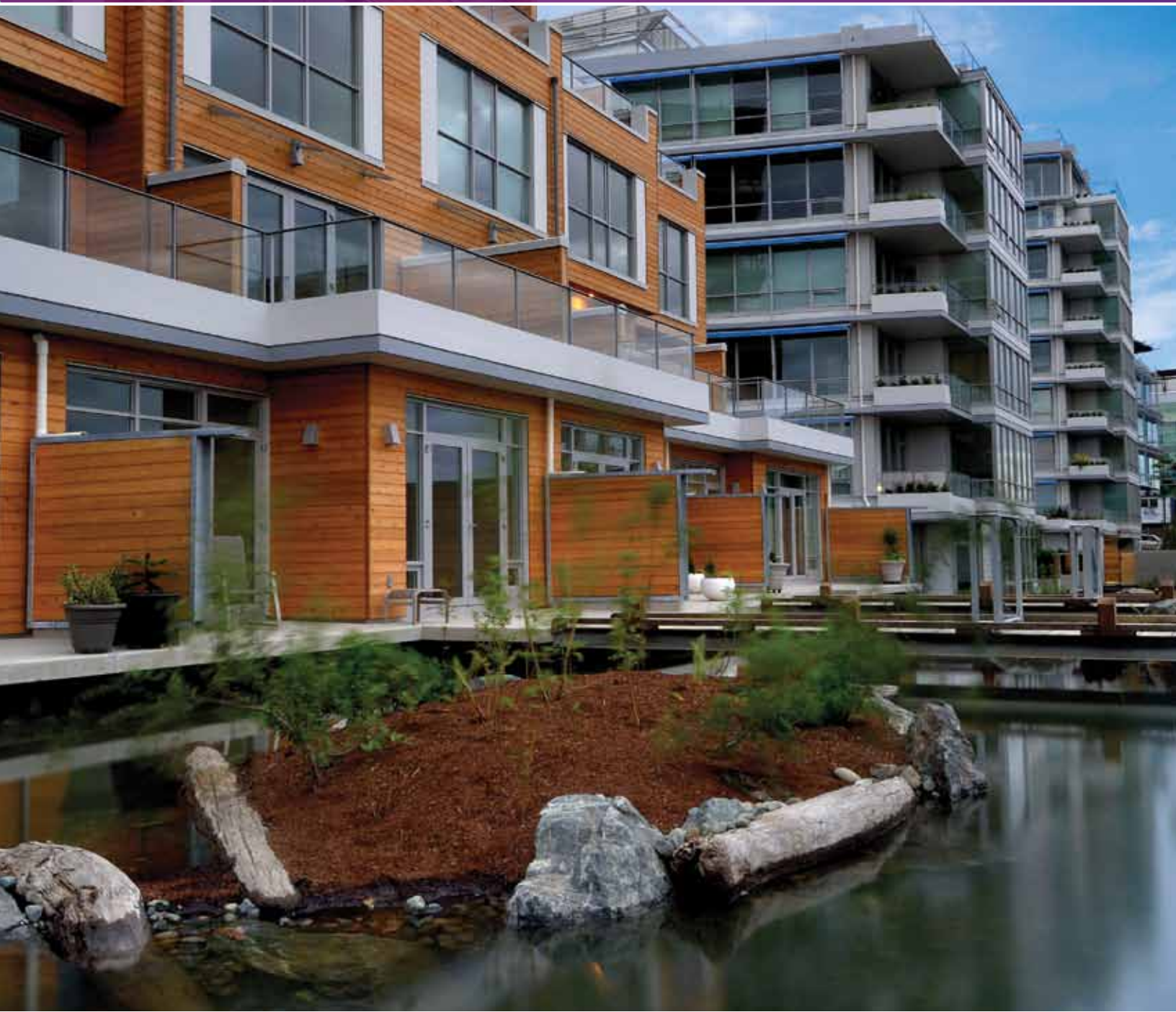


DECEMBER 2009

SITELINES

Landscape Architecture in British Columbia



LEED Version 3

Deconstructing LEED | Projects in Place | Biodiversity Threat In Whistler
Dockside Green | A Challenge from Cascadia



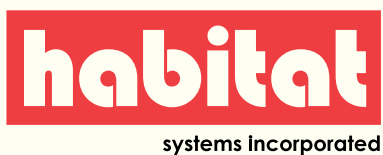
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The purpose of *Sitelines* is to provide an open forum for the exchange of ideas and information pertaining to the profession of landscape architecture. Individual opinions expressed are those of the writers and not necessarily of those of the BCCLA.

Editor's Note

By Brett Hitchins

Since introduced by the United States Green Building Council in 1998, LEED has gained a worldwide support of 131,724 Accredited Professionals – 2,943 of those being landscape architects. That number may seem low, but many of us, though not certified, have worked on LEED projects. The system has quickly become the most accepted method for measuring sustainability in the building industry and has received as much criticism as acclaim.

In January 2010, LEED Version 3 will be introduced in Canada and the LEED Accredited Professional certification process will evolve into a new form. The reasons are in large part a response to criticisms of the current model. On page 5, Graham Barron raises a few of these common frustrations. Many landscape architects will likely share Barron's main point; LEED does not consider the local context of a project, an issue that LEED v3 will attempt to overcome with the introduction of LEED Neighbourhood Developments and Regional Priority Credits.

Jessica Woolliams and Karen Parusel, from the Cascadia Green Building Council, briefly summarize on page 13, the changes involved in the LEED AP system and introduce the Living Building Leadership™ Program, a new professional certification tagged as “the highest level of green building accreditation in the industry.”

Also featured in these pages: The Dockside Green development in Victoria, page 11. Andrea Reimer, Vancouver City Councillor, discusses with Randy Sharp her take on Vancouver as the Greenest City in the World, on page 10. And Crosland Doak brings light to a contentious issue involving native plants and the 2010 Whistler Olympic Village in A Threat to Biodiversity in Whistler, page 8.

As the people behind LEED recognize the need to improve upon the current system, so do we at Sitelines. Page 17 extends a formal invitation for a Sitelines Editorial Board. Next year will bring the opportunity to create a more engaging and relevant publication. I look forward to working with other talented members to achieve this goal. Happy Holidays .sl

Next Issue

On July 2nd, 2003, the International Olympic Committee announced Vancouver-Whistler as the successful bid for the 2010 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games. Since then, the expectations of hosting the world have spurred a diverse and eclectic mix of Olympic related development. February brings the Olympic Issue: Profiling projects, exploring the legacy the Games will leave, and discussing their impact on the profession. sl

In this Issue:



Cover Image: Phase one of Dockside Green went LEED Platinum with one of the highest scorecards ever recorded for a LEED project.
Cover Credit: Tartan Group

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Hapa Wins War Monument Commission

Hapa Collaborative is the winning landscape architectural firm of the Canadian Navy monument competition, as announced by the National Capital Commission (NCC) in Ottawa, Ontario.

The team of Al McWilliams, Joost Bakker, and Bruce Haden — with the assistance of Hapa Collaborative — was the unanimous choice from the five shortlisted teams in the competition for the newest memorial in the Nation's capital. The site, located at Richmond Landing on the banks of the Ottawa River and within view of Parliament Hill, will commemorate 100 years of naval history in Canada.

Hapa Collaborative assisted the team with conceptual landscape design and diagrammatic analysis of the site. As the NCC notes, “the winning design reflects many facets of the Canadian Navy in its use of the naval black, white and gold colours to create a distinctively sculpted open space charged with meaning.”

Congratulations!

The BCSLA is pleased to welcome Beryl Allen, Brian Beresford, Kenneth W. Buck, Teri Cantin, Theresa Cherniak, Paul Dupont, Jennifer H. Liu, Julie Lommerse, Julian Pattison, and Heidi Redman as BCSLA Registered Landscape Architects. We wish you all the best in your promising careers.

TownShift Design Competition

The City of Surrey is inviting the world to help provide future vision and design ideas for its five emerging town centres. With Central City soon to provide a downtown for all of Surrey, Mayor Dianne Watts sees the re-design of the city's five town centres as the next step towards a more urbane locale, adapted to the new realities of expensive energy. A sign of things to come, Surrey already has the largest school population in British Columbia, and demographers predict it is on its way to becoming the most populous city in the province.

With this in mind the *TownShift: Suburb Into City* ideas competition was launched November 2nd, by Mayor Watts as a way to attract design submissions from local residents and others around the world that will provide a vision for future growth already underway in the town centres of Cloverdale, Fleetwood, Guildford, Newton and Semiahmoo. Registration closes January 4th, 2010. Submission are due January 6th, 2010. Visit townshift.com for more information.

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BC Landscape Standard Correction

Please note there is a correction for the 7th Edition of the BC Landscape Standard. On page 72 in Table 6-5 Minimum Depths of Growing Medium, under “Tree Planting Areas” the text reads; “Recommended area 10m² (108 sq ft) or greater. This volume is a minimum, ISA recommends significantly greater volumes. See Section 9: Plants and Planting. The soil volume should reflect the severity of compaction and grading at the planting site.”

The text should state; “Recommended area 10m² (108ft²) or greater. The resulting volume of 6m³ (212cu ft) is a minimum; ISA recommends significantly greater volumes. Refer to Section 9: Plants and Planting. The soil volume should reflect the severity of compaction and grading at the planting site. Where the area available at a tree exceeds 13m² (140sq ft) the depth may be reduced to 45cm (18in) for that area that a soil volume of 6m³ (212cu ft) is achieved.” The addition is a clarification on the minimum volume of soil for planting a tree.

Deconstructing LEED

By Graham Barron



LEED has become a major marketing angle *Image Credit: Graham Barron*

The greatest strength of LEED is its capacity to rate the sustainability of various elements of buildings using quantifiable measures. These measures enable us to compare different projects across disparate sites. However, this same universality of application is the greatest weakness of LEED. It encourages a design process that elides the very local, specific environmental qualities that green design is intended to protect.

When the Green Building Council commissioned a study of 121 LEED-certified buildings, the largest study to date, it found that they used 25-30% less energy on average when compared with typical non-LEED buildings, and that savings correlated with rating level, i.e. Platinum did better than Gold, and so on. This savings level compared well with the pre-construction energy modeling, which predicted average savings of 28%.

However, in a more rigorous analysis of the same data, the National Research Council of Canada (NRC) compared buildings of comparable use and size in the same climate zones (study NRCC-51142). This re-analysis found that average energy savings was 20%, while 28-35% of LEED buildings were using more energy than their non-LEED counterparts. Moreover, the NRC found that there was little or no correlation between rating, energy credits, predicted savings, and actual amount of energy savings.

A savings of 20% is still a significant improvement over the status quo. The Green Building Council is also responding to the urgency of global warming by increasing the credits assigned to energy use in the upcoming LEED v3. The new LEED v3 Regional Priority Credits will assign bonus points for projects that address issues identified as locally important. A new program to measure post-occupancy performance is also under consideration, where buildings

that do not perform as expected could have their certification taken away.

It is curious though, the greater attention to comparable climate in the follow-up study led to a poorer showing by the LEED buildings. It is as if the rating system and its hierarchy of certification are disembodied from the particular environmental qualities of the place.

This raises the question: Can LEED building performance be improved by tweaking the existing system, or will the lack of site-specificity of LEED ratings ultimately limit that performance? Consider two examples.

Example one: A building in Prince Rupert that receives 2,600mm of precipitation a year receives the same number of LEED points for reducing water usage as a building in Lillooet that receives 380mm. Similarly, the Lillooet building sees clear skies for 277 days a year, while the one in Prince Rupert sees only 125, yet both would receive the same number of LEED points for installing solar panels on the roof.

Example two: In August, the hottest month, Vancouver has an average temperature of under 18°C. A comfortable indoor temperature is 21°C. For a building to need air conditioning, then, it would have to acquire and trap considerable heat, most of which would come from the sun. Yet a building that is designed to control this solar gain passively may not gain any LEED points. Whereas, a building that uses energy-efficient air conditioning and some form of alternative energy generation will get points on both counts. ▶

“Adding green systems to a building that does not need them is wasteful.”

In the first example, solving the problems of energy and water in Prince Rupert at a scale larger than the building, such as a hydroelectric project, makes sense, even if they do not get any points. Whereas in Osoyoos, building-scale solar energy generation and water conservation, both point-gainers, would be appropriate. In mild Vancouver, meanwhile, energy consuming and producing can be avoided by good passive solar design. In other words, different environments require different solutions.

In order to have a universal rating system, LEED imagines a building that is effectively floating in space: it could be any environment, so it has no environment. The performance of that free-floating building then becomes an

absolute that can be measured against any other building and put on a scale. Under LEED, it is possible to imagine such a thing as a most sustainable building: the building with the most points wins.

In practice, however, every building exists in a particular environment, and that environment is ultimately unique in its location, climate, precipitation, solar exposure, and so on. What matters is the suitability of the design relative to the place. The green systems chosen should be based on local surpluses and scarcities. Adding green systems to a building that does not need them is wasteful. Creating problems through poor design and then solving those

self-made problems through green features is likewise inefficient. As Albert Einstein said, “not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts.”

What is needed is a vision of sustainability that relates design to the place. This relative measure of suitability of design to place would be less glamorous, because it cannot be rated in a quantifiably comparable way: there would be no way to say that one building is Platinum, while another is merely Gold. It would be less marketable, because the success of the approach taken by the design would be subtler and thus harder to explain. It would also be more sustainable. **SL**



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PROJECTS in Place

By Amy Chow

Bryce Gauthier, 36, admits “I never woke up one day and said I wanted to be a landscape architect, or dreamed about being an architect.” His career path slowly evolved over time.

Gauthier worked as an urban planner shortly after graduating UBC with a degree in political science and geography. Gauthier’s career lasted all of one year. He quickly realized that he didn’t want to write reports for the rest of his life.

Design seems the best fit for him because he’s always been “drawn to the idea of seeing an outcome in the physical realm.” The late Dr. Walter Hardwick, a professor at UBC, shared how he managed to change cities through urban design and it would later influence Gauthier’s path in life.

Gauthier explains that when you start at a design firm, you spend a lot of time on the computer drafting plans and learning the basics. Gauthier and his wife Karen, who was also in the same position at a different firm, wanted to do more. “We were pretty ambitious; we just really wanted our work to have some meaning beyond the confines of our office. We wanted to affect communities.” They started volunteering their time and knowledge to help improve their communities.

Now after 10 years, they’ve built it into a non-profit society called Projects in Place. Through community effort, they want to educate people about environmental improvements. Their timing tapped into the economic downturn, which enabled them to get young professionals involved, who were underemployed or unemployed.

Gauthier admits, “It’s been tiring” working a full-time job at Sharp & Diamond Landscape Architecture, a second job at BCIT teaching green-roof technology, and volunteering as a director of Projects in Place. And it’s hard to balance it with his family that includes an 18-month old son. Gauthier laughs as he confides, “I have a very understanding wife.” He also receives a lot of support from his workplace and BCIT, both of which have been involved in his projects.

Their most recent project is turning a derelict piece of land beside the Astoria Hotel into the first urban farm in the Downtown Eastside (DTES). Unlike a community garden, this farm will provide economic and training opportunities for 12 individuals who live in the DTES. Through composting, it will also remove organic waste from the waste stream. And it will provide much needed fresh produce to locals who may otherwise be without.

While he realizes the urban farm won’t be permanent — United We Can has a three-year lease from Paul Sahota — he hopes the farm will be able to successfully establish itself in that time. If the time comes when the landlord wants to develop the property, hopefully the urban farm will reestablish itself somewhere else.

It’s clear that Gauthier would like to see Projects in Place grow. More volunteers and more grants would be ideal. For now the



Top: Bryce Gauthier on-site at the United We Can urban agriculture plot

Bottom: Volunteers installing a green roof at Radha Yoga and Eatery

Image Credits: Eva Yao courtesy of Projects in Place

organization he founded is making the city more interesting and it’s clear that local communities are benefiting. **SL**

A Threat to Biodiversity in Whistler Valley

By Crosland Doak, BCSLA



Image Credits: Crosland Doak

Political conflicts in the world of design often originate between two opposing forces, as in heritage preservation versus urban renewal, or bare-land sprawl versus preservation of sensitive ecosystems. A recent conflict in the Whistler Valley is pitting native plants versus bears; and landscape architects and biologists, versus a bear interest group. Typically, as professionals with an interest and responsibility for the health of the environment, we would not

find ourselves challenging the good work of environmental advocates such as Bear Aware. But, over the past few months there has been a great deal of political pressure put on by both the Resort Municipality of Whistler (RMOW) and Whistler Development Corporation (WDC). The WDC, the development branch of the RMOW is entrusted with the delivery of Whistler's 2010 Olympic Village. The pressure applied by representatives of Bear Aware, in the

context of the upcoming Olympics, was to eliminate the use of many of our base native plants, as they proclaimed them to be "bear attractants."

Plants that form the foundation of our alpine meadows, valley forests, and riparian landscapes are proposed to be banned from use in future projects requiring municipal approval. Plants include, *Vaccinium* spp. (Blueberry and Huckleberry), *Rubus spectabilis* (Salmonberry) *Cornus stolonifera* (Red-osier Dogwood), and *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (Kinnikinnick), to name only a few. For the past twenty years, landscape and environmental associations have campaigned to get these and many more native plants onto designers' plant lists, into nurseries, and into the ground. So it is shocking to see years of work being unraveled in Whistler in a matter of months.

The botanical battlefield is the site of the 2010 Whistler Olympic Village, a former landfill, and future residential neighbourhood, also known as Cheakamus Crossing. As a former landfill, the site was a regular foraging ground for local black bears — finding opportunity in the poorly discarded waste of civilization. Fast forward three years, our garbage now bizarrely finds its way to Washington State and we are putting the finishing touches on an Olympic project that has been subject to master planning,



Aerial views of the 2010 Whistler Olympic Village

design guidelines, advisory design panels, and council approvals. The various Olympic projects, as they pertain to landscape, were designed using a palette of local native and near native plants. The designers referred to a plant list jointly developed over the years by the RMOW and the landscape industry and Whistler's sustainability document, Whistler 2020. It cites "Protecting the Environment" as one of its five priorities and one of the objectives is to, "restore and ultimately maintain ecological integrity and biodiversity."

Planting plans, that were approved in 2007 and early 2008, were used by the WDC to enter into growing and procurement contracts. With the buildings and roadways nearly complete, this summer and fall was the time to put the green touches to the Olympic Village. With projects partially installed, and

trucks of plants arriving daily, the local branch of Bear Aware, with the ear of the Bear Working Group and weary planners, began drafting new lists of banned plants. It appears these were based on questionable assumptions, with little evidence that these plants were causing harm to bears as an attractant.

It is widely understood that the majority of bear-human conflicts are associated with the poor handling of human food and waste — not native plants. These plants are not only important to the bear population, but essential to the lifecycles of many other mammals, birds and insects. A group of local professionals, lead by Tom Barratt, BCSLA, and myself, support initiatives to reduce bear-human conflicts but, we believe the banning of berry producing native plant material is a misguided assault on biodiver-

sity. The group has recommended to Whistler Municipal Council that a working group, composed of experienced professionals, be established over the next few months to advise on this matter. Consultation with experienced professionals and practitioners can assist in establishing an effective strategy that addresses the real issues around bear conflict, while maintaining biodiversity policies held by Whistler, and those of higher governing bodies, such as Department of Fisheries and Oceans.


Fortunately, the Olympic Village is a two-phased project — Games Mode and Legacy Mode. This means that native plants, left captivated in their growing containers in the Lower Mainland, may yet find a home at Cheakamus Crossing, the residential legacy neighbourhood of the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Games. **SL**


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Andrea Reimer's Idea of Vancouver

By Randy Sharp, BCSLA, FCSLA, LEED AP



Andrea Reimer, Vancouver City Councillor *Image Credit: Randy Sharp*

In 2020, downtown Vancouver will be much more vibrant. There will be people everywhere: pedestrians, cyclists, people gathering in public spaces. There will be cars and buildings, but people will be the focus. On the street, public fountains will be engaging focal points and cultural events will be lively. And the best part — not a garbage can in sight. It's a romantic thought, but one that Andrea Reimer is convinced Vancouver could achieve.

Reimer, a youthful and determined City Councillor, and executive director of the Western Canada Wilderness Committee, supports Gregor Robertson's vision of Vancouver as the Greenest City in the World. On a bright Saturday morning, Reimer suggests meeting creek side, next to Renfrew Ravine, to discuss the green potential of Vancouver. The ravine is a remnant corridor in a fragmented ecosystem; a lovely hint of what Vancouver was 125 years ago.

It is an exciting time in BC, and Vancouver in particular: the 2010 Olympics are around

the corner, there's a leading-edge green economy, and next December BCIT and Green Roofs for Healthy Cities will co-host Cities Alive (a conference devoted to discussing issues related to Urban Green Infrastructure). We are also at an important time in our local society, economy, and environment. And it's an exciting time to be a landscape architect. We need to look into the future for expanding roles and enhanced professional activities.

RS: What will Vancouver's landscape look like in the future?

AR: More food production, both gardens and edible landscapes. Visually, we will see a lot more trees, more canopy coverage; trees will be more dominant than buildings.

RS: For streets, you mentioned you envision wider sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and bus-only lanes. How can street trees be managed in cities to create green corridors and more crown closure?

AR: In Bogotá, Columbia, the street trees are

managed by the Bogotá Botanical Garden (Jardín Botánico de Bogotá). All street trees are mapped according to 50 characteristics including birds, canopy structure, livable neighborhoods and streets for people. It's an idea that could be applied to Vancouver.

RS: As individuals and members of our community what can we do to respond to climate change?

AR: The biggest impact we can have is to use our voices to advocate to our federal government on climate change. They should be sitting down at the international table to negotiate on climate change. It is a miracle how much the Canadian cities have done to lower emissions given the lack of leadership from the federal government.

RS: What can cities do?

AR: Carrots and sticks; sticks being regulations to create greener buildings and greener transportation and carrots being incentives to make these green strategies more attractive than conventional ones. For example, allow LEED® or higher projects to move to the front of the line. In a sense, reducing the amount of green tape. Incentives should be given for pilot projects and to support those people in trying, failing, and succeeding in innovative technologies.

Michael Geller, former President and CEO of UniverCity, SFU Community Trust, and now a development consultant and columnist for the Vancouver Sun, holds a similar opinion. "I agree with the general direction of the Greenest City document, but it is still a wish list rather than an action plan. I don't think enough attention is paid to land use, considering 70% of our residential land in Vancouver is still essentially single family." Geller continues, feeling that we need to acknowledge "the need for neighbourhood town centres and greater density around transit to achieve that goal."

These are indeed exciting times for Vancouver and exciting times to be a landscape architect. Turning the Greenest City document from a wish list into an action plan might be beyond our profession. But, certainly landscape architects can help Reimer's vision become reality. **SL**

Dockside Green

By Derek Lee, MBCSLA & Jason Wegman, MBCSLA



Derek Lee and Jason Wegman, designers from PWL, a team of many dedicated individuals, share a few thoughts on what makes Dockside Green unique.

Innovative Planning

Combining our experience with community master planning and an innate understanding of sustainable design, PWL developed the award winning master plan for the Dockside Community. The plan addresses a diversity of land use requirements that include a range of housing types, commercial-retail, and light industrial uses to create a pedestrian oriented mixed-use community.

Innovative Water Management

PWL worked with the consultant team to develop an urban watershed framework to retain and redistribute rain water runoff and treated wastewater within the site as a demonstration freshwater ecosystem. Making the processes of water management visible to the community became an opportunity to showcase green innovation through the artistic expression, telling the story of water and its journey from roof runoff, conveyance and detention through the constructed stream system and gradual release into the harbour.



Image Credits: Tartan Group

Stewardship and Habitat Creation

Understanding the local ecology of the site and its inhabitants is the cornerstone of restorative design that creates a livable environment, not only for ourselves but for those we share it with. Fostering environmental stewardship is an important part of life at Dockside Green; life in balance for both humans, plants and animals alike.

Sustainable Materials

Where possible, we draw upon locally harvested materials, whether it is site blast rock for stream construction, wood debris for habitat creation or native and adaptive planting in step with the local ecology. ▶



Green Roofs

The built environment does not necessarily need to displace open space. At Dockside, roofs become an essential source of usable green space, not only for setting up the BBQ, but for capturing and retaining rainwater, food production and habitat creation.

Urban Agriculture

Encouraging local food production within our communities is an effective means to safeguard our future nutrition needs, and reduce our reliance on external sources. It is also a means to ensure that we regain a better relationship with the land. PWL developed a community roof garden that would be accessed by local residents with small scale fruit and vegetable production for domestic use.

Environmental Interpretation

Our understanding of the environment is best conceived through our direct connection with it. Not only will the residents of Dockside be living next door to a thriving, functional freshwater ecosystem but will have the means of understanding its processes through the development of signage wildlife and other interpretive visual cues. [SL](#)



Image Credits: Top: PWL Partnership Bottom: Tartan Group

The New Look of LEED and Cascadia's Challenge

We are in a time where the environment, melting icebergs and climate negotiations are in our morning papers most days.

The building and development industries – especially landscape architecture – will never be able to revert to the pre-green era. What this means in terms of professional accreditation is currently at the centre of considerable interest and debate in North America. Along with all the other chapters of the Canada Green Building Council, Cascadia is in the midst of the most intensive membership uptake ever, as potential LEED® APs rush to get in before the system changes. In addition, Cascadia itself has developed a new, more holistic system of accreditation.

There was a time when there were no green building accreditations for professionals in Canada. Now professionals have a wide range of choices. Those most applicable to landscape architects in British Columbia being: LEED® AP and the new Living Building Leader™ Program.

LEED® Accredited Professional

There are significant changes coming to the LEED® AP system that will affect current

By Jessica Woolliams and Karen Parusel
Special to Sitalines

LEED® professionals, as well as those who are planning to pursue this designation. New specializations are being introduced as part of the new tiered system. The three tiers — Green Associate, LEED® AP+, and LEED® Fellow — apply only to individuals becoming LEED® APs after December 31st, 2009, when the new system begins. Those who have already achieved LEED® AP, or who will do so by the end of the year, are under no obligation to take further exams in the coming years to maintain or upgrade their designation or obtain continuing education credits.

Professionals who receive LEED® designation after December 31st this year should be aware of new eligibility requirements. Most notably, they are required to maintain their AP status through a system of continuing education. New LEED® APs will have to take two tests to achieve equal or greater designation, due to the introduction of the introductory level Green Associate designation, which is generalized to the entire LEED® system. Existing LEED® APs can opt into the tiered system if they so choose. Read more at: www.cascadiagbc.org/faq.

The Living Building Leader™ Program

For those in the profession that are ready to move beyond LEED®, and for those who want a more comprehensive and deeper green option, Cascadia Region Green Building Council has developed another option —the Living Building Leader™ Program.

Imagine a building designed and constructed to function as elegantly and efficiently as a flower. Imagine a building informed by the characteristics of the local bioregion. A ▶

Image: Dockside Green – One of the LEED ND Pilot Projects *Image:* Jessica Woolliams



building that generates all of its own energy with renewable resources, captures and treats all of its water, and operates efficiently and for maximum beauty. This is the aim of the International Living Building Institute's (ILBI) Living Building Challenge™ (developed by Cascadia, which has now launched the ILBI. In the three years since the Living Building Challenge launched at GreenBuild 2006 in Denver, Colorado, the standard has become widely recognized as the most stringent and deepest green performance standard in the market. Living Building Challenge 2.0, which launched at GreenBuild this November in Phoenix, includes not just infrastructure and neighbourhood issues, but also — of interest to those in landscape architecture — agriculture and landscape issues.

The Living Building Leader™ program provides thought and action leaders with the training necessary to design and construct living buildings. The program consists of multiple three-hour advanced online learning sessions arranged in petals to mirror the structure of the Living Building Challenge. Experts from throughout the green building movement teach each session. In addition, electronic resources containing in-depth and up-to-date research and analysis augment each session. The intent of the program is to impart skills and knowledge where they are most needed to effectively transform the industry.

Classes can be taken individually to round out a specific skill set, or as an integrated series. Building professionals who complete the full course (at least 36 sessions), pass each session exam, and have LEED® AP status will become certified Living Building Leaders — the highest level of green building accreditation found in the building industry today.

We're more than just trees...we're much much more!



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BC Interior Chapter

We hope that Interior Members will be able to join friends and colleagues for a presentation by Mike James of DeepRoot Canada on Silva Cell and other products on December 10 at 5:30 pm - dinner provided. This event will be held at the UBC Okanagan Campus, Kelowna, Arts Building, Third Floor Room 374. For more information and to RSVP by November 30, 2009 please contact Ray Visser, BCSLA Interior Chapter Rep., at 250-374-9831 or at rvisser@lawest.ca. [SL](#)

BCSLA Vancouver Island Chapter Gathering

The BCSLA Island Chapter Members are hosting an event at the Oceanfront Grand Resort & Marina in Cowichan Bay, BC on Saturday, December 5, 2009 from 11:30 am to 2:00 pm. The plan is to combine some entertainment, a light agenda, and an informal luncheon for all BCSLA Members, their significant others, and allied professionals. RSVP by December 1, 2009 to the BCSLA office. A no-host bar will also be available. Please be sure to bring an unwrapped toy or a food bank donation in support of local charities. [SL](#)

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In collaboration with the School of Environmental Studies

Join friends and colleagues at our annual gathering at the Bloedel Conservatory in Vancouver.



Display at Festival of Lights, VanDusen Botanical Garden

BCSLA Festive Season Party

6:00 pm to 11:30 pm
Friday, December 11, 2009

Bloedel Conservatory in
Vancouver's Queen Elizabeth Park.

The no host bar will benefit the UBC Landscape Architecture Student Association. Refreshments will be served. As parking is limited we encourage everyone to car pool using a designated driver or take public transit.

Please RSVP by December 11, 2009 T: (604) 682-5610 • admin@bcsla.org



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Dockside Green, image courtesy of the Tartan Group

Sitelines is looking to re-imagine itself and create a design-oriented magazine that mirrors the enthusiasm and diversity of the BCSLA membership. This is a —

CALL FOR A SITELINES EDITORIAL BOARD

The goal is simple: To assemble an energetic group of volunteers willing to dedicate time to create an engaging, informative, fun, and thought-provoking publication. We are seeking writers, graphic contributors, editors, and all interested individuals from across the province.

For more information, please contact Brett Hitchins, Sitelines Editor, care of Tara Culham at admin@bcsla.org.

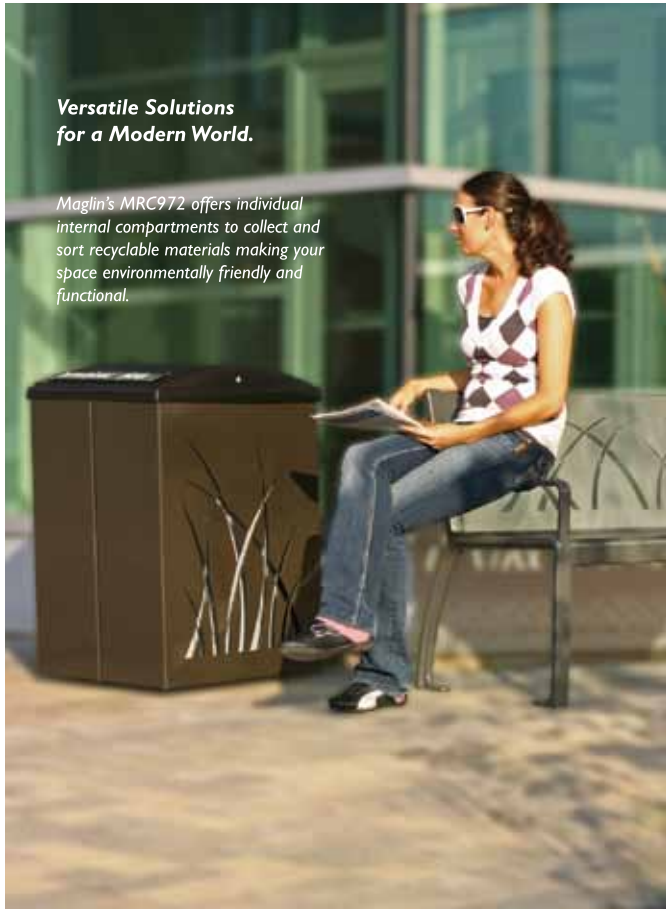
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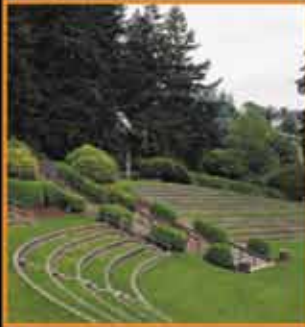
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