Rees Street Park
Innovative Design Competition

REES RIDGE
We acknowledge that we are proposing a design for land that is in the traditional territory of many nations, including the Mississaugas of the Credit, the Anishnabeg, the Haudenosaunee and the Wendat peoples, and is truly home to many diverse First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. We are grateful for this opportunity.
General Design Approach

"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

"My dream of a wilderness at Toronto's doorstep was not practical, although none of it came true."

Charles Sauriol

Rees Ridge

Inspired by one of Southern Ontario's signature geological formations, the bluff, Rees Ridge inserts an dramatic vertical landscape programmed with activities into Toronto's waterfront district.

It celebrates the dramatic scale of infrastructure, while the programming and planting transform it into an imaginable and iconic park. Rees Ridge is as much an extension of the city as it is an extension of the lake. In nature, the bluff is the interface where water and land meet—a linear space where a gradient of activities, natural communities and features coexist.

In Rees Ridge, the introduction of a large-scale landscape creates similar opportunities for a unique diversity of program and experiences. Like a bluff, Rees Ridge is both something to look at and something to look from; it is a new vantage point from which to view Lake Ontario and a landmark for the lively activity of the park frontlands.

Rees Design Associates
Another mystery of the city’s fragments is their capacity to evoke constellations of existence larger than themselves. Even the much maligned Gardiner Expressway is a standing ruin, half-demolished, its brutal, elegant arches lining the waterfront like apocalyptic mastodons.

Imagining Toronto, by Amy Harris

Visual and Physical Connection

Both water and city sides of the ridge offer a signature, three-dimensional visitor programming: elevated views of the lake and city, and a variety of activities like sliding, climbing, and dramatic interactive waterfall.

These unique programs are facilitated by the ridge features: ramps, stairs, slides, hills, and slopes. Native vegetation, sound mitigation and additional park features such as café, community room and restrooms at ground level add to the dynamism of this charismatic feature.

The density of program on the ridge frees a substantial portion of the park to operate as passive open space and host flatland activities such as the marketplace and outdoor café seating.

Rees Ridge will be singular icon and experience on the Toronto Waterfront.

With pragmatic three-dimensionality that hosts a dynamic range of programs and amenities, this innovative interpretation of the Scarborough Bluffs connects visitors to city and lake, and through a rich botanical and programmatic experience, to a vibrant new urban park experience that will activate the adjacent waterfront.

Green over Grey
Topography: Screening, Connecting and Activating the Park

1. Frame Skyline
2. Create Room and Screen
3. Fold Surface
4. Connect to Lake, Shape Form
5. Carve Access, Bring City Back
6. Insert Landscapes
7. Activate Park
8. Activate Visual Dynamics
Landscape Narrative

Rees Ridge provides experiences that are unparalleled on the waterfront by affording dramatic and unimpeded views to the lake while providing a truly unique botanical experience along the way.

The face of the landform is inhabited by herbaceous material and ground woodland species that emerge from guilford and deep crevasses formed by the facets of the bluff. At its western edge, the bluff provides the setting for a dramatic path that culminates the cliff face through a grassland landscape and leads visitors to wave, along the cliff top. At the top of the ridge, majestic pines of invasive planting and view animate the walk which ends in a outlook with spectacular views to Lake Ontario and downtown.

Steeped in native habitats the ridge provides opportunities for active and passive recreation. Tectonic, immersive planting, giant siliceous and children’s botanical (play) spaces will enliven the south facing slopes of the ridge.

A landscape of vistas cascade down to the central slope. With unimpeded views of the lake and park lanes, this slope is perfect for lounging, relaxing and free play for children.

Adjacent to these slopes, the ridge face serves as a backdrop to a theatrical waterfalls that sets the stage for an interactive water play zone of its base while the north face provides the perfect aspect for a spectacular climbing wall. At street level, the landform creates a room-like refuge for community gathering and recreational activities.

These activities are supported by a cafe and community hub incorporated into the eastern section of the ridge. At the Ridge Street edge, the landform demonstrates an easing overhang that narrows year-round activities including picnic tables, outdoor cafe seating and outdoor market areas. This grand, iconic space also acts as a gateway into the waterfront district for visitors arriving from the north.

Buffered from westerly winds by a low vegetated slope, the flats are a protected microclimate and is occupied by a great lawn for flexible, unprogrammed activities in the summer and shoulder seasons. An ice rink and field provide a seasonal backdrop for water programming and events. Dogs are accommodated in a generous area at the northwestern corner of the site is a oversized intersecting space activates the southeast corner.

The design of Rees Ridge within the Toronto waterfront precinct presents a unique opportunity to create a vital community space that provides a range of recreational and play opportunities, while creating a destination that attracts visitors year-round. With Rees Ridge, we propose an extraordinary and iconic park that is at once a place of celebration...

"Before the real city could be seen it had to be imagined. The way rumours and tall tales were a kind of charting."

Skin of a Lion, Michael Ondaatje
Waterfront Missed Opportunities
Program Narrative

Rees Ridge is designed to be a playground for people of all ages and abilities.

It is a place for everyday activity as well as a space for celebrating a park that appeals to residents and tourists alike. The three-dimensionality of the park provides opportunities for dramatic and exhilarating play while also creating quieter moments of gathering and refuge. Park elements are designed to encourage all users to actively engage with the landscape. Each element defined by the different users encountering them in the moment.

In a hyper-charged city such as Toronto, the opportunities for escape are not a part of everyday life. Heath and wellness, improved by active interaction with the vertical elements of the park, will inspire a more vigorous engagement. Wellness is not always a function of physical activity. For Toronto inhabitants, opportunities for a respite from noise and people can be as important as exercise. Shocks, ridge walls and slope steps provide opportunities for people to be alone in quiet beauty in the midst of the city.

While the park encourages all visitors to play, the botanical playground is particularly focused on giving children control of their play. It is a space of stumps and logs, boulders and bogs where kids can explore, pick up bits of nature and build byCreatures. Where they can learn from the natural environment and from each other.

A dedicated market zone is located on the east side of the park in an area of peak pedestrian traffic but there is ample opportunity for the market to spread throughout the park, into the interior plazas and streetscape.

On the north side of Rees Ridge, bike parking, bike repair stations and multiple points of connection draw cyclists into the park. This space is further activated by an elevated walking route traced along a slope. The streetscape of Rees Ridge is a welcome respite in the unrelenting urbanity of Queen's Quay. At the street edge, the sidewalks are expanded to ease pedestrian congestion and invite passersby into the park. In phase 2, Sky View Deck creates an opportunity to rest and people watch. The direct connection to the Rees Lawn also encourages people to interact with the park.
Horticultural Narrative

Create immersive plantings by amplifying and interpreting an iconic Ontario landscape.

The problem:
Small urban parks do not have the scale or context to create truly immersive plantings.

Approach:
With sensitivity and focus, we can create immersive plantings that evoke and amplify the special qualities of Ontario’s bluff landscapes.

Inspiration:
We take inspiration from the iconic bluff and cliff landscapes of southern Ontario. This includes not just the St. Mary’s Bluffs, but also landscapes like the Niagara Escarpment just west of Toronto. These dramatic vertical landscapes possess distinct geographic zones—each with its own unique plant community. For example, we love the way a thick carpet of deciduous trees blankets the top of cliffs. Below these ridges, the faces of the cliffs feature rare, conservation areas that cannot compete on the grounds. Boreal forests, White Cedars, great oaks, and aspen thrive in this environment. The lower, more accessible areas of the cliffs are covered with sturdy, resilient species that have adapted to the fluctuating moisture levels and soil types.

Our goals for the park are to interpret and amplify each of these zones to give a deep sense of place and ecology to the manufactured topography of the park’s cliffs.

Lots of Parks, Little Botanical Diversity
Planting Zones and Cliff Geomorphology

A. Crest:
Convex shape where weathered material falls over.
the cliff and soil creep occurs.

B. Free face / Cliff:
Bare rock, unlined, formed when cap rock collapses due to scarp recession, rock fall occurs.

C. Talus slope:
Boulders and stones from collapsed cliff collect here, constant angle of 35 to 37, their materials
washed out into pediment.

D. Pediment slope:
Gentle slope, covered with fine sediment from talus slope, useful for human activity.
A. Crest:
Dune, Ridge-Like, Vegetation

Stunted, Suckering Tree Crops:
We see dense beds of succulent trees like Salsolais alba, Rhiz tips, Salsola polystachyos, and Astragalus arbores with multiple trunks amplify a feeling of depth and weathering.

Carpeting Cascaders:
Thick carpeting groundcovers like Vaccinium, Aster ericoides, Juniperus communis, Comptonia peregrina, and Arctostaphylos creep over edges and drape the structure with vegetation.

Glowing Silhouettes:
While the ground plane will be dominated with thin, rich texture carpets, the repetition of certain light catching grasses and emergent flowers will give the ground plane more lightness and seasonal dynamics. Grasses like Stipa capillata, sedges like Carex pensylvanica, dynamic flowers like Epilobium, Aster ericoides, Thalictrum, and Aquilegia will make the ground sparkle during the growing season.

B. Cliff Face:
Grained Specimens & Herbaceous Pockets

Specimens on Shelves:
Featuring a handful of grained, evergreen specimens to recall the iconic White Cedars of the Niagara Escarpment, or the pines of the Yellow Mountains can create an evocative centerpiece for the project. Tufted evergreens, Pinus virginiana, or Kalmia latifolia could be good candidates for these plants.

Pods of Conservative Plants:
In addition to the trees, we see incorporating a wide range of conservative species associated with cliff faces and rock outcroppings. These include plants like Dioclea, Carex umbellata, Ericameria, Deschampsia, Arctostaphylos, Aster ericoides, Acesca pohyonoida, Athyrium, Weeds, and Sporobolus.
C. Talus Slope: Lush Mixed Forest

Exaggerated Layering of Trees:
To simplify the feeling of trees growing through eroded bedrock on talus slopes, we propose creating two layers of trees. First, an overstory of big canopy trees like Acer saccharum and Ulmus americana will anchor the bottom of the slope. Underneath that, any, luminous understory of Ostrya virginiana, ferns, and/or other shrubs, and Cornus willow will weave underneath the larger trunks.

Scattered Bowls (or Concrete Log?):
These slopes often have large boulders or cobbles scattered randomly along slopes. We think these might be fun play-spaces for teenagers as well as an evocative association with the planting.

Lush Herbaceous Layer:
The herbaceous layer should be quite diverse including species like: Arrhenatherum elatius, bottlebrush grass (Elymus hystrix), Sesleria (Sesleria arundinacea), Sorghum’s (Bouteloua), early meadow-rue (Thalictrum dioicum), white wood aster (Eurybia divaricata), and thyme (Thymus serpyllum).

D. Pediment Slope: Urban Edge

Thick, Low Shrubs to Frame, Axes:
We like the way that low vegetation can frame big open views. We’re envisioning a matrix of low woody plants to create a dense carpet that pulls the planting out to the street edge without blocking views. Plants like Thymus serpyllum, Cornus sericea, Dicentra gisela, Aisthorstis amurensis, and Alchemilla sempervirens.
Architecture Narrative

A true hybrid of architecture and landscape, the Rees Pavilion is incorporated into the eastern edge of Rees Ridge.

The Pavilion, with café, community spaces, restrooms creates a welcoming beacon for those entering the park from the North. Connected to the exterior on three sides, the maximizes connectivity to the park and provides a lively storefront on the Lake Shore Blvd side. A second level in provides additional opportunity for people watching and lake views. The community rooms spaces on a large plaza allowing for fluid expansion of events into the park. Large glass windows ensure visual connection with the park and take even the activities held indoors. Finished with a mix of warm wood and concrete, both café and community room are warm and welcoming spaces. Pockets of interior planting turn the two spaces into cozy winter garden in the colder seasons.

Expanded restrooms provide ample facilities for the new park and program of the site. Mechanical and storage spaces are located next to landscape areas to ensure ease of access for vehicles.

At its eastern edge, the pavilion is an expansive canopy that provides a covered area for outdoor café seating, one and two story and lush hanging gardens. Finished on the underside with the same warm wood on the cold, the canopy creates a dramatic entry point into the park and sets the tone for a lively waterfront experience.
Lighting Narrative

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

The lighting approach is inspired by the organic nature of the landscape, and also by the way artists deal with materials, how they give potency to them, and how space and light are explored in varying ways.

The architecture by Eduardo Chillida and Barbara Hepworth show sculptural forms with captured internal and external spaces. A language of an external shell or material and the relationship to the interior is evident and is explored.

The ‘carved’ openings create spaces and have varying relationships with the surrounding environment depending on their location. It is these forms and expressions that have inspired the development and thinking of our approach on Nawa Park.

Lighting should always have a dialogue with the landscape and architecture, complimenting the forms expressed and the materials used.

We envisage all the lighting emanating from within the landscape, deep from within the carvings, as if all the light comes from a single source.
Water Narrative

In the cold season the waters will freeze into heroic cycles. This monumental frozen sculpture will be illuminated in dramatic, theatrical quality changing colored light.

The water feature design concept is inspired by the Toronto area's many waterfalls, including Tiffany Falls, the Elora Gorge, Tweed Falls and Balsam Falls. These falls operate year-round, equally enticing in the warm months, and making ice sculptures in winter as well they do.

A V-shaped meditation niche is cut into the artificial landscape. The revetment is finished in stone, modular, flitch-cut concrete block, artfully and artistically assembled.

The waterfall is heavy and frothy, like its turbulent mountainous coves. In the winter, the water freezes into urban scale icicles. All right and in the winter months, the water feature is illuminated in beautiful, theatrical quality changing color.

At the base, the water feature offers immersive, interactive play experiences.
Acoustic Narrative

The design of Rees Park offers an opportunity to actively compose the park’s soundscape rather than to passively accept the alternative.

The park’s location between the Gardiner Expressway and the waterfront, as it exists, is subject throughout to noise from the viaduct. This design for the park considers this form exposure and opts to provide an alternate range of experiences through the park.

The north edge of the park features elevated meandering that will act as a barrier to the most percussive noise from the viaduct. The meandering, however, has a varying property of lower elevations along its length. Towards the west end of the park, which will feature the highest degree of privacy, patrons will feel more enveloped into the sounds of the city.

The soundscape of the city are not, however, something merely to be subtracted from an experience. Rather had attention to fully enjoy the sounds, we propose to benevolently augment the city sounds. The design proposes to accomplish this through the dilution of a water feature, which, with careful design, can be tuned to mix with the sounds of the city. City noise can be masked by some types of water noise and relieved by other types. The design will exploit interplay of the human-made city sound and organic water movement to further augment patron experience.

To augment the sound landscape of the park, permanent loudspeakers can be incorporated into plantings and lighting. The loudspeakers can be used to receive pre-recorded soundscapes that works intended to interplay with the city and nature. Like the water feature, the compositions can be varied by time of day and time of year. The composition can also be responsive to the environmental and the people.

IT Narrative

To support Waterfront Toronto’s Innovation and Intelligent Communities, connectivity will be allowed to neighbourhood WiFi access through integration with the existing fibre-optic backbone.
Pedestrian Experience

This proposal suggests a broad, clearly signed and illuminated pedestrian crossing set back to the west of the current pedestrian crossing, threading between the Gardiner columns.

For many years there have been calls to either remove the Gardiner Expressway, reconfigure Lake Shore Boulevard, or both. The pretext for any of these initiatives has always been that there is a barrier between the waterfront and the City and that the paucity of north-south movements at many locations – particularly along the central waterfront – is detrimental to the enjoyment and experience of this pivotal area of the city.

The rejuvenation of the Central Waterfront, through the Queens Quay Revitalization EA, has done much to provide a more equitable use of space and quality of places along the Queens Quay corridor, and the resultant emergence of numerous public spaces along the corridor is testament to the catalytic effects that this work has had. However, Queens Quay operates as a broad east-west corridor and the links across the Gardiner/Lake Shore Boulevard are still intermittent, and often of poor quality.

Many other areas are well served by Queens Quay, but is bounded by the hard barrier of the expressway corridor to the north. This area to the north of this corridor contains some of the biggest attractions in Toronto, the Rogers Centre, CN Tower, Ripley’s Aquarium, and the Metro Toronto Convention Centre all are immediately to the north of Rees Park, but are directly accessible only via a hostile and constrained pedestrian corridor along Rees Street.

The provision of a high quality, safe, well-lit and well-connected conduit for pedestrian movement from the north side of the expressway corridor to Rees Park is critical to its success. The provision of this crossing will require the removing of the northbound stop-bar on Lake Shore Boulevard and some adjustments to the signal timing at the intersection with Rees Street.

Consistent with the City’s goals for Vision Zero, this will provide an attractive, and safe, crossing point for north-south movements that will draw visitors from the attractions to the north, through the park, where they can pause and enjoy the amenities, or to continue on to the waterfront.
Lake Shore Boulevard Activation

The north side of Rees Ridge creates a unique micro-climate of activity and botanical excitement in the otherwise hyper-infrastructural space.

At the western edge a dramatic climbing wall curves up from the sidewalk. The overhang ensures that climbers can use the space even in rainy weather. The middle portion features a huge mena reaching up into the sky. This bright splash of color is further enhanced with pockets of shady living plastic cushions "to touch" the rain." The eastern edge is landscaped by east, community space and canopy which create a lively streetscape. Multiple passages into the park visually connect Lake Shore Boulevard to the park and waterfront as well as provide connection with the bike path. The Garden itself is improved for the comfort and enjoyment of its visitors, providing seating areas and pathways throughout the space.
Public Art at Rees Ridge

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

A curated visual arts program similar to the Dan River Valley Park and the Toronto Sculpture Garden, Rees Ridge will present a rolling roster of commissioned sculpture that will engage with local neighbours, the broader Toronto community and visitors to the city. While the installations will generally be fixed pieces, they may sometimes be interspersed.

Collaborating with local institutions, including Waterfront Toronto, The Power Plant, the Power Plant Contemporary Art Gallery, Art respectable, Art Projects, the National Ballet, the Music Garden, The Bentway, and Fort York, Rees Ridge will join in the family of cultural and recreational experiences of the west waterfront. We imagine a program like the Public Art Fund’s temporary art series in Madison Square Park or the commissioned works at the Serpentine and Fourth Plinth Tate Modern in London. The Power Plant is committed as an artist for this series with the understanding that they will administer the program with financial support provided by outside sources.

Community is at the heart of the proposal. Rees Ridge will be the place the community comes to see a changing and evolving art experience on the waterfront. The unveiling of each new art work will become a community event. Rees Ridge installations will be the spark for the community to gather and interact. It’s impact growing as people see to each other “Did you see the new work by — and and so.”

The public art series at Rees Ridge will create ideas while having room to talk to the community. We will find a place for all Toronto and, in the process, create a vibrant destination and a sense of place.

A Budget for a Curated Commission Program: $175,000 CAN

- Material $20K
- Site rental $20K – $25K
- Artist fee $20K – $25K
- Management and coordination fee $20K – $25K
- Promotion and website and unveiling of the project $5K
Structure

West to east, the major structural elements shift from heavy to light.

The western-most portion of the structure (Zone A) will be comprised of concave, large, reinforced-concrete ribs supporting the switch-back path and extensive landscaping. The pathway surfaces and tiers between will span between the ribs by making use of its folded plate configuration to achieve the spans and carry the significant loads of the landscaping. Precast panels will be used to efficiently facilitate construction of the climbing wall on the backside of this feature.

The central portion (Zone B) will entail concrete walls, floors, where possible to mutually support themselves, efficiently using relatively thin sections to realize a tall structure and support the plantings. The exterior walls will be supplemented by interior columns and beams to minimize concrete use.

The structure of the elevated community space (Zone C) is planned to bring the outside in, using structural timber to create a modern, yet warm and inviting, interior space for occupants.

The lookout platform at the eastern end (Zone D) is proposed to be supported by a somewhat random arrangement of steel columns, forming outlines of geometric volumes and introducing a contrasting, visual lightness in the structural efficiency of the sky-lit splayed sides.

As the site is once again, all of the major structural elements are expected to be supported by deep foundations extending down to competent soils or bedrock below.
Water is conserved by its high-capture re-circulation system. Water losses to evaporation and splash are reduced by 1) skillful edge detailing, 2) a custom grating at the base, 3) varying water flow rates, and 4) an automatic wind response system. Energy use is reduced by programming the flows to vary throughout the course of the day and week to peak in energy during those times when visitor counts are high, and using alternative, mellower flows when fewer guests are near.

### Landscape Performance / Sustainability

Innovative LED technologies are employed in the lighting strategies throughout, while water-saving practices are firmly integrated into the design of the water feature. Water captured from Lake Ontario provides irrigation for vegetation and at the north edge of the site, an elevated basin forms an auxiliary board by providing a physical barrier to hide from the Barrie Expressway.

Considering the on-going maintenance and operational obligations, including future costs, also informed the design process. All materials and site furnishings will be high quality yet simple and robust, resilient and timeless.

Rexall Ridge also strives to promote social benefits for its diverse community of users by providing a safe and inclusive space for all. The key to create an extraordinary park for people of all ages, backgrounds and abilities, Rexall Ridge is designed to accommodate anyone who seeks to enjoy it and will serve as a neighborhood hub for local users while being a "mustsee" destination for all Torontonians and visitors to the city. The park will promote health and well-being by providing active and passive recreational activities that appeal to all ages. Naturalized planting and green spaces will reduce the effect of Nature Deficit and inspire natural play and learning opportunities for families. Last, but not least, a play space is provided for the young people and their favourite people.

**Neighborhood Hub**

Serves as a neighborhood hub surrounded by 10-12 in width walking and cycling trails.

**Inclusive Space**

Grasses and plants provide a setting for all ages, abilities, traditions and backgrounds. All 21% of 4000 square meters is inclusive.

**Active Plan Experiences**

Create multiple opportunities for play that provide a setting for active participation in an activity designed to induce 180-200 calorie per hour.

**Dogo People Plaques**

Provide 400+ active residents who provide a setting for active participation in an activity designed to induce 180-200 calorie per hour.

**Flora**

Water lily is a key component of the design, providing multiple opportunities to view water lilies at different positions. Water lily is an aquatic plant that in its natural habitat requires water flow rates, so it not only provides visual impact and aesthetic value, but also serves as a habitat for many aquatic animals and plants.

**Waterfall**

Water is conveyed by its high-capture re-circulation system, producing minimal water losses to evaporation and splash. It is induced by a skillful design that utilizes varying water flow rates, so it not only provides a visual impact and aesthetic value, but also serves as a habitat for many aquatic animals and plants.

**Carlo Sequoia**

Giant Sequoia provides an imposing figure and a focal point. The tree is a symbol of strength and resilience, representing the strength and determination of the community. The tree's height and size make it a focal point of the park, drawing attention and admiration, redolent with all those guests.

**Natural Beauty**

Uses nature-themed and nature-inspired design elements, such as the use of native plants and flowers, which provide a setting for active participation in an activity designed to induce 180-200 calorie per hour.
Phasing

The design of Rees Ridge took the constraint of future construction as an opportunity instead of constraint.

The design is such that the park will continue to be a lively active destination while the stormwater shaft is under construction. We can imagine children and adults sitting on the Landslide Steps and standing on the Ridge to watch construction machines at work. The construction fence is seen as an opportunity for additional park activation—through art installations—rather than as an uninviting nuisance.
Finishes and 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. We will strive to source a majority of our materials locally including stone, wood, plants and furniture.
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, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples.

Reaching beyond Duty to Consult includes the creation of places that respect and celebrate Indigenous Culture - especially the special relationship First Peoples have with the surrounding natural environment. Many traditional tenets related to environmental design are factored into First Peoples’ philosophy of interdependence with nature. The transformative process of creating these spaces invites us to celebrate the people, energy and resources already present within the City of Toronto or Tkaronto, as the city was traditionally known.

Through a meaningful engagement and inclusive process, we will:

- Create opportunities throughout the site to be active in the and demonstrate appreciation of the traditional Indigenous culture and highlight traditional knowledge.
- Design community spaces that promote positive places for learning, teaching, exchange and celebration.
- Integrate native Ontario planting with an emphasis on medicinal and healing plants.
- Provide spaces to engage with the work of contemporary Indigenous artists.

Richael laking Nadia Myre

Alnus incana Hierochloe odorata

Brook Mcilroy
“My dream of a wilderness at Toronto’s doorstep was not practical, although some of it came true.”

- Charles Sauriol