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COVER PHOTO CREDITS: (TOP LEFT) SVR DESIGN COMPANY; (LOWER LEFT) PEGGY GAYNOR; (RIGHT) DAVID WEBBER
On behalf of the WASLA Executive Committee and our membership, I sincerely congratulate the 2010 WASLA Professional Award winners. Forty-three entries were submitted for this year’s competition, making it one of our most successful. Projects from around the country demonstrate Washington state’s incredible landscape architecture talent, and were enthusiastically praised by our Awards Jury. The virtual jury brought together professionals from around the country, including Diana Balmori, Ph.D., ASLA; Mia Gutfreund Lehrer, FASLA; Kenneth Helphand, FASLA; and J. William Thompson, FASLA. The Awards Jury expressed excitement with this year’s submittals, commenting that “the work in the Pacific Northwest is exemplary.”

I would like to thank the awards committee who worked incredibly hard to make the event a success: Chair Christopher Overdorf, members Katie Bang, Kristen Lundquist, Jay Curcio, and Linda Pak. I would also like to thank our sponsors: Pacific Earth Works Inc., Nussbaum Group, and PlayCreation. Without their support, our event would not be possible. Next time you meet up with one of the committee members or sponsors, please let them know how much we appreciate their work and support.

Washington state’s community of landscape architects continues to prove that our talent is unmatched, and our work defines the vision of our profession. The 2010 Professional Award winners exemplify how Washington state landscape architects continue to produce the best of our craft. I hope you enjoy the 2010 Awards Summary and the remarkable examples of design, planning and analysis, research and communication and works in progress that our profession offers.

All the best,

Kellye Hilde, ASLA
President, Washington Chapter
American Society of Landscape Architects

I. GENERAL DESIGN
Recognizes: Site-specific, newly built works of landscape architecture or urban design. Entries in this category must be built. Multi-phased projects may be submitted if early phases have been constructed and reflect the character of the entire project as a whole.

II. RESIDENTIAL DESIGN
Recognizes: Site-specific works of landscape architecture for residential use. Entries in this category must be built.

III. PLANNING AND ANALYSIS
Recognizes: The wide variety of professional activities that lead to, guide and evaluate landscape architecture design. Entries in this category are not required to be built or implemented.
DIANA BALMORI, PHD, ASLA
Diana Balmori, founding principal of Balmori Associates, brings a breadth of experience in architecture, urban design, landscape architecture, ecology, architectural history and sustainability to her New York-based landscape urban design office. Recognized internationally, Dr. Balmori has been honored by numerous institutions, including the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the American Institute of Architects.

KENNETH I. HELPHAND, FASLA
Kenneth I. Helphand is Knight Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Oregon where he has taught courses in landscape history, theory and design since 1974. Helphand served as editor of Landscape Journal (1994–2002), is a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, a recipient of the Bradford Williams Medal, a Graham Foundation Grant, Chair of the Senior Fellows at Dumbarton Oaks, and an Honorary Member of the Israel Association of Landscape Architects.

MIRIAM ‘MIA’ GUTTFREUND LEHRER, FASLA
Mia Lehrer is the founding principal of the Los Angeles firm, Mia Lehrer + Associates. Ms. Lehrer leads the office in the design and development of a diverse range of ambitious public and private projects that include urban revitalization developments, large urban parks, and complex commercial projects. She is internationally recognized for her progressive landscape designs, working with natural landmarks such as parks, lakes, and rivers, and her advocacy for sustainable and people-friendly public space.

J. WILLIAM THOMPSON, FASLA
Landscape writer and critic J. William Thompson, FASLA, was the editor-in-chief of Landscape Architecture magazine from 2000 to 2009 and winner of the Bradford Williams Award for writing in 2001. He is coauthor with Kim Sorvig of Sustainable Landscape Construction (Island Press), now in its second edition. A believer in urban living and pedestrian environments, he lives and walks to places with his wife in the historic core of Washington, D.C.

IV. RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATION
Recognizes: Research that identifies and investigates challenges posed in landscape architecture, providing results that advance the body of knowledge for the profession. This category also recognizes achievements in communicating landscape architecture works, techniques, technologies, history, or theory, and the lesson value to an intended audience.

V. WORKS IN PROGRESS
Recognizes: Any unfinished or unbuilt work of landscape architecture that shares interesting and inspiring ideas but is not yet eligible for consideration under another award category.

VI. PEOPLE’S CHOICE
Recognizes: The favorite entry voted by Awards Celebration attendees.
MADRONA WOODS RESTORATION
ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- 7–8 acres of diverse native forest and riparian habitats restored and enhanced, including the entire three-acre watershed of Madrona Park Creek
- 0.4-mile trail system built that is sustainable, scenic and safe, including long flights of box steps and several ADA-accessible trailheads
- Over 1/4 mile of natural Madrona Park Creek channel daylighted from its headwaters to Lake Washington
- 2/3 acre of new native habitat and wetland cove created adjacent to Lake Washington, including 400+ lineal feet of natural shoreline and 600 lineal feet of fish-passable channel, providing rearing and refuge habitat for threatened juvenile Chinook and other salmon species
- Four waterfalls / cascades and approximately 30 step-down weirs built as part of Madrona Park Creek and another no-name creek restoration, offering visible and audible water experiences
- Approximately 75 pieces of large woody debris and 200 granite boulders installed to stabilize creek channels and lakeshore, and provide habitat and visual interest
- Seven years of hands-on Environmental Education Program conducted in the Woods with schoolchildren from several local elementary and secondary schools
- Two series of “Walks in the Woods” educational tours provided for the general public

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project is the story of a successful, dedicated and long-term partnership between Friends of Madrona Woods, a non-profit community organization, and GAYNOR, Inc., landscape architects. Together they have effectively transformed 10+ acres of natural area in Madrona Park, in east-central Seattle, from a neglected, dark, scary and invasive-species infested forest into an open, inviting and healthy native forest with wonderful trails, waterfalls and natural creek channels flowing to Lake Washington.

Friends of Madrona Woods formed in order to restore the natural areas of Madrona Park, known as Madrona Woods. Friends engaged Peggy Gaynor, Principal, GAYNOR, Inc., as their prime consultant.

Eleven years later, this partnership has proven to be amazingly effective with nearly all Master Action Plan goals accomplished. A 100 percent grassroots effort, all projects (design and construction) have been privately funded through grants, donations, sweat equity and pro bono services, including substantial contributions by GAYNOR, Inc. and several subconsultants.
More than 500 volunteers involved in restoration activities

The partnership continues, as habitat restoration, creek enhancement, maintenance and monitoring are ongoing.

**JURY COMMENTS**

Many landscape architects are engaged with pro bono projects, but few are as impressive as the Madrona Woods Restoration. The landscape architect’s full range of processional skills have been deftly employed at all stages of the project, which entails visioning, design, construction, environmental education, and more. The result is impressive for its consistent long-term effort; it has been an 11-year collaborative engagement between the landscape architect and a community of hundreds of volunteers. Equally impressive is the quality of the result. The accomplishments are formidable, including habitat restoration, landscape stabilization, trail construction, bridges, and water features. The project’s central feature is the “daylighting” of a stream that feeds Lake Washington as well as a redesigned and restored shoreline. This was accomplished not by labor alone: the landscape architect worked with the community to obtain $850,000 in grants to finance the project, a model for other communities in the Pacific Northwest and elsewhere.
Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center
Bellevue, Washington

Landscape Architect: Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects
Client: Bellevue Parks & Recreation Center; Pacific Science Center
Architects: Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects
Engineers: PACE Consulting Engineers; Lund & Everton Structural Engineers; Stantec Sparling; Davis Langdon; Shannon & Wilson; Vicki Morris Consulting; Bartlett Design Company

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project is about trees, water and respect. As an education facility focused on the study of wetland ecosystems, this LEED Gold Center teaches by design and example, immersing students in a thriving wetland, while exhibiting principles and techniques that help keep it intact.

A wetland acts as a filter to everything that enters it from uphill, with many vessels to carry water and nutrients. By creating a place that respects these factors, the Center is integrated with the wetland organism, as part of the system rather than apart from it.

Preserving the existing tree canopy meant building footprints of no more than 2,500 square feet. By analyzing voids in the forest, the design team identified “rooms” for each of eight structures, four of which barely touch the site. Using pervious systems—gabion walls and absorbent concrete—the terraced land forms allow water, air, and vegetation to flow unimpeded toward the wetland, thus sustaining the fragile, sloped site. Building volumes, decks and plazas are staggered, offset and pierced to accommodate existing trees, allow the center to interact with its surroundings, and frame views across the Mercer Slough Wetland to the City of Bellevue skyline.

The landscape architecture and buildings are truly reciprocal. The center provides a seamless transition, with a plaza merging to decks that pass below extensive roof overhangs and arbors toward an overlook cantilevered high above the Slough. Large sliding doors and floor-to-ceiling windows promote an indoor/outdoor, treehouse feeling for all but the two land-bound buildings. Through a series of weirs, the landscape unfolds on its way down the hillslope to extend toward and through the shed-formed buildings. Sloped walkways reveal benches and seatwalls for gathering and observation, with decks protruding out into the forest understory as overviews and outdoor classrooms.

What is the value of seeing eye-to-eye with a Pileated Woodpecker? What is it worth to design...
education centers so that, in 15 or 20 years, the water, bugs and birds don’t know they are there? Mercer Slough Environmental Education Center is a place to explore these questions.

JURY COMMENTS

This project wins an Honor Award on the basis of the good balance achieved between landscape and architecture, a rare occurrence. Both landscape and architecture are simple and elegant without frivolous and capricious decorations. They set up as the main action the display of the landscape. The materials used are plain and appropriate to the site. Breaking down the footprint of the Environmental Center into small units or “rooms” has fused the built parts into the slope and into the existing woods with great delicacy, teaching in the process good environmental lessons. The jury was unanimous in evaluating this overall as a very good project, which achieves a high level of integrated design.
Mechanically stabilized earth walls accommodate topographic change and are filled with special soils to achieve structural requirements and support plant life. The sinuous flexible nature of these walls allows for large sweeping and stepped curves.

Plantings are at the heart of this project; they provide a major component of the water quality treatment. The channel plantings are storm water filters with wintertime biomass and summer drought tolerance. Their dense mass slows polluted water to allow sediments and particulates to settle out.

This project provided an opportunity for Seattle Public Utilities to offer educational interpretive signage. As part of their Restore Our Waters campaign, they worked with the Design Team to create educational signage that explains the sources of pollution and how the channel is helping to mitigate pollution before it can reach vital habitat. The Design Team also collaborated with the Project Artist who worked with multiple water themes.

The Thornton Creek Water Quality Channel is a high-performance facility that provides treatment and conveyance, as well as being a community catalyst for future projects to integrate the enhancement of our environment into new and old urban development.
“Daylighting” a piped and buried watercourse to improve water quality and restore habitat is always a significant event, but when daylighting occurs in a high-density urban context, it is truly a cause for celebration. The jurors were impressed by the landscape architects’ involvement in this project, which turned an abandoned parking lot over a piped channel into an open channel that cleanses stormwater runoff from 680 acres of developed multi-use area, while providing a green, lushly planted neighborhood open space and abundant wildlife habitat. Reflecting Seattle’s Restore Our Waters campaign, an educational exhibit teaches the public about the significance of stormwater in the urban environment. Finally, the channel’s system of pools and weirs manages outflow to Thornton Creek downstream while cleansing the water that enters the stream. “This is the kind of work landscape architects should be doing,” exclaimed one juror.
Seattle’s first park to integrate skateboard-friendly features into common site elements, such as the steel rails embedded into concrete seat walls.

Making the most of the allocated budget, the design was deliberately resource-efficient. All existing materials were either kept on site or composted. The original asphalt playfield was ground up and recycled as base course for the new paths. Over 6,000 cubic yards of earth were moved on site to add usable space and to stabilize and reshape the slopes, creating viewpoints from picnic and play areas, sloping lawns, walking paths, seat walls and a planned pavilion. All stormwater is infiltrated on site with grass swales and amended soils.

Since opening in May 2007, Ella Bailey Park has become a dynamic addition to the neighborhood green space, as well as a special outdoor destination for people all over Seattle. The Seattle Design Commission honored Ella Bailey Park with its Design Excellence Award for 2007.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The site for Ella Bailey Park was a derelict, 2.4-acre asphalt playfield attached to a vacant elementary school. Surrounded by another 1.4 acres of steep slopes overgrown with blackberry bramble, the site had one defining asset: a stunning panoramic view of the Cascade Mountains, downtown Seattle, Mount Rainier and Elliott Bay.

Originally the Parks Department planned to develop the park as an athletic facility, complete with ball fields, lighting and a parking lot. Early in the design process, a series of public meetings and focus groups reoriented the project, and Site Workshop collaborated with the community, sports groups and Parks Department to create a family-oriented, neighborhood park that would capitalize on the spectacular view, while also accommodating youth sports activities.

The final design features a view promenade along the south and east edge; an acre of open space for passive play, strolling, youth soccer and baseball; a playground; community gardens; and improved access to the surrounding neighborhood. Attracting multigenerational users, Ella Bailey Park became
This is a good neighborhood park achieving in one move to put in evidence the “borrowed landscape” of Mount Rainier. Its largest central space—an oval—tilts toward Mount Rainier, pointing to its importance and the spectacular view across the Bay. This move is what the park is about, and it is more than enough. More projects should strive for such clear and simple moves. The plan, sections, perspective, and photos of the finished project are clear and explain the project at a glance. The project’s presentation in itself deserves commendation as well.
In Seattle’s urban core, more than 35 percent of the open space exists within the public right-of-way street network. Until now, streets were viewed solely in terms of moving people, goods and services through a linear corridor. Taylor 28 changes that perception by demonstrating the value of streetscapes in the overall ecological and social fabric of our cities, giving back to the community by repurposing roadways as places in daily life.

Numerous innovations were required for Taylor 28 to achieve this vision, starting with forging a partnership between public and private systems. The rainwater reuse system illustrates the necessity of this collaboration, as it captures and stores rainwater for non-residential toilet flushing and to irrigate planting areas located both on private property and in the right of way. This seemingly simple decision actually goes against standard thinking in municipalities where separate water rights and maintenance issues dictate how the systems operate.

Taylor 28 employs extensive goals for rebalancing the neighborhood’s ecological footprint, including strategies for rainwater infiltration, urban heat island reduction, air quality improvement, carbon reduction, and urban tree canopy and habitat restoration. The rainwater management system at Taylor 28 maintains pedestrian safety while achieving a zero-discharge site up to a 25-year storm level through the capture, storage, reuse and infiltration of the rainwater.

Promoting walkability in our cities has typically focused on improving physical connections such as sidewalks and street crossings. To make our communities walkable, we must also identify what makes people want to visit places on foot. Taylor 28 takes walkability to the next level by incorporating the psychological comforts of place, creating a sense of community and connection with nature.

Taylor Avenue attracts a multitude of users by various modes of access. Ground-level retail opens up onto exterior public spaces with built-in and movable seating to offer visitors a variety of choices: contemplative space or user interaction, sitting indoors or out, in the sun or beneath a tree, dining with friends or reading a book. The space is abuzz day and night in an area that previously was devoid of interaction.
JURY COMMENTS

One of the issues facing our cities today is the need to transform decaying auto-oriented sectors to new uses. The Taylor 28 project transformed an austere freeway-like street in a neglected part of downtown Seattle into a multi-use corridor that reclaims the street as urban open space. Taylor 28 transforms part of the street into a linear plaza a minimum of 38 feet wide that integrates a number of functions: it captures stormwater in lushly planted rain gardens, provides generous space for pedestrians and bicyclists, and includes artful detailing to create a sense of space unique to the street. Taylor 28 constitutes a model of turning underused urban streets into vital pedestrian zones.
The parks are unified by corridor-wide concepts and design elements applied at all of the sites, as well as an interconnecting trail system. Collectively, each element helps to define the character of the corridor and create a unique and recognizable identity.

Overall corridor concepts include:

- **Historical Engagement**—Connecting with history and historic remnants on the site.
- **Character and Site Elements**—Embracing an agricultural vernacular for new elements to complement the existing.
- **Trails**—A hierarchy of trails and experiences (for bikes, pedestrians and equestrians) weave the corridor and parks together.
- **Environmental Engagement**—Rich ecology provides a diversity of experiences to learn from and inspire.
- **Plant Collection**—The human-altered landscape embraces areas of inspired plantings as a form of wayfinding and aesthetic enrichment.
The envisioned parkland corridor can be enjoyed in a one-day bike ride or endless visits to any one of the individual parks, where opportunities for exercise, play, refuge and discovery abound.

JURY COMMENTS

This is an exemplary master plan document. The city’s proactive planning sets forth a long-term strategy for the protection of this land along a series of streams. It is refreshing to see a conventional graphic presentation that is clear and elegant. This is a comprehensive plan that is sensitive to cultural, environmental, and social issues. The project history and process unfolds in a thoughtful and concise narrative. The master plan deploys short-term and long-term interventions. No matter how many of the parks and trails are implemented, the land has been protected from development. This is a blueprint for success.
Calculations for Green Factor are based on the percentage of vegetative cover to the total square footage of the site. Elements are weighted based on their ecological benefit. Green Factor is currently required in commercial zones with an equivalent of 30 percent vegetative cover. In 2010, it will include mid-rise/high-rise multi-family residential zones to provide the equivalent of 60 percent vegetative cover. Requirements are expected to expand to different project types and areas each year.

The report graphically conveys a clear understanding of how Green Factor's low impact strategies work, the associated costs and benefits of each element, and how they best apply to specific projects. This allows us to engage our clients and fellow design professionals in a thoughtful approach to identifying and exceeding Green Factor requirements. It was also adopted by the Department of Planning and Development as a communication tool, available on its Web site, for consultants and designers throughout the city to view and reference.
Modeled on German and Swedish prototypes, Seattle’s Green Factor is the nation’s first code-enforced program that requires green strategies to acquire a planning permit. Such an innovation requires its users to be educated in its practice and understand its potential. Functional Landscape is such a tool. It is impressive for two main reasons. First, the information is presented in an engaging, comprehensible graphic format, easily understood by the design professionals who will be the predominant users. Second, it is an educational tool, explaining terminology and the technical parameters behind the system’s scoring criteria. As such it is not only a tool for evaluation of Seattle’s Green Factor, it can also function as a catalyst to improved practice in sustainable design.
From a parking lot and bus turnaround on the eight-acre site, a series of (ADA-compliant) boardwalks and paths meander through native forests and wetlands. The trails lead to the 276-foot-long “Story Wall” (a foot for every Japanese American living on Bainbridge Island at the start of the war), where visitors begin their walk in the footsteps of history.

While the Story Wall is a distinct division in the landscape, the Memorial Walk focuses on the distant perspective and the unknown. As they take in the internment story and each name inscribed in the Wall, visitors trace the steps made by the Islanders as they were herded down the old road by armed U.S. soldiers and taken aboard the awaiting ferry “Kehlokan” at the former Eagledale Ferry Landing. Visitors step off the land and onto a 150-foot-long “Remembrance Pier,” a symbolic re-creation of the ferry dock: point of departure on a journey toward the unknown.

Today many community members are once again offering their support. Hours of volunteer labor—from ivy removal to professional services—have gone into the Memorial’s planning and development.
It is difficult for a nation or community to commemorate its sites of shame, but it is essential for an honest reading of history. Executive Order 9066 in 1942 led to the internment of 120,000 Japanese-Americans (the vast majority full citizens) in camps located largely on desolate sites in the American West. The first community to be evacuated nationally was from Bainbridge Island, which had a thriving Japanese-American community. This memorial, dedicated to Nidoto Nai Yoni, Let it Not Happen Again, explores that experience. The design communicates a history that dishonored the nation, but to which the community responded to with courage and resilience, with layers of symbolism. It takes the form of a Story Wall culminating in a Remembrance Pier, with an Interpretive Center and Meeting Room. The design deftly tells the story in word and image, but also through its manipulations of a spatial sequence, as well as the choice of materials, with clear allusions to the Japanese craft of garden design and construction in the use of stone and wood.
**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Combining art, architecture and landscape architecture, Cesar Chavez Park transforms a small, overgrown corner lot into an urban park that inspires a neighborhood. Located in a primarily Latino neighborhood in South Seattle, Cesar Chavez Park is equally homage to its namesake civil rights leader and celebrated public gathering place for an underserved community that constantly pledges “Yes We Can.”

At the intersection of the main neighborhood arterial and Highway 99 that bisects the neighborhood, the park is at the geographic center of one of Seattle’s oldest neighborhoods. Home to Seattle’s oldest working farm, the roots of the neighborhood—farming, community, and culture—make it a fitting place to remember the first voice to speak out against industrialized farming and its ecological impacts.

**JURY COMMENTS**

Located in the heart of Seattle’s South Park, a predominantly Latino neighborhood, Cesar Chavez Park is dedicated to its namesake—a champion of human rights and environmental justice. The jury felt that this small local park incorporates several aspects of a successful neighborhood landscape. The central grassy plaza serves as a raingarden for all the site’s stormwater. The community worked with an artist and stone carver to create stonework. Theater seating allows for impromptu performance or events with up to 300 in attendance. Here, community members can sunbathe, picnic, and host gatherings, concerts or speakers. Cesar Chavez Park appears to be a fitting tribute to the civil rights leader and a comfortable gathering place for an underserved community.
**North End Parks**  
**Boston, Massachusetts**

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Boston’s Central Artery Tunnel, also known as the Big Dig, is the largest freeway tunnelling project of its kind. The Interstate-93 freeway, previously a raised structure, was buried beneath the city. A part of the Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy Greenway, North End Parks creates nearly three acres of new land and permeable surfaces over the tunnel, at the prime entry to one of downtown Boston’s densest neighborhoods. Two years after its public opening, the success of North End Parks lies in the daily and constant use it receives. As intended, residents use the space as an extension of their neighborhood. Tourists following the historic Freedom Trail are able to enjoy a cannoli as they rest on the custom-designed benches. School groups perch on the lawn and seating walls to enjoy a sack lunch. Local residents are now forming a Friends of North End Parks group to ensure the continued maintenance and upkeep of the parks—the best sign of a well-loved and well-used public space.

**JURY COMMENTS**

One of four public parks that make up the Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy Greenway on the site of Boston’s “Big Dig,” the North End Parks constitute a front yard for a sector of downtown Boston. The landscape architects custom-designed details throughout the park—the pergola, railings, all metalwork—to create a comfortable downtown park for Boston. Gardens bordering the park are raised up, buffering the south side of the park from a busy, noisy arterial that is open to commercial traffic. The jury recognized that it has become difficult to actually build projects in the public realm. They applaud the landscape architects’ ability to work within the public process in Boston to create a comfortable urban public space.
Pierce County Central Maintenance Facility
Frederickson, Washington

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<th>Landscape Architect:</th>
<th>The Berger Partnership PS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Client:</td>
<td>Pierce County Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architects:</td>
<td>TCF Architecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineer:</td>
<td>DEA Engineering (civil); BCE Engineers (mechanical, electrical)</td>
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Pierce County Central Maintenance Facility is a 30-acre site near Fredrickson in an industrial zone of South Pierce County. The property is adjacent to a rare remnant of Tacoma Oak Prairie Habitat. The owner consolidated the Public Works Road Division operations and equipment for South Pierce County into one facility that minimizes impact on the site and adjacent properties. The site provides the acreage necessary for large-scale operations and promotes the efficient mitigation of runoff from 20 acres of impervious surfaces. It extends the adjacent Garry Oak Prairie landscape and provides Douglas fir succession to screen operations from adjacent residential properties. All team members collaborated to facilitate the goals of a highly sustainable project (LEED Silver) through Low Impact Development. The project is a unique example of how a publicly owned and funded industrial site can integrate and enhance its natural surroundings and be a model for adjacent properties.

A good landscape project respectful of its context: an adjacent rare remnant of Tacoma Oak Prairie habitat to which it transitions. It is a LEED Silver Project, which collects and treats 100 percent of the rainfall on site. Rainwater in its many guises—storage pond, rain gardens, swales—in this rainy climate make for a working and pleasant landscape over its 30 acres. The jury felt that the design of such landscapes by state, county or city agencies is to be celebrated.
**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

“Growing Together,” an AECOM-winning submittal to the Integrating Habitats competition sponsored by Portland Metro, represents a movement to protect and enhance our region’s natural resources through green building proposals that blend nature with sustainable development. The AECOM/YGH design solution to the challenge of integrating Oak Savannah habitat into an established single family neighborhood addresses physical design and policy frameworks. The solution relies on the experience of visiting this place and living in this community to inform, educate and guide gradual change. A series of sketches representing the neighborhood inhabitants’ experiences challenge viewers to recognize the importance of finding a balance between the built and natural environment through the use of storybook-like presentation graphics, designed to be approachable and easily understood by a diverse group of people.

**JURY COMMENTS**

This proposal is well conceived and well illustrated. The graphics are fresh and uncomplicated; they communicate the important ideas to the intended audience in a successful way. “Growing Together” illustrates how a block, a neighborhood, and a community can regenerate an area through the manmade landscape, creating a functional habitat and increasing housing density while requiring less infrastructure and relying on fewer resources.
Seattle embarked on a journey to comprehensively look at the pedestrian environment. Along with other regional transportation agencies and City departments, the Seattle Department of Transportation and its consultants involved public health experts, law enforcement representatives, issue advocates, community advisors, environmental leaders, and the general public to incorporate the best practices, most current national and international research, and innovative design strategies into the Pedestrian Master Plan. The plan strives to make Seattle a walkable city by identifying objectives and strategies to achieve the goals of safety, equity, vibrancy, and health. The plan was delivered to the public in a Web-based format that allowed for better integration of resources, accessibility considerations, and flexibility for various types of users.

This project reinforces the fact that strong client leadership and thoughtful intelligent landscape architecture can produce excellent planning documents. Quality-of-life issues are dependent on the movement of people. It is important to solve straightforward and practical issues, from crosswalks and signage to prioritization of opportunities exploring funding tools. This plan sets forth strong values reflective of a community: equity, vibrancy, and corridor function are highlighted. Monitoring performance with a living Web-based plan will help measure accountability and ensure stewardship.
Preserving history and a venerable legacy, the Washington State Capitol Campus Historic Landscape Preservation Master Plan takes a leap forward to promote sustainability in an increasingly urban future. The new plan represents an extraordinary opportunity to activate the Olmsted Brothers’ original vision for the Capitol Campus in ways that highlight the value of cultural landscapes and their ability to perform ecologically as a living example of the state’s environmental goals. The landscape master plan provides a sustainable link between the past and the future, respecting the design principles of the original Olmsted plan, honoring characteristic features and concepts of historic design, while acknowledging the dynamic context of the Capitol Grounds.

This project represents an important dimension of our discipline: campus planning. Landscape is, after all, ephemeral and unpredictable. This plan imbues the original Olmsted plan with new contemporary thinking and takes advantage of the experience we have gathered over the last 100 years regarding landscape maturation or how a landscape evolves over time. The project establishes a comprehensive set of measures for landscape preservation, yet there is an acknowledgment of the need for flexibility over time, while respecting the bones of the campus. The Landscape Master Plan and Vegetation Management Plan describe opportunities for rehabilitating the historic landscape while increasing ecological performance. The rigorous intellectual analysis, strong underpinning and excellent graphics and rehabilitation opportunities makes this a compelling document that should have a long and useful life.
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