

work, not just places to move through. Threaded through the regenerating woodlands is a lacework of intimate laneways. We propose that these laneways be dense and urban at the edges and loose and picturesque as they become paths in the forest. If one did live on these laneways, choices for movement and activity would abound. Some mornings a walk into town to go to the library, buy a paper, and have tea would be appealing; other times, a bicycle ride through the woodlands to the market garden at Archibald Creek Commons or a talk with the district arborist about the care of the trees in the common would be on the agenda.

The key question is: How do you build a community bit by bit? Let us look at years 2002, 2009, and 2016. We start with what is there now, and we make sure we leave room for what may happen, and what we might want to happen. And, in 2002, the site will not have changed so much, even though more people will be living there. The same houses that line 64th Avenue will still there - maybe the same families will still be living in them. Even after fourteen years, most of the same places will still be there. By this time, the social and community mechanism for sustaining the landscape will be more clearly understood. More people will realize that the health of the watershed improves when 'users become stewards.' Replenishing these landscapes will be a part of everyday living, as will be ensuring that they are cared for at the community level.

All around the woodlands, a community will be building. The Archibald Creek Commons will be in the heart of the woodlands, easily accessible by bicycle, and there one may find a stewardship house for land and nature programs. Adjacent to the commons, along the greenways, will be a community school, assembly hall, a chapel, and a horticultural workyard. The commons is the focus of maintaining rural traditions through all forms of land management (e.g., such as productive nurseries, gardening, reforestation, family farms, and rural-based businesses).

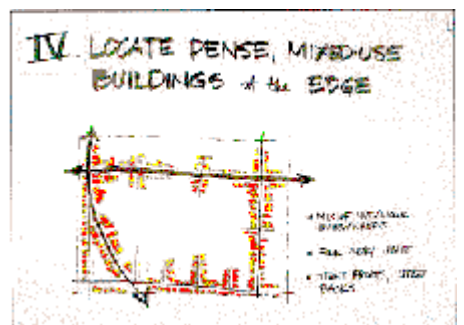
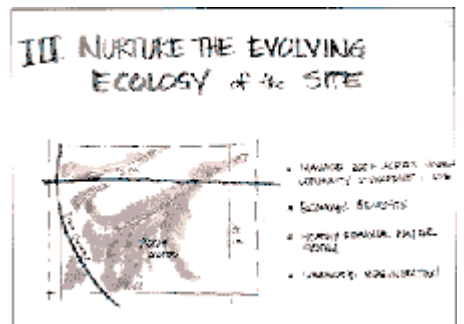
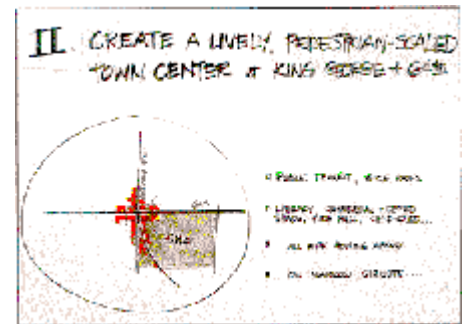
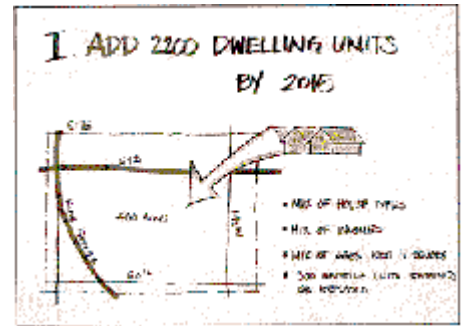
King George Highway and 64th Avenue

In the town centre, we purpose a mix of commercial, public, industry, and housing uses. The same incremental approach is possible in both residential areas and in the town centre. Over time, the density of the area changes, and the richness and diversity of the community emerges. The centre includes many places to both live and work; numerous small workshops and offices open out onto the sidewalks and the

small public squares. The greenway and path system is also integral to the success of the town centre since it connects the town centre to the community it serves.

The regenerating woodlands and the proposed town centre at the intersection of King George Highway and 64th Avenue have served as examples of our vision for this community. It is important to note that we have not accommodated the expected 9,000 people on this site that the design program called for; our population number was closer to 6,000. Our recommendation is that the town centre and the already low-density developed area to the west and north of our site should be "repaired" and "densified" to accommodate more people and services. This repair should not be confined to the urban sector; it should include natural sites. We need to provide richness, diversity, and increased density in all of the over 100 square miles of neighbourhoods that have already been developed in Surrey.

In summary, we want to create a new living and working environment at the urban edge. We want to bring the landscape into the routines and patterns of everyday living by developing an integrated network of roads, paths, and green corridors. We also want to increase landscape diversity and, at the same time, intensify the use of key developable areas. In other words, new development should be seen as an opportunity to improve stream health, to rebuild ridge recharge areas, and to strengthen green corridors. Our message is: build, yes; however, at the same time, repair the city and the natural ecology in a way that allows them to coexist.



Left:
Four fundamental principles that underlie this urban design.

Below:
The study site in the context of Surrey's stream and river system. Colours indicate regions of ecological sensitivity. Ecological sensitivity information is taken from the 1990 City of Surrey Environmental Sensitivity Assessment (ESA) study.

