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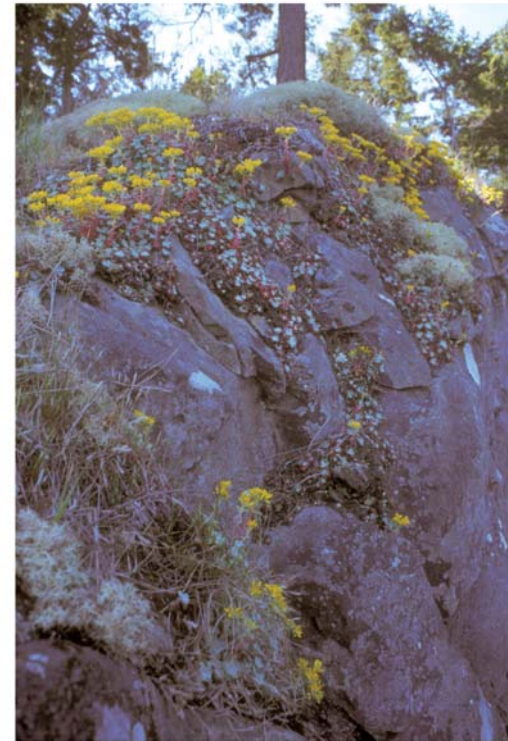
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SITELINES

Bimonthly Publication of The British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects



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June • July 2004

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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.

President's Message

THOMAS LLEWELLYN, MBCSLA MAIBC

Thank you to those who joined us at the 2004 BCSLA Annual General Meeting. We were pleased with the turnout.

My thanks also to those of you who supported and attended the inaugural BC Land Summit. The BCSLA was one of five organizing partners. Our volunteer members and staff made a significant contribution to a great organizing team including planners, agrologists, appraisers and real estate professionals. And, after all the hard slog and uncertainties, the Summit turned out to be a success, professionally and socially, with more than 650 delegates able to choose from a widely varying and substantial programme including, again, excellence in the contributions from BCSLA members. We look forward to building the relationships between our organizations and members that the Land Summit has started.

Through the years the BCSLA Board of Directors has been fortunate enough to have strong leadership on the Board. This year marked the completion of several terms on the Executive and I thank them for their efforts.

Peter Kreuk returned to the Board to serve as President-Elect, President and Past President. He was the guiding force behind the Visioning process. Margot Long has served as Treasurer since 1999. She made sure that your money was well spent and kept everyone on track. Kate Davis-Johnson was elected to succeed Margot as Treasurer and we are pleased that she allowed her name to stand for this important position. Ian Wasson served as Registrar for four years and was instrumental in the LAP III process, Intern Policy, and much more. Adrienne Brown completed her terms as Registrar, President Elect, President, Past President and CSLA Representative. She



Saturna Island photograph by Randall Sharp.

brings her tireless energy and enthusiasm to any project she works on. Adrienne has generously agreed to return as the Registrar for a one-year term until a new Registrar can be identified. I encourage you to consider putting your name forward for this rewarding position now so you can learn how the Registrar's position works. Liane McKenna stepped forward to Represent BC on the CSLA Board of Governors.

Two Director's positions were also completed after two years of service. Joe Fry worked hard on the Internship Program and several other initiatives. David Rose has been leading the Visioning Task List and serves as the Sitelines Annual Editor. David was recently elected to

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another two-year term as Director. Bev Windjack stepped in when a Director's position became available last year. She has been very active in the formation of the BCSLA Island Chapter. Bev was elected to a second term. Chris Steery was elected as a Director and we are happy to have him on Board.

Jeff Cutler, Pawel Gradowski and Yolanda Leung remain as Directors. Jeff is working on several important issues and initiatives. Pawel has led the Website and AGM Sub-Committees and has recently assumed the Communications Sub-Committee Chair. Yolanda has untiringly worked as the CE Sub-Committee Chair. Also continuing for one more year as Past President is Will McKenna who gave generously of his time and expertise as President.

Cynthia Girling has succeeded Doug Paterson as the UBC Liaison to the Board. Doug brought lots of ideas and lively discussions to the Board. Cynthia has demonstrated that she has enthusiastic ideas and we look forward to working with her. Blair Guppy has been appointed for a second term as the Intern / Associate representative. Blair has been working on the UBC Book Program and the Land Summit. Myles Mackenzie has taken over the LASA representation from Julie Lommerse. Julie's organizational skills helped make the LASA position one of value to students and

the profession. Myles is keenly interested in developing and improving links between the students at UBC and the profession.

I am pleased to report that Mark Vaughan is this year's President Elect. Mark has been busy as Communications Sub-Committee Chair and active with the Continuing Education Sub-Committee. He will make a terrific President.

The BCSLA Awards Luncheon was a success. Thanks to Pat O'Brien and Holland Landscapers for their support of the AGM. Holland has been a generous sponsor of BCSLA programs services and activities for many years.

Brian Kohlen from Cedar Crest Lands (B.C.) Ltd. began exclusive sponsorship of the Clive Justice New Members Book Award programme in 2002. Clive Justice (003-L, FCSLA) is the BCSLA Charter Member who initiated the book award many years ago. He presents a book to newly registered BCSLA Members as a way of welcoming them to the Society. Clive was on hand to present books to Members who were added to the BCSLA Roster in 2003. Nancy Paul helped in the book selection after Colette Parsons stepped down. Thanks to both Nancy and Colette for their great choices of titles.

Tim O'Brien did a brief presentation on the BC Award winners of the 2004 CSLA Professional Awards. Thank you Tim for volunteering to go to Winnipeg in February for the second year in a row to serve as an Awards Juror.

As President,

I would like to continue with the LAP III initiative that was begun by volunteers more than ten years ago. As part of the Visioning exercise, plans are underway to establish realistic goals and timelines for the various Committees.

The success of Sitelines Annual, re-designed Sitelines and the brochure demonstrate how volunteers can help raise the profile of the Society and the profession within the Visioning process.

As this is the first year of mandatory continuing education I encourage all of you to become a 'Life Long Learner' and participate in the many programmes, services and activities that are offered by BCSLA and allied organizations.

I hope that each and every BCSLA Member will give some thought to volunteering for a Committee or a position on the Board. You will find that this is a most rewarding experience. It is up to you how much time you dedicate to the Society. It can be just a few hours a month and you can discover new ideas while helping our profession of Landscape Architecture. ●



Thomas Llewellyn,
Drawing by
Cameron Murray

Landscape Vocabulary CLIVE JUSTICE FCSLA MBCSLA-L

One of the AGM pre luncheon events is the recognition of new BCSLA members, now reaching the three hundred teens and twenties, along with the presentation to each new member of a book on some aspect of Landscape Architecture. It is an eclectic tradition stemming from the days more than three decades ago when there were few if any books on Landscape Architecture and when members of the Society wrote, conducted and marked the VIII section qualifying exam for candidates seeking full membership in the Society. One of the books the writer had the privilege of bestowing on one of the eight, new BCSLA members in 2004 (Susan Haid), was The Penguin Dictionary of Architectural and Landscape Architectural Terms. It was a 4th edition so its been around for a while. I was unaware that such a dictionary existed so did not have it among the dozen or so language, botanical, horticultural, technical and historical dictionaries in my library. However, I do have a Landscape Dictionary that I suspect many of you will not know or have even heard about.

In the late 1950s and early 60s the

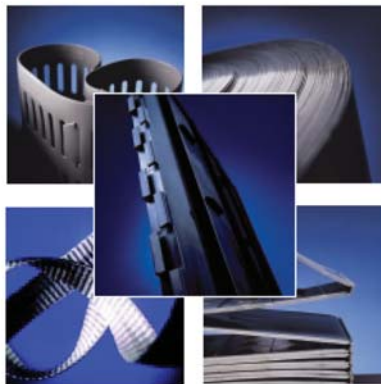
BCSLA was a chapter of the AILA, (the American Institute of Landscape Architects). Largely California - based it consisted of those practicing landscape architects and design - build landscape firms, (Tommy Church was a db firm for a time) that would have nothing to do with the then 'Fuddy Duddy' eastern US based, academically oriented ASLA. One of the AILA Los Angeles members was Warner L. Marsh who set about producing a landscape dictionary. Published in 1964 and titled simply 'Landscape Vocabulary', it was a compendium of definitions of the concepts, tools, processes and materials used by landscape architects.

Marsh's vocabulary is based on what he calls the Landscape Architect's Library. It is a library of 103 books slotted into 11 broad subject areas as follows: Vegetation, Horticulture, Plant Sciences - 16 books; Climate and Weather - 7 books; Water and Soils - 12 books; the three Gs of Geography, Geology and Geomorphology - 8 books; Ecology, Land Usage and the Future - 22 books; Landscape Design and Maintenance - 2 books; Community Planning - 18 books (one of them was Jane Jacobs' first book,

The Life and Death of Great American Cities); Mapping - 3 books; Colour - 3 books; Landscape Construction - 8 books; and Fire Protection - 2 books. This last subject area would have had most relevance for Landscape Architects working in Southern California residential areas at the time the book was published. Today it would be relevant much farther afield in view of last year's interior forest infernos.

At the time, Warner asked a few of us in the AILA for our comments. Both John Neill and I made suggestions. I remember mine was the Rod - Pole - Perch - Chain - Acre - Furlong - Mile linkage. So both our names appeared in the Foreword to Landscape Vocabulary. John Neill was in academia as professor of Horticulture at UBC, and so was used to being cited in publications; but it was a first for me. I made it my business to acquire most of the books in Warner's library for use in the office at 6435 West Boulevard. ●

Warner L. Marsh, *Landscape Vocabulary* Miramar Publishing Company, Los Angeles, California, 1964



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Living Walls

BY RANDALL SHARP, MBCSLA

Green Architecture with living walls, green roofs and other bio-climatic systems gives benefits back to the environment. As designers we can make sustainable processes visible with the development of our sites and neighbourhoods. For example, rainwater collection features can be integrated into the facades of buildings or collected in rain barrels at the end of down spouts. We can consider including an interpretive signage system or an arts approach as part of an environmental education process that identifies watersheds and sustainable features. Green roofs and living walls offer landscape architects, architects and environmental artists a large canvas to paint upon.

Living walls and green roofs offer the following environmental, cultural and economic benefits: a restoration of green space; a provision of habitat for birds and insects; a mitigation of the urban heat island effect; carbon storage and filtering; improved air quality through evapo-transpiration; energy conservation by cooling; water quality improvement through filtering; rainwater collection; stormwater retention; reduced noise and glare; an extended life for the waterproof membrane; environmental art; education and the interpretation of sustainable methods; urban agriculture (vegetables, vines, fruits and herbs); visual relief and outdoor amenity.

Species diversification can also be associated with an increase in vegetation in a neighbourhood. Songbirds may venture back to a friendlier environment. To enable this, a comprehensive approach is required to link private open spaces to create a critical mass, and to encourage the reintroduction of water, food and shelter into neighbourhood spaces. Currently the bird population in downtown Seattle consists of non-natives such as rock doves, starlings, house sparrows and gulls. The type of birds that may venture into an improved urban habitat would be killdeers followed by black-capped chickadees, bush tits and house finches. With taller trees, kinglets may follow. White crowned sparrows and dark-eyed juncos may

also be attracted by sheltered areas. A system of collecting and using rainwater would have synergy with the goal of attracting a greater variety of species. (1)

Vertical vegetation that doubles as solar, seasonal shading devices can also provide vertical habitat and shelter. We can design layers of plantings to develop shelter not only for birds but for insects and spiders. Trellis systems can connect habitats on green roofs to the ground. Trees and vertical gardens can also offer connections to the meadow up on the roof.

LIVING WALLS

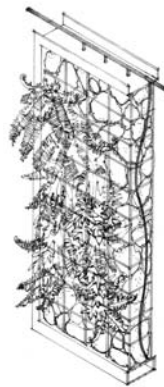
Living walls can be freestanding or attached to buildings designed for a specific microclimate or orientation. Many systems use a lightweight mineral substrate of different sizes with pockets of growing medium, alternative rainwater, drip and mist watering systems, and planting. Recognizing the positive human response to plants, flowers and grasses, French botanist Patrick Blanc has perfected the living wall – a lush, densely planted garden that grows on a vertical plane. The growing method is based on the principles of hydroponics: a watering system releases a diluted nutrient mix into the felt, in which the young seedlings or cuttings have been planted. The felt is backed by a thin layer of pvc to protect the integrity of the existing wall. (2) The living wall is similar to a green roof turned vertically. Each wall orientation (north/south/east/west) has a different regime of plants in response to microclimate.

Rooftops and outdoor garden planters can provide opportunities for urban agriculture. Rainwater can be collected from the roofs and stored for irrigation. Sunny environments are ideal for the growing of vegetables and herbs as well as espaliered fruit trees and small berries. Green screens and living walls can provide the framework for small fruits, espaliered trees and vines as well as pockets for herbs, flowers and other edible plants.

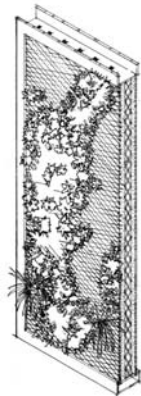
Living walls and green roofs use a lightweight mineral substrate of different sizes, with pockets of growing medium, alternative

rainwater collection, drip and mist watering systems, and plants specifically selected for each particular microclimate. Landscape architects, architects, engineers and creative designers have the tools and resources to build bio-climatic buildings that enhance the local environment. ●

1. *Resource Guide for South Lake Union, Seattle*
2. *Azure Magazine*, Toronto, September, 2003



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Yellowstone Wildfires

BY JOHN C. ELLSWORTH, ASLA, BCSLA INTERN

Professor and Graduate Program Director, Department of Landscape Architects, Utah State University

In the summer of 1988, Yellowstone National Park experienced the most extensive wildfires in its recorded history. One third of the Park was burned. The world focused on the sensational scenes broadcast daily by the international media. The National Park Service's ecological management strategies were also under fire. Critics said the fires had destroyed Yellowstone, while others made a case for the role of fire in a healthy ecosystem. There was much speculation and debate about the future of Yellowstone and its recovery.

Now fifteen years later, the ecological recovery of the Park is no longer in doubt, however several questions remain. Photographic research and an associated multi-media presentation explores the recovery of the scenery of Yellowstone National Park. The scenic resource is often taken for granted by

Park Service managers; but it is the single most important resource in terms of visitor experience in the Park.

Beginning in the Fall of 1988 the author extensively photographed the aftermath of the Yellowstone wildfires and returned annually to conduct repeat photography from almost 50 carefully identified photo-points. The resulting series of photographs documents the changes in the Yellowstone vegetation and ecological recovery; but more importantly, for the purposes of research, the photos illustrate the impacts of the wildfires on the Park's scenic resources. The associated presentation uses many of the author's photographs to illustrate how the scenery of Yellowstone has changed during the intervening years, and the extent of ecological and scenic recovery.

Repeat photography has been used as a

research tool in many ways, however there is no known research of this study's scope and duration related to the impacts of public land wildfire on scenic resources, and the long-term recovery of those resources. The research has implications for National Park Service fire management policy. Several National Park fire managers and fire ecologists support the continuation of the research program through the years.

The multi-media presentation includes discussion of National Park Service fire management policies, wildfire, visitor experiences, visitor expectations, and scenery within past, present, and future contexts. Implications of fire management for conserving the scenic resources of Yellowstone in the future are discussed. The presentation is designed in twelve discrete parts, can be "customized"

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Yellowstone Landscape near Firehole River Canyon, 1988. Photo by John Ellsworth

YELLOWSTONE CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

to the specific audience, and it is "digitally portable" to any venue including the internet.

The American public, and indeed citizens of the world who visit our national parks such as Yellowstone, were deeply concerned about the effects of the 1988 wildfires on the environment and scenic resources of the Park. This presentation of research, national park fire management policy, and implications for

scenic resource recovery and management has been given at many state, national and international venues. The public, as well as profession-

al land managers and landscape architects have achieved a greater understanding of the issues involved in managing scenic resources in our National Parks after viewing and discussing the presentation.

The ASLA Utah Chapter Awards Jury made the following comments regarding this work. Yellowstone Wildfires is a useful and engaging presentation for the public at large, public agencies, university and secondary school classes. It has a highly flexible adaptation potential for a number of custom audiences, obviously including the National Park Service itself, where we envision it as a featured presentation in the Yellowstone Park Visitors Center. The presentation stimulates a much needed debate about the priorities and primary mission of the National Parks, especially as regards the theme of scenery versus ecology. ●

Mobile Tree Workshop CLIVE JUSTICE FCSLA MBCSLA-L

One of the Mobile Workshops held as part of the recent BC Land Summit held at UBCs Chan centre was a four hour coach tour of some of our city's great treasury of trees. A select group of five enjoyed onboard commentary and tree identification with, historical, botanical environmental and cultural discussions of individual trees and streets of trees in the context of the urban landscape, gardens and parks in Vancouver. A mid tour stop was made at Queen Elizabeth Park Arboretum for lunch among the park's arboretum of VIP and Royal planted trees. After the picnic lunch the tour proceed north and east to view the Rotary Heritage Forest, a component of the landscape that surrounds the tunneled portion of the trans Canada Highway 401 approaches to the Ironworkers Memorial Second Narrows Bridge. The tour returned via Hastings, 2nd, 4th and NWMarine Drive to UBC. During the tour there were short coach stops for overviews and photography of the city's urban forest and for viewing special boulevards and individual trees and groves.

Writings on heritage, street trees, the Cambie Heritage Boulevard were included

as part of the workshop package. One of the articles in the package should be of interest to BCSLA members and readers of Sitelines.

Vancouver's Trees, a Short History.

In 1923 when Harland Bartholomew appeared before the Point Grey Town Planning Commission, chaired by Professor of Horticulture at UBC and newly appointed campus Landscape Architect Frank Ebenezer Buck, and members of the Point Grey Municipal Council, he spoke of a city's need for passive recreation in the form of "...grass, trees, flowers and water (where possible) forming a restful background."

When he prepared the Town Plan for amalgamation of the municipalities of 'staid' Point Grey and 'unruly' South Vancouver with the city, Bartholomew proposed two additional passive recreational features for the new amalgamated Vancouver. These were: Street and Boulevard Trees by updating the "antiquated" 1912, amended in 1917, Bylaw for a new one, and a system of dual carriageway, wide treed medians, with tree lined sidewalks on each side as recreational drives for the city's residents.

This grid of passive recreational drives is a signal urban landscape element, unique in its scope, that remains largely intact 75 years after these 'Street Parks' were proposed. These landscapes present a great diversity of trees species, particularly of flowering trees, that attract visitors and residents with a beauty found in no other temperate world city. All or sections, in the opinion of the writer, have become heritage urban landscapes. Only one, Cambie Street, has heritage status due to the efforts of the Cambie Boulevard Heritage Society and is already under threat of destruction. King Edward Avenue from Dunbar to Main also qualifies, but so far the Vancouver's heritage community, cowed by the City Engineering Department, has seen fit to confine heritage status only to buildings - many of which have dubious heritage architectural merit.

Post WW2 development in Vancouver resulted in tree planting of the smaller and more faster growing, single storey suburban flowering trees along residential streets. The oriental cherry varieties Akebono, Shirotae, Ranchero, Accolade and Ukon were among the 26 varieties that were favoured. The devastating Dutch Elm Disease that ran rampant, destroying



Stanley Park, photograph by Gregory Dash

the avenues of majestic 1920s and 1930s planted American Elms on streets in Eastern Canadian and US Midwestern cities and towns, never got to Vancouver. But, it showed the danger of a monocultural approach to street planting - the French passion for order versus the English passion for diversity. Because of Vancouver's strong British settler and Scottish gardener heritage, the city has always favoured and savoured tree diversity.

In 1967, the newly registered British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects proposed an inventory of Vancouver's Heritage trees in honour of Canada's Centennial of Confederation. It was a particular passion of the BCSLA's first and long serving Secretary and Registrar, Einar Broderson, but it took a decade and a half before the BCSLA secured funding. Through funding from the BC Heritage Trust, BCSLA was able to employ two students, Clarence Siohe and Elisabeth Whitelaw from the UBC Landscape Architectural program during the summers of 1982 and 83 to measure, photograph and identify 150 plus heritage trees found in the 22 Vancouver residential districts, Stanley Park and on the UBC campus. This inventory is only a representative sample of

the avenues of majestic 1920s and 1930s planted American Elms on streets in Eastern Canadian and US Midwestern cities and towns, never got to Vancouver. But, it showed the danger of a monocultural approach to street planting - the French passion for order versus the English passion for diversity. Because of Vancouver's strong British settler and Scottish gardener heritage, the city has always favoured and savoured tree diversity.

Street tree program is to pro actively manage the municipal forest in a proper arboricultural and cost effective manner by providing to the taxpayers innovative leadership and services designed to preserve and improve the natural beauty of the urban forest." It continues: "The goal will be accomplished through the design, communication, and implementation of tree planting and maintenance policies and programs outlined in the Street Tree Management Plan which are consistent with Vancouver's environmental concept and objectives. Vancouver's Street Tree program will respond to the needs and expectations of the taxpayers and local government agencies and will improve the quality of life and increase the value of the trees and the real estate of the City of Vancouver."

The amendment to the City Charter in the 1990s now permits some regulation of trees on private property. This was initiated in part as a result of the loss of mature landscape elements, especially trees by residential redevelopment and "the erosion of Vancouver's landscape traditions [as] a result, in part of the fact that the City's population is no longer dominated by people of European origins who are inculcated with land-

Vancouver's heritage trees but does not include trees on street or boulevards and there is really little protection for any except for those on parks and public grounds.

In 1988 the City employed the arboricultural Consulting firm, ACRT to Inventory and assess Vancouver's street and Boulevard trees and prepare a comprehensive Management Plan for care, maintenance renewal and replacement of the over 500 species and varieties of trees in parks and on the streets and boulevard in the city. This plan was adopted in 1990 by The Board of Parks and Recreation and states: "the goal of Vancouver's

scape traditions similar to those of Vancouver's past." While there is a one mature tree removal per year loophole, this charter amendment through the Development Permit process has resulted in retention of many trees and protection fencing installation for existing trees at or near construction sites. As well there is the concept of diameter for diameter replacement requirements during lot redevelopment. This is all incorporated into a booklet entitled 'Private Property Tree By-law and Guidelines', available from the Planning Dept (for ten dollars and GST.). This has increased awareness of tree heritage and replacement values by developers and homeowners, due in part to legal acceptance of International Society of Arboriculture valuations made by ISA-arborist appraisers.

In 1992 to celebrate the bicentennial of the arrival in these waters of Capt George Vancouver and his Surgeon-Botanist, Archibald Menzies, the Rotary Club of Vancouver South (Marpole) initiated a tree planting program as part of the landscaping plan of Catherine Berris and Associates around the highway 401 tunnels project under Hastings Street. Starting in October, continuing through November and the first part of December of 1992 saw the arrival by bus of one class, each morning and afternoon from 35 Vancouver and Burnaby Schools at one of the 6 forest sites. On each bus the class had seen a specially prepared video on how to plant a tree. This enabled each student with the help of Rotary Volunteers from the eight Vancouver and Burnaby Rotary Clubs to plant a tree, install a protector tube around it and learn the name of their tree from a label on the tube. The class planting took only 15 minutes, getting back to the bus with the shovels and safety jackets took 20 minutes with a 30 minutes bus ride back to their school. The 2700 trees seedlings they planted included 5 of the native conifers and 3 of the native deciduous trees that Menzies, found growing here. Instead of the Pacific Dogwood, also a Menzies' discovery, the students planted Vancouver's Centennial tree, a locally created floriferous hybrid of the Pacific Dogwood named Eddie's White Wonder.

In following years a Vancouver South Rotary Club program called the Treekeepers began at six Vancouver and Burnaby schools prior to '92 had grade V classes from these schools take on the

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Garden City - The Grass Project

KEITH KOROLUK MBCSLA

Garden City

One of the most important planning concepts to influence suburban development was the idea of the Garden City, as developed by the English reformer Ebenezer Howard, in response to the poor living conditions in the slums of London. In the Nineteenth century, Howard's Garden City concept became the basis for many suburban communities throughout North America. Howard's original thesis was published in 1898 as *'Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform'*. The second edition, in 1902 was retitled 'Garden Cities of Tomorrow'. This modest little volume, accorded at first a mixed reception ranging from enthusiasm to outright rejection, is now recognized as a classic of town planning history.

Howard likened the flow of people into the already overcrowded cities to electromagnetic attraction. Each city may be regarded as a magnet and each person as a needle. Developing the

notion of a town-country magnet would provide the advantages of both town and country. The real magnet was of course the Garden City. In Howard's vision of a new civilisation human society and the beauty of nature are meant to be enjoyed together. His Garden City programme included a unique combination of nine interdependent components, each essential to a full realization of the total intent: town-country, transportation, limited size, land held in trust, control of planning, wards, spaciousness, industrial employment, and dispersal of towns.

"In this fortunately placed community there would be ample space for all - not just a select affluent few: ample sites for homes ... ample space for roads ... so wide and spacious that sunlight and air may freely circulate and in which trees, shrubs, and grass give the town a semi-rural appearance."

The optimistic idea of the Garden City was to provide a healthier, more satisfying

way of life, not a town in the country, and certainly not a garden suburb; but an entity of town-country in permanent combination. By the 1950s the garden suburb with its characteristic curved roads and inward-looking cul de sacs had become the pattern for new developments, all designed around the automobile. The idea of the Garden City to provide a healthy, satisfying way of life was sold together with the homes. The suburbs were thought of as being part of a desired lifestyle, a place relating neither to the country nor to the city; but with allusions to both.

The Grass Project

Installation at the Richmond Art Gallery

Inspired by her childhood memories of leaving a 400 acre farm in rural Ontario, and growing up in a garden suburb in Richmond, Monique Genton's 'Grass Project' explores the history of a modern single-family

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GARDEN CITY CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

residential subdivision constructed in the early 1960s. The 'Cul de Sac' and the 'Richmond Gardens' series explore the stark suburban landscape of childhood memory and the typical street elevation composed of mass-produced single-family houses bound together by the common theme of grass.

'Series 1, 3 & 4' of the Grass Project explore the abstract qualities of grass contained in parking lot islands. The 'Island 1.1' emerges from the background of grass to create a unique perspective of the Garden City, where the landscape is dominated by the automobile. The parking lot island becomes a symbol of urban transformation.

In 'Series 6' the installation of more than two hundred, six inch squares of grass is used to create a large scale mural. The modular composition suggests the isolation and compartmentalisation of nature. In the process of urban transformation, the grass islands have become detached from the physical landscape and are used to represent an ideal vision of optimism by design. The treatment of each piece with a minimal drawing style and the vibrant 1960s blue/green colour scheme also



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recalls the optimism of the Modern era.

Notwithstanding this background of positive optimism, the implementation of Howard's vision of the Garden City raises some important questions. How did the idea of the Garden City become so widely misunderstood and commonly confused with garden suburbs, which in turn have contributed to urban sprawl? The garden suburbs represent the very

phenomenon that Howard sought to eliminate with his Garden City concept. The Grass Project reminds us to be more observant and to consider the landscape element of our built environment as both a reflection of the past and of current aspirations and practices. The spaces in between the blades of grass also provide a useful medium for the message contained in the work. ●

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MOBILETREES CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

stewardship of the Rotary Heritage Forest. Each class had an annual field trip in the week before Easter to the forest to identify, count the living and dead trees, remove the protector tubes in the third year (they had failed to biodegrade as they were supposed to) and mulch them with wood chips after the fourth year. This stewardship extended over 9 years from 1993 to 2001. At the last count there was a 60% survival rate. Today we have a young urban forest of 4700 native trees beside the 401 as you approach the bridge over Burrard Inlet.

The Tree Keeper Program, originally initiated in Maple Ridge to counter tree vandalism in newly landscaped neighbourhood schools and parks, was redirected to a some of

the older Vancouver and Burnaby schools that have numbers of mature trees on the grounds and on the surrounding streets. The program taught awareness, understanding and respect for natural things that make the urban environment, beautiful, healthy and livable. In September, each grade five child was given a tree with its scientific and common name, growing on the school grounds or along nearby streets. The tree is his or hers for a year, to observe, research, measure the physical size,

(height calculations involve some great math), aesthetic and cultural values with seasonal changes, all to be recorded in their personal Treekeepers Journal. By the end of term each had enough knowledge about his or her tree to understand the tree's place and value to their

neighbourhood and the greater urban environment. The Treekeepers Program was most successful and went on the longest for the two grade five classes at Sexsmith Community School. More than that 500 children became Treekeepers.

The trees in Vancouver Parks, on Streets and Boulevards along with those trees on private grounds and gardens are the most precious living heritage that we have in our city. The trees in the city are features, unlike the rest of us, that have improved in greatness and beauty with age. We cannot afford to lose this element of our City's cultural heritage - this 'English Passion'. It is unique to our city and essential to maintain the high quality, diversity and specialness of Vancouver's urban forest. ●

The Garden Book

CAMERON MURRAY MBCSLA

The Garden Book is a visual treat. A collection of superb gardens are presented in an alphabetical order from Aalto to Zug, spanning six millennia. The editing is extremely concise. Each garden is explained with one carefully chosen image and accompanied by a single paragraph of commentary. Images vary from photographs to include plans, bird's eye views, relief sculpture and illuminated manuscripts.

In lieu of chronology, the alphabetical sequence makes for some surprising juxtapositions, with green English topiary on a facing page with pink Mexican minimalism. A kaliedoscopic effect is achieved as the reader is transported from English Enlightenment to Italian Renaissance to Modern Environmental Art and then back to Egypt via Parc Guell. One is left astonished by the wide array of garden approaches and possibilities across the globe.

Renowned Landscape Architects are included, such as Thomas Church, Roberto Burle Marx, Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, Giacomo Vignola and Peter Walker, along with such illuminaries as Allah, Constantin Brancusi, Andy Goldsworthy, Claude Monet, Plato and William Wordsworth. Altogether 500 designers are showcased in this grand Garden tour.

The Garden Book strides across political boundaries to present the Gardens of China, Europe and the United Kingdom. The editor tends to favour England, France and Italy; with Japan and the USA also well represented. Canada, however has been unfairly neglected. Les Quatre Vents along the Saint Lawrence River has been singled out as our National garden. We can perhaps double our entries by including the work of Christopher Tunnard, as a Canadian Landscape Architect, practicing abroad.



The Garden Book Cover
Typography by LJ Pochee, 1820

Many of the gardens express a special idiosyncratic nature. The topiary of Guillaume Beumont at Levens Hall has a profound originality, as does the extraordinary Tirgu Jiu Sculpture Park of Constantin Brancusi. The Mur Vegetal of Patrick Blanc at Chaumont sur Loire suggests new directions in green architecture; while the ruins of the palace of Cyrus the Great in the desert of Persia remind us of the ephemerality of works of Garden Art. ●

The Garden Book
Tim Richardson Editor,
Phaidon Press, London, 2000



JOB OPPORTUNITIES: Vancouver, BC



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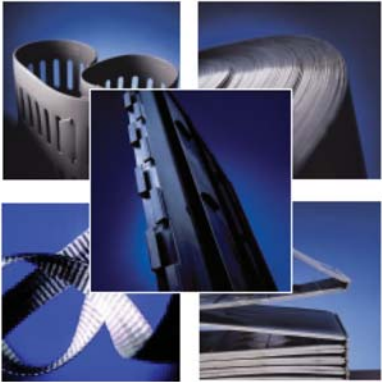
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BCSLA Calendar of Events 2004

June 29	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting with CSLA Fellows (BC)
July 16-17	LARE Grading Session, Garden Grove, CA
July 23	C/LARE Order Deadline
July 27	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting
July 30	BCSLA Membership Application Deadline
August 9-11	C/LARE Administration (Sections A, B and D)
September 9-11	IFLA World Congress, Taipei, Taiwan
September 23-24	BCLNA CanWest Hort Show Vancouver Convention & Exhibition Centre
September 23-25	CLARB Annual General Meeting, Philadelphia, PA
September	BCSLA Members Project Display Surrey Art Center
September 28	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting
October	BCSLA Board of Examiners Fall Sitting
October 9	LARE Candidate Order Deadline (December 2004 Sitting; Sections C and E)
October 26	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting
October 31	2005 Sitelines Annual Updates Submission Deadline
November 10-12	Greenbuild International Conference & Expo, Portland, OR
November 23	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting
December	BCSLA Festive Season Party
December 6-7	LARE Candidate Sitting (Sections C and E)
December 21	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting
December 31	BCSLA 2005 Membership Dues Payable
December 31	BCSLA Mandatory Continuing Education Form Submission Deadline



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