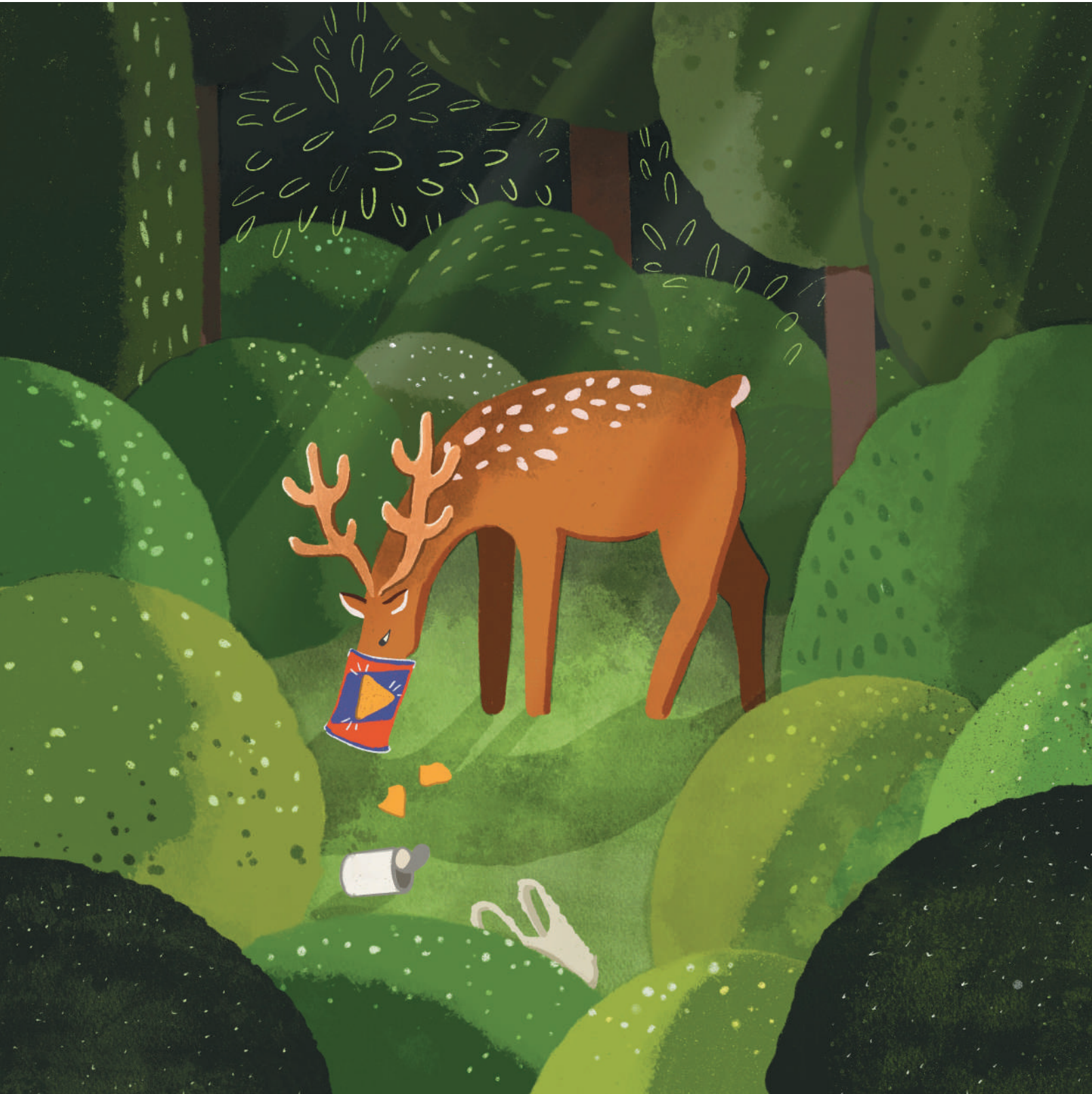


# Sitelines







habitat-systems.com  
info@habitat-systems.com  
1.866.422.4828



## QUANTIS®

Discover a new dimension of play and infinite challenges in the organic, geometric design of the Quantis net structure.





# HANDCRAFTED IN BC BY SPECIALISTS LIKE TYLER



CUSTOM MODENA CURVED TOP RECEPTACLE



MODENA ALL-METAL BENCH



JEM CHAIR

OUR SKILLED PROFESSIONALS ARE COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE. THEY MANUFACTURE A VARIETY OF TIMELESS DESIGNS THAT WILL EXCEED YOUR EXPECTATIONS FOR YEARS TO COME.

Wishbone  
site furnishings

WISHBONELTD.COM | (866) 626-0476



# Sitelines

BRITISH COLUMBIA SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE  
ARCHITECTS MAGAZINE SPRING 2022

## SITELINES EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Teena Aujla Belinda Chan  
Sophie MacNeill Jack Tupper  
Celia Winters

## BCSLA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**PRESIDENT** Erik Mustonen  
**PRESIDENT ELECT** Adrienne Brown  
**PAST PRESIDENT** Jacqueline Lowe  
**REGISTRAR** Al Neufeld  
**TREASURER** Wai-Sue Louie

**DIRECTORS** Somaye Hooshmand, Liane McKenna,  
Donna Rodman, Pearl Yip

**CSLA REPRESENTATIVE** Katherine Dunster

**BC INTERIOR CHAPTER CHAIR** Byron Douglas

**VANCOUVER ISLAND CHAPTER CHAIR** Monica Vogt

**DIRECTORS** (non-voting)

**BCSLA INTERN/ASSOC. REP.** Sarah Thomas

**UNIVERSITY OF BC REPRESENTATIVE** Kees Lokman

**BCSLA STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE** Samantha Miller

## BCSLA STAFF

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR** Tara Culham, BCSLA (Hon.)

**REGULATORY COORDINATOR** Jacqueline Heber

**MEMBER SERVICES COORDINATOR** Shanae Chiu



British Columbia Society of  
**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS**

#450, 355 Burrard Street Vancouver, BC V6C 2G8

T 604.682.5610 TF 855.682.5610

E [admin@bcsla.org](mailto:admin@bcsla.org) | [office@bcsla.org](mailto:office@bcsla.org)

[memberservices@bcsla.org](mailto:memberservices@bcsla.org)

[www.bcsla.org](http://www.bcsla.org)

The BCSLA offices are located on unceded Coast Salish territories of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), and salil̓il̓wataʔɬ (Tsleil-Waututh) First Nations.

*Sitelines* is published twice a year by the British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects and is mailed to all BCSLA members, registered landscape architects, associates and affiliates. 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.

Advertising inquiries should be directed to Angela McDougall, Project Manager [amcdougall@naylor.com](mailto:amcdougall@naylor.com) | 204.975.3625



**Published by Naylor Association Solutions**

1200 Portage Avenue, Suite 200

Winnipeg, MB R3G 0T5

[www.naylor.com](http://www.naylor.com)

**Account Manager:** Bryan Metcalfe

**Editor:** Andrea Németh

**Project Manager:** Angela McDougall

**Marketing:** Marissa Abbott

**Book Leader:** Amanda Rowluk

**Sales Representatives:** Maria Antonation,

Jason Currie, Ralph Herzberg

**Senior Project Administrator:** Alana Place

**Design:** Deb Churchill

**Cover Image:** Jaelyn Simon

©2022 Naylor (Canada) Inc. All rights reserved. The contents of this publication may not be reproduced by any means, in whole or in part, without written consent of the publisher.

Canadian publication mail agreement #40064978

Published April 2022/BCL-B0122/4661



**Artist: Jackie Dives, photographer**

LYTTON, BC, SUMMER 2021

Last summer, BC experienced a high number of wildfires and unprecedented high temperatures. The village of Lytton in the Thompson-Nicola Regional District was virtually burned to the ground during the "heat dome," when temperatures rose to 49.6 degrees Celsius. In total, 83,740.5 hectares burned and more than 800 people displaced from their homes — mostly people from the Lytton First Nation, who have inhabited the area for more than 10,000 years. This photo was taken just days after the fire.

Jackie Dives is a lens-based artist focused on issues of grief and identity. She has been working within the topic of the overdose crisis in her community since 2016. She is trained as an addictions counsellor and volunteers as a bereavement photographer, wherein she is invited into hospitals to make the first and last family portraits in the event of the loss of a baby during childbirth. Her work has been exhibited and published internationally, including in *The New York Times*, *The Guardian*, and *TIME* magazine. See more at [jackiedives.com](http://jackiedives.com) and [@jackiedivesphoto](https://www.instagram.com/jackiedivesphoto). Dives is also a member of Women Photograph (@womenphotograph), a catalogue of independent women and nonbinary photojournalists working to elevate the voices of visual storytellers worldwide.

Donations to those affected by the Lytton wildfires can still be made at: [gofundme.com/en-ca/c/act/lytton-fires](https://gofundme.com/en-ca/c/act/lytton-fires)



# Welcome to the Displacement issue

dis·place·ment  
/displāsmənt/

verb

1. take over the place, position, or role of  
(someone or something)

In this issue, we aim to bring together climate and social justice through the lens of displacement. We chose this theme because it represents itself across disciplines including planning, infrastructure, design pedagogy, health, social equity, and environmental law. As landscape architecture practitioners' unique skills in facilitation and design become increasingly necessary, our knowledge and involvement in fields and frameworks outside our own is equally crucial. When the Fraser Valley floods happened in fall 2021 and a barge ran loose and aground at the place called English Bay, we were confronted with stark visuals of cultural, biotic and abiotic ecosystem changes that gravely affected supply chains, transportation routes and agricultural land. The barge made it apparent that we are in a state of flux regarding how we interact with natural disasters – displacement of First Nations peoples underlies the selfies and signs that take place on unceded lands. As we build new infrastructure, have the health, safety and welfare of all people been considered, or just those who attend public engagement meetings? The waters have subsided and innovative and collaborative visions are needed. *Listening to the Lake* (p. 10) speaks to possible paths forward. Sea2City initiative (p. 9) and the Black and Indigenous Design Collective (p. 13) are two major initiatives that instill hope: Working alongside First Nations in leadership positions, engaging with people, studying the land and its complex ecologies, future forecasting – generally upheaving from the status quo of how we design, and considering spaces and places as holistic and regional effects – these are the calls to action as we tackle the idea of *displacement*.

—Sitelines Editorial Advisory Board

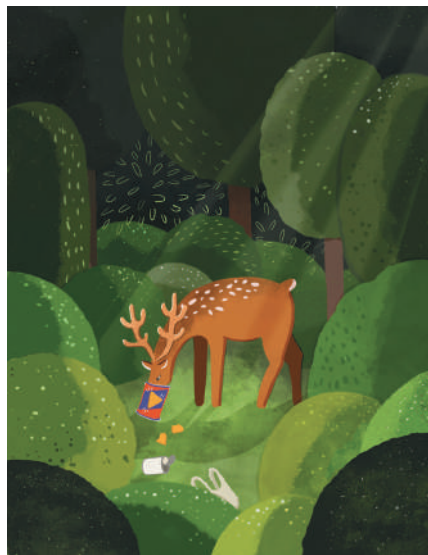
## Contents

- 6 OBJECTS OF INTEREST
- 7 FREE SPIRIT FLIES ON
- 9 SEA2CITY RISES TO THE CHALLENGE
- 10 REIMAGINING FLOOD MANAGEMENT
- 13 DISPLACEMENT & DISPOSSESSION
- 19 INDEFENSIBLE ARCHITECTURE
- 20 BIODIVERSITY IN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT
- 22 URBANARIUM HOUSING COMPETITION RESULTS

### In every issue

- 6 BEHIND THE COVER
- 24 CROSS POLLINATION
- 25 ONWARDS
- 26 INDEX OF ADVERTISERS





## Displacing nature

Artwork by Jaclyn Simon

*"I thought about how displacement can be seen in such a variety of ways. Even something as inconsequential as litter causes displacement. Humans often think of wildlife as intruders in their space, when in reality they have been displaced from their original habitat."*

Simon uses shading, light, tonal greens and a supernaturality to represent the graceful beauty of the natural world. Reminiscent of Emily Carr's darkened forest depictions in soft geometric shapes, Simon's depiction of nature inserts an animated figure of a deer in the centre of the frame. The scene of a deer grazing on nacho chips evokes both humour and sadness. The graphic representation is rich yet sparse, with only a tin can and plastic bag registered in the clearing near the bottom of the scene to represent environmental irresponsibility.

Jaclyn Simon is an independent graphic designer living in Vancouver, BC. A plant lover with a master of landscape architecture and studies in soil science, she finds joy in weaving stories together with illustration and fiction through a women-led initiative called *Fernlore*, a digital publication featuring original artwork and stories inspired by nature, plants and people.

See [fernlore.ca](http://fernlore.ca) and [jaclynsimondesign.ca](http://jaclynsimondesign.ca) for more.



## Objects of interest

**This past winter, two objects appeared on a beach in English Bay: a barge and a sign. What can these objects teach us about displacement?**

**WHAT IT IS (above):** An empty barge named SMT-5000 owned by Sentry Marine Towing.

**ORIGINS:** Strong winds, rough seas and a high tide.

**TIMELINE:** Nov. 15, 2021 – Mar. 2022

**LOCATION:** 49.2794° N, 123.1381° W

**LEGACY:** Yet to be seen.

**WHAT IT IS: (below)** A place sign name.

**ORIGINS:** Vancouver Park Board.

**TIMELINE:** Dec. 15, 2021 - Jan. 21, 2022

**LOCATION:** Í7iyélshn,<sup>1</sup> or ?əyəlshən<sup>2</sup>

**LEGACY:** Yet to be seen.



<sup>1</sup> Spelling taken from the Squamish Atlas ([Squamishatlas.com](http://Squamishatlas.com)) Published by Kwi Awit Stelmexw, a non-profit organization from the Squamish Peoples working to strengthen heritage, language, and culture.

<sup>2</sup> "Good underfoot" in haŋqəmiŋəm.



# Free Spirit flies on

By Teena Aujla



**Nestled humbly on a quiet street in Langley is the gateway to the ethereal world that is Free Spirit Nursery. With a gentle touch in the landscape, the owners, originally from the Netherlands, designed a thoughtful, organized and innovative bespoke plantscape on the land carefully developed over 30 years. There are linkages to Piet Oudolf – the landscape as a whole is stylistically similar to Hummelo, with a west-coast rainforest bent. Skillfully trimmed hedges frame the spaces and provide wind shelters; the organic nursery is full of native and novel plants; demonstration**

**gardens are designed directly into the plant collection areas, so that when choosing plants, it is easy to see how each will grow, and what plants complement each other's growth.**

In September 2021, owners Lambert and Marjanne Vrijmoed, feeling squeezed due to rapid development in Langley, announced that they sold their property and were searching for a new location to make their own. "It still feels surreal. They're adding 30,000 people to the neighbourhood. That's too much for us," they stated via a news release. They plan to relocate the nursery to a quieter locale.

The Township of Langley's Brookwood/Fernridge Neighbourhood Plan, currently in late-stage planning, is an ambitious development that will transform the area around multiple commercial centres. There will be a mix of housing types.

32nd Avenue, off which the nursery is located, is slated to become a four-lane arterial road, much expanded from its current two-lane configuration. This road will necessitate expansion into the Free Spirit property, and the construction is expected to create years of disturbance while affecting the microclimate and biodiversity of the woodland nursery.

The property is also the Vrijmoed's home. "The deal is that we get to stay here through 2022 and as planned, the nursery will be open for its Spring season just as it always has been. Then, we start our (fairly epic) move to a quiet, idyllic acreage to re-create a new habitat where we can nestle in peace."

*Free Spirit Nursery Langley opens for its final spring season from April 1 to June 25, 2022, Thursdays to Saturdays.*

*For more information on the Township of Langley development, see: [www.tol.ca/your-township/about-the-township/community-plans/brookwood-fernridge-neighbourhood-plans/](http://www.tol.ca/your-township/about-the-township/community-plans/brookwood-fernridge-neighbourhood-plans/)*

*View the Free Spirit plant list and illustrated catalogue at <https://www.freespiritnursery.ca/>*







# SHUFFLE

landscapeforms®



**The smart landscape has arrived.**

SHUFFLE combines advanced technology and modern design to make outdoor spaces smart and connected. Integrating lighting, Wi-Fi, and safety and communication devices, it creates a sense of security and well-being outdoors – enhancing the quality of life for residents and visitors.

SHUFFLE is a product of our collaboration with Shréder, a global leader in lighting and smart-city technologies for more than 100 years.

Find us at [landscapeforms.com](http://landscapeforms.com) or contact us toll free at 800.430.6205.

DESIGN. CULTURE. CRAFT.



# Sea2City rises to the challenge



By Sitelines Editorial Advisory Board

## Project Background:

**In September 2021, the City of Vancouver launched a design challenge to explore ideas for addressing sea level rise and coastal flooding in False Creek. A first-of-its-kind collaboration in Canada, the Sea2City Design Challenge (Sea2City) brings together two multidisciplinary teams over a 12-month period to explore solutions to guide urban development and ecological revitalization in the False Creek floodplain and inform the next phase of the City's Climate Adaptation plan and Vancouver Plan.**



Recognizing the critical role that Landscape Architecture has in leading nature-based solutions, each team is led by landscape architects and brings together local and international specialists in equity, reconciliation, urban planning, environmental sciences, and engineering

who have experience planning and designing for sea level rise and coastal flooding.

Guided by the community values and design principles identified through earlier engagement with First Nations, residents, business owners and others who work and play in and around False Creek, the Sea2City design teams will work cooperatively with the City and project partners to:

- Explore coastal adaptation approaches that respond to the social equity and economic and ecological challenges posed by sea level rise and coastal flooding.
- Investigate coastal adaptation approaches for sea level rise beyond one metre.
- Expand the City's toolbox of coastal flood management approaches.
- Increase public awareness of climate change and sea level rise.

The Sea2City process includes three rounds of activities, including public learning and design events, advisory group sessions, and decolonization and Indigenous perspective workshops provided to ground perceptions of the project sites from a non-colonial, Indigenous perspective.

## Who's Involved:

The project is run by the City of Vancouver and is managed by Angela Danyluk, Senior Sustainability Specialist, with support from EcoPlan International, a planning, decision-support and community-engagement firm based out of Vancouver.

Two design teams, informally referred to as "The North Creek Collective" and "The South Creek Collective", were selected through a public competitive application process.

**North Creek Collective:** The core team includes PWL Partnership Landscape Architects, MVRDV Architects, Deltares (an independent institute for applied research in the field of water and subsurface), and Modern Formline Design. Supporting expertise (the Resource Team) includes WestMar Advisors (local foreshore engineering), G.L. Williams & Associates Ltd. (local biologist), Happy City (socially-focused planning), Modus (urban planning), and Goudappel (mobility).

**The South Creek Collective:** Mithun, One Architecture, Moffatt & Nichol, and Herrera Environmental Consultants.

Both teams are also supported by Cory Douglas of Modern Formline Design, who is providing Cultural Advisory services, as well as Charlene Aleck, a Tsleil-Waututh Knowledge Keeper.

A youth program will also be delivered in partnership with CityHive, a youth-led and youth-focused civic engagement organization.

## Where is the project happening?

Sea2City is taking place in Vancouver, which is situated on the unceded traditional homelands of xwmə kwəy'əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and səlilwəta4 (Tsleil-Waututh peoples). The area of focus is currently known as False Creek and is of significant meaning to the local First Nations who stewarded the land since time immemorial.

There are four specific sites that the teams will be looking at that represent a range of uses and conditions:

- (1) **Between Bridges** (east of Burrard Bridge and west of Granville Bridge)
- (2) **Coopers' Park** (under the north end of Cambie Street Bridge)
- (3) **Stamps Landing** (east of Charleson Park, bordered by the Cambie bridge to the east, and the Heather Civic Marina on the eastern shoreline)
- (4) **Olympic Village**

## What will the outcome be?

While the concept designs developed during the project will not be built immediately, they will inform next steps (including more detailed design development and planning). Danyluk describes a successful outcome as one that "connects with the public and builds a shared understanding of climate change, sea level rise, and the land and water we call False Creek."

*The project is currently underway with an expected completion date of September 2022. Stay tuned for more details about the project's outcome and process in future issues of Sitelines Magazine.*





# Listening to the lessons of the lake:

## Reimagining flood management in BC

2021 Lower Fraser flooding

By Rayanna Seymour-Hourie, Staff Lawyer and RELAW Manager, West Coast Environmental Law and Deborah Carlson, Staff Lawyer, West Coast Environmental Law

**The telling of true stories is necessary to remember our collective history across the globe. Specifically, this has become clear in recent discussions about the abundant life of Semá:th Lake (also known as Sumas Lake) in the Fraser Valley of BC, which once “reached from Chilliwack into Washington State.”**

For thousands of years, Semá:th Lake offered significant habitat for a variety of fish, such as sturgeon and salmon, freshwater mussels, and many migratory birds. As the waterways in the Lower Fraser region connect the various Indigenous communities to one another, Semá:th Lake was central to the thriving economy of the Semá:th people, who were significant contributors to the wider Indigenous trade economy.

### Controlling water: the Semá:th Lake story

In 1924 Semá:th Lake was taken, its waters drained with infrastructure made to control and reverse the flow of water. The hastily made infrastructure diking systems intended to respond to flooding were done without the involvement or even consideration of the Semá:th people or other Indigenous peoples of the Lower Fraser. Yet draining the lake was celebrated by settlers: the re-visioned ‘prairie’ was flat and fertile with good transportation connections.

The idea of draining and controlling Semá:th Lake was fuelled by mass gold-rush settlement and an influx of new settlers who quickly became interested in Fraser Valley farmland. Draining the lake was also intended to get rid of ‘nuisances’ like seasonal flooding and mosquitoes.

By 1924 it was done, and the beautiful, abundant lake – now prairie – appeared on Crown land maps as parcels of property. Semá:th peoples remained in the valley without Semá:th Lake, being relocated to small reserves (parcels), enabling more taking of lands across ‘BC’ and repurposing it for the colonial economy. In 2012, Semá:th (Sumas) First Nation began a specific claims process, which often takes decades, to seek reparations for draining Semá:th Lake.

The decision to drain the lake created significant wealth for BC while destroying the Indigenous economy, creating food and economic insecurity. As legal allies to Indigenous peoples with our focus on decision-making related to watershed management and fisheries governance, we look at the taking of Semá:th Lake as an illegal act (contrary to natural law) and wish to amplify the voices of many Indigenous peoples who believe there are consequences to altering nature.

Sumas Prairie floodplain – lake-bed – is also part of the wider Lower Fraser River floodplain, adding to its flood risk. Major Fraser River floods occurred in 1894 and 1948, leading to the construction of an extensive network of over 500 kilometres in diking and drainage infrastructure. It was done rapidly and reactively.

By 1950, most of the dikes we see today were in place. Flood management became identified almost exclusively as dike management, and floods have continued to affect the Sumas Prairie



floodplain, such as in 1972, 1990, and now in 2021. As we've seen, these events have significant economic and social consequences every time.

With the lessons of the recent floods made more emphatic by climate change, it is evident that our decisions are pushing the limits of the health of the ecosystems of which we are a part. We know Sumas Prairie flooding happens once in a generation; now, we have an opportunity to collaborate on building back after the floods in ways that recognize the history and lessons of water.

We stress Winona LaDuke and Deborah Cowen's point that: "effective initiatives for justice, decolonization and planetary survival must centre infrastructure in their efforts, and we highlight alimentary infrastructure — infrastructure that is life-giving in its design, finance and effects."

### **BC's Flood Management Strategy: dikes and reactionary legislation**

In most cases, Canadian law fails to recognize the beautiful and haunting power of water's duality as both an interconnected life-giving force as well as a source of extreme danger if harmed and contained without regard to consequences.

In the Lower Fraser, a key provincial law for flood management is the *Dike Maintenance Act*, which names dike management (not water management) as the overriding objective. This short statute establishes the 'Inspector of Dikes,' who is responsible for general oversight and authorizing any changes to dikes in BC. If water breaks through the dikes in an uncontrolled way, it then becomes an emergency managed reactively under the *Emergency Program Act*.

The return of Semá:th Lake and the flooding of the Nooksack River in Washington reminds us that water does not acknowledge municipal or international boundaries. Yet over time, local governments have become the diking authorities who operate and maintain the dikes and pump stations, with the Province handing them full responsibility for floodplain regulation in 2003.

This creates a challenge around funding, as dikes are very expensive – and upgrading them for climate change is even more so. There are also pressures on local governments to allow more development in the floodplain to obtain development revenues and accommodate growing populations, which reinforces the *status quo* of the diked landscape without acknowledging water's place or how vulnerable we become when we deny it.

Local government responsibility for water/dike management also limits solutions to each local government's boundaries. This system does not:

- address the needs of critical infrastructure like highways and energy transmission;
- ensure flood management for farmland;
- create space for nature-based approaches that follow waterways and water bodies; and, critically,
- recognize the inherent jurisdiction of Indigenous nations, who are stewards and decision-makers of their territories. This is in part because the local governments have only delegated authority from the Province, with the federal and provincial governments responsible for the Honour of the Crown and duties to consult.

### **Forming British Columbia: mapping and claiming Indigenous land**

The settler worldview of controlling the natural environment and taking from it (resource extraction for capital gain) is the foundation of our current reality in BC. In the Fraser Valley context, this method can be traced to decisions administered by the 'Father of British Columbia' James Douglas with 'discovery' of gold in 1857, prompting tens of thousands of gold miners to settle in 1858. In this BC colonial legacy, Indigenous peoples quickly became trespassers on their own territories.

The mapping and claiming of Indigenous land continued, described in Crown law as small parcels with boundaries and property owners. Over time, municipal boundaries would be overlaid on those maps, reflecting distribution of Crown authority and, in some cases, priority land use areas for certain interests (i.e., Agricultural Land Reserve).

As human activity in the Sumas floodplain has intensified, so have the complications in managing water. History and recent events keep warning us: the current flood management approach does not work. As lawyers, we believe that decision-making based on the hypothesis of endless abundance and without due regard to the natural environment, as well as exclusion of Indigenous peoples, must end.

What we need now is clear and committed leadership from Crown governments that acknowledge this history, and work in collaboration with Indigenous peoples with all available knowledge: Indigenous knowledge and scientific evidence. The more obvious and logical solution being discussed and employed in other places is an integrated approach to flood management.

### **Build back better: moving forward based on respect and collaboration**

In short, BC governance is based on a simplified view of the landscape that exists in all our systems and is evident in how we handle water. In the Fraser Valley, our decisions relating to water are narrowed to flood infrastructure maintenance and emergency response.

It is critical that the response to the re-emergence of Semá:th Lake is not to re-entrench colonial values and community vulnerability to



Pitt River Dike





Flooding around Sumas Prairie - the return of Semá:th Lake, November 2021

continuous flooding. Instead, let us listen to the lessons of the lake and choose ways and opportunities based on collaboration that incorporate the natural world in decisions and in infrastructure.

Thankfully, we have many tools in our toolkits, such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, an internationally agreed standard for disaster risk management that talks about “building back better.” So, what does building back better mean for us? We believe this is one of our most pressing issues today, one that

requires dialogue on a government-to-government basis, fully informed by the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the BC *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (DRIPA), and Constitutionally protected Indigenous title and rights. Currently, the Province of BC has already issued a request for bids from consultants to develop new flood infrastructure guidance with no mention of its Crown legal responsibilities as confirmed in DRIPA.

We believe Semá:th Lake’s return is warning us to do things differently. Acknowledging the flow and agency of water in decision-making going forward is the less risky option.

We don’t have all the answers, but we are optimistic and acknowledge the work that is already underway in many places; in communities, in government offices (on the sides of many desks), in the revitalization of Indigenous laws, in salmon making their way home through the flood waters. All are examples of our actions percolating like water across our shared landscape.




*Rayanna Seymour-Hourie is Anishinaabe (Ojibway) from Lake of the Woods in Treaty #3 Territory (Northwestern Ontario). She is a Staff Lawyer at West Coast Environmental Law, working with the RELAW (Revitalizing Indigenous Law for Land, Air and Water) program.*

*Deborah Carlson is a Staff Lawyer at West Coast Environmental Law and partnered with the Adaptation to Climate Change Team at Simon Fraser University.*

Photo: BC Ministry of Transport



The New Tavolo  
Made in Vancouver, Canada

 @solusdecor  
 @solusdecor  
 @SolusFireandWater

**solus**  
 Fire & Water

1-877-255-3146  
 solusdecor.com  
 info@solusdecor.com





Diagram produced by students Noora Yunus and Kerry Gibson mapping (A) Primary (B) Significant and (C) Contextual or Character buildings in present-day Hogan's Alley.

# Displacement & dispossession

## [Re]new voices in landscape architecture

By JB Taylor + Black and Indigenous Design Collective (BIDC)

We would like to first acknowledge that our class project site, Hogan's Alley in Vancouver, both historically and presently is a site of displacement and dispossession at the hands of Vancouver Park Board, the RCMP, VPD, and the City of Vancouver through systemic and intentional red lining. It is important to not shy away from the reality of colonization, otherwise we will continue to perpetuate the erasure of the beautiful communities that continue to gather in, organize, and create communities of care and mutual aid in this area. Indigenous community Elders continually remind us that it is "Truth and Healing" before "Reconciliation." Hogan's Alley's colonial history started with the displacement of the Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh peoples through colonization, then the Black economic center that was Hogan's Alley through "Urban Renewal," and now the urban Indigenous, racialized, unhoused and vulnerable descendants of these communities and Nations who are feeling the continued effects of the red lining and dominion frameworks imposed on this area. We center solidarity, Indigenous Sovereignty and Black Liberation in all the work we do.

### Problem: "On Displacement"

*Displacement* is defined as "to move something from its proper place," or "to remove from a position of responsibility or dignity." When we think about the concept of removal from an original context, we can perceive the inherent injustice therein. However, there is often resistance to the practical solutions for displacement. Its etymological opposite is to: "re-place". As we've seen domestically and internationally, hegemonic cultures are fighting fervently against the feeling/perception of being "replaced", in complete blindness to the irony. The goal is not to push out those who pushed us to the margins but to renew the minds of anyone in positions of power; to acknowledge, learn, and act on the understanding that we are not "new voices" in landscape architecture, but "old and rightful voices" that deserve dignity and full attention. Decolonizing institutions and practices within landscape architecture, planning, and architecture first requires the understanding of the continuous displacement they inflict. This was the mission of the Black & Indigenous Design Collective (BIDC) as we embarked to teach a course at UBC School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture (SALA) in Winter 2021.





The Studio visits the neighbourhood of Hogan's Alley.

Now we have heard liberal/leftist circles express the sentiment that Indigenous and racialized people need more than acknowledgement; that we have a right to engage with, contribute to, and lead in these communities. However, it is yet to be seen whether these “acknowledgements” or “un-learnings and re-learnings” are simply theoretical concessions when Black, Indigenous, and racialized leaders and contributors are still broadly non-existent and/or have very little scope of actionable power in these fields. It’s still untested whether the conclusions derived from BIPOC leaders or engagements would be taken at face-value and implemented exactly as proposed without revisions that still preferentially benefit the majorities. There is an obligation for the spatial design communities to begin supporting the earnest development of leaders and contributors in numbers that are substantial, that can’t be ignored or placated with superficial interventions; with training and licensing pathways that are fully acknowledged; and to be put into positions with visionary scope and considerable capacity.

This is the mission of B IDC. Not even 0.5% of the landscape profession in BC is composed of Black or Indigenous practitioners, and this needs to change. It is worth noting that 4.83% of BC is Indigenous First Nations, 1.98% Metis, 1.0% Black, 0.9% multiple visible minorities, etc. (per Canada 2016 census). Therefore, if we were to meet these proportions in the institutions and practices, we would make a significant impact on the industry. However, we’d argue that when the outcomes of systemic practice of spatial design have outcomes that disproportionately affect the socioeconomic well-being of the minority populations, the goal should be to well over-shoot the proportions of BIPOC in practice to create a safer culture that better mitigates these outcomes.

### Objective: “Teaching a New Way”

The founders of B IDC are members of Black and Indigenous communities and are professionals within the spatial design fields. Justin-Benjamin (he/him), a Guyanese-Lebanese Hamiltonian with an background in Urban Planning and a Masters in LArch; Sierra (they/she) is an Indigiqueer Urban Design Consultant from the

Sḵw̓x̓wú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation) and is also, Kwakwaka'wakw/Musgamgw Dzawada'enuxw, ɫingit, and Magyar/Hungarian with a background in Environmental Design and MSc in Sustainable Urbanism. Sierra's ancestral Kwa'wala name is K̓esugwilakw, which loosely translates to “Creator or Creative One, or One Who Carves Wealth/the Supernatural into the World.” Divine (she/her) is Indigenous to Burundi with a background in Political Science and a Masters in LArch.

Last summer when we were asked (by the landscape chair Kees Lokman) to lead the development of a UBC SALA vertical studio (a second and third year Landscape and Architecture options studio), our singular focus was not initially on the content and site, but to make it as emotionally different from the experiences we had through post-secondary education.

We wanted to use our voices and experiences to disseminate knowledge and practice differently. That started first with a “non-hierarchical instruction” format, second “trauma-informed thinking”, and thirdly a “process-based methodology”. For context, the class composition resulted from a school-wide preferred-ranking process: four architecture majors and eight landscape, four of the twelve being third year students, one Black student from the architecture program with two others who are people of colour. It is difficult to determine without study whether this class accurately or over-represents the broader demographics of UBC SALA or not.

To start, we broke down the idea that there is someone in the room who has more authority over knowledge than someone else, as this can lead to being overly prescriptive in practice; where the “star-architects” and “capital-A architects”, don’t need input from others in their singularly genius solutions. More than anything else, we wanted to disabuse the notion that complex problems can be solved alone by a single great mind or vision. The course was formatted primarily with group-work – a scheme not frequently used at a Masters level in our experience – with the objective being to practice consensus building. There is truth in collaboration that is





"It was a common garden shared by all the friendly tribes. The fish swam there, ducks gathered, women cultivated camas and berries abounded."

- Lee Maracle, *Goodbye Snaug*

missed through individual exercise. Collaboration reflects real-world methodology where stakeholders, who have diverse sets of internal goals and assessment, must reach solutions. And since we wanted them to work in groups, we started by modeling it ourselves as co-instructors. We then reinforced this by bringing in six BIPOC guest lecturers and additional guest reviewers from related fields to supplement an array of contextual readings (I've suggested two of these readings below). Suffice it to say, the message was that the practice of design needs to be as large and inclusive at all stages as you can possibly bear to make it while still moving forward. It's not easier to work in a group by any stretch of the imagination, but it leads to more robust solutions.

The second idea is that architects should first-and-foremost be facilitators. Regardless of the lead design group's breadth of

experiences internally, they must interface thoroughly with the client group and the broader community it may impact. To do so effectively, the approach must be trauma-informed and culturally safe, sensitively understanding the direct and easily observable issues with a nuanced approach to daylighting the deeper systemic issues. We suggest that to develop this sensitivity, the architect/facilitator should first undergo a process that functions as a means of understanding one's own "cultural inheritance".

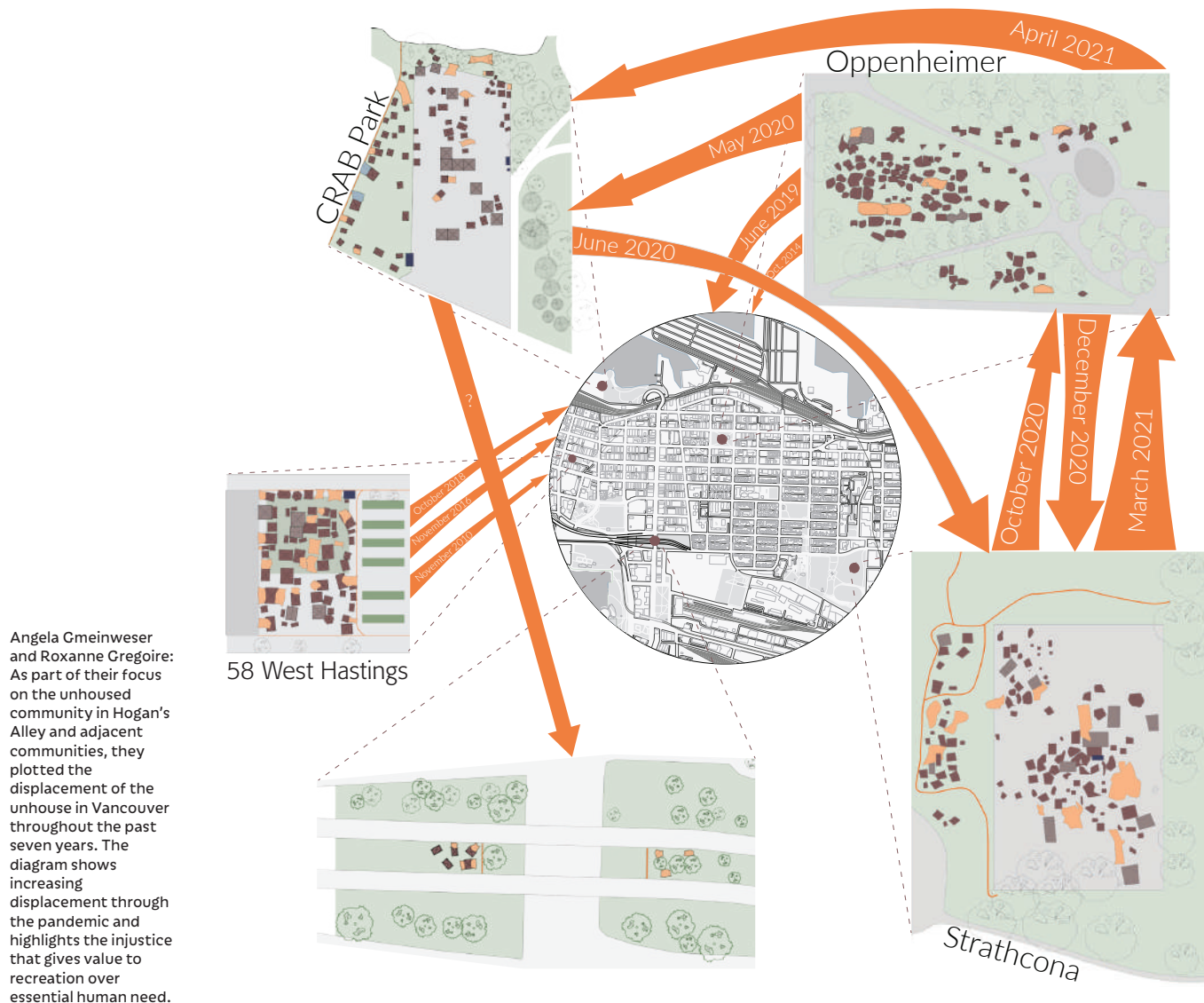
The first assignment was an internal-facing process that began with understanding one's relation to the Indigenous land they are on, then considering their own positionality, identity and values, followed by a method to design in alignment with those values. This process allows the students to better understand their own voices and contextualize when specific voices were seen as either dominating or missing in literature provided within academic institutions or later in practice. As instructors, we held space for the emotional impact this exercise would have on many, and it reinforced to us the necessity for facilitators to understand one's own self, ancestry and positionality before approaching the community you are supporting with your services. The goal is to ensure cultural and individual safety throughout the process of research and design. This initial exercise remained a point of reflection for the remainder of the semester and informed the work that was produced by the students.

Finally, the third idea is meant to contrast the typical "solutions-based methodology," where facilitators tend to approach a problem/brief with the attitude that, with some amount of time and consensus, an intervention exists that completely alleviates the problem. Additionally, there is usually a time constraint – imposed by clients in practice, by the four-month term-format in design-school – that hurls the facilitator headlong toward an objective.



Signage found in surrounding site area





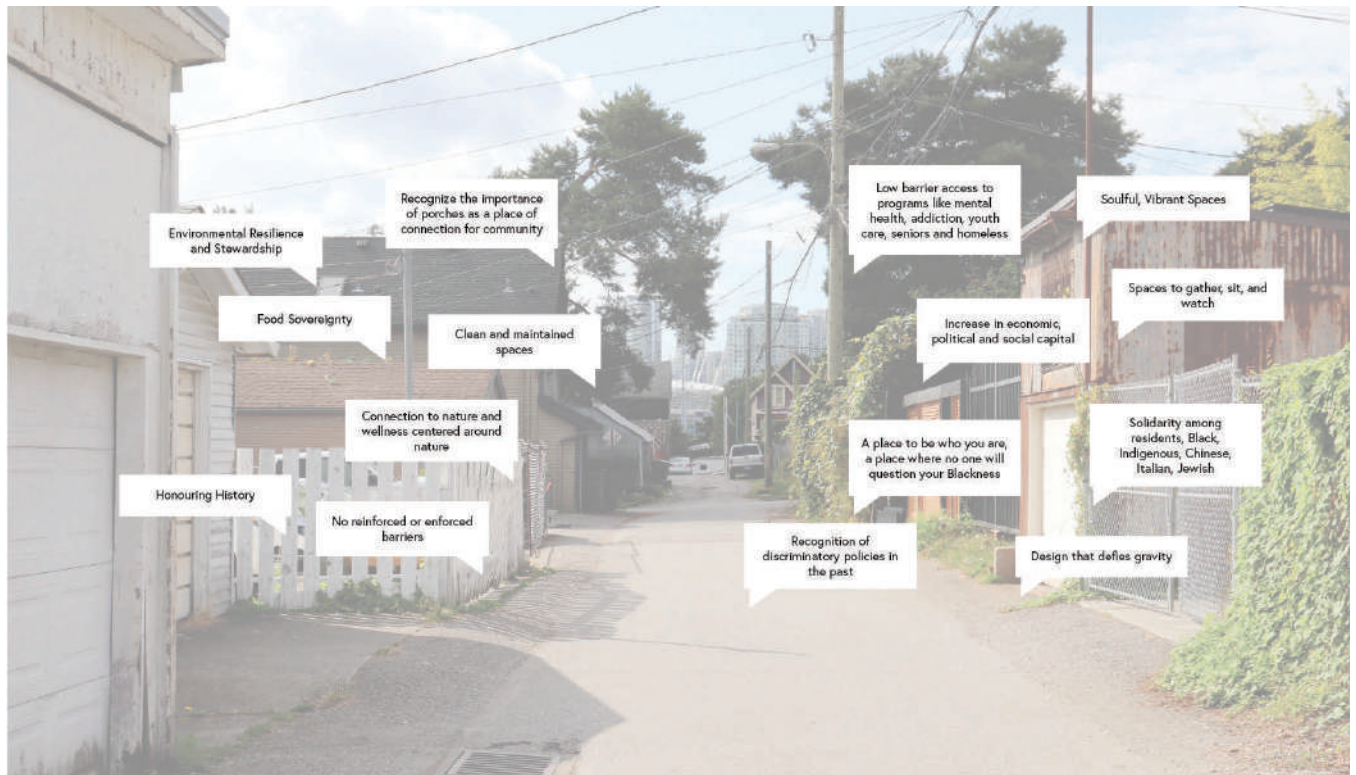
We find this approach to be ineffective at creating “successful results” when studied in retrospect, sometimes observing that even greater problems have been created. In fact, we suggest that this be the first practice in decentering Western understandings of time to remove the notion that time-constraints should dictate the pace of trauma-informed discovery or consensus building in design. Colonial attitudes are prescriptive in nature and ultimately demand that someone make “an executive decision” at a given pain-point lest the project fails.

We’d argue that larger budgets are required to do decolonial work for more time to be fully present; ensuring that appropriate, full and complete protocol of process is performed. This is not “check-the-box” work. This is the ever-present struggle facilitators will face, particularly in the short-term until systems begin to shift. In this class, we still had certain objectives we had to achieve to meet the standards for a Masters program; but we did our best to work with the students in the design of assignment scopes and also the deadlines, both of which shifted throughout the course to best allow for the process to lead rather than to achieve a specific outcome.

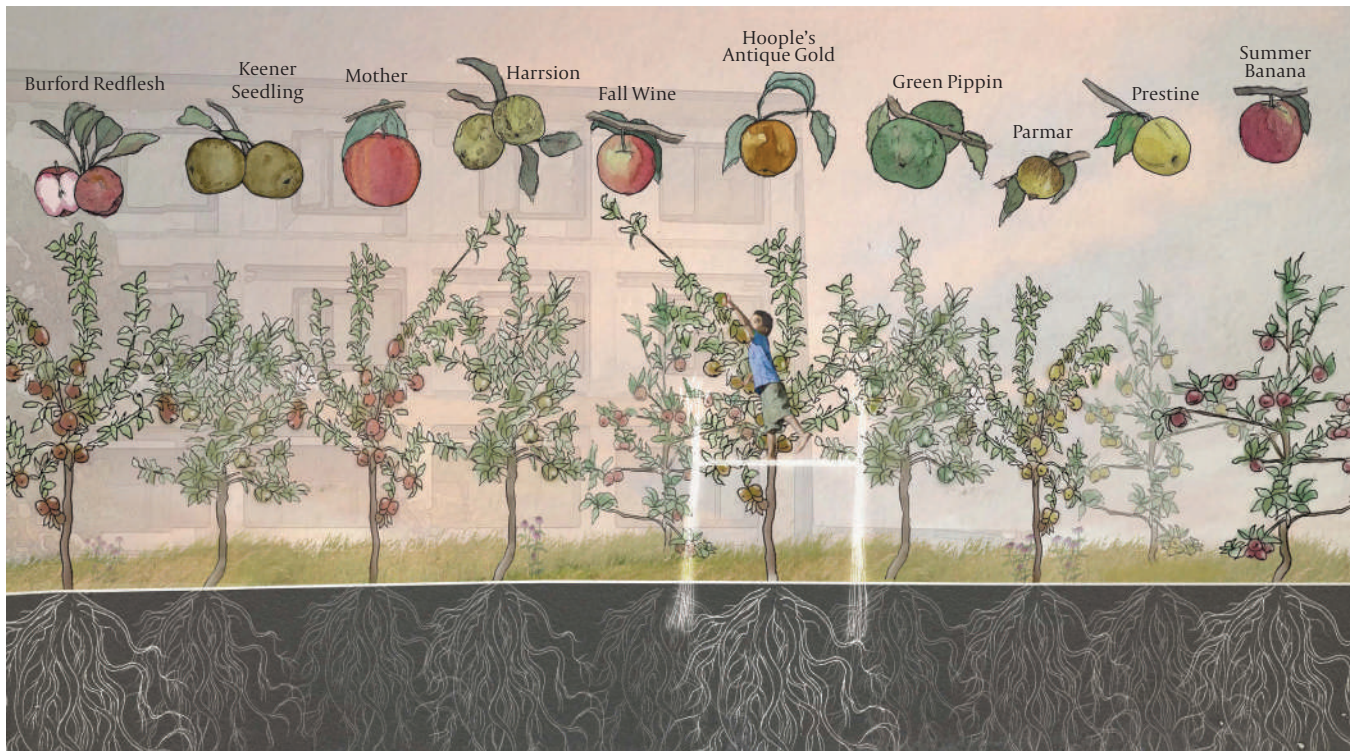
To summarize the course briefly, we segmented it into four themes that the assignments followed: (1) “Representational Justice” focused on experiences, with two introspective assignments – “Positionality: Who Am I?” and “Reflections: Facilitating Discussion”. These first five weeks were front-loaded with readings and guest lecturers. (2) “Decolonization” a process of dismantling dominion frameworks and fully supporting Indigenous sovereignty that is frankly logically impossible to do in an inherently colonial academic institution, was a month of site analysis. Four groups approached the site of Hogan’s Alley with understanding – as we worked closely with Hogan’s Alley Society – looking at socioeconomic, environmental, cultural, and structural aspects of the community and the displacement that occurred in this historically Black yet diverse neighbourhood. (3) “Shifting Perspectives” and (4) “Sharing”, students re-formed themselves based on their own interests – into a group of three, three pairs, and three individuals – to begin suggestions on interventions that may be useful to the community.

The learning objectives of the course were to, of course, promote skill in visual communication, and more importantly to foster trust in





Digital photograph of Hogan's Alley with speech bubbles of community's wants and needs, by Samantha Miller, 2021



## The Apple Orchard

In the fourth year, the apple and stone fruit orchards create a fall harvest from their first fruiting. Unique varieties of apples provide a distinct and unique experience through taste, smell, texture, and harvested use (see next page). The apple orchard specifically responds to the connection seen between apple trees and Hogan's Alley. During the harvest a new typology of the willow platform is implemented – wrapping around a trunk of a tree to allow for easy harvesting.

*Continued on page 18*



Continued from page 17

collaborations, to improve public engagement skills, and to have a direct and critical discourse on “Equity in Design”. Altogether, the small groups produced an enormous amount of research – unprecedented research in some cases with respect to the project site – with a large breadth of scales in their ‘final’ interventions. From full masterplans to typologies and frameworks, to site-specific designs of various physical and temporal relationships, we witnessed an enormous amount of growth in the participating individuals, and we hope that these lessons are carried through their practice.

### Pathways: “Collective Growth”

We are optimistic, having seen the SALA student body – 237 students and alumni compose a letter of action to the institution on June 11, 2020 in the wake of George Floyd’s murder, demanding change to the status quo in faculty and content. We saw the administration acting on it within one year. The BCSLA has also made strides as well, so of course we are optimistic. My question is, “who are these institutions meant to turn to when the racialized population is virtually non-existent within them?” The members of BIDC cannot shoulder this burden of education or practice alone. So, it is our mission to increase awareness in high schools; to fund scholarships to accredited academic institutions through sponsorship of our organization and/or to promote dedicated

funding within academic institutions; to solicit the landscape, planning, and architecture governing bodies to create accessible, non-academic bridge-into-practice of these disciplines for BIPOC youth; Solidarity in design will look like building capacity to increase representation in this field. The barriers within are primarily financial and cultural attitudes, both of which can be addressed systematically and institutionally. I believe everyone reading this can all acknowledge, as with ADA/Universal Design, accounting for and promoting the marginalized and vulnerable will always equate to greater improvement to the whole community. Building Black and Indigenous futures are beautiful futures we can all aspire to witness and celebrate. Please check in with us at [bidc.ca](http://bidc.ca) to see ways in which you could support us in these goals.

### Fundamental Readings:

Hilton, C.A. (2021). *Indigenomics: Taking a seat at the economic table*. New Society Publishers.  
Rudder, A. (2004). *A Black Community in Vancouver?: A history of invisibility* [Unpublished Master’s thesis]. Simon Fraser University.

*Justin-Benjamin ‘JB’ Taylor is a co-founder and director of the Black + Indigenous Design Collective, a multidisciplinary designer, and a registered landscape architect at Durante-Kreuk. He happily lives and works as an uninvited guest on the unceded ancestral homelands of the Hən̓q̓əmiñəm’ and Skwxwú7mesh Sníchim speaking peoples of the Musqueam, Squamish Nation, and Tsleil-Waututh peoples.*

“Equity, diversity, and inclusion: Documents: June 11 letter from students and alumni,” UBC School of Architecture + Landscape Architecture. 11 June 2020. <https://sala.ubc.ca/equity-diversity-and-inclusion>.



**THE REAL THING**  
Quality.Beauty.Durability.Only from Adera  
Adera Natural Stone Supply  
7420 Lowland Drive, Burnaby, BC  
T 604-436-0204 F 604-436-0555  
[www.aderastone.com](http://www.aderastone.com)  
landscaping / architectural / custom fabrication

**ADERAA**  
NATURAL STONE SUPPLY



**CONTINUING STUDIES @UVIC**  
[continuingstudies.uvic.ca/ERprogram](http://continuingstudies.uvic.ca/ERprogram)

**Gain a new perspective on Ecological Restoration**  
Professional Specialization Certificate  
**Online professional development that fits your schedule!**  
This four-course certificate provides advanced ecology training with special attention to the unique conditions and challenges presented by altered environments.  
Apply today!  
[Ecorestoration@uvic.ca](mailto:Ecorestoration@uvic.ca)

 **University of Victoria**





# Indefensible architecture

Story and photos by Liam Hill-Allan

**In 2017, two new playgrounds were proposed in downtown Victoria. While the suggestion seemed fairly innocuous, some residents read between the lines. One such resident was Stephen Harrison, a Victoria-born blogger and the creator of Needs More Spikes, a website advocating against “defensive architecture” — an urban design trend that sees public spaces designed to discourage people, often those experiencing homelessness, from accessing or using them.**

In one of the site’s first articles, Harrison tackled the playground plans in a three-part series titled *Displacegrounds*.

“At the risk of being unpopular,” Harrison wrote, “let me suggest the following: the two proposed play areas for downtown Victoria – at the former Tent City site, and Reeson Park, a.k.a. the Whale Wall – are first and foremost about displacing poor and homeless Victorians. Creating space for children and families is a distant and secondary goal.”

In one of his newer posts, titled, “Defensive architecture on tour,” Harrison catalogues more than 30 examples of defensive architecture found around Victoria—many subtle enough to be missed by the untrained eye.

Harrison acknowledges that it’s hard to know whether or not these designs are installed with the goal of restricting access, but thinks it might be unimportant. “I would say maybe the intentions don’t necessarily matter if the effect is still displacement,” Harrison says. “But it is so baked into the city’s policies. Any new building or any new non-single family home has to conduct what’s called a Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design review.”

This concept, often referred to by its acronym CPTED, is generally considered to be the root cause of defensive architecture. Typically, CPTED aims to design urban environments in a way that discourages crime. But critics like Harrison argue that a loose definition of crime has resulted in policies that primarily target already at-risk individuals. “I would say [defensive architecture is] about criminalizing people’s use of space,” Harrison says.

According to architect Melissa Higgs, a principal architect at Vancouver-based HCMA Architecture and Design, this type of architecture could have larger social ramifications than some may realize. “I think [defensive architecture] has a really, really big impact on how we see each other in the world,” Higgs says. “I think it lets us distance ourselves from that person who is seeking warmth on top of a vent, which any one of us would do if we were in that situation.”

HCMA Architecture and Design has been responsible for designing publicly used spaces such as high schools and libraries throughout BC and Canada. The firm operates with the express goal of achieving “maximum positive impact” through its designs. For Higgs, that positive impact has meant encouraging a sense of belonging – something that defensive architecture fails to do.

While Higgs says she has implemented CPTED in some of her past designs, the purpose has typically been to prevent assault and theft through the use of open and easily viewable spaces. “I don’t think [CPTED] has to be hostile,” Higgs says. “It just has to be thoughtful.”

Looking forward, blogger Harrison says he would like to see his government take action. “If there was interest, they could definitely do away with the CPTED policies or requirements,” Harrison says. “

While change is yet to be seen, Harrison says he plans to continue fighting against defensive architecture on Needs More Spikes. “In response to the Wet’suwet’en solidarity event [at the B.C. legislature recently], they’re going to put in a new fence in front of the ceremonial gates to block people from going to that space if there’s a future protest,” Harrison says. “Obviously a different sort of defensive architecture or a different target, but I might write about that as well.”

*This article was originally published in the July 2020 issue of Megaphone magazine. Liam Hill-Allan is a Vancouver-based photojournalist. Megaphone is a non-profit organization that creates meaningful work for people who are inadequately housed, homeless and living with poverty. Megaphone offers a platform for their stories to be told. Learn more at [www.megaphonemagazine.com](http://www.megaphonemagazine.com)*





# Biodiversity in the urban environment:

## Why it matters, what it is, and how we measure it

By Kevin R. Brown, PhD, MSc, P.Ag, CSE, Ecological Society of America

**Biodiversity and the goods and services provided by healthy ecosystems are the basis for human survival and quality of life. Cities have been considered a primary threat to global biodiversity but can also contribute significantly to regional biodiversity. Many cities have developed strategies and action plans to protect and enhance local biodiversity. Municipal actions intended to enhance local biodiversity can also help mitigate local effects of climate change.**

Appropriate definitions and measurements of biodiversity are necessary to set realistic biodiversity goals, monitor changes over time, assess threats, and develop appropriate policies as part of a

broader biodiversity strategy. Clearly stated assumptions and recognition of uncertainties in local biodiversity data improve communication among users and give the strategy more credibility. Even when initial assessments are clearly incomplete, ongoing incorporation of new data should improve the quality of biodiversity monitoring over time. Similarly, traditional ecological knowledge (TEK), if shared by local First Nations, can provide important historical context for current-day estimates; incorporation of each should lead to better policy. Careful selection of biodiversity components and integration of data can also improve comparisons with other urban areas.



## Traditional and emerging techniques for estimating biodiversity

Biodiversity is defined in many ways, but typically emphasizes the number and abundance of all species in a defined area. Quantifying all organisms is extremely difficult, if not impossible. Hence, indicators are used to estimate potential diversity. Terrestrial biodiversity is typically inferred from measures of vegetation but can also include measures of animal diversity and abundance, the area and structure of (arbitrarily- defined) “natural” ecosystems, and the condition of ecosystems and their abiotic components, for example, water. Each approach has its own strengths and weaknesses, but all approaches estimate the number and abundance of only some, not all, organisms. Assumptions built into biodiversity measurement techniques designed for “natural” ecosystems may be incorrect when applied to the novel ecosystems of urban environments. Finally, accurate determinations of indicator species abundance have required formal sampling procedures and specialized expertise. This limits what species can be quantified and how those species interact with other species.

Traditional approaches to assess terrestrial, aquatic and marine biodiversity are constrained by a lack of data and by uncertain relationships among species and their environments. Emerging techniques can complement traditional approaches and provide a more comprehensive picture of urban biodiversity.

Common features of emerging biodiversity assessment techniques include: (1) they do not rely directly on one-time visual assessments of ecosystems or species or species groups; (2) data collection may be less invasive and require fewer expert person-hours at the time of collection or alternatively, can better utilize the time and energy of enthusiasts; and (3) data can be collected continuously and integrated over desired time periods and across wide areas. Increased availability of open-source data, deployment of relatively inexpensive sensors, and development of technologies to better analyze samples and store and analyze data have enabled the development of these techniques. Some emerging techniques are:

- Remote sensing / LIDAR (**L**ight **D**etection **A**nd **R**anging) – Remote sensing has been used to map distributions of species, communities and ecosystems, and the physiological condition of vegetation. LIDAR is particularly useful for assessing canopy structure. Non-destructive sampling is feasible over wide areas and with high resolution but overlapping spectral signatures and variation with environmental conditions complicate the identification of individual plant species.
- Environmental DNA (eDNA) – increasingly used to identify the DNA sloughed off organisms that are difficult to find or identify and cannot otherwise be sampled or recognized. Among other uses, eDNA has been used to identify the presence and preferred habitats of aquatic and marine species, presence of at-risk terrestrial animals, and diversity of various soil organisms, although assessing the relative abundance of organisms remains challenging.
- Passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) – currently used to assess diversity and abundance of terrestrial and marine animals which emit acoustic signals. PAM is currently restricted to certain animals and by the need to separate out background sounds caused by natural physical processes and by humans. While

human-caused background noise may interfere with sound-based assessments of species abundance, noise pollution also impacts animal communication and human health. Using acoustic monitoring to map urban soundscapes could aid in urban planning and policy development to minimize detrimental effects of excessive noise.

- Camera traps – generally used to detect the presence of terrestrial animals. Modern camera traps can remain in place for protracted periods and continuously register detections with relatively little disturbance to study animals. Camera traps are effective at detecting a wide range of species, but may be less effective in some (e.g., open) habitats.
- Citizen science – has a long history in biology. However, widespread deployment of relatively cheap technologies (cell phones) with high quality cameras and GPS capability, combined with web-based data-sharing platforms (e.g., e-bird, i-naturalist) and expert vetting of data, has greatly increased the availability of biodiversity data from enthusiasts and non-specialists. Inferences of species abundance can be biased toward certain species, locations, and time of observation. Suitable sampling protocols and management of uploaded data minimize these biases.

## Integrating different biodiversity-related data

Available local biodiversity information is likely to be comprised of a mixture of quantitative and qualitative data. For qualitative assessments, it is essential to apply ratings that are scientifically meaningful and can be applied consistently by different observers. Data for specific components of biodiversity (e.g., individual tree species) can be combined into broader groups (e.g., deciduous versus evergreen trees) to simplify the setting of targets and creation of policy but should be specific enough to be scientifically meaningful. Quantitative and qualitative data can be combined into numerical condition rankings and further combined to provide an overall biodiversity index. However, few broad metrics may be too general to guide the development of effective policies.

## In a nutshell

- The operational definition of biodiversity should be consistent with measurement needs and capabilities.
- Quantitative (measurement) data are preferable for spatial and temporal assessments of biodiversity and the setting of targets, but qualitative assessments are valuable and may be necessary.
- First Nations' traditional ecological knowledge can provide important guidance for selecting species-based indicators of biodiversity
- For qualitative data and targets, the biodiversity components used for assessment and the setting of targets should be specific enough to be scientifically meaningful, yet broad enough to be applied consistently.
- Traditional approaches to assessing biodiversity have relied on systematic surveys, which may be expensive and not account for many species. Limited data collection may underestimate biodiversity, especially in urban environments.
- Emerging technologies complement traditional approaches to better assess and understand biodiversity. Comprehensive biodiversity assessments likely require a variety of approaches and data sources.



# Ambitious and creative mixed-use housing strategies proposed

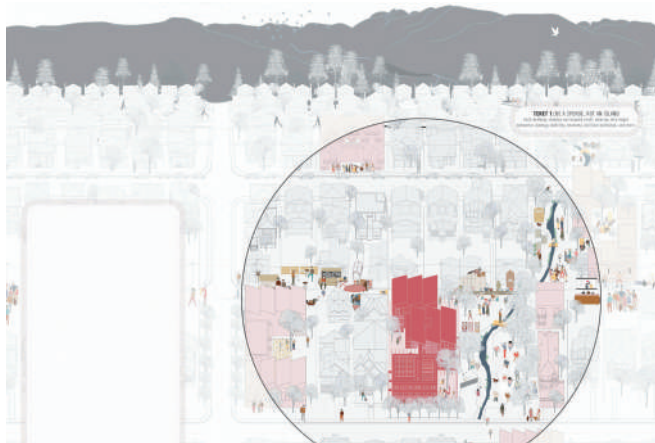
**"Our future well-being relies on intelligent city building. This requires an engaged and informed citizenry." - Urbanarium**

Metro Vancouver primarily has two types of housing, high rises and single family detached homes. What happened to all the buildings in between you may ask? Well, in 2018, the Urbanarium Missing Middle Competition sought to solve this mystery by developing and presenting innovative and bold solutions for addressing Metro Vancouver's affordability and health challenges. However, densifying the "missing middle" housing on its own is not enough; variety and diversity is needed to make neighbourhoods vibrant and liveable communities.

In response, the Vancouver Urbanarium Society launched the Mixing Middle Competition in the Fall of 2021. The competition urged

creatives and innovators to imagine and propose forward thinking mixed-use neighbourhood ideas in four Metro Vancouver communities: Surrey, Coquitlam, North Vancouver and Vancouver. Competitors were asked to add mixed-use "functionality to skilfully enhance densifying areas, building on lessons learned through the pandemic" (urbanarium.org).

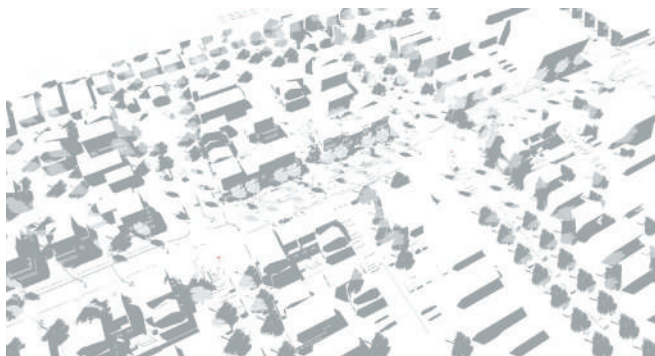
An outstanding 44 proposals were submitted from across Canada and around the world including Iran, India and the United States. Urbanarium recently announced the winners of the Mixing Middle competition, and the winning proposals can be viewed online at [www.themixingmiddle.ca](http://www.themixingmiddle.ca). The competition included an overall winner and runners-up, decided by a panel of architects, planners and an entrepreneur, in addition to a Planners' Prize, decided by a panel of urban planners.



1st Place: Lots in Common (North Vancouver site) by Team Contingent: Nicole Sylvia, Roy Cloutier, Lőrinc Vass of Vancouver



2nd Place (Shared): Co-Living Quadplex (Coquitlam site) by Altforma Architecture: Cedric Jacques Yu and River Hughes of Vancouver



2nd Place (Shared): Mixed Modal (Vancouver site) by Team VIA\_Re:Discover: Anne Lissett, Catherine He, Claire Schumacher, Stephanie Coleridge, Bonnie Vahabi of Vancouver



3rd Place: Simple Small Things First (Surrey site) by Cr Design: Taylor Castañón-Rumebe and Vince Castañón-Rumebe of Burnaby





## COMMERCIAL METAL PLANTERS

548 Nicola Place, Port Coquitlam BC  
604-828-6144 | HO: 604-540-0011  
c3planters.com | sales@c3planters.com

*modern design built for function*

A Division of CODE Electric Products LTD.

Canadian  Made



## Organic Land Care

Online Professional Education

---

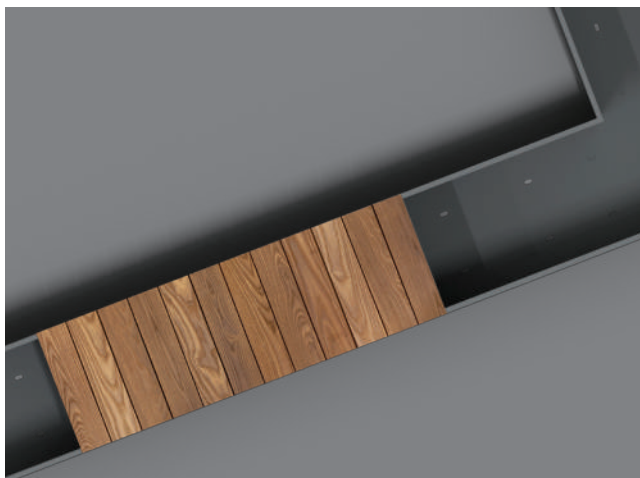
Semesters start in September, January & May

Discover how you can create and maintain resilient, sustainable green spaces. Students can enroll in single courses or work towards a Diploma in Organic Land Care.

*Courses qualify for many industry CE Credits.*



[www.GaiaCollege.ca](http://www.GaiaCollege.ca)



### Join Seating

A versatile seating product that integrates with our customizable line of modular planters and edging. Join seating offers front to back or end to end placement while using sustainable timber.

**Green Theory™** [greentheorydesign.com](http://greentheorydesign.com)

## DECORATIVE GRATING & SITE FURNISHINGS



### MINNIONE

Tree Grate  
Tree Guard  
Custom Bench

Photo: Chad Carlstrom

Location: Fort St. John, BC



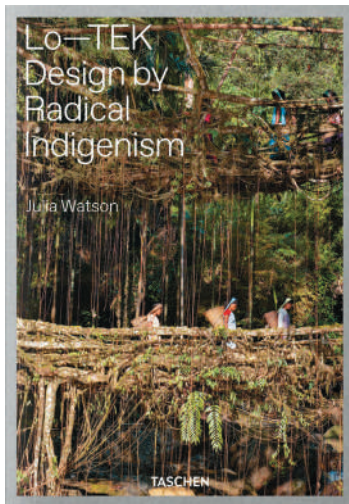
Your source for decorative drain grates, tree grates, site furnishings and custom architectural castings.

Represented by: PlayCreation  
425-501-7321 | [richlee@ironagegrates.com](mailto:richlee@ironagegrates.com)

**IRONAGEGRATES.COM**



“Technology can be different. Technology can just use nature and the systems that nature is composed of to do things for us like clean sewerage and provide drinking water. That’s architecture that is beautiful and emblematic of a particular place.”

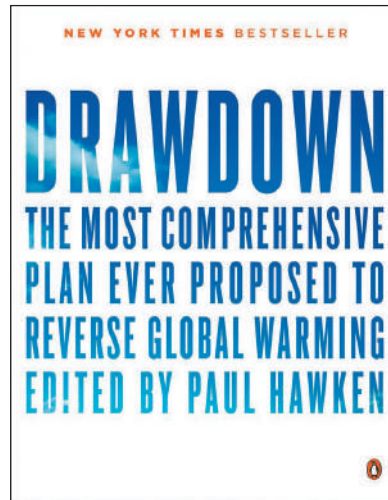


### Lo—TEK. Design by Radical Indigensim

By Julia Watson

Lo—TEK is a cumulative body of knowledge, practises and beliefs held by indigenous cultures around the world who traditionally utilise nature-based technologies to design sustainable and resilient systems and architecture. Through a series of case studies, in mountain landscapes, forests, deserts and wetlands, Lo—TEK brings low-technological methods practised through indigenous traditional ecological knowledge to a global contemporary audience.

— SEAB writers



### Drawdown: The Most Comprehensive Plan Ever Proposed to Reverse Global Warming

By Paul Hawken (2017)

An essential guide that compiles one hundred key ideas that can radically reduce our carbon emissions. The collection draws on the wisdom, knowledge and methods of leading scientists and policymakers around the world, highlighting bold solutions we need to reverse the catastrophic effects of global warming. Arguably a vital text for anyone empowered to find and learn about relevant solutions on climate change for a positive path forward.

— SEAB writers



### Cultivating Place: Conversations on natural history and human impulse to garden

By Jennifer Jewell

A weekly podcast on the love for gardens and gardening as an integral part of our natural and cultural literacy. It could be described as the place for gardeners and nature lovers! A co-production of North State Public Radio and JewellGarden; thoughtful conversations with artists, scientists, gardens and naturalists exploring what it means to truly garden. The conversations delve into those deeply rooted connections we have with places we cultivate and how they nourish our mind and spirit.

— SEAB writers

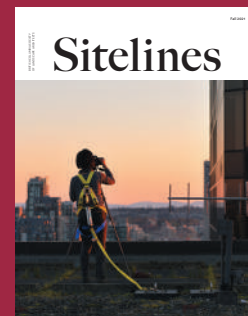
## Sitelines

**CALL FOR CONTRIBUTORS Fall 2022 Issue: (in)visible**

**Submission deadline: July 15, 2022**

It has been asserted that good design is often invisible; subtle, usable, integrated; the imperceptible gestures that shape our built environment. This issue ponders questions of the visible and invisible. It asks questions like: How does design consider those in society often deemed invisible? Should design be invisible? What are the invisible forces that shape our landscapes? And more!

Are you a writer, illustrator or creative who would like your work published in Sitelines? Pitch us an idea! Email [admin@bcsla.org](mailto:admin@bcsla.org) with the subject “Sitelines Contributor.” Include your name, professional or student affiliation, and contribution idea. We look forward to hearing from you.







## Ocean lessons

Artist: Melody Charlie  
Ucluelet, BC

*The photo is from a series I did on a diving course for our Warriors Group (young men learning to connect to the ocean, land and themselves), and learning to harvest traditional foods. I love the challenge of capturing that perfect moment, one that hasn't been forced, and one that remained unnoticed by everyone else. I love capturing the natural beautiful emotions in life that define special days.*

Melody Charlie is a photographer based on Vancouver Island, Canada. Her work is a calling she hopes will serve to uplift her community while changing mainstream narratives. More of her work may be viewed at [melodycharlie.com](http://melodycharlie.com) and [@firstnationsphotographer](https://www.instagram.com/firstnationsphotographer).

# **BICYCLE PARKING SYSTEMS**

Habitat Systems Incorporated..... Inside Front Cover  
www.habitat-systems.com

# **BIKE RACKS**

Habitat Systems Incorporated..... Inside Front Cover  
www.habitat-systems.com  
Wishbone Site Furnishings ..... 3  
www.wishboneltd.com

# **CONCRETE**

ABT, Inc. .... Inside Back Cover  
www.abtdrains.com

# **EDUCATION & TRAINING**

Gaia College Inc. .... 23  
www.gaiacollege.ca  
University of Victoria..... 18  
www.continuingstudies.uvic.ca

# **FIBREGLASS PLANTERS – INDOOR/OUTDOOR**

Green Theory Design..... 23, Outside Back Cover  
www.greentheorydesign.com

# **FIRE & WATER FOUNTAIN**

Solus Decor ..... 12  
www.solusdecor.com

# **FURNITURE – OUTDOOR**

Habitat Systems Incorporated..... Inside Front Cover  
www.habitat-systems.com  
Wishbone Site Furnishings ..... 3  
www.wishboneltd.com

# **LANDSCAPE – BORDERS & EDGES**

Habitat Systems Incorporated..... Inside Front Cover  
www.habitat-systems.com

# **NATURAL STONE PRODUCTS**

Adera Natural Stone Supply ..... 18  
www.aderastone.com

# **NURSERIES**

NATS Nursery Ltd..... 26  
www.natsnursery.com

# **PARK & PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT**

Habitat Systems Incorporated..... Inside Front Cover  
www.habitat-systems.com

# **PARK BENCHES & RETAINING WALLS**

Habitat Systems Incorporated..... Inside Front Cover  
www.habitat-systems.com  
Wishbone Site Furnishings ..... 3  
www.wishboneltd.com

# **PLANTERS & ACCESSORIES**

C3 Commercial Metal Planters..... 23  
www.c3planters.com

# **PLAYGROUND & RECREATION EQUIPMENT**

Habitat Systems Incorporated..... Inside Front Cover  
www.habitat-systems.com

# **PLAYGROUND SUPPLIERS**

Habitat Systems Incorporated..... Inside Front Cover  
www.habitat-systems.com

# **SAFETY SURFACING**

Habitat Systems Incorporated..... Inside Front Cover  
www.habitat-systems.com


# **SITE FURNISHINGS**


Habitat Systems Incorporated..... Inside Front Cover  
www.habitat-systems.com  
Iron Age Designs ..... 23  
www.ironagegrates.com  
Landscape Forms Inc. .... 8  
www.landscapeforms.com  
Wishbone Site Furnishings ..... 3  
www.wishboneltd.com



**NATS Nursery Ltd.**  
*"Specialized Growers and Wholesalers"*  
[www.natsnursery.com](http://www.natsnursery.com)  
 Speak to one of our sales managers today  
 604 530 9300

LiveRoof Modular Green Roof System, Pacific Northwest  
 Native Plants, Hardy Ferns, Sedum Mats, Permaloc  
 Aluminium Edging and more!







**31 AUGUST**  
 —  
 INTERNATIONAL OVERDOSE  
 AWARENESS DAY

DO YOU KNOW  
 WHAT AN  
 OVERDOSE  
 LOOKS LIKE?

TIME TO  
REMEMBER.  
TIME TO  
ACT.



International Overdose  
Awareness Day



## BLUE-GREEN ROOFS

1

permavoid

CAN CREATE...

# SIX RESILIENT WAYS TO MEET THE VANCOUVER RAIN CITY STRATEGY

## PODIUM DECKS

2

## URBAN TREES

3

## LID LANDSCAPES

4

## LID HARDSCAPES

5

## ATHLETICS & PARKS

6

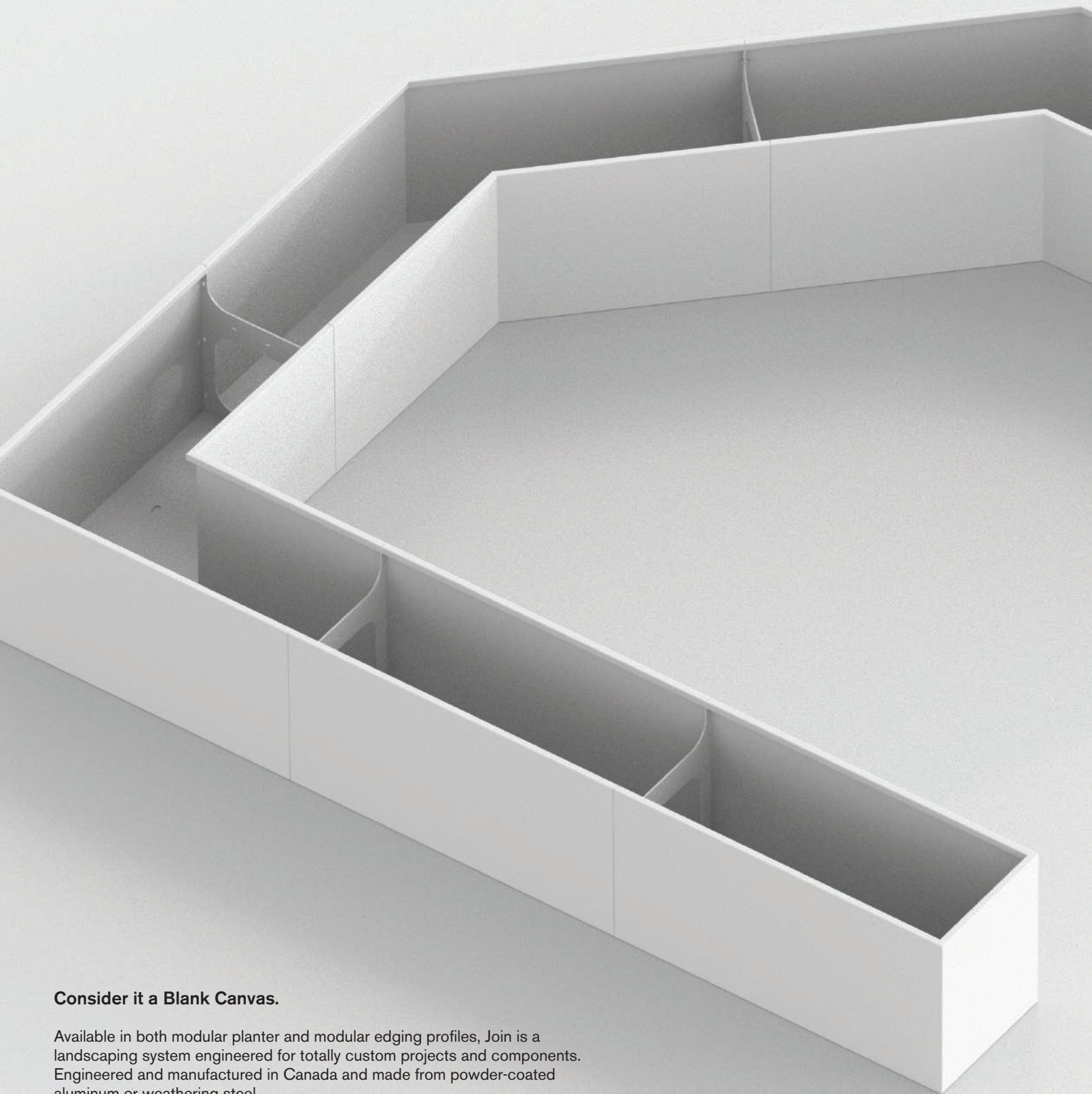
Permavoid structural cells provide increased storage and deliver precious water back to landscapes through capillary cylinders to create the most sustainable cities of the future.

FIND OUT MORE:  
[ABTDRAINS.COM](http://ABTDRAINS.COM)  
800-438-6057

**ABT, INC.**  
WATERMATTERS







**Consider it a Blank Canvas.**

Available in both modular planter and modular edging profiles, Join is a landscaping system engineered for totally custom projects and components. Engineered and manufactured in Canada and made from powder-coated aluminum or weathering steel.