

# SITELINES

Bimonthly Publication of The British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects



## Green Roof

Frank Buck • Can West • Cow Parsnip • Awards

August 2006

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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 BSCLA.

# Green Roofs for Environmental Solutions

BY ANITA GREEN MBCSLA

Could this be the generation that finally addresses the environmental issues we have been talking about for decades? With the global impacts of our short term values and actions capturing the headlines, designing with nature again moves to the front page. Green design is capturing our imaginations and illustrating how we can recalibrate our ecological impact by changing what we do. As part of the green building movement, green roofs are reforming our approach to rooftops.

As Landscape Architects, raised on the concepts of Ian McHarg and other environmentalists, we understand and support the concept of *designing with nature*. In practice, we bridge the interface between the built and natural environments; or in the case of the green roof, between the building envelop and the vegetated roof. The concept of green roofs, like the environmental movement, has been around for decades in the Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD). The inventory of green roofs by the GVRD, in 2002, illustrates this activity over the past thirty years and more in the region. So what are the barriers to implementation then? Discussions reveal that there is a gap between the desire to implement a green roof and the realities of costs and technical uncertainties.

## Bridging the Gap

The question is how do we overcome the perceived and real increased cost of green building and green roof implementation? How do we bring extensive green roofs into mainstream practise? The challenge, therefore, is more than a design problem – it is about the implementation of designs.



Cover Image: *The Green Roof at the University of Warsaw,*  
photograph by Pawel Gradowski.

The Centre for the Advancement of Green Roofs (CAGRT) was initiated by Maureen Connelly, MAIBC, and established within the School of Construction and the Environment at the British Columbia Institute of Technology (BCIT), in 2004, to address these concerns with a mandate to move forward on three fronts – research, regulations, and education. Technical research is required to understand the site level performance and regional scale benefits of green roofs specific to BC's temperate coastal climate. Learning from other jurisdictions such as Europe, policy has been a key driver for implementation. And finally, education is necessary to increase public awareness of the environmental benefits and to ensure proper installation by trained practitioners. *Continued on page 4*



Cornelia Oberlander  
on the Green Roof of the  
Vancouver Public Library.  
Photograph by Anita Green.

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# Green Roof

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## Progress in Green Roof Technical Research

The Green Roof Research Facility, constructed in 2003, was designed as a field facility dedicated to green roof research. It features three independent roof sections: two green roofs and one non-green reference roof, fully instrumented for performance evaluation. Phase 1 of the study evaluated the performance of two extensive green roof systems - sedum mixes in 75mm and grasses in 150mm of growing medium. Some of the key findings from the data collected for a period of one year in 2005, were:

- A) The research facility received 1510 mm of rainfall in 2005 with 231 mm of rainfall between April 17 and September 27 (dry period) and 1279 mm of rainfall in the remaining (wet period).
- B) With the rain patterns in Vancouver, sedum in 75mm of growing medium

was as effective in retaining runoff as grasses in 150mm of growing medium.

- C) It is not solely the depth of the growing medium that effects the stormwater mitigation of green roofs but rather the combination of growing medium and plants.
- D) Green roofs delayed runoff, reduced peak flow and runoff volume.
- E) Retention efficiency was higher in the dry season (86%-94%) than in the wet season (14%-19%) due to saturation of the growing medium.
- F) Green roofs were more effective in reducing heat gain in the summer than heat loss in the winter.
- G) For mild climates such as Vancouver, shallow growing medium (e.g. 75mm) was shown to be sufficient in reducing heat gain into the building.

The data analysis of Phase 1 of the research program has been completed and the report is expected to be available to the public through CMHC in the fall of 2006.

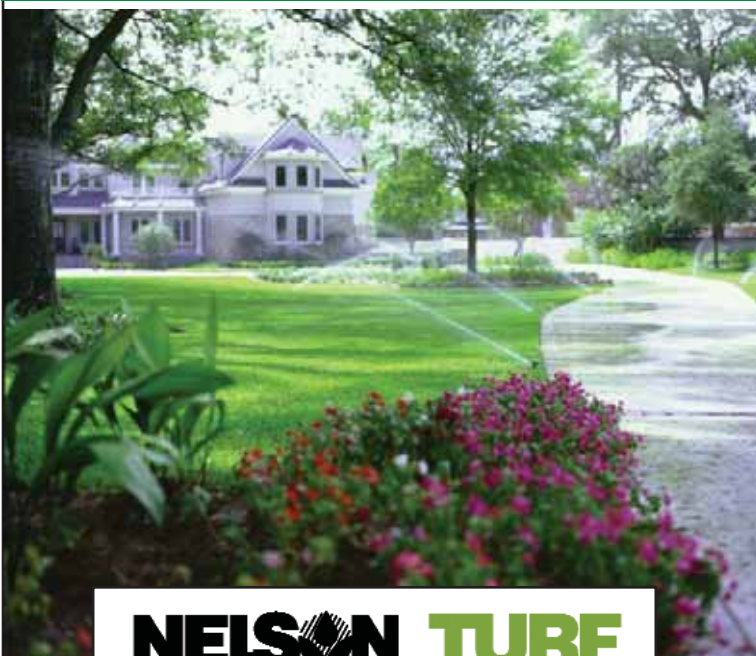
These findings will also be used in developing guidelines, policies, and modelling tools for building professionals in the future. Phase 2 of the research program is now underway, with identical Sedum planting on the two green roofs (at 75mm and 150mm depths) to isolate the performance of the growing media depth. Performance evaluations of two green roof buildings within the GVRD are also in progress.

## Progress in Green Roof Policy and Standards

Initiatives are also being made in the area of policies and standards for green roofs both locally and nationally. A draft document Green Roof Standards is being prepared by the British Columbia Landscape and Nursery Association (BCLNA), in conjunction with a special committee to be presented at the upcoming CanWest Conference in September 2006. Some new material standards for green roofs are also now available through ASTM International. Incentive based programs and regulations are some of the instruments available to local governments for meeting performance

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criteria, such as stormwater management and energy efficiency. CMHC has recently released the document *Green Roofs - A Resource Manual for Municipal Policy Makers*. Forging ahead, the City of Toronto has produced a discussion paper *Making Green Roofs Happen*, in 2005, and recently their City Council approved a Green Roofs strategy earlier this year.

In this region, the City of Vancouver has a "green building strategy" regulatory process underway to apply to higher density. The current concept plans for South East False Creek demonstrate a significant green roof component as a policy intent for the precinct. Also, through CARGT's Green Roof Working Group's Regulation Focus Committee, a sample BC Green Roof Bylaw was produced as a resource for municipal staff. Committee members worked with Bill Bulholzer with Lidstone, Young, Anderson to identify regulatory opportunities to promote green roofs in BC. (This is available from the CARGT website [www.greenroofs.bcit.ca](http://www.greenroofs.bcit.ca).)

## Progress in Green Roof Education

In order to advance green roof technology, it is important that educational efforts focus on the need for practitioners and students to have a holistic understanding of green roof systems. To help address this need, new courses will be launched this September through BCIT, to be taught by a team of BCIT and Kwantlen faculty and a number of practicing professionals active in the field.

## In Conclusion



Green roof implementation in Canada has lagged behind Europe and a few jurisdictions in the United States. The implementation of green roof technology in Europe is being driven by intensely competitive market forces, years of accumulated research on membrane technology, roof design, plant performance, as well as supportive policies and programs. Here the time is right to green our rooftops for healthy and more sustainable communities, with the green

building momentum and the progress made to date on research and policy.

To ensure a green future, we need public awareness through education and further adjustments to our short term values. We need to look beyond the initial construction costs to the life cycle costs of building and to the true ecological costs to the community. And finally, ecological design requires bringing the landscape architects, architects and engineers, together at the beginning of a project to efficiently integrate the technical systems, to improve performance and the overall fit within the environment.

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*Reference: 'Green Roof Research in British Columbia - An Overview', by Maureen Connelly, MAIBC, Karen Liu, 2003.*

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Frank Buck 1875-1970

# On His Legacy to Vancouver

BY CLIVE JUSTICE PHD FCSLA LMBCSLA

In 1949 Frank Ebenezer Buck retired from UBC, where he had been Professor of Ornamental Horticulture in the Faculty of Agriculture, since 1920. He was also Campus Landscape Architect, a title and position that went with his faculty appointment. For almost thirty years he had taught ornamental horticulture and overseen the landscape development of the Point Grey campus in accordance with the 1914 winning campus design by the Vancouver architectural firm of Sharp and Thompson.

While there was little campus building during the 1920s and 1930s; Frank was able to landscape buildings and line roads, boulevards and pedestrian walks with trees and plantings. An example is University Boulevard, the divided carriage way from Alma Road, winding gently past the university village into the campus. It had pedestrian walks on both sides lined with Silver Maple, Acer saccharinum, and the centre median planted at regular intervals with islands of shrubs such as Hydrangea, shrub Rose, Catawbiense and Caucasicum Rhododendron with groups of flowering Hawthorne trees in between.

I met Frank Buck in the Spring of 1946 at one of the Boston Ivy covered stucco buildings. Professor Buck suggested that, since there was no university in Canada with courses in Landscape Architecture, I should try and gain admittance to a University in the USA. I was most heartened. My meeting with him that day showed me the way to a lifetime career and a partner of fifty plus years; both of which I am still passionately fond.

Frank Ebenezer Buck, was born in 1875 in Colchester, England, where he received his early schooling in journalism. He emigrated to Canada in 1902, worked as an Associate Editor for a newspaper in Ontario and also undertook landscaping work. He entered Macdonald Agricultural College in Quebec, graduating in 1911 with

a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. Shortly after that he attended Cornell University at Ithaca, in upper New York State where he earned a Diploma in Horticulture.

Frank Buck returned to Ottawa from Ithaca and beginning in 1912 secured a position as Assistant Dominion Horticulturist, in charge of landscape architecture and floriculture at the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Frank, a former editor, got right to work and in 1912 produced a four page booklet entitled *Beautiful Homes and How the Farmer may Make Them*. It was directed to European, particularly UK settlers taking up Railway and Dominion land in the prairie provinces and who had little farming experience in the harsh climate of the open windswept and treeless prairies. Frank Buck's plan had the mandatory orchard and poultry houses at the top bordering the east side of the barnyard along with the bee hives. Both home grounds and orchard are shown with about 150 ft of frontage on each side of the farm entry road, along the main north-south public road. The ornamental garden shown around the farm home has a very simple and straight line layout. The objective is to create a garden in fact but also one of memory. Buck's opening paragraph begins:

*A nice lawn and a few flowers around your farm home will make the old place a loveable spot rooted deeply in the affection of your children. Flowers trees, shrubs and green grass are things of beauty that will repay you for any trifling initial cost in manifold ways.*

The simple message of the simple plan by the assistant horticulturist was that the ornamental garden on the farm helps to maintain family values, increase monetary value, create recreational values and bring pride with beauty to the farmstead. Buck set out the essential elements that constitute the English plant garden: trees



Professor Klinck, UBC Dean of Agriculture, at the first campus building in 1915. Photograph provided by Clive Justice.

for shade, grass in the form of a lawn, shrubs and flowers (both annuals and perennials); but he falls a bit short when it comes to the specific design and placement of the elements, relying perhaps on the overall plan to show what he has in mind.

In 1915, not to overlook the town lot garden, Frank Buck, wrote a four page pamphlet *Planning the Home Lot*. Again, as with the Prairie farmyard layout, Buck gives the elements of the ornamental garden. *The first consideration in most cases is a good lawn. . . It should not be cut into by walks, . . and flowers are more easily tended and produce far better effects when placed in borders... rather than in prominent beds in central places where they rob the lawn of much of its charm... The second consideration is that of permanent features on the lawn, such as shrubs, trees. Flowering shrubs cannot be too highly recommended... They are most effectively placed when planted in groups of three or four, close to the house... In such positions they help to make the house and grounds a harmonious whole and a pleasing picture.*

While still in Ottawa, Frank Buck combined his horticultural writing and landscape design talents with RB Whyte and agricultural department colleague Dr. WT Macoun to produce, in 1916 a larger booklet for the Ottawa Horticultural Society entitled: *Ottawa City of Gardens*. It contained a plea for urban beautification with plans for gardens in Ottawa. For each garden pictured there were detailed plant lists, of annuals, perennials, shrubs and tree

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# Celebrating Twenty-five Years

This year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the CanWest Hort Show; but it might be said that the Association's interest in creating an industry tradeshow materialized twenty-six years prior. In 1955, the British Columbia Nursery Trades Association (now the BCLNA) staged a tradeshow in conjunction with its annual convention. Eight companies installed commercial exhibits.

In 1981, the first Western Canada Horticultural Trade Show was held in the Food Building of the Pacific National Exhibition in Vancouver. This original show featured 129 exhibitors in 168 booths, occupying 50,000 square feet of space. Six years later, the show moved to the Vancouver Convention & Exhibition Centre (VCEC) where it remains today. Just a year after its move to the VCEC, the name was changed to the CanWest Hort Show. A year after that, United Flower Growers Cooperative Association formally partnered with the show, and floral elements were introduced.

Since 1981, the show has developed, both to improve upon the product and to meet the changing needs of industry stakeholders. The show now boasts 270 exhibitors, 430 booths, and 110,000 square feet of space. Seminars and industry tours have been added to make this show a comprehensive professional development opportunity. CanWest truly has become one of the most appealing tradeshows in the country, inspired by our creative participants as well as by the success of our industries.

## PRESENT

Each year we continue to enhance the show; while developing a program that is appealing to Landscape Architects. This year is no exception.

You may take advantage of the following seminar sessions:

- A) Green Roofs - Getting it off the Ground. Speakers include Senga Lindsay, MBCSLA, SLA Inc, Bruce Hemstock MBCSLA, PWL Partnership Landscape Architects.
- B) The Landscape Standard Green Roof Working Committee.
- C) Six Things Contractors Always Ask with Charles Vander Kooi of Vander Kooi & Associates, of Colorado.
- D) Estimating & Bidding: As Good as it Gets, with Charles Vander Kooi of Vander Kooi & Associates, of Colorado.

You may also source new plants and supplies for upcoming projects. British Columbia's best growers are all under one roof for two days and they offer an enviable array of plant material.

## FUTURE

Looking ahead to the next twenty-five years, we anticipate a bright future. The new convention centre development, just west of our current location, will be ready for use by 2010. With more space available in the new centre, our goal is to develop CanWest into an international event that will become 'the' horticulture tradeshow to attend. We invite you to visit the show this year and see why CanWest is still growing strong after twenty-five years. For the best rates, please register by August 31. For more information, please see the brochure inserted with this issue of Sitelines, or visit [www.CanWestHortShow.com](http://www.CanWestHortShow.com).

*The 2006 CanWest Horticultural Show runs from September 20 to 21 at the Vancouver Convention & Exhibition Centre. Show Hours are from 11:30 am to 6:00 pm.*



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# Frank Buck

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varieties to accompany each garden layout, with suggested arrangements of shrubs and placement of trees. Since the DEF arboretum had been planted in 1889, there had been twenty-seven Ottawa winters to test for winter hardiness. The plant survivors could now be performance-rated and safely listed for landscaping of Ottawa gardens.

Dr. Leonard Klinck who had been UBC Dean of Agriculture, since 1914, and a summer squatter on the logged over campus site, became UBC President in 1918. Dean Klinck had appointed Dr. Clement to head up the Department of Horticulture. Klinck and Clement had been classmates at Macdonald College and close friends of another graduate of the College, Frank Ebenezer Buck. After the War the 'new boys', (later to become the 'old boys network') began their search for someone to tackle the daunting task of landscaping the new campus, "a logged-off area replete with stumps, boulders and blasted craters." Frank Buck was the man selected for the job. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Ornamental Horticulture and arrived at the Point Grey campus in 1920.

In 1920, the first building on the new



Perennial borders along the walkway to Point Grey Municipal Hall. Image provided by Clive Justice.

campus, the Science Building was in the construction process, a concrete shell in a field of stumps. It was completed with landscaping by the official opening of the Point Grey campus in 1925. The four storey building clad in Haddington Island grey granite, later became the main library for the University, and was the only campus building to be faced with this local granite, quarried from an island in Johnstone Strait. This light grey stone had been selected by the architects, Sharp and Thompson and approved in a 1913 report by the three member oversight committee of two Professors of Engineering, Laird of Pennsylvania and Darley of McGill University, with Thomas Mawson, the English Landscape Architect and Town Planning Consultant as the third member.

In 1920 when Frank Buck came to take up his UBC horticultural teaching position, Point Grey municipality was also experiencing the renewed growth that had been stopped during the war years. New streets and houses began to appear in Kerrisdale, Mackenzie Heights, Dunbar and the District called Point Grey. The Point Grey Municipal Hall had been built in 1912. It was located in Kerrisdale, a block from the CPR nursery and the greenhouses on the east side of the line. The nursery had provided landscape materials for the gardens of the posh prewar houses in the Company's adjoining Shaughnessy Heights; but mainly it grew trees for the beautification of streets, medians and boulevards in the subdivision, such as Osler Street with a wide centre median which ran through the east side of Shaughnessy, or the carriage ways with narrow sloping treed medians, as on parts of Angus Drive on the west, both radiating like arms from the oval centerpiece roundabout called the Crescent.

The greenhouses on the hill overlooking the nursery supplied flowers for the CPR hotel, the dining cars of the transcontinental trains departing Vancouver every day for Toronto and Montreal and the Empress ships departing monthly for Asia Pacific ports such as Yokohama and Shanghai. The nursery site called the CPR Gardens was sold to the Vancouver School Board

in the mid twenties for the Point Grey Secondary School, designed in the Gothic Revival Collegiate style by architects Townley and Matheson, and opened in 1929. Today a row of very large trees, several Ailianthus, Northern Red Oak, and London Planes border the school site along East Boulevard. Their age and magnificent size indicate they are left overs from when the site was the CPR nursery.

In 1925, the provincial legislature in Victoria passed the Town Planning Act which gave Cities the authority to prepare an official Town Plan, set up advisory town planning commissions to guide and to consider matters dealing with control of the physical development of a municipality. Two years previously, proactive Point Grey had passed a local bylaw that said much the same thing. By using provisions in the Municipal Act and preempting the provincial Planning Act that came two years later, Point Grey became the first municipality in the Dominion to have a Town Planning Commission. The fact that Landscape Architect Frank Buck was Chairman and Architect, George Thornton Sharp a member of this Advisory Commission would strongly suggest that both were more than ordinary concerned residents, but were knowledgeable professionals, concerned with the orderly development of their municipality.

For Frank Buck it would be more than orderly development that he was concerned about. It would be the beautification of streets with boulevard trees, planting, and sidewalks. A big part of his legacy is the street tree planting he initiated in the 1920s in Point Grey. Examples are the avenue of American elms (his favourite tree) down Twenty-second Avenue from Dunbar Street and many other avenues of Elm, Maple, and Sycamore are found throughout the Dunbar, Point Grey and Arbutus districts. His legacy lives in the Northern Red Oaks along Eighth Avenue, at the edge of Point Grey Park and the venerable London Planes lining the diversion of Eighth Avenue into Ninth before Alma. Then there is the grand avenue of Liriodendrons west from Alma along Twelfth, creating a mile of gold with



their striking yellow fall colour. Then the trees change midway to Catalpas, creating an avenue of summer orchid blossoms that continues east on up the hill as Tenth Avenue to end at the Kitsilano High School

One of Frank Buck's first concerns was the development, landscaping and beautification of public parks and recreation places in the municipality. To this end the Town Planning Commission sought the ideas and expertise of consultants, not from the Old Country, as had been the practice before the Great War; but from our neighbours to the South. Buck had heard about the City Beautiful movement that originated in Chicago. It was a good place to start and so he and the Commissioners invited the multi-disciplinary firm of Town Planners, Transportation Engineers and Landscape Architects, Harland Bartholomew and Associates to come and present their ideas on Park development to the Commission.

Harland Bartholomew arrived in Vancouver by train via Winnipeg and appeared on Friday July 27th 1923, before the Point Grey Town Planning Commission and members of Council, meeting at the Point Grey Municipal Hall Council Chambers in Kerrisdale. He spoke on the *Five Principal kinds of recreational facilities (that) should be provided in a district Like Point Grey*, outlining the five facilities in order of size. First were Children's Playgrounds to be located on elementary school grounds, then came Playfields for older Children, located within a one mile radius of each other. The third kind of recreational facilities were Neighbourhood Parks, at a mile apart and designed for *Passive recreation with grass,*

*trees, flowers and water (where possible).*

The fourth *principal recreational facility* Mr Bartholomew spoke to were: Large Natural Parks of fifty acres or more, retaining natural features with informal landscape design; while the *fifth recreational facility* combined two elements: Boulevards, here referring to traditional tree lined streets, with a new concept that recognized the potential of the dawning age of the automobile. This new idea Bartholomew called *Pleasure Driveways* and he commented that these landscape median divided streets *connecting the large parks are in themselves a great recreational advantage to the city.* In 1928, when Harland Bartholomew was commissioned by Vancouver to prepare plans to amalgamate Point Grey with the city, he enlarged and extended the concept of *Pleasure Driveways* he had outlined in his presentation to the Point Grey Planning commission and Council Members five years earlier, by incorporated these Parkways as part of the park and street system for Vancouver.

While Frank Buck lost his appointment with the dissolution of Point Grey; he was reappointed in 1929 to the newly constituted Advisory Town Planning Commission for the City of Vancouver. He served until 1951 with two terms as Chairman in 1939 and 1941. His Legacy of volunteer service over thirty years sets a standard to British Columbia Landscape Architects. However, Frank Buck's greatest legacy remains the parkland landscape of lawn and trees, particularly flowering trees that weave a broad ribbon of green landscape through our city, such as King Edward Avenue, Cambie Heritage

Boulevard and the hundred Maples on Boundary Road.

Frank Buck combined garden design and plant arrangement with his teaching at UBC of courses in ornamental horticulture. With his Ottawa experience and his knowledge of plants he was called upon many times by UBC Faculty colleagues to provide advice and planning of their home gardens. Two examples were UBC President Klinck's garden in West Vancouver and the garden for Dr. Eagles at Deer Lake in Burnaby. The Eagles garden, which includes a large rockery and several pools designed by Buck has been declared a Heritage Garden by the City of Burnaby and is now being restored with the help of the BC Land Conservancy.

In the June 1939 issue of the *The Garden Beautiful*, (it ceased publication in 1946), Professor Frank Ebenezer Buck wrote an article entitled *Potentialities of Our Coast Cities*, in which he stated:

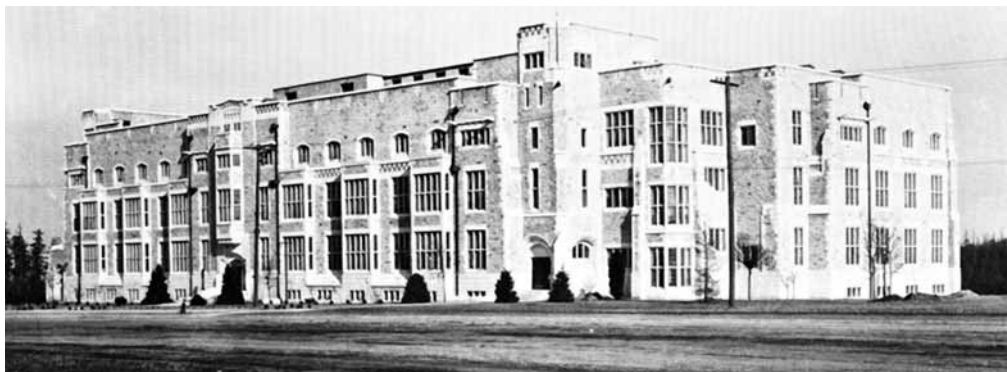
*Today the house alone no longer constitutes a home, a house must have a Garden... The director of Kew Gardens said of Vancouver that this city had a climate which favoured, . . . the successful growth of Nature's beautiful garden flowers.*

*And is it not true that the two chief cities of this province are especially favoured in this respect? Our Gardening friends may be found in their gardens for nine, sometimes ten months of the year. Where else in Canada is this possible?*

On the UBC campus in front of the the Main Library is a pool and fountain made with blocks of the same granite that was used to face the building. At the base of the fountain there is a plaque with the inscription:

AS A TRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF  
FRANK E. BUCK BSA, UNIVERSITY  
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Plant and Garden Historian*

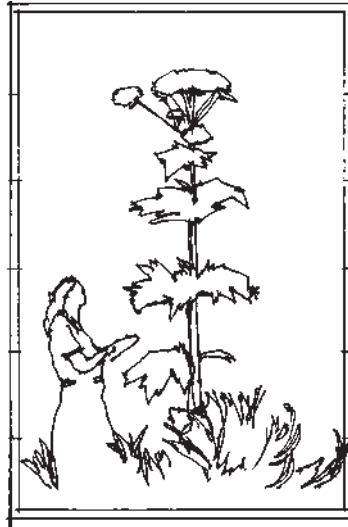


UBC Science building, circa 1925. Image provided by Clive Justice.

# A GVRD Parks Safety Alert

If you come in contact with the Giant Cow Parsnip, *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, also known as Giant Hogweed, you could experience severe burns to your skin. The sap found in this plant's stem and stem hairs causes a serious skin inflammation that is activated by exposure to the sun (phytophotodermatitis). Symptoms typically consist of painful blisters that form within 48 hours of exposure, and pigmented scars that can last up to six years.

Avoid skin contact, but if you are exposed: wash the affected areas immediately, keep the affected area out of the sun, report the incident and seek medical advice for burns.



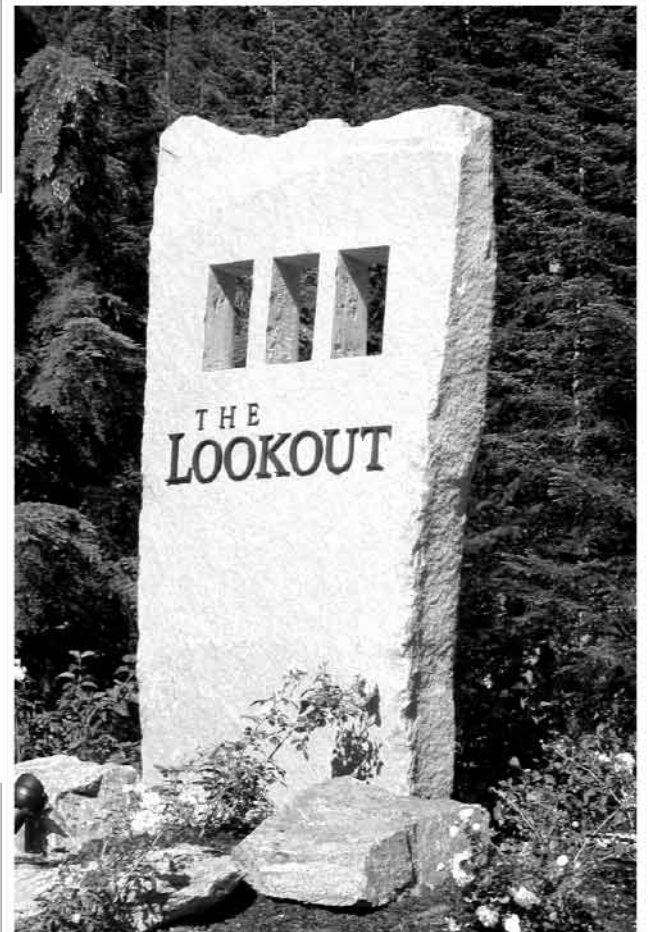
*Heracleum mantegazzianum*,  
drawing by Cameron Murray

Giant Cow Parsnip, *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, is an invasive plant that poses a serious threat to natural ecosystems and human health. Reaching fifteen feet in height, when flowering, its hollow stems are two to four inches in diameter. Along with its very large size, this plant is most distinguishable from other similar plants because its stalk and stem are covered with reddish-purple spots and bristles. The plant's blossoms consist of numerous white flowers clustered in an umbrella-shaped head more than two feet across.

If you see this plant in one of our municipal parks, road rights of ways, or private lands, please contact the municipality with the plant location information. If seen in one of our Regional Parks, please contact Vic Marchiel at 604 432 6403. Or, if the plant appears in our Watershed or LSCR areas, please contact Lloyd Delany at 604 432 6413. For more information and for photos of Giant Cow Parsnip, see the Kings County, Washington State website at: <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/LANDS/weeds/hogweed.htm>

Once you have reported the location, to remove one of these plants: wear protective clothing, including gloves, long sleeves, pants, and eye protection. Immediately remove any flower heads to prevent seed growth & dispersal. Sever the plant roots 8 - 12 cm below the soil surface. Dispose of all plant parts in double-bagged garbage bags, and do not compost. Also, return to the plant site periodically to remove any new plant growth.

To prevent non-native plants from spreading into natural areas, learn which non-native species can invade natural areas (e.g. English Ivy, purple loosestrife) and avoid planting them in your garden. To learn about regionally native plants for your garden, check out the Native Plant Society of British Columbia at: [www.npsbc.org](http://www.npsbc.org).



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# BCSLA Honourary Members

BY TARA CULHAM, BCSLA EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATOR

*At the recent CSLA/ BCSLA Awards Luncheon that was held in conjunction with the CSLA/CELA Shifting Ground Conference, BCSLA had the opportunity to honour several of British Columbia's best. Congratulations to everyone.*

## Honourary Members

**Clarice Fraser** was honoured for her dedication, as she was responsible for the day-to-day operations in the formative years of the BCSLA. Her dedication and energy for over a decade served the Society well.

**Ethel Karmel** was recognized for her work on the Cambie Street Corridor. Through her efforts the City of Vancouver designated Cambie Street from 25th Avenue to Marine Drive as the city's first Heritage Landscape.

**Donald Luxton** was awarded an Honourary Membership for his work on the Architectural Heritage of Vancouver.

In addition he worked tirelessly on the Cambie Street Corridor Analysis Assessment and Statement of Significance.

## Exceptional Contribution Award - Public Sector

**Gary Noble**, City of Nanaimo, was awarded the Exceptional Contribution Award which recognizes individuals or public sector agencies who have helped to promote the profession of Landscape Architecture. The award was given in recognition of Gary's efforts as an advocate of raising the bar for both private and public realms, focusing especially on landscape and progressive

urban design. Mr. Noble has consistently supported Landscape Architects through his work as a development Planner and coordinator with the City of Nanaimo.

## Community Service Award

**John Johnson** represented AJ Forsyth, who garnered the Community Service Award, for their ongoing work on preserving the Gary Oak ecosystem on Vancouver Island, while building their metal distribution centre.

## President's Award

Since 2004, **Blair Guppy** has served on the BCSLA Board as the Intern/Associate Member Representative. Blair met the Board of Examiners in the Spring and has now become MBCSLA #350. As Intern Representative, Blair was kept busy spearheading the BCSLA/UBC MacMillan Library Book Program, organizing LARE workshops and serving as the Intern's voice on the BCSLA Board of Directors. Blair's largest task was to help organize the annual conference and trade show, including the Shifting Ground Conference Sub-Committee.

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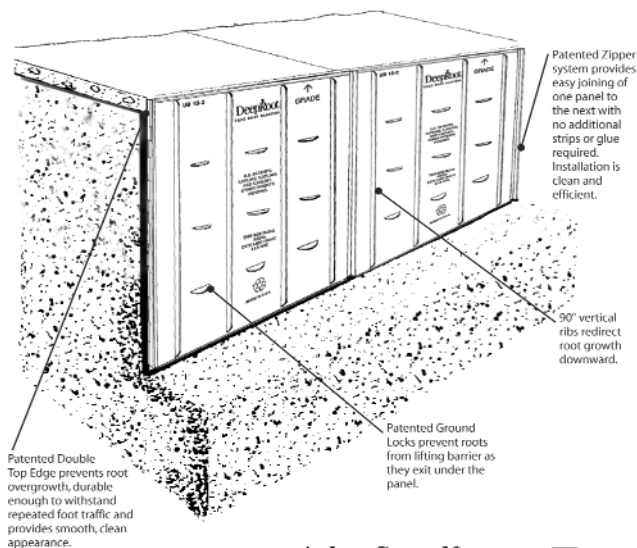


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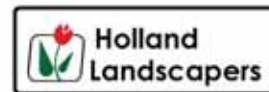
# Shifting Ground Conference Support BY LINDA NIELSEN MBCSLA

The 2006 CSLA/CELA Conference Trade Show Sub-Committee wishes to acknowledge and thank all the sponsors who made our conference a success. These sponsors stepped forward at the trade show to showcase their specialties, to support the many varied and interesting speakers, to sponsor entertainment events

and venues and to assist with logistics such as printing, lanyards, pouches and delegate bags. It is with honour that we acknowledge all the firms that have provided support to our conference.

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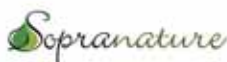
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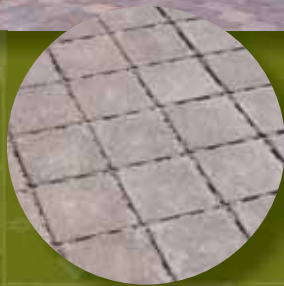
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