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Fall/Automne 2006

Vol. 8/No. 4



Finding Common Ground | À la recherche d'un terrain commun

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Cover Image/Photographie de la couverture :

PWL Partnership Landscape Architects Inc. George Wainborn Park, Vancouver

The formality of the central fountain in George Wainborn Park gives way to whimsy at various locations, including the bright yellow Adirondak chairs overlooking False Creek./Le caractère solennel de la fontaine au centre du parc George-Wainborn cède parfois sa place à des brins de fantaisie aux divers endroits, y compris là où les fauteuils Adirondak jaunes donnent sur False Creek. www.pwlparkpartnership.com See/voir p.20.

Landscapes/Paysages has been generously supported by the Landscape Architecture Canada Foundation./Landscapes/Paysages bénéficie d'un important soutien financier de la part de la Fondation d'architecture de paysage du Canada.

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FINDING COMMON GROUND/ À LA RECHERCHE D'UN TERRAIN COMMUN

by/par Don Hester, Guest Editor/Rédacteur invité



THIS OMNIBUS EDITION of *Landscapes/Paysages* includes a number of excellent articles that didn't quite fit into recent issues organized around specific themes. For example, we followed up a thoughtful suggestion of CSLA's Past President, Rick Moore, and interviewed Communities in Bloom President, Raymond Carrière. He focuses on the past involvement of landscape architects in what has certainly become more than an urban beautification movement — and he looks to a future of even greater collaboration.

In this issue, we also profile key elements of the CSLA/CELA Conference in Vancouver — both the thought-provoking discussion, and the emphasis on the increasing collaboration between our profession and others. In future, *Landscapes/Paysages* will strive to record both the philosophical conversations going on within the profession, and the progress we are making in working together toward common goals for our planet. We welcome readers' suggestions for future themes and articles, and appreciate receiving your letters.

CETTE ÉDITION COMPOSITE de *Landscapes/Paysages* comprend plusieurs articles de calibre qui ne cadraient pas vraiment avec le thème retenu pour les récents numéros. Nous nous sommes pour ce faire permis de donner suite à une brillante suggestion formulée par le président sortant de l'AAPC, M. Rick Moore, en interviewant le président de Collectivités en fleurs, M. Raymond Carrière. L'interview qu'il nous accorda porta sur la participation des architectes paysagistes au fil des ans à un événement qui est sans conteste devenu plus qu'un mouvement d'embellissement urbain. Il en profita entre autres pour inviter les architectes paysagistes à participer davantage aux prochaines éditions de cet événement floral.

Vous trouverez également dans ce numéro les points saillants du Congrès de l'AAPC/CELA tenu à Vancouver, rendez-vous qui fut marqué par des discussions porteuses d'idées et par des discussions portant sur la synergie accrue qui règne entre les architectes paysagistes et les autres professions. *Landscapes/Paysages* s'emploiera dans les prochaines livraisons à broser un portrait des discussions à caractère philosophique au sein de la profession et des progrès que nous faisons dans notre cheminement vers des buts communs pour notre planète. Nous vous invitons, chers lecteurs et chères lectrices, à ne pas hésiter à nous proposer des thèmes et à nous soumettre des articles pour les prochains numéros. Vos lettres sont aussi toujours fort appréciées.

Guest Editor Don Hester, FCSLA, MCIP, is Chair of the Editorial Board for CSLA and a Senior Planner and Landscape Architect with UMA Engineering Ltd. in Winnipeg./Le rédacteur invité Don Hester (agrè de l'AAPC, MCIP) est président du comité de rédaction de l'AAPC et urbaniste en chef et architecte paysagiste à UMA Engineering Ltd. à Winnipeg.
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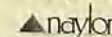
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LETTERS/COIN DES LECTEURS

Rowhouse gates as public art

The Spring 2006 issue of *Landscapes/Paysages* is terrific, and the cover is great! Congratulations to all, especially Guest Editor Doug Carlyle. Past-President Rick Moore's article on growing the profession was of special interest to some of us here at the University of Guelph who strongly believe there should be a landscape architecture program in Alberta.

Cecelia Paine, FCSLA
cpaine@la.uoguelph.ca

Will We Meet the Challenge?

I enjoyed Rick Moore's article, "The CSLA 2016-2016: Will We Meet the Challenge?" I share the same views and am happy to see them laid out in clear language. Well done.

I believe the article has some legs and can be used to inspire more LAs to get involved. May we copy it onto the OALA Web site, so the words are available for many years to challenge existing and future members?

Lawrence Stasiuk, B.L.A., OALA
lstasiuk@hamilton.ca

Editor's note: Excellent idea! Permission granted! The article is now available to OALA members at www.oala.on.ca.

Where credit is due

We received our Summer 2006 copy of *Landscapes/Paysages* today and were delighted at the content. It is always wonderful to see all the intriguing designs that Canadian landscape architects have accomplished. We are, however, concerned that on page 28, the credits for our project for the Festival International de Jardins are incomplete. The credit should read:

Janet Rosenberg + Associates
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Waldheim.

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One of only seven new installations selected from amongst 80 international submissions, "Subterranean" metaphorically reveals the capillary structure of roots in the ground./ « Subterranean » est un jardin qui se veut une métaphore de la structure capillaire de racines sous terre.

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Situé à Oshawa, au cœur de l'industrie automobile ontarienne, le nouvel Institut de technologie de l'Université de l'Ontario (UOIT) compte devenir une référence en excellence technologique. Au chapitre de la conception, du Toit Allsopp Hillier mise sur des principes directeurs pour que l'actuel Collège Durham devienne le noyau d'un futur campus nettement plus vaste.

Au centre de ce campus, on retrouve une cour et une colonnade novatrices, enjolivées au gré des saisons d'une patinoire ou d'un plan d'eau. Un système d'énergie thermique à puits se trouvant en dessous de la cour — le deuxième plus important système en son genre en Amérique du Nord — permet de contrôler la température des principaux pavillons. Un tunnel de service continu relie maintenant tous les édifices principaux et permettra d'agrandir l'université sans avoir à creuser. Cet ouvrage permet également de dégager la plupart des façades des édifices au profit du public et d'avoir une série de cours étroitement liées qui s'étendent au-delà du centre.

C'est toutefois les systèmes d'eaux pluviales du campus qui expriment clairement la conception et les traits caractéristiques du paysage. Agrémentés de terrasses riveraines, ponts et belvédères, les terres humides linéaires étagées, les baies à dalots, les bassières écolos et les étangs d'eaux pluviales ont été élaborés pour qu'ils s'intègrent bien à la structure du campus. Les édifices ceinturant la cour centrale sont coiffés de toits verts et les eaux pluviales qui s'y accumulent sont recueillies dans une citerne de 250 000 litres et utilisées par la suite pour l'irrigation. Ce campus rend pour ainsi dire hommage aux mouvements des eaux pluviales, et ce, depuis les toits et les aires de stationnement jusqu'à leur réutilisation ou leur déversement dans le ruisseau Oshawa.

A NEW CAMPUS FOR A SMALL CITY — OSHAWA'S UOIT

UN NOUVEAU CAMPUS POUR UNE PETITE VILLE — INSTITUT DE TECHNOLOGIE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE L'ONTARIO À OSHAWA

by/par Adam Nicklin + John Hillier

“Above all, let's make it beautiful” / « Place à la beauté avant tout »

— Gary Polonsky, President/président — UOIT



The south stormwater detention pond/Étang de rétention des eaux pluviales sud

It is rare that a design firm has the opportunity to work on a completely new university campus. But in 2003, Ontario abolished its Grade 13 program, and the province faced a “double cohort” of graduates. Since this promised to double the number of potential university students, the University of Ontario Institute of Technology (UOIT) was born.

Smart growth: An expanding city. . . a growing campus

The UOIT campus would be located in Durham County, an hour east of Toronto and adjacent to the Oshawa Creek Ravine. Situated in the heart of the automotive industry in Ontario, UOIT planned to be a flagship for technological excellence. The new campus would be accommodated by expanding Durham

College, which is at the northern urban fringe of Oshawa. This meant the designers needed to integrate the new campus with the existing institution. But it was equally critical to give UOIT an identity.

Designers also knew that the city of Oshawa was growing. Durham College was bordered not only by farm and valley lands, but by newer residential development. As Oshawa continued to spread, the new campus would become a community and institutional focus of the expanded urban area.

The designers also had an over-arching goal. The University's President, Gary Polonsky, expressed it clearly. “Above all, let's make it beautiful,” he said. This sentiment, expressed at the outset, was often repeated during even the most arduous value engineering exercises.

Reaching outward

The landscape architects of du Toit Allsopp Hillier worked closely with the lead architects, Diamond and Schmitt Inc., to create a new network of exterior spaces, which incorporated existing outdoor spaces in the design. They began with a preliminary master plan by The Planning Partnership and Brad Johnson Landscape Architect.

To set the framework of the University's ongoing transformation, the team planned new roadways, infrastructure, internal spines and exterior gathering spaces. They chose a street layout that would extend to the surrounding urban area. The campus will ultimately expand to include 100 hectares to the north and new residences will transform it from a commuter college to a sustainable educational village. The initial phase would create the nucleus of this future campus.

The quadrangle: finding inspiration

The guiding principle of the design was to extend the existing campus to seamlessly blend with the new university. The core, arranged around a central quadrangle and colonnade, was inspired by excellent models. The designers took note of Saarinen's work at Cranbrook, where finer detail enhances the overall spatial order. And to determine the scale of the central quadrangle, they looked to the Cornell University campus. Like Cornell's, the quadrangle is generous in character and proportion, yet restrained enough to provide a simple canvas for the buildings at campus centre. And there's a typically Canadian touch: at UOIT the library coffee shop overlooks an ice rink/reflecting pool.

Below the perimeter of the quadrangle is a service tunnel or utilidor, which will permit the university to expand servicing to its present or future buildings without ever having to break ground. The tunnel also consolidates service loading, freeing most building faces for public use. The result — an attractive series of connecting courtyard spaces, leading beyond the central quad.

Putting pedestrians first

The campus' internal streets favour pedestrians, avoiding traffic-calming “bumps and wiggles” in favour of an urban treatment of

curbs, sidewalks and entrances. Streets are wide enough for impromptu drop-offs, pick-ups and cyclists, and lined by a double row of hardwoods to ensure a mature boulevard well into the future. Transit is looped into the core of the campus, making it safe, convenient and usable. And like the road grid, the trail network extends north and east, linking the campus to the surrounding community and open spaces.

The pathway layout is essentially axial. Paths extend from the campus centre to the parking lots and storm ponds. The bioswale and lighting layout reinforces these lines, and guides students towards the campus core.

Planning for expansion

The design team decided early on that a successful master plan would have to offer flexibility in the build-out phase. As the institution matures, the campus must be well prepared for more intensive urbanization. Therefore, the traffic design accommodates both current commuter traffic and future growth.

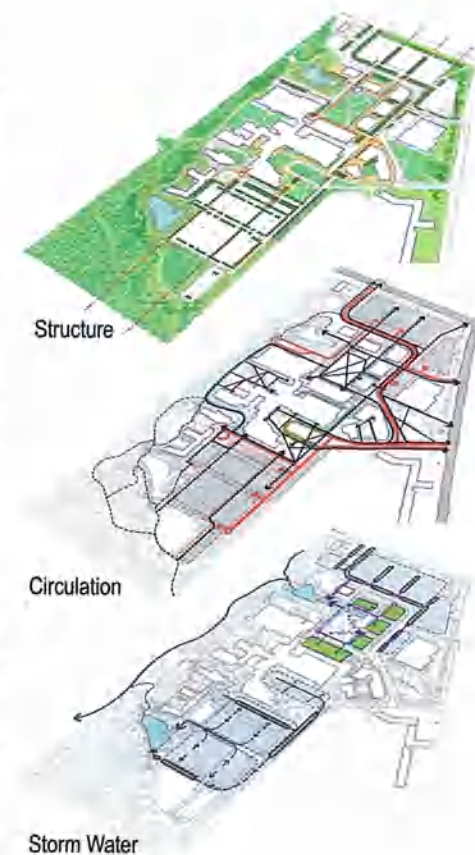
As well, the internal street network includes parking blocks, which will accommodate future building. Since these parking paddocks will ultimately be developed, beyond the central quad and courtyards, utilities are confined to the roadways network.

The second-largest BTES in North America

The University's commitment to learning and teaching in a technologically progressive environment demanded an intelligent and involved approach to sustainability. To this end, UOIT uses a Borehole Thermal Energy System (BTES), which plunges 700 feet (over 213 metres) into the glacial till below. The BTES provides temperature control for the main academic buildings, and when it was installed, it needed to be located as close to the buildings as possible. Designers also wanted to guarantee that no future development could disturb it. Today, as students make their way across the treed lawn, they are barely six feet (two metres) above the second-largest BTES in North America.

Storm water and sense of place

For the planning team, the management of storm water became a driving force. Storm water management was the key to planning for



Storm Water



Aerial view from the south, three years into construction/Vue aérienne depuis le sud, trois ans après le début des travaux



Scuppers in the south pond flowing with rainwater after a downpour/L'écoulement des eaux pluviales depuis les dalots jusqu'à l'étang sud après une averse

du Toit Allsopp Hillier

poplars will provide a quick and robust impact, before they are removed for future building development.

Green roofs

Run-off at campus centre is key to campus irrigation systems. All of the buildings adjacent to the quadrangle — all candidates for varying levels of LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification — have green roofs. Their run-off feeds a 250,000-litre cistern, which will be used for campus core irrigation.

A celebration of rainwater

Stepped linear wetland, scupper bays, bioswales and storm ponds are knitted into the fabric of the site, complete with waterside decks, bridges and outlooks. The campus is, in effect, a celebration of the movement of rainwater — from its source on rooftops and parking lots to its reuse or release to the adjacent Oshawa Creek.

Downpours are a campus event

For the designers, however, it was critical to remember that most of the time, these features would be viewed "dry"; the designers had to communicate the idea behind the landscape feature at times when rainwater was not moving through the system. If people could still see the logic, then the story could be told.

To interpret the movement of water through the site, the team designed a family

of stainless steel scuppers, outlets and trench drains. In contrast to the more natural form of the parking lot bioswales, the water from the pedestrian plazas flows into linear stepped ponds, flanked by stonework and walls and positioned in the heart of the campus. All elements that would traditionally default to standard engineering details, such as grates over outlets, headwalls, and flow dissipators were fashioned to read as part of the design. These rainwater systems organize and articulate the landscape design and character.

Two large storm water detention ponds provide storage and settling before the water is slowly released back into Oshawa Creek. Following a downpour, the integrated storm water channels and ponds become a unique campus experience.

Tough decisions: A 'dark sky friendly' campus

In line with LEED recommendations, pavement colours were chosen for reflectance values. UOIT invested in a high-quality paver that could be reused as necessary to accommodate later construction phases.

The design team also took on the design of a custom light — a coach lamp for the new millennium, accented with copper and functioning as an up-light with a downward reflector. This signature piece was to provide the university with a modern fixture that satisfied their notion of a romantic light — one that might not look out of place in an Ivy League campus.

However, once a mock-up was produced, it became evident that the spill of light past the reflector shade could not be brought in line with the mandate of "dark

sky friendly" fixtures. Reluctantly, the light was abandoned.

A work in progress

All campuses remain a work in progress as needs and funding fluctuate. Living with this reality taught the design team two very valuable lessons. First: interim solutions very often remain as the final product. Be very careful!

Second: a successful project requires the support of a client who can accept the mayhem of construction. President Gary Polonsky, Vice President Ralph Aprile and UOIT staff trusted the judgment of the design team even when decisions were difficult, repeating Maxim Number 1: "Let's make it beautiful."

During the four years of construction, residential neighbourhoods grew up to the north-east of the campus. Now, residents stroll and jog the campus paths, and use the twin-pad arena and (future) pool complex shared by the university and the City. By the north pond, an Automotive Centre of Excellence (ACE) building joint venture with General Motors is under construction.

Even in this short time, the campus has emerged as the institutional focus of north Oshawa, and UOIT's mandate to contribute to technological advancement is well under way. Durham's experience with UOIT really begins to give legs to the notion of "smart growth".

Adam Nicklin, project manager, is a landscape architect who has lived and worked in the UK, USA, and now Canada. John Hillier, principal in charge, is a partner at du Toit Allsopp Hillier and a Fellow of the CSLA. The firm is working on the rejuvenation of the Toronto Central Waterfront after recently winning an international competition, with West8 of Rotterdam. www.dtah.com

The firm of du Toit Allsopp Hillier worked in collaboration with Diamond and Schmitt Architects Incorporated, David Dennis Design (Industrial Design), Totten Sims Hubicki Associates (Civil Engineers), Halcrow Yolles/Yolles Partnership Inc (Structural Engineers), Carinci Burt Rogers Inc. (Electrical Engineers), Schollen and Company Inc. (Environmental Consultants), Ellis Don Inc. (Construction Manager).



Ice rink/reflecting pool and plaza adjacent to library/Patinoire/miroir d'eau et place contigus à une bibliothèque

du Toit Allsopp Hillier

a sustainable landscape. But it also focused the team in a direction that would give the campus a real sense of place and identity.

The close proximity of the campus to Oshawa Creek encouraged environmental consultant Mark Schollen to explore the possibilities of cleaning and recharging the rainwater. To realize those goals, the du Toit Allsopp Hillier landscape architects designed structured wetlands, storm ponds and bioswales, delivering clean water back to the ravine waterway.

In parking areas, for example, bioswales receive the initial run-off, creating generous green spines that structure the parking paddocks. The bioswales were planted with quick-growing poplars that would thrive on intermittent deluges of water and establish themselves more quickly than the oak plantings along the campus streets. This was an important tactical decision, since the

The north pond framed by the main academic quad buildings/L'étang au nord ceinturé par les principaux immeubles abritant les salles de classe



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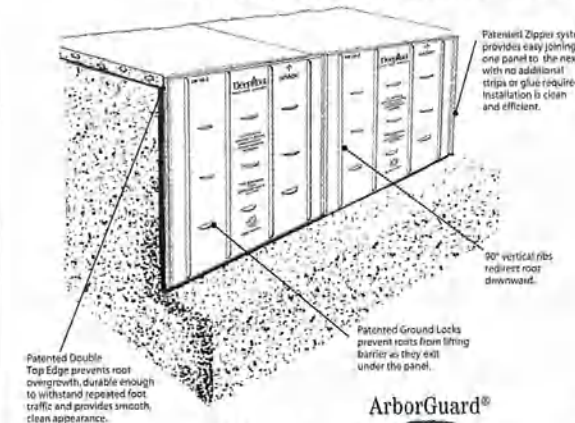
Canadian Industrial Design RD, 1987. U.S. Patent No. D305,010

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IMAGE ET CONTROVERSE VERTE AUTOUR DU PROJET ÎLOT VOYAGEUR DE L'UQAM/BUSAC ÎLOT VOYAGEUR — IMAGE AND 'GREEN' CONTROVERSY

par/by Jonathan Cha



Perspective de la façade sud du projet de l'Îlot Voyageur. En avant-plan, la place Émilie-Gamelin/View of the southern section of the Îlot Voyageur project. In the foreground, Place Émilie-Gamelin

Aedifica et TPL, 2005

In Montréal, a hideous bus terminal and accompanying large outdoor parking lot is undergoing a transformation. Îlot Voyageur is located above the Berri-UQAM subway station. Not only do plans call for a new main bus terminal and underground parking, but they also include a building for the University of Québec in Montréal (UQAM), student residences and an office building. The ambitious project promises to renew the character of the Latin Quarter with a more aesthetically pleasing architecture, transform it into a *Volksgärten* or people's garden by merging city and landscape, and maintain green space. The goal is to give UQAM a green image like that of McGill University and the University of Montréal.

Îlot Voyageur will give priority to pedestrians and cyclists, and be defined by an immense "suspended" public garden that combines plant material with architecture. It will crystallize UQAM's new green and environmentalist identity and improve the urban lifestyle by restructuring the urban fabric and creating a new environmental consciousness.

This project has not been without controversy, though. It initially deviated from the City of Montréal's Master Plan, Transportation Plan, and Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development and had been denounced by six student associations and two unions.

Terrain mouvant universitaire

À l'ère des « nouvelles normales », le paysage montréalais se transforme et ce sont les universités de la métropole qui sont présentement les instigatrices les plus visibles de ces changements. En quête d'espace et d'identité, les universités Concordia et du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) se livrent, au centre-ville, une bataille symbolique à coup de restauration, d'agrandissement et de construction d'édifices. Le projet d'affirmation identitaire « Quartier Concordia » ou le projet de consolidation « Quartier latin » contribuent à l'amélioration de la qualité de vie urbaine, notamment par la restructuration du tissu urbain qu'ils proposent et par la nouvelle conscience environnementale dont ils sont animés. Après les succès du nouveau pavillon Lassonde de l'École polytechnique de l'Université de Montréal, de l'École

de musique Schulich de l'Université McGill, du Engineering, Computer Science and Visual Arts Complex de l'Université Concordia et du Complexe des sciences Pierre Dansereau de l'UQAM, tous les regards sont maintenant tournés vers le futur et déjà controversé mégaprojet de développement de l'UQAM, surnommé « Îlot Voyageur ».

Le projet Îlot Voyageur

Cet îlot est occupé en bonne partie par la « station centrale », la gare d'autocars Voyageur. Cette dernière, une des portes d'entrée de la métropole, loge au-dessus de la station-carrefour de métro Berri-UQAM et constitue un pôle stratégique du centre-ville, direction est. Côté de la nouvelle Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, avec pour seuil la place Émilie-Gamelin, les édifices de l'Îlot Voyageur ont un rôle urbain majeur à jouer dans cette portion du Quartier latin. L'UQAM et BUSAC Immobilier prévoient y ériger des résidences universitaires, le pavillon Berri-Maisonneuve, une tour à bureaux, une nouvelle gare d'autocars, de même que deux stationnements de 250 places chacun, le tout s'échelonnant entre 5 et 14 étages et totalisant un investissement de 320 millions de dollars. Cet ambitieux projet (2006-2008) poursuit les objectifs suivants : la consolidation de la vocation culturelle et éducative du secteur; l'abolition de la « frontière » de la rue Berri; le renouvellement de l'image du Quartier latin, par la proposition d'un nouvel ensemble architectural esthétiquement plus attrayant; et, enfin, le comblement du « déficit d'identité » de l'institution.

Vue du mont Royal et du centre-ville de Montréal, carte postale Juste pour voir/View of Mount Royal and downtown Montréal, Juste pour voir postcard

Plan d'implantation du projet Îlot Voyageur/Îlot Voyageur layout plan



Aedifica et TPL, 2005



Maquette de l'ensemble du projet Îlot Voyageur/Model of the complete project

Aedifica et TPL, 2005

À la recherche d'une image verte

La quête de nature, la nature à tout prix et la valeur « verte », préoccupations mises en évidence, notamment par Mercier, Noppen et Morisset, et plus que jamais associées à la requalification des paysages urbains (Poullaouec-Gonidec et Paquette), confirment que le végétal est devenu une des dimensions fondamentales de l'aménagement urbain (Stefulesco). À défaut d'avoir une emprise sur le mont Royal (tout comme les universités McGill et de Montréal), l'UQAM tente de se donner une image d'institution verte. Ainsi s'engage-t-elle dans la même voie que Concordia qui a annoncé le verdissement de son campus par le réaménagement de la place Norman-Bethune et de son pourtour. Le Plan directeur immobilier de l'UQAM prévoit un développement linéaire entre ses deux campus du centre-ville, les pôles Place des arts et Berri. Dans cette perspective, le boulevard de Maisonneuve, jusqu'ici voie secondaire et de services des rues Sainte-Catherine et Sherbrooke, se transformerait en promenade verte, ponctuée de parcs et de placettes. Proposition certes plus modeste que celle de transformer la rue Berri en Champs-Élysées ou,

Contexte urbain de l'Îlot Voyageur : la place Émilie-Gamelin, le pavillon Judith-Jasmin de l'UQAM, l'ancien Palais du commerce (aujourd'hui remplacé par la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec) et la « Station centrale » actuelle/Îlot Voyageur urban context: Place Émilie-Gamelin, Judith Jasmin Pavilion at UQAM, the former Palais du commerce (replaced by the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec) and the current Central Bus Station



Philippe Poullaouec-Gonidec, 1993



Michel Degray, collection Jonathan Cha, v. 2000

désormais, en avenue McGill College, mais dotée des mêmes objectifs, à savoir : en faire une voie « verte », conviviale, accueillante, sécuritaire et attrayante. Une telle coulée verte, ayant comme point de départ les aménagements de Claude Cormier, au Complexe des sciences, traverserait les espaces verts que sont les places Fred-Barry et Albert-Duquesne et aboutirait à l'îlot Voyageur, renforçant la symbolique de la place Émilie-Gamelin, plage verte et minérale s'inspirant de la topographie de la métropole, avec le mont Royal et sa trame urbaine recouvrant des cours d'eau souterrains menant au fleuve.

L'îlot Voyageur s'inscrit dans une vision urbanistique corrective, dominée par l'aspect végétal, et constitue, de ce fait, une occasion sans égale de cristalliser la nouvelle identité verte et environnementaliste de l'UQAM, faisant de l'embellissement végétal la base de la qualité de vie. L'UQAM semble vouloir faire du Quartier latin un *Dit Volksgärten*, lui donner une pelouse comme « jardin du peuple ». Pour Bethemont, la nature retrouvée par un reverdissement raviverait l'artifice du mythe. L'UQAM aurait ainsi sa part de montagne, du moins dans l'imaginaire urbain. Dans cette logique, le projet *Îlot Voyageur* apparaît comme une fusion ville et paysage, à l'instar du récent ministère fédéral de l'environnement de l'Allemagne de Dessau, où les architectes Sauerbruch et Hutton ont intégré un parc public et réalisé, avec une grande considération écologique et environnementale, « un édifice qui allie à merveille ville et paysage ».

Holà populaire à l'ambition de l'UQAM/BUSAC

Le désir d'expansion de l'UQAM et de BUSAC a généré plus d'une cinquantaine d'articles dans les journaux montréalais. Les premières esquisses du projet, publiées dans les quotidiens de la métropole, ont semé le doute dans la population. L'imposant volume d'une tour postmoderne à l'image de l'arche de la Défense ne matérialisait pas les aspirations des Montréalais souhaitant voir là un nouveau monument associé à la Grande Bibliothèque et à la place Émilie-Gamelin. Bien que ce geste semble faire écho au désir de « liberté visuelle » à l'origine de la création de l'arche de la Défense et de son esplanade, il s'agit davantage de transparence, à l'exemple de l'axe institutionnel et culturel de la Place des arts.

Malgré cela, les journalistes n'en démordirent pas et s'en donnèrent à cœur joie, affirmant que le projet manquait « d'âme et de discours architectural » (Emmanuelle Vieira, « Les grands projets de l'UQAM », 2005), que la taille de la tour à bureaux réduirait la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec au format de « vulgaire cabanon » (*La Presse*, 18 sept. 2005), qu'il donnait lieu à une « poussée d'horribles champignons » (*La Presse*, 18 sept. 2005), bref, qu'il fallait choisir entre « le béton ou la réflexion » (*Le Devoir*, 26 oct. 2005). Et, comme pour en rajouter, les promoteurs décidèrent de démolir une maison de l'îlot, isolée et résistante depuis 25 ans à la spéculation immobilière. Cette dernière, datant de 1874, symbolisait la résistance, seule rescapée parmi une quinzaine de maisons contiguës que le pic du démolisseur avait fait disparaître, en 1981, au profit du stationnement de la gare Voyageur.

Le projet préliminaire qui dérogeait au Plan d'urbanisme, au Plan de transport et au Plan stratégique de développement durable de la Ville de Montréal, fut dénoncé par six associations étudiantes et deux syndicats (professeurs et étudiants employés). Ceux-ci s'inquiétaient des impacts du projet aux plans social et environnemental, du recours au secteur privé pour le financement du développement immobilier de l'institution, de la philosophie de réalisation en mode accéléré et de l'absence de véritables consultations publiques auprès de la communauté universitaire et du Comité institutionnel de la politique environnementale. Équiterre, le Conseil régional de l'environnement de Montréal et le parti municipal *Projet Montréal* ont joint leur voix à l'expression de l'inquiétude populaire. L'avis préliminaire défavorable, émis par le Conseil du patrimoine de Montréal, en date du 7 juillet 2005, faisait valoir qu'« il est complètement déraisonnable que soit décidé un projet d'une si grande envergure, pour une localisation urbaine si stratégique, à l'intérieur d'un calendrier qui ne laisse aucune place à la réflexion, tant pour les professionnels impliqués que pour les citoyens ».

« L'UQAM contreviendrait à sa propre politique » environnementale (*La Presse*, 15 nov. 2005), adoptée le 27 janvier 2004 (Résolution 2004-A-12203). Le point 2 de l'*Énoncé de principe de la politique* n°37, stipule que l'Université « s'engage à préconiser des actions préventives et correctives pour amoindrir les

répercussions environnementales résultant de ses activités, y compris dans les immobilisations et les nouveaux projets ou activités ». L'UQAM est accusée de manque de transparence et de gestion irresponsable. Par dérision, la dénomination *Îlot Voyageur* se transforme en *Îlot tapageur*, puis en *Îlot P.P.Pollueur*, parodiant ainsi le partenariat public-privé et dénonçant le nombre important de places de stationnement (alors évalué à 800). Selon les plans d'urbanisme et de développement durable de la Ville de Montréal, il est clair que, pour améliorer la qualité de l'air et réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre, il faut réduire les espaces de stationnement au centre-ville. Et pour comble, voilà que les experts mettent en doute la rentabilité du projet qui, selon eux, pourrait valoir une décote à l'Université.

Îlot Voyageur : une contribution exceptionnelle au développement de Montréal

Malgré les critiques, le projet *Îlot Voyageur* est perçu comme une « délivrance » de l'affreuse gare d'autocars et de son vaste stationnement à aire ouverte. Attendue depuis plusieurs années, la reconstruction de l'îlot apportera une nouvelle vie au centre-ville de la métropole. Avec l'arrivée du Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal (CHUM), le projet *Îlot Voyageur* reconstitue la mémoire du Quartier latin où prédominaient autrefois institutions universitaires et établissements de santé. Un futur boulevard du Quartier latin reliera ces deux pôles, celui du CHUM et celui de l'îlot Voyageur, dans l'axe de la rue Berri. Cette effervescence urbaine a stimulé la fibre créatrice de quelques-uns et donné lieu à une « charrette (*Carré des arts*) » interuniversitaire au Centre canadien d'architecture (CCA), réflexion sur un lieu stratégique ayant pour pivot la culture (formation, création, diffusion), alors que l'atelier de la maîtrise en architecture de l'Université de Montréal s'est penché sur l'intégration de ce complexe dans la trame urbaine.

L'image négative du projet semble provenir de l'opacité ou de l'absence de communication à son sujet; l'UQAM pourrait convenir de ce fait et modifier son approche. Il ne faut pas oublier que cette institution agit comme figure de proue de l'ensemble du projet, mais plusieurs autres partenaires participent au processus décisionnel.

Pour René Côté, doyen de la Faculté de science politique et de droit, et Roch Denis, recteur de l'UQAM, l'Université subit « un procès injuste » (*La Presse*, 26 sept. 2005). L'exemple du Complexe des Sciences et de son « bâtiment vert » démontre l'adhésion de l'UQAM aux normes du Système d'évaluation des bâtiments écologiques, telles qu'établies par le Conseil du développement durable du Canada, gestionnaire du programme LEED (*Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design*). Le programme architectural du projet *Îlot Voyageur*, préparé par la firme Aedifica et TPL, réputée en matière de construction verte et de développement durable, souligne la nécessité d'optimiser l'efficacité énergétique. On prévoit même offrir aux cyclistes des douches et des ateliers de réparation. En ce sens, le projet innove par la création d'une véritable gare intermodale pour vélos !

De la rue... au jardin... à la place

Pour Aedifica et TPL, le projet *Îlot Voyageur* fournit l'occasion de « sortir les automobiles de la rue » pour la rendre aux piétons et aux cyclistes. Le réaménagement de la rue Berri en axe vert pourra combler les besoins en jardins de la Grande Bibliothèque et de l'îlot Voyageur. En effet, le cœur du projet est constitué d'un immense jardin de quelque 50 000 pieds carrés, installé au-dessus de la gare d'autocars, soit à 7 m du sol. De grandioses volées de marches donnent accès à ce jardin public conçu pour l'accueil d'événements et jouxtant un mail piétonnier tout aussi vert que lui. Ce jardin « suspendu », encadré de résidences et rappelant la présence au XIX^e siècle des vergers de l'école de réforme Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, constituera l'âme du lieu. « Se restaurer », tel est le concept du niveau jardin où se marient végétal et architecture.

Plus qu'une tache verte ou qu'une « machine à oxygène », le jardin devrait être vu comme « l'être là » de l'architecture (*Revue Urbanisme : Dossier Jardins*, n°343, juillet-août 2005). L'écran architectural abrite une nature, qui, par l'accent porté sur les *vedute* ou les vues, communiquera avec la ville, créant de fait un véritable paysage urbain. Le jardin débordant sur la place Émilie-Gamelin, telle une coulée verte, semble étoffer la narration du lieu. Ce projet relance la symbolique de la montagne... du jardin... à la place. Les multiples plages vertes

semblent communiquer entre elles et, qui sait, peut-être que l'UQAM aura, elle aussi, en fin de compte, son bout de montagne ! À suivre !

N.B. : Au moment de rédiger cet article, la conception du projet *Îlot Voyageur* n'était pas achevée. Il se peut donc que les données et les concepts décrits aient été modifiés. Je remercie Michel Languedoc, d'Aedifica et TPL, de même que Danielle Robitaille, de l'UQAM, pour les renseignements qu'ils m'ont transmis à cette étape du projet.

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GEORGE WAINBORN PARK: A WHIMSICAL FORMALITY

BRIN DE FANTASIE AU PARC GEORGE-WAINBORN

by/par Adrienne Brown



The centre axis of the fountain features a dramatic precipice, with 10-foot waterfalls and upright spray elements that utilize 40 jet pumps to create an invigorating display of water and sound/L'axe du centre de la fontaine se compose d'un précipice fort à pic, de chutes d'eau de 10 pieds de haut et d'éléments de pulvérisation à la verticale comportant 40 pompes à jet afin de créer un spectacle tonifiant d'eau et de son

Cet important parc riverain démontre sans contredit le savoir-faire que possèdent les architectes paysagistes en gestion d'équipes pluridisciplinaires aux plans de la conception et de la construction de projets menant à une métamorphose accomplie de sites industriels pollués. Espace public d'une grande beauté au centre d'une des communautés les plus peuplées de l'Amérique du Nord, le parc George-Wainborn rend hommage aux idéaux et aux réalisations d'un commissaire de conseil de parc de longue carrière.

As you travel north over Vancouver's Granville Bridge, George Wainborn Park is first visible between the surrounding residential towers. The park, which is situated in the centre of one of the most densely populated communities in North America, is part of the comprehensive redevelopment of False Creek that began two decades ago.

At first glance it's the sheer scale and verticality of the open space that catches the eye. When you approach from downtown, it suggests a late 19th century European city park, dominated by a 25-metre fountain that explicitly acknowledges the sublime power of a landscape dominated by water.

As you turn back to face the downtown core, Beach Crescent reveals itself as a small, modern version of the Royal Crescent at



Bath. Townhouses shelter the space, providing a reassuringly human scale. Turn again and walk towards the water — and the formality of the central fountain gives way to whimsy. A grand balcony and outdoor "living room" are furnished with bright yellow Adirondak chairs — a perfect spot to look over the play area and the expansive lawns.

Imaginative spark

The park is fast emerging as a local favourite. At the Design Vancouver showcase held in April 2006, visitors who were asked to choose their favourite urban public spaces from among the 14 displayed, said the park's yellow chairs and terrace "sparked the imagination, taking them to the deck of a cruise ship, to Westmount in Montréal or Montmartre in Paris."

Contaminated brownfield

Yet the restoration of the False Creek industrial lands has been one of the City of Vancouver's greatest environmental challenges. Throughout the twentieth century, False Creek was a prime location for lumber mills, rail yards and manufacturers. But as these industries declined and left the city centre in the 1960s, an enormous transformation began.

First, the area was developed as the site of Expo 86. Two years later the B.C. government sold the land to a private developer. This purchase set the stage for future partnerships, which would transform the contaminated lands into a carefully orchestrated series of parks, waterfront seawalls and greenways around the downtown peninsula.

From the outset, the Concord Pacific Group Inc. funded the development of

George Wainborn Park, working closely with the design team. The Vancouver Park Board contributed their extensive experience in park development and management.

As work on the False Creek industrial lands proceeded, the Province, the City and Concord Pacific forged a number of three-party agreements, which stipulated quantities of contaminated fill to be placed on future park sites.

Beacons do double duty

Working within these requirements, a multidisciplinary design team, lead by PWL Partnership Landscape Architects, undertook an extensive public consultation. The team's rigorous design and construction process dealt with a number of difficult issues, including capping and venting the contaminated fill.

To allow methane gas to escape from the contaminated fill, the design required a series of ventilation pipes. The landscape architects opted to locate these vents in the handsome concrete beacons that cross the park and lead to the waterfront.

As water is not permitted to infiltrate the contaminated fill, designers also gave careful consideration to subsurface drainage, and the design and placement of the growing medium was planned to ensure optimum conditions for plants above the liner cap. The liner was integrated into the fountain and plaza structure, and the landscape architects worked with the engineers to address the significant structural challenge of supporting the central fountain.

The formal fountain was designed to evoke the B.C. landscape of mountain canyons, streams and ocean. Water crashes down through a man-made canyon, while sculpted rivulets quietly run into a large, circular basin. Natural granite boulders are juxtaposed with abstracted concrete versions that reference the monumental modern forms of the surrounding architecture.

When the park was complete, Concord Pacific transferred ownership to the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation. The contaminated brownfield had become an important new community space for the

Beach Neighbourhood and for Vancouver — and a fitting memorial to the Park Board Commissioner for whom the park is named.

Caroling across the waters

George Wainborn became a commissioner in 1955, and stayed for 33 years. He is fondly remembered for his appreciation of civic greenspace and for founding the annual tradition of staging public harbour cruises for Christmas carolers. Hearing the sound of a choir across

the water on a December night is not an experience one ever forgets. The beacons which cross the park especially commemorate his memory.

Editor's note: PWL took a 2006 CSLA National Citation Award for design (see Summer 2006).

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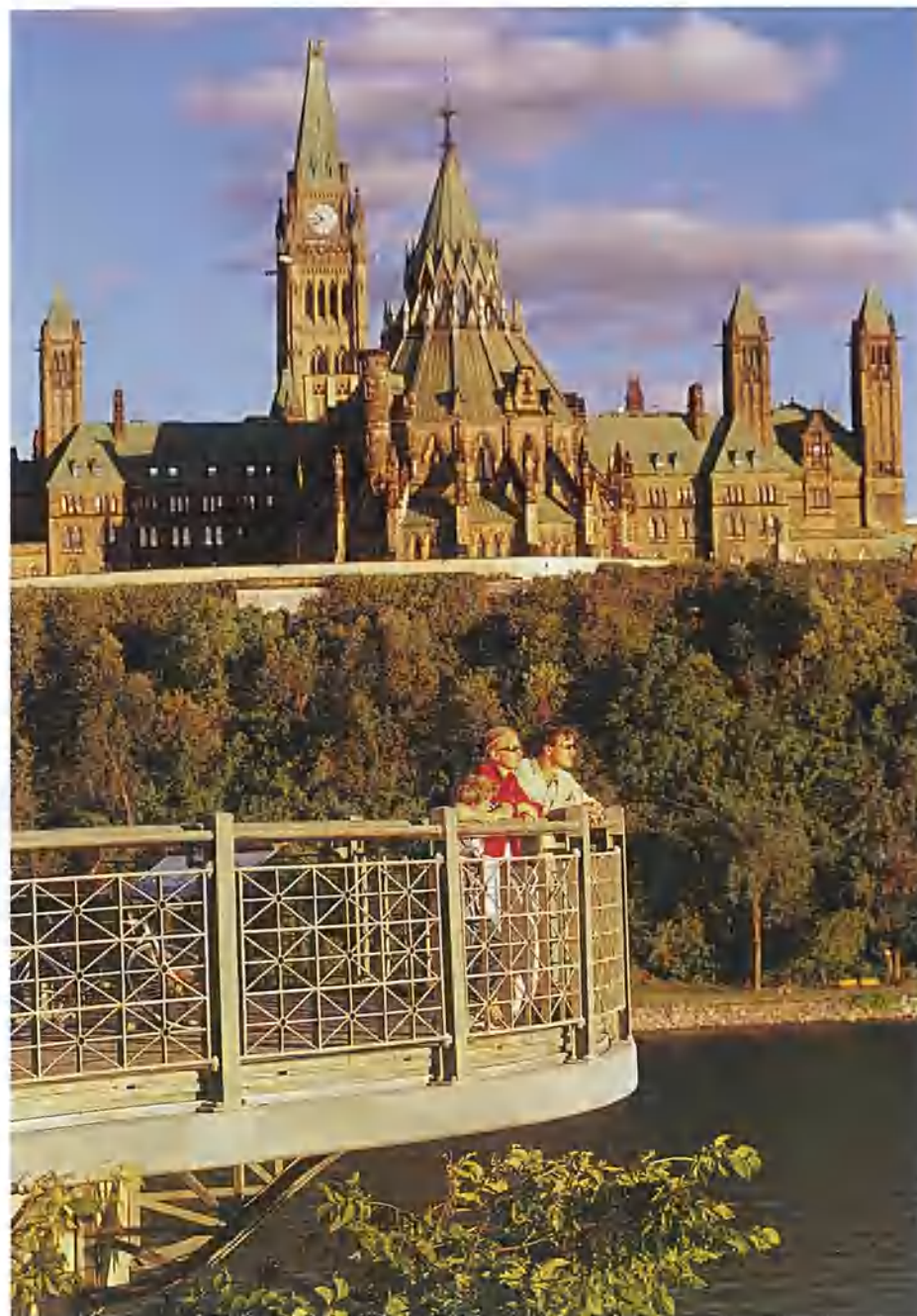
EST-CE QU'OTTAWA SAURA CONSERVER SON CHARME PITTORESQUE ?

by/par Brenda Lee

What did Ottawa, a city with "no culture at all", have to work with, when it entered the running to become Canada's new capital? In a word — landscape. Brenda Lee argues that the city's picturesque landscape legacy should remain at its heart.

La nouvelle Ville d'Ottawa née de la fusion de 12 municipalités et la Commission de la capitale nationale (CCN) ont atteint un point, au plan de la planification de la ville et de la région de la capitale nationale, où il ne reste qu'à travailler les plans de zone. Le paysage d'Ottawa est ici au cœur de chaque ensemble de plans et des mesures sont prises pour protéger et restaurer, si possible, les espaces naturels de la région, dont le parc de la Gatineau, la Ceinture de verdure, la Ferme expérimentale centrale, de même que les parcs et les cours d'eau de la ville.

Toutefois, le développement abusif des espaces verts est une menace à Ottawa comme dans toutes les autres villes. Vous trouverez ci-joint une étude plus poussée du caractère « pittoresque », de l'esthétique axée sur le paysage qui concourut à refaçonner l'Angleterre du 18^e siècle et qui fut une source d'inspiration pour Ottawa lorsqu'on la désigna capitale nationale. Un respect des principes d'aménagement pittoresque aidera aussi à tirer au clair le lien optimal entre le paysage et l'édifice dans les zones où le paysage a la priorité, de même qu'entre le paysage de la ville et les surfaces à revêtement dur.



Courtesy of NCC/Gracieuseté de la CCN

The City of Ottawa has approved its 2003 post-amalgamation Official Plan, and the National Capital Commission (NCC) is concluding the third of a four-stage planning process for the National Capital Region. Begun in 1995, the planning builds on studies commissioned through the 1980s. Master Plans for the Green Belt (1996) and Gatineau Park (2005) are complete, and a Master Plan for the remaining lands of federal interest (the Capital Urban Lands Master Plan) is being released as a series of Sector Plans.

National symbols

Fundamental to all plans has been the riverine landscape that winds through Ottawa-Gatineau, and culminates in two of our most recognizable national symbols: the Ottawa River bluffs and the 19th century Parliament Buildings.

Ottawa-Gatineau sits at the confluence of three rivers: the Ottawa, Rideau and Chaudière. The region's lake-rich woodlands reach north of the city into ancient, acidic Canadian Shield country; its farmlands and deciduous forest region stretches south. For centuries, the blended, transitional forest ecosystem provided rich habitat and income for the native fur trappers and traders on the Ottawa River. The river's sandy northern shores at Leamy Lake and Jacques Cartier Park were summer campsites for traders who travelled from the St. Lawrence settlements to the continental interior further south.

On these shores, just north of the falls at the mouth of the Chaudière, Philomen Wright set up the Ottawa Valley's first lumber mill in 1800. The very successful regional industry eventually claimed the Chaudière and Rideau Falls, the Chaudière and LeBreton flats, Victoria Island, and much of what is now south Gatineau.

Soon after, the City of Ottawa's fissured form was set by Royal Engineer Lt.-Col. John By who headed the British military team overseeing construction of the strategic Rideau Canal. By sited his encampment on the Ottawa River's eastern bluffs: Barracks (now Parliament) Hill. He then laid out much

The townsite as first laid down by Colonel By/
Le premier plan des rues du colonel By

of the gridded Upper Town south of the Hill, and Lower Town, east of the Hill and canal.

The town was bisected by the Rideau River and, more importantly, the canal: its considerable rights-of-way were initially blocked from development. Louis T. Besserer, who bought the lands south and east of Lower Town, laid out Sandy Hill a generation later, and the 1870s saw the first suburban development on farmland south of the city limits: the Glebe. In the 1880s, the towns of New Edinburgh and Rochesterville were encompassed to the east and west. And by this time the city had been thoroughly pieced apart by rail lines, yards and stations. Townships were subsequently annexed west of the Rideau River until 1950 when massive amalgamation of rural townships more than tripled the suburban city's size.

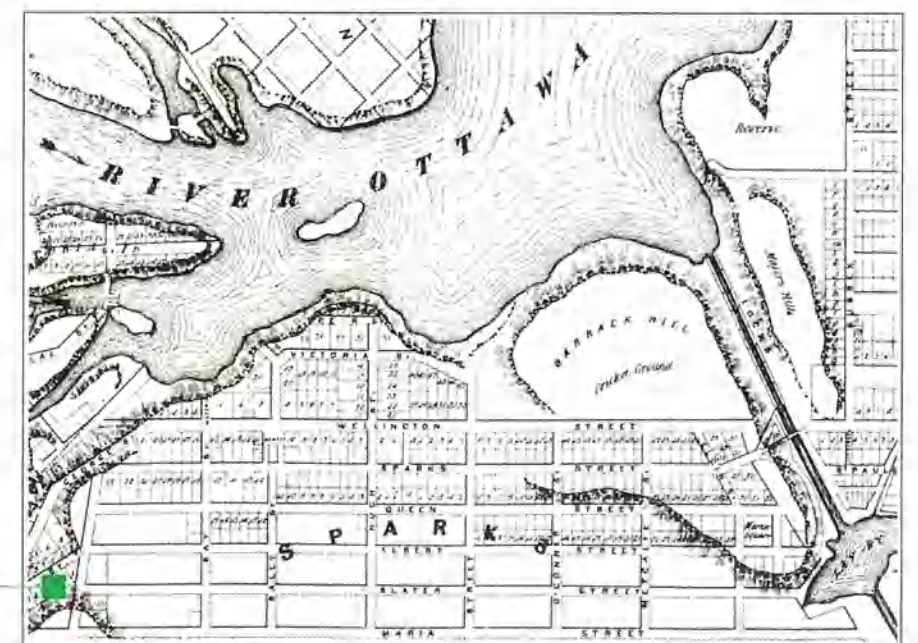
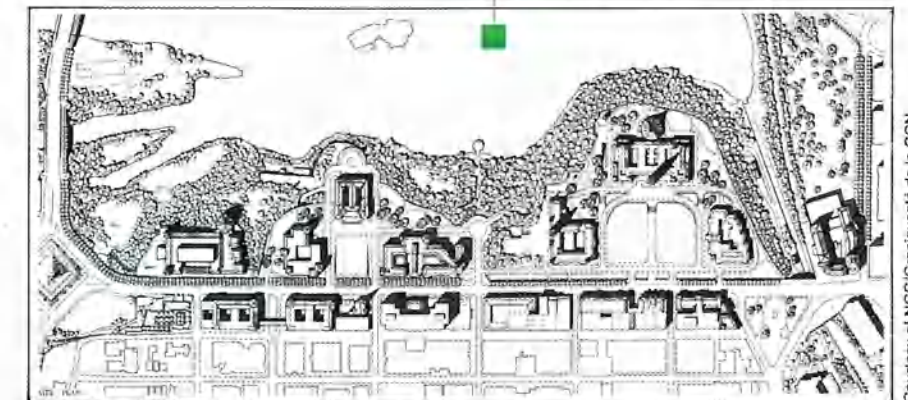
The City of Ottawa today covers 2,760 square kilometres. Almost 43 per cent (1,200

sq km) are greenspace and rural lands (not including those in active agriculture). This includes landscape-based parkspace, the internationally renowned Rideau Canal, Agriculture Canada's Central Experimental Farm, and the Greenbelt lands originally called for in Jacques Greber's 1950 Plan for the National Capital.

Landscape is a palpable fact. . .

Landscape is a palpable fact of Ottawa. Although some districts like the central business district are so densely developed as to cut off any landscape experience, movement inevitably brings it into view.

The picturesque concept and demonstration plans released by NCC in 1987 won an American architectural design award/Le concept pittoresque et les plans de visualisation des aménagements rendus publics en 1987 par la CCN ont décroché un prix d'excellence en architecture aux États-Unis



Courtesy of NCC/Gracieuseté de la CCN



The City and the NCC are fully aware of the landscape's importance. The NCC Greenbelt Master Plans commit to habitat connectivity and sustainability in farming and forestry practices. Its Plan for Canada's Capital recognizes landscape as the setting for buildings and events, and commits to protecting and selectively restoring natural heritage areas, parks and corridors, waterways and shorelands, particularly in the Core Area. Management principles for Gatineau Park restrict intervention in natural processes and limit recreation to activities which respect environmental tolerances.

The City's 2003 20/20 Environmental Strategy sets out goals for a Green City with a recognizably rural countryside; compact, complete, transit-friendly urban communities; trails and paths for walking and cycling, and cleaner air, land and water.

Is overdevelopment inevitable?

But overdevelopment of greenspace is a threat in Ottawa as it is everywhere. The NCC's 1988 mandate was to make Ottawa an enlivened meeting place for all Canadians and to develop federal assets. As well, office, meeting and parking space on Parliament Hill is in short supply. This places real pressure on the city's most symbolic natural areas.

While the value of landscape is officially recognized, its historic importance and appropriateness as a planning focus is not generally understood. In fact, its original mid-19th century remnant form is the result of design principles that have been used intermittently in the city's history and could continue to strengthen the coherence of the city's form. These principles stem from the picturesque — the landscape-based aesthetic used to reconstruct the 18th century English countryside — and, a century later, to inspire the neo-gothic style of our Parliament Buildings.

Why Ottawa is the nation's capital: The historic argument

Historically, Ottawa was not a likely candidate for Canada's capital. (See David B. Knight's *Choosing Canada's Capital* for an edge-of-seat tale.) In 1841, Upper and Lower Canada had separate

capitals: York (Toronto) and Quebec City. In the new united Canada, the first seat of government was a converted hospital in Kingston, Upper Canada's chief naval base and John A. MacDonald's original home. But Kingston was a stronghold of anti-Catholic Orangemen and the very British Family Compact. As the bargaining power of the Canadiens improved, the capital was moved to Montréal (1843). Many still think it should have stayed there: Montréal was the economic centre and the only city containing important institutions of

both cultures. But it proved too volatile an environment for a stable French-English compromise and the Parliament Buildings were stormed and burned.

"Perambulation" between Toronto and Québec frustrated everyone and in 1857 the problem was referred to London. A call for candidate capitals drew eight submissions, among them Bytown, incorporated as the City of Ottawa in 1855. Ottawa was centrally located and racially mixed but bitterly divided, racially, religiously and socially. It was primitive architecturally, poorly serviced and bisected by the Rideau Canal. If Montréal was the only candidate city combining the two cultures, Ottawa was the only candidate with no culture at all.

The glory of Ottawa

But Ottawa offered political neutrality. And if it didn't have urbanity, it did have nature. It offered a peerless, British-owned site for parliament buildings: an obvious, strikingly naturalistic site that was completely un-integrated with townscape streets and landmarks. In the language of the time, it was picturesque. As Anthony Trollope is often quoted as saying of the promontory, "I know no site for such a set of buildings so happy as regards both beauty and grandeur."

The winners of the 1859 competition for the design of the Parliament Buildings agreed. According to Fuller and Jones, "the picturesque and grand nature of the site called for a broken and picturesque skyline" and even the uniform north front along Wellington Street was to be "so broken in outline that it would present a general contour quite in unison with the grandeur of the scenery as viewed from the river." (See Carolyn Young, *The Glory of Ottawa*.)

The picturesque city

The evocative beauty of the Parliament Buildings, set against the rugged wildness of the Ottawa River escarpment, became symbols of the city's capital status. While the city grew — essentially without capital planning until 1950 — many studies built on the existing symbolism. Frederick Todd's 1903 Report to the Ottawa Improvement Commission represented the first systematic consideration of the city

as picturesque by proposing a network of parks, open spaces, boulevards and parkways, and by recognizing for the first time, the park potential of the city waterways. Edward Bennett's 1915 Report of the Federal Plan Commission submitted the city's first comprehensive plan, consolidating industry and rail lands and management, widening Laurier to form the central east-west thoroughway and, in the formal City Beautiful mode, creating a grand avenue and federal node west of the Parliament Buildings. Bennett's plan can be seen as formalized picturesque, since movement within the landscape is directed to a central destination and the landscape itself has been compartmentalized. Bennett, however, did recognize the beauty of the city's landscape as the feature that distinguished Ottawa among capital cities.

Jacques Greber's report, released in 1937 and used as the basis for the 1950 Plan for the National Capital, was the first to be acted upon and is responsible for the relocation of rail lines from the city centre, the development of Ottawa River and Rideau Canal lands as park and parkway, the identification of Elgin Street as the formal entry to the Parliamentary Precinct, the creation of decentralized federal employment centres and the establishment of the National Capital Region and its Commission. These measures form the basis for the planning studies commissioned since the 1980s.

What makes a plan picturesque?

The 1983 Ceremonial Routes and 1987 Parliamentary Precinct Area reports work to conserve a free flow of natural landscape on Parliament Hill, into which individual pavilion buildings are set. This is formalized picturesque. Suggested are two precincts, Parliamentary and Judicial, with buildings framing a formalized court in each. However, landscape remains the connective tissue, and primary access along the Ceremonial Route is oblique: Elgin to the east of Parliament Hill. Planning of the city as a whole is picturesque when its landscape components are permitted to connect as the background and periodically the stage for urban activities; when exploration can be complex and not entirely scripted or planned.

This is because the picturesque is above all, a landscape-based composition. It relies on the craft of artful mixture. Unlike the classical, it is a composition of disparate historical elements, held together by a subject's sense of exploration through a sequence of experiences. Access is asymmetrical, allowing primary elements to be gradually revealed and become familiar from a series of vantage points. While the classical elicits awe for the human achievement, the picturesque elicits wonder and surprise for the relationship between the human and the wild and the narrative between them. The classical is timeless; the picturesque, expressive of decay and renewal; the classical extends full control; the picturesque doesn't press for a conclusion.

The picturesque under pressure

Three factors are exerting enormous pressure on Ottawa's picturesque structure: the desire for greater public access to Parliament Hill and the shores of the river below; the pressing need

for services and additional space for parliamentary activities on the Hill; and the recurring push for greater monumentality.

The 1998 Capital for Future Generations proposes Bank Street access to a monumental pavilion on the escarpment edge accessed from Bank Street, and leading directly down to a waterfront dock. The 2001 urban design study, A Legacy for Future Generations — The Long-Term Vision and Plan for the Parliamentary Precinct, tackles the Parliamentary space problem by siting a significant building on the slope between the West Block and Bank Street. A revised plan, the contents of which are not yet public, is scheduled for approval this fall.

Yet it is utterly unnecessary to abandon the picturesque. A large reservoir of design ideas exists within the picturesque aesthetic, one with enormous potential as a planning framework for Ottawa. Once such a framework is identified, both practical and monumental solutions can be found that enrich rather than endanger the city's landscape legacy.

Brenda Lee trained as a landscape architect, received her doctorate in Urban and Regional Planning from the University of Waterloo, and is a sessional lecturer in McGill's Department of Geography, Montréal.

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Brenda Lee would like to thank the National Capital Commission: Pierre Dubé (Project Leader, Core Area Sector Plan and Principal Urban Planner); John Abel (Director of Design and Land Use, Capital Planning and Real Asset Branch), and Mario Tremblay (Media Relations Officer).

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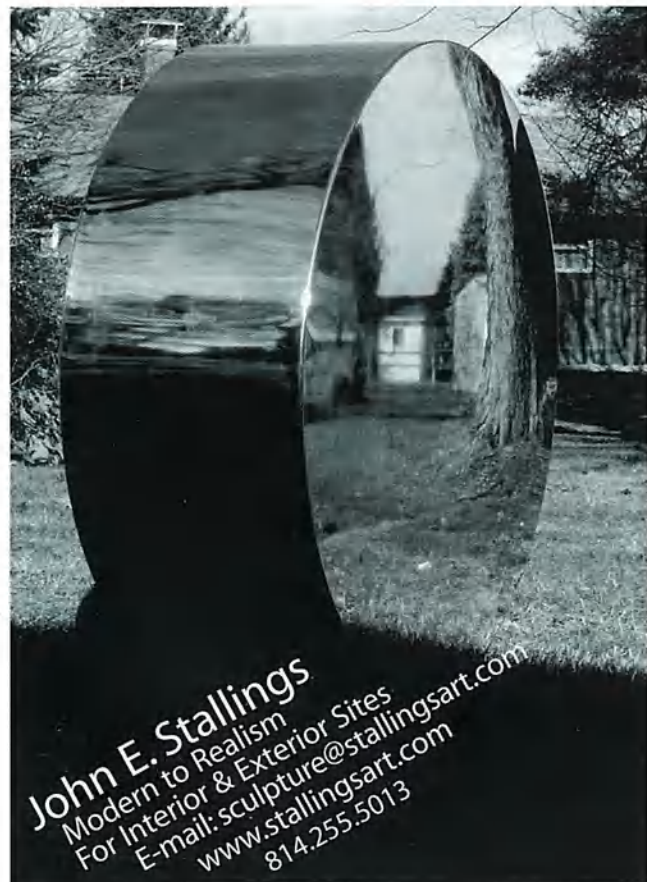


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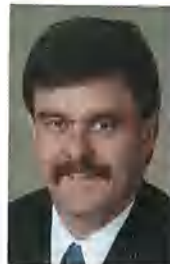


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COMMUNITIES IN BLOOM COLLECTIVITÉS EN FLEURS

M. Raymond Carrière est le président fondateur et actuel président de Collectivités en fleurs. Lors d'une entrevue accordée à *Landscapes/Paysages*, il a déclaré



que les architectes paysagistes jouent un rôle de premier plan dans cet événement depuis sa création. Il en

a profité pour inviter les AP à accroître leur participation au cours des prochaines années.

bloom.fleurs@sympatico.ca

Au moment d'aller sous presse, les résultats de l'édition 2006 de Collectivités en fleurs n'avaient toujours pas été divulgués. Pour connaître le nom des lauréats, visitez le www.communitiesinbloom.ca

with/avec Raymond Carrière
photos courtesy of/gracieuseté de CIB

Raymond Carrière is the founding chairman and current president of Communities in Bloom (CIB). In discussion with *Landscapes/Paysages*, he said that landscape architects have been a fundamental part of CIB since its genesis. . . and he invites them to be an increasing force in its future.

IN 2005, there were Communities in Bloom contest winners in Athabasca. . . in Saint John. . . in the tiny hamlet of Hamiota. . . and in villages, cities and municipalities right across the country: over 100 communities. That's a lot of momentum for an organization just over 10 years old. Were you on the scene in 1995 when the national CIB was launched?

YES, I was. I was working as a parks manager in Québec, and I had volunteered with Québec's successful Towns and Villages in Bloom, a program that had been founded on the European model in the

1980s. The perennial winners in the Québec program wondered what to do next, so we decided to challenge the other provinces. And we found out there weren't any other programs in Canada. So we thought — very naively — why don't we take it further?

Our group included Claudette Savaria from Westmount, Gérald Lajeunesse from the National Capital Commission and Louis Beaupré, Beaupré & Associés. Louis and Gérald are landscape architects who are heavily involved with the CSLA. So you see, landscape architects were an important part of the Communities in Bloom story from the very beginning.



Mississauga — Biovail head office



Midland



Vaughan

In some ways, the launch was more luck than anything else. We blended what we'd learned from programs in Québec, Ireland, France and Great Britain. Our group suggested to the NCC that they host our first awards ceremony for the 29 competing communities — and we were off.

SO CIB began as a contest?

OH yes, and the competition is still at the heart of it — a *friendly* competition. Louis Beaupré established our first evaluation tool, a detailed 12–15-page grid. CIB awards points in eight areas, and communities receive a rating from one to five "blooms".

The evaluation, for all intents and purposes, is an assessment report. It's a very detailed report card for the community. And just as important — the grid is designed to help us obtain and share information, to improve communities and their green spaces. That's the strength of CIB. If we had remained simply a contest, we would be just a group of a few volunteers and an awards ceremony today!

HOW has CIB changed over the past decade?

WHAT began in 1995 as a competition became a program — and the program established itself as an organization — and the organization is now a movement.

A strong movement can change the communities it touches. How does CIB work with communities?

CIB sends two judges with different skills to look at what the community needs. We might send a landscape architect with a practitioner such as a parks maintenance person, for example, because our judges need to be able to answer a variety of practical questions.

We found that, over the years, the contest judging itself created expectations in the communities, and CIB was raised to another level. Our judges are advisors who share what they've seen in other communities. One example: through CIB, a judge from Québec City discovered an Urban Forester from Winnipeg who could share Manitoba's expertise with Dutch Elm disease.

For judges, it's like the Super Bowl: you see a challenge and open your playbook. That's why, when judges come across a community with a



Aberdeen



Kelowna



Kingston



Vaughan



Langley



Barrie



Halifax

strong bylaw or guidelines, the judges will ask if CIB can redistribute them through its network. We have established a partnership with the Lifestyle Information Network (LIN.ca) to post this information.

That kind of information transfer, along with the opportunity to celebrate the community's achievements and nurture them, is a magic recipe for CIB.

WHAT happens in smaller communities if a category — urban forestry, for example — is missing? A small hamlet in Saskatchewan may be without trees. Or one in New Brunswick may be without significant funds. How can they succeed in competition?

OUR judges are trained to be objective, but there is one over-riding rule: what you've got is less important than what you *do* with what you've got.

IN some urban centres across Canada, the CIB philosophy seems to have galvanized the community and become part of its fabric. What do you see happening beyond the contests?

WELL, in Edmonton for example, the season begins with everything from plant sales in the spring to local garden contests and partnerships



Vaughan/Maple



Chatham-Kent St. Clair National Wildlife Area

for parks. In St. Johns, school students are planting flowers along the streets. In Kingston, Ontario — well, check the Web site, Kingstonblooms.com

We are constantly amazed by what communities are doing. We see such things as improved levels of overall tidiness on private and public properties, lower trash levels, increased levels of tourism and the positive effects on the

hospitality and the retail industries. But, as I think the photos will show, the effects go much deeper.

We used to talk about CIB being the equivalent of dressing for success! Now, it truly is a movement that affects community identity — revealing an inner beauty. For the judges who work with the communities, it can be very emotional.

HOW can Landscape Architects play an expanded role in CIB's future?

LAs make excellent speakers at our workshops and conventions, and respected judges. In urban centres like Winnipeg or Toronto, the communities have high expectations, and look for the professionalism and expertise of LAs to help them benefit from their green spaces — aesthetically, functionally and environmentally.

I think the dual role of judging and advising is doubly rewarding. By serving as a judge, LAs showcase the central role the profession plays in shaping the land. And judges see wonderful examples of successful initiatives and best practices. It's excellent outreach. . . it promotes and supports Landscape Architecture. . . it's good for everybody!

To learn more about CIB, contact Raymond Carrière at bloom.fleurs@sympatico.ca.

At press time, the results of the 2006 judging were not available. Check the CIB Web site: www.communitiesinbloom.ca



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SUPER SATURDAY: Building Pros Come Together

UN SAMEDI FABULEUX ! Rapprochement des pros

by/par Judy Lord

Pour la version intégrale en français, voir la page 38.

In mid-June this year, landscape architects, architects and planners descended on Vancouver en masse. For over a week, they met in conference rooms and convened in remarkable city environments, gathering in professional and organizational groups.

Some 355 LAs attended CSLA/CELA's 2006 congress, *Shifting Ground — Landscape Architecture in the Age of the New Normal*. The Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP) was in town, too, and many planners and landscape architects opted to stay for the Urban Design Awards, presented by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (RAIC) Saturday night.

For the three organizations, it was too good an opportunity to miss. Why not bring the city-building pros together for a day, for interdisciplinary sessions, tours, workshops, round tables. . . a stimulating range of highly practical and inspirational networking? Why not plan a Super Saturday?

By any standard, Super Saturday was a mammoth undertaking. The day offered so

many events it was almost impossible to sort through the players without a program. "It went phenomenally well," said landscape architect Mark Vaughan, who was instrumental to the planning from the outset. About 1,000 delegates attended, and the day of joint activity led to a truly grand finale at the gala banquet celebrating the Urban Design Awards.

Following a keynote address by the Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, the CSLA, CIP and RAIC signed an historic agreement. The Urban Design Awards, until then sponsored solely by the RAIC, would henceforward be a shared award presented by all three groups. In the same agreement, the three groups committed to finding concrete ways to work together.

The City Building Professionals Group

The agreement points the way to increased collaboration among the design professions — an idea whose time has surely come. More than two years ago, at the joint conference of the Ontario Association of Landscape

Architects and the Ontario Provincial Planners Institute in Huntsville, Executive Director Fran Pauzé and then-President Jim Paterson met with CIP President Ron Shishido and Executive Director Steve Brasier, to discuss just such a meeting of minds.

In 2005, the organizations came together to form the City Building Professionals Group. Mark Vaughan, who is a past president of the British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects (BCSLA), chaired the group. It brought together an impressive cast of national players: the CSLA, the CIP and the RAIC. British Columbia affiliates were very much part of the equation: the BCSLA, the Architectural Institute of British Columbia, and the Planning Institute of British Columbia. And it was this group that engineered Super Saturday.

LAs lead the pack

Vaughan points out that landscape architects took to the Super Saturday idea immediately and forcefully. Already LAs had shown a keen interest in collaborating with other professionals. The 2006 event marked



Photos courtesy of the Design Centre for Sustainability, UBC, and Mark Vaughan

the first time that CSLA co-hosted their annual Congress with the international Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture (CELA).

And as a profession, LAs were extremely well represented at Saturday events. Although LAs are not as numerous as architects and planners, the proportion of LA delegates at Super Saturday was higher than any other profession.

As a testament to the day's success, some 200 people participated in the Regional Design Charrette hosted by the UBC — a six-hour session where groups of three or four prepared a 9 x 13-metre map at 1:5,000 scale — a compelling visual representation of what Greater Vancouver might be like in 2050, as its population doubles.

Organizers hung the map at the conference site of the United Nations World Urban Forum (WUF) where it attracted considerable attention. Initially few WUF delegates were aware of Super Saturday, but the map was an excellent eye-opener. "It's a phenomenal tool. This is integrated planning in its rawest form," said Vaughan, "and proof that the professions mean business."

Sharing recipes

"So many groups give pep talks but don't provide the working tools: it's the opposite of what we're trying to achieve," says Vaughan. "Stop the rhetoric. Stop the talk. Find ways to do it: ways that are transferable, ways that are describable, ways that we can put what we do on paper and show what our results were. Provide recipes for what we did."

Again and again, the Super Saturday sessions provided concrete illustration and advice. The San Diego Council of Design Professionals, for example, was peppered with questions when it told a capacity crowd how its 3,000 design professionals have become a powerful voice for smart growth over the last two decades. And the PLUS Network (www.plusnetwork.org) brought panelists from Australia, Mexico, South Africa, Brazil, Romania and the US together with Canadians to discuss 100-Year Planning for Cities of the World.

"The Network has huge value," said Vaughan. "Because every city is different, the Network allows a blending and matching. Cities can act as mentors for each other."

"We can access a knowledge base. Then, rather than recreating the wheel and relearning the first steps, we can put our resources into building for the future instead."

Street smarts

Outside of the meeting rooms, Super Saturday featured a collection of tours, which profiled a city that is infinitely varied. Some focused on the challenges Vancouver continues to face — "not only what we do well, but what we need to do well," said Vaughan. *The Spaces Between* tours, for example, explored forgotten places, asking participants to consider how Vancouver and other cities can make better use of the spaces that are left over after development has taken place.

A dozen other tours offered delegates firsthand looks at green building technology and green streets, bike tours of greenways and University Town, in-depth visits to Stanley Park and False Creek, a farm tour, a public art walk, and more.

The long-term legacy

According to Vaughan, the collaboration exhibited at Super Saturday is the beginning of stronger working relationships. CSLA and RAIC also signed a Legacy agreement — a long-term memorandum to work as a team in cities in developing nations to assist in their long-term urban sustainable planning.

The Legacy agreement promises huge benefits both to developing nations and Canadians. Working in Canada, Vaughan says, "our roles are very rigid and it's not easy to explore new roles. Although the public is very supportive of sustainability, we're limited very much by our clients' desires: there's only so much you can justify."

Working in foreign countries as volunteers, design professionals can insist that their objectives be met. And at the same time, they can make a huge difference to the cities that don't have the professionals they need. "Many of us have done work for the PLUS Network," he says, "and many cities in countries like Mexico are already doing long-term sustainable planning. We can massively increase their capacity."

Vaughan's forward thinking is echoed by CSLA President Sara Jane Gruetzner, who was newly elected at the 2006 Congress. "I believe the CSLA and RAIC are ready to get our members involved right now," she says, "and we hope to get the CIP on board over time."

"The creative energy spilling out of the Bayshore Inn on Saturday, June 17 was a testimony to what can happen when we all work together. Super Saturday was Super!"



Rubbing Shoulders in Vancouver: Philosophers & Practitioners in the Landscape

Se côtoyer à Vancouver : Philosophes et spécialistes face à l'architecture du paysage

by/par Don Hester, Guest Editor/Rédacteur invité

Terrain mouvant, le thème du Congrès AAPC/ACDE 2006 qui se tenait à Vancouver à la mi-juin, a donné lieu à l'expression de nouvelles perspectives fort inspirantes sur notre place dans le monde aujourd'hui. Vous pourrez lire le compte rendu des discours-programmes de John Ralston Saul et de Mark Kingwell faite par l'auteur Don Hester en visitant le site Web de l'AAPC à www.aapc.ca.

Shifting Ground, the CSLA/CELA 2006 Congress in Vancouver in mid-June, did what only truly exceptional conferences do: philosophers and practitioners provided thought-provoking new perspectives on our place in today's world.

If there was somewhat more consideration of city planning and architectural issues than we have heard at past congresses, due perhaps to the World Urban Forum and overlapping CIP and RAIC Conferences, the benefit was entirely ours. And the greater philosophical bias in the choice of speakers — due, perhaps to the CELA input — encouraged visionary reflection.

Keynote speakers explored a range of ideas. Larry Beasley gave us an insider's look at Vancouver, expanding on his recent article (Spring 2006) in *Landscapes/Paysages*. Julie Bargmann showed how artists, designers, scientists and historians worked together to restore brownfield sites created by an automobile plant and coal mining. Tom Leader explored screening as an analytic tool and art-form. Leonie Sandercock considered citizenship and planning in "mongrel cities".

Animists and Utopians

The philosophers looked further afield, examining the nature of our society from very different perspectives. John Ralston Saul has an isolated cabin on Georgian Bay. Mark Kingwell is a committed New Yorker who took note of Vancouver's walkers,

joggers, cyclists and skaters and labelled the city "Adult Camp from Hell."

Canada: the least European country in the world

In his keynote address, John Ralston Saul defined "animism" as a holistic approach to the world that considers "rocks as relevant as trees or you." Canada, he said, is "the least European country in the world" with an unbroken link to animists. Our one-to-two million First Nations people (depending on how you count them) have had a strong influence in making "dominance of place" the image of Canada. We adopt Haida totem poles as a symbol of our nation.

A pragmatic philosophy

Animism, according to Ralston Saul, is pragmatic. The Haida precept that "the world is as sharp as a knife; if you don't watch out you will fall off" is animism, whereas, a 60-storey office tower is Romanticism embodied.

A "permanent tension between people and place" exists in Canada, he said, which is why the architecture and landscape architecture models from Europe and the USA ("the most European country in the world") are not relevant here. Ours is not a nation with a simple urban/rural dichotomy. Our reality also includes the resource regions, wilderness, Arctic barrens and tundra. At the very least we are facing the right way: toward the wilderness rather than



Mark Kingwell

John Ralston Saul

away from it. He pointed out that the international environmental movement started in British Columbia, although its sense of animism is slipping behind.

Grass as fear of place

To Ralston Saul, grass — which no doubt means the ubiquitous cultivars of Kentucky bluegrass grown everywhere in urban Canada — is "a symbol of fear of place" representing "nature under control, the equivalent of green cement." But landscape architects, in particular, must accept context. I was reminded of a perfect image of what Ralston Saul refers to as turning our back on animism and "embracing colonial insecurities." In front of the RCMP quarters in Inuvik, NWT, lies a well-manicured patch of Kentucky bluegrass maintained with a huge effort of cultivation and watering.

Canadians understand that even the idea of "urban" cannot be divorced from place. Ralston Saul considers Vancouver a success story in looking outward toward nature and staying within a fixed urban envelope. Meanwhile, cities like Calgary "are moving out across the land like dogs peeing on the grass." (The grass usually dies at the centre.)

The holistic approach

Globally there are now three billion people living in cities, 30 per cent of them poor. Canada, said Ralston Saul, needs to take a "great leap forward" to deal with contemporary problems: we need thinkers, not managers with quick fixes. Instead of building bigger homeless shelters or food banks, we need to ask, "Why are there homeless people? Why do we need the food bank?"

We also need gardens to bring relief to the poor and provide safe places inside cities. In Québec City, Jardin de St. Laurent was built first to provide a successful focus for the redevelopment of St. Roche, a run-down older neighbourhood. In Kabul, the Aga Khan is funding the rebuilding of Babur's Gardens, an historic garden in the centre of the city, which is a place for safe and pleasant gatherings in the midst of a half-destroyed city.

And Ralston Saul also pointed to Vancouver. The decision not to drive people out of the Downtown East Side is the

antithesis of Housman's razing of older parts of Paris in the 19th century. Vancouver is working with local institutions to maintain the existing urban fabric, trying to help the community work (complete with safe injection sites and the UBC dental clinic).

The Landscape of Utopian Desire

Mark Kingwell, too, considered the issues that confront us, as he focused on cities as "embodied consciousness." He looked to New York (which Ralston Saul might have called the most European of cities) and called the Empire State Building the "symbol of Utopian desire."

Design as an act of citizenship

"Utopia is not a geographic or temporal destination; it is about possibilities." And these possibilities can be expressed in buildings, which outlive us. The good ones, he said, "make us confront our dreams." Architecture, therefore, is political, and

design is an act of citizenship. Kingwell believes "we need to revive a functional notion of Utopia organized around hope — the most activist of political virtues."

Urban migration, said Kingwell, is the "most significant thing we have done to our planet and ourselves." Like Ralston Saul, he focused on the one-sixth of the world's people who live in uncontrolled city environments. These cities must be integrated into the global ecology with healthy growth and innovation overcoming poverty, disease and violence.

Shapers of space and citizens

In the shanty squats of North Africa. . . in the ramshackle cities of South Asia. . . among the homeless in North America. . . the circumstances force people to cooperative solutions. Kingwell noted that "crime rates in these quasi-cities are often lower than places where property is policed" and that humans can — and have — made

continued on page 41

Recognizing Excellence/En reconnaissance du mérite

Pour obtenir une liste des récipiendaires des Prix de mérite 2006 de l'AAPC, remis en juin lors du Congrès à Vancouver, veuillez visiter le site Web de l'AAPC : www.aapc.ca.

The CSLA Recognition Awards, presented at the 2006 Congress banquet in Vancouver, honoured exceptional achievement in the service of the profession of landscape architecture.

The CSLA-AAPC Lifetime Achievement Award is awarded to a landscape architect whose lifetime achievements and contributions to the profession have had a unique and lasting impact on the welfare of the public and on the environment. This year the CSLA Board unanimously chose to present the award to **Cornelia Oberlander**, who has made an exceptional contribution to the profession.

The CSLA Honourary Membership is given to persons who have performed notable service in advancing the cause of landscape architecture. As co-director of planning and director of current planning for the City of Vancouver, **Larry Beasley** has initiated the land use and transportation

plans that are dramatically reshaping Vancouver's inner city.

The CSLA Community Service Award recognizes public agencies and groups or individuals who have contributed significantly to environmental responsibility. As an environmental champion and leader in community activism, **Denise Savoie** has been instrumental in making Victoria one of the most livable cities in Canada.

Ron Middleton of AALA received the Schwabenbauer Award CSLA-AAPC in recognition of his unselfish and devoted service to the CSLA at the national level over a period of not less than five years.

The CSLA-AAPC Teaching Award

This new award recognizes individuals who have made a substantial and significant contribution to landscape architecture education. In its inaugural presentation in 2006, the CSLA was proud to present the award to the founders of the five LA programs in Canada.

Representing her father, **John Neill**, Catherine Neill received the Award for the University of British

Columbia. **Lillian Chanasyk** was present to receive the award on behalf of her late husband, **Victor Chanasyk** of the University of Guelph. **Michael Hough** accepted the award for the University of Toronto program and **Patricia Harper** travelled to Vancouver to accept the award on behalf of her late husband, **Douglas Harper**, founder of the Université de Montréal program. **Alex Rattray** of the University of Manitoba was unable to attend to receive his award.



Cornelia Hahn Oberlander

UN SAMEDI FABULEUX

Traduction par Monique Summerside

Cette année, à la mi-juin, les architectes paysagistes, les architectes et les urbanistes envahissaient Vancouver. Pendant plus d'une semaine, ils se sont réunis dans les salles de conférence et rencontrés dans des environnements citadins exceptionnels où ils ont formé des groupes de discussion axés sur la profession et l'organisation.

Près de 355 APs ont assisté au Congrès 2006 de l'AAPC/ACDE, *Terrain mouvant — L'architecture de paysage à l'ère de la nouvelle normale*. L'Institut canadien des urbanistes (ICU) était également présent et plusieurs urbanistes et architectes paysagers ont décidé d'assister aux Prix de design urbain, récompenses pour l'art urbain, présentées le samedi soir par l'Institut royal d'architecture du Canada (IRAC).

Ces trois organismes ne pouvaient absolument pas rater une aussi bonne occasion. Imaginer pouvoir réunir pendant une journée les pros de la construction citadine autour de sessions interdisciplinaires, de visites guidées, d'ateliers, de tables rondes... un éventail captivant d'activités de réseautage hautement pratiques et stimulantes. Planifier un **Super samedi** : pourquoi pas !

À tout point de vue, le Super samedi constituait une entreprise gigantesque. La journée proposait tellement d'événements qu'il était impossible de s'y retrouver sans consulter le programme. Selon l'architecte paysagiste Mark Vaughan, qui a joué un rôle instrumental dès le début de la planification : « Tout s'est déroulé de façon phénoménale. » Environ 1 000 délégués ont participé et la journée consacrée aux activités conjointes a donné lieu à une véritable grande finale lors du dîner de gala en l'honneur des Prix de design urbain.

La signature d'une entente historique entre l'AAPC, l'ICU et l'IRAC a immédiatement suivi le discours-programme de la très honorable Adrienne Clarkson. Par conséquent, les trois groupes se partageront la présentation des Prix de design urbain, jusqu'à maintenant parrainés uniquement par l'IRAC. D'un commun accord, les trois groupes se sont engagés à développer des stratégies concrètes afin de mieux travailler ensemble.

Le Groupe des professionnels de la construction citadine

L'entente focalise sur la façon d'augmenter le niveau de collaboration au sein des professionnels

du design — c'est le moment où jamais d'appliquer cette idée. Il y a plus de deux ans, lors d'une conférence conjointe de l'Ontario Association of Landscape Architects et de l'OPPI de Huntsville, Fran Pauzé, directrice générale et Jim Paterson, à l'époque président ont rencontré Ron Shishido, président de l'ICU et son directeur général Steve Brasier pour effectivement discuter d'un tel choc des idées.

En 2005, les organisations se sont rassemblées pour former le Groupe des professionnels de la construction citadine. Mark Vaughan, président sortant de la British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects (BCSLA) présidait le groupe. Il réunissait un impressionnant éventail de joueurs nationaux : l'AAPC, l'ICU et l'IRAC. Les organismes affiliés de la Colombie-Britannique ont grandement participé à l'équation : la BCSLA, l'Architectural Institute of British Columbia et le Planning Institute of British Columbia. Et c'est à ce groupe que nous devons le génial Samedi fabuleux.

Les AP mènent le bal

M. Vaughan souligne que les architectes paysagistes ont immédiatement et d'emblée adopté l'idée du Super samedi. Les AP ont spontanément démontré un vif intérêt à collaborer avec les autres professionnels. L'événement 2006 marquait une première pour l'AAPC qui, conjointement avec le Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture (CELA), agissait à titre de co-présentateur du congrès annuel.

De plus, la profession d'AP était brillamment représentée lors des événements de ce Samedi. Même si le nombre d'architectes et d'urbanistes excède celui des AP, la délégation d'AP dépassait de loin en proportion celle de toute autre profession.

En témoignage au succès de cette journée, quelques 200 personnes ont participé à la Charrette du design régional sous l'égide de la l'UCB, lors d'une session de six heures pendant laquelle des groupes de trois ou quatre ont préparé un plan mesurant 9 mètres sur 13, sur une échelle de 1 : 5 000 — une représentation visuelle fascinante du profil que pourrait avoir le Grand Vancouver en 2050, alors que sa population aura doublé.

Le plan, affiché par les organisateurs sur le site de la conférence du Forum urbain mondial (FUM) des Nations unies, n'a pas manqué d'attirer l'attention générale. L'affichage du plan a servi d'élément accrocheur pour attirer les délégués du WUF dont plusieurs ignoraient l'existence du Samedi fabuleux. « Il s'agit d'un outil phénoménal.

Nous parlons ici de planification intégrée dans sa forme la plus pure, » a déclaré M. Vaughan.

« Il y a tellement de groupes qui diffusent de la motivation sans fournir les outils de travail : C'est complètement à l'opposé de ce que nous tentons d'accomplir, » a expliqué M. Vaughan. « Assez de rhétorique. Assez de belles paroles. Trouvons des moyens pour agir — des moyens transférables, des moyens descriptifs, des moyens nous permettant d'expliquer par écrit ce que nous faisons et d'afficher les résultats obtenus. Il existe des recettes pour décrire ce que nous avons accompli. »

Les sessions du Super samedi ont illustré ces recettes et fourni des conseils concrets. Le San Diego Council of Design Professionals, par exemple, a été bombardé de questions quand, devant une foule débordante, il a expliqué de quelle façon ses 3 000 professionnels du design sont devenus des porte-parole acharnés en faveur de la croissance intelligente depuis au moins deux décennies. Et le réseau PLUS Network (www.plusnetwork.org) a invité des panélistes d'Australie, du Mexique, de l'Afrique du Sud, du Brésil, de la Roumanie et des États-Unis ainsi que des Canadiens à discuter du plan d'aménagement « 100-Year Planning for Cities of the World ».

« Le Network constitue une valeur appréciable, déclare M. Vaughan. Parce que chaque ville est différente, le Network permet de conjuguer et de combiner les idées. Nous avons accès à une base de connaissances. Les villes peuvent agir comme mentors les unes pour les autres. Ensuite, plutôt que d'essayer de réinventer la roue ou de réapprendre à marcher, nous pourrions mettre nos ressources en commun pour construire l'avenir. »

À l'extérieur des salles de réunion, Super samedi proposait une panoplie de visites à la découverte d'une ville aux multiples facettes. Certaines visites étaient concentrées sur les défis auxquels Vancouver continue de faire face; c'est M. Vaughan qui le dit : « Non seulement ce que nous faisons bien mais ce que nous devons bien faire. » La visite *The Spaces Between*, par exemple, explorait les espaces oubliés, suscitant les participants à considérer comment Vancouver et d'autres villes peuvent mieux utiliser les espaces laissés pour compte après le passage du développement.

Une douzaine d'autres visites offraient aux délégués un regard de première main sur la technologie du bâtiment écologique et les rues écologiques, des randonnées à bicyclette dans les couloirs verts et la ville universitaire, des visites détaillées du parc Stanley et de False Creek, la

visite d'une ferme, une marche à la découverte de l'art des lieux publics, et encore plus.

Selon M. Vaughan, la collaboration démontrée au Samedi fabuleux est le début de solides relations de travail. L'AAPC et l'IRAC ont aussi signé une entente Patrimoine — Un memorandum à long terme pour l'élaboration du travail d'équipe dans les villes des pays en développement afin de les aider à mettre en place leur planification urbaine durable à long terme.

L'entente Patrimoine promet des avantages énormes tant pour les pays en développement que pour les Canadiens. M. Vaughan, qui travaille au

Canada, déclare : « Notre rôle est très rigide. Quoique le public soit très favorable à la durabilité, nous sommes grandement limités par les attentes de nos clients : il y a une limite à ce que vous pouvez tenter de justifier. »

En tant que travailleurs en pays étrangers, les professionnels du design peuvent insister sur l'atteinte de leurs objectifs. Ils peuvent ainsi faire toute la différence au profit des villes n'ayant pas accès aux professionnels dont elles ont besoin. « Beaucoup d'entre nous avons travaillé pour le réseau PLUS Network, dit-il, et plusieurs pays comme le Mexique pratique déjà la planification

durable à long terme. Nous pouvons massivement augmenter leur capacité. »

Sara Jane Gruetzner, présidente de l'AAPC récemment élue lors du Congrès 2006, se fait l'écho de la réflexion prospective de M. Vaughan. Elle déclare : « La révélation de l'énergie créative omniprésente au Bayshore Inn le 17 juin témoigne de ce qui se produit lorsque tout le monde travaille ensemble. Le Super samedi... Tout simplement fantastique ! »

Pour plus d'information, communiquez avec Mark Vaughan : mark@vaughanplanning.com.

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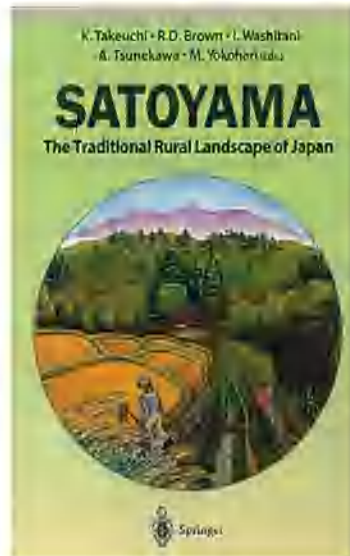
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Satoyama: The Traditional Rural Landscape of Japan

Edited by K. Takeuchi, R.D. Brown (CSLA), I. Washitani, A. Tsunekawa & M. Yokohari

Reviewed by/Faite par Richard Wyma



This book considers solutions for the future by looking back — back to *satoyama landscape*, a pattern of sustainable land use that emerged in rural Japan. It is both a concept and a system of management, which results in a harmonious and mutually beneficial relationship between humans and nature.

The *satoyama* system developed on Japan's mountainous island terrain over centuries in a monsoon climate. It includes hillsides of managed woodlands, terraced paddy fields, linear settlements and vegetable gardens. In the *satoyama*, rainfall was buffered by the trees which reduced erosion. Water

was slowly and methodically passed from the woodlands to the terraced paddies, through the vegetable gardens to the villages, and through the paddies to the local stream or river. Along the way, materials such as trees and leaves were cycled through the system as fuel, fertilizer and charcoal. Wildlife habitat was supported and vegetation managed to ensure wood and canopy cover. Importantly, cities and urban residents were protected from flooding during monsoon seasons — without realizing it.

However, over time, villagers became urbanites and the *satoyama* landscapes were abandoned, overgrown and forgotten. The consequences were very real, so once again, the importance of *satoyama* landscapes is being recognized.

This book explores the challenge of replacing the traditional *satoyama* with a contemporary one. Citizen movements are advocating new ideas. Instead of harvesting fuel and fertilizer, for example, villagers may look to lumber and wood products. Conservation strategies and regeneration approaches may replace hands-on management. The challenge, though, is to determine what components of this system need to survive and how to make their management relevant and applicable in today's world.

Satoyama reminds us once again that everything is connected to everything else. The *satoyama* landscapes were (and are) a great example of a sustainable land-use system that thrived for millennia. This local way of life was actually a critical link in a complex national system of sustainable land use. Without it, the entire system collapses.

Contemporary efforts to better understand *satoyama* landscapes not only offer insights on their long-term sustainable management, but also on their applicability globally. There are lessons here in participatory involvement, landscape regeneration and management, and planning for the future while respecting the past. The recognition of the importance of *satoyama* highlights the need to change our relationship with nature.

Satoyama: Springer-Verlag, Tokyo, 2003
229 pages, 85 illustrations

Richard Wyma is the founding director, and currently vice-president of Nunavut Association of Landscape Architecture (NuALA).
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Sunshine State

2002 Sony Pictures Classics

Reviewed by/Faite par Ryan James

This movie portrays a role that has been overlooked by cinema: the gripping, courageous and sophisticated role of a landscape architect. Enter the tall, dark and professional man in the company car; he is Jack Meadows (Timothy Hutton). He has arrived at a modest community on the Florida coast, Plantation Island, to plan for a new gated community. Jack works for a group of developers with powerful dreams of selling "nature on a leash." Next door is the African-American community of Lincoln Beach. Developers are dreaming over there too.

The local residents are divided. Some are determined to hold fast to their own humble community, others are ready to cash in before their property taxes go through the roof.

Sunshine State does an excellent job of exploring the ebb and flow of debate. Written and directed by John Sayles (*Limbo*, *Lone Star*, and *The Secret Of Roan Inish*), the movie is objective and entertaining. It does not revolve solely around a landscape architect (as rich and rewarding as that might have been). It offers a healthy web of characters that are sure to entertain a wide audience.

Before you rush out to rent *Sunshine State*, however, here's a final insight. Searching for it, I had to walk past my local Mega Video Flogger and inquire at an independent shop with an eclectic selection of movies. The rental was well worth the extra walk.

Ryan James serves on the CSLA Editorial Board. He likes to wander. Sometimes he ends up renting DVDs while he wanders.
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Editor's note: Watch for the release of Anthony Minghella's new film, *Breaking and Entering*, in which Jude Law will portray a landscape architect. Is a new trend emerging? Are we on the brink of a spate of movies immortalizing the profession in celluloid?

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places out of the worst of conditions. Yet Kingwell stressed that since cities are created by "collisions of market forces and human desires," we need to create city structures that match people's aspirations and beliefs. We are both "shapers of space and citizens", and these "twin duties" should be reflected in our public spaces.

Kingwell applauds the anarchic and spontaneous reclamation of public spaces. Like Ralston Saul, he believes that public spaces in cities are vital to public discourse. And in the final analysis, like Ralston Saul, he paid homage to the dominance of place. The irregularity of the East River in New York is magical, he said, when set against the straight lines of the city.

Above all, he said, we need to get lost in our cities. (He often gives visitors to New York the wrong directions; it's his "gift" to them.) When you lose your way in the city, you deal with the "physicality of place".

I understand both Ralston Saul and Kingwell to be saying that landscape architects must address a balance between dual realities of geographic place and social condition in the design of urban spaces. And our outlook should, above all, be hopeful.

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guidance of Patrick Condon, that looked at how to handle a two-million population increase in the Vancouver area in the next 50 years. (See *Super Saturday*, page 34.) The "game" involved the creation of a detailed map, with specific requirements set for each area: densities, schools, additional units, open space, stream day-lighting and jobs — all in the context of a sustainable infrastructure. The project emphasized how much the three professions overlap, how interconnected and mutually supportive we are, and how much we all need the knowledge of local residents.

Above all, the opportunity to interact with and learn from fellow professionals was great! Such joint charrettes should become a regular (possibly annual) feature of professional development and community involvement.

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OF LIKE MINDS — 87 YEARS LATER DE MÊME SENSIBILITÉ — 87 ANS PLUS TARD

by/par Don Hester, Guest Editor/Rédacteur invité

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This spring I was honoured to serve on the jury for the 2006 Canadian Institute of Planners Awards for Planning Excellence. The honour was somewhat tempered by the need to thoroughly review dozens of excellent presentations and long reports (many in my second language). And together, the jury had to agree on those most deserving of awards. In fact we eight jurors, ably led by incoming CIP President Blake Hudema, had some interesting debates. Generally the top three submissions in a category were easily determined but it was harder to find consensus on the most deserving.

The CIP received 55 submissions in 12 categories, including Downtown Planning, Economic Development, International Development and Social Planning — all traditionally the province of planners. Yet many of the award categories overlapped with what I typically view as the business of landscape architects: Urban Design, Neighbourhood Planning, Environmental Planning and Recreation Planning. In fact, there was overlap as well with architecture and engineering, particularly

in categories such as Housing, and Transportation and Infrastructure.

Over 20 of the submissions came from Québec and they, interestingly, included a number of projects that were submitted for CSLA Awards of Excellence in 2006. Since I had attended the CSLA Awards here in Winnipeg a month or two before my stint as juror for the CIP, some of my top choices may have been biased! The Awards for Planning Excellence may be found on the CIP Web site: www.cip-icu.ca.

Shared direction

It is interesting to remember that until the late 1950s, planners and landscape architects were part of the Town Planning Institute of Canada. And in several ways, we are still moving in many of the same directions. Montréal's *Tree Protection Policy* and its *Natural Area Protection and Enhancement Policy* seem like landscape policies to me. And to the planners, as to landscape architects, environmental issues are paramount. *The York Region State of the Environment Report 2005*, for

example, provided an exhaustive summary of progress the region has made since 2000 toward meeting specific environmental targets for stewardship of the air, water and land. The report used specific scientific measures to do so.

Several CIP award-winning projects highlighted the growing use of technology. *Montréal 2025: Virtual Maquette*, for example, created a three-dimensional digital model of the entire Ville de Montréal, which will help city planners assess the impacts of future development.

Super Saturday: A meeting of minds

We are all still very much part of the same planning and design continuum. This was reinforced at the CSLA/CELA Congress 2006 in June, on Super Saturday — a day designed specifically to bring the three professions of planning, architecture and landscape architecture together. The activities were numerous and diverse, including the Sustainability by Design: Vancouver 2050 Charrette, under the *continued on page 41*

Les Clos prévostois, a project by Groupe Rosseau Lefebvre de Prévost, Québec, was submitted for both CSLA and CIP awards in 2006. It took a CSLA National Citation Award for planning and analysis, for demonstrating new ways of preserving woodlands and waterways in typical tract subdivision developments. Innovative storm water management reflects environmental priorities/Les Clos prévostois, un projet du Groupe Rosseau Lefebvre de Prévost, soumis dans le cadre de l'édition 2006 des concours des Prix d'excellence de l'AAPC et de l'ICU. Ce projet décrocha le prix Citation nationale de l'AAPC dans la catégorie planification et analyse pour ses façons novatrices de conserver les parcs et les cours d'eau dans des lotissements type. La gestion des eaux pluviales novatrice reflète bien les priorités environnementales



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