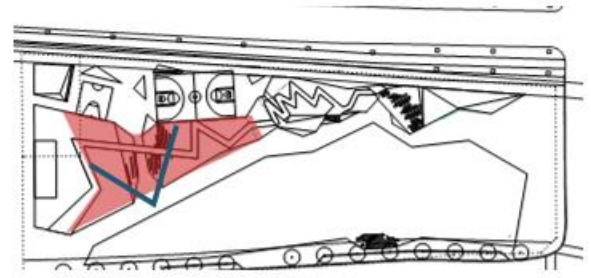
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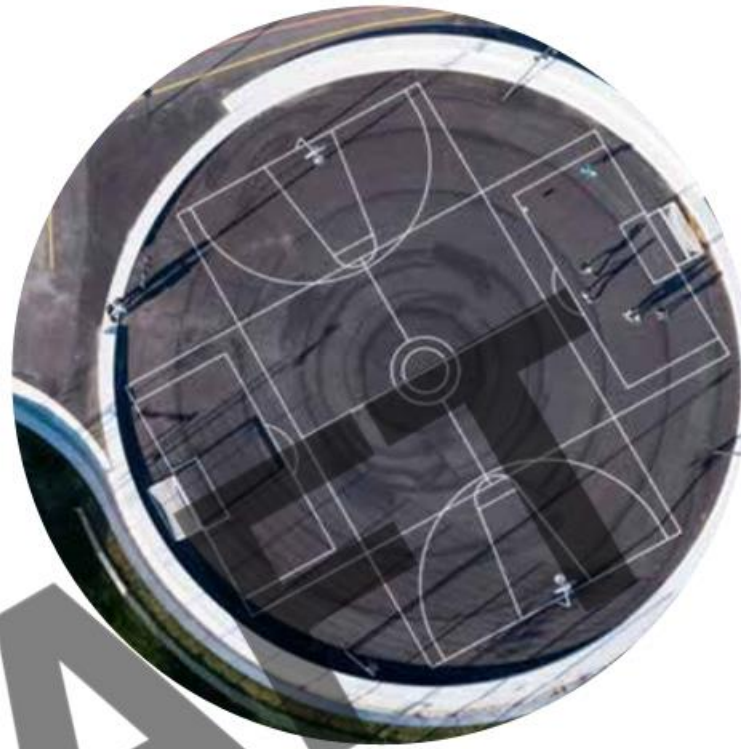
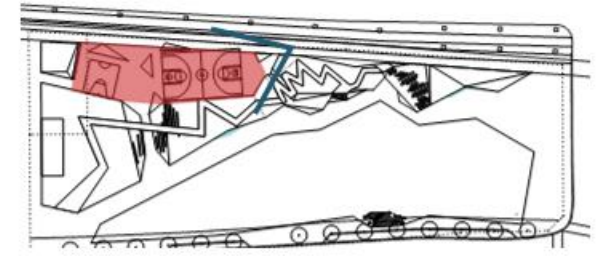
# Lawn: Leisure Canvas



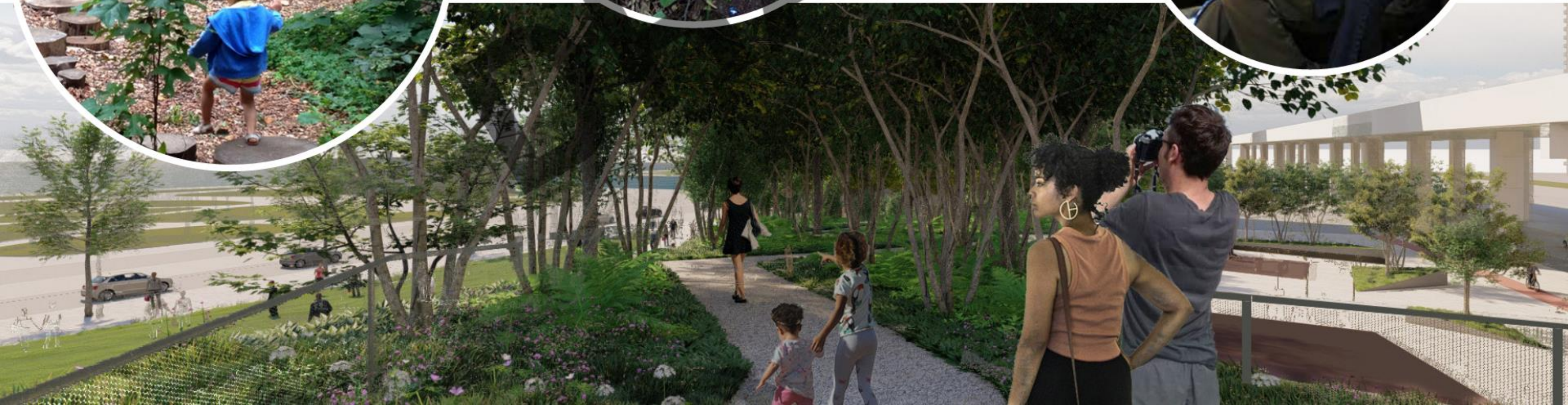
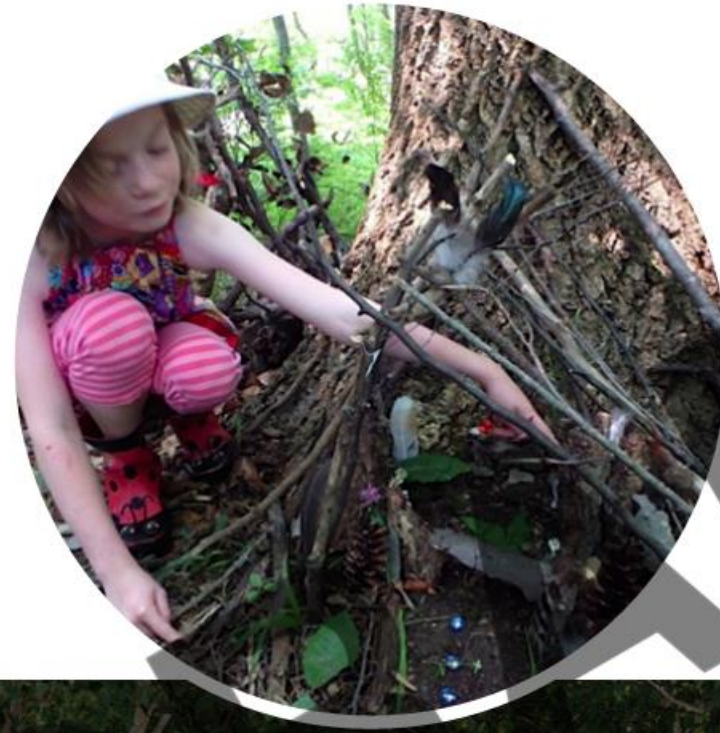
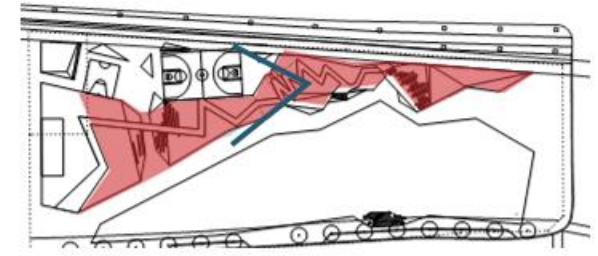
# Woodland: Play



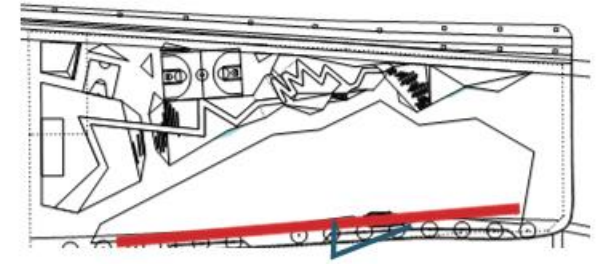
# Lake Shore: Multi-Sport Courts



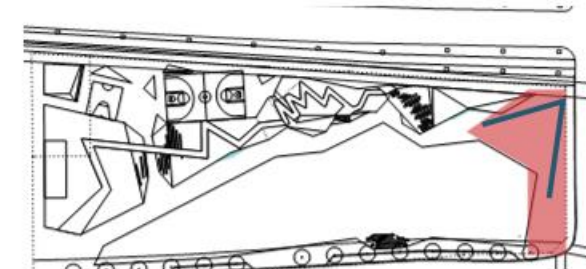
# Nature Exploration in Downtown



# An Urban Edge to See & Be Seen



# Rees Grove





# Queens Quay Elevation

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Fetch, Spot!

Mom, come down this slide with me!

Look, I found a cool bug under this leaf!

Look, there's a new climbing wall!

I feel so refreshed after splashing around in the waterfall!

I started coming here every day for lunch. It's so relaxing!

This shady grove is such a nice place to wait to meet friends.

Hey, that looks like a cool place, can we stop??



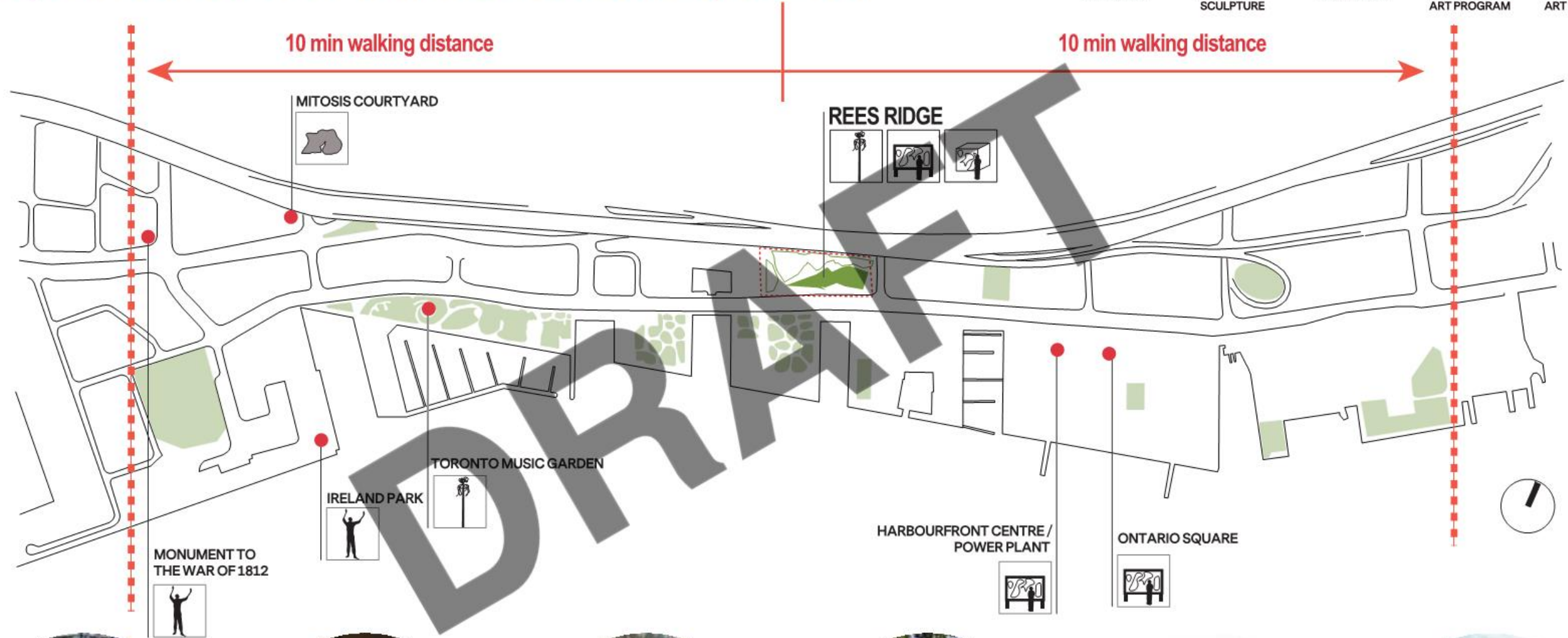
# Lake Shore Elevation



*North Elevation: a unique micro-climate of activity and botanical excitement in the otherwise hyper-infrastructural space.*

# A Place for Art

Art will bring the gardens to life at Rees Ridge and is imagined as a cultural layer in combination with the botanical experience.



# Indigenous Place Making

*Indigenous place-making at this site should include a significant co-design process with the region's Indigenous communities in effort to create spaces that welcome all.*



Amelanchier alnifolia



Chief Lady Bird



Achillea millefolium



Alnus Incana

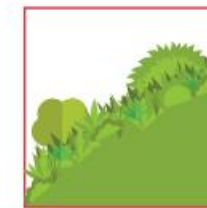
# Lots of Parks, Little Botanical Diversity



FORMAL GARDEN



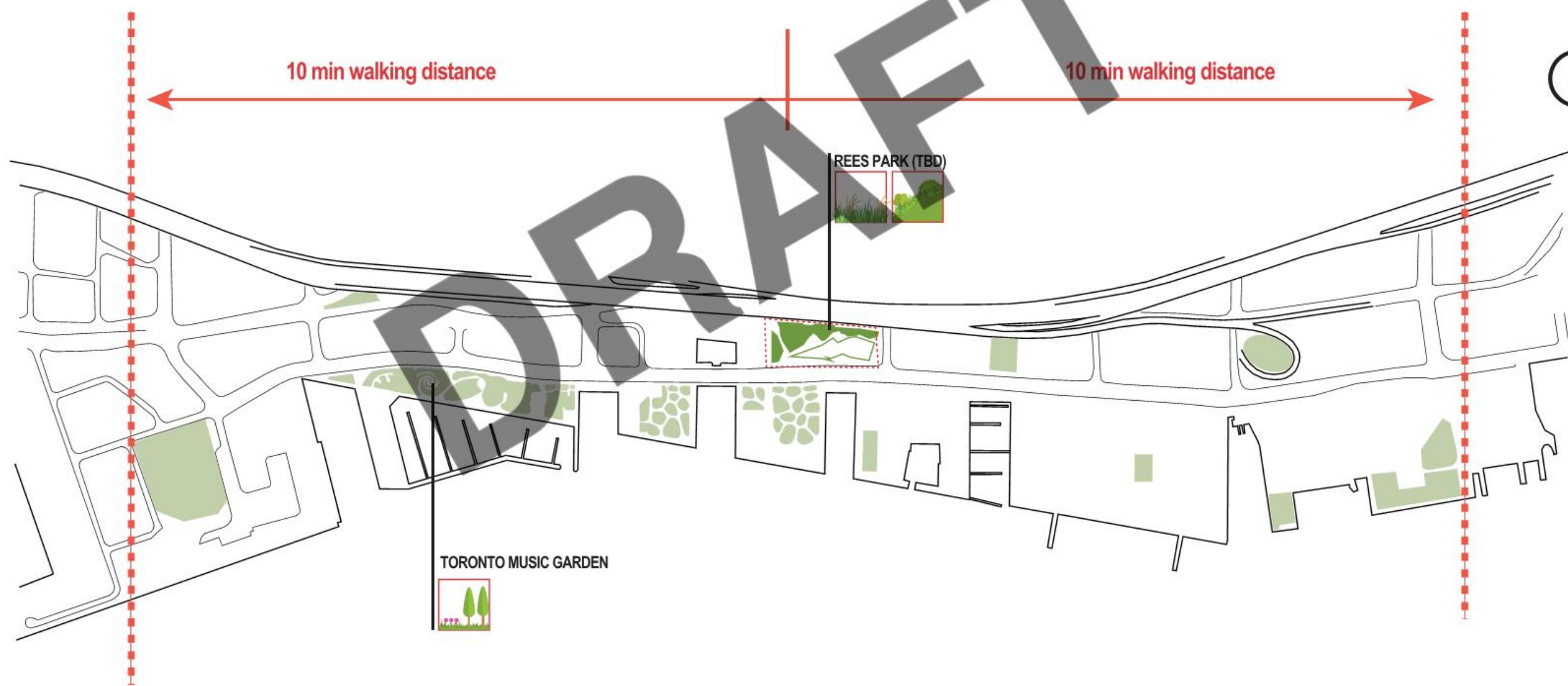
URBAN WILD SPACE



VERTICAL GREEN

10 min walking distance

10 min walking distance

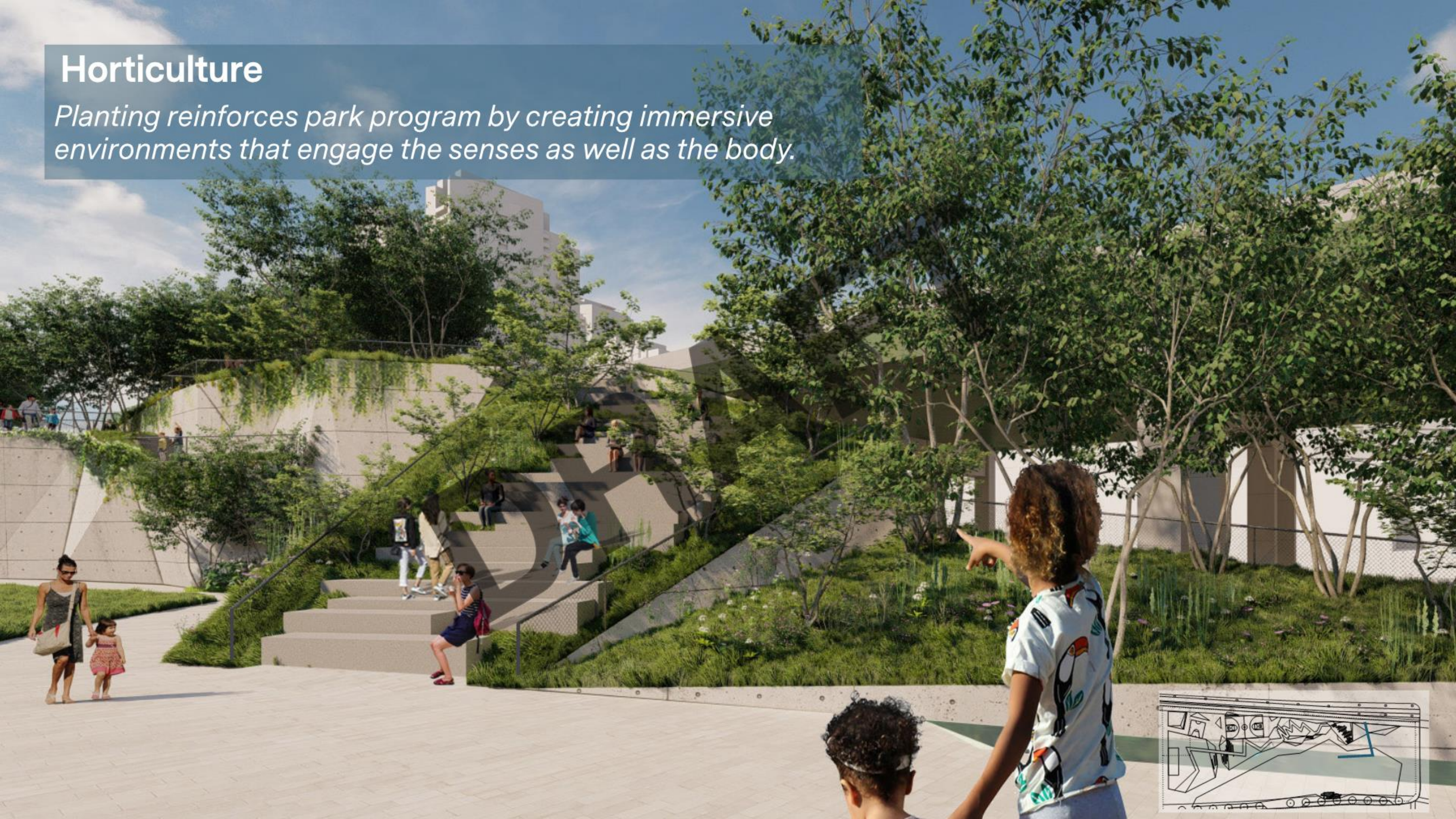


REES PARK (TBD)

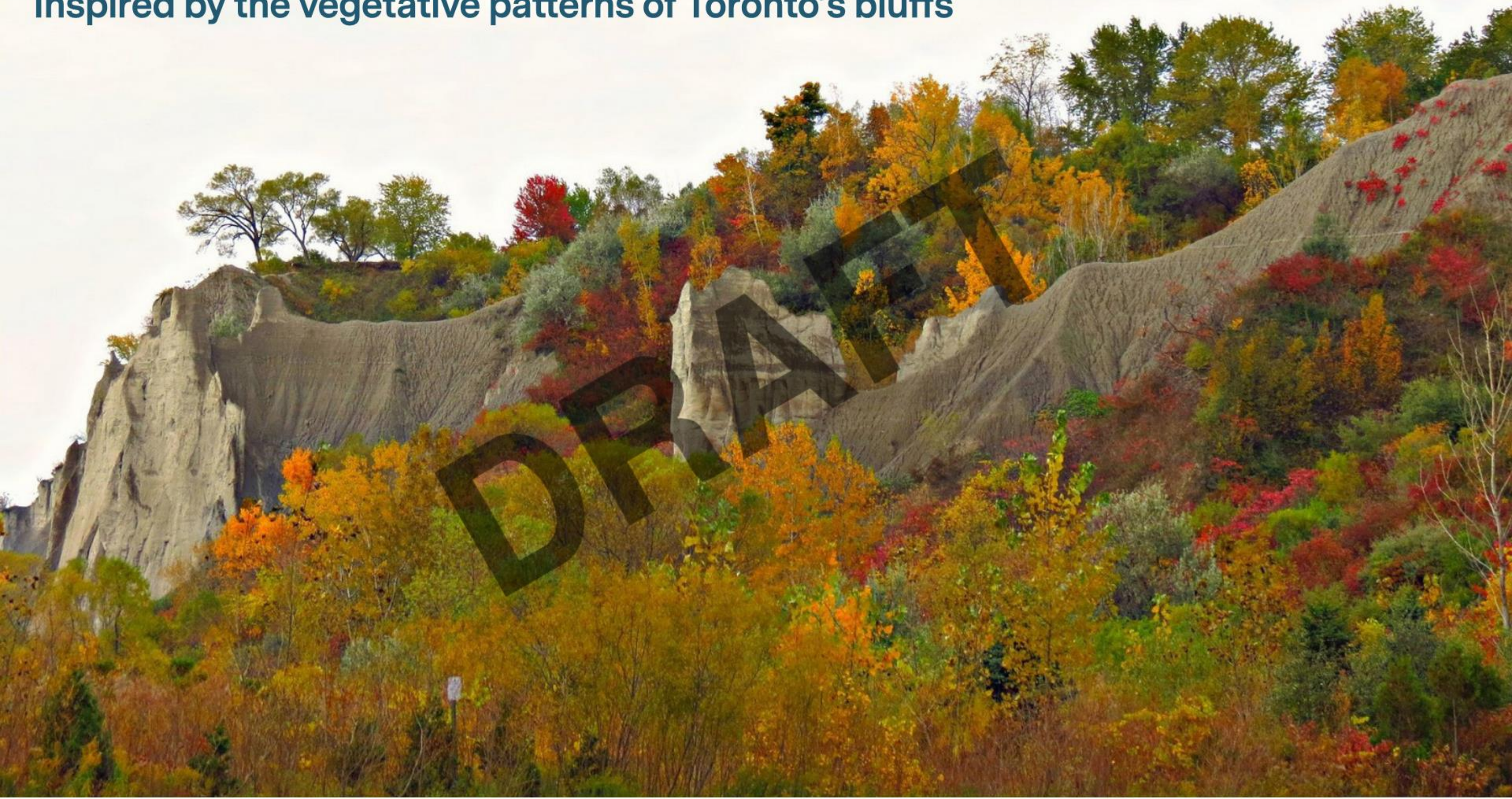
TORONTO MUSIC GARDEN

# Horticulture

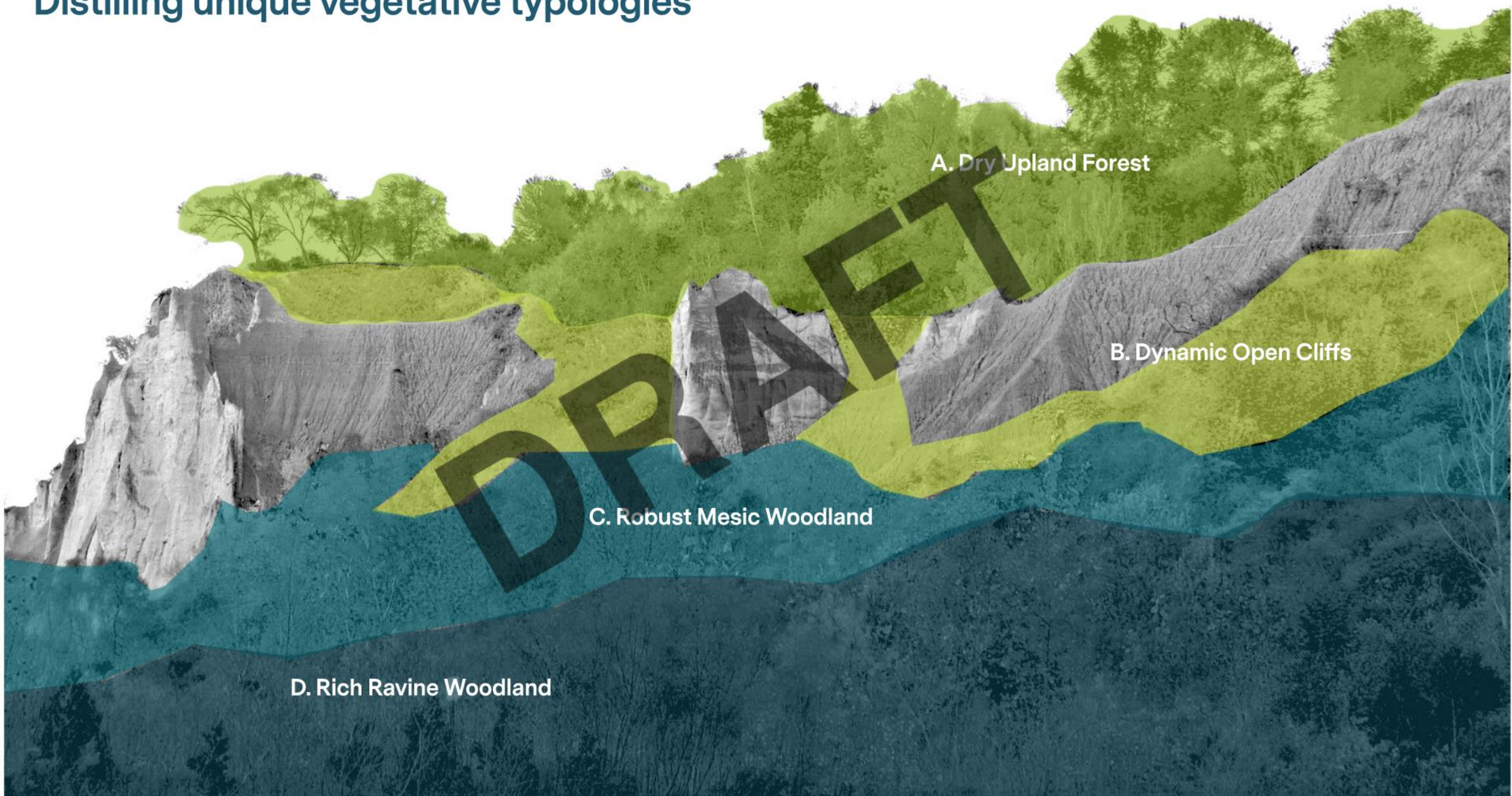
*Planting reinforces park program by creating immersive environments that engage the senses as well as the body.*



Inspired by the vegetative patterns of Toronto's bluffs



# Distilling unique vegetative typologies



A. Dry Upland Forest

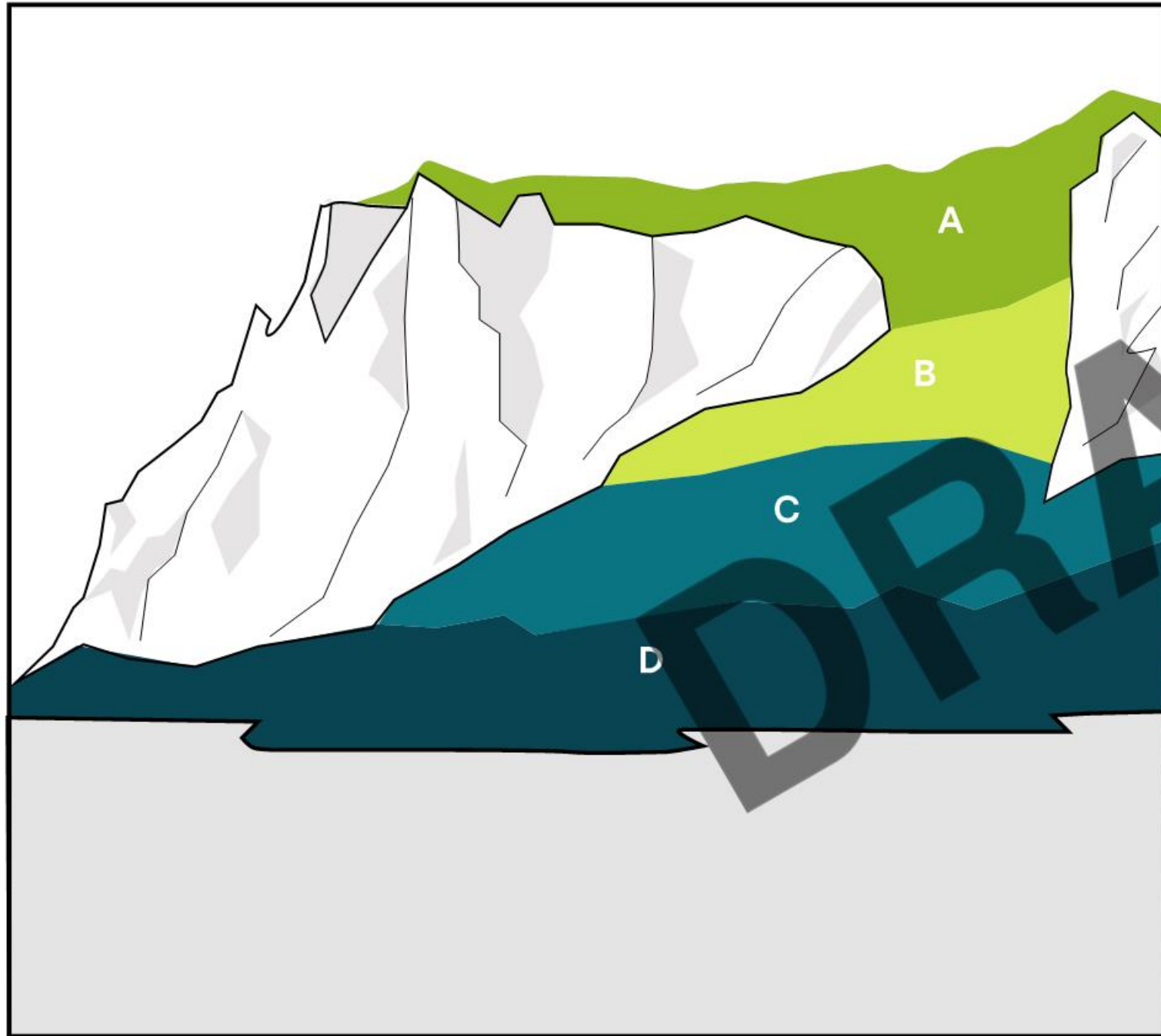
B. Dynamic Open Cliffs

C. Robust Mesic Woodland

D. Rich Ravine Woodland



# Bluff Vegetative Typologies



## A. Dry Upland Forest

*Stunted windswept trees, open midstory, fine textures on ground plane*



*Fine textures, airy open character, dry & windswept*

## B. Dynamic Open Cliffs

*Ruderal species, herbaceous dominant, suckering clonal shrubs*



## C. Robust Mesic Woodland

*Widely spaced, open deciduous forest. Rich groundplane, few shrubs.*



## D. Rich Ravine Woodland

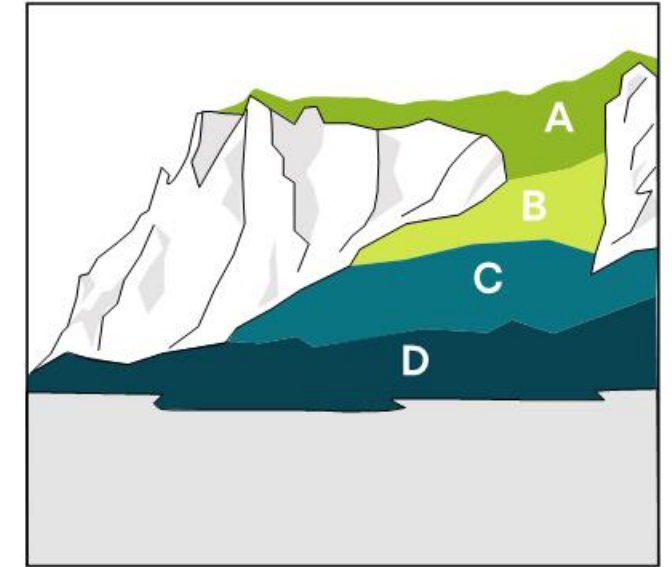
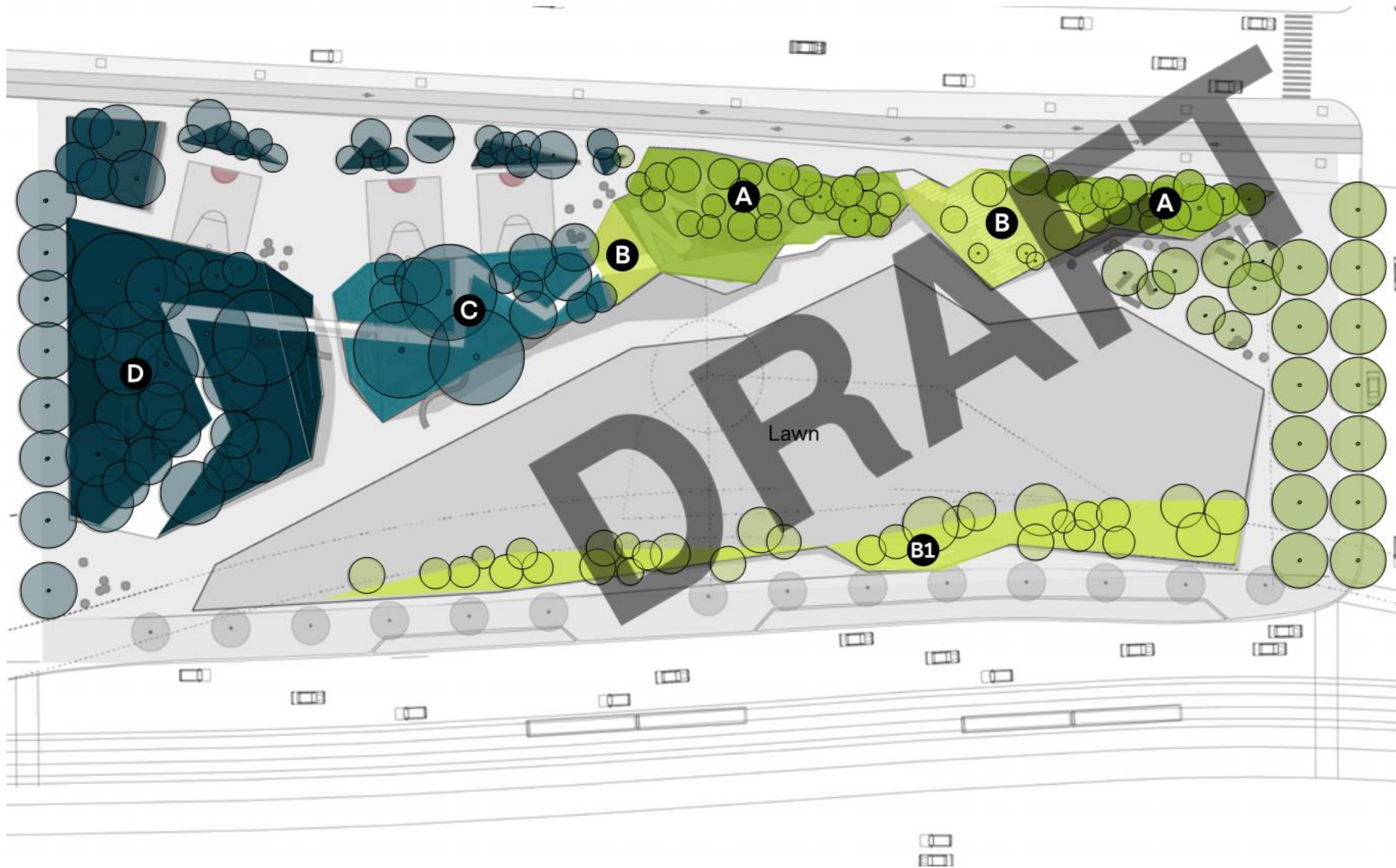
*Maples, linden, and oaks create a soaring canopy over sparkling, lush forb-dominated ground plane*



*Lush, bold textures, sheltered closed landscape, luxuriant foliage*

Gradient of Moisture & Textures

# Planting Zones



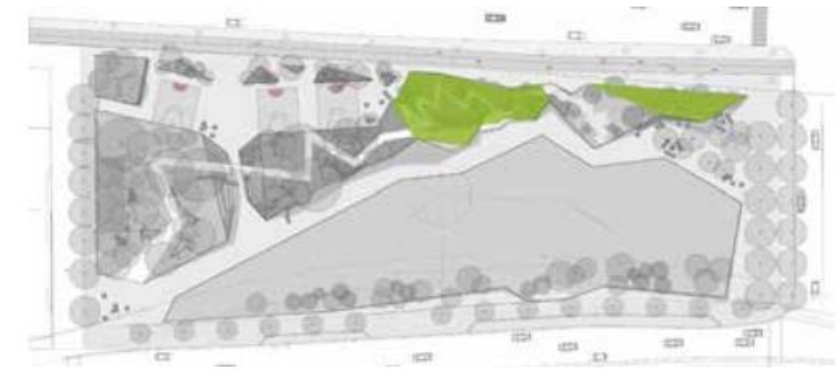
## LEGEND

- A. Dry Upland Forest
- B. Dynamic Open Cliffs
- B1. Rambunctious Open Edge  
(Shrubby Variation of Zone B)
- C. Robust Mesic Woodland
- D. Rich Ravine Woodland

# A. Dry Upland Forest

## SALT TOLERANCE

- Deciduous canopy
- Species with known salt tolerance
- Heavy herbaceous, less woodies
- Irrigation to flush out soils
- Microbial inoculation of soils



### Tree Canopy

Loose mix of shorter upland trees grouped in evocative, clusters. Brilliant fall color in canopy as well as clusters of woody ground covers surrounded by grasses. Small trees such as *Sassafras albidum*, *Amelanchier* ssp., and *Rhus copallinum* along edges of elevated planting areas.

### Herbaceous Character

Fine textured mix of short semi-evergreen sedges interspersed with clusters of compact woody ground covers, such as *Vaccinium*, *Rhus aromatica* 'Gro Low', and *Arctostaphylos*. Bulb massings for early spring color. Loose and airy perennials with ephemeral growth habit in clusters.

Gradient in planting complexity ranging from diverse near pathway to simple groundcover massings elsewhere.

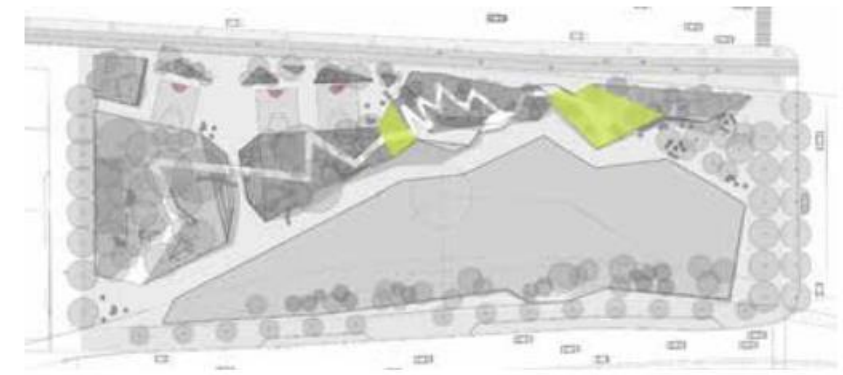
### Management

Aggressive, clonal ground covers suppress weeds and reduce need to access elevated planting areas. Low diversity species massings in less visible areas to reduce maintenance needs. Groupings of slow-growing woody ground covers create stable design and lower need for enhancement planting. Woody plant spacing wide enough to allow access for easier invasive vine management. All planting areas should be accessible from within but management team may need to wear harness for areas close to edge.

- Regular manual weed and invasive vine management
- Annual cutback of herbaceous debris in late winter and removal of debris (phytobuffering)
- Occasional tree pruning (to improve tree health or to remove storm damage)
- Irrigation during severe drought
- Enhancement planting as needed
- perceived noise levels.



## B. Dynamic Open Cliffs



### Scattered Clonal Shrubs as Framework

Scattered clusters of low, lightly clonal shrubs, such as *Rhus aromatica*, *R. coppalinum*, *Salix humilis*, and *Amelanchier* ssp. within lush herbaceous planting. Shrubs create stunning fall color theme. Small trees along dry upland woods edge for smooth transition.

### Matrix-Style Herbaceous Groundcover

Mid-height mix of forbs and grasses evocative of a herbaceous opening or clearing. Richer soil supports exuberant growth. Compact plant height for clean and welcoming aesthetics. Strong fall flower themes characteristic of native vegetation. Immersive experience when walking up or down steps. Taller than other meadow.

### Management

Gravel mulch and dense matrix of long-lived species reduce weed pressure.

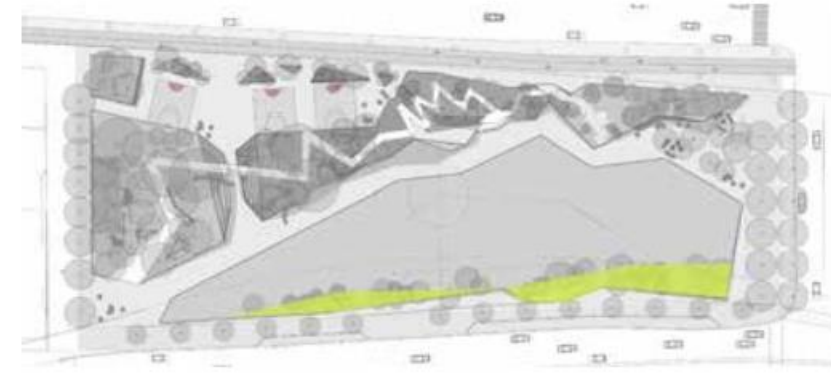
- Regular manual weed management
- Annual cutback of herbaceous debris in late winter and debris removal from site
- Occasional tree pruning (to improve tree health or to remove storm damage)
- Irrigation during drought
- Enhancement planting as needed

### Function

Diverse pollinator habitat with various host and food plants.



# B1. Rambunctious, Open Edge Plantings



## Scattered Clonal Shrubs as Framework

Inspired by the dynamic vegetation that colonizes at the eroded base of Toronto's sedimentary bluffs, this zone uses clusters of limbed up clonal shrubs. The scattered clusters of shrubs can preserve transparent and open views both at street level and from the higher elevations of the park--allowing visitors to have clear views of Lake Ontario and the park. Scattered small trees add more height and shade. These trees and shrubs provide strong seasonal events such as spring flowers, amazing fall color, and colorful bark in winter. Species selection would focus on shrubs that can be cleanly limbed up and would not look overly naturalistic.

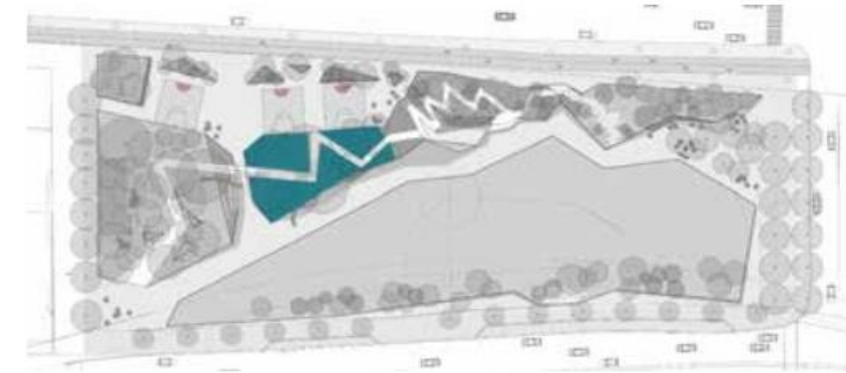
Visually dominant species:

- Cornus spp. (colorful twigs for winter interest)
- Crataegus spp.
- Ilex verticillata (winter berries)
- Salix discolor
- Sassafras albidum (scattered throughout)

## Rambunctious Herbaceous Skirt

Because this narrow edge is surrounded by lawn and pavement, a more exuberant palette of perennials and grasses can provide an exuberant edge that echos the more naturalistic vegetation within the park. Tough asters, grasses, roses, would be interplanted with pockets of showier perennials like Echinaceas and Liatris. Species are selected for toughness as well as their ability to spread and regenerate.

# C. Robust Mesic Woodland



## Tree Canopy

Mix of medium deciduous canopy trees without understory trees to avoid clutter in the mid layer (already filled with playground infrastructure). Tall canopy of limbed up, deciduous trees. Add small percentage of upland trees to start transition to upland forest (such as *Quercus montana* and *Celtis occidentalis*). Wider tree spacing allows some sunlight to shine through for welcoming playspace in dappled shade. No evergreens or dense shrubs to keep views open.

## Uniting Herbaceous Understory

Playground infrastructure will be visually united with one consistent herbaceous typology throughout to declutter the area. Taller herbaceous species with bold foliage discourage play inside planted areas. Strong seasonal flower themes create a few magical during the growing season. Species of similar height for calm, legible layering.

## Management

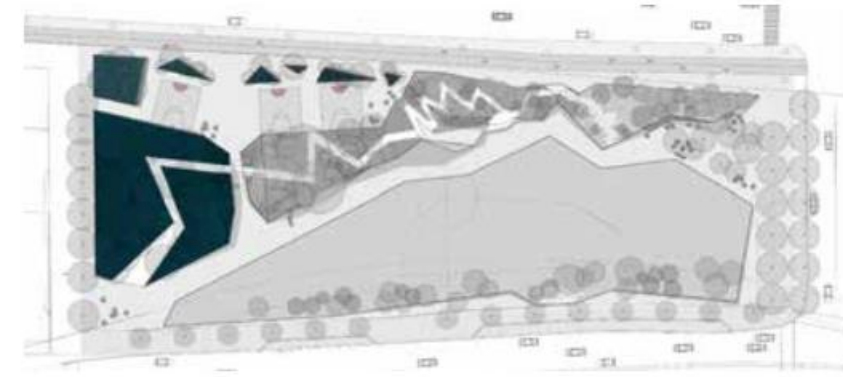
Robust, clonal and long-lived forbs dominate. Plant tolerate some foot traffic and are able to sprout back after light disturbance.

- Regular manual weed management
- Annual cutback of herbaceous debris in late winter
- Occasional tree pruning (to improve tree health or to remove storm damage)
- Irrigation during drought
- Enhancement planting as needed and repair of damaged caused by playing kids

## Function

Provide habitat for showy pollinators to bring them close to playing kids (e.g. *Phlox carolina* to attract large swallowtail butterflies). Opportunities for bee and insect hotels in light shade.

# D. Rich Ravine Woodland



## Tree Canopy

Cool, refreshing shade during hot summer days. Mix of deciduous bottomland trees with bold foliage, such as *Acer rubrum*, *Acer saccharum* ssp. *nigrum*, *Nyssa sylvatica*, *Quercus rubra*, and *Tilia americana*. Limbed up trunks allow for open view. Scattered, airy understory trees for magical flower events in spring (*Amelanchier* ssp., *Halesia carolina*). No evergreens or dense shrubs. Tree spacing to allow some sunlight to shine through for warm and welcoming atmosphere.

## Lush Herbaceous Understory

Sparkling herbaceous ground cover with broad textures and strong seasonal color themes. Thoughtful species selection and plant arrangement on site ensure smooth transition from very sunny to shadier conditions as trees mature. Include evergreen perennials for winter green.

## Management

Dense herbaceous ground cover and increasing shade levels reduce weed pressure over time. Planting may require the following management actions:

- Regular manual weed management
- Annual cutback of herbaceous debris in late winter
- Occasional tree pruning (to improve tree health or to remove storm damage)
- Irrigation during drought
- Enhancement planting as needed

## Function

Could incorporate rain gardens. Planting typologies would benefit from moister soil conditions. Habitat for woodland edge pollinators and birds.

# Maintenance-Driven Design

1

Play Areas



**Place Physical Barriers Between Play and Plants**

Separate play areas from planting areas with transparent fencing or designed barriers.

2

Hard to Access Areas



**Use Extremely Low Input Gravel Systems**

Use low fertility soils and mulches to suppress weeds and competitive pressure in areas hard to access.

3

Steep Slopes



**Install Self-Spreading, Rhizomatous Plants**

Install robust, clonal and long-lived forbs. Plant tolerate some foot traffic and are able to sprout back after light disturbance.

4

Large Herbaceous Areas



**Create "Green Mulch" with Dense Groundcovering Plants**

Cover every bare inch of soil with a mosaic of native groundcovers that spread horizontally and create stability in planting beds.

5

Increasing Shade Over Time



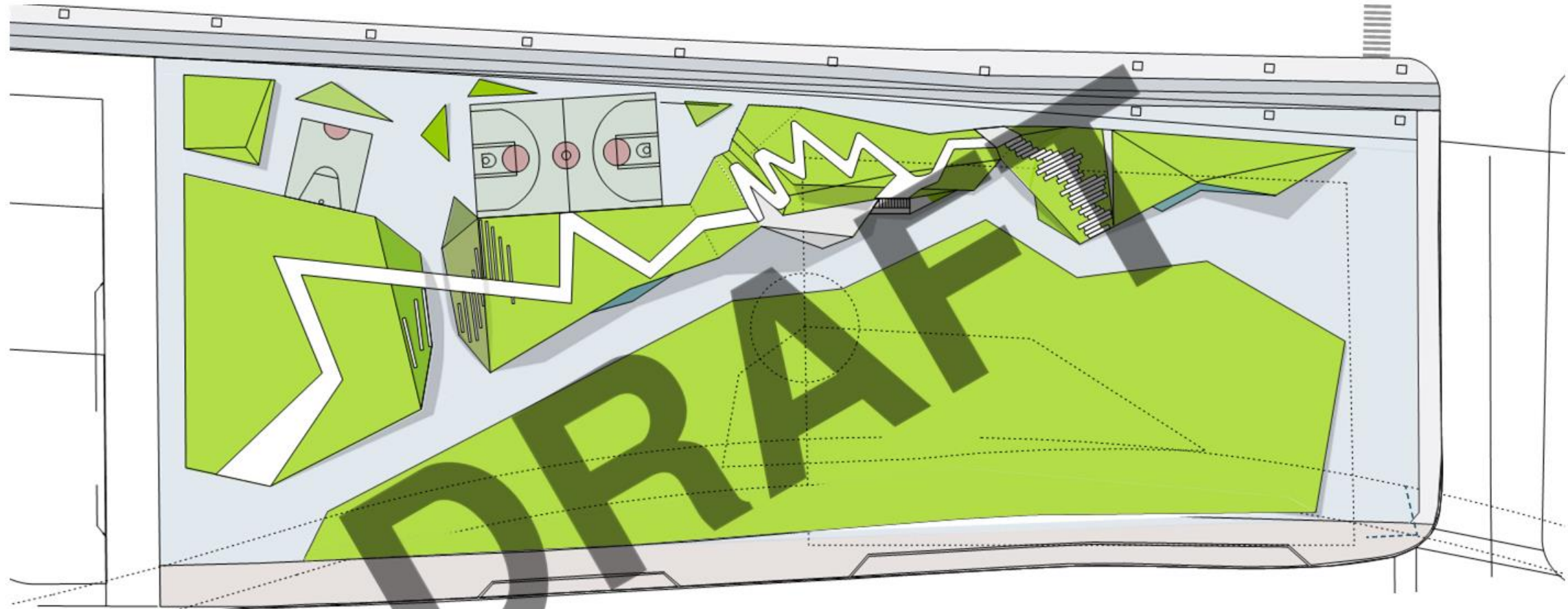
**Plant Shade Tolerant Species Under Sun Tolerant Ones**

Imbedding shade-tolerant populations underneath sun plants can help a plant mix transition over time. As shade increases, populations of shade tolerant species will increase, avoiding expensive replantings.

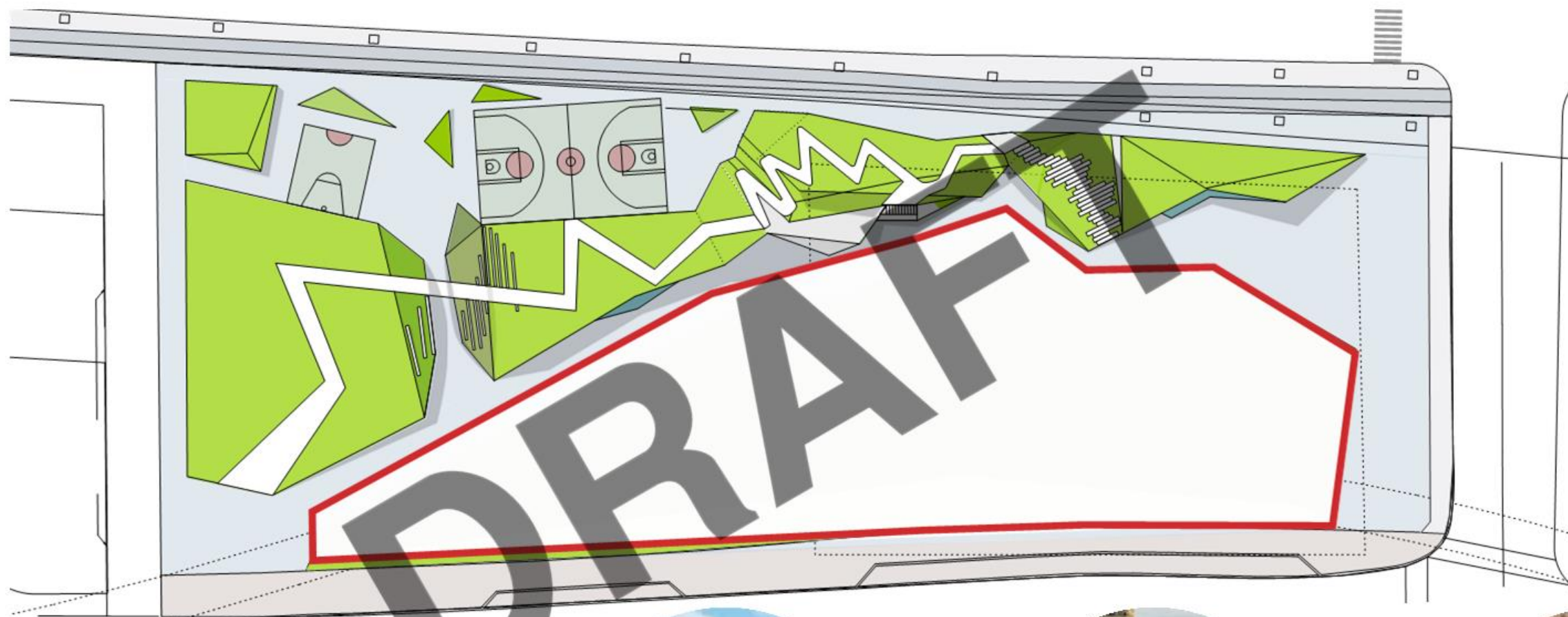


## Phase 1A

*The design of Rees Ridge takes constraint of future construction as an opportunity instead of constraint.*



# Phase 1B



Sidewalk superintendent club

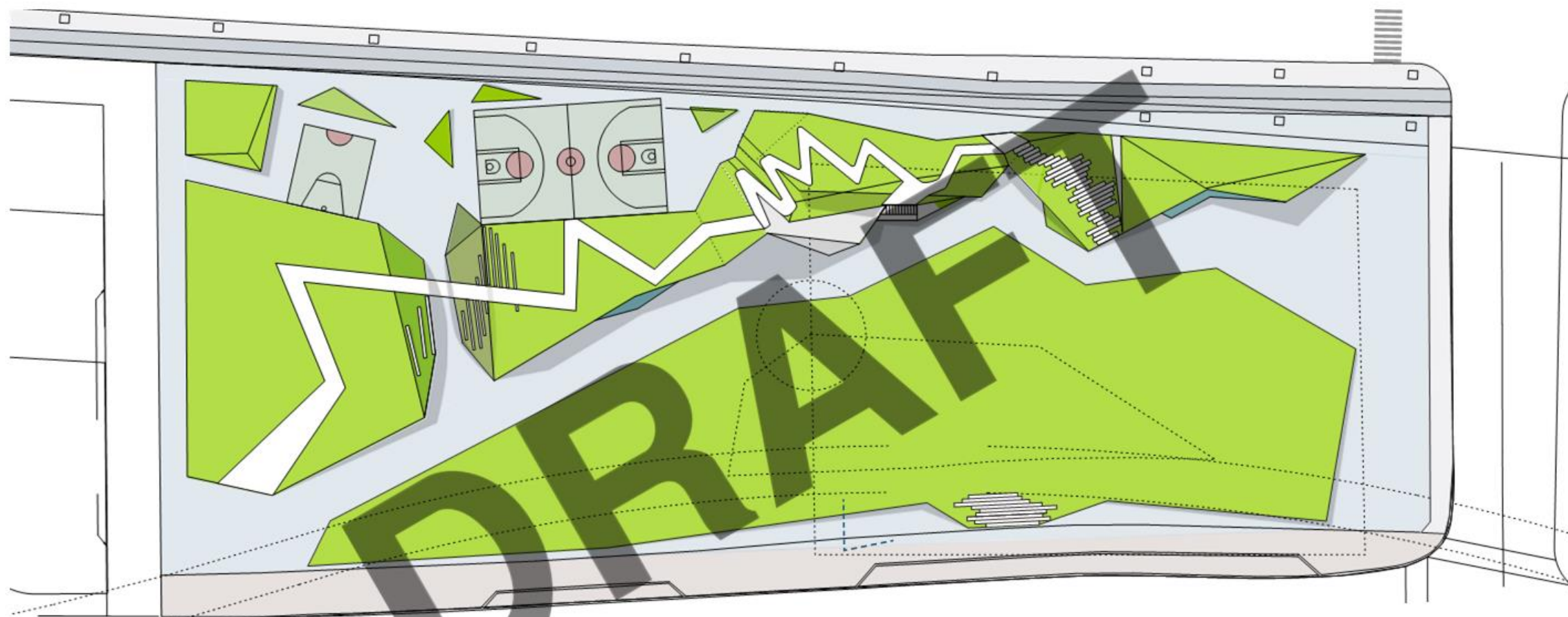


Construction fence as art

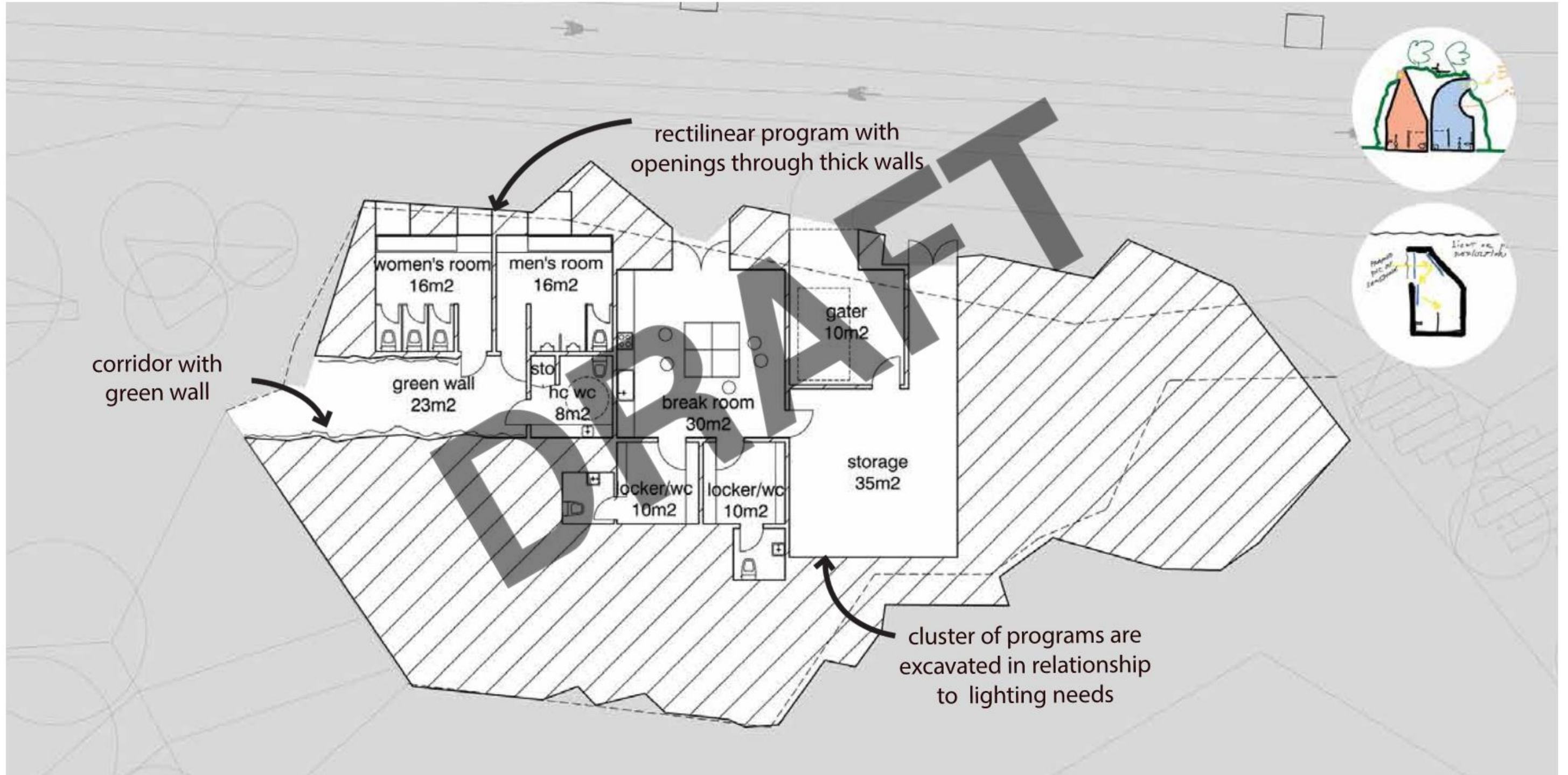


Water tunnel construction viewing

# Phase 2



# Architecture



# Lighting

*The lighting design aims to reinforce the architectural concept of carving into materials, creating new spaces and revealing new surfaces and textures.*



# Gateway to the Waterfront

*A relocated and enlarged cross-walk in addition to Rees Grove creates a new gateway to the waterfront.*







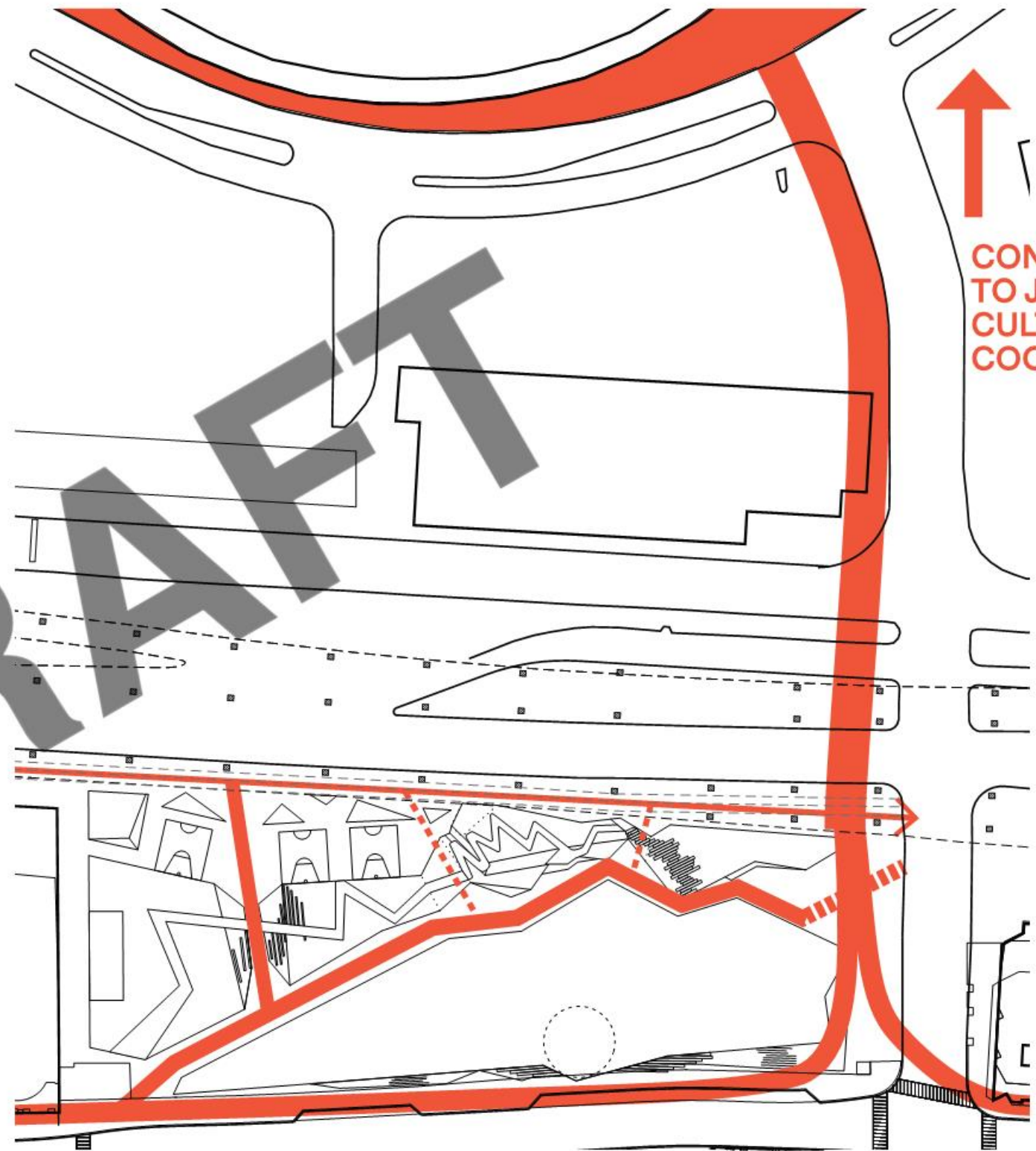
Existing Pedestrian Traffic



Potential Pedestrian Traffic



Planned Pedestrian Traffic



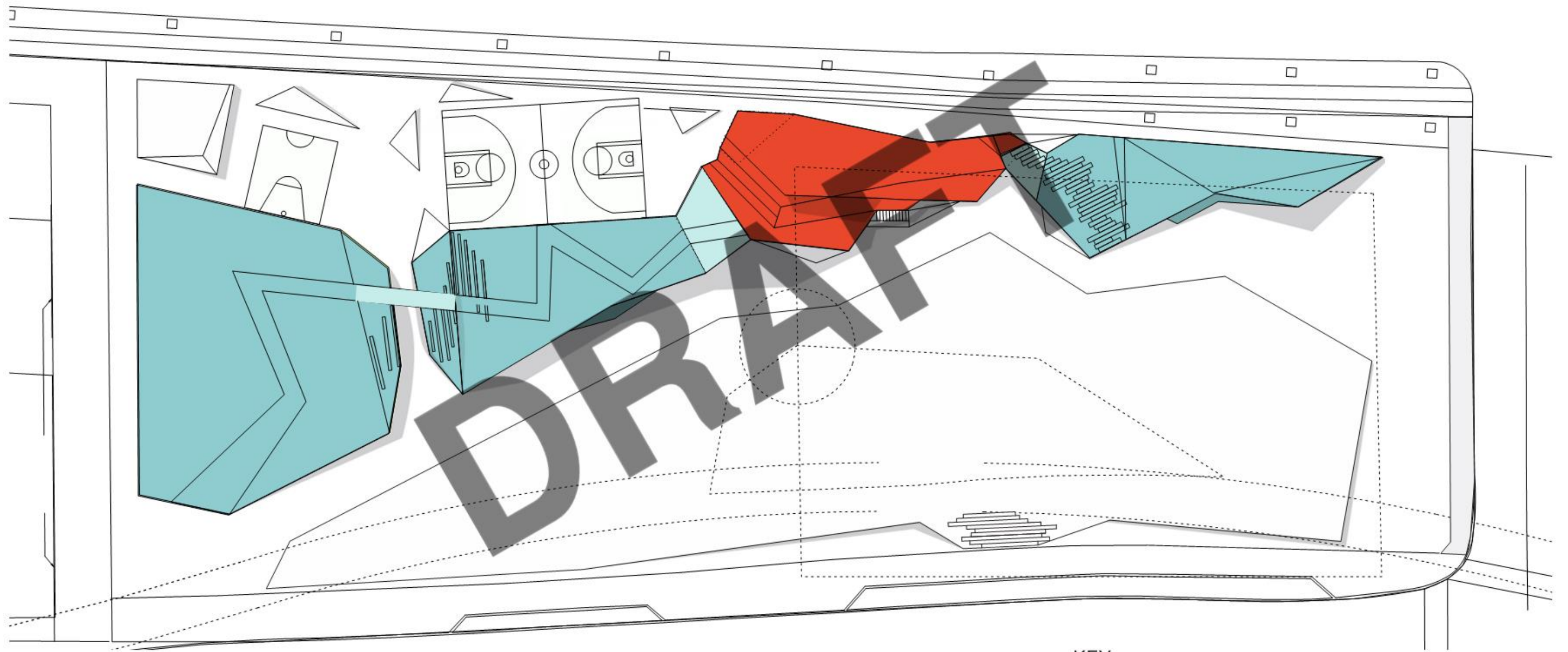
CONNECTION  
TO JOHN ST.  
CULTURAL  
COORIDOR



# Looking up Rees



# Structure: Fill & Retaining Walls



KEY



Fill

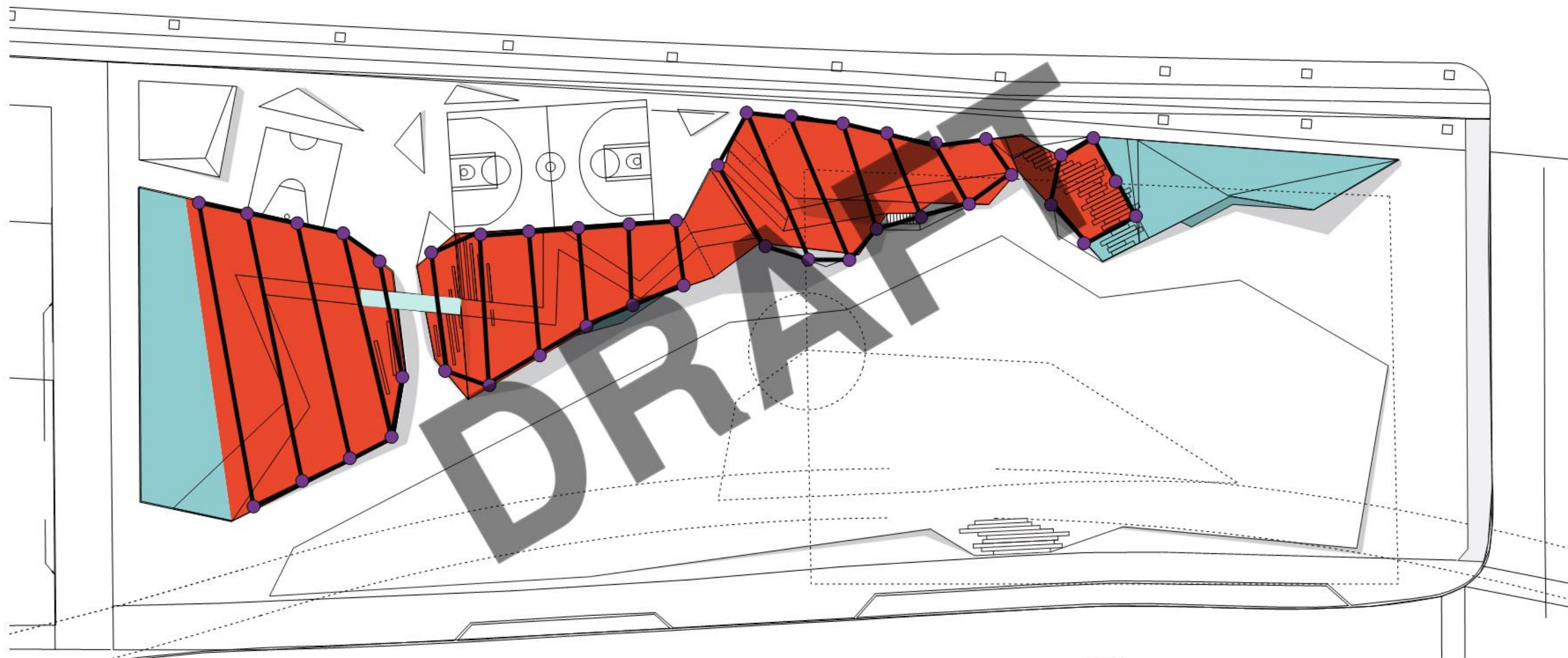


Bridge



Structure

# Structure: Plies



KEY



Fill



Bridge



Structure

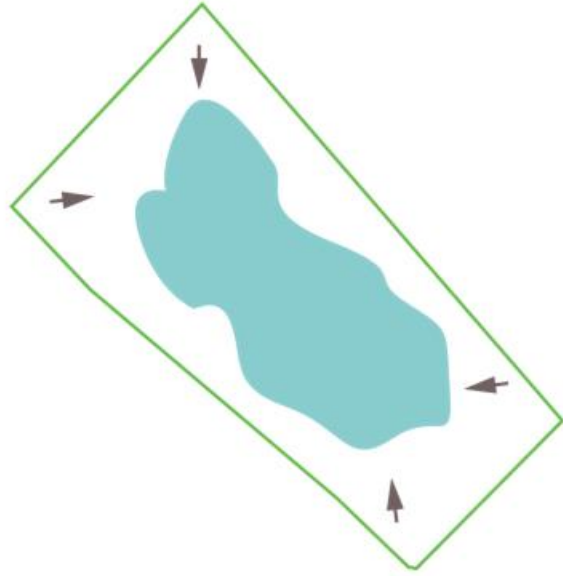


Piles

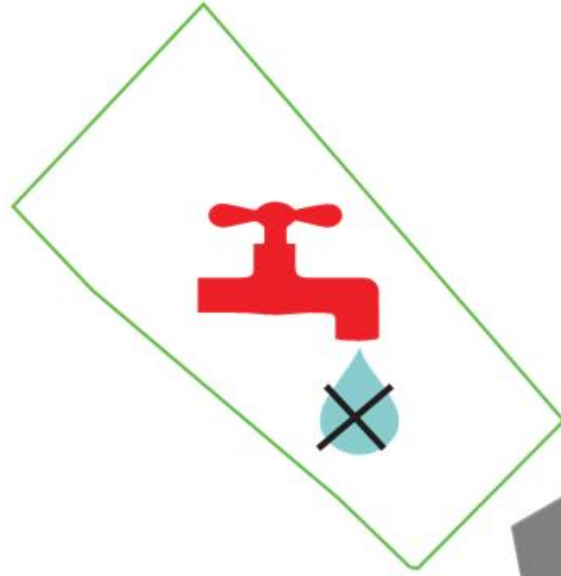


Ground bar

# Landscape Performance: Sustainability & Innovation



RETAIN WATER ON SITE



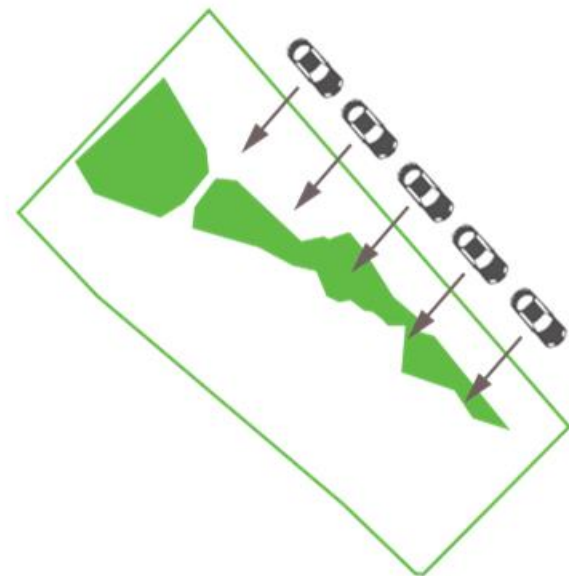
REDUCE POTABLE WATER USE



SEQUESTER CARBON



INCREASE BIODIVERSITY



FILTER CAR POLLUTION



ABATE NOISE



REDUCE WIND ON SITE

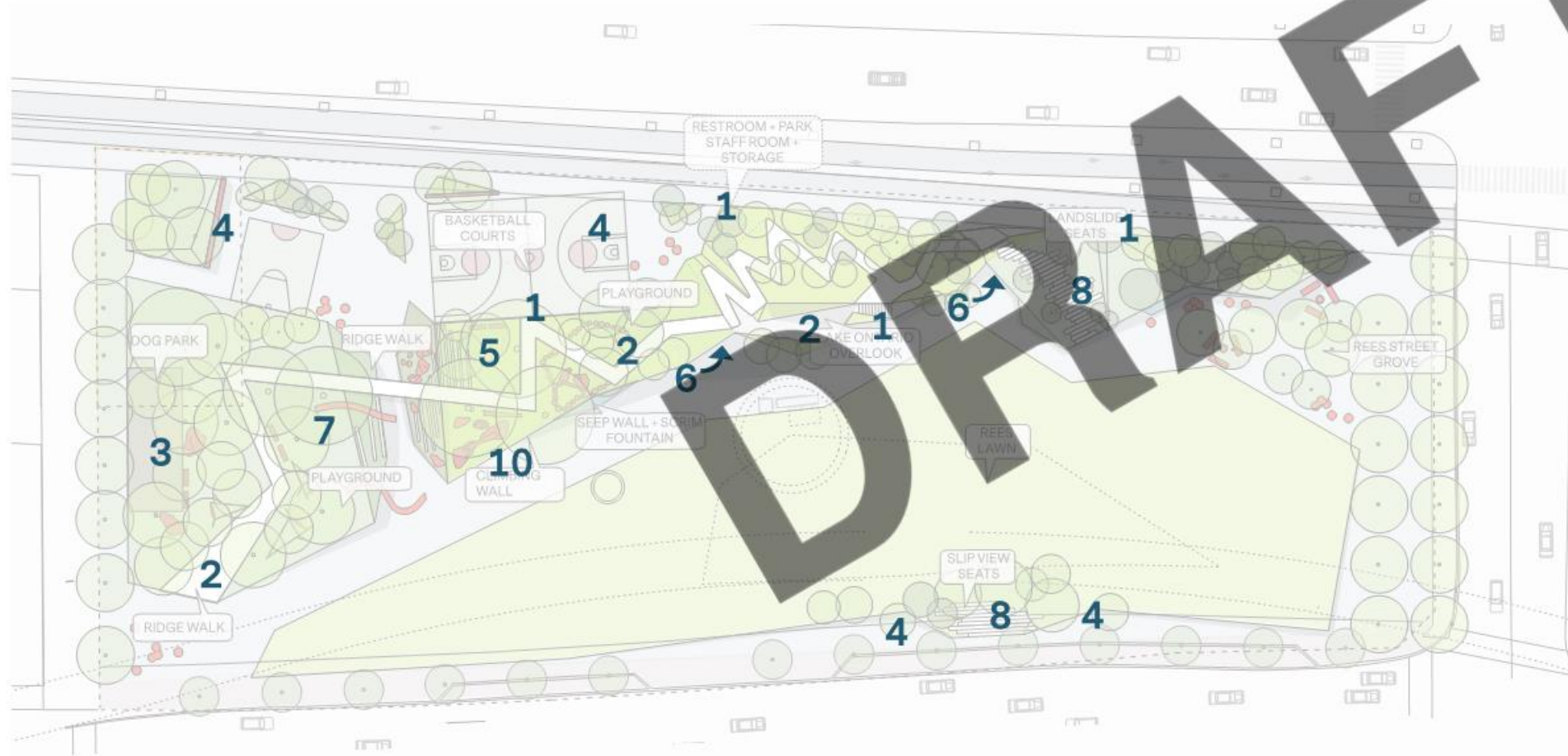


NET ZERO MONITORING

DRAFT

# Finishes & Fixtures Exploration

A simple, refined material palette showcases the dramatic forms of the Ridge and simultaneously acts as a backdrop and architectural contrast to the rich botanical and programmatic elements of the design.



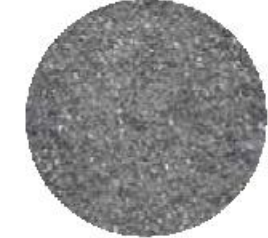
1. Carbon Care Architectural Concrete



2. Artic Grey Ontario Granite Unit Paving



3. Pea Gravel Dog Play Area



4. Stabilized Decomposed Granite Paving



5. Log Seating Natural Play Salvaged Toronto Ash



6. Covered passage Custom Salvaged Toronto Ash



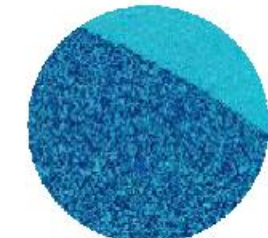
7. Bench Seating MMCite Illuminated/WIFI



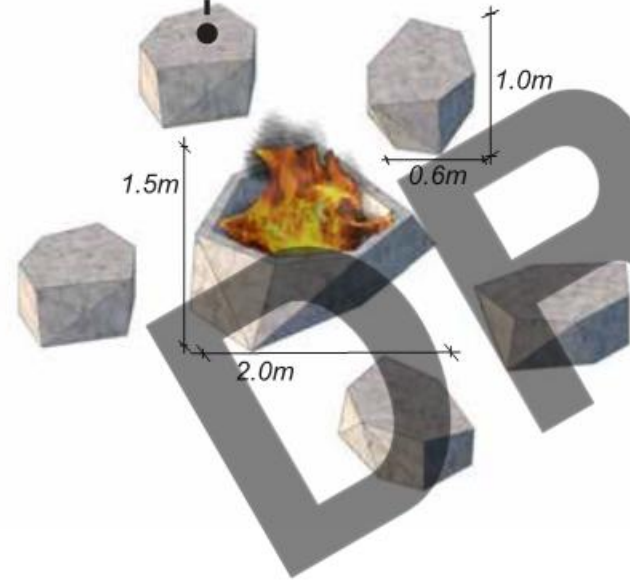
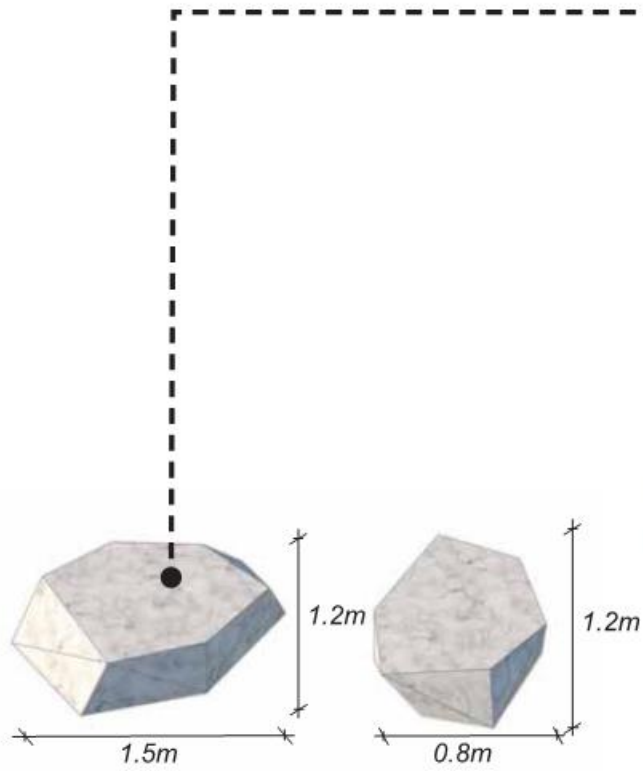
8. Algonquin Fleuri Owen Sound Ledgerrock



9. Bluestone Paving



10. Recycled EPDM Safety Surfacing Climbing Wall



Rock Seats  
Custom Precast Concrete  
1:50

Fire Pit & Rock Seats  
Custom Precast Concrete  
1:50

Bike Rack

Webnet Guard Rail  
Jakob Rope Systems  
1:50

*“City dwellers are conditioned to look for “Nature” outside the city: at the cottage, at summer camp, up north. Somewhere else.”*

*-Wayne Grady, Toronto the Wild*

