

JERICO LANDS

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GETTING TO KNOW THE SITE

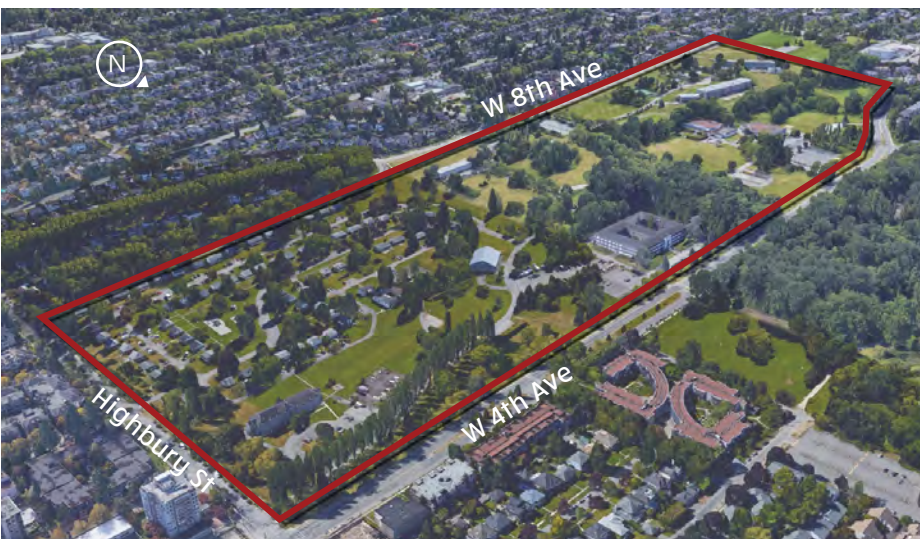
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The project team has been analyzing the Jericho Lands site, including consideration of technical information, existing policies, and input gathered during open houses, asset mapping exercises and Inspire Jericho Talks. This has helped us develop an initial understanding of the site, which has been structured around 4 key themes as shown in the diagram opposite:

- **Natural Systems and Open Space**
- **Connections and Mobility**
- **Inclusive Communities**
- **Sustainability and Resilience**

The following panels provide a summary of key information about the Jericho Lands site. They are intended to help build an understanding of the site and to provide a foundation for the more detailed design and policy work to come. Each of the following panels synthesizes site analysis details, indicates relevant City policy, and highlights input received from the Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh Nations and comments from the public.

The City of Vancouver has prepared Jericho Lands DRAFT Guiding Principles based on community feedback, City objectives and policies, and the landowners' aspirations for the site. The Guiding Principles provide high-level direction for the creation of the Jericho Lands Policy Statement.



What We Heard:

The 'What We Heard' call outs on each panel are based on comments received during Phase 1 of the Jericho Lands planning program.

The information was collected via a series of open houses, site walks, presentations, asset mapping exercises, a survey, and Co-Design sessions.

To learn more about the Jericho Lands planning program, please visit: shapeyourcity.ca/Jericho-lands

¹ ᑭᐱᐃᐃᐃᐃ^w is the place name in the hən̓q̓əmin̓əm̓ language spoken by Musqueam and Tsleil-Waututh ancestors.

² ᐱᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ^w is the place name in the Skwxwú7mesh language spoken by Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh ancestors.



EMBEDDING INDIGENOUS VALUES

2

Planning for the future of ʔəy'alməxʷ / l'y'álmexw / Jericho Lands is informed by learnings from MST Nations' cultures and stories.

ʔəy'alməxʷ / l'y'álmexw (pronounced Ee'yullmough) is part of an interconnected network of cultural sites that exist throughout Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh territories. For thousands of years, it was part of the lands and waters on which the MST Nations hunted, gathered, and followed their cultural customs.

ʔəy'alməxʷ / l'y'álmexw was an important village located close to Jericho Beach, a place to gather with relatives, to share food, and to settle. It was connected to other villages and campsites by a network of trails radiating across MST territories.

Recognizing the cultural and spiritual significance of ʔəy'alməxʷ / l'y'álmexw / Jericho is central to building an understanding of the Jericho Lands site. Listening to, and learning from, MST cultures, values, and stories provides a core foundation for the design process, and will inform our site analysis and development of a concept plan.



The Jericho Lands face the waterways of the Salish Sea, which provided important travel and trade routes for the Coast Salish people.

“It is an honour to serve our people as a Cultural Liaison. As a grandmother, I see the opportunities that these projects will provide in terms of careers and prosperity for my grandchildren and their grandchildren. But most of all, I see and feel pride in our people regaining what was taken away from us, and using these lands to be able to take care of one another.

The blood that flows through my veins flowed through qiyəplenəxʷ, and my family embodies the coming together of the Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh. I look forward to helping bring the footsteps of the past forward, to guide us on a positive path for our future.”

– Charleen Grant, CLC-MST Cultural Liaison, Musqueam Indian Band

“These lands have a deep personal connection for me, as the great-great-granddaughter of Jericho Charlie. People from up and down the coast have talked about their families coming to ʔəy'alməxʷ / l'y'álmexw for celebrations. What I enjoy most about my role as a Cultural Liaison is working with the great design teams who are listening carefully to us and are bringing our vision and rich culture to life. I look forward to the day that we can welcome people from all walks of life to share in a modern celebration of our culture on these lands.”

– Sxeláitenaat | Adrienne Charlie, CLC-MST Cultural Liaison, Squamish Nation



Large communal cedar plank longhouses, often measuring hundreds of feet in length, offered shelter for many families, and housed large numbers of guests during gatherings.

EMBEDDING INDIGENOUS VALUES

3

Planning for the future of Jericho / ʔəy'alməxʷ / l'y'álməxw is informed by learnings from MST Nations' cultures and stories.



For the MST Nations, everything starts with the land; nature lies at the centre.



The cedar tree is a significant resource and cultural asset for MST Nations.



Our three Nations have taken our rightful place on these lands, with an opportunity to finally generate economic prosperity for our people. Our role as Cultural Liaisons is vital to honouring the resilience of our ancestors and making them proud. We serve as a conduit between the Nations and the designers, to make sure our Elders, our youth and all Nation members have a say in what they want to see on the MST lands. We're bringing our Nations' collective spiritual energy into our work, and ultimately to the landscape, the pathways, and the buildings we will create here."

– Whonoak | Dennis Thomas, CLC-MST Cultural Liaison, Tsleil-Waututh Nation

The landscape of ʔəy'alməxʷ / l'y'álməxw / Jericho, defined by sea, forest and ridge, historically offered abundance for the MST Nations. The streams, mudflats and ocean were invaluable for what they provided in drinking, cooking, fishing, and cleansing. Smelt, coho and chum from the creeks and sea, and deer and elk from the uplands, provided nourishment. The landscape offered a place to gather materials for homes and families. For example, the cedar tree has always been an important resource for the Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh Nations. Different parts of the tree and bark were, and are still used to carve canoes, build shelter, weave clothing and create art. When stripping the bark, attention is paid to never taking more than necessary, and never so much as to harm the tree.

Today, the Jericho Lands offer the MST Nations, the descendants of the original peoples, a new form of abundance, and an opportunity to optimize the value of the land. MST Nations' respect for natural systems and sustainability is an important driver of the design process and will inform forthcoming concepts for the site.



The landscape of ridge, forest, and views to / from the sea is an important feature of the site.

EMBEDDING INDIGENOUS VALUES

4

Planning for the future of Jericho / ʔəy'alməxʷ / l̓y'álməxw is informed by learnings from MST Nations' cultures and stories.



The Jericho Lands offered abundance: the creeks and sea were replete with smelt, coho and chum. The surrounding forest landscape was abundant with wildlife, flora and fauna and was a site for hunting and foraging.



The natural condition of the adjacent oceanfront included mudflat ecosystems fed by historic creeks.



The site is defined by a ridge that offers remarkable views across the water. Historically it provided an important vantage point for observation and defence.

What We Heard:

Based on input from the MST Nations, the following learnings and approaches have been identified as a starting point for thinking about the future of the Jericho Lands:

- Nature lies at the centre of everything;
- An ongoing role as stewards of the land is intrinsic;
- The landscape of the sea and ridge, and connections between them;
 - Water is the giver of all life;
 - The historic role of ʔəy'alməxʷ / l̓y'álməxw / Jericho as a place of gathering and connection

THE SITE

5

The current land uses on ʔəy' alməxʷ / ly' álməxw / Jericho Lands include residential, education, employment and recreational buildings and activities.

Following European contact, most of the Jericho Lands site was logged and subsequently regraded and developed for institutional, recreational, and military purposes. The natural mudflats and historic streams along the adjacent oceanfront areas were manipulated to create a golf course, Royal Canadian Air Force (float plane base), and Jericho Beach Park's sand beaches.

Today, the 90-acre site is made up of two distinct properties. The eastern property (Jericho Garrison) contains homes for military personnel and administrative / service buildings associated with previous military functions. The western property (Jericho Hill) is occupied by the Jericho Hill Centre

and Gymnasium, West Point Grey Academy, and recreation uses.

There are a number of spaces and amenities for community gathering and recreating that are located on the Jericho Lands today, including recreation amenities in the Jericho Hill Centre, a public disc golf course that crosses the western portion of the site, and a well-loved tobogganing hill naturally created by the steep topography.

The trees, topography and landscape continue to offer distinct natural features, remarkable views, and natural habitats – welcoming both passive enjoyment and active recreating.



CITY POLICY

The **Rezoning Policy for Sustainable Large Sites** ensures that developments on large land parcels deliver on the established priorities of City policies including the Greenest City Action Plan, Vancouver Food Strategy, Housing Vancouver Strategy and others.

The Jericho Lands is a large site in a rapidly growing region. It is located close to major open spaces that are of regional significance. A new transit link is being studied that could connect the site to UBC and the rest of the region.

1890



The natural condition at Jericho Beach included mudflat ecosystems along the coastline, fed by historic creeks.¹

¹Image: Vancouver Archives

²Image: Royal BC Museum Archives

1937



Jericho Country Club Golf Course and development of Jericho Beach Air Station at Locarno Beach, with the Jericho Lands in the background (then a provincial government reserve, home to the British Columbia School for the Deaf and Blind).¹

1956



The Jericho Lands and surrounding properties are significantly developed during and after use by the Royal Canadian Air Force during WWII. Extensive regrading and several new military and institutional buildings are completed by the 1960s.¹

1964



Completion of construction on the Macdonald Hall building of the Jericho Hill School for the Deaf (closed in 1992), later occupied by the West Point Grey Academy.²

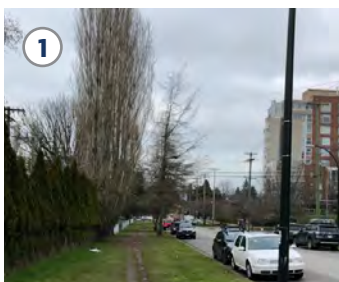


THE SITE

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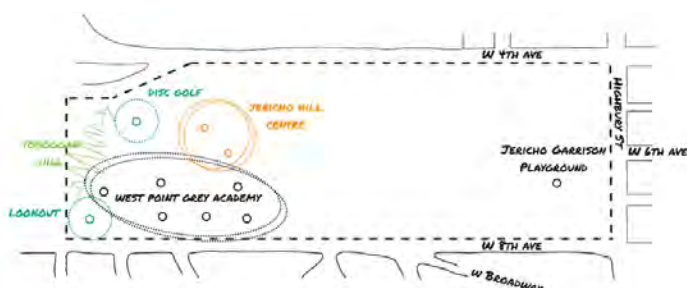
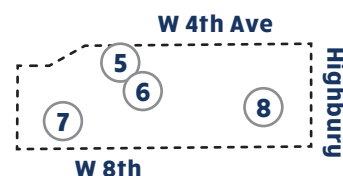
THE SITE TODAY



The site's edges are currently defined and fenced, with significant hedgerows in some areas.



The 90 acre site is occupied by the Jericho Hill Centre and Gymnasium, West Point Grey Academy, and housing for military staff.



Important spaces and amenities for gathering and recreating are located on the Jericho Lands.

What We Heard:

Members of the public highlighted an aspiration for a diverse range of housing types and tenures with an emphasis on affordability for a variety of incomes and households.

People value the existing amenities located on the site, and believe the neighbourhood would benefit from new and improved community amenities.

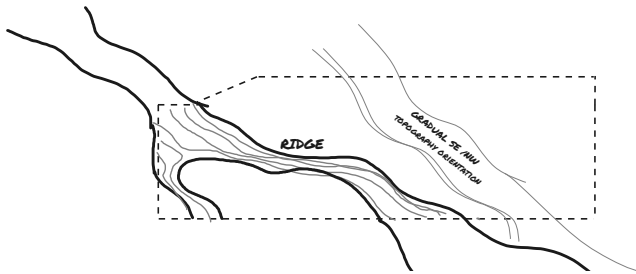
NATURAL SYSTEMS: TOPOGRAPHY

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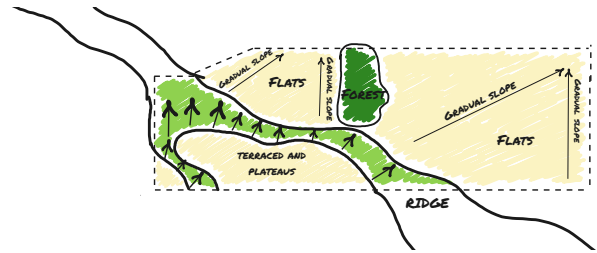
A distinguishing feature of ᑭᐱᑦ ᐱᑭᐱᑦ / ᐱᑦ ᐱᑭᐱᑦ / Jericho Lands is its topography of significant grade changes, steep slopes, and terraced lands.

A dominant ridge traverses the Jericho Lands and connects the site to the sea. The grade changes by up to 60 metres (200 feet) over the site, with a low point at Highbury Street and West 4th to a high point at the southwest corner of the site adjacent to West Point Grey Park (Trimble Park). While steep in places, the ridge also creates a traversable route from east to west across the site.

This defining landscape of the ridge has cultural significance for the MST Nations. The ridge was used by Indigenous sentinels as a point of defence. It also has community significance, offering remarkable views to the mountains, sea and downtown and is a notable local tobogganing hill. The topography and this landscape can influence considerations about future design of the site.



The ridge that crosses diagonally from the southeast to northwest is a defining feature of the site.



Along with the ridge, the grade changes create different landscape conditions in different parts of the site.



Topographic Map illustrating the grade changes and slopes across the site. Contour lines indicate 1m increments. There is a 200ft / 80m grade change across the site from SW to NE.

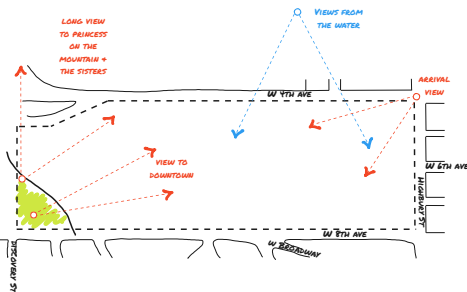
NATURAL SYSTEMS: TOPOGRAPHY

A distinguishing feature of ʔəy' alməxʷ / lʔ' álməxw / Jericho Lands is its topography of significant grade changes, steep slopes, and terraced lands.

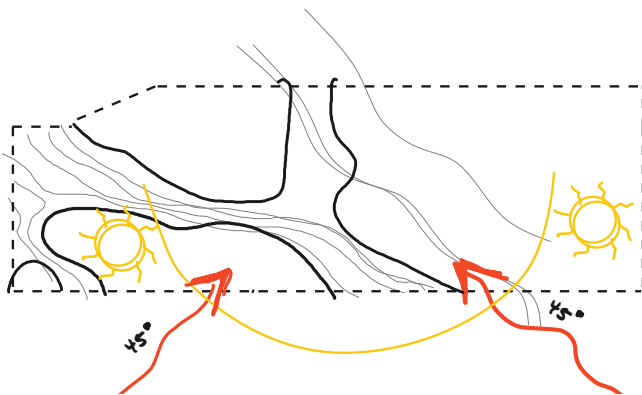


CITY POLICY

VanPlay, the Vancouver Parks and Recreation Services Master Plan, is a policy framework to advance health, wellness and social inclusion. A core goal is to provide parks and recreation experiences that improve quality of life. For example, it seeks to inform policy to optimize solar access in parks.



Views from the site are excellent due to the grades, and in particular views to the Salish Sea and downtown are valued. Views to the site and the ridge from other parts of the city and from across English Bay are also important.



The site slopes at about a 45 degree angle (north-west to south-east) across the site. Alignment with the slope can create optimal pedestrian routes, and contributes to excellent sunlight/solar access.

What We Heard:

Many see the viewpoint from West Point Grey Park (Trimble Park), looking north to Burrard Inlet, the North Shore Mountains, downtown, and beyond, as a special feature.

Some people would like to see development that is responsive to the site's unique topography.

The natural systems of ʔəy'alməx^w / l'y'álməx^w / Jericho Lands are supported by and anchored within a larger ecological network. To the north lies Jericho Beach Park with its rich foreshore, forest, meadow and wetland ecologies, and Spanish Banks with its salmon bearing streams, and sub-tidal and inter-tidal ecology. To the west is the University Endowment Lands (Pacific Spirit Park) which is the largest natural area on the Point Grey peninsula.



The forested area in the centre of the site is comprised primarily of short-lived Alder, however the concentration of trees, rich understory, shrub and ground cover vegetation represents the highest biodiversity value on the site. Some invasive species – including ivy and blackberry bushes – have established throughout the site.

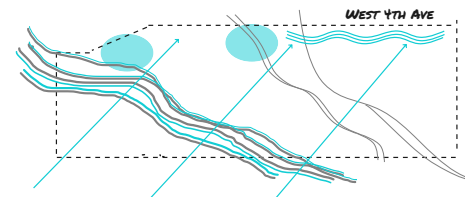
The site is close to an ecologically rich network of significant parks and open spaces, including Jericho Beach Park and Spanish Banks to the north, and Pacific Spirit Park to the south and west.



Map of existing trees on site. The health of the trees will be evaluated.



The majority of the catchment areas surrounding the Jericho Lands are serviced by a combined sewer system. This system is generally sized to convey dry weather and smaller storm event flows to Metro Vancouver's wastewater treatment plant. During wet weather, pipes can become overwhelmed, causing combined sewer overflows (CSOs) in local waters. Vancouver has a regulatory obligation to eliminate CSOs by 2050, including through redevelopment projects.



As water moves across the site, the natural topography invites water to run downhill and pool at the bottom of the ridge and in flat parts of the site.

CITY POLICY

RainCity Strategy reimagines and transforms how the City manages rainwater, and provides direction to capture and clean 90% of annual rainfall on the site. The goal is to improve water quality, resilience, and livability by creating healthy urban ecosystems.

What We Heard:
People expressed a desire to make water visible on the site.
There was also interest expressed in utilizing green infrastructure to manage stormwater and to incorporate it into the public realm and overall design of the site.

MOVEMENT AND MOBILITY

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Movement to, through, and within ʔəy'alməxʷ / ly'álməxw / Jericho Lands has an important impact on local and city-wide mobility, connectivity and accessibility.

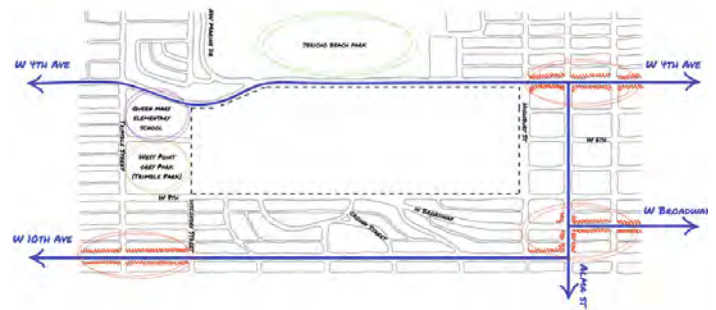
ʔəy'alməxʷ / ly'álməxw / Jericho Lands is bounded by an established network of streets and blocks. There are two distinguishing characteristics to the existing local network: a grid pattern to the north, east and west of the Jericho Lands, and a curvilinear pattern informed by the ridge topography, to the south and northwest of the Jericho Lands.

A combination of topographic and natural features, as well as historic land uses, currently create challenges for pedestrians and cyclists moving across the site. On the western portion (Jericho Hill), steep slopes, large clusters of vegetation, and large institutional buildings result in meandering and indirect routes through the site. Fencing and/or dense vegetation limit access points. On the eastern portion (Jericho Garrison), public access is restricted, creating a barrier for movement within the neighbourhood.

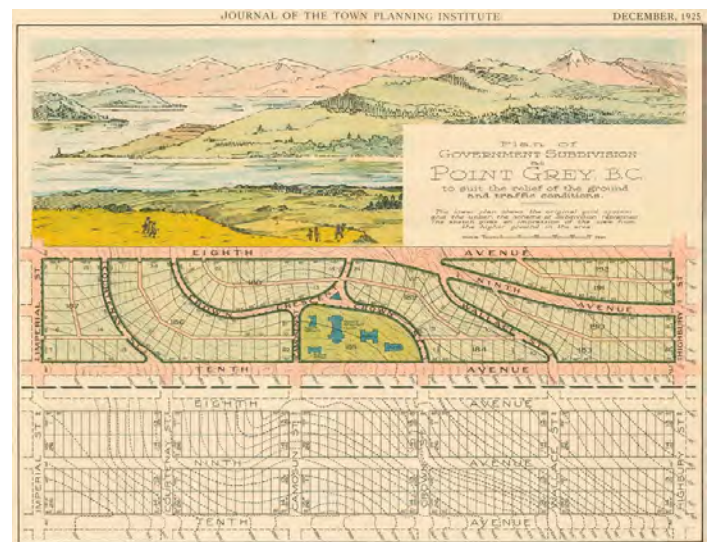
Similarly, vehicle movement across the site is discouraged by limited access points, indirect roads, and speed bumps. Access is limited to one entry and exit point on the north and south edges of Jericho Hill.

ʔəy'alməxʷ / ly'álməxw / Jericho Lands is close to a number of key arterial streets and main street retail areas. These include West 4th Avenue, West 10th Avenue, W Broadway and Alma Street.

West 4th Avenue, on the site's northern boundary, is an arterial street with a boulevard that currently operates as a vehicular thoroughfare. A limited number of uncontrolled and controlled pedestrian crossings provide access between the site and Jericho Beach Park.



The site is surrounded by an established network of streets and blocks that offer a fine grain of connectivity.



The 1925 West Point Grey Plan of Government Subdivision responds to the topography of the area.

CITY POLICY

The **Climate Emergency Action Plan** "Big Move #2" establishes that two-thirds of trips will be by active travel and/or transit, including 80% of trips by these modes in areas near rapid transit stations.

Transportation 2040 seeks to guide and support transportation options in Vancouver that are easy, accessible, and flexible to allow people to save time and money while increasing their health and well-being.

MOVEMENT AND MOBILITY

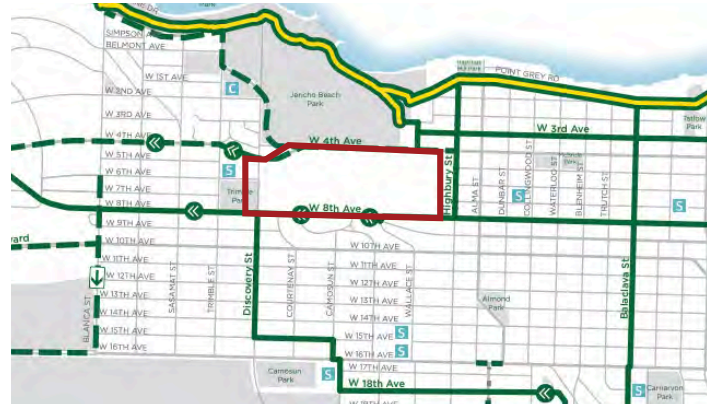
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Movement to, through and within ʔəy'alməx^w / l'y'álməxw / Jericho Lands has an important impact on local and city-wide mobility, connectivity and accessibility.

The site is well connected to a network of existing cycling routes, including local-street cycling routes such as West 8th Avenue, Discovery Street and Highbury Street - which connects to the AAA Seawall bike-route. A painted bike lane also runs along West 4th Avenue. Due to the steep grades and ridge that define much of the site, the cycling route along West 8th Avenue is considered a 'moderate uphill route'. The grades along this stretch of road are seen as restrictive to some cyclists.

Transit access to the site is currently found along West 4th Avenue with the 4, 44, 84 and 258 bus routes, along Broadway and West 10th Avenue with the 9, 14 and 99 B-Line bus routes, and along Alma with the 7 bus route. The Frequent Transit Network (FTN) along Broadway and West 10th Avenue runs close to the site. Another FTN route (heading east) terminates at Alma Street.

The potential future extension of the Millennium Line SkyTrain from Arbutus to UBC means that transit proximity could become a defining feature of the site. Potential future stations either on or close to the site may connect the Jericho Lands to a wider regional transit network, reducing travel times from the site to local and regional destinations for work, services and pleasure; improving access to downtown Vancouver, Vancouver International Airport (YVR), and adjacent municipalities (Burnaby, Coquitlam, New Westminster, Surrey, and beyond), as well as west to UBC.



The site is well connected to a network of existing cycling routes.



The existing and planned transit network linkages play an important role in supporting mobility and connectivity.

Source: Vancouver Today Reference Guide, City of Vancouver.

What We Heard:

There is a desire to improve the mobility and connectivity to and through the site by leveraging and expanding existing public and active transportation networks.

People also shared a desire to 'future-proof' the site by considering future modes of travel and by employing strategies to reduce vehicle use.

INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES: NEIGHBOURHOOD CONTEXT

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Jericho Lands is a large site in a rapidly growing region. It is located close to major open spaces and parks that are of regional significance, and is along a potential new rapid transit link now being studied that would connect with UBC and the region. The site is situated between the City's three largest employment clusters: downtown Vancouver, Central Broadway, and UBC.

West Point Grey is a predominately residential neighborhood in Vancouver with some mixed-use commercial and retail development.

Three highly walkable main streets are located nearby: West 10th Avenue (from Discovery to Tolmie); West Broadway (from Alma to Larch); and West 4th Avenue (from Highbury to McBride Park). Some of the retail areas have recently been in decline and experienced increasing store vacancies, a condition which is amplified across the City by challenges with the pandemic.

What We Heard:

There is a desire to improve connectivity from the site to the surrounding neighbourhoods and to the city beyond. Access to the beaches and ocean, as well as to nearby parks and trails, is highly valued.

People also shared a strong desire for a network of accessible public spaces to help facilitate communal gathering and community connections.



Locally, surrounding land uses include single and multi-unit residential dwellings; mixed-use retail and office commercial units; and a dense network of valuable public spaces and community amenities, including Jericho Beach Park.

INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES: NEIGHBOURHOOD CONTEXT

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West Point Grey is characterized as a lower-density neighbourhood, with a higher proportion of single-detached housing (40%) as compared to the rest of the city as a whole (15%).

West Point Grey has a higher rate of home ownership (62%) as compared to other neighbourhoods across the city (46%). The percentage of dwellings rented in West Point Grey (38%) is lower than Vancouver as a whole (53%).

West Point Grey neighbourhood has the third highest household income in the City, after Shaughnessy and Dunbar-Southlands.

19.2% of the population in West Point Grey is over the age of 65 as opposed to 15.5% in Vancouver as a whole. This is an increase from 2011 when the number of seniors was 16%, indicating an aging population. The number of children (aged 0-19) has increased by 0.5% since 2011, to 21.5% of the population in West Point Grey in 2016.

West Point Grey has experienced minimal growth over the last 20 years. During the same period, the population of Vancouver grew by over 115,000.

Redevelopment of the Jericho Lands seeks to address some of the inequities present in the West Point Grey community by providing a range of housing tenures (including at least 30% of the units as rental housing), and providing for a range of income groups. A greater range of housing types within the West Point Grey neighbourhood will also provide housing options for seniors looking to downsize from single family housing.

CITY POLICY

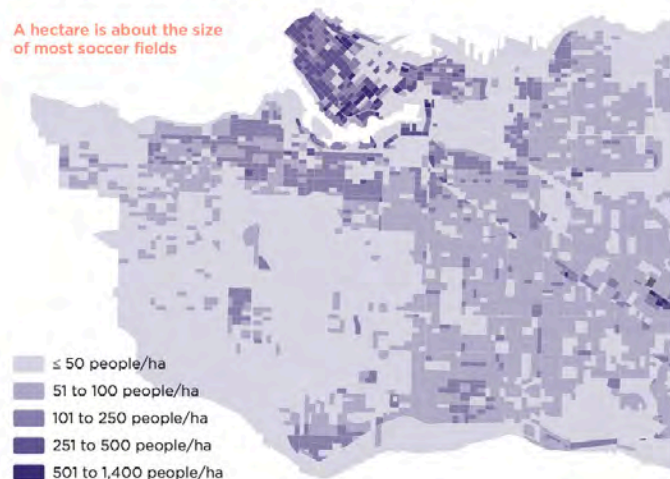
The **Housing Vancouver Strategy** recognizes that an affordable and varied housing stock, including a full spectrum of housing types, supports a diverse, vibrant, and growing city.

VanPlay is a suite of master plan documents that guides the work of the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation. A key goal is to grow and renew parks, community centres and other assets, to keep pace with population growth and evolving needs.

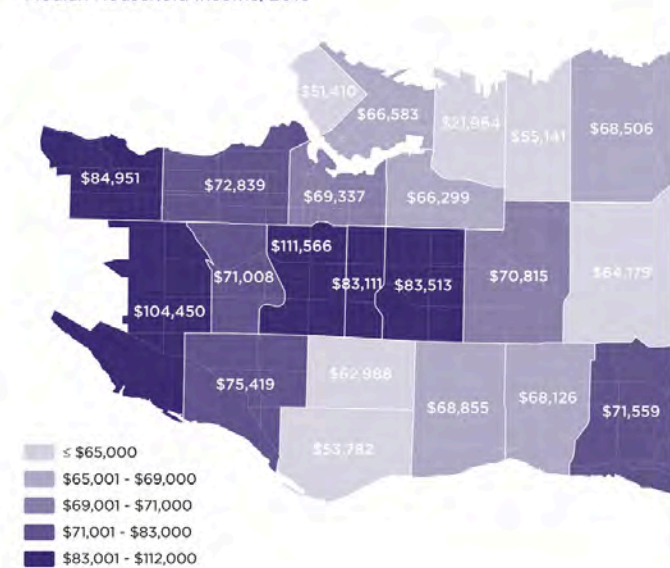
The **Employment Lands and Economy Review** is a long-range policy plan to ensure an appropriate supply of land in Vancouver for business and jobs to support the future growth of the local economy.

Population Density (People Per Hectare), 2016

A hectare is about the size of most soccer fields



Median Household Income, 2016



Population density and median household income in Vancouver.

Source: Vancouver Today Reference Guide, City of Vancouver.



CLIMATE EMERGENCY & RESILIENCE

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The City has adopted a long-term climate target of being carbon neutral before 2050. Planning for the ʔəy'alməxʷ / l'y'álməxw / Jericho Lands is an opportunity to address climate change and the climate emergency.

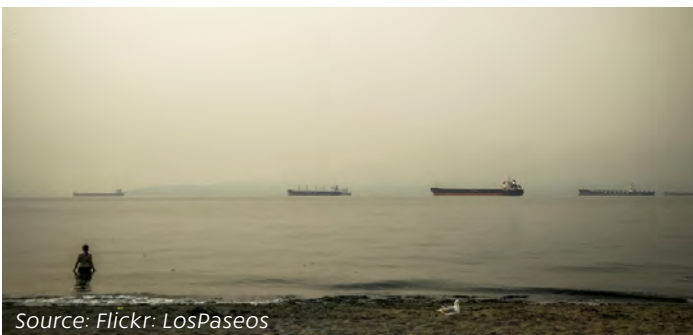
Creating a future-ready new neighbourhood at ʔəy'alməxʷ / l'y'álməxw / Jericho Lands involves ensuring that attention is paid to a changing climate and the impacts of global warming.

A review of the current and anticipated climatic conditions has been undertaken. As a starting point, the following climatic conditions and risks have been identified as being considerations to understand for the Jericho Lands site:

- Increasing winter precipitation and extreme weather events;
- Increasing summer temperatures, and drought;
- Reduced air-quality caused by wildfires; and
- Seismic Risk;
- Impacts of rising sea levels, king tides, and storm surges.

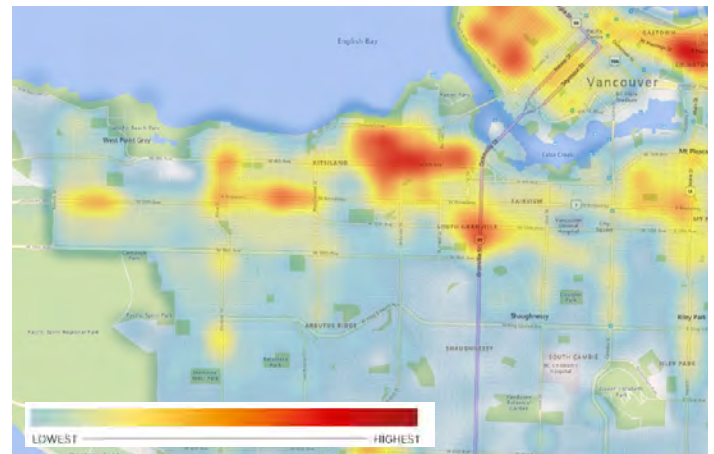
ʔəy'alməxʷ / l'y'álməxw / Jericho Lands offers the opportunity to align with the City's broader commitments, including the recently adopted Climate Emergency Response, and to ensure that the future new neighbourhood is resilient and sustainable over the long-term.

Wildfire Risk



Increasing wildfires across the region will pose significant impacts on Vancouver's air quality.

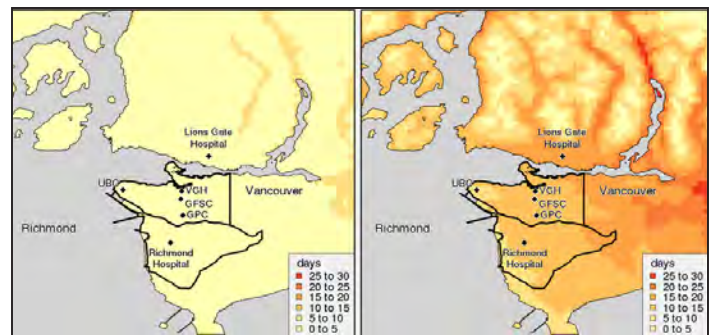
Seismic Risk



Vancouver is located in an area of significant seismic risk. This map shows a modelled scenario of the potential concentration and severity of damage to existing buildings as a result of a simulated 7.3 earthquake, located about 30km west of Vancouver at a depth of 5-10km.

Source: Vancouver Today Reference Guide, City of Vancouver.

Increasing Temperatures



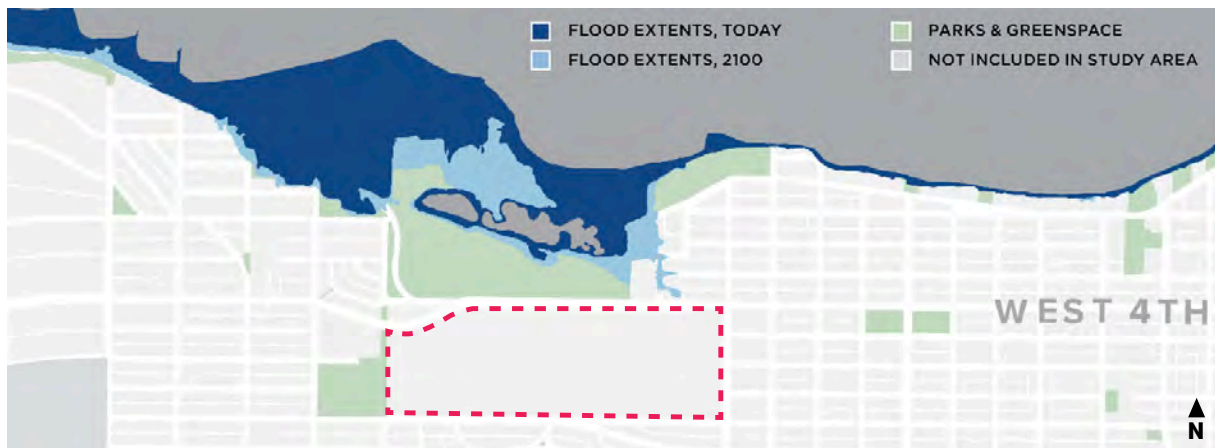
Vancouver and the Lower Mainland can expect higher summer temperatures, as well as an increase in the length and intensity of heat waves.

CLIMATE EMERGENCY & RESILIENCE

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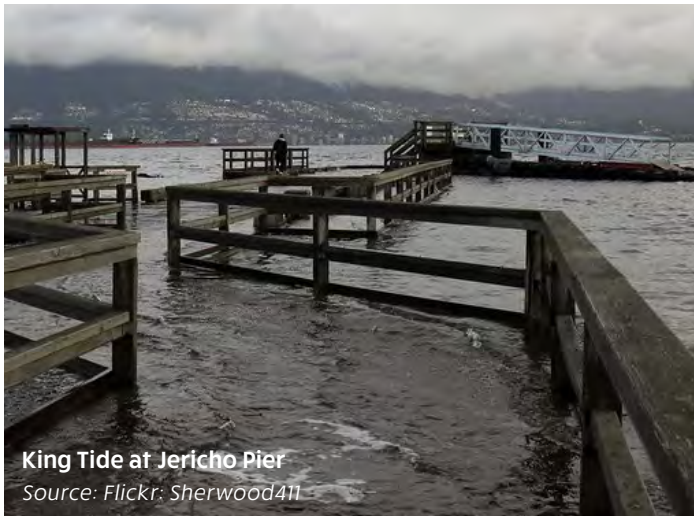
The City has adopted a long-term climate target of being carbon neutral before 2050. Planning for the ʔəy'alməx^w / lŷ'álməxw / Jericho Lands is an opportunity to address climate change and the climate emergency.

Rising Sea Levels and Overland Flooding



An increase in sea levels due to climate change is expected to change the site's, the city's and the region's relationship with the coastline.

Extreme Weather Events/More Frequent and Intense Rain Events



More frequent King Tide events are expected to affect the shoreline and Jericho Beach/Park.

CITY POLICY

The **Climate Emergency Action Plan** was approved by Council in November 2020. It seeks to tackle Vancouver's biggest sources of carbon pollution (buildings and transportation), and to capture carbon from the atmosphere.

The **Resilient Vancouver Strategy** seeks to transform the way communities understand risk and prepare for local hazards.

The **Climate Change Adaptation Strategy** provides direction to increase the resilience of the built environment to future climate conditions, and to 'future-proof' the building stock.

What We Heard:

Many people see the Jericho Lands redevelopment as an opportunity to model best-practice sustainable development.

There is support for considering how to build resilient communities.



Discussion Guides focused on key themes relevant to the Jericho Lands will be distributed to facilitate discussion and seek input about the key site planning opportunities. Feedback gathered from the Discussion Guides will be used to inform direction for the Design Workshop(s).



A series of stakeholder workshops will be held with local and citywide community groups, organizations and specialists. These meetings will gather focused ideas and comments on specific topics. The input from the stakeholder engagement will inform directions for the Design Workshop(s) and sharing of emerging ideas with the broader public.



Design Workshops will bring people together in an interactive format to consider emerging ideas for the future community at ʔəy'alməx^w / l'y'álməxw / Jericho Lands. Outputs from the workshop(s) will support the development of DRAFT site concept and emerging policies.

The timeline diagram illustrates the sequence of engagement activities from Fall 2020 to Spring 2021. The activities are represented by colored boxes connected by dashed lines, indicating a sequential process. A dark blue bar at the bottom represents ongoing engagement.

Activity	Timeline Period
Intro Panels	Fall 2020
Site Analysis Panels	Winter 2020/21
Discussion Guides	Winter 2020/21
Topic-Specific Stakeholder Engagement	Spring 2021
Design Workshop(s)	Spring 2021

Ongoing MST Nations Engagement



Is there anything we should add to our understanding and analysis of the Jericho Lands site?

shapeyourcity.ca/jericho-lands



Your input will contribute, along with ongoing technical analysis and engagement, to the development of emerging ideas and design directions for the site, and will feed into the next steps as described above.