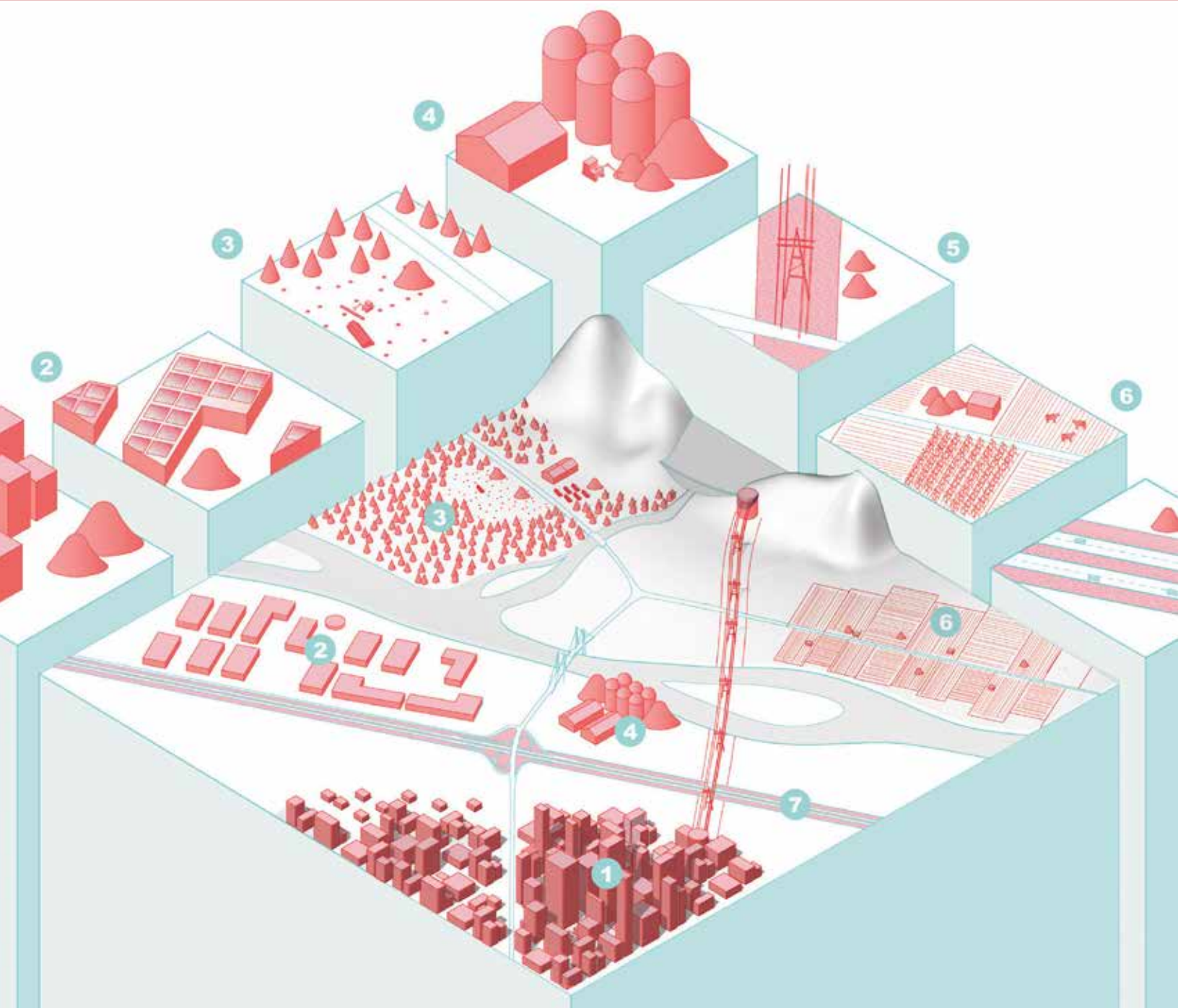


APRIL 2017

SITELINES

Landscape Architecture in British Columbia



LANDSCAPE INFLUX

Landscape Influx | Re-Energizing the Rural Landscape | Between Practice and Design | Biophilic Commute
Towards an Ecological Infrastructure | Landscapes of Energy | The Evolution of Piazza Italia | CSLA Fellows Profiles

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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 BCSLA.

Landscape Influx:

Designing the New Sustainability



Genevieve Depelteau, MA, MLA Candidate
BCSLA Student Representative

The contemporary understanding of ecology as a model for dynamic systemic changes has opened the door to a design practice that cares for adaptation, resilience, and flexibility, and which requires a deeper understanding of the natural world. Meanwhile, global demand for natural resources, rapid urbanization, and a growing population with inherent needs for safety permanently transforms physical landscapes, often at the scale of large infrastructure or resource extraction sites. By regaining a stance towards large-scale interventions, these realities place landscape architecture in an ideal disciplinary position – as applied sciences informed by ecological knowledge and spatial practice concerned with the aesthetic – that can effectively create change and model a more sustainable future.

In this edition of SITELINES, the authors – students in the UBC Master of Landscape Architecture program – present a sample of their research and design projects that show once again the role of landscape architecture in large scale sustainable design while challenging the dualism between ecology and aesthetic. This often requires new modeling and visualization techniques, but more than ever, new lenses of inquiry fuelled by interdisciplinary collaborations and discussions, seminars, studies abroad, guest speakers, and rigorous studio works and research. This students' edition began with three thesis projects: Mark VandenDungen's research towards rural areas potential for energy landscape, more specifically geothermal energy; Allison Tweedie's collaborative project with the City of Surrey in rethinking flooding infrastructures; and Heather Scott's design initiative that investigates the relationship between greener transportation corridors and improved well-being in our daily life. Then, Brittany Shalagan discusses Vancouver's promising future and needs for greenroofs, followed by Patrick's Beech's article about the "Landscape of Energy" course currently offered at UBC, and what it actually means for the field of landscape architecture.

We hope that you enjoy exploring the future of sustainability with us in this SITELINES Student Edition. Many thanks to all the contributors and BCSLA staff for their support. **SL**



Cover Image: Speculative neighbourhood-based biomass fuel plant.
Credit: Julia Casol and Arron Griffioen.

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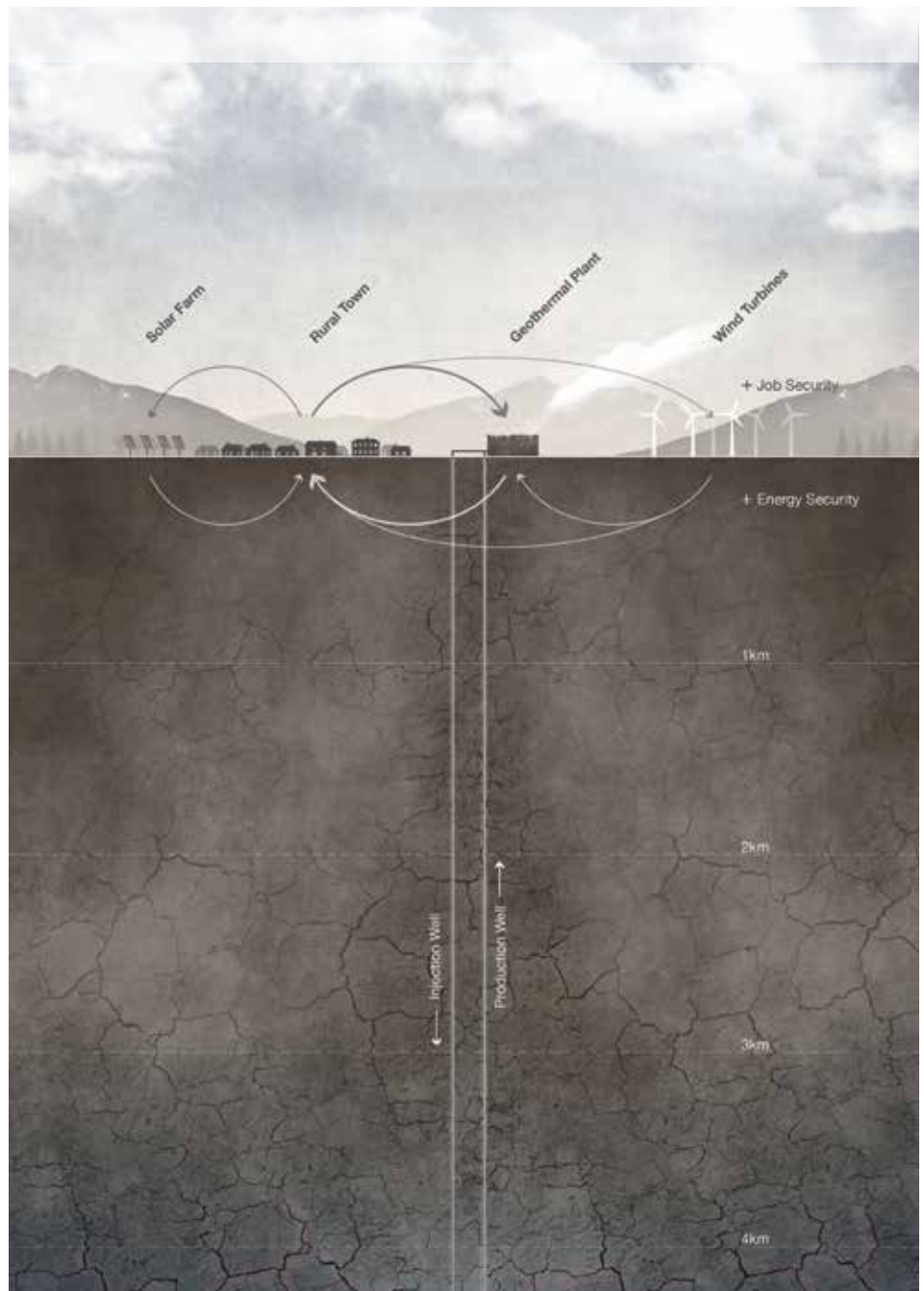
RE-ENERGIZING the Rural Landscape

Mark VandenDungen, MLA Candidate

In the industrial lowlands of the British Columbian landscape is a picture of typical BC towns. Regardless of their dwindling working-class populations, it happens also to be a vision of the future confronting energy demands. How can these small-time towns, nestled far away from any significant population, represent a shift in global movement in energy systems?

The destructive energy landscape of the past 300 years remains largely unchanged and unchallenged in the first part of the 21st century. Research and design projects need to attempt to situate renewable energy within the larger energy landscape. Considering the impact of urbanization and the stress current human geography trends are having on the environment, the focus here is on a specific location in British Columbia in the hopes of discovering a place that doesn't yet exist: a once deteriorating lifestyle able to transition out of an industrial framework and into a model for environmentally sustainable and non-destructive energy-driven renewal.

The American Society of Landscape Architects believes that rural communities are a finite resource that must be protected. They declare: "the rural landscape, whether forest, field, farm, or village contains vital ecological, economic and cultural qualities that are a finite and dwindling resource. Their protection, conservation, and preservation are important to the well being of the nation."¹ This thesis project recognizes the need for rural preservation, especially as the world transitions away from them and demands more from them. ►

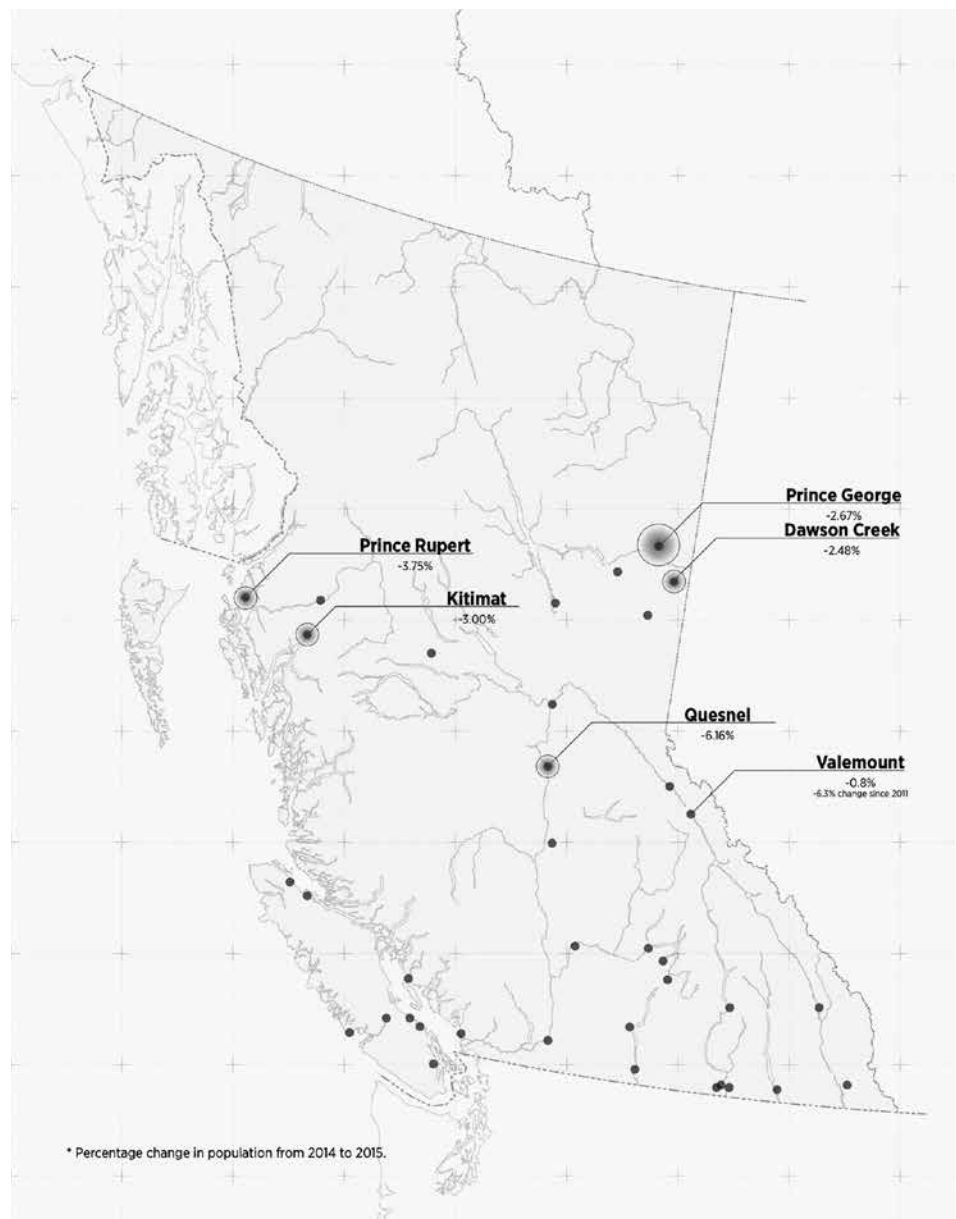


Valemount, for instance, is a location not unlike many other remote British Columbian towns. Resource dependent strategies of industrialization have locked Valemount onto an economic path that struggles to sustain community integrity once industries begin to fail. The unmitigated and unsustainable growth of logging, mining, and fishing sector is largely to blame for the economic, social, and environmental issues faced by these communities. Valemount, like many other towns in the province, represents the challenges of the most pressing energy problem.

The Problem is not so much with resource-based economies but the uninterrupted logic of growth that is emptying the rural communities of their most vital resources: people who care about preserving the integrity of rural BC life and wilderness. While these scattered communities across BC's resource-rich landscape saw growth in numbers for decades, a marked decline in resource extraction industries have triggered a rapid exodus of local residents. This reality reflects a global trend of human migration from rural communities to urban centres.

Not only does rural BC have to contend with the proliferation of ghostlike towns across its landscape, but it has also faced the ecological impacts of massive energy projects believed to be necessary to feed adequate energy to large urban centres within the rapidly industrializing Lower Mainland. In a natural resources abundant landscape there are often alternatives to burning fossil fuels. In BC, hydroelectric power has been a long-standing alternative to green house gas producing forms of energy. However, there remains the question of scale and to what extent spatial energy strategies are serving unsustainable trends.

It is within the energy landscape of places like Valemount that the potential for a renewable energy transition and economic, social, and environmental renewal exists. Renewable energy landscapes "will become one of the determining factors in the planning and design of sustainable landscapes. This is because the spatial organization of landscapes determines how much renewable



Previous page: Designing energy relationships with rural towns.

Above: The declining towns of rural British Columbia. Source: Statistics Canada

Opposite: Renewable energy potential of British Columbia. Source: The Pembina Institute

energy is accessible at what quality, where, and at what time it is assimilated and used.”² Valemount is located in a hotbed of geothermal activity and as such is an ideal site to test design principles that might facilitate a wider transition into a renewable energy economy. Such an economy can not only provide alternatives to large scale hydropower projects such as Site C, but can also grow vibrant small communities within British Columbia’s renewable energy landscape.

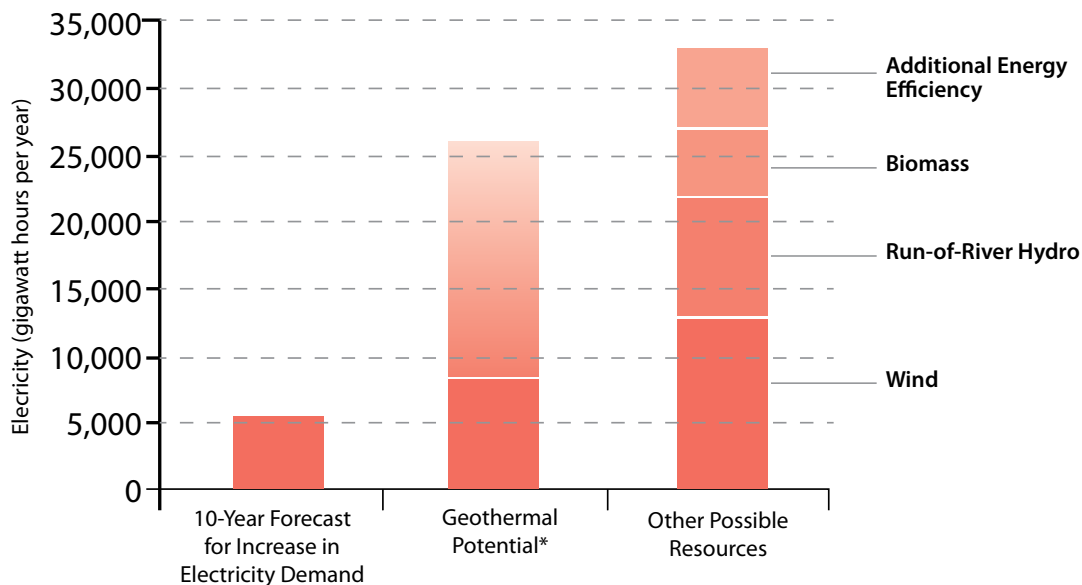
Following the example of other countries, precedents have been found and are a useful way of framing what is possible. Iceland for example, with two thirds of its population scattered across the island, produces a significant amount of power from geothermal energy. Innovative planning and design has integrated geothermal into rural, urban, and cultural landscapes.

Transitions involve different markers for success. This research is especially cognisant of situating design principles within criteria that enable a community such as Valemount to sustain vital economic, socio-cultural, and environmental activities for generations into the future. An energy-conscious strategy, for example, prioritizes the usefulness of a conceptual design approach and clarifies the scale at which different approaches are suitable to focus on. It is an approach that tries to harness as much exergy (ie. useful energy) as possible.

It is imperative moving forward that we utilize the best knowledge and practices of spatial planning to optimize the result, not only for the production of electricity but also for the sustainability of the communities and the surrounding environment. [SL](#)

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Comparing BC Hydro Needs with Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Opportunities



BETWEEN Practice AND Design:

An Interdisciplinary
Approach to Sea Level Rise
In Surrey's Coastal Floodplain

Allison Tweedie, BCSLA Student



In the coastal floodplain of Surrey, recent flood events — a result of storm surges combining with king tides — have damaged and overtopped coastal dykes, revealing the precarious nature of occupying low lying zones and offering a glimpse into the future of this coastline. A graduate project in the Masters of Landscape Architecture

program at UBC, in tandem with the City of Surrey's Coastal Flood Adaptation Strategy, seeks to understand the risks and hazards associated with sea level rise and begins to explore new strategies for adapting to these changing conditions.

Living in a low-elevation coastal zone is

only possible through an intense shoreline alteration that reclaims land from the sea on a permanent or temporary basis. In the coastal floodplain of Surrey, BC, European settlement at the end of the 19th century resulted in shoreline alteration through the construction of dykes and sea dams to make room for agriculture in the rich

Previous page: "Capturing issues and concerns of sea level rise with Environmental stakeholders at a Coastal Flood Adaptation Strategy workshop". Image courtesy of CFAS, City of Surrey

Below: "Residential stakeholders discuss issues and concerns relating to sea level rise at a Coastal Flood Adaptation Strategy workshop". Image courtesy of CFAS, City of Surrey. conceptual collage: salt marsh formations and flood resilient architecture from the Crescent Beach Oyster Company."

Inset: "Early conceptual collage: salt marsh formations and flood resilient architecture from the Crescent Beach Oyster Company."



alluvial soils. Throughout the next century until the present day, the coastal floodplain — now home to communities, agriculture, regional parks, and transit infrastructure — is regulated by a series of river and coastal dykes, sea dams along the Nicomekl and Serpentine Rivers, and a network of drainage systems. These include ditches, pump stations, flood boxes and spillways that transport rainwater from land side to adjacent water bodies.

Like most low-elevation coastal zones across the globe, climate change impacts are accelerating the risk of coastal flooding as well as the vulnerability for those living inland. Thermal expansion and accelerated melting of glaciers and polar ice are anticipated to result in a one metre rise

of sea level by 2100 and two metres by 2200 (British Columbia. Ministry of Environment 9). For Surrey's coastal floodplain, the rise of sea level is compounded by increasing intensity of storm surges and aging coastal infrastructure (such as coastal dykes and sea dams) which struggle to contain increasing tides. While one solution is to maintain the status quo — raise dykes to meet rising waters and upgrade the sea dams — international precedent studies as well as Surrey's Climate Adaptation Strategy suggest that employing adaptation strategies could have greater economic, environmental and cultural benefits (City of Surrey. Sustainability Office 10).

This graduate project explores adaptation strategies for Surrey's coastal floodplain

through the lens of landscape architecture, while drawing from hands-on experience working with the City of Surrey (through a Mitacs internship with partner organization, EcoPlan International) as they embark on their three year long, multiphase Coastal Flood Adaptation Strategy (CFAS). The CFAS project was developed under the umbrella of Surrey's Climate Adaptation Strategy and strives to engage the numerous stakeholders of the floodplain through a community driven, participatory planning approach. Flood modelling by Northwest Hydraulics and numerous community workshops and meetings with agricultural, residential, environmental, First Nations and infrastructure groups pursue the question driving this first phase: "What matters most, and who is affected?" Phase 1 will wrap up in late spring 2017 at which point the project will move on to the second phase with an exploration of opportunities for protection, retreat and accommodation strategies.

Moving ahead of this timeline, this thesis visualizes coastal adaptation solutions, focusing on their experiential qualities and what role a landscape architect may play in the design and decision process of coastal flood adaptation. The design scheme emphasizes opportunities for accommodation as I see this strategy to be a rich field for landscape architecture, affording the opportunity to integrate flooding with human use and habitat creation. Additionally, it will weave in historic uses of the floodplain with new imagined uses, and explore their transformations over time with daily tidal fluctuations, seasonal changes and into the distant future with sea level rise.

Tackling the issue of sea level rise is complex. It involves engaging many stakeholders with different values, anticipating known and unknown conditions and it requires us to reimagine the status quo. These multifaceted issues are best tackled through an interdisciplinary approach and I am fortunate to have collaborated with engineers, planners and numerous stakeholders through the CFAS project throughout the process of my design project. I look forward to observing how Surrey will adapt to sea level rise as I anticipate that landscape architects will play an important role in these future adaptive landscapes. **SL**

Biophilic **COMMUTE:**

Greening transportation corridors for everyday restoration

Heather Scott, MLA Candidate



Blueway. Underpass: "Bright colours and texture provide winter interest on river trail around the tip of Point Douglas"

This project explores the ability of natural content in the urban environment to contribute to mental and physical well-being by linking together existing greenspace in a city with a web of dedicated active transportation corridors.

Researchers such as Rachel and Stephen Kaplan, Roger Ulrich, and other experts have found that engagement with nature can restore a person's ability to focus, improve mood, improve physical health, and more. Physical activity can provide many of these benefits as well, and the benefits increase when nature and exercise are combined. These effects can be both immediate and accumulative, with more regular exposure to nature resulting in greater and longer-lasting restoration.

Yet, many urban dwellers do not have adequate access to natural content such as greenspace, water bodies, urban forests, and trails, and some of the most underprivileged populations contain some of the lowest concentrations of greenspace. How can a city incorporate more natural content to provide all residents with opportunities for restoration? Moreover, how can these environments fit into daily life in order to be used regularly enough to have a cumulative effect?

Stress and mental fatigue are a fact of daily life and commuting is frequently a major contributing factor. Transforming the standard vehicular commute into a biophilic commute not only eliminates a primary source of stress and mental fatigue, but also provides a positive restorative experience

that accumulates every day. The accessibility and connectivity of a greenspace network through the city determines its viability as an option for regular use such as commuting, and its content and order can determine its restorative potential.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, is fertile ground for experimentation. The sprawled prairie city contains many drosscapes: leftover land from industry and development waiting to be reimagined into rich environments. Narrowing it down to Winnipeg's oldest neighbourhoods in the urban core, one sees an existing greenway with a dead end, and a city with its back turned away from the river. How can we stitch together a continuous restorative experience by restoring this forgotten land?

Through this exploration, many ways can be found in which the restorative qualities of a landscape overlap with greater social and ecological considerations. Environments cannot be restorative unless they minimize factors that can cause stress and distraction, such as invasive noise or fear for one's safety. A multiuse path through greenspaces and "green connectors" provides a route away from traffic and greatly reduces these stressors and dangers. This dedicated "safe space" can lead to environments that are accessible and more comfortable for a wider range of people, from children to the elderly, for a wider range of uses and activities: from cycling to walking; from active movement to still contemplation; from public amenity to community resource.

The relationship between restorative landscapes and sustainability is symbiotic as well. Restorative environments have the element of "soft fascination" — features that are inherently interesting, providing mild mental stimulation and allowing the mind to relax and reflect. An empty grass field, for example, contains little to stimulate attention and offers no promise of more to discover. At the opposite end of the spectrum, a thriving wetland contains many plants and textures, the sounds of productive fauna, and different views as one journeys forth, inviting exploration. Biodiversity brings birds, insects, and other urban wildlife. These elements of a healthy ecology aid in restoration.

Water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and ponds have strong restorative properties. Providing access to these places through trails and waterfronts can greatly increase the restorative potential of a city's public infrastructure. In doing so, there is also the opportunity to address pressing environmental issues such as riverbank erosion; a river walk can double as riverbank reinforcement. Riparian vegetation has historically provided strong erosion control through the extensive roots of trees, shrubs, and long-rooted herbaceous grasses and wildflowers. Restoring the riparian ecosystem then has a four-fold effect: erosion control, habitat, biodiversity, and the psychological benefits that views to rich vegetation and a healthy water body can provide.

The added challenge, especially in northern countries like Canada, is to keep this content available through the long winters. There lies an opportunity for corridors of adaptation, of ephemerality, of featuring the constant changes of the seasons; of layering systems, functions, and experiences — much like the larger landscapes that exist outside the city. **SL**



Top: Greenway. Entrance: "Extension of Northeast Pioneers Greenway connects to downtown through prairie oak savannah"

Bottom: Streetway. Annabella and Higgins: "Rain garden strip becomes snowbank buffer for protected cycle track on tree-lined Annabella Street"



Towards an Ecological INFRASTRUCTURE:

Brittany Shalagan,
MLA Candidate

Identifying Green Roof Biodiversity Opportunities in Urban Infrastructure

The Anthropocene refers to humans as the new dominant “ecosystem” on Earth. A trending environmental buzzword among scientists, the Anthropocene era suggests we have reached an epoch on the geological timescale wherein human actions have permanently altered the ecological, atmospheric, and geological makeup of the planet. With half of the world’s population living in urban centers, and that number expected to rise to 65% by 2030, cities are shaping the social, cultural, and ecological landscape in unprecedented ways (Burdett & Sudjic, 2011). The magnitude of rural to urban migration around the world pose significant threats to surrounding habitat and biodiversity (Sandifer et al., 2015). Therefore, urban infrastructure and development must exist in concurrence with the management, preservation, and proliferation of ecological diversity, layered within and among the landscape framework.

With increasing densification of cities such as Vancouver, the availability of urban habitat is decreasing. Although Vancouver is touted as a model city for its urban green spaces

and access to nature, its high population within a relatively small city boundary provides citizens with just two hectares of urban green space per 1000 residents (Schaefer & Higgs, 2007). Similarly, New York City falls just short of Vancouver, with 1.8 ha of green space per 1000 residents (Harnik, 2012). Using existing infrastructure, green roofs can provide opportunities for the enhancement and preservation of local biodiversity in cities where land is scarce.

A landscape architect’s role in green roof design should emphasize maximum biodiversity potential to support the proliferation of plant, insect, and bird habitat in cities. Green roof systems provide patches of constructed ecosystem habitats for local and migratory bird and pollinator species, and provide corridors that connect species with larger habitat refuge spaces. These urban habitats provide benefits to humans through the ecosystem services that green roofs support. For example, green roofs can provide the foraging and nesting requirements of insects, while insects can support vital ecosystem services such as pollination, pest

control, and soil decomposition – services necessary for urban food production (Hunter & Hunter, 2008). As such, green roofs aid in establishing a protected living laboratory where insect conservation can merge with the demands of urban populations.

In addition, landscape performance data indicates that green roofs provide food sources and habitat for urban and migratory birds (Brenneisen 2006, Narigon, 2013). Green roofs can best support habitat for migratory birds and pollinators if the design provides basic needs such as food (pollen, flower nectar or berries) shelter (hedgerow thicket, bare soil patches, or bunch grasses), water, and a place to breed (Beck, 2013). Finally, green roofs can enhance urban biodiversity by aiding in the replenishment of endangered native plant species that are outcompeted by aggressive or invasive plants in non-constructed ecosystems (Oberlander et al., 2001).

If we apply the theory of island biogeography to the idea of green roofs as constructed ecosystem networks among our cities, we can



Visualizing scales of infrastructure of the City of Vancouver as green roof archipelago that supports enhanced levels of urban biodiversity. Photo credit: Brittany Shalagan (far left) and Ecstasist on Flickr (left).

gain insights into local urban conservation. The theory of island biogeography states that islands located farther away from mainland geographies contain less species richness and higher rates of extinction, while islands closer to mainland regions contain a higher rate of species combined with a lower rate of extinction (Beck, 2013). If we consider green roofs in cities as potential mosaics of fragmented “habitat islands,” island biogeography posits that the ecological success of these “urban habitat islands” depends on their proximity to other high quality “urban habitat islands,” or “mainland habitats.” Fortunately, Vancouver’s geo-graphical contiguity to the vast coastal rainforest landscape provides opportunities for the connection of fragmented green roof habitat islands to these larger, ecologically robust “mainland habitats.” Of course, conservation strategies should not be based on generalizations of theories; ample research opportunities exist and are required to better understand the potential for green roofs as vectors for urban biodiversity enhancement.

Today’s greenest cities are challenging the notion of traditional green spaces and redefining the function of urban infrastructure to support urban habitat and biodiversity. As landscape architects, we design systems that support the cohabitation of humans and nature in an era dominated by the Anthropocene. Green roofs are just one of many ways that landscape architects can contribute to adaptive and innovative design solutions that maintain the delicate relationship between urbanism and ecological systems. **SL**

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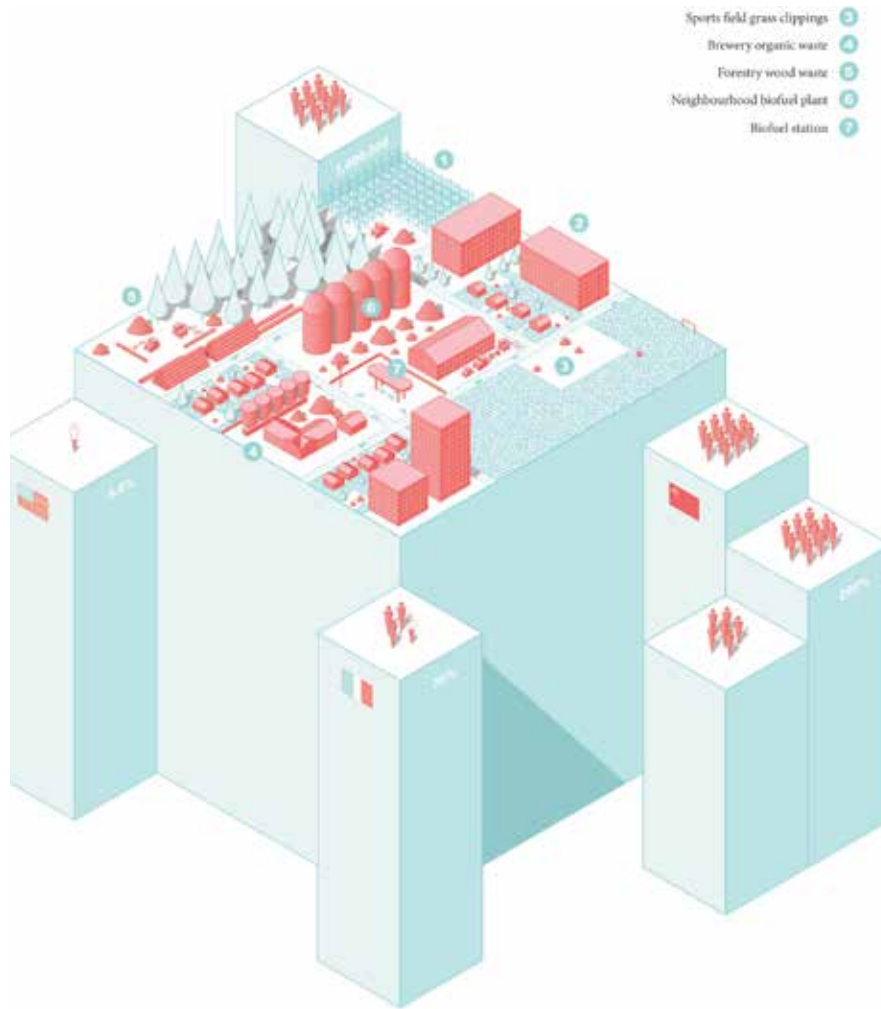
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Landscapes of ENERGY

Patrick Beech



The world faces an increasingly complex set of issues around energy, as rising populations and consumption patterns come into conflict with the realities of climate change and political instability.

Renewable energies offer hope, but many social, political, technical, and economic issues remain around their deployment. Landscapes of Energy, a new seminar in progress at UBC's landscape architecture program is wading into this

field, asking a series of questions about the role designers can play in shaping our energy future: What new landscapes are emerging as a result of the extraction, processing and distribution of energy? How do these landscapes function socially, spatially and

ecologically? How is energy production and extraction informing new patterns of urbanization, both locally and globally? What is the role of spatial planning and design in establishing more sustainable relationships among energy, society and ecology?

The seminar, led by professor Kees Lokman, has drawn students from all three of SALA's graduate level design programs: landscape architecture, architecture and urban design. We began the term by exploring the literature on energy from a variety of disciplines, drawing most heavily on geography. Landscape architects learn the language of many fields, from botany and ecology, to art and architecture. To add in the concepts of geopolitics, energy transition, operative landscapes, social barriers, and urban metabolism was a natural step.

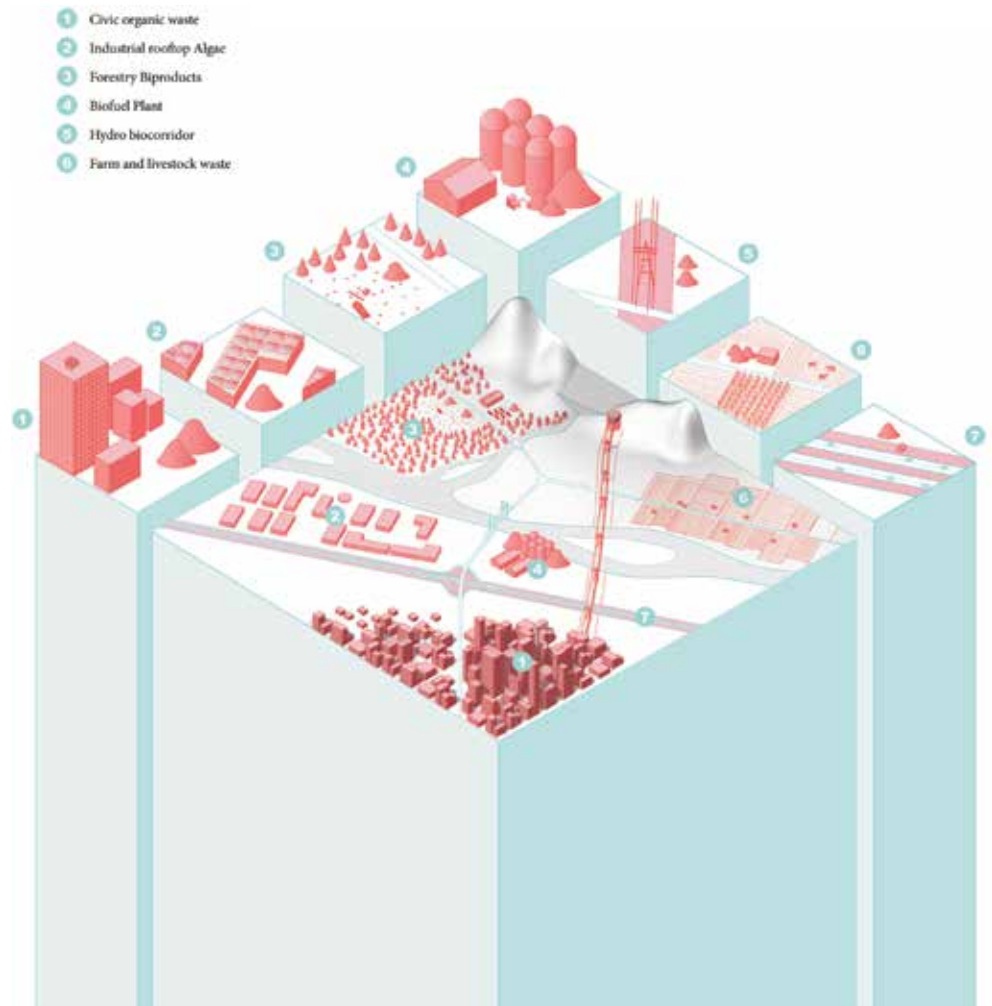
In the next stage we explored renewable energy technologies, looking at quantifiable inputs and outputs, as well as social and environmental impacts. With this research, we developed a series of drawings inspired by Janette Kim and Erik Carver's *Underdome Guide to Energy Reform* – in which the pair of architects use a paired down axonometric illustration style to explore the politics of energy. With the drawings we tried to explore the opportunities and constraints associated with each technology, and speculate on future relationships they might have with other land uses.

In the last phase of the seminar, we are turning our focus closer to home, looking at energy futures for the Lower Mainland. This project will draw on the concept of

Previous page: Speculative landscape based on a regional biofuel system (Image Credit: Julia Casol and Arron Griffioen, 2017)

Right: Speculative neighbourhood-based biomass fuel plant (Image credit: Julia Casol and Arron Griffioen, 2017)

Bottom: Shams Ma'an Photovoltaic Power Plant in Ma'an, Jordan (Google Earth, 2016)



urban metabolism, and use projections from Metro Vancouver's Regional Growth Strategy and the Community Energy Explorer from UBC's Collaborative for Advanced Landscape Planning (CALP). The goal is to build on our investigations by applying renewable technologies in innovative ways to support future residential, industrial, and commercial development, and imagine multifunctional landscapes defining a new sustainability. [SL](#)



The Evolution of Piazza Italia

Brendan Buchanan Dee,
Winner of 2016/17 Philip Tattersfield
Essay Competition Scholarship

Beneath the Skytrain passing over Clark Drive rests a derelict, concrete plaza. At its centre stands a empty plinth surrounded by a semicircle exedra. This is the present state of Piazza Italia, a site caught between the ebb and flow of memorialization and neglect. The site's unusual history demonstrates that place is not a static phenomenon but rather one that evolves over time. Through its transformation from a memorial into a public art space, Piazza Italia exemplifies how the dynamics of place may spell failure for one type of public space but present opportunity for another.

Piazza Italia's origin can be traced to the Skytrain's construction for Expo 86. The Skytrain project was spearheaded by British Columbia's Minister of Transportation, the Honourable Grace McCarthy.ⁱ McCarthy desired for the above-ground train to be more than a mass transit corridor, leading to the creation of the BC Parkway — a 19 kilometre, linear park.ⁱⁱ Her vision included the participation of Vancouver's ethnic communities with multiple plazas along the route.ⁱⁱⁱ By 1986, the parkway had project commitments by Austrian, Chinese, Dutch, Filipino, German, Greek, Polish, and Italian community representatives.^{iv} The Italian community's project, Piazza Italia, was located on Clark Drive, close to the historic Italian neighbourhood surrounding Commercial Drive.^v The plaza's design provided for a plaque commemorating a prominent Italian-Canadian, the Honourable Justice Angelo Branca, a former criminal defence lawyer who became a BC Supreme Court and Court of Appeal judge.^{vi} On October 11th, 1986 the plaza was dedicated,



The state of Piazza Italia on 22 September 2016. Source: Brendan Buchanan Dee (2016).

featuring a bronze statue of Christopher Columbus at its centre.^{vii, viii}

It is unclear exactly when the plaza began its descent into disrepair, but the disappearance of the commemoration plaque and statue were significant turning points. The plaque disappeared first, pried off the site in the early 1990s.^{ix} The Columbus statue remained for sixteen years but vanished in 2000.^x Four months later the statue mysteriously reappeared at Il Giardino (Italian Garden) in Hastings Park.^{xi, xii} Through the Columbus statue's relocation, the anonymous perpetrators simultaneously designated Piazza Italia as an inappropriate location for an Italian cultural symbol and christened the appropriateness of another.

Stripped of its symbols, Piazza Italia had failed as a traditional memorial. The plaza's decline can be largely attributed to the place in which it was constructed. Its proximity to Clark Drive's traffic and industrial zoning precluded pedestrian visitation.^{xiii} Furthermore, its development occurred during a demographic shift in the late 1970-80s when Commercial Drive experienced an exodus of Italian families moving to the suburbs.^{xiv} During this transformation of place, different ethnic groups moved in, creating a multicultural community that became identified by its artistic, Bohemian vibe.^{xv} Today, Piazza Italia stands as relic of the Vancouver's Italian-Canadian community which has faded out of the community's consciousness.



With the Italian community all but abandoning Piazza Italia, the empty site and Columbus-shaped void created opportunity for artists. An early notable project was Tommy Ting's *Columbus Was Here* (2013). His intervention was a board mounted with 54 bespoke ceramic tiles, on which he spray-painted, *Columbus Was Here*.^{xvi} On April 10th, 2013, Ting installed his work on the plaza's empty pedestal.^{xvii} Ting evoked the artistic devices of palimpsest and displacement by employing Columbus' absence. The sculpture's low profile ensured that it could not be viewed from the street, but only visible to passengers on a westbound Expo Line train between Commercial-Broadway and Main Street/Science World stations. Ting's intervention differed from the Branca memorial in that it did not require pedestrian visitors. Additionally, a descriptive plaque was not necessary to explain Ting's succinct message, only viewable at a glance. Ting's sculpture remained in place for a month before park authorities removed it.^{xviii}

Gabe Hill, in 2014, was the next artist to intervene at the plaza. Hill's intervention did not involve a physical alteration to the site, rather, she temporarily restored the original lighting system. With *Monument to Piazza Italia*, Hill literally and metaphorically shed light on the issues of "monuments, public space, and absence."^{xix} Channeling her Cree and Métis heritage, Hill delved into the devices of palimpsest and site specificity, and challenged the previous occupation of the site by Columbus, a symbol of European colonization.^{xx} Hill noted that the plaza was positioned above the former mudflats and streams of what is

now called False Creek—once an important resource site for local Indigenous peoples.^{xxi} By accentuating the plaza's emptiness, Hill reasserted Indigenous ownership over the unceded territory.^{xxii} Although Hill's intervention lasted an evening, the moment was captured by a photograph and displayed at the CanadaLine's Olympic Village station in April 2015.

The empty pedestal and exedra created a space that begged for attention. On September 9, 2014, the plaza was paid a visit from Satan in the form of a red mannequin, affixed with horns, tail, and a large erection.^{xxiii, xxiv} The anonymous installation quickly garnered attention, including features on local television, regional newspapers, and social media.^{xxv, xxvi} The spectacle lasted only a few hours as a city maintenance crew removed the statue that day.^{xxvii} Without any explanation from the artist or artists, the public was open to interpret and debate the provocative sculpture. An online petition to the mayor received 2,631 supporters to resurrect the devil.^{xxviii} The statue acted as a platform to lambast city censorship of unofficial artwork and critique its expenditure on commissioned public art, with particular focus on the \$97,600 bill for ▶



Clockwise from top left: A photograph documenting Gabe Hill's intervention at Piazza Italia, entitled *Monument to Piazza Italia*. Source: Hill (2015).

A photograph of Tommy Ting's *Columbus Was Here*, taken from the Expo Line Skytrain. Source: Ting (2013).

Canada Line station. Source: Hill (2015). The devil statue that appeared on September 9, 2014. Source: Meiszner (2014).

A photograph of Tommy Ting's sculpture, *Columbus Was Here*. Source: Ting (2013)

The Angelo Bronicelli memorial, including the statue Colombo Giovinetto by Giulio Monteverde (1870) and bronze information plaque. Source: van der Krogt & van der Krogt (2006).



Gabe Hill's Monument to Piazza Italia displayed at the Olympic Village Canada Line station. Source: Hill (2015).Source: Brendan Buchanan Dee (2016).

Gisele Amantea's poodle statue on Main Street.^{xxix} The devil statue's brief presence managed to generate discourse about the value of public art spaces, drawing attention to the city's curation of public art and public funding for the arts.

Piazza Italia's history demonstrates how two types of public space responded differently to a transformation of place. Without the community to support it, Piazza Italia could not sustain a traditional memorial. Conversely, the artworks subsequently exhibited succeeded by inverting the need for pedestrian visitors, challenging conventions of memorialization, and generating discourse in the wider Vancouver population. Piazza Italia is an important reminder that place is a dynamic phenomenon that continuously evolves. **SL**



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Philip Tattersfield Scholarship Award

The BC Society of Landscape Architects (BCSLA) Philip Tattersfield Essay Competition promotes design writing, diversifies student skillsets, and elevates the level of writing within the profession, early in the careers of future landscape architects.

Philip Tattersfield had a distinguished career as the first landscape architect registered in British Columbia. Over his career, Tattersfield authored more than 150 publications, briefs, lectures, and television series in North America and overseas covering philosophical and technical aspects of practice. He was integral in shaping the BCSLA and contributed extensively to the BCSLA publication, *SITELINES MAGAZINE*.

SITELINES MAGAZINE is the primary vehicle for landscape architects in British Columbia to showcase their literary talents, fostering design communication within our profession and within British Columbia.

The 2016/2017 recipient of the Philip Tattersfield Scholarship is Brendan Buchanan Dee, for his essay, "The Evolution of Piazza Italia".

The Jury included: Sarah Stevens, Scott Watson, Susan Herrington, Emily Hamilton and Miriam Plishka. Thank you for your time. Another thanks to all the students who submitted an essay.

We are also grateful to Genevieve Depelteau and Susan Herrington for their tireless energy and support.

CSLA Fellows

The inclusion of Fellows Profiles in this SITELINES is to introduce to those receiving this of both the diversity of the BCSLA members who have been elected to the Fellows of the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, and to set examples to the other members of the BCSLA. There are now 37 Fellows in the BCSLA and to include them in a timely manner, we will be including 2 members in each issue. (There will be exceptions as our next issue will reveal.)

PROFILE OF Doug Paterson



Doug Paterson is Associate Professor Emeritus in the School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture at the University of British Columbia and a Fellow of both the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects and the Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture in North America.

He was the Founding President of Manitoba Association of Landscape Architects in 1973, while at UBC was elected as President of the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects 1982-83, and later Chair of the Society's College of Fellows initiating the Campaign of Fellows. He has been a Member of the

Vancouver Design Panel and a Member and two-term Chair of the Vancouver City Planning Commission. He has served on the editorial advisory boards for Landscape Architecture Magazine, the Journal of Urban and Landscape Planning, and Landscapes/Paysages.

Doug is a recipient of a BCSLA Public Service Award and a CSLA Teaching Award, and is a Life member of the BCSLA. Doug was recently awarded a Faculty of Applied Science's Gold medal on the occasion of the Faculty's 100th birthday.

The 1985 Protest outside the UBC Senate hearings **LEFT TO RIGHT:** Glenda Matthews, Andy Gibbs, Dawn Brockington, Marc Monette, and Laurie Smith

Doug, like many other landscape architects only discovered landscape architecture after graduation with his Bachelors Degree. When telling his Dad (a retired farmer who had built a 10 acre river park in a small Manitoba town) that this was what he wanted to do his father replied, rather wistfully "You can get paid for that can you?"

In 1967, he got a job with Edward D. Stone JR. and Associates (now EDSA) in Fort Lauderdale. Doug said, "Ed Stone was an amazing mentor and the opportunity really sent my ideas, energies and sense of confidence exploding!"

In 1969, as a son of a Manitoba farmer, he was soon drawn home to Winnipeg to join the young firm of Man, Taylor, Muret (MATAMU). It was here that Don had met Doug. The firm was growing fast as a multi-disciplinary environmental planning firm and was looking to expand West. John Lantzus & Associates looked like the right firm for MATAMU to merge with. John was Department Head of the Landscape Architecture

Program at Ball State University in Indiana. With a meeting in Winnipeg set and John not able to attend, John's newly promoted partner, Don Vaughan, was sent unannounced. To the partners of MATAMU, this was an unanticipated situation. Young Doug Paterson was asked to give Don a tour of the town and return after lunch. The wise men of MATAMU created a newly proposed contract accommodating the inclusion of the new partner and the new firm of Lombard North Group was created.

Doug found this another heady time – working in a firm with over ten different disciplines and an amazing array of talents. Major projects during this time included the economic assessment and planning for a parkway along 350 miles of the Qu'appelle Valley in Saskatchewan, 25 year parks and recreation plans for the cities of Winnipeg and Regina, and numerous urban revitalization studies.

In 1979, Doug left Lombard North Group to teach at the University of Manchester and

Manchester Polytechnic for a year. While there, he heard of the position of Acting Director being offered for the new BLA Program at UBC. On inquiring, he was told he should not apply as they were looking for a person with a PHD. He applied anyway and on arrival, he met with Patrick Miller (later an ASLA President) and Larry Diamond, who had been hired in January of 1980. They were leading the interview. As Doug has said, "so you can blame them!" The students and those who have had opportunities to join him on occasions at UBC will tell you, he was the right person for that time.

Doug's research at UBC has focused on urban design, civic imagination, and a variety of phenomenological issues including the experience of place. He taught a theory course on place as well as design studios that focused on urban design, parks, urban public realm programming, and critical regionalism and has guest lectured on these topics everywhere from Bogota to Bangkok, and Beijing to Pune, India. He has also served on several ► *(Continued on page 22)*

PROFILE OF Moura Quayle



Moura in a studio setting — using designed leadership for business innovation and policy innovation with students at the centre. Don Erhardt Photography.

Don Vaughan called Moura for this profile. Talking with Don, Moura mentioned that although the skills of landscape architecture continue to amaze, it is the people in the profession who inspired her at each step of the way. Like Don.

Early photographs at the University of Guelph underscored the importance of understanding your audience. To a Vancouver Island Girl, clearly every creative woman within a stone's throw of the self-proclaimed Centre of the Universe, Toronto, would be wearing purple miniskirts. Shortly thereafter, Moura met Prof. Chanasyk, Director, and Bill Lytle and Jack Milliken who were instrumental in engaging a principled pragmatism of creative solutions of a less sartorial nature. She had learned the language of science and ecological systems from her father, a bivalve mollusc world-expert with a tiny octopus as a lab partner, but was amazed at this language called graphics, and engineering, and professional conduct. Moura credits her mother for the importance of social skills, to be engaged with others to do what you do well, and enjoy doing it. It was Clive Justice who generously gave time to steer a young Moura to Guelph, among many others Clive helped along the way. Both Don and Clive encouraged Moura to get involved with the organized profession early.

Upon graduation, Moura entered her blue-jean entrepreneur period, as one of the first independent women-design professionals on the west coast. Formative time with the BC Parks Branch provided invaluable insights into public systems and public-interest priorities, but the freedom of the working practitioner beckoned. Apparently any misconceptions of freedom were quickly put to rest with the wave of work, workflow and office administration in the small Victoria practice that evolved as design practices do. Moura expanded her vocabulary and language skills by moving to Montreal to work on large-scale urban projects with Cardinal/Hardy Architects and Planners, but then felt a tug to reinforce her strengths in design and helping others to understand and learn it.

Along the way Moura volunteered with the BCSLA, then found herself as President. At some level it started to sink in that governance skills happen to include the aforementioned social skills of listening and collaboration in strategic oversight, ►

Doug Paterson (Continued from page 20)



Doug retired on the farm.

design juries and with the greatest of pleasure and thanks to some former students was invited to serve on the Vimy Ridge Restoration Advisory Committee.

During those first 10 years at UBC the program was fantastic. The focus had changed from plant science to the built urban and regional environment.

In an old *SITELINES* article, he had listed well over 20 different professionals who had taught courses, co-taught, lectured, juried, etc. This was invaluable to the students' understanding of the broader scope of the profession. The landscape architecture we see today across the province reflects the broad scope of that program.

He said, "my chief claim to fame during this time included hiring Moura Quayle and Patrick Mooney, trying to answer over 5,000 questions from Greg Smallenberg, and with the aid of many wonderful students managing to keep the university administration from cutting the Program in 1985. Doug was later the Graduate Adviser for the new MLA Program in the 1990s.

Doug has now retired to a farm on Salt Spring Island that he has shared with his partner Rollie Cook and co-owners, Chris Phillips and Kate Clark. He is, of course, going broke, but then as he says, "you can't take it with you." **SL**

Moura Quayle (Continued from page 21)

and the integrating pragmatism of the design process. The profession also provided another view of the world through IFLA. At 1981 IFLA congress in Vancouver, Moura met a friend of Alan Duncan's from Calgary named Dave Fushtey. Learned skills of mutual respect seem to work as they have been together for thirty-five years now.

Moura is aware that her career path includes several points of good luck, followed by long periods of hard work and long hours. She notes her meeting of Doug Paterson when she was hired for the emerging Landscape Architecture Program, and how he shared his international professional practice experience in a working design and research studio. Moura noted her respect for different vocational languages was also forged when signing up to work with the School of Architecture, and Bud Wood and Ron Walkey in community studios. Her ability to reconcile diverse interests and read a financial statement was duly noted in her advancement in academic work-out challenges, first as a Dean of the UBC Faculty of Land and Food Systems (formerly Agricultural Sciences), then an Associate Vice-President of UBC Okanagan, then as Deputy Minister, Advanced Education,

Research and Innovation for the province of British Columbia for the first strategic review in forty years of a portfolio of twenty-five public institutions and operating budgets of ~\$2B. Her view moved from provincial to international public policy when working with former Premier Gordon Campbell on the Pacific Coast Collaborative as the founding Commissioner. By now the purple miniskirt had been replaced with purple-pinstriped suits.

She was then honoured to be invited to join the UBC Sauder School of Business faculty on her return to the Point Grey campus to continue her work with strategic transformations of institutions and strategic design processes, creating the Sauder d.studio. Just as the dust was settling Moura took on the directorship of the Liu Institute for Global Issues and the new Master of Public Policy and Global Affairs in the UBC Faculty of Arts. Currently, her main project is helping to shape the UBC School of Public Policy and Global Affairs. She also enjoys the opportunity to Chair the campus-wide steering committee of UBC's Strategic Plan: The Next Century.

Moura continued to twin-track community-service with her day jobs. Her work as the Mother of Greenways is well known

(*Sitelines*, December, 2016); her ongoing work with the Vancouver Economic Development Commission less so but just as important in building bridges among designers and financial planners, academics and business and policy leaders. Gaining a reputation for respectfully working with diverse interests in complex contexts, Moura chairs the advisory board of the Canadian International Resource Development Institute, and chairs the board of Genome Canada, the national genomics organization.

This year is auspicious for Moura as she will be the published author of *Designed Leadership* through the Columbia Business School Press in which she discusses how the mindset and toolkit of the design can shape more effective leadership. She has been recognized as a Woman of Distinction, an honorary Doctorate of Science, and a Global Leader in Canada. Moura's work has allowed her to serve on design juries in Japan, a Premier's economic mission to India, a UBC President's educational mission to China, international development projects from the Caribbean to Brazil, and studies in Denmark, England, France and Australia. People, places and processes. The essence of landscape architecture. **SL**



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