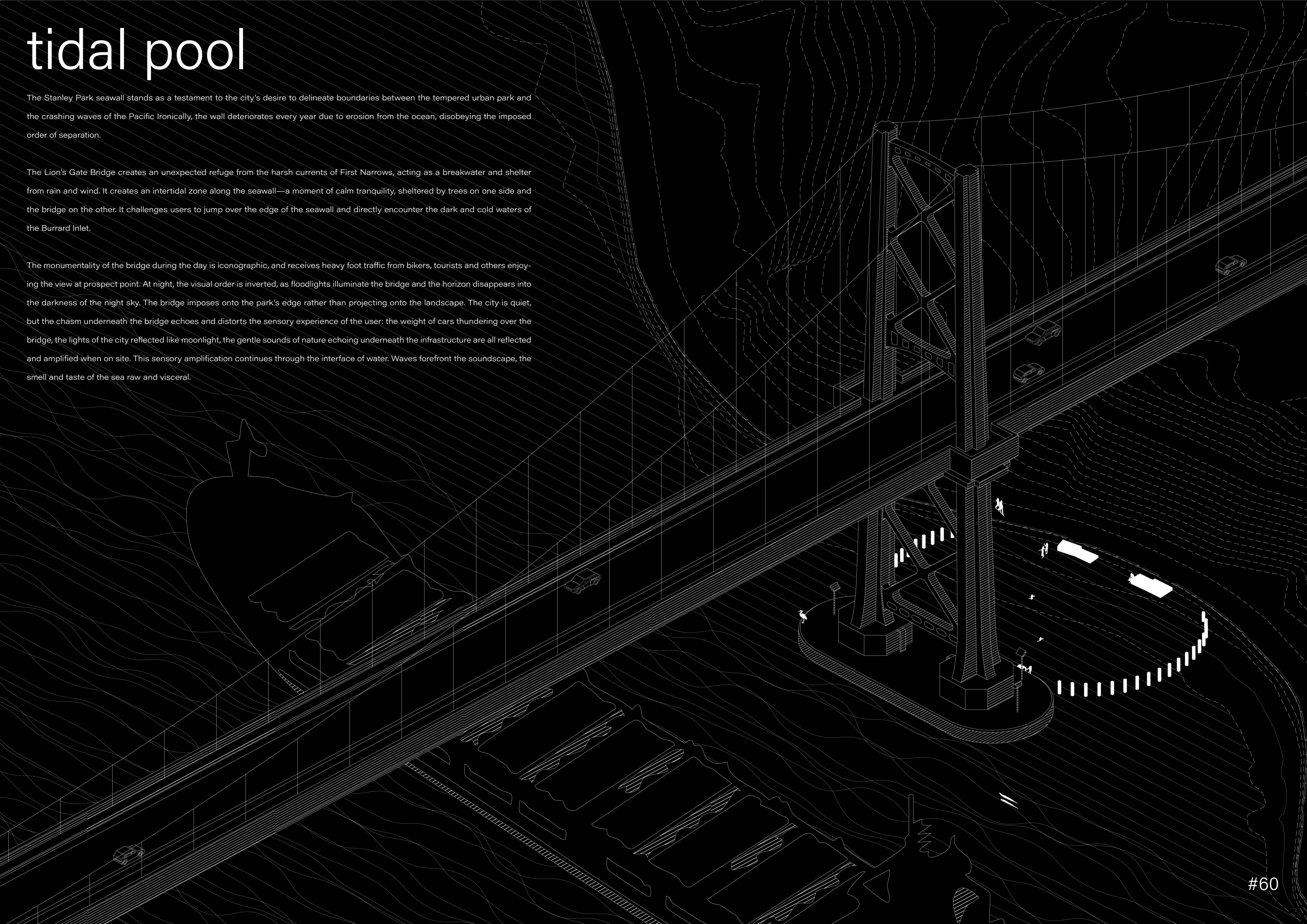


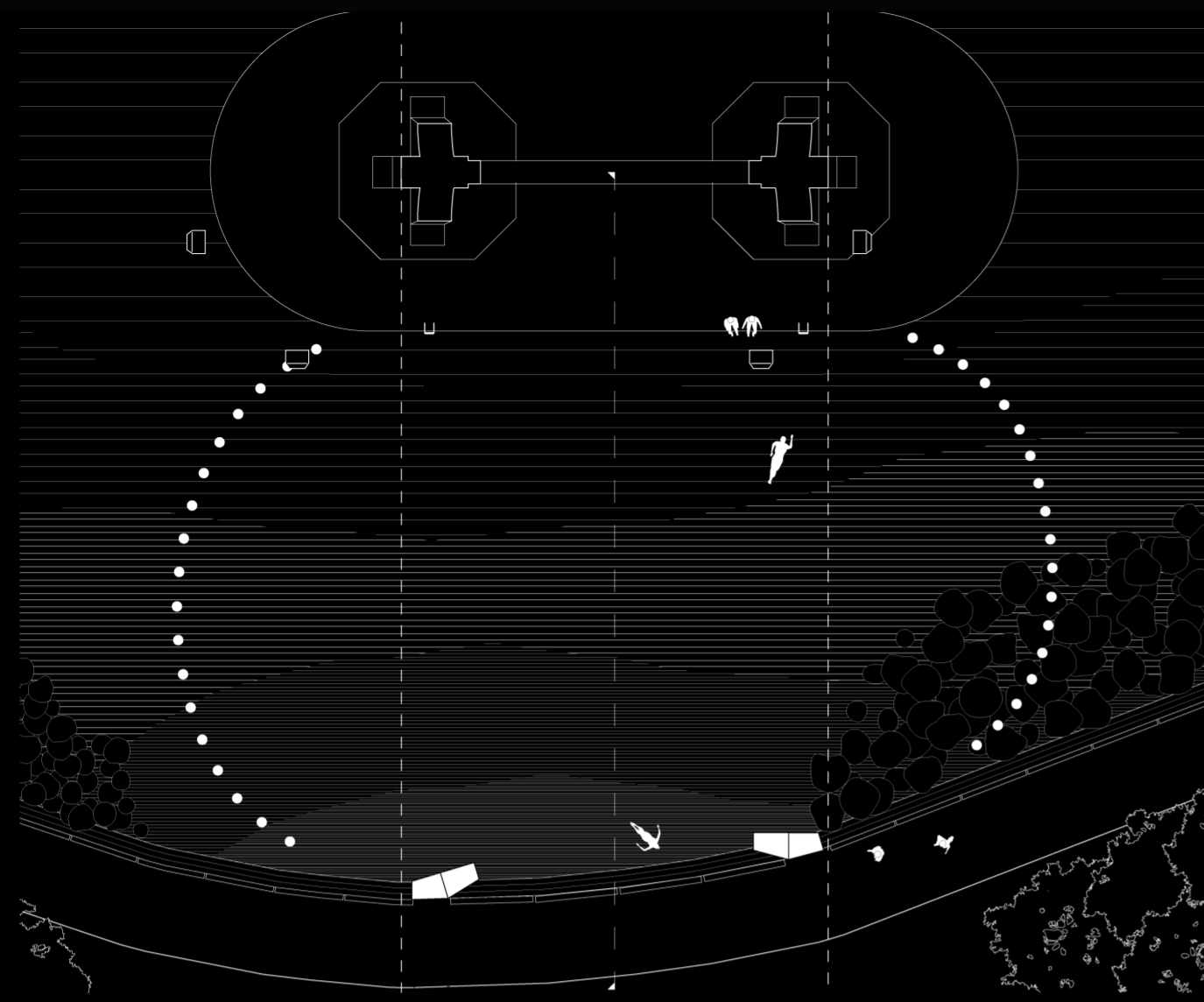
# tidal pool

The Stanley Park seawall stands as a testament to the city's desire to delineate boundaries between the tempered urban park and the crashing waves of the Pacific. Ironically, the wall deteriorates every year due to erosion from the ocean, disobeying the imposed order of separation.

The Lion's Gate Bridge creates an unexpected refuge from the harsh currents of First Narrows, acting as a breakwater and shelter from rain and wind. It creates an intertidal zone along the seawall—a moment of calm tranquility, sheltered by trees on one side and the bridge on the other. It challenges users to jump over the edge of the seawall and directly encounter the dark and cold waters of the Burrard Inlet.

The monumentality of the bridge during the day is iconographic, and receives heavy foot traffic from bikers, tourists and others enjoying the view at prospect point. At night, the visual order is inverted, as floodlights illuminate the bridge and the horizon disappears into the darkness of the night sky. The bridge imposes onto the park's edge rather than projecting onto the landscape. The city is quiet, but the chasm underneath the bridge echoes and distorts the sensory experience of the user: the weight of cars thundering over the bridge, the lights of the city reflected like moonlight, the gentle sounds of nature echoing underneath the infrastructure are all reflected and amplified when on site. This sensory amplification continues through the interface of water. Waves forefront the soundscape, the smell and taste of the sea raw and visceral.





site plan

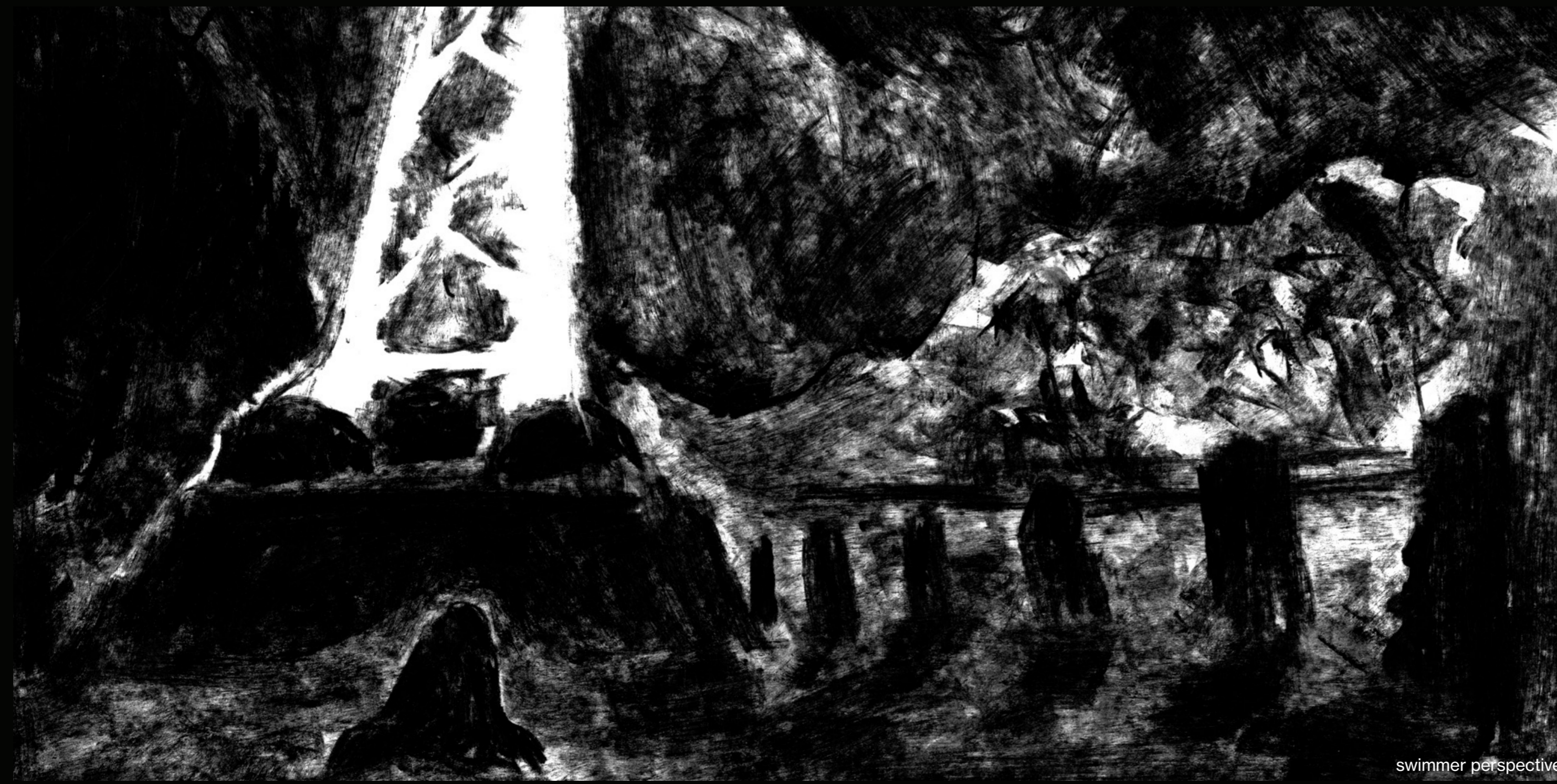


high tide section facing west

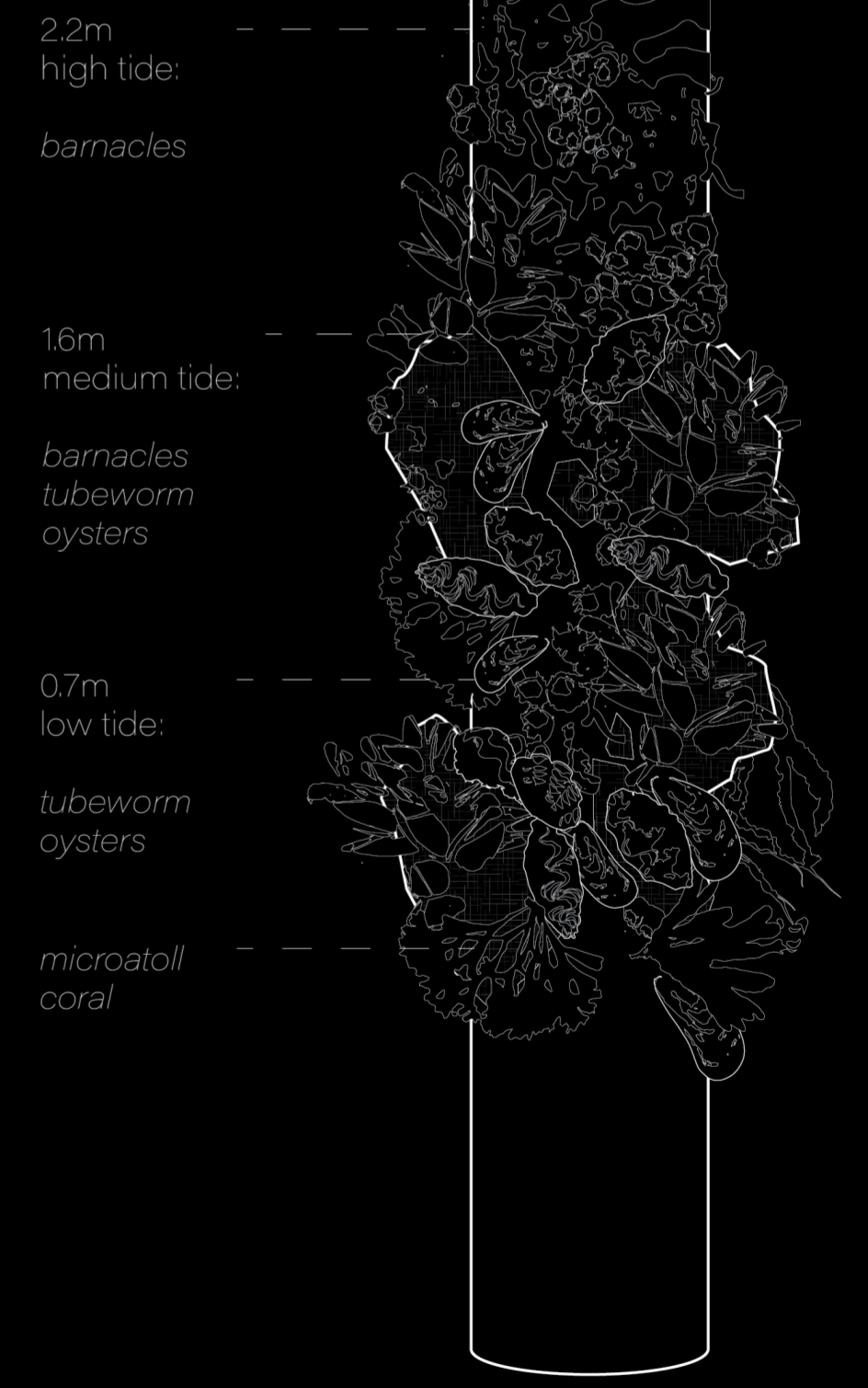
In order for us to access this water, we must take steps toward healing and remediation of the condition. Concrete pillars, using aggregate reclaimed from the destroyed sea-wall, act as anchors for intertidal populations of mussels, oysters and barnacles. Formally similar to the rock formations that arise from ancient oceanscapes, these tall figures enclose the swimming zone while acting as a filter to the water, encouraging the mollusks to grow along the intertidal zone. Their stratification on the columns creates a datum for reading the sea levels. Markers of time and tide, they invite night swimmers to return at high tide—inverting sun-dominant temporalities—for a ritual of gathering that aligns with the cycles of the moon and ocean.

*Kheraj, S. (2013). Inventing stanley park : An environmental history. University of British Columbia Press.*

*Salmon, E. (2000). Kincentric ecology: Indigenous perceptions of the human-nature relationship. Ecological Applications, 10(5), 1327-1332.*



swimmer perspective



detail - sea level datum