

PAPERS

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL MOVEMENT IN WESTERN CANADA: STRIKING VISTAS AND EVOLVING VIEWS

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I propose to deliver a paper that explores the “City Beautiful” movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and its impact on the urban landscapes of Western Canada. I will describe many of these landscapes, all of which were designed to create or exploit splendid **vistas**, and examine how **views** of this design tradition – the opinions and judgements with which it has been regarded – have dramatically evolved during the past century.

The City Beautiful movement was the fruit of a period of great confidence and idealism in the United States. Inspired by French city planning, through the influence of Americans who studied at the *École des beaux-arts* in Paris, its goal was the transformation of the tawdry and socially demeaning environments of urban America. These aspirations took concrete form at the World’s Columbian Exposition of Chicago in 1893, which inspired cities all over the country to create magnificent new public buildings, clustered around central plazas from which vistas extended out into the city via park-like boulevards.

This urban vision was received with great enthusiasm in Canada as well; and particularly in Western Canada, then beginning a period of rapid urban expansion. The broad scale of Prairie and West Coast landscapes, combined with a spirit of civic progress that imbued its leaders, made Western Canada an authentic heartland of the City Beautiful movement. The new philosophy arrived at just the right time to inspire all of the provincial legislative assemblies and universities from Manitoba to British Columbia, and a number of other key civic projects. Most of these schemes were realised; all were based on the idea of a grand central space focussed on a striking vista.

World War I presaged the end of this ambitious movement; and, as time passed, the reputation of the City Beautiful approach declined. A later generation judged it to be poorly adapted to the modern city, too grandiose, irrelevant to the “real issues” of poverty and urban housing. The identification of axial planning with totalitarian regimes also diminished respect for the movement, and, in the postwar years, once-proud landscapes were severely compromised by new construction that ignored the original paradigm. But the movement has now been rediscovered; some neglected projects have been rehabilitated, and City Beautiful precepts now inform new designs.

The study of this movement raises issues that merit discussion: changes in the perceived meaning of historic landscapes, changing evaluations of their significance, and their preservation in the face of evolving cultural ideals. My presentation will employ a series of PowerPoint slides illustrating the original plans and built landscapes of City Beautiful projects over the years. Hopefully, Canadian AHLPP members will gain familiarity with some of our most dramatic urban landscapes; and our American members will discover a Canadian interpretation of design ideas from the U.S., and projects designed by Americans as well as Canadians. Victoria's Empress Hotel, the venue for our meeting, is a part of one of these ambitious designs, and an excellent illustration of the City Beautiful movement.

INTEGRATING NATURAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE HISTORIES AS A VALUES-BASED TOOL FOR HERITAGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN BC

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Typically policy and legislation regarding parks and protected areas in Canada have separated nature and culture as two very distinct things in the assumption that where there is culture, you can't have true nature. In some cases this has led to agencies tearing down historic buildings and removing traces of past human habitation in order to make parks more "natural" and meet mandates to protect ecosystem integrity.

This paper and presentation will describe a values-based heritage conservation tool the authors have used to integrate knowledge about the natural and cultural history of a place and assist decision-makers in determining appropriate management planning and operations.

Examples will be drawn from our work describing the evolution of the cultural landscape within the Gulf Islands National Park Reserve and the natural landscapes and seascapes it is situated within. We will demonstrate how the research has been used to shape visitor experiences and development of site-specific area plans. Area plans take a holistic approach—identifying the existing situation, protection and restoration needs, and the capacity to enhance visitor experience; assessing implications of various options; and recommending a plan for the site.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT AS A TOOL TO IDENTIFY SENSE OF PLACE FOR CULTURAL TOURISM PLANNING

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This paper is based on an assignment for a Cultural Tourism course at the University of Victoria, British Columbia.

Many communities pursue tourism as an economic generator, particularly when the original resource or industrial base of the town or region is in decline. Cultural tourism—travel to experience the unique qualities and “sense of place” of a destination—is an option that is often overlooked because community leaders don’t always recognize the potential appeal of their home place to cultural tourists.

In addition to the usual “gated” cultural experiences (e.g. museums, galleries, historic sites, festivals) and intangible elements (e.g. lifestyle, language and customs) of a destination, there are other features that contribute to a community’s unique sense of place. These “ancillary” elements, such as vernacular building styles, scenic roads, streetscapes, hedgerows, views, former industrial works, etc. are not in themselves tourism demand generators, but they do contribute to the unique sense of place and the visitor experience.

This presentation will discuss the use of cultural landscape assessment as a tool to help identify these “ancillary” elements so that they can be incorporated into tourism planning and place-based destination marketing.

**COPPER MINING ON THE SHORES OF LAKE SUPERIOR:
DEVELOPING A VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF
CALUMET, MICHIGAN**

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The copper mining region of the Keweenaw Peninsula thrived for over one-hundred years as a single-industry locality. This remote peninsula extends to the north from Michigan’s Upper Peninsula into Lake Superior. The native woodlands, pebble beaches and beautiful views of Lake Superior attract visitors who come to recreate throughout the year. Others come to explore the landscape that clearly displays historic mining activities on a massive scale. When the mining ended vast amounts of highly developed infrastructure remained, but the local economy was busted. Numerous massively-scaled industrial buildings remain in a landscape mostly devoid of related small-scale landscape features. The mining resources have met the highest level of significance in the country; a National Historic Landmark District was designated in 1989.

Beginning before 1970, members of the community envisioned a future economy based on heritage tourism. A twenty-year grass roots effort achieved establishment of a national historical park focused on mining heritage in 1992. Keweenaw National Historical Park is a unique type of national park. It is a “partnership” park, comprised of mostly private property, with multiple owners. Property within the park boundaries is not protected by any particular restrictions, and changes impacting the integrity of the district have occurred.

Preparation of a Cultural Landscape Report for the Calumet Unit is providing an opportunity to bring together the many stakeholders to develop a long-term “vision” for the historic landscape. This session will provide an overview of the project with special emphasis on proposed designs that reintroduce small-scale landscape features to help clarify historic landscape patterns. These patterns will illuminate the scale and energy of the historic activities and help visitors to visualize the historic conditions while encouraging new investments and activities in the community.

Questions for discussion:

- Have you addressed large-scale historic properties that include both public and private ownership of multiple resources? If so, what advantages and disadvantages have you noted to this type of ownership? Can you note successful/unsuccessful techniques used for managing these landscapes?
- Do you know of other historic mining communities that have lost the mining industry, but whose landscapes continue to represent the historic character? Can you share examples?
- Can you share ways that you have seen small-scale landscape features used to help improved the legibility of the historic resources at a property?
- Do you know of other communities that have advocated for the establishment of a National Park or other conservation approach to preserve their cultural heritage?

**MENDOCINO WOODLANDS:
LEVERAGING RESOURCES EFFECTIVELY
TO COMPLETE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE PROJECTS FOR HISTORIC SITES**

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Mendocino Woodlands is one of many significant historic landscapes in the United States caught between the proverbial rock and a hard place, whose situation has been further exacerbated by current lean economic times. This California State Park, owned by a state infamously struggling with budget shortfalls, is managed by the non-profit Mendocino

Woodlands Camp Association (MWCA). MWCA has been running the historic camp, built as one of only forty-six Recreation Demonstration Areas (RDA) during the Great Depression, since its inception. It is one of only two RDAs built on the West Coast and is one of only two in the United States with a high degree of integrity.

This National Historic Landmark, though well preserved, is hovering on the brink of losing distinct cultural features if rehabilitation and restoration work cannot move forward. Both the State and MWCA don't want to see that happen, and realized that a Cultural Landscape Report is necessary to provide the necessary guidance for future preservation treatments. Due to the State's limited resources and inability to raise funds, MWCA set out to close the gap and raise money necessary to fund a CLR.

However, the challenges continue. The site, located in a redwood forest located along the northern California coast, is incredibly remote, large and complex and a traditional approach to developing a CLR would be cost prohibitive. A creative approach was needed. In this case, the creative approach hinged on effective partnerships; one between a university and a consulting firm, and another between the California Department of Parks and Recreation and MWCA; consensus-building; and leveraging project dollars.

Using Mendocino Woodlands as a case study this presentation will discuss:

- Project benefits for a collaboration between a university and a consulting firm
- Educational benefits to students by working on a cultural landscape project in collaboration with a consulting firm
- Importance of consensus-building techniques for a multi-pronged client
- The effective division of work among partners
- The most effective use of limited project funds

Creative approaches like this can apply to cultural landscape projects throughout North America. We plan to emphasize, however, that each project is different and the major lesson is that understanding the project and developing a customized approach using these guiding principles is the most effective way to further cultural landscape preservation stewardship within lean budgets.

"PLANTING OUR PAST, PRESERVING OUR FUTURE"

June Flanagan
Galt Museum & Archives
Lethbridge, Alberta

In 2008, Lethbridge Horticultural Society volunteers planted a garden, in partnership with the Galt Museum and the Alberta Native Plant Council, as a gift to the community, to celebrate the society's 2009 centennial. The garden surrounds the entrance to the Galt Museum in a dramatic, windswept setting, perched on the edge of the city, overlooking a landscape of cultural and historical significance in the river valley below. The Oldman

River winds through native prairie in this spectacular vista, which includes the site of the last battle between First Nations people in Canada, historic Fort Whoop-Up, the University of Lethbridge, and the High Level Bridge, a century-old massive railway structure that is the highest and longest trestle bridge in the world.

The purpose of the garden is to display, identify, enjoy and learn about the local flora, and to demonstrate sustainable gardening practices, particularly water conservation. Landscaping the museum that showcases the region's history with plants that demonstrate its natural history is fitting, and the display is truly local, as the garden only includes species that are native to the river valley. Many of these plants have a historical connection as they were used for food, medicine, shelter, and in ceremonies by First Nations people and some remain important in their culture today.

The design incorporates over forty species, including forty-five shrubs and more than one thousand wildflower and grass seedlings, in an arrangement that is visually appealing in all four seasons. After three years of care from dedicated volunteers, the plants have successfully become established, in spite of fierce weed competition and challenging site and climate conditions.

The Galt has integrated the garden in educational programs, hosting public lectures, workshops and garden tours on topics related to local flora, ethnobotany and sustainable gardening. The plants were identified with labels and volunteers produced several interpretive materials, including a catalogue that describes documented ethnobotanical uses. In response to public interest in growing these species, staff and volunteers recently teamed up to collect, process and package seeds from the garden. Proceeds from seed sales will help support additional activities.

In 2011, the garden was praised and recognized by national judges from Communities in Bloom, in an award to the city.

In addition to capturing the region's beauty and identity, the garden has fostered a deeper understanding and appreciation of the local natural and cultural history as well as a cooperative spirit in the community.

Discussion questions:

1. Does integrating local native plants in urban environments build an appreciation of the original landscape and/or an interest in protecting natural areas or native species for future generations?
2. What are common misconceptions about gardening with native plants and how can they be overcome? ("native plants need no care", "native plants are weedy")
3. How can the demand for native plants be met, in order to discourage wild collecting?
4. What strategies might engage the necessary help and funding to maintain a garden project for the long term?

CONTEXT PLANNING METHOD FOR LARGE LANDSCAPES

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Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations - Heritage Branch

This paper describes a method for identifying and characterizing cultural landscapes at regional/local government scales, based on a recent Prince George, BC, context plan case study by the B.C. Heritage Branch.

This approach to historic place conservation looks at cities as large scale cultural landscapes with multiple layers of value and varied contributing resources. Context studies provide an understanding of the community's social, cultural, spiritual, as well as physical evolution and development over time to guide future land use planning decision making. A community's heritage values guide the identification of historic (heritage) places within the cultural landscape of the community, and in turn guide how conservation of the places that matter to the people takes place.

Reference: [Guidelines for Implementing Context Studies and Values-Based Management of Historic Places – BC Heritage Branch fact sheet](#)

PROTECTING WATER VISTAS IN OLMSTED BROTHERS LANDSCAPES IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

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Context

The Puget Sound region is richly endowed with water bodies, coastline, forests, mountains and volcanic peaks. These natural features are the raw material of varied and stunning vistas that are the birthright of those lucky enough to reside in this beautiful region. Public access to a great variety of views in the course of daily life was a key tenet of the Olmsted Brothers' planning and design projects in the Pacific Northwest. It was expansive views of nature beyond the urban confines that allowed smaller acreage of parkland in Seattle to be set aside than the firm required elsewhere with less remarkable scenery.

Focus

Dramatic vistas to Puget Sound and the Olympic Mountains form the organizing axes for two of the Pacific Northwest's most significant Olmsted-designed public landscapes, Volunteer Park in Seattle and the State Capitol Campus in Olympia. The essential geometries of both sites have stood the test of time, but not entirely unscathed. Both

incremental change and specific threats have posed significant challenges to maintaining viewshed integrity.

Timeliness

This paper describes changes each landscape has and is facing, and explores means being pursued to reclaim and safeguard their iconic vistas as treasured public legacies. The Capitol Campus has suffered viewshed encroachment through ill-conceived City land use regulations and an absence of legislative viewshed protection. Unmanaged forest growth has also obscured views. At Volunteer Park, tree maturation has reduced visibility from the central concourse and the water tower lookout. The open reservoir which provides a reflecting foreground for city, sound and mountain views also faces decommissioning. John Olmsted designed the park to fully integrate this reservoir.

Findings

Respective paths to protection differ but share common elements, which include: political advocacy, historical research, public education, landmark designation, philanthropy, and long-term vegetation management planning and implementation. Success for the Capitol Campus has been hard fought in recent years but has achieved strong momentum. In Volunteer Park, view erosion has decreased through selective pruning and tree removal, coupled with careful siting and species selection for regeneration planting. The reservoir closure battle looms; fortunately, recent local landmark designation should confer crucial protection.

Conclusion

It is through efforts that span many disciplines and perspectives that protection is being achieved for these valuable public vistas that connect people profoundly with the coastal landscapes within which they live. Protection requires sustained attention on many fronts. Vistas set aside a century ago for public benefit survive only through perpetually-renewed commitment of succeeding generations.

Questions for discussion

- What is the value of shared iconic vistas to a city, region or state? What does view degradation mean to citizens experiencing loss of a treasured landscape feature?
- How can designed landscapes be managed to maintain appropriate scale and character yet accommodate natural tree growth and cyclic regeneration?
- How can historians, landscape designers, arborists and horticulturists, grounds managers, elected officials, developers and citizen activists collaborate to protect vistas? Are exhausting, costly power struggles inevitable?

EQUALIZATION SCHOOLS AND THE COMPLEX NATURE OF JIM CROW IN GEORGIA, 1950-1970

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Across the state of Georgia stand many 1950s and 1960s international style modernist school buildings in various states of decline. Several of the buildings, abandoned for decades, remain only as ruins in the landscape. Others maintain enough structural integrity that they could be preserved and adaptively used. Known as equalization schools, those remnant structures provide an opportunity to consider unique practices and underlying motives for historic preservation today.

In the years just before and after *Brown v. the Board of Education*, Georgia spent hundreds of millions of dollars to construct those equalization schools for Georgia's African-American populations in an attempt to illustrate that "separate but equal" actually worked. Evaluating the conference theme helps to better understand how those structures and landscapes might be interpreted and preserved. The words view and vista have at least two general meanings: one meaning is about the physical world and our sense of sight, while the other is about judgment, mental perspective, and vantage over time. This paper focuses on that second meaning, which allows us to evaluate various approaches to historic preservation relevant subject of equalization schools.

Interpreting the historical cultural landscape from the recent past is complex business. While the landscape can be read like a document to some extent, as the renowned geographer Peirce Lewis has suggested, it cannot be comprehensively understood without considerable knowledge about the past events that led to its creation. Therefore, it is necessary to delve more deeply into research, especially contextual research.

Two themes emerge from research on that context. First, answers to the contemporary debate about how modernist structures should be interpreted and preserved are offered in this paper. The second issue relates to the complexities of the post-World War II Jim Crow era. While African-American communities generally favored integration, they were also pleased and energized by the construction of new schools in their neighborhoods.

While on the surface the schools appeared to be nearly the same as the new white schools (with courtyards, outdoor gathering spaces, and glass curtain walls), the black schools were often poorly located—often in industrial sections of the community. The schools were also inadequately staffed and supplied when compared to their white counterparts.

In African American communities, however, the schools and their landscapes became a nexus for black society and culture. When many were closed after integration and later deteriorated over time, neighborhoods and towns lost an important place of gathering, which had helped to create a sense of community. Today, preservation efforts in Georgia communities are focused on reconsidering how those facilities might be rehabilitated for use by local populations, in some cases returning structures and landscapes to their original functions.

Discussion Questions

- Should preservationists adhere to certain social imperatives? If so, what are they?
- How should we think about the recent past?
- What is our perspective about preserving landscapes and structures that make some of us uncomfortable?
- What is the role of contextual research in historic preservation?

WORKS IN PROGRESS

CHALLENGES FOR PRESERVING A MASTERPIECE OF OLMSTED DESIGN: 'THE UPLANDS,' VICTORIA'S 'CELEBRATED RESIDENTIAL PARK'

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'The Uplands,' an exclusive neighbourhood in suburban Oak Bay, a municipality located on the eastern, ocean-fronting rim of Greater Victoria, stands as John Charles Olmsted's masterpiece of residential design and planning. In John Olmsted's words: "Of all the land subdivisions that I have made plans for, this one is unquestionably the best adapted to obtain the greatest amount of landscape beauty in connection with suburban development." 'The Uplands' continues to hold prominence for its gracefully-curved streets and well-placed homesites that blend harmoniously with the physical environment. First imagined in 1907, 'The Uplands' is the earliest example of its kind in Canada. It has influenced residential design, planning, and zoning across western Canada and along the Pacific Coast of the United States. This picturesque landscape of 465 acres and some 600 homesites took shape slowly at first, but a building boom marked the post-WW II era. By the close of the 1960s, only a few lots remained vacant. Throughout its century-old history, 'The Uplands' has faced numerous challenges. To cite a particularly egregious example: building setbacks were greatly relaxed in the mid-1970s to conform to less stringent, municipal-wide standards. This encouraged 'monster house'

construction. Heeding concerns, Oak Bay officials recanted, initiating a multi-pronged, advisory and regulatory approach in the early-1990s to guide and control on-going development, especially to retain the park-like character introduced by John Olmsted. This effort has focussed on encouraging architectural heritage, creating more rigorous design guidelines for newly-proposed residences and their grounds, strengthening zoning, and implementing a tree bylaw to preserve the subdivision's distinctive Garry oak landscape. But new threats continue to arise, attacking loopholes in the Municipality's preservation strategy. This paper first reviews historic legal measures that continue to offer a protective framework for 'The Uplands,' especially the unique Oak Bay Special Powers Act (1935). It then considers current trends that could adversely affect future development. The paper concludes by suggesting several ways to better preserve this masterful, trend-setting, and historically-significant landscape.

HERITAGE LIGHTHOUSE PROTECTION ACT PROJECT

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This presentation describes a recent collaboration between the BC Heritage Branch and Parks Canada to engage people from remote coastal communities in nominating nearby lighthouses for federal heritage designation under the Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act (HLPA). The collaboration came about in response to a federal government decision to declare many lighthouses as surplus and to dispose of them, unless an individual, non-profit group or municipality agreed to acquire and manage them.

Whether lighthouses are valued as local landmarks for their historical significance or for their navigational role on treacherous coastal waters, many communities in BC have strong ties to these iconic structures. However soon after the HLPA was announced in 2010, it became apparent that BC had a low number of nominations in comparison with other parts of the country. There was a need to reach the people in coastal communities who have a stake in lighthouses and who should understand the nomination process and be made aware of the timelines.

The presentation will describe how two levels of government, working with community-based organizations, have come together to add value in the shared goal of improving the outcome of this initiative. Through this project, a broad network of communities of interest connected to lighthouses in a variety of ways has developed. Lighthouses can be, and in some cases have already proven to be, effective springboards to build capacity at the local level for stewardship and conservation of historic places.

Government of Canada Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act implementation page:
<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/media/infocus-alaune/2010/02/index-eng.htm>

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN THE NOMINATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SGANG GWAAY WORLD HERITAGE SITE, HAIDA GWAI

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The Province of British Columbia will participate in the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage through the development of a case study on community involvement in the nomination and management of S’Gang Gwaay World Heritage Site.

S’Gang Gwaay is a small island which includes an abandoned Haida village site in the the Queen Charlotte Islands (now known as Haida Gwaii) on the pacific coast of British Columbia. The site is notable for the monumental poles, many still standing facing the beach. S’Gang Gwaay was accepted as a National and World Heritage site in 1981.

SGang Gwaay is located in Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and Haida Heritage Site and is co-managed by Parks Canada and the Haida Nation through the Archipelago Management Board. The co-management system, including the Haida Watchmen Program, provides a strong linkage between the historic site and contemporary Aboriginal culture, and is considered to be “one of the most successful cooperative management arrangements in the world” (Parks Canada News Release, March 17, 2011).

For the Haida, SGang Gwaay remains an evolving cultural landscape; as a National and World Heritage Site the focus is on the protection and presentation of the historic fabric (commemorative integrity) . This poses issues for the management of this World Heritage Site. The case study will look at the management of S’Gang Gwaay over the past 30 years since the 1981 nomination. The case study will be based on interviews with members of the Haida and non-aboriginal community, local political leaders, Haida elders, Parks Canada staff, Province of BC staff, Haida watchmen, local tour operators and other relevant stakeholders.

The Archipelago Management Board has declared its support for the case study, which is intended to serve as a template for best practices in other Canadian and international jurisdictions.

**DEVELOPING BMPS FOR TRADITIONAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPES:
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION (ACHP) INITIATIVE**

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U.S. federal agencies responsible for identifying and considering places of traditional significance to Native Americans are looking more and more to landscape level analysis. This information is critical in documenting and consulting with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations about the effects on traditional cultural landscapes when large federal projects, such as transportation and renewable energy, are proposed. In August 2011, the ACHP hosted a forum in Seattle, WA, to discuss large-scale traditional cultural landscapes. The ACHP and Department of Interior have since committed to working collaboratively to address the broad issues surrounding Native American traditional cultural landscapes. They are exploring ways to raise awareness about the sensitivity of cultural landscapes; update Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties; look at the need for confidentiality while maintaining a transparent planning process; and develop guidance and case studies on the management and mitigation of these sites. In this presentation, staff will explore the ACHP initiative to identify best practices for identifying, documenting, and consulting on traditional cultural landscapes.

DIGITAL DOCUMENTATION STANDARDS FOR CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

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Through the HABS/HAER/HALS programs the Secretary of the Interior has established Standards and Guidelines for Documentation and acceptability for inclusion in the Heritage Documentation Programs collections in the Library of Congress. As quoted, “they require that the documentation captures the significance of the site or structure; is accurate and verifiable; has archival stability; and is clear and concise”. As high-tech documentations methods, Lidar and Photogrammetry, are increasingly being used to document cultural landscapes, we need to ask: What should be the guiding principles to establish standards for digital documentation?

The session will present work-in-progress of the development of Standards for Digital Documentation. The goal of the project is to build off of the existing HABS/HAER/HALS Standards and Guidelines with the intent to provide information on the 1) acquisition of digital data, 2) processing of digital data and 3) storage and archiving of the digital data. Taken into account will be the research methods and report organization, representation of information, digital photography, and the disposition of field notes.

Questions that guide the development of the Digital Documentation Standards include:

- 1) How can the documentation adequately illustrate what is significant about the cultural landscape to include historic buildings, site features, structures and elements, or object being documented?
- 2) How can there exist independent verification of the information.
- 3) How is the digital data represented?
- 4) How can the data be clearly and concisely produced and reproduced?
- 5) What does the documentation reveal?

THE ART OF LANDSCAPE, THE HEART OF A PLACE: LEARNING LANDSCAPE HISTORY

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It is widely accepted that “active learning” techniques, which use higher order tasks such as analysis and synthesis, meet learning objectives more readily than passive learning tasks. In the realm of, say, service-learning, active learning is assumed by the “doing” inherent in such endeavors. However, it is argued that just the “doing” does not in itself result in understanding, but that reflection and evaluation activities must also be utilized. Having worked with students on many service-learning projects, including projects abroad dealing with heritage sites, I understand the importance of post-project reflection to the learning process.

This preliminary study describes the attempt to have students understand the meaning of a heritage site beyond what typical reflection activities of writing and discussion achieve. In the case of Vysehrad, a lesser-known castle in Prague, a unique opportunity presented itself in the form of an invitation to exhibit work that creatively interpreted the Vysehrad landscape. While the results of a 4-day charrette including a study of development constraints and opportunities that the castle site suggested—would be featured in the exhibition, faculty chose this opportunity to propose that interpretive visual work produced by students and faculty be incorporated into the exhibit as well. The interpretive visual work represented another way to “know” a place beyond conventional study of historic maps and documents.

In testing the value of art-making as a reflective tool, faculty had students write reflection papers shortly after the Prague experience. Students volunteered to create a piece or pieces for exhibition, with the charge to mentally revisit and revision the castle landscape. They then wrote short papers about their art making experience and how their new work interpreted Vysehrad. In analyzing the content of the two papers, faculty determined that the latter papers demonstrated a higher degree of insight about the meaning of historic Vysehrad.

Questions:

Do preservation professionals strive to understand the meaning of a historic site? If so, how do they go about it? Is this important to the preservation field?

CRAIGFLOWER MANOR: A PROVINCIALY-OWNED “REMNANT” HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

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Craigflower Manor is a substantial Georgian style dwelling built between 1854 and 1856. It is the sole house left from the former 900 acre Craigflower Farm, which was one of a number of agricultural operations established to support early settlement in the Victoria area. The Manor is situated on approximately two acres of property at the junction of two major traffic arteries. When first restored in the mid 1960's it was interpreted as a Manor house with some historical context relating to the original farm. For a period in the 1980's the interpretation was reoriented to encompass a more agricultural focus with farm animals, heritage gardening plots and renaming of the site to “Craigflower Farmhouse.” Given the location, traffic noise and limited land area this interpretive switch has had limited success. The Heritage Branch is currently undertaking a conservation planning process to explore future options for the site's use, interpretation and development.

A brief on-site presentation en route to one of the conference destinations will provide an overview of the current constraints and the interpretive issues that have been explored over the past 40 years. A package of background material will be distributed to each attendee. We encourage attendees to provide us with any assistance they wish, based on their knowledge and experience of historic landscape issues, with regard to interpretive and development options and ideas which they recommend we consider as part of our planning process. This would include information regarding other sites that have dealt with similar remnant historic landscape challenges.

STUDENT PRESENTATION

VIBRANT RUINS: RECLAIMING INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AT THE WILLAMETTE FALLS

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The decline of heavy industry in the U.S. has resulted in economic and ecological crises that permeate the landscape. Industrial ruins such as rail beds, polluted soils and engineered waterways speckle the country as evidence of a lost past. These post-industrial sites have traditionally been viewed as inconveniences to be eradicated or camouflaged. My design proposal seeks to dispel this notion by uncovering the hidden potentials of cultural ruins.

In February of 2011 the Blue Heron Paper Mill discontinued its operations. Twenty-three acres of buildings, heavy machinery and water cisterns now lie unused on the east bank of the Willamette River. This site, on the edge of the Willamette Falls, has been a significant place of production for many cultures over thousands of years. Working with the regional government, a heritage coalition and other community members, we offer a new vision for the Blue Heron Paper Mill.

The proposed re-design must address the challenges of preserving historic buildings, accounting for extreme topographic shifts, nourishing the adjacent water course and responding to local opinions. The future vision is to synthesize production and open space by overlapping the functions of industry and waterfront park while respecting the historical integrity of the site. Tying these two programs together is a water collection system that uses the natural flow of the river, the sites topography and the foundations of relic structures to mitigate storm water, generate low-impact energy, and open the site to the river and the public. By playfully revealing and demonstrating the energy of water as a spatial, temporal, visual and programmatic interstice, this design celebrates water for its undeniable role in shaping the landscape. Through the introduction of new programmatic elements such as, open plaza space, farmers market, artist workshops and galleries the activities that surround these functions will allow the site to develop new relevance in people's lives.

By satisfying contemporary needs this hybridized framework has the potential to be applied to other waterfront sites. Vibrant Ruins is a model for how post-industrial landscapes can once again become multi-faceted arenas of human experience and productive processes while remaining sensitive to natural and cultural heritage.

POSTERS

LANDSCAPE OF LOS PRIMEROS POBLADORES (THE FIRST SETTLERS)

Carrie J. Gregory
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Along the historical route of the Old Spanish Trail in rural northwest New Mexico, upper Largo Canyon comprises lands previously occupied primarily by Navajo and perhaps Ute

Indians. Spanish-American homesteaders settled in upper Largo Canyon by 1877, and Anglo-American homesteaders followed shortly thereafter by 1882.

Forty-seven homestead patents were approved in upper Largo Canyon from 1877 to 1943, providing for a cumulative population of 185 residents; 68 percent were Spanish American, 31 percent were Anglo-American, 1 was Navajo, and 1 was a Native American. Settlers resided in branch canyons with walls up to 600 feet high and few reliable water sources. Eking out a subsistence living, homesteaders grew corn, beans, chiles, tobacco, onions, garlic, and squash and raised sheep, goats, cattle, and mules. Stone-masonry dwellings of few rooms commanded views of transportation corridors and grazing areas.

Today, the land is administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), who is tasked with balancing natural resource procurement—oil and gas development—and cultural resource conservation. The BLM is preserving the few architectural and structural remnants of homesteading in upper Largo Canyon, but has yet to identify what remains of the landscape.

Questions for discussion:

- What is left of the rural historic landscape of upper Largo Canyon?
- Can Spanish-American and Anglo-American landscape characteristics be differentiated?
- What were settler responses to the environment? Did they differ by culture?
- What will the challenges be to the BLM to protect landscape characteristics?

PRESERVATION OF “SEFID CHAH” CEMETERY

Mahyar Hadighi and Ramina F. Deroee
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Historic Preservation Students
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Death and the ritual of burial have always played a central role in the identity of Islam. To that end, cemeteries are as significant as mosques in the definition of the cultural landscape of Islam.

Sefid-Chah (White Well) is a village of 100 occupants, situated in the mountainous region of Northern Alborz in Mazandaran province, northern Iran. Despite its small population, Sefid-Chah has seven cemeteries with the approximate area of 5 hectares. About 15000 tombs with vertical tombstones were found in the cemeteries. This gives Sefid-Chah a unique significance, as, it is unusual for Islamic burial grounds to have vertical tombstones. The tombstones are generally of yellowish or gray stone with a variety of drawings, especially of geometric Islamic patterns. The oldest tomb found in the cemetery is from 1408.

The authors, within a collaborative team, conducted extensive research on pre-Islamic, as well as historic examples of Islamic cemeteries in diverse regions of Iran, including the 4000 year-old “Gohar Tappe” cemetery in Northern Iran, and proposed a preservation plan for Sefid Chah as well as a development plan for the area. Restoring the roads to their original location, reconnecting the originally connected cemeteries, and a redesigned chapel were also parts of the approved preservation proposal.

The poster will show the significance of Sefid-Chah Cemetery and the preservation plan as well as examples of other Iranian historic cemeteries.

Question: The role and necessity of in-depth cultural research in the proposal of preservation plans.

SHAHZADEH MAHAN GARDEN

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Although “Shahzadeh” Garden, built in the 1880’s, is not a proto-typical Persian Garden, it serves as its poster-child. Shahzadeh Garden generally follows the principles of Persian Garden design. It, however, differs from those principles in a number of significant ways. Shahzadeh is located within a vast and arid desert, an unlikely place for a garden. It is built on the lower slopes of the Jupar Mountains, unlike most Persian Gardens that are built in flat areas. Typical Gardens in flat areas require a system of aqueducts to sustain their water features. Shahzadeh, being built around a creek and an underground water table, utilizes the natural flow of water. Its central stream and waterfalls are approximately 320 meters long and make it the only terraced garden of Iran, with the longest water feature.

Unlike Japanese Gardens, Persian Gardens are not generally decorative and are more practical. Shahzadeh, in its construction and detail, and use of flower-beds and pots deviates from this practice and tends towards a Baroque version of Persian Gardens.

We were commissioned to design a preservation plan that included restoring the main building and terraces, rehabilitating other buildings in the Garden to an inn, and making the entire garden accessible according to contemporary building codes. The Poster will show the preservation plan, highlighting the unique qualities of the Shahzadeh Garden in comparing it to other well-known gardens.

Question: How preservation can be informed by both following and deviating from principles.

ALLEE REGENERATION PLANNING FOR WASHINGTON STATE VETERANS HOSPITAL ENTRY DRIVES

M. Eliza Davidson
Principal, Arbutus Design LLC
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Projects

American Lake Veterans Hospital Preservation Plan (2010)
Walla Walla Veterans Hospital Preservation Plan (in development)

Context & Significance

Formal entrance allees impart a sense of dignity, order and calm, and provide a temporal and spatial transition from the outer world to a sequestered medical center campus. American Lake's ornamental cherries and Walla Walla's older black locusts comprise primary character-defining heritage landscape features. Tree damage, neglect, decline and associated risk have put allees at both sites on a downward trajectory. Sporadic tree replacement planting with incompatible species has been further degrading these allees.

Active management must replace the inconsistent, undirected care of the past, to insure allee perpetuation that respects original design intent. Political and budgetary realities wield influence as much as best arboricultural practices and preservation values. Landscape management options developed for these NRHD's, offer practical strategies and recommend sequences of action to bring current vegetative resources into a sustainable, historically-compatible condition. The issues raised are complex and difficult, making doctrinaire, one-size solutions unrealistic. Each property has its own set of conditions to be uniquely addressed.

Questions for discussion

- Are there principles that always should govern formal allee regeneration?
- How much deviation from original design is okay in order to address other concerns?
- Have phased replacement strategies presented here been tried successfully elsewhere?
- How does one achieve sustainability when faced with monocultures, especially of problematic tree taxa?
- Anticipating resistance to mass tree removals, are there effective ways to proactively generate public understanding and institutional support?

BRITISH COLUMBIA CULTURAL LANDSCAPES ON THE CANADIAN REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Susan Green
Registrar of Historic Places

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations - Heritage Branch

According to the National Capital Commission and Parks Canada, cultural landscapes are “...geographical terrains which exhibit characteristics or which represent the values of a society as the result of human interaction with the environment.”

In British Columbia, the dramatic physical environment of mountains, coastline and interior deserts has shaped and been shaped by the cultures that have inhabited the province over time.

This poster will feature a variety of cultural landscape sites in British Columbia that have been formally recognized for their heritage value by the federal, provincial and local governments.

**A STUDENT COMPETITION TO RE-IMAGINE THE SAN JUAN ISLAND
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK**

Betsy Jacobson
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Parks for the People is a design competition to re-imagine American’s most spectacular public places – its national parks – by creatively rethinking the role this historical cultural landscape has in contemporary society and how the Parks can better serve diverse populations.

I am participating in an interdisciplinary design studio to explore the future design development of The San Juan Island National Historic Park (SJI-NHP). Located in the archipelago of northwest Washington, these historical sites are placed within a vernacular landscape surrounded by scenic beauty, not unlike Victoria, BC. Historically, the Park’s heritage as the location of a peaceful border dispute, an area of local Native American significance, and an early settlement post for Western European expansion into the region provides a richness that is inherently local, yet contains lessons for visitors from well beyond this area.

Our studio is engrossed in the evidence based design approach that emphasizes information gathering through community outreach and research to influence our design process. We began by examining the interplay between ecology and culture through the history of these two sites. This work not only helped us formulate educated critiques of traditional National Park Service practices, but provided the foundation for new spatial, program, or leadership designs. We are in conversation with various levels of park officials and we now realize that our design themes may have larger implications that could be replicated in other Parks.

By the end of the course in March we will use design and digital tools to reveal complex design challenges related to these broader themes, such as: 1) examining connections

between culture and nature, 2) revealing multiple layers of site understanding and history, 3) engagement with current and potential community needs and desires, 4) generating strategies for sustainable site design, maintenance, and long-term management, and 5) articulating high quality place-based visitor experiences. In my smaller group I am exploring the concept of a “partner park” that expands beyond the ownership boundaries of the park to include the entire island. Like the individual sites themselves, the island is layered with history and making visible the changes that have occurred is essential to developing a cohesive understanding. An island provides a contained situation that, for both visitors and islanders, contributes to the experience of being connected rather than separated from the past and the future.

REHABILITATION OF THE KENNECOTT CEMETERY: HONORING LIFE AND DEATH IN THE ALASKAN WILDERNESS

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Cemeteries allow us to connect with our past and better understand our heritage on an emotional level. In the case of the Kennecott Cemetery, this landscape provides a valuable source of information to interpret the social history of a mining community that has ceased to exist. From 1908 until 1938, Kennecott was a thriving copper mining town located deep within the Alaskan wilderness. Hundreds of men worked in the mines and mill town; many of whom were first generation immigrants from Northern Europe and Asia. Life at Kennecott was treacherous and was not uncommon for men to die within their first year of employment in the mines. When mining operations were terminated in 1938, the entire population of the town departed and Kennecott became a desolate ghost town.

To date, Kennecott Mill Town is located within the boundaries of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve and was designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1986. The cemetery is a component landscape of the town that provides physical evidence of religious and sociocultural influences being present at Kennecott and further reinforces such activities taking place throughout the entire period of the town’s settlement. Those interred in the cemetery often died from hazards associated with mining, and represent the remarkably diverse ethnicity of Kennecott’s population. The cemetery is predominately a Christian burial ground, in regards to grave orientation and the use of cross markers, although there are two unique examples of Shinto and Buddhist burial practices. All of the burials were organized without regards to age, fraternal association, race, religion or gender.

In June 2010, I began interning for the National Park Service as a historic landscape architect for Alaska Regional Office. Over the summer, a research team consisting of Samson Ferreira, Aaron Vandenberg and I completed the Kennecott *Cemetery Cultural*

Landscape Inventory (CLI) and the report was presented to the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for review. SHPO approved our report in September of 2010 and designated the Kennecott Cemetery eligible to the National Register of Historic Places recommended that the cemetery is to be included within the next boundary revision of the Kennecott Mines NHL.

My ongoing research has been dedicated to complete the *Kennecott Cemetery Cultural Landscape Report* (CLR) and *Kennecott Cemetery Interpretive Plan* (IP). Based on the analysis and evaluation of the extant historical features present at the Kennecott Cemetery, the CLR and IP will provide management and treatment recommendations to rehabilitate to the historic character of the landscape in accordance to the *Secretary of Interior's Standards*. Major considerations would include stabilizing and repairing the boundary fence and grave structures, implementing a cyclic vegetation management plan to control aggressive plant species and establishing an interpretive tour at the cemetery. These documents will inevitably be a vital resource to improve the ability of Park managers to identify, preserve, and protect existing natural, cultural, and historic resources at the Kennecott Cemetery as well as provide a medium to interpret the history and importance of the cemetery to an expansive audience.