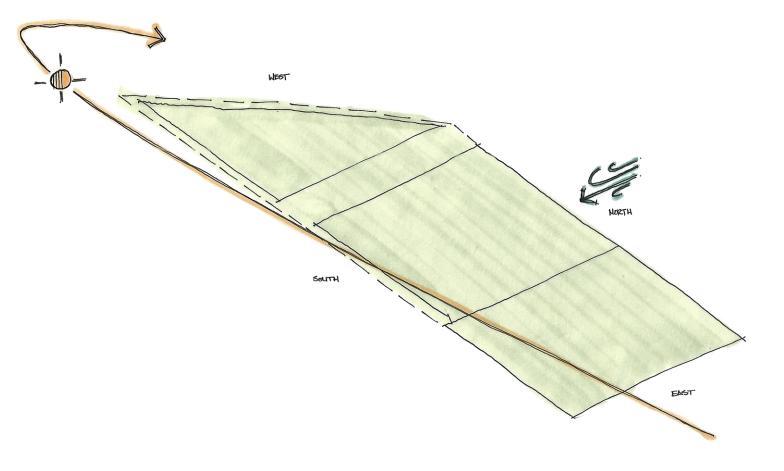


1. THE LAND AS IT WAS: BEGINNING

2. ELEMENTS OF THE LAND: WATER

FIFTH STREET

7. SHARING THE LAND: HUMAN DWELLINGS



The Snuneymuxw First Nation teaches us that the land speaks first and that listening to what it says will lead to restorative design solutions that support and foster all users of the site: plants, birds, insects, animals, and humans. This holistic and land-first approach to the landscape design has been a fluid learning process, and we are grateful for the opportunity to put those teachings into practice. What follows is an outline of our initial design process of listening to the land and allowing it to tell us about itself before layering in the required design program.

3. ELEMENTS OF THE LAND: SUN AND WIND

4. THE LAND AS IT IS: PRESERVING WHAT WE HAVE

6. SHARING THE LAND: SPACE FOR ALL FAMILY MEMBERS

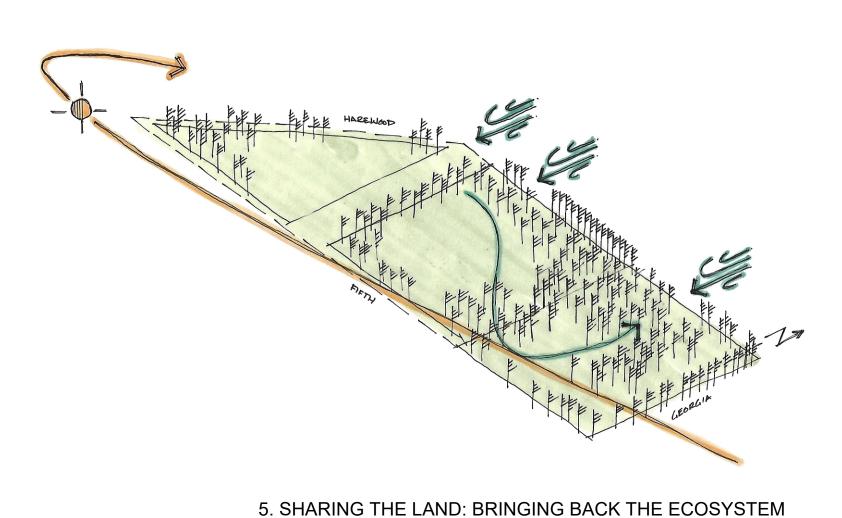
Every story has a beginning and, since we are telling the story of the land, this one begins long ago, when the land was covered by an interconnected network of ecosystems: rainforest, meadow, outcrop, and streamside. A dense tree canopy of cedar, fir, maple, hemlock, and other species stretched for miles in every direction - from the mountains to the shoreline. Ferns, salal, and an array of lifegiving plants filled the thick understory and nurtured a diverse range of wildlife.

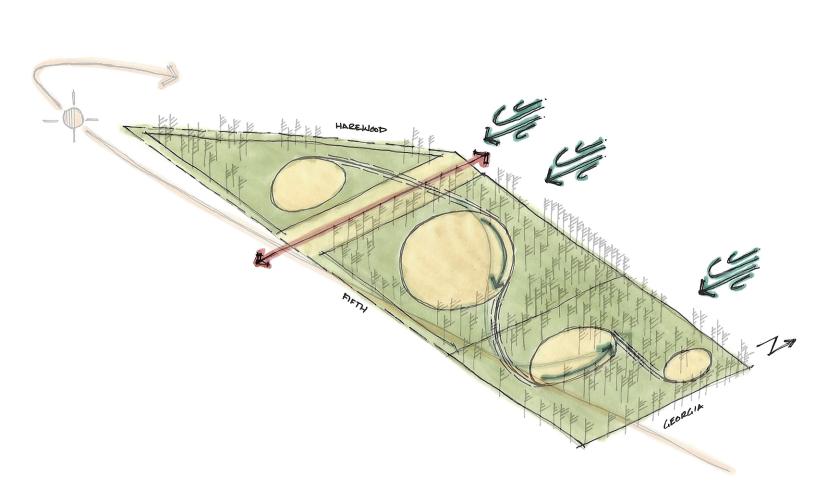
Beneath the trees existed a varied and balanced ecosystem inhabited by plants, birds, animals, and fish. Creeks and streams swept through the forest floor and between

At that time the project site was part of that natural system and had no distinct boundaries - it simply existed within the broader landscape.

3. ELEMENTS OF THE LAND: SUN AND WIND The land sloped steadily from west to east and was exposed to northern winds and southern sunlight.

rock outcrops, the sun shone into clearings, and wind rushed through gaps in the forest.





2. ELEMENTS OF THE LAND: WATER

4. THE LAND AS IT IS

across the land.

The land as we know it now is different than it was. It has been reshaped by human hands to suit our needs: the native forest has long since been removed and replaced with trees planted in orderly lines. Slopes have been flattened, terraced, and covered in grass fields for our use, and roads have been constructed around it and through it. It is land that has been disconnected from its history and natural systems, but that does not mean it holds no value. The land holds both promise and opportunity, and we must begin by preserving what we have. Trees on the site will be retained wherever possible and supported so that they can thrive - this is how we can begin to respect and celebrate the land.

It is not enough to simply protect what exists when so little remains of what was once part of a wider ecosystem. The land in its current state needs connection - it is a series of disparate parts that, when brought together, will become much more than any individual element we add. This connection begins with bringing in the forest by adding as many trees to the site as possible to re-establish areas of unbroken tree canopy, understory, and habitat. There are also new slopes, watercourses, and microclimates to consider. The landscape design does not seek to protect against nature, but rather to embrace and welcome it into the heart of the site. We cannot cover the land and expect it to function as it once did but we can take the existing conditions into account and bring the forest back in ways which allow much-needed sun to reach, and winds to flow,

6. SHARING THE LAND: SPACE FOR ALL FAMILY MEMBERS

5. SHARING THE LAND: BRINGING BACK THE ECOSYSTEM

By bringing the forest back to the land in a sensitive way, we have created spaces suited for both human, animal, and insect activity. Open spaces are touched by sunlight and wind, while forested areas are sheltered, shaded, and filled with understory plantings that support life. These spaces funtion together rather than apart, with connections running between them. These connecting spaces follow the flow of the water, an element which has always brought humans and nature together, creating bridges between family members instead of walls.

7. SHARING THE LAND: HUMAN DWELLINGS

Lastly, we recognize that there is a human plan for the land. Dwellings are needed to support a vibrant community of people who will serve as current and futures stewards of the land. In order to preserve what we have created, these buildings are placed around the edge of the site - enclosing and protecting, but also inviting and calling to those in the lands beyond: "What special secrets does this land hold?" / "How have things been done differently here?" / "Why do we not always listen to what the land can teach us?"

Te'tuxwtun | Landscape Design: The Land Speaks First



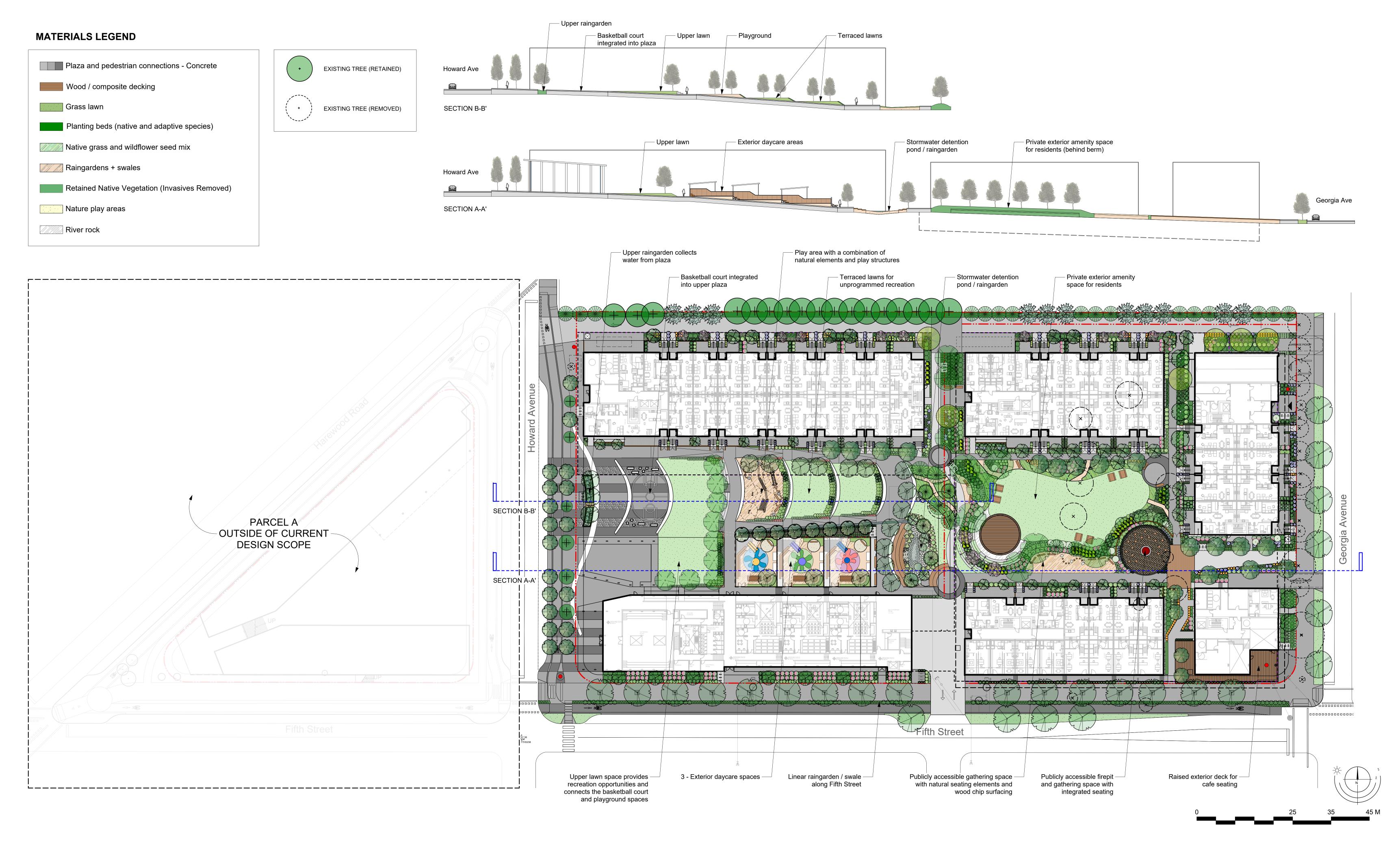


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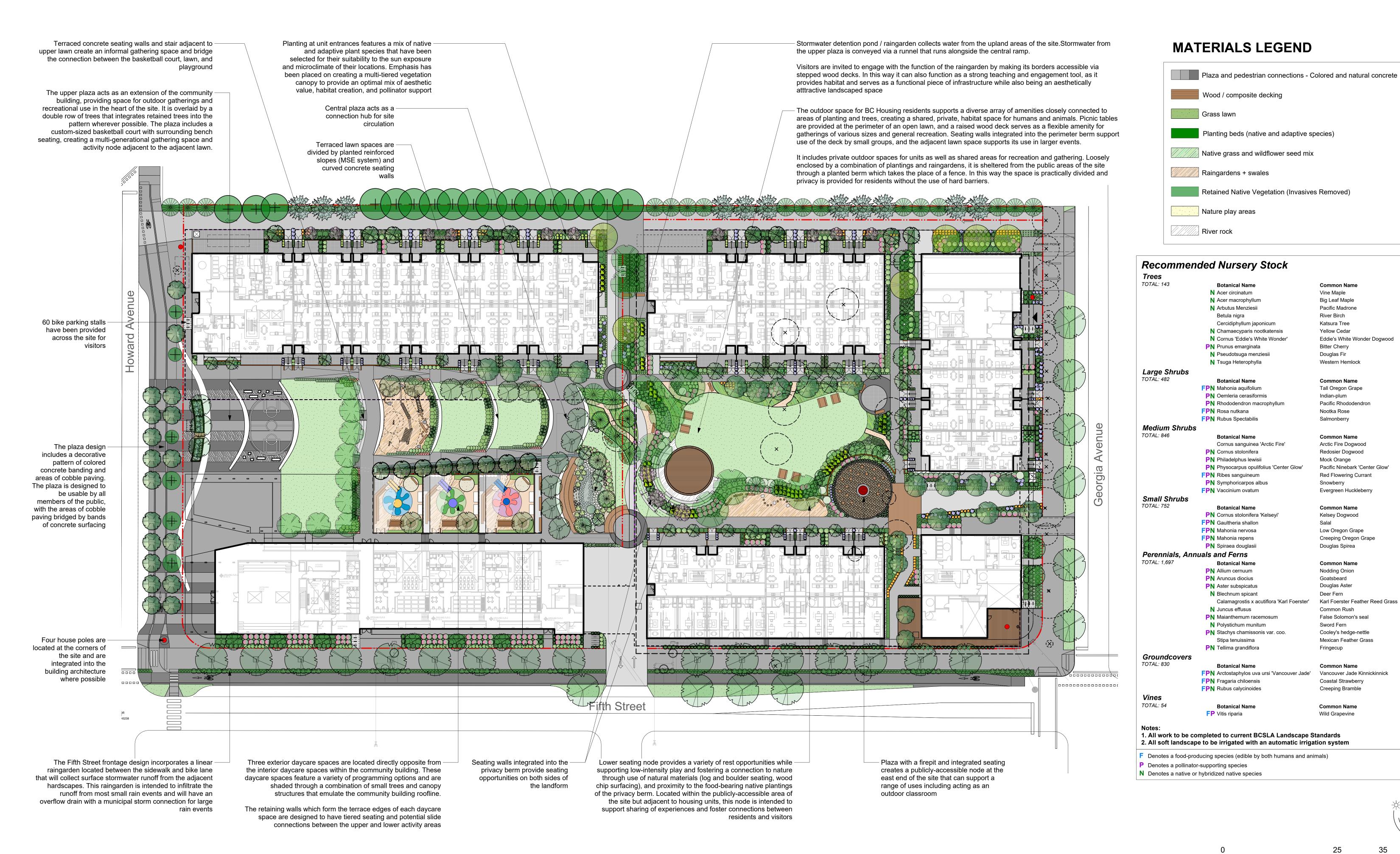
2024-OCT-02

#3-864 Queens Avenue Phone: (250) 598-0105









Te'tuxwtun | Landscape Concept Plan







2.5M ht.

6cm cal.

2.5M ht.

3M ht.

6cm cal.

3M ht.

6cm cal.

2.5M ht.

3M ht.

3M ht.

#5 pot

#10 pot

#7 pot

#7 pot

#10 pot

#5 pot

#5 pot

#7 pot

#5 pot

#5 pot

#1 pot

#1 pot

#1 pot

#1 pot

#1 pot

Size

#1 pot

Size

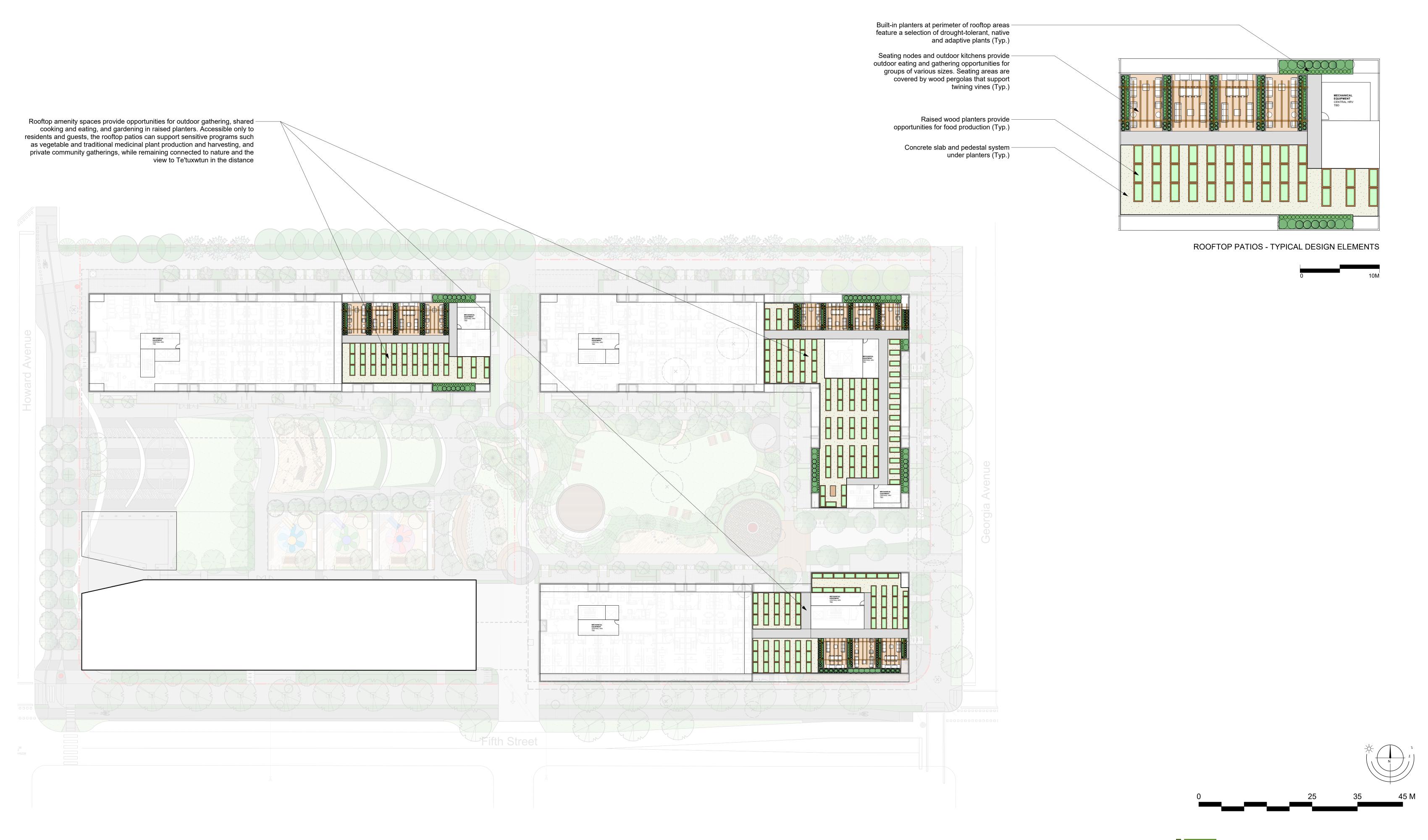
#1 pot

#1 pot

SP4

Size

#1 pot

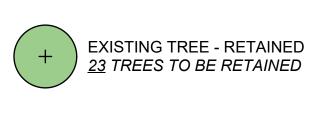


Te'tuxwtun | Rooftop Landscape Concept Plan





TREE	RET	EN.	TION	LEC	ЭE





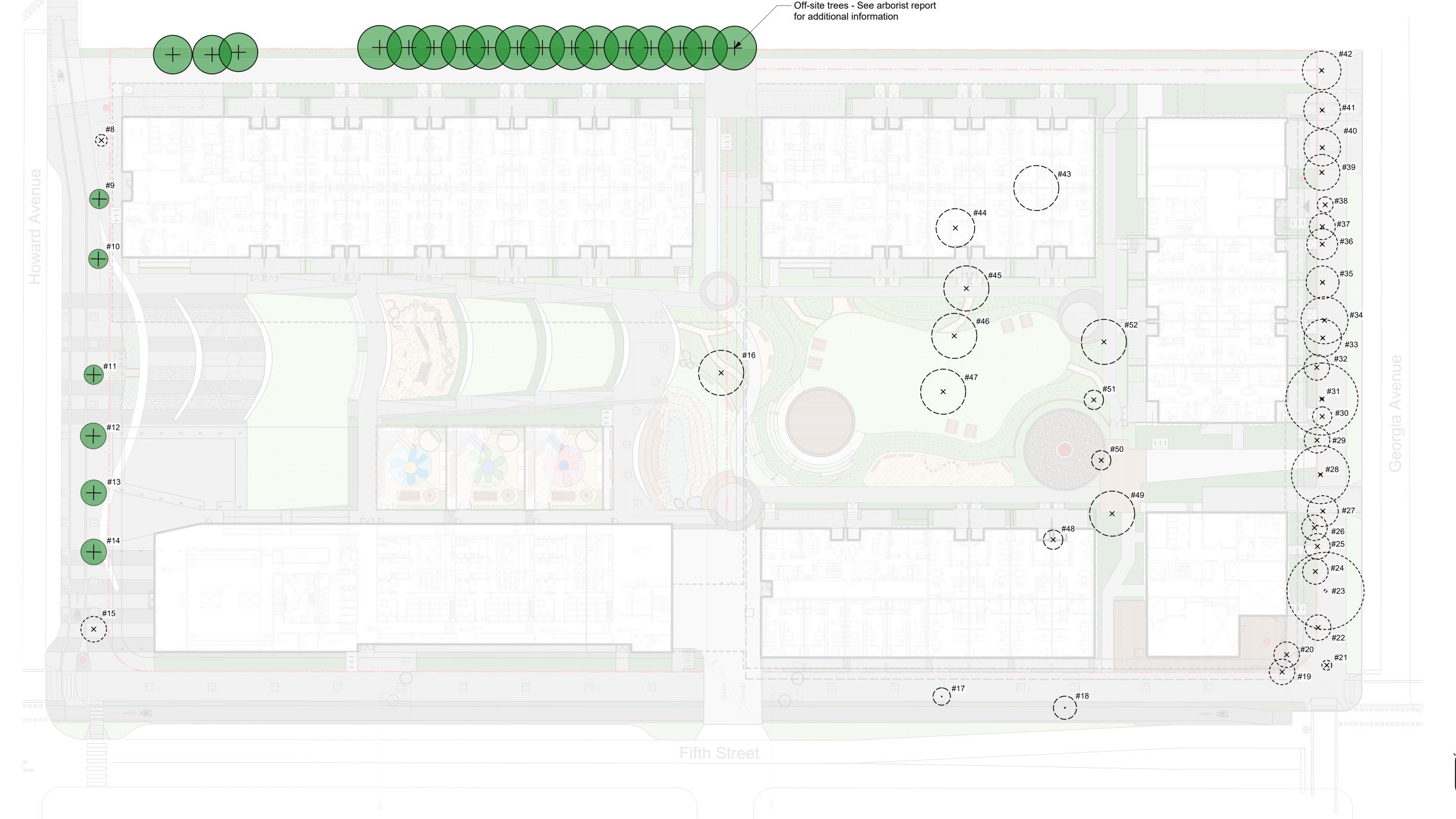
TOTAL PROPOSED TREES: 143 TOTAL PROPOSED + RETAINED TREES: **166**

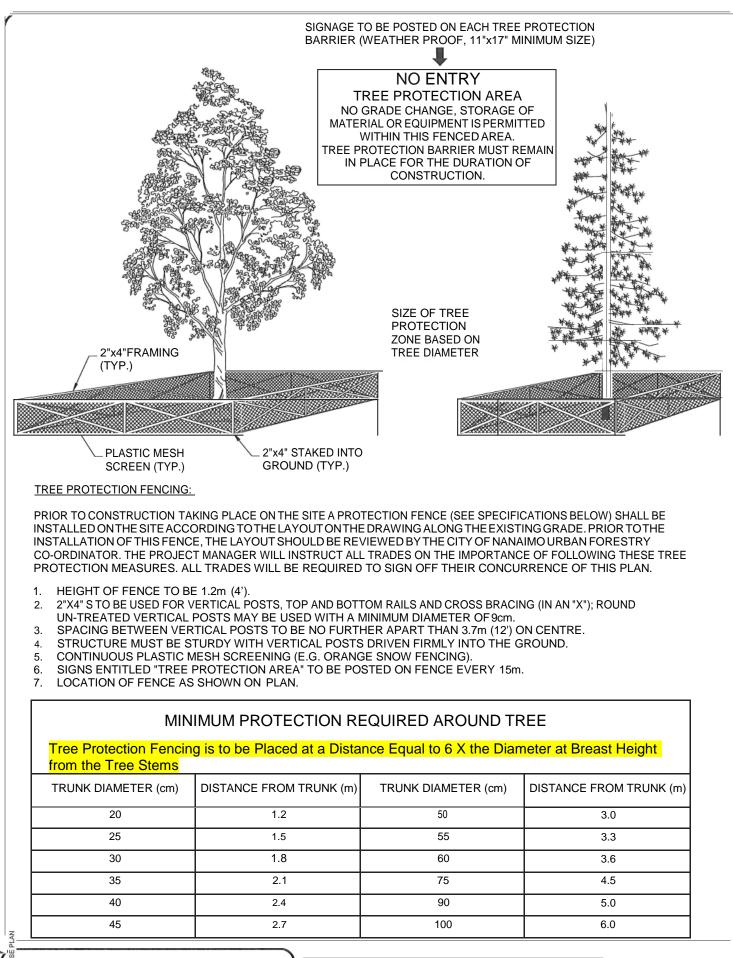
Map ID	Species	DBH cm	
41	Deodar Cedar	47	
42	Red Pine	48	
43	Deodar Cedar	53	
45	Deodar Cedar	61	
47	Red Pine	43	
50	Deodar Cedar	40	
52	Deodar Cedar	43	
53	Deodar Cedar	38	
54	Deodar Cedar	43	
55	Deodar Cedar	42	
57	Deodar Cedar	33	
58	Deodar Cedar	33	
60	Deodar Cedar	39	
61	Deodar Cedar	35	
62	Deodar Cedar	40, 30, 20	
64	Deodar Cedar	42	
66	Deodar Cedar	50, 48	
69	Deodar Cedar	60, 80, 40,45	
71	Deodar Cedar	75	
72	Western red cedar	55	

EXISTING TREES SUITABLE FOR MILLING PURPOSES

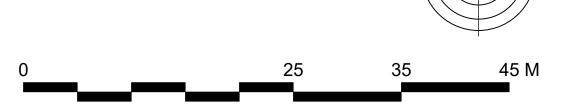
1. EACH TREE LISTED ABOVE HAS APPROXIMATELY 10 FEET OF

USABLE STEM WOOD FOR MILLING.





CITY OF NANAIMO Created: 15FEB2019 TREE PROTECTION FENCING Rev Date: TBD



Te'tuxwtun | Tree Management Plan







Victoria, BC







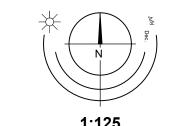
1: Curved concrete seating walls



2: Planted privacy berm

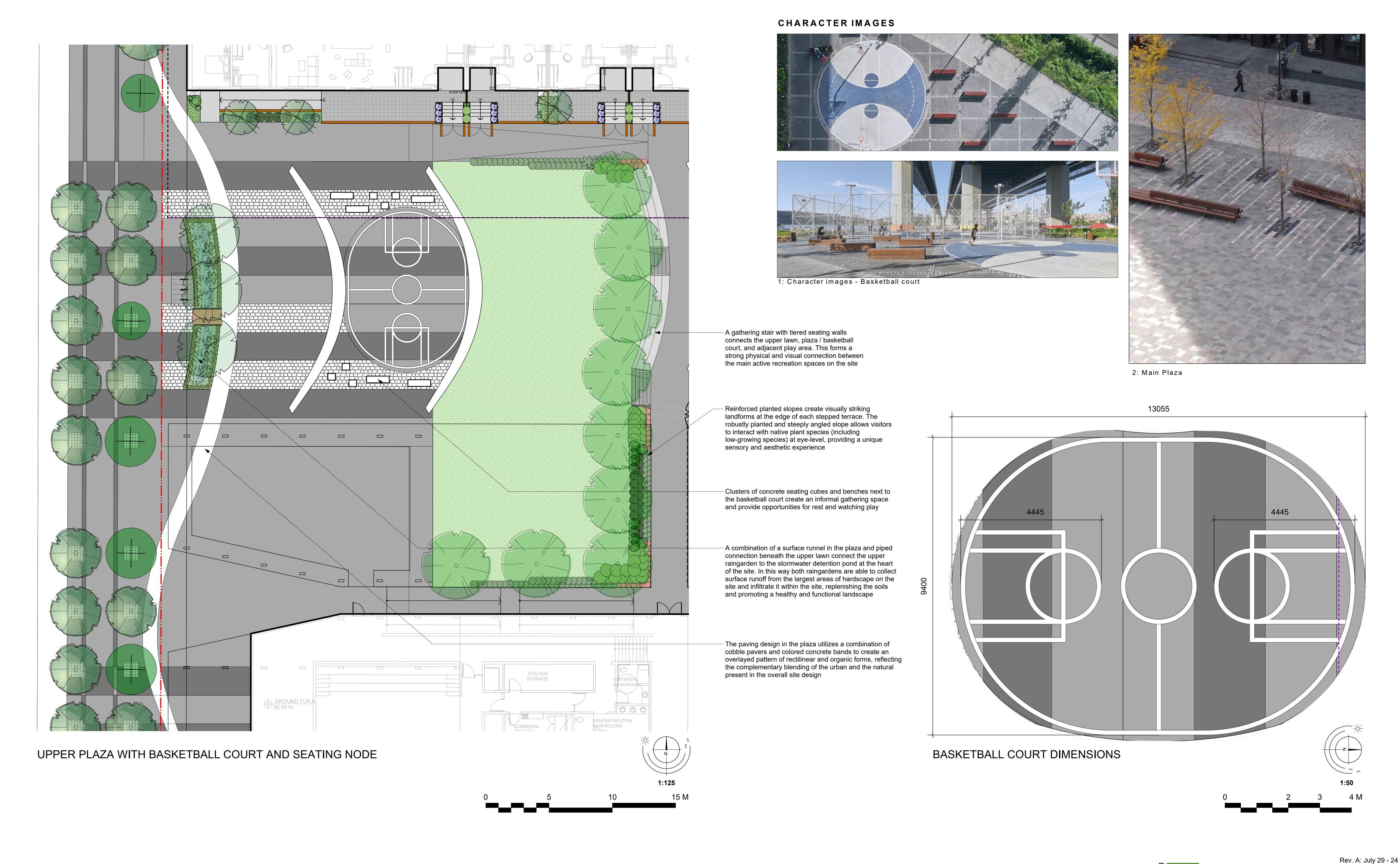


3: Tall grasses with mowed paths







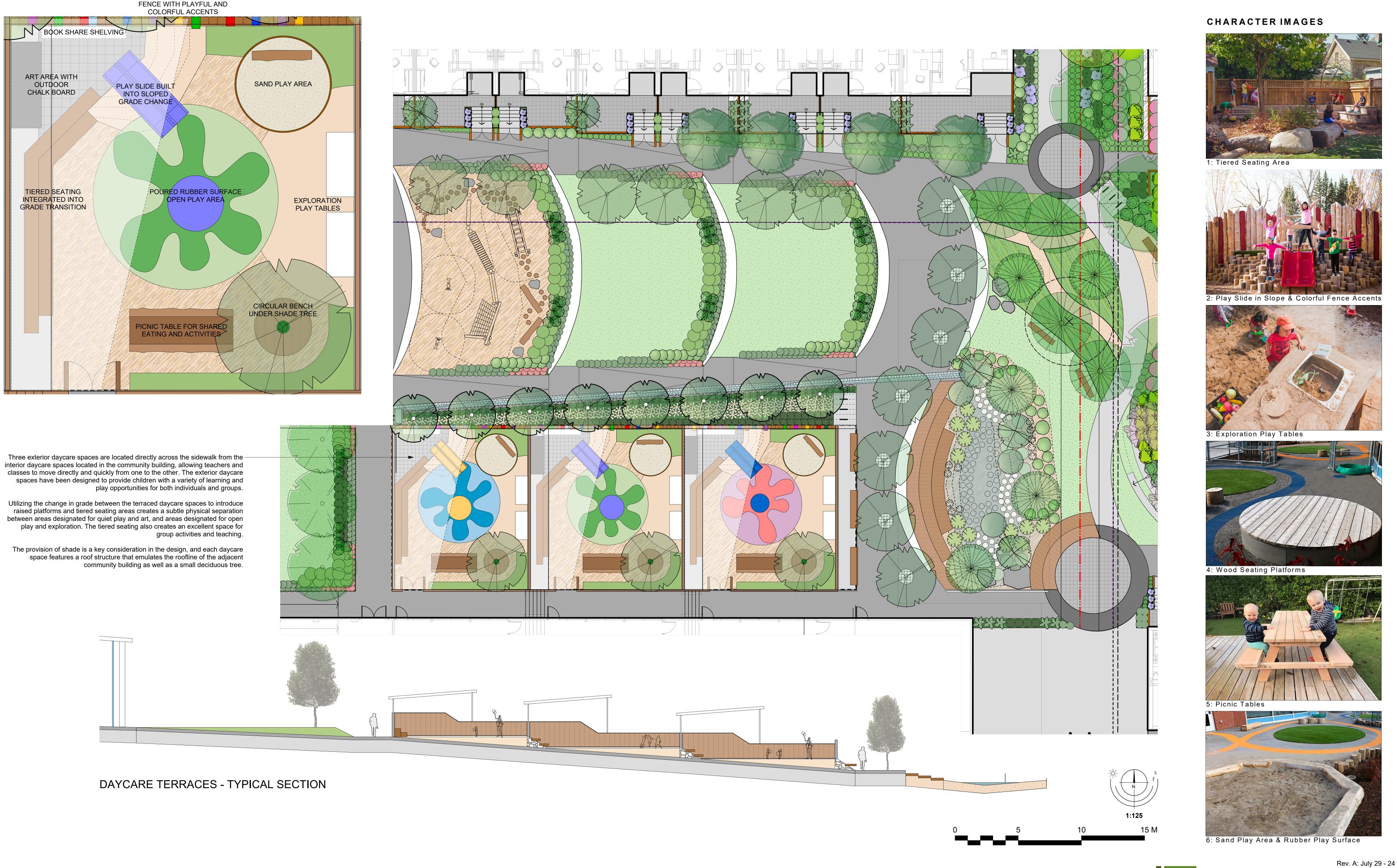


Te'tuxwtun | Upper Plaza and Basketball Court







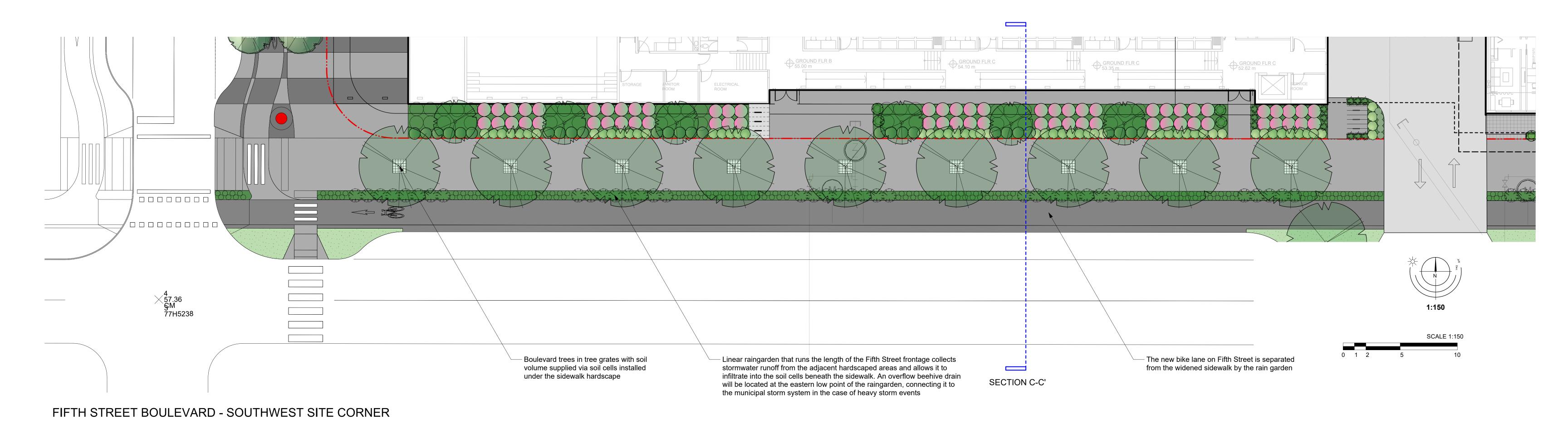


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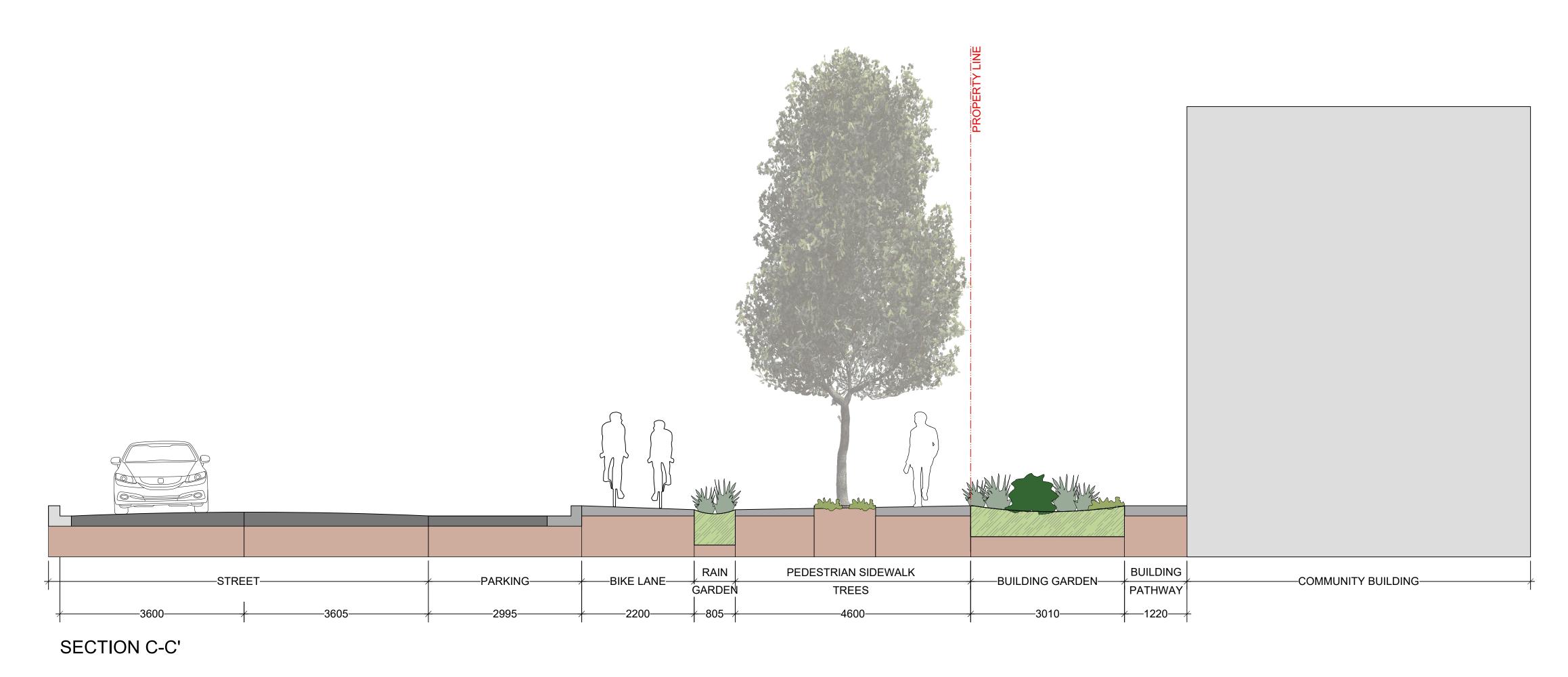
DP1361

2024-OCT-02 Current Planning

Victoria, BC





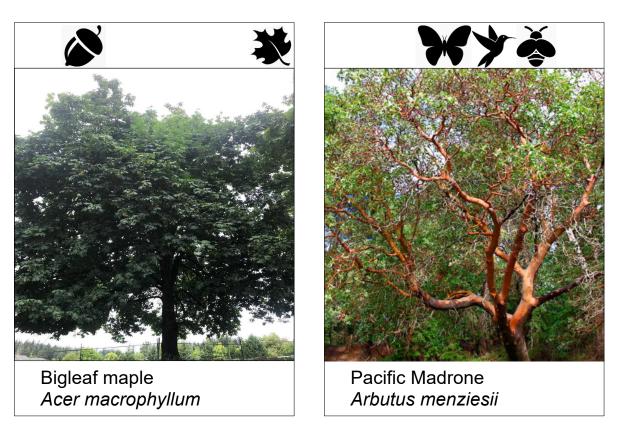


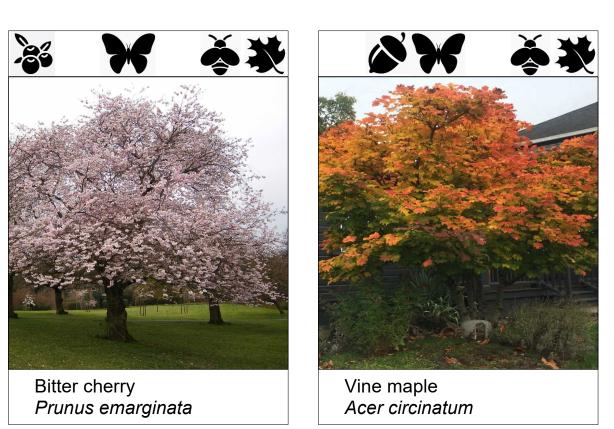
Te'tuxwtun | Fifth Street Boulevard

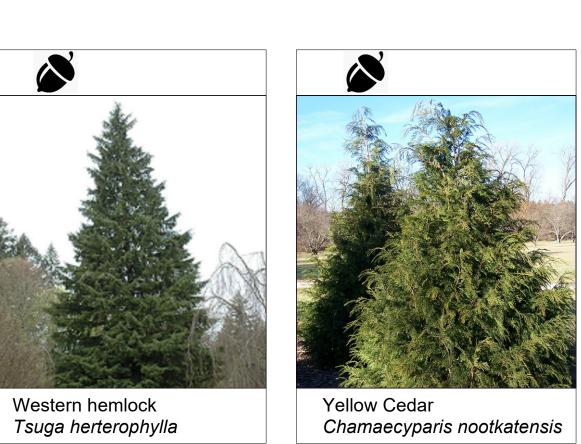














SUN AND PARTIAL-SUN SPECIES

Nootka rose

Rosa nutkana

Nodding onion

Allium cernuum

Kinnikinnick

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi



Salmonberry

Rubus spectabilis

Holodiscus discolor

Cooley's hedge-nettle

Stachys chamissonis var. coo.



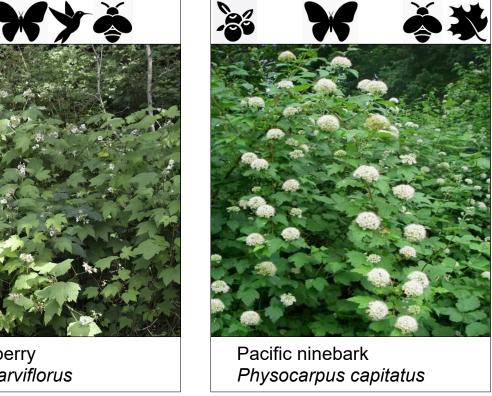
Sitka mountain ash

Philadelphus lewisii

Coastal strawberry

Fragaria chiloensis

Sorbus sitchensis



Common snowberry

Bunchberry

Cornus canadensis

Symphoricarpos albus



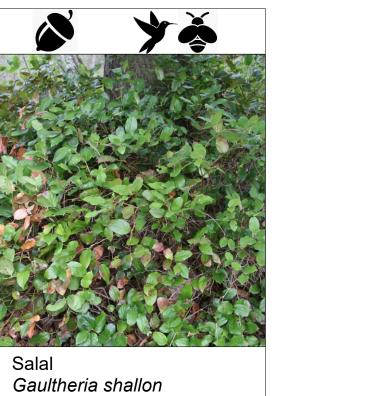


Red-flowering currant

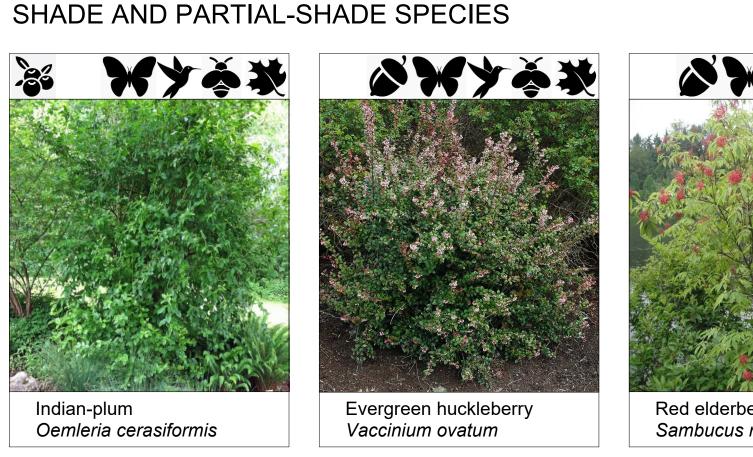
Ribes sanguineum

Douglas' aster

Aster subspicatus

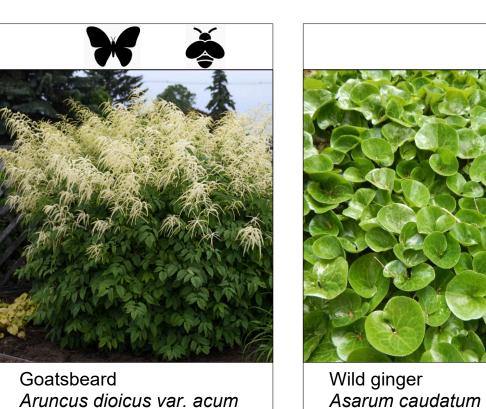




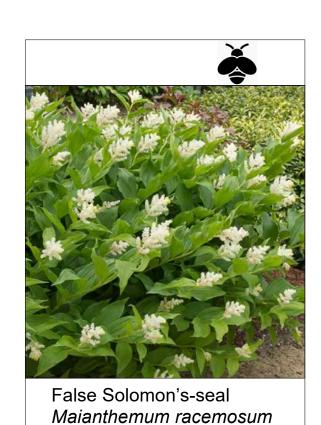


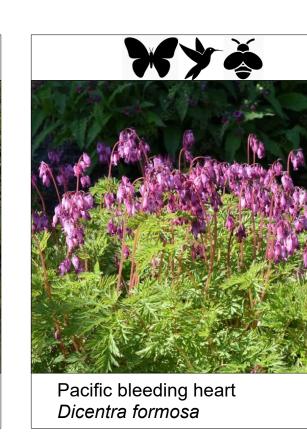














2024-OCT-02

Current Planning







