



## BOUQUET

Stanley Park • Land Summit • Invasive Species •Peak Oil

February 2007





 I10 - 355 Burrard Street

 Vancouver, BC V6C 2G8

 Tel:
 604.682.5610

 Fax:
 604.681.3394

 Email:
 admin@bcsla.org

 Website:
 www.bcsla.org

President	Pawel Gradowski	604.684.4611
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#### Sitelines Group

Editors	Laura-Jean Kelly	604.730.4867
	Cameron Murray	604.730.8256
Advertising	Tara Culham	604.682.5610
Editor	fax	604.681.3394
Graphic Design	Odette Hidalgo	604.738.2768
Printing	McCallum Printing	604.253.2252

The purpose of Sitelines is to provide an open forum for the exchange of ideas and information pertaining to the profession of Landscape Architecture. Individual opinions expressed are those of the writers and not necessarily of those of the BCSLA.

## Stanley Park Renewal BY CAMERON MURRAY

It is dusk on the Lost Lagoon, And we two dreaming the dusk away, Beneath the drift of a twilight grey, Beneath the drowse of an ending day, And the curve of the golden moon.

- Pauline Johnson

n the Legends of Vancouver, Pauline Johnson recounts the stories related to her by Chief Joseph Capilano. Siwash Rock, Deadman's Island and Lost Lagoon appear among the legendary settings within Stanley Park. And the Cathedral Trees are transfigurations of benevolent souls. But in all the world there is no cathedral whose marble or onyx columns can vie with those straight, clean, brown tree-boles that teem with the sap and blood of life.



Pauline Johnson watercolour by C Murray

As the Legends transformed oral traditions into written form, the designation of Park has carried natural history into modern times. In 1889, when Pauline was twenty-eight, Governor General Stanley *threw his arms to the heavens, as though embracing within them the whole of one thousand acres of primeval forest, and dedicated it to the use and enjoyment of peoples of all colours, creeds and customs for all time.* 

Ideas originating in the Enlightenment, such as Liberty and Equality, found spatial expression in urban form during the Ninteenth Century. Just as Sunday was an intermission in the tempo of industrialism, or the coal miner's day off, Parks provided a spatial interruption from speculative surveys and crowded architectural form. A petition to the Queen with 30,000 signatories, led to the first Victoria Park, in 1842. The appeal of Parks to the imagination soon led to Victoria Parks appearing across the British Empire in Halifax, Aukland, Christchurch and Sidney. The Park was a place *Continued on page 4* 

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### Stanley Park

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for civilized conversation, allowing for free speech and a divergence of opinion. Parks soon became focal points within the community life of the new cities.

Revolutionary societies, such as France and America soon followed this devolutionary approach of Britain. Birkenhead, in Liverpool, as designed by Joseph Paxton, is renowned for inspiring Frederick Olmsted to exclaim "...Is it not a grand good thing", in 1850. The Bois de Boulogne, at Paris, designed by Jean Charles Adolphe Alphand, followed Eighteenth Century Picturesque ideas in 1853. Olmsted and Vaux then prepared plans for Central Park in 1858 and Mount Royal Park in Montreal, in 1873. Then, following so many Victoria Parks, Beacon Hill Park, as designed by John Blair, was also in the works in 1882, in Victoria.

Stanley Park is influenced by both the Enlightened ideas of the Civic Park movement of Victorian Britain, as well as the National Park movement, emanating from America. Yosemite and Yellowstone exemplified the Sublime appreciation of natural beauty. Banff National Park, created in 1885, and contiguous with Jasper and Yoho, illustrates that some landscapes are too marvelous for private ownership. In the way that National Parks designate Front Country and Backcountry, Stanley Park provides opportunities for civic recreation, and provides natural habitat for a diversity of species.

Cricket, rowing, swimming, tennis, and especially walking have been accommodated within the Park in an incremental way, exemplified by the gradual seawall construction during sixty years time. Modern forms of seawall express new directions in landscape architecture as the pedestrian system continues around English Bay, along False Creek and through Coal Harbour. In 1913, landscape architet Thomas Mawson proposed a Beaux Arts approach to joining City with Park by transforming Lost Lagoon into a Grande Rond Pond. While the fountain has been placed axially, according to the Mawson plan; it is more the natural form of Lost Lagoon which has prevailed.

Enlightenment ideas such as the sublime and picturesque have also influenced the natural form of Stanley Park. A recognition of the intrinsic spiritual value of nature undisturbed provided the basis for a new aesthetic. Naturalists and ecologists of the Ninteenth Century have influenced the environmentalists of the Twentieth Century. New landscape architecture considers the dynamic equilibrium of various ecosystems. *Design with Nature* advocates plans which enhance life processes and accordingly, new wetlands and salmon streams have been introduced to Stanley Park to increase habitat diversity. It is dark in the Lost Lagoon, And gone are the depths of haunting blue, The grouping gulls, and the old canoe, The singing firs, and the dusk and - you, And gone is the golden moon.

The Autumn storms blew through Stanley Park, felling thousands of trees. Journalists have now disseminated news far and wide and an extraordinary public response has indicated just how significant Stanley Park is to people across Canada. The pedestrian system requires restoration; while forest ecosystems require natural regeneration. Landscape Architects can prepare both new designs for cultural structures, as well as new plans for sustainable landscape restoration.

O lure of the Lost Lagoon! I dream tonight that my paddle blurs The purple shade where the seaweed stirs, I hear the call of the singing firs In the hush of the golden moon. - Pauline Johnson



## Stanley Park Devastation — Moving Ideas into Action

A LETTER BY CORNELIA OBERLANDER, MBCSLA

January 11, 2007

Mr. Jim Lowden, Stanley District Manager Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation 2099 Beach Avenue, Vancouver British Columbia, Canada V6G 1Z4

May we grow into true understanding - a deep understanding that inspires us to protect the tree on which we bloom, and the water, soil and atmosphere without which we have no existence. - John Seed

Re: Stanley Park Devastation – Moving Ideas into Action

Dear Mr. Lowden

After seeing Peter Mansbridge on last night's CBC News, I am moved to action. As a long term practicing Landscape Architect in Vancouver, I would like to express my sincere sorrow for the recent devastation throughout Stanley Park. It is time now to move ideas into action.

**STEP ONE:** Allow nature to heal itself: assist nature to nurture the living, struggling landscape by a forest management process to encourage natural plant renewal. Replanting is not the answer.

**STEP TWO:** Encourage natural succession over the next five years by carefully removing hazardous trees.

**STEP THREE:** Monitoring and assessing natural renewal by ecological succession, as a guide for redesigning certain areas of the park.

**STEP FOUR:** Developing a short, medium and long term plan for supporting nature's response to the park's devastation, with a minimum interference and maximum support of natural renewal.

This is the time to step forward. As a volunteer I am prepared to work with a small group of Landscape Architect colleagues to assist the VPB staff in the organic and sustainable healing process of our cherished Stanley Park.

Sincerely yours,

Cornelia Hahn Oberlander CM FASLA, FCSLA, BCSLA

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## Bouquet of Memories BY PATRICIA WELDON

In October 2006, the Greater Victoria Airport Authority officially opened Illarion Gallant's winning entry for a public art installation at Victoria International Airport. Though public art in Victoria, as elsewhere, is often fraught with controversy, Gallant's giant, whimsical 'Bouquet of Memories' communicates quickly on visual, conceptual and emotional levels. It has

been warmly received by the public. The 8.5 metre-high sculpture in steel and aluminium looks as if it were made from pieces of an enormous Meccano set, yet evokes images of delicate flowers and fragile butterflies. Bouquet of Memories makes people smile.

rom concept to official opening, the eighteen month project exemplified the successful management of processes and issues involved in a large-scale public art project: whether the art is meaningful (visually accessible) to the public; how the installation relates to its site; and the requirement for the designer to collaborate openly with others in a long and complex process of fabrication. Gallant believes that designers in all fields must be prepared to compete for public commissions as part of earning their livelihoods and reputations. For him, the highpoints of this commission were winning and finishing. Everything in between was work. In a project of this scale, the key to completion is the designer's ability to manage a daunting array of processes. This can only be accomplished through teamwork and collaboration.

Conceptually, Gallant's public art work speaks to his boyhood memories and his interest in ecological issues, such as: daylighting streams, the tenacity of living



Sculpture in progress, photograph by I Gallant

Sculpture installation, photograph by I Gallant



things, and the dialogue between nature and built environments. The sculpture's intended ambiguity (flowers and butterflies) refers to two strong memories. As a young air cadet in Ontario, he was awed by the poppies that pushed their way through the concrete runways at an abandoned airfield. As an older teen on a motorcycle trip across the Mojave Desert, he was struck by the incredible endurance and beauty of the lines of monarch butterflies migrating north. These interests and motifs coalesced in Bouquet of Memories: five bent but sturdy stems rooted in concrete, soaring upward, and crowned by vibrant, arcing petal wings.

From any vantage point, the sculpture engages the viewer and communicates with the built environment, offering a

sequence of experiences as one moves toward it. Large and colourful enough to be visible as one approaches by car or plane, it is an icon of the year-round season of bloom for which Victoria is famous. In all weather, the sculpture provides a joyful shot of brilliant colour against the classically austere facade of the airport terminal.

For pedestrians and motorists passing beneath it, Bouquet of Memories is a colourful canopy, a gateway to and from the departures terminal, and a marker for a place and an occasion. It celebrates the presence of nature even in the utilitarian hardscape of an airport and, in Gallant's words, It engages the viewer in the familiar symbols and rituals of a journey. Given the many technical and engineering considerations that forced changes during fabrication and installation, there is a remarkable concordance in appearance and effect between the finished sculpture and the artist's original concept.

The competition was part of a longer-term plan for public art at Victoria International Airport. All previous winning proposals were for indoor art. Gallant sidestepped expectations with his proposal for a massive outdoor sculpture. The selection committee intended to commission one work of art but was hardpressed to choose between two appealing proposals which complimented one another. The Airport Authority doubled the budget and commissioned both projects, a decision Gallant considers brazen, visionary and far-reaching. In his experience, the Greater Victoria Airport Authority was an excellent, enabling corporate client with a commitment to public art, a strong adjudication process and a knowledgeable committee with clear ideas about what art in the public realm could and should be.

For his part, Gallant had succinctly articulated his proposal in both abstract and concrete terms. Whether or not they liked the idea, the committee members would know exactly what he was proposing. In the narrative introduction, he wrote:

This proposal presents travelers with a 'Bouquet of Memories' as they depart Victoria, the City of Gardens. It is a bon voyage gesture on a grand scale to mark one's embarking on a journey. Traveling is about creating memories of the people, places and events encountered / discovered. This bouquet acknowledges the point of departure. For some travelers it will mark the anticipation of the adventures ahead. For others, it will mark the memories of a journey just being completed.

This work aims to be optimistic, synonymous with the slogan, "Hope springs eternal". The natural forms of butterflies alighting and poppies blowing in the wind inspire the shape and colour of the elements. Butterflies are known for traveling great distances with perseverance and determination against the odds. Poppies are beautiful and are symbolic of valour. They show determination in their ability to thrive in diverse and adverse conditions.

The art work will be placed in the center median strip across from the Departures Terminal. The elements will be spaced at a minimum of four feet to allow for the movement of pedestrians among the stems. The elements of this artwork will form a canopy over pedestrians as they move between the parking area and the Departures Terminal. It will also create a sense of enclosure and arrival as one drives between the median and the new terminal building. Its large scale will take on the building as a strong counterpoint to its horizontal façade....

After the commission was awarded, Gallant had to move quickly from the exhilaration of winning to the challenge of organizing the work. For projects of this scope, where pure art meets engineering reality, artists must tame their egos and collaborate with others. Gallant's role as artist was to preserve his concept and vision throughout the convoluted process of engineering and fabrication. Technical considerations didn't change his concept, but the reality of physics and materials influenced the aesthetics of the sculpture in small though important ways. The stems, for example, had to be thicker than originally designed in order to safely bear the dynamic load of the flower heads.

Before submitting the design to competition, Gallant shared his ideas with his friend Mike Wolkowicz, a retired engineering technologist and craftsman with a broad range of practical experience. Wolkowicz collaborated with him throughout the project: he helped with models and fabrication and, as importantly, was available as a sounding board on a myriad of technical issues. Given the project's complexity, this wasn't the only technical advice the artist sought.

Installing large-scale art in the public realm requires official accountability.

Paramount considerations in this project were the structural integrity of the sculpture and the avoidance of liability for all involved in its commission, fabrication and installation. As is typical with large public projects, Gallant required an engineer's stamp and sign-off at several points along the way. Each of the ten aluminium flower petals had to withstand a combined snow and wind load of 1,000 kilograms. The stems had to bear the weight of both the seed pods and the petals under a torsional load. Materials and finishes had to withstand corrosion. Welds met industry criteria, and bolts were torqued to engineering specifications by a certified fabricator.

Gallant's extensive background in construction and in the fabrication of his own smaller works allowed him to collaborate very effectively with the engineer. His choice was Jim Galloway of Peterson Galloway Ltd, the structural engineering firm for the airport expansion project. Galloway responded to the work as an interesting challenge. Whenever Gallant went to the engineer with an idea, the first answer was usually, No, it can't be done that way. The artist would return with an alternative, and the engineer would say, Maybe. Enthusiastically, Gallant collaborated on potential solutions and patiently, Galloway computed the engineering until the answer was Yes. Nothing moved forward until the engineer was satisfied with the results and signed off on them.

To account for wind and snow load on the petals of the sculpture, substantial, crude, monolithic slabs were required for footings. Over these slabs a feature concrete pattern tied the sculpture in with the existing median plaza.

It was a challenge to find fabricators and foundries which could handle the complexity and scale of the sculpture. Some components were manufactured on BC's Lower Mainland and then shipped to companies on Vancouver Island for finishing and assembly. The 2x4 metre perforated and broken aluminium flower petals were formed by Brenco Industries in Delta. The 6.5 metre long structural steel stems

### **Bouquet of Memories**

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(28 cm o.d.) required three separate processes before the sculpture could be assembled: they were cut and formed by Aggressive Tube Bending in Port Kells, galvanized by Ebco in Richmond and powder-coated by White Powder Coating in Port Kells. The Achinback Foundry in Langford cast the aluminium seed pods (75 cm dia.), Associated Sheet Metal fabricated the seed pods and petals, and Victoria Powder Coating powder-coated the pods and petals. Gallant led the assembly of the entire sculpture on and off site, with his staff and certified fabricators.

Everyone involved in the fabrication

process took an interest in the project: They were jazzed, said Gallant. The novel and highly visible sculpture was a departure from their usual industrial work. The artist travelled between the Island and the Lower Mainland several times to monitor progress and troubleshoot technical details. Though the engineering and fabrication processes were time-consuming and occasionally frustrating, the artist found the entire collaboration exciting and supportive.

In the months before the installation was finished, Gallant visited his children's elementary school and invited students and staff to contribute their favourite memories. These were placed in time capsules which were built into three of the seed pods. When the day came to seal the capsules, he added the signatures and messages of fabricators, technical advisors, installers and airport managers, all of whom had contributed in great measure to the success of the project.

Gallant, aloft in a man lift, helped lower and attach the first petals. It was a magic moment backlit by mild panic: What the hell am I doing up here? I'm an artist, not a fabricator. Symbolic gestures aside, in a project which relied at every point on successful collaborations and well-defined roles, it was exactly the right question to ask.

Patricia Weldon, MA, B. Ed is a freelance writer and passionate gardener who lives in Victoria BC.

Based in Victoria, Illarion Gallant (B.F.A, BCSLA Intern) and Twyla Rusnak (B.E.S., B.L.Arch., BCSLA Intern) are principals of a design/build firm with landscape and public art projects across Canada.



## 2009 British Columbia Land Summit BY TARA CULHAM

he British Columbia Land Summit partners recently signed a contract with the Telus Conference Centre at Whistler to bring more than 1,000 land use professionals, 100 speakers and 100 volunteers to Whistler from May 20-23, 2009 for an interdisciplinary conference. The partners represent the: BC Association of the Appraisal Institute of Canada, BC Institute of Agrologists, BC Society of Landscape Architects, Planning Institute of BC and Real Estate Institute of BC.

The 2004 BC Land Summit conference successfully unfolded over three days in Vancouver, at the University of British Columbia. With a focus on building stronger relationships among the professions, the successful 2004 BC Land Summit offered opportunities to share innovative ideas and solutions, collaborate with allied professional and network with others in the field of sustainable land use. The program included provocative keynote speakers, exciting workshops and presentations, and informative tours and mobile workshops. The conference was augmented by an exciting line-up of social events and informal networking opportunities. Consistent with the overall theme of collaboration, the program of the 2004 BC Land Summit was channelled into four main streams including Governance, The Value of Land,

Changing Land Use Patterns and Information and Understanding.

The organizing partners continued to work together to build and enhance the terrific relationships formed at the inaugural event. In June 2006 the partners successfully began discussions to organize the 2009 BC Land Summit. After intensive research, Whistler was unanimously selected as the venue of choice. After reviewing more than five venues around BC, Whistler was the preferred choice as Members of the organizing partners are well represented in the region. The region will offer a wide range *Continued on page 10* 



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### 2009 British Columbia Land Summit

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of opportunities for mobile and walking tours including the agricultural land reserve, 2010 Winter and Paralympic Games venues, etc. The pedestrian-friendly environment and the Telus Conference Centre's Green Meeting Policy also support the concept of sustainable land use.

Delegates will include representatives from the public and private sectors, academia, students, interns and allied professionals. As five host organizations are based in BC, local delegates and presenters will showcase and share the best that BC has to offer on projects that feature Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), greenroofs, living walls, smart growth, greenway projects, healthy communities, urban design, and sustainable planning and design. International experts will be on hand to provide new technologies and best practices.

The 2009 BC Land Summit will expand on the program streams to address issues that are unique to Whistler. The first-ever BC Land Summit program explored possibilities for professional collaboration, and the benefits that closer ties brought to land use professionals in BC. The exciting 2009 BC Land Summit program enhances those stronger relationships with a view to benefiting the BC communities and their citizens.

#### For more information please contact:

Tara Culham, British Columbia Society of Landscape Architect

T: (604) 682-5610/E: admin@bcsla.org

OR

David Crossley, *Planning Institute of British Columbia* 

T: (604) 696-5031/E: pibc@telus.net



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## Mean and Green The Invasive Plant Dilemma

BY DAVE HUTCH, MBCSLA

**B** y now, most of us have heard about the problems invasive species have caused in Canada's lakes (zebra mussels), wetlands (purple loosestrife), forests (pine beetle) and grasslands (Dalmatian toadflax). In fact, invasive species were first noticed for their economic impacts on agriculture - each year invasives cost BC \$50million in crop losses, but now with increasing awareness around bio-diversity and threatened eco-systems, invasive plants are now being identified as a serious threat to remaining, intact indigenous landscapes. Along with climate change and urbanization, invasive species are among the top causes for losses in the natural diversity of our environment.

As landscape architects, what responsibility do we have in the invasive plant debate? Perhaps you've stopped specifying English Ivy on your planting plans...ok, well at least on the projects that you know are near streams and natural areas. But the tower project downtown...it's such a durable urban ground cover, so why not? How about those beautiful hanging baskets in the last streetscape project? Were there any invasives in that spectacular display?

On December 5, 2006, North Vancouver Parks Superintendent, Dave Turner MBC-SLA and I were invited to represent the BCSLA at Responsible Gardening - Where does it begin?, a workshop organized by the BCLNA to facilitate dialogue between the various landscape professions. Facing pressure from growers who felt they were being singled out as culprits in the invasive plant debate, the BCLNA took the lead in facilitating a dialogue between stakeholders in the landscape chain. It was surprising to hear that, in fact, landscape architects were also indicated as contributors to the problem by still specifying and requesting invasive plants in their project work.

The there were several positive outcomes of the workshop, including a commitment to work together from the various parties on educating professionals and the public. One of the workshop key findings was a determination of how the invasive plant issue is very much a regional issue. In a province such as BC, with our diverse biogeoclimatic zones, English Ivy is not the same problem in Prince George as it is in Port Moody. Regional lists need to be developed, adopted and disseminated. Much of this work has already been started by the Invasive Plant Council of BC.

Many landscapes we are responsible for are admired by home gardeners, who try to replicate these examples in their own gardens. Many of these landscapes still continue to be planted with invasive species. Not understanding the impacts of these plants beyond the designed and maintained area of their landscape, homeowners unknowingly hasten the spread of invasive species by modeling plant selections after ours.

In the City of North Vancouver, human dispersal is one of the primary vectors of invasive plant spread. A 2003 study done by Capilano College Environmental Studies students in North Vancouver's Mahon Park, found that the main entry for invasive species into the park was through garden waste dumping at discreet lane ends and along adjoining residential properties.

That hanging basket that was picked up as a gift for Mother's Day, ended up over the



back fence and sent Lamium racing down the ravine displacing native understorey plants. Or that pile of garden clippings that were quietly wheelbarrowed to the end of the street, have now introduced ivy climbing 30m up the trunks of every tree within a 100m radius.

In December 2001, the Missouri Botanical Garden and the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, hosted a watershed event; the Workshop on Linking Ecology and Horticulture to Prevent Plant Invasion. The goal was to explore and develop workable, voluntary approaches for reducing the introduction and spread of non-native invasive plants.

One of the most significant outcomes of the event was what is now referred to the as the St. Louis Declaration. This document contains, among other things, Voluntary Codes of Conduct for government, nurseries, botanical gardens, the gardening public and... landscape architects, with respect to invasive species. These codes serve as guides for responses to curb the spread of invasive plant species, while promoting courses of action that will minimize this spread.

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### Mean and Green

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### The Saint Louis Declaration:

A Voluntary Code of Conduct for Landscape Architects

- ¥ Seek out education and information on invasive species issues:
- ¥ Work with local plant ecologists, horticulturists, nurseries, botanic gardens, conservation organizations and others to determine what species in your region are either currently highly invasive or show aggressive potential. Investigate species under consideration that may present a threat. Increase interaction with other professionals and non-professionals to identify alternative plant material and other solutions to problems caused by harmful invasive plants.
- ¥ Take advantage of continuing education opportunities to learn more about invasive species issues.
- ¥ Identify and specify non-invasive species that are aesthetically and horticulturally suitable alternatives to invasive species in your region.
- ¥ Eliminate specification of species that are invasive in your region.
- ¥ Be aware of potential environmental impacts beyond the designed and managed area of the landscape plan (e.g. plants may spread to adjacent natural area or cropland).
- ¥ Encourage nurseries and other suppliers to provide landscape contractors and the public with non-invasive plants.
- ¥ Collaborate with other local experts and agencies in the development and revision of local landscape ordinances.
- ¥ Promote inclusion of invasive species issues in these ordinances.

Some final thoughts to consider - in 2003, Point Pleasant Park lost 75,000 trees when Hurricane Juan flattened the Halifax park. One of the biggest challenges in rehabilitating the park, now that the coniferous canopy has been significantly reduced, has been competition by invasive species. Arbourists in Mount Royal in Montreal also cite invasive plants as one of their biggest challenges to renewing the park after the devastating ice storm of 1998.

What lies in store for the recent, violently exposed, soils and understorey of Vancouver's Stanley Park, remains to be seen, but if the urban park manager's experience in Montreal and Halifax is any indication, we have a lot more to worry about than removing wood and replanting trees.

#### **Resources:**

#### Invasive Plant Council of BC

www.invasiveplantcouncilbc.ca

#### E Flora BC

An electronic atlas of the plants of BC discusses the invasive issue www.geog.ubc.ca/~brian/florae/invasives.html

#### Evergreen

Posters and fact sheets on the top 10 invasive plants in BC's Lower Mainland www.evergreen.ca/en/cg/cg-resources.html

Washington Invasive Species Coalition www.invasivespeciescoalition.org

#### Garden Wise - Non-invasive Plants for Your Garden

A pamphlet on invasive plant alternatives for gardeners

www.invasivespeciescoalition.org/GardenPlants/G arden%20Wise

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## Peak Oil BY RICK BALFOUR

he Vancouver City Planning Commission in partnership with the Post Carbon Institute and the New City Institute held ground-breaking workshops on Strategic Planning in the last two summers. From support of the participants, PCI/NCI took a made in Canada Peak Oil Motion to the GVRD in 2006 and to the Fraser Valley Regional District in 2007. It is intended to take it next to the Howe Sound and Sunshine Coast RDs. Excerpts from the motion are shown below. It is hoped that by adopting this kind of quantum shift approach to our planning that we can review all of our myriad planning rules to cut through to Real Sustainable options faster rather than take the tinkering approach, which is seen more and more to be too little, too late.

For the presentations, on this and related work you can download presentations in pdf from www.plancanada.com

This includes the Missing Housing Of Metro Vancouver, as presented by the Metro Vancouver Planning Coalition at a VCPC/SFU Housing Affordability Seminar in September 2006, the housing we need to build as we pass through the Oil Peak, the quantum changes needed to our pattern of community. These materials are coming together in a trilogy of planning texts this year.

Another paper is from a presentation given at an Agriculture Canada session at World Urban Forum, on Urban Triage and agriculture. If anyone has anything to add or comment on in these areas, please contact at balfourarch@telus.net.

#### The Peak Oil Motion Draft Proposal for Metro Vancouver RDs.

Peak Oil Motion for Metro Vancouver Motion for Board of Directors of the GVRD, FVRD, Sunshine Coast RD, and Lower Mainland Municipal Association. DRAFT d September, 2006 Whereas: in June 2006, Vancouver city and region hosted the World Urban Forum 3 about urban sustainability, and. Whereas; world knowledge is increasing about shortages of energy and raw materials arising from over population, over consumption and waste of resources within a very short period of human history; and Whereas: our cities and our lifestyle, which, like all others, have been built in an era of cheap and apparently abundant energy, which we now see is

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### Peak Oil

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not sustainable, and which will be increasingly less sustainable if we continue on our present course, and Whereas: to adapt to the reduction of supply and increasing price of energy, we must modify our pattern of community, forms of transportation, supply of food and basic necessities; and Whereas: a complete paradigm shift is required by our metropolitan region, in every level from personal to community, and that the local governments must move from talk to action, to re-plan our region city for Real Sustainability; and Whereas: we acknowledge the small steps we have begun in sustainable design make a good start, but the scale and scope must be expanded immensely to meet our future needs: THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That the regional districts and their member municipalities in the Lower Mainland modify all existing land use policy and plans, transportation policy and plans, and related infrastructure policies and plans, to create a new pattern of community, based on the following principles:

- Reduce the urban footprint by focusing all population growth in a series of new urban-villages and 'compact new towns' within the Greater Vancouver Regional District, the Fraser Valley Regional District, and the Sunshine Coast Regional District;
- Cease development of energy-dependent forms of development - single-family housing and high-rises (office or residential);

- Preserve all farmland and farmers;
- Only develop and improve transportation facilities for pedestrians, bicycles, and public transit;
- Build the "missing housing" (needs explanation);
- Reduce industrial sprawl;
- Reconsider uses on existing suburban lots to encourage food production, ecosystem revitalization, and/or both (permaculture);

2. That local governments will act together with Provincial and Federal governments to protect our citizens from the worst impacts of Peak Oil Shock, the decline of resources and the pressure this will put on our way of life. Respectfully submitted on behalf of NCI & PCI. Richard Balfour MAIBC 2006.09.22





## **BCSLA 2007 AVVARDS** CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

### Exceptional Contribution to the BCSLA in 2006:

All Members of the BCSLA are invited to send in nominations for Exceptional Service to the Society in the past year. A statement regarding the nature and extent of the contribution will assist the Board of Directors in evaluating the nomination.

## Significant Contribution to the Profession on the Part of a Landscape Architect in Public Practice:

All Members of the BCSLA are invited to send in nominations for this award. The BCSLA Board of Directors is looking for examples of Members working in public practice who are making a lasting contribution to the profession and its relationship with local government and the public. Please provide a short explanation of the nature of the contributions and recent accomplishments of the nominee.

#### BCSLA President's Award

The President invites nominations of BCSLA Members who have made a special contribution to the Society in the past year. Names are submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

#### **BCSLA Honourary Member Nominations**

Any individual may be nominated for consideration by the Board of the designation "BCSLA [Honourary Member]", and such honor if awarded by the Board will include the waiver of fees and such other privileges as the Board sees fit, in recognition of outstanding community activity related to the Principles or Practice of landscape architecture.

Please submit your nomination letter and two letters of support to the BCSLA Board of Directors by March 23, 2007. Mark Vaughan, Past President and Nominations Committee Chair, is tasked with organizing all BCSLA awards.



BRITISH COLUMBIA SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

## **BCSLA** Calendar of Events

	February 20	BCSLA Credentials Committee Meeting	June 26	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting
	February 20	Harry J. Webb Lecture, UBC Robson	July 24	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting
		Square	July 31	BCSLA Membership Application
	February 27	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting		Deadline
	February 22-23	CSLA Professional Awards Adjudication, Winnipeg, MB	August	BCSLA Credentials Committee Meeting
	February 24-25	CLARB Spring Meeting, Kansas City, MO	August 15-19	CELA Conference, Pennsylvania,
	February 25	C/LARE Order Deadline		USA
	February 27	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting	Sept. 18-20	C/LARE (Computerized Landscape Architectural Exams)
F	February 28	CSLA/AAPC Annual Congress, Havana Cuba	Sept. 7-8	CLARB Annual General Meeting,
	March 5	C/LARE Appointment Deadline		Cleveland, OH
	March 13-15	C/LARE (Computerized Landscape Architectural Exams), Burnaby, BC	Sept. 12-13	BCLNA CanWest Hort Show, Vancouver, BC
	March 15	BCSLA Awards Nomination Deadline	September 25	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting
	March 15	UBC/BCSLA Student Mentoring Day	October	BCSLA Board of Examiners Fall Sitting
March	March 27	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting	October 5-9	ASLA Annual Conference, San
	April 3	Cornelia Hahn Oberlander Lecture, UBC Robson Square		Francisco, CA
April	April 4	Landscape Architectural Registration	October 10	Landscape Architectural Registration Exams (LARE)
		Exams (LARE)		Candidate Order Deadline:
		Candidate Order Deadline: June 2007 Sitting		December 2007 Sitting
	April 12	<ul> <li>BCSLA Continuing Education Seminar, Richmond, BC</li> <li>BCSLA Annual Conference and Trade Show</li> <li>Toward the Green Horizon, Richmond, BC</li> <li>BCSLA Annual General Meeting, Richmond, BC</li> </ul>	October 23	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting
			October 31	2008 Sitelines Annual Update Submissions
April 13-14	April 13-14		November 8	World Town Planning Day
			November 22-23	BC Landscape and Nursery Association AGM
	April 14		November 27	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting
	дрштт		December 3-4	Landscape Architectural Registration
April 17-20	April 17-20			Exams, Vancouver, BC
	April 25	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting	December 7	BCSLA Festive Season Party (Date Tentative)
/	April	BCSLA Board of Examiners Spring Sitting	December 18	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting
	M 22		December 31	BCSLA 2008 Membership Dues
	May 22	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting		Payable
	June 3-6	IFLA International Conference, St. Petersburg, Russia	December 31	BCSLA Continuing Education Form Submission Deadline
	June 11-12	Landscape Architectural Registration Exams, Vancouver, BC		

#### SITELINES

## **UBC** Shadow Mentor

The BCSLA and the Professional Practice class of the UBC Landscape Architecture Program are sponsoring the Third Annual Shadow Mentor Day on **THURSDAY**, **MARCH 15, 2007**. For one day, students will experience the working world of landscape architecture by spending a day "shadowing" a professional. This is an eye-opening experience for the students and helps to prepare them for life after UBC. Students record the events and experiences of the day and upon returning

to class report back to their colleagues. The diversity of practice and of the daily lives of landscape architects becomes apparent through the collective experiences of the class. Last year 27 professionals participated. The students all had positive and enlightening experiences. With this message, we invite you to participate in this year's event. Please reply to hredman@interchange.ubc.ca if you are able to participate.

## Festive Images

The Festive Season Party was held at the Bloedel Conservancy in Queen Elizabeth Park on December 8, 2006. *PHOTOGRAPHY BY PAWEL GRADOWSKI*.



Dan Matsushita and his Conservatory Plan.



Our congenial host.

Bottom Left: Gordon Price & Cynthia Girling.

Bottom Right: Tom Barratt, Liane McKenna, Colette Parsons, Gerry Eckford, Art Cowie & Jane Durante





## ERRORS AND EMISSIONS INSURANCE — KEEP INFORMED

XL Insurance Co., the underwriter for BCSLA's group insurance, encourages design firms to keep abreast on liability issues. One way is to enroll in a Professional Liability Education Program (PLEP) being offered by XL. Each segment that a firm completes entitles it to a 10% premium credit on their insurance premium. A firm can complete one segment per year, (total of six segments). More importantly than the premium credit is the information that the firm's principals gain with respect to what and how professional liability operates together with what to look for in contract language which may help them avoid future claims. A firm member can sign up for the program and at the same time earn BCSLA education credits by contacting Michael Russell at Metrix Insurance.



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