In 2011, bi-monthly journal DesignIntelligence ranked Cal Poly’s Bachelor of Landscape Architecture program third in the nation citing its Learn by Doing philosophy and balance of technology, sustainability and design.

Cal Poly landscape architecture students teamed with Cal Poly Pomona to design and build a Rose Float, winning the Fantasy Trophy and Viewer’s Choice Award. Six students from the senior class of 2010-11 won ASLA Student Honor and Merit Awards.

An interdisciplinary design team called the Cal Poly Housing Collaborative, including LA majors Andy Nowak and Yesenia Fernandez, took first place in Bank of America’s 2011 Low-Income Housing Challenge.

Cal Poly’s Landscape Architecture Department will be celebrating its 40th anniversary during academic year 2012-13. Christy Edstrom O’Hara is currently writing a history of the department to commemorate this important milestone.

The department, with support of the Landscape Architecture Department Advisory Council, hosted a booth at the ASLA National Conference in San Diego. The booth showcased the program’s pedagogy and the value of hiring Department graduates to practitioners.

In 2011, Margarita Hill stepped down as department head after six years of leadership. She is teaching, and Joseph Ragsdale is the interim department head for the next two years while the department seeks a new leader.

After 30 years at Cal Poly, Professor Walt Bremer entered the Faculty Early Retirement Program. Walt will teach one quarter per year.

Faculty for 2010-11: Professor: Walt Bremer Gary Clay Omar Faruque Margarita Hill Associate Professor: Joseph Ragsdale Assistant Professor: Beverly Bass Jun-Hyun Kim Christy Edstrom O’Hara César Torres-Bustamante David Watts Senior Lecturer: Astrid Reeves

Faculty 2011-12: Professor Emeritus: Walt Bremer Professor: Gary Clay Omar Faruque Margarita Hill Associate Professor: z Ragsdale Assistant Professor: Beverly Bass Christy Edstrom O’Hara César Torres-Bustamante David Watts Senior Lecturer: Astrid Reeves

Senior Student Awards
Spring 2011
- “Unfold” Best Design Process - Brendan Escobar Design Excellence - Daniel Perlin Best Senior Project - Brendan Escobar Service to the Department - Katie Blair Academic Excellence/Achievement - Katie Blair and Daniel Perlin Golden Eagle Award - Katie Blair Fall 2010

Historically Hearst Lectures —presentations given by professionals on Friday afternoons to the college— have focused on architects. In Winter Quarter 2011, Mia Lehrer from Mia Lehrer Associates provided a well-attended presentation “Made in California” as part of the Hearst Lecture Series. The lecture focused on recent work in southern California and providing access to the landscape. In Fall Quarter 2011, Gerdo Aquino, president of SWA group, and Ying-Yu Hung, managing principal in SWA’s Los Angeles office, presented various examples of their research in exploring the practical application of infrastructure as landscape. Their case studies emphasized the opportunities for greater connectivity, alternative transportation, recreation and open space. Many of these examples were included in the recently released book “Landscape Infrastructure: Case studies by SWA.”

Cal Poly offers a number of programs for travel. Over spring break in 2010, César Torres-Bustamante and Kelly Main, from City and Regional Planning, conducted a study tour in Mexico. Ten students from CRP and Landscape Architecture participated in the trip, which analyzed the local specificity and temporality of Mexico City, Puebla and Oaxaca. Additionally, Beverly Bass and Christy Edstrom O’Hara led the spring 2010 extended field trip to Western Europe. Read more about this trip in the journal.
The 2011 SLO Journal has two new editors so you will see changed formatting and features, and new faculty are highlighted in their research. We solicited alumni contributions, which we believe showcase the breadth of work in contemporary landscape architecture practice. We intend to continue with this work and hope others will send us projects for the next journal. Cal Poly has four new tenure track faculty hired in the last four years: Beverly Bass, César Torres-Bustamante, Christy Edstrom O’Hara and David Watts. New faculty interests range from children’s play environments and walkable community design, to landscape history and preservation, and graphic and representational experimentation. These new faculty strike a balance in approach to the profession and present students with both the practical and theoretical.

We hope you enjoy this latest journal. Please send us your feedback and check our department website regularly for updates on lectures and awards by students, faculty or alumni.

Sincerely,

Christy Edstrom O’Hara and César Torres-Bustamante
BRENDAN ESCOBAR
Redondo Revival ................................................................. 31

KALIE BROWN
Village at Crooked Palm ......................................................... 33

scholarship + reviews

STUDENT CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTS
Donovan Hall, 2010-11 President ............................................. 36

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND URBAN FORM IN THREE DUTCH WATER
TOWNS
Beverly Bass, Assistant Professor ............................................. 38

THE ROLE OF NATURE IN CHILDREN'S PLAY ENVIRONMENTS
David Watts, Assistant Professor ............................................. 44

EXTENDED FIELD TRIP: EUROPE
Christy Edstrom O’Hara and Beverly Bass, Assistant Professors ...... 48

CONFERENCE: EMERGING LANDSCAPES
César Torres-Bustamante, Assistant Professor ........................... 50

LADAC UPDATES ..................................................................................... 52

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT CONTRIBUTORS .......... 53
HONEY COMB
Brian Osborne (2001)
Partner: BOTH Landscape and Architecture
Project location: Rutgers University
Instructor: Rutgers University Department of Landscape Architecture
Visiting Assistant Professor: Pratt Institute of Art and Design

For the past two years at Rutgers, Osborne has been developing an elective course in the Landscape Architecture Department called Material Tectonics. The course aims to investigate the use of digital design and production techniques within the field of landscape architecture through a group design/build project, individual material research projects, a series of CAD/CAM workshops, and weekly readings. Each student conducts a material research project to identify material properties that could potentially lead to design innovation, such as the propensity toward bending or folding, or compressive versus tensile strength. In addition each student is to consider the environmental consequences of specifying materials in their work through a life-cycle analysis.

This year’s construction, which the students call the “Honey Comb,” used (35) 4’x8’ sheets of medium density fiberboard to create 138 hexagons each with six unique panels and 12 directional clips. Electrical metallic tubing gives rigidity to the overall structure while also highlighting the central focal point that orients each hexagon. The structure is designed using a parametric modeling software called Grasshopper, and the final construction is fabricated using computer numerically controlled fabrication equipment. Students negotiated the fabrication and assembly of more than 2,000 individual parts over a three-week period.

Farber reSidenCe
Charles McClure (1987)
CH + LA & Associates
Santa Barbara, Calif.
Project Location: Santa Barbara, Calif.

Tired of serenity. Calm. The world is hectic, so home should not be. That’s a huge concept for me and interested clients. Limiting the use of color and just using differing colors of green is an Asian technique used to create calm. Also lack or limited amount of vertical (that excites) adds to a calming environment. And of course simplicity of elements supports serenity.
A luxury high-rise condominium project, the sequenced gardens of the Kichijoji-honcho Condominiums instantly engage the thousands of this community’s inhabitants who stroll through it. The central garden is constructed around three square and rectilinear reflecting pools and fountains with prominent island-like planters that further create intimate seating niches. Described as the "Archipelago Garden," this space is constructed entirely on a podium. Interstitial gardens between the 12-story building towers are as much about pedestrian level experience as they are for woodland viewing from each living unit.

A large commanding specimen tree within the lobby entry garden, and layers of tall hedges and shrubs along the buildings’ perimeter, creates the unique identity of this property within its dense urban matrix. Screening of adjacent offsite utility structures was proposed through use of a self-sufficient geodesic-like “green wall” system, supporting a mixture of evergreen vines and plants in all seasons.

SANTA ROSA SKATE PARK
Craig Waltz (2004)

Project Manager
Wormhoudt Inc. (Principal Zachary Wormhoudt, 1991)
Project Location: San Luis Obispo, Calif.

Wormhoudt Inc was hired as a subcontract to RRM Design Group which was working with the city of San Luis Obispo and the local Skate Park Committee to develop a 15,000-square-foot World class skate park and multi-use facility that the entire community could enjoy. Key skate park design features include a snake run, street course, 14’ over-vert A-frame wave, and two pools, including a competition pool. The adjacent facility site improvements will include flexible plaza space designed to accommodate vendors, events, and bleacher seating, a raised platform that could be used as a stage with an informal amphitheater for awards ceremonies, music or movies in the park, a perimeter walk with built-in seating, and an entry feature designed to incorporate public art to express the skate culture.
David R. Gal was the primary on-site landscape architect for the SWA Group and responsible for the landscape construction administration of the project’s 11-hectares/27-acre site that surrounds the tower. Working in close collaboration with architects Skidmore Owings & Merrill, SWA’s landscape design surrounding the Burj Khalifa includes the park plazas, oasis gardens, water fountains, and streetscape for downtown Burj Dubai, a new urban center in metropolitan Dubai.

The design challenge included creating a setting for the tower by providing public access while also integrating solutions for the complex grading over garage structures, utility configurations, limitations of soil depth, structural weight limitations, drainage layout, and air ventilation connections. Using materials and design elements derived from context—the green oasis, the regal palms, the nature-based imagery of Islamic tradition—the landscape establishes spaces that are both grand and intimate, hard and soft, interconnected and individual. The achievement of this project was a cohesive vision from the tallest point of the building down to the ground plane and its close design relationship to the region and neighborhoods. The goal was to design the “ground-scape” to serve and connect the occupants, visitors and the population of the region.

All images are credited to David Gal, SWA Group.
We are near completion of a three-km wetland park that used to be a concrete walled canal that ran through a suburb of Shanghai. During the industrialization of China, the banks of many natural rivers had walls constructed to create uniform channels for river transportation. These channels removed the riverside vegetation that had traditionally helped clean the water through phytoremediation.

DLC Design was able to dismantle the walls and create a rivertine delta similar to what would be found in the Yangtze Delta area. New topography will control the flood waters (rather than a concrete wall), and a linear plaza moves in and around various new environments. On one end of the park there is a children’s adventure playground; the center of the park contains outdoor sporting facilities, and there will be a skateboard adventure park. All are connected by a linear plaza that contains sculptures of weathered Corten steel and elegant pavilions, bringing a contemporary feel and identity to the natural setting within the park.
This project began four years ago. Finding creative and practical solutions to the complex bluff property became a journey for the property owners, the architect and Lynn. This property was selected for the ASLA National Conference Field Session: The Western Edge: Current Trends in Modern Residential Design on Oct. 30, 2011 in San Diego. It was one of five properties visited during the session.

Design innovation includes merging the building's contemporary craftsman design with the surrounding bluff and landscape. Existing and created environmental mini-ecosystems drove the plant selection and the material selection for the interior, exterior and the landscape. Every possible view to the bluff, the lagoon, and the ocean expands the indoor-outdoor connection to the environment. Retaining walls became planting opportunities. Glass walls became windows to the constructed landscape, bluff and ocean. The swimming pool and the spa at the front entry were another design challenge.

Old materials such as wood, stone, glass, and copper are utilized in very modern applications throughout the residence and the landscape. The blend of natural stone and wood surfaces create a visual and tactile mastery. Tubular stainless steel with cable or glass is utilized for aesthetic restraining fences on the exterior balconies. Stainless steel handrails guide the ascent/descent along the stone and aggregate exterior stairs. The interior, exterior and landscape lighting consists of only LED illumination.
In 2008 Michael Sanchez, a Masters of Landscape Architecture student at the University of Oregon, won the GCA/Douglas Dockery Thomas Fellowship in Garden History and Design. His proposed project—to explore, document and present one of California’s most treasured outdoor spaces, the gardens of Mission Santa Barbara—ultimately became his master’s thesis.

Michael’s research examines the integration of landscape representation, through a series of “over-drawings,” as a method of exploring and promoting Mission Santa Barbara Visually Explored.

The design of this project included removal of a largely unused 3,500-square foot swath of grass, turning it into an event center modeled on an Italian courtyard. Design utilized hand applied stucco and antique tiles from a French castle as well as reuse of an antique trough for a fountain. Landscape installation used field dug olives and incorporated an innovative canopy system, built-in pizza oven, and gas fireplace to the site.

Innovation was used in construction methods and financing. Interior walls are ICF (Insulated Concrete Forms) and recycled styrofoam. These walls are very sturdy and saved approximately three to four weeks of construction time as opposed to CMU blocks. Water Agency grants and rebates paid for over $3,500 of demolition and construction.

The historic preservation of landscapes. Through mapping, photography, painting and intaglio printmaking, he aims to portray landscapes in a way that engenders future exploration and preservation of these valuable cultural resources.

His recently completed thesis work, “Mission Santa Barbara | Visually Explored,” investigates the site’s history, context, and scale. According to his synopsis: “This project is not a typical historical analysis of the landscape of Mission Santa Barbara, nor a detailed historic rendering of the beautiful architecture and surrounding landscape. Nor is this merely a literary compilation. This project is a unique perspective among all of the professionals that tell stories of the missions — architects, landscape architects, planners, artists, historians, archeologists, anthropologists, padres, tourists, etc. — and is woven into a product rich in illustrations and backed by interesting facts and sources.”
The purpose of the Lakefront Development Action Plan (LDAP) was to transform Lake Charles, Louisiana’s underused, undeveloped downtown waterfront to a thriving hub connecting the stunning lake to the adjacent downtown. Improving the city’s signature lakefront had been a decades-old dream of Lake Charles residents, but it wasn’t until Hurricane Rita inspired the community to examine its untapped assets that the project began to take root. A Lake Charles Charrette Report called for “extending the urban fabric to the waterfront, providing lakefront amenities conducive to public use, upgrading waterfront storm surge and flood protection, enticing private development through innovative codes, resolving existing traffic problems, and accommodating/encouraging transit-friendly development patterns”. In 2006, Lake Charles leaders hired Moore Planning Group (MPG), Louisiana-based landscape architects and community planners, to create the LDAP, which bridges Duany Plater-Zyberk & Company’s design with practical “how-to” steps. These steps include refining the design elements, providing thorough infrastructure analyses, creating implementation strategies, and evaluating progress.

Part of this program required MPG to coordinate completion of the Bord du Lac Marina and the 2,700-linear foot pedestrian promenade spanning the lakefront. The promenade had to be safe, visually appealing and highly functional. It was also required to withstand future natural disasters. MPG refined the design by clearly defining the lake edge and shaping a promenade of varying widths that accommodated existing features. The firm identified optimum placement of all support features including public art, seating, lighting, and other amenities. The prevailing philosophy was to tie the look and feel of the expansive pedestrian thoroughfare to the local vernacular.

Envision Landscape Studio won eight awards for a display that demonstrated eco-friendly landscape ideas. A garden exhibit was designed and built in a contemporary application of native plants, utilizing LED lighting, steel-welded mesh, and cobble. The garden included the creation of a meadow with native plants in place of traditional turf. The display also showed the benefits of permeable paving, mulching and harvesting rainwater. Among the awards won by the landscape design firm were the Environmental Award, Unique Landscape Award, and the Master Gardeners Association of San Diego Award.
Often buildings are placed where the garden should be. The success of this project stems from the opposite approach. Here a generous courtyard garden protected from freeway noise, wind and other discomforts replaces an abandoned asbestos-contaminated building, while featuring views to the surrounding foothills. The long, narrow building, placed at the edges of the site, maximizes interior access to natural light and ventilation while creating space for patios and planted terraces for working, meeting, and recreation for the entire government campus.

The experience of the building begins in a garden, with entrance through the verdant courtyard, defined on the south and west by the building, and on the north and east with generous stairs and an arcing access ramp. Art, landscape, and architecture overlap (and share budgets) to achieve as much as possible for the people who work here. Outdoor workstations (with power and data), occupiable artwork, and native landscape interact in a peaceful garden for work, collaboration and recreation.
This project, in the heart of San Francisco’s Mission District, is built on a standard city corner lot, with an existing (renovated) home and an apartment. The project includes a Southern garden and a streetscape at grade, two roof gardens and two green roofs. This is a multidimensional solution to a complex client program: site and climate specifics and the intention to do sustainable work. Every aspect was designed for maximum use and enjoyment, while serving multiple functions. Arterra Landscape Architects worked within the tenants of LEED and the Bay Friendly Gardening Guide and utilized the newest technologies and materials available to create a visually stunning and entirely functional series of garden spaces, on multiple levels. It was also their intent to make the sustainable aspects of this project as visible and as comprehensible as possible.

To understand this garden is to think three dimensionally. It is also to think about water: collecting it, storing it, re-using it, and enjoying it as sculpture and habitat. Below ground lie two cisterns for rainwater collection and re-use. Rain chains guide water down from the roof and into the cisterns. House gray water is collected, filtered and re-used as irrigation water. Two green roofs absorb rainwater, reducing the volume of flow and slowly releasing the water. All irrigation is subsurface, in-line drip irrigation, controlled with an electronic timer controller. Native soil is amended and planter areas are heavily mulched to retain nutrients and moisture in the soil.

SUNSET IDEA HOUSE
Vera Gates (1984)
Arterra Landscape Architects
San Francisco, Calif.
Project Location: San Francisco, Calif.

Photo: Sunset Magazine by Thomas J Story
Davis published a book called “Handy Dad” which became the publishers best-seller. He will have another book called “Handy Dad in the Great Outdoors” on the shelves June 2012.

He is also now the main host of HGTV’s new show “Room Crashers,” which airs June 4th at noon, and has signed on for three more years as their main host for the show.
Background

Public space and streets, when designed to support pedestrian experiences, can offer a pleasant sensory tapestry and are meant to mimic Mexican tapestry. These pavers that are placed in a pattern for the residents of the neighborhood, provide an aesthetically pleasing place to rest and relax.

Take comfort in the shade of the Western Redbuds and the shade of the Elm trees. The trees and planters are used to maintain unity. The platforms allow pedestrians to walk for the residents.

The platform is versatile enough to fit in the limited amount of space for the residents. The platforms allow for pedestrians to walk for the residents.

The walking path is still retain the human scale and the structure's canopy. The planting strip is to mimic Mexican tapestry. These pavers that are placed in a pattern are used at intersections. These planters are used to maintain unity.

The platform is versatile enough to fit in the limited amount of space for the residents. The platforms allow pedestrians to walk for the residents.

The walking path is still retain the human scale and the structure's canopy. The planting strip is to mimic Mexican tapestry. These pavers that are placed in a pattern are used at intersections. These planters are used to maintain unity.

The platform is versatile enough to fit in the limited amount of space for the residents. The platforms allow pedestrians to walk for the residents.

The walking path is still retain the human scale and the structure's canopy. The planting strip is to mimic Mexican tapestry. These pavers that are placed in a pattern are used at intersections. These planters are used to maintain unity.

The platform is versatile enough to fit in the limited amount of space for the residents. The platforms allow pedestrians to walk for the residents.

The walking path is still retain the human scale and the structure's canopy. The planting strip is to mimic Mexican tapestry. These pavers that are placed in a pattern are used at intersections. These planters are used to maintain unity.

The platform is versatile enough to fit in the limited amount of space for the residents. The platforms allow pedestrians to walk for the residents.
The Student Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects (SCASLA) has been busy building up a strong assembly of future landscape architects. Our San Luis Obispo chapter represents a group of students interested in connecting with the professional community while participating in the careful stewardship, wise planning, and artful design of our cultural and natural environments.

This past year was the first time our chapter completed three consecutive quarterly firm visits to San Diego, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. These visits provided SCASLA members with an opportunity to learn and connect with notable firms such as KTU+A, CMG, RHAA, AECOM, Wet Design, Jim Neri, David Reed, Mia Lehrer, and Andrea Cochran. The trips also widened students’ knowledge of many California landscapes, including the Los Angeles Arboretum, San Diego Zoo, and Balboa Park, as well as cultural centers such as the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art and the Getty Museum.

Our efforts in San Luis Obispo have been equally impressive. We won the Cal Poly Open House Booth Design Award last year, as we have done several years previously. SCASLA also provided a series of skill-building workshops and a notable guest presentation from Land F/X. This year we hope to expand our local efforts with community service activities, including a restoration project in San Simeon and a permaculture community garden installation in San Luis Obispo. To ensure continued growth, we established the new position of President Elect to bridge the gap between elections and develop a more effective club for our members. More students than ever are becoming affiliated with SCASLA, as it is the premier student professional association for landscape architects on campus. Our members are gaining a competitive edge in the workforce by participating in SCASLA’s educational and inspirational activities.
whether the physical environment can affect the parameters that dictate the purpose of the activity and this physical activity is also influenced by economic concerns, among others. The environment and the participants, attitudes, physical impediments in both including population demographics and activity is a multi-faceted phenomenon. Engaging in physical activity was reported by 71.6 percent of adults (Racioppi et al, 2005). The evidence of health problems as they relate to inactivity is well documented. Obesity and associated health-related complications are at epidemic levels in the United States. Convenience is a priority for most Americans, and as a result, 70 percent of Americans do not reach the recommended goal of 30 minutes of moderately intense activity five for more days of the week, as recommended by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) (Killingsworth et al, 2003). Studies show an inverse relationship between physical activity and mortality (Paffenbarger & Lee, 1996). In a 1986 study by Hahn et al, inactivity is ranked third among nine risk factors accounting for 23 percent of deaths. Significant also is that activity levels, more so than dietary changes, seem to have a greater impact on overall health. A study in Britain found that long-term increases in physical inactivity correlates with increases in obesity more closely than dietary changes (Prentice & Jebb, 1995).

Less clear is the impact that urban form has on physical activity. Engaging in physical activity is a multi-faceted phenomenon that depends on many factors including population demographics and attitudes, physical impediments in both the environment and the participants, and economic concerns, among others. Physical activity is also influenced by the purpose of the activity and this can affect the parameters that dictate whether the physical environment invites or inhibits activity. Some studies focus on walking or bicycling for the purpose of recreation or exercise while others address these activities strictly as a transportation issue. Factors that seem to consistently predict walkable behavior are a mixture of land uses, connectivity, density, safety and visual interests (Saetens et al, 2003, Frank and Engelke, 2001, Zacharias, 2001); however, none of these factors, or any characteristics of the built environment that matter, appear to influence walking as a form of exercise (Lovasi et al, 2008), suggesting that walking for exercise is perhaps a function of the motivation of the walker. A study by Handy (1996) compared "traditional" neighborhoods, which are thought to contain more characteristics that encourage walking, such as a compact, mixed use, and interconnected layout, with suburban neighborhoods that are considered less walkable due to extreme segregation of uses and disconnected streets with large blocks and few intersections. Residents in the traditional neighborhood showed a higher incidence of walking for utilitarian trips; however, "strolling" type walks showed less of a variance, again suggesting that walking for exercise or enjoyment is less dependent on the surrounding physical environment than walking as a form of transportation. Even though specific elements in the built environment that induce physical activity are difficult to identify, there is a growing body of evidence that urban form can contribute to the ability to be more physically active. All roads seem to lead to the traditional neighborhood form of pre-World War II, prior to the large scale reconfiguring of our environment to suit the automobile. As mentioned, the most important elements center around densely developed, mixed-use neighborhoods with a strongly interconnected street network and destinations within a short distance, usually no more than one-half mile. Also important are streets that provide interesting details that can be appreciated by the slower pace of pedestrians and cyclists (Saetens et al, 2003, CDC, 2004). Surely, those that prefer a physically active lifestyle will seek out for those preferences, as the fitness boom over the last several decades indicates. In the meantime, physical activity in our daily routines has been all but engineered out of our lives. In many places it is impossible to function without an automobile, leaving those who design the city with the elderly for example — stranded.

Looking to the Past

Older European cities often serve as excellent places to reference in terms of traditional town form, as these cities were developed prior to the introduction of the automobile. But even Europe has not escaped the impacts of physical inactivity brought about by technology. In surveys conducted in 2003 and 2004, 47 percent of respondents in Europe reported no physical activity in the prior seven days. The average European citizen cycles 0.5 km, walks 1.0 km but drives 27.5 km each day. Only in a few countries such as Denmark and the Netherlands does cycling present itself as a significant method of mobility. The Netherlands in particular reports the lowest level of sedentarism in Europe at 7.5 percent, while moderate physical activity was reported by 71.6 percent of adults (Racioppi et al, 2005).
part, successful in achieving their stated goals (Geurs and van Wee, 2005).

The Netherlands: Medieval to Present
An examination of three cities dating to medieval times in the Netherlands; Haarlem, Gouda and Delft, may provide further clues for how the Dutch have been able to meld historic traditional town making with modern lifestyles that promote physical activity.

All three towns were granted city charters within 27 years of each other; Haarlem in 1245, Delft in 1246, and Gouda in 1276. Currently Haarlem is the capital of the province of North Holland. In 2009 its population was 148,885 and it has served as the center of the Dutch tulip bulb-growing industry for centuries. Delft is a municipality in the province of South Holland with a population of 96,556 as of 2001. Delft is renowned for its Delftware pottery (World Encyclopedia, 1980). Gouda is also a municipality in the province of South Holland with a population of 70,828 in 2009. It is known for its world-famous gouda cheese, along with other cottage industries (The Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition, 2008).

These cities are connected to each other and to other major population centers by an efficient train system. Each city supports a local public transport system such as buses or trolleys that aid transportation within each town. Further, the Dutch are known for their affinity for bicycle transportation. It is often noted that there are more bicycles in Amsterdam than there are residents. As such, it is quite common for commuters to travel from their homes in one city to their jobs in another and to keep a bicycle parked in the bike parking facilities near each train station to complete their journey, or to bring bicycles on the train with them (Figure 2).

Dutch Water Towns
The three cities discussed are grachtenstads – water towns that were largely built on land that was reclaimed from marshes or lakes. This was achieved by digging wide encircling moats with a series of narrower drainage canals (grachten) within. Water was then pumped out and the new land within the moat was raised above flood level with spoils from the canals. Once the process of reclamation began, the size of the town had to be estimated to accommodate the next several generations, and these new towns had to adhere to a detailed plan. This often involved an orderly compact layout, narrow streets — usually no wider than 20 feet, frontages on canals and tree plantings along waterways to prevent monotony (Burke, 1956). In the center is a town square lined by important civic and religious centers, town halls, churches, trading and meeting halls. When examining historic maps of these cities, several things become apparent. The original town limits were roughly an area of one-half to one mile square, and the current street forms in these older districts are remarkably intact from those earlier times (Figures 3, 4 and 5). Also apparent is that each street network forms a modified grid. While classified as a water town, Haarlem is technically a geestgrond or a town that was developed part on firm ground and part on marsh, and for this reason, shows a mixture of development patterns. Those areas developed on higher ground show some degree of informality while those built on reclaimed marsh show a more premeditated layout, reinforcing the notion that developments built on reclaimed land were carefully laid out while those built on existing high ground were more organic, similar to other medieval towns in Europe.

These attributes make the historic centers of these three cities models of walkable communities by virtue of their origins during a time when walking or horse power were the only available means of transportation. They all exhibit a high density, mixed-use urban form. Haarlem has the highest population density at 13,040 residents/square mile. Gouda and Delft have slightly lower densities at 10,849 and 10,826 residents/square mile respectively (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 2009). In all respects, the areas under study still exhibit the mixed-use organization that is indicative of traditional European towns with commercial, retail or office located on the first floor of the pedestrian realm, with residences above. They show attributes that are scaled to be understood and appreciated at a slower speed than is possible in an automobile while making driving into these core urban areas inconvenient or in some cases, impossible.

Encircling and Limiting
The nature of how these towns were begun, with an encircling moat that acted as the perimeter of the city, provides an interesting organization that may be contributing to the preservation of the town core and contributing to the propensity to walk and cycle. Alignment with original moats encircling these cities serve as the most logical place for the major roads around the historic core, acting as a ring road or bypass, directing the heaviest automobile traffic on the periphery and preserving the integrity of the center. In fact, all major forms of transportation, including train stations, are located on the periphery of these historic centers. Some roadways for automotive traffic do make their way into the core, but the network of very narrow streets dictates a slow driving speed that gives pedestrians and cyclists an equal priority in the transportation scheme. In some cases, streets are only open to vehicular traffic during busy hours in the morning and evenings and are closed by bollards that automatically raise and lower at prescribed times, insuring that the center is preserved for pedestrians and bicycles. (Figure 6).

Street Layout
All three historic districts have a distinct shape that was dictated by the forms of the rivers and canals at the time they were founded. Both Gouda and Delft exhibit a modified grid street layout showing deliberation and planning from the beginning. The exception for Gouda is the angled streets near the oddly shaped triangular town square, created by two roads that came into the city from the fields at a 60-degree angle when the town was first developed. Haarlem demonstrates its mixed heritage as a geestgrond. The layout of streets is a bit more haphazard, confirming that planning was more casual when it came to areas on higher ground.
Green Arteries

in urban areas are not possible every-
where; however, similar devices such as
greenways, river or creek corridors, and
trail systems can provide alternate corridors for pedestrians and cyclists without fear of conflict with automo-
biles.

Complexity and Coherence

Two other qualities identified by Ewing and Handy (2009) that are shown to encourage walking are present to a high degree in these historic districts. They are complexity in the detail of street design and a coherence and unity of design. These historic centers are rich in detailing and materials, but they are combined masterfully to bring coherence to the streetscape (Figure 9). Often, by simply using the same material, brick pavers for example, in a variety of patterns, the complexity of the area is increased. These qualities can only be appreciated by slow moving pedestrians and cyclists and adds the interest and richness that helps inspire these activities.

Conclusion

While it is difficult to determine what specifically motivates the Dutch to be less sedentary than other societies, one could say that their physical environ-
ment does seem to encourage physical activity in their daily lives. An increase in physical activity can certainly be aided by a decreasing reliance on automobiles to transport ourselves throughout daily activities. Through large-scale planning efforts and main-
taining the features that make Dutch cities more walkable and bikeable, the Netherlands seem to have captured the characteristics that make Dutch cities more walkable and bikeable, the Netherlands seem to have captured the secret to a more physically active popu-
lation does seem to encourage physical activity, indicating that vehicles and

These canal roads are like green arteries within the web of streets. Even though these roads have a fair amount of vehicular traffic, they present many design qualities that facilitate walk-
ability, indicating that vehicles and pedestrians can coexist. They have the sense of enclosure that the trees and buildings provide while still maintaining a sense of transparency due to the width created by the canals, qualities found to be incompatible with walkability (Ewing & Handy, 2009). Also, by the very nature of the streets, with frequent intersections, cobblestone surfaces and narrow passage, cars cannot move quickly, providing a stronger sense of safety for pedestrians. Of course, canals

Figure 1 - retrieved from: http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/publication/37556ENG&LA=EN&VW=T

References


Figure 5 - Historic map retrieved at http://mappery.com/Haarlem-City-Map on Jan 12, 2010.

Relevant literature is shown to


pedia.com/doc/10142-Delft.html.

pedia.com/doc/1E1-Gouda.html.


Handy, S. Yao, X., & Mokhtarian, P. (2006). Self-Selection in the relation-
ship between the built envi-


Physical activity and fitness for health and longevity. Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, 67(3 Suppl), 11-28

No matter the difference, all three cities demonstrate a fine scale layout with small block sizes and frequent intersections and alleyways that allow movement easily by foot. The many

cathedrals with their tall spires further aids navigation as wayfinding elements.

In each city, the interior canals that were originally dug to aid drainage are lined with streets that serve as signifi-
cant corridors for movement. Boats, pedestrians, automobiles and bicycles heavily use these streets to move about the city. This road type often provides the most direct route for traversing the core district.

Green Arteries

These canal roads are like green arteries within the web of streets. Even though these roads have a fair amount of vehicular traffic, they present many design qualities that facilitate walk-
ability, indicating that vehicles and pedestrians can coexist. They have the sense of enclosure that the trees and buildings provide while still maintaining a sense of transparency due to the width created by the canals, qualities found to be incompatible with walkability (Ewing & Handy, 2009). Also, by the very nature of the streets, with frequent intersections, cobblestone surfaces and narrow passage, cars cannot move quickly, providing a stronger sense of safety for pedestrians. Of course, canals

Figure 3 - retrieved from: http://www.bergbook.com/images/17578-01.jpg on Jan 12, 2010.

Aerial Image - Google Earth

Figure 4 - Historic map retrieved at http://www.historyofholland.com/old-
city-map-of-delft.html on Jan 12, 2010. Aerial Image - Google Earth

Figure 5 - Historic map retrieved at http://ma-Historic.com/Haarlem-City-Map on Jan 12, 2010. Aerial Image - Google Earth

Figures 6 through 8 - photos / CAD imagery by the author

Photo: Beverly Bass

No matter the differences, all three cities demonstrate a fine scale layout with small block sizes and frequent intersections and alleyways that allow movement easily by foot. The many cathedrals with their tall spires further aids navigation as wayfinding elements.

In each city, the interior canals that were originally dug to aid drainage are lined with streets that serve as significant corridors for movement. Boats, pedestrians, automobiles and bicycles heavily use these streets to move about the city. This road type often provides the most direct route for traversing the core district.

Green Arteries

These canal roads are like green arteries within the web of streets. Even though these roads have a fair amount of vehicular traffic, they present many design qualities that facilitate walkability, indicating that vehicles and pedestrians can coexist. They have the sense of enclosure that the trees and buildings provide while still maintaining a sense of transparency due to the width created by the canals, qualities found to be incompatible with walkability (Ewing & Handy, 2009). Also, by the very nature of the streets, with frequent intersections, cobblestone surfaces and narrow passage, cars cannot move quickly, providing a stronger sense of safety for pedestrians. Of course, canals

Figure 1 - retrieved from: http://www.bergbook.com/images/17578-01.jpg on Jan 12, 2010.

Aerial Image - Google Earth

Figure 2 - Photo by Tom Eiben, teiben@herald-leader.com retrieved from: http://tomteiben.blogspot.com/2011/04/20/
Playgrounds represent a unique environment affording unlimited potential benefits and untold possible expressions, yet they continue to be regimented architecturally and philosophically by the historic design criteria of their origins. Playgrounds have taken a part of the American landscape since the late 19th century when they were viewed as play areas for children to get fresh air and enhance physical growth through development of gross motor skills, and provide an opportunity for fresh air (Tsanoff, 1897, Curtis, 1917) continue to be at the forefront of playground design today as evidenced by brightly colored climbing structures on an artificial surface that characterize these spaces.

For many children, a green backyard is no longer their primary play area, and the amount of non-directed free time to play has diminished. A study examining parental attitudes toward children’s play habits shows a decrease in the amount of unsupervised playtime available to children. Contributing factors included increased urbanization, concern by parents for their children’s safety, and a rise in organized sports activities (Raymund, 1995). Additionally, the study explored adult memories of childhood experiences and found that children born prior to 1925 felt their play spaces had no boundaries, implying they had more meaningful environments available to them for their play scenarios (Raymund, 1995).

A study by the National Institute of Child Development (2001) examined the emerging phenomena brought about by a societal shift in the American workforce of more mothers returning to the workforce, and children being placed in non-familial care settings. The study found that over 61 percent of mothers with children under the age of 5 were members of the workforce, and subsequently they were placing their children in non-maternal care settings for prolonged periods of time (NICHD,2001). Commercial daycare centers are an alternative care setting being utilized by these parents for their children. This shift in care has altered both the interior and exterior environments children are exposed to, and that shape their experiences. For many of these children, the daycare playground now usurps their backyard as their primary outdoor play space and reflects a reduction in the number of available environments where children have the freedom to play.

Associated with this change in care, the study identified certain negative behaviors attributable to children when they transition from daycare to kindergarten. The behavioral issues exhibited include higher levels of aggression, adult/child conflict with the kindergarten teacher, and lower sociability skills (NICHD, 2001). Studies have identified a connection between behavior and the environment, a phenomenon known as environmental press. This is the result of the physical characteristics of an environment reinforcing and supporting certain types of behavior in the person interacting with the space. The opposite also holds in that the configuration of an environment can discourage certain behaviors (Davies, 1996, Moore, 1986). With children spending more time in daycare settings, an understanding of how their outdoor play environments can affect a child’s behaviors is important not only to the care providers, but to the design professionals involved in the creation of these spaces.

Children engage in numerous types of play that evolve in stages with their development from functional play characterized by simple muscle movements with or without objects; constructive play where the child is fashioning an item; pretend or creative play when a child substitutes an imaginary situation to satisfy their wishes and finally games with rules (Smailski, 1968). Pretend play not only significantly plays a role on the social development of the child, and can therefore be a tool to address the developmental needs of a child, as well as appropriate the transition to kindergarten. This play type is exhibited in children as young as 12 months of age around the age of 6, and then becomes internalized as they grow into adulthood (Hettler, 1997). After the age of 6 pretend play becomes a more private activity engaged in by the solitary child or in smaller peer groups outside the sphere of adult supervision. Factors contributing to this are the onset of school and involvement in more structured games with peers (Fein, 1995).

A child that has mastered competency with creative/pretend play has been shown to exhibit improvement in self-control, cooperation, lower levels of aggression, and social maturity (Rubin et al., 1983). Additionally, it has been shown these children possess a higher waiting capacity, exemplified by the ability to wait in a line, or postpone immediate gratification (Singer, 1995). Other benefits associated with competency of this play skill include the development of flexible thinking (Lieberman, 1977, Singer, 1973, Smilansky, 1968), divergent problem solving (Li, 1978) and the opportunity for children to facilitate a shift in thinking from the concrete to the abstract (Singer/ Rummo, 1973). Utilization of creative/pretend play, reductions as a life skill, varies in adults and is exemplified by their involvement in community-theater, historical reenactments, holiday celebrations like Mardi Gras, and even the simple act of daydreaming (Singer, 1995).

The relationship between nature, playgrounds, and types of play has been studied by several researchers including examination of environmental press. Research has explored how a playground supports creative/pretend play activities (Susa/Benedict, 1994), and the ability of nature to facilitate this play type on the playground (Fjortoft, 2000, 2001, Herrington/ Studtman, 1998, Herrington, 1997). Conclusions from a study conducted in Denmark show a strong positive relationship between the landscape and play activities. As the children experienced different landscape spaces defined by topographic and vegetative characteristics, they perceived the function of the space and utilized it for different play types, specifically creative play (Fjortoft, 2001). Another study showed how the introduction of plant material to provide unique spaces within a daycare playground was able to advance creative play opportunities to similar levels as gross motor play that had been predominant on the playground prior to the intervention. Two different hedges were planted in “L” shapes defining smaller spaces within the overall context of the playground. Afterward, the children took ownership of the newly created spaces by naming them and engaging in pretend play scenarios within (Herrington/Studtman, 1998).

Research shows there are additional benefits to children associated with the combination of nature and play opportunities including higher cognitive awareness (Wells, 2000), improved motor skills (Fjortoft, 2000), and a reduction in the negative stressors a child experiences (Luu, 2005). Children who suffer from ADHD saw their symptoms relieved when they played outside in a natural environment. Participants showed an improved ability to follow direction, concentrate and complete given tasks after playing outside. Their
The research indicates there are positive behavioral attributes associated with pretend/creative play and developmental benefits to children who possess a mastery of this play type. There is also a correlation between the design and configuration of the playground and the types of play it facilitates. Additionally, the presence of nature in the playground contributes to an environment conducive to creative play.

Today, the manufactured climbing structures are synonymous with the playground in America and around the world, and is becoming symbolic of a growing, globally homogeneous landscape that is replacing our unique cultural landscapes. Manufactured play equipment can become state and mundane as it lacks the ability to stimulate a child's imagination or to offer alternative play scenarios after a child's initial exposure. The design criteria of today's structures emphasize gross motor skill development in a child disproportionately to a child's total developmental needs. The natural elements of soil, water, air, plants and animals are the most fluid play materials available to a child offering the highest degree of flexibility and providing unlimited potential for their creativity. The introduction and reliance on natural, native plant materials in the design and implementation of play activities for playgrounds will open a variety of options in the execution, expansion and enhancement of a child's play experience.

This article was originally presented at the Council of Educators in Landscape (CELA) 2011 Urban Nature Conference in Los Angeles, Calif.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


EXTENDED FIELD TRIP: EUROPE
Christy Eststrom O’Hara and Beverly Bass, Assistant Professors
Spring, 2010

Cal Poly’s 25th Off-Campus Extended Field Trip in spring 2010 was a trip to northern and southern Europe. The educational objectives of this program were adopted by the department in 1982 as “opportunities affording the student landscape architecture experiences that complement and expand the educational objectives of our professional study curriculum.”

Faculty Christy Eststrom O’Hara and Beverly Bass took 12 landscape architecture students to the Netherlands, France and Spain. The purpose of these locations came from the research interests of the facility: Mediterranean design lessons for Christy and walkable city lessons for Beverly. Its general objectives were threefold:

1. Expand the familiar classroom and campus environments with the opportunity to Learn by Doing via direct involvement in professionally related activities of an off-campus nature.
2. To effectively heighten the students’ involvement and responsibility in the development of their intellectual, emotional and perceptual learning experiences
3. To expand the student’s interrelatedness of the natural environment and cultural expressions of a particular place.

Barcelona

Christy’s group began at the Mediterranean Sea, day tripping from home bases of Marseilles and Nice, France. Two days were spent in the city of Avignon with its Palais des Papes, the location of the papacy during the 14th century and Aix-en-Provence, the “City of 1,000 Fountains” with its lessons on water design. Students studied plazas in these cities and in Aix, how the water features were designed into the spaces to allow flexibility as well as intimacy in some cases. Hyères included a visit to Edith Wharton’s home with its English style gardens and contrasted Villa de Noailles, a seminal modernist landscape design reviewed in every history course. The second week was spent in Nice. Daytrips continued to Cannes, where students explored its waterfront design, drawing sections from the commercial buildings, across the wide sidewalks (which have enough room for tables, chairs and walking), streets, planted medians and its strand to better understand scale and proportion in successful layout. Monaco was a study in roof gardens and drainage. In Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat students sketched the Rothschild mansion, Villa Ephrussi, with its eight different themed gardens. Saint-Paul de Vence was chosen for a study in medieval hilltown development and how city designers have dealt with elegant detailing in drainage and siting.

The class moved to Spain for weeks three and five starting in Barcelona. A bike ride tour of the city provided an initial overview and bridged the quarter, as students would be biking in cities with Beverly and be able to compare transportation modes throughout Europe. Barcelona provided not only examples of Gaudi’s work such as Parc Guell and Sagrada Familia, but the 1992 Olympic site, Mies van der Rohe’s Barcelona Pavilion for the World Fair, and a Picasso museum. The 1992 Olympics became an impetus for Barcelona to develop a bike-friendly city (to accommodate the expected crowds) in a creative design that tucked into the historic framework of the city. Moving parked vehicles three feet closer to the center of the road provided a safe bike lane against the curb, without having to widen the street. Additional features like bike crossing lights and dedicated bike lanes showed students great examples of how to add modern features to historic cities. Students studied the way turf was eliminated while still having a lush landscape, and the way hardscapes were designed to keep the spaces from feeling sterile.

Marseilles

After completing the first half of the quarter with Christy, the students embarked on several days of free travel time to explore other parts of Europe on their own. London, England, and Venice, Italy, were among the places that students visited, expanding their cultural education.

Weeks six through eight found the students back in class with Beverly exploring the walkability of medieval towns in Europe, starting with the Netherlands. The Dutch have done a remarkable job of preserving the historic centers of their ancient cities, providing a virtual laboratory of walkable communities. After all, these towns were settled when the only mode of transportation was by foot or horse and the vocabulary of walkability is still on display with mixed use, densely organized townscapes. Further, human scale proportions and detailing of buildings and other streetscape amenities are best appreciated at the slow pace of a walker or biker.

Using Amsterdam as a base, various medieval cities of the Randstad region were easily accessible by day trip such as Haarlem, Delft, Utrecht and Den Haag (The Hague). Amsterdam itself was a case study in alternative modes of transportability. Incredibly compact and dense compared to other international cities, Amsterdam famously boasts more bikes than people. These factors as well as a very efficient trolley and bus system, plus the sheer expense of operating a car in the city center makes Amsterdam a biker and pedestrian haven.

Even in the suburbs, the citizens of Amsterdam are committed to a car-free lifestyle as was demonstrated by a visit to and tour of GVB Terrein, a former water treatment facility in North Amsterdam that was converted into a car-free residential development in the early 2000’s. To further engage the students’ understanding of the topic and to assist with research being conducted by faculty, students were assigned the task of sketching, photographing and gathering data on various street forms within three of the cities visited, Haarlem, Delft and Gouda, in terms of walkability.

From the Netherlands, the remaining weeks were spent in Paris, again, acting as a base for day trips within and around the city. Then, following the Seine along its journey to the sea, the final destination was Honfleur, a medieval port town in Normandy. To understand how smaller walkable districts could be contained in such an immense city as Paris, various arrondissement, or districts were examined such as Montmartre, The Latin Quarter and the Marais district, each of which functions like a smaller village within the city. A class on walkability in Paris could not be complete without a stroll down the Grande Boulevards and the Champs-Elysees. While the focus remained on walkability, the trip could not be complete without visiting the famous gardens of France such as the Tuileries, Versailles, Vaux-le-Vicomte, and Monet’s gardens at Giverny. More modern projects were also examined such as the Promenade Plantee, an abandoned viaduct converted to a linear park (predecessor to the High Line in New York) and Park Andre Citroen, a former automotive plant converted to a park.

Some of the students have never been abroad, some never even out of California. All remarked that the trip to Europe was the most important thing they had done in college. Clearly, this is a program meant to keep.

The city designers have dealt with elegant detailing in drainage and siting. Moving parked vehicles three feet closer to the center of the road provided a safe bike lane against the curb, without having to widen the street. Additional features like bike crossing lights and dedicated bike lanes showed students great examples of how to add modern features to historic cities.
Emerging Landscapes was spread over two and a half days, and included seven parallel sessions and four poster exhibitions. The conference took place in a warmer-than-average London summer, and was organized by the School of Architecture and the Built Environment and the School of Media, Arts and Design.

“Emerging Landscapes” intended to critically examine the production and representation of contemporary landscapes. Photography and architecture were cited as the main disciplines, but the conference was open to any collaborators from the built environment (landscape architecture, urban design, etc.) and represented environment (photography, film, etc.).

“The Margins of Vision” by Christophe Girot (ETH Zurich), who presented some of the video work documented in Cadrages I and Cadrages II. He focused on the perception of contemporary landscapes through film, framing the perception of events unfolding over time differently that to Gabriele. The short clips that Girot presented (from elective courses of the Chair of Landscape Architecture ETH Zurich) offered a way of recording data and become a kit for study. The video tool, “a grasp of variables, a poetic language,” was defined as a notation device that brings the unseen to the forefront by alluding to and dwelling in a Wikipedia. The second presenter for this session was David Reed (Nottingham Trent University) who showed moving images and audio recordings from designed landscapes. Exceptional sound quality (including recordings from submersible microphones) and large video projections created a vibrant and coherent environment. However, the potential of video in constructing and designing landscapes was not discussed, leaving a gap that experimental videos is yet to be resolved.

In Informational Landscapes (Panel C, Session 2) Jennifer Gabrys (Goldsmiths, University of London) made a detailed examination of sensing technologies, devoting most of her time to explaining technical issues such as setup and maintenance of monitoring systems. Jenifer continually emphasized the accuracy and authenticity of data gathered from using environmental fluidic sensors to monitor everyday events, like the growth of moss and hatch of eggs. Unfortunately the concerns that she aimed to address at the beginning regarding environmental participation and responsibility were not fully tackled, missing on the actual applications of these technologies in perceiving, understanding and transforming landscape phenomena. Gabrys presented a detailed and comprehensive account of the projects that identify the dynamic character of landscape. Her presentation echoed James Corner’s detailed concepts of landscape representation and temporality and included examples of convergent technologies to understand the ‘new urban dynamic.’

Scapes and Memory (Panel A, Session 03) brought together the principal objectives of the conference (landscape representation and landscape production) by approaching memory from two different frames. Justin Carline (Dun Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design & Technology) questioned the mapping and planning procedures in the configuration of landscape. Her analysis of Haifa, Israel, demonstrated that the cityscape not only was a result of deliberate negotiations between designers and politicians, but also that the current condition of the city is just an iteration of a longer process of transformations. The historic presentation in scale and outcomes was Ulku Oztur’s “Montage and a Modernist Landscape” (University of Sheffield) on the emergence of natural landscapes through cultural means. Oztur presented different forms of natural burials (woodland, wildflower meadows, orchards, etc) documenting cultural and social behaviours. It was fascinating to see in ways which people engaged with the site, shifting and manipulating the landscape almost invisibly (eg. aligning stones to demarcate the grave, hanging ornaments, planting seeds in geometric patterns).

The relationship between production and representation of urban landscapes, or contemporary landscapes, was sometimes a problem for discussion. Envisioning Dystopia: City and Suburbs appeared as a poetic language, was defined as a notation that similar to a music score can be played over and over. However, the potential of video in constructing and designing landscapes was not discussed, leaving a gap that experimental videos is yet to be resolved. The conference was organized by the School of Architecture and the Built Environment, and the School of Media, Arts and Design.

Emergent Landscapes (Panel B, Session 03) featured Sophie’s topic was a poetic language, was defined as a notation device that brings the unseen to the forefront by alluding to and dwelling in a Wikipedia. The second presenter for this session was David Reed (Nottingham Trent University) who showed moving images and audio recordings from designed landscapes. Exceptional sound quality (including recordings from submersible microphones) and large video projections created a vibrant and coherent environment. However, the potential of video in constructing and designing landscapes was not discussed, leaving a gap that experimental videos is yet to be resolved.

In Informational Landscapes (Panel C, Session 2) Jennifer Gabrys (Goldsmiths, University of London) made a detailed examination of sensing technologies, devoting most of her time to explaining technical issues such as setup and maintenance of monitoring systems. Jenifer continually emphasized the accuracy and authenticity of data gathered from using environmental fluidic sensors to monitor everyday events, like the growth of moss and hatch of eggs. Unfortunately the concerns that she aimed to address at the beginning regarding environmental participation and responsibility were not fully tackled, missing on the actual applications of these technologies in perceiving, understanding and transforming landscape phenomena. Gabrys presented a detailed and comprehensive account of the projects that identify the dynamic character of landscape. Her presentation echoed James Corner’s detailed concepts of landscape representation and temporality and included examples of convergent technologies to understand the ‘new urban dynamic.’

Scapes and Memory (Panel A, Session 03) brought together the principal objectives of the conference (landscape representation and landscape production) by approaching memory from two different frames. Justin Carline (Dun Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design & Technology) questioned the mapping and planning procedures in the configuration of landscape. Her analysis of Haifa, Israel, demonstrated that the cityscape not only was a result of deliberate negotiations between designers and politicians, but also that the current condition of the city is just an iteration of a longer process of transformations. The historic presentation in scale and outcomes was Ulku Oztur’s “Montage and a Modernist Landscape” (University of Sheffield) on the emergence of natural landscapes through cultural means. Oztur presented different forms of natural burials (woodland, wildflower meadows, orchards, etc) documenting cultural and social behaviours. It was fascinating to see in ways which people engaged with the site, shifting and manipulating the landscape almost invisibly (eg. aligning stones to demarcate the grave, hanging ornaments, planting seeds in geometric patterns).

The relationship between production and representation of urban landscapes, or contemporary landscapes, was sometimes a problem for discussion. Envisioning Dystopia: City and Suburbs appeared as a poetic language, was defined as a notation device that brings the unseen to the forefront by alluding to and dwelling in a Wikipedia. The second presenter for this session was David Reed (Nottingham Trent University) who showed moving images and audio recordings from designed landscapes. Exceptional sound quality (including recordings from submersible microphones) and large video projections created a vibrant and coherent environment. However, the potential of video in constructing and designing landscapes was not discussed, leaving a gap that experimental videos is yet to be resolved.

In Informational Landscapes (Panel C, Session 2) Jennifer Gabrys (Goldsmiths, University of London) made a detailed examination of sensing technologies, devoting most of her time to explaining technical issues such as setup and maintenance of monitoring systems. Jenifer continually emphasized the accuracy and authenticity of data gathered from using environmental fluidic sensors to monitor everyday events, like the growth of moss and hatch of eggs. Unfortunately the concerns that she aimed to address at the beginning regarding environmental participation and responsibility were not fully tackled, missing on the actual applications of these technologies in perceiving, understanding and transforming landscape phenomena. Gabrys presented a detailed and comprehensive account of the projects that identify the dynamic character of landscape. Her presentation echoed James Corner’s detailed concepts of landscape representation and temporality and included examples of convergent technologies to understand the ‘new urban dynamic.’
LADAC updates

Cal Poly's Landscape Architecture Department Advisory Council (LADAC) consists of individuals who are leaders in the landscape architecture profession as well as business and community leaders who share a profound interest in furthering the mission of the Cal Poly Landscape Architecture Department. The Council re-organized their quarterly visits to campus with distinct focus for 2010 – 2011. Fall was spent in studio reviews and critiques and a lecture was given by Paul Buchanan from PWA. Paul discussed the intentional marketing plan for Peter Walker Associates and how this firm was able to obtain high profile projects. Winter quarter included studio reviews and a lecture by Pam Edmiston on the design build process with her firm Landscape Development Inc. Spring quarter was not only an opportunity to review the Senior Show, but also do portfolio reviews and mock interviews to better prepare students as job applicants. President Paul Marcillac instituted some new student opportunities including a shadow program in which students visit a landscape architecture office for the day to see the inner workings of a firm. Student support can also be found through an annual paid summer internship at a LADAC member's office as well as a generous $2,000 scholarship for financial support to a 4th year LA student each year.

LADAC members
Christina Ahlers
René Bihan
Paul Buchanan
Kevin Conger
Ann Cutner – Vice Chair
Chuck DeGarmo
Tom Donnelly (Emeritus)
Matt Durham
Pam Edmiston
Vicki Estrada
Jeff Ferber
Martin Flores
Sandra Gonzalez
Rick T. Hume
Amber Lake
Mark Lorge (Emeritus)
Paul Marcillac – Chair
Dolores Marquez
Scott Mears
Baxter Miller
Frederika Moller
Keith Robinson
Michael Singleton
James Taylor
Jason Victor

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT CONTRIBUTORS

Thank you!
The Landscape Architecture Department wishes to acknowledge the generous support of the following individuals, whose contributions have greatly aided in the success of the program, its initiatives and support for students and faculty.

Contributors to Walt Tryon Endowment
Silver Gift Contributors ($500 - $999)
Class of 1995
Dale A. and Sharon A. Sutliff
Bronze Gift Contributors ($200 - $499)
James L. Taylor
Contributors (up to $199)
Catherine R. Banner
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Leehey
Laurie T. Martz
Robert J. Mowat

Contributors to the Landscape Architecture Department
Paul J. Abbott
Robert F. Adams
Karen J. Atkin-Bernosky
R. Greggs Albrigth
Lisa G. Allen
Christine A. Anderson
Christina A. Ahlers
Daniel A. Avrit
Catherine R. Banner
Edgar J. Batchelder
Norleen S. Bounds
Elizabeth Brooks
Paul A. Buchanan
Brian D. Burchfield
Benjamin
Robert G. Carr
Norma Circle
Diann Clark
Robert B. Clark, Jr.
Kevin L. and Nancy J. Conger
Michael A. Cook
Patrick J. Crist
Edwin H. Crist
Laurie D. Cummings
Christopher R. Cummings
Ann Cutner
May, And Mrs. Lynn L. Davis, Ret.
Claudia de la Fuente
Charles W. DeGarmo
Randy L. DeValle
Scott T. Domingue
Pamela A. Edmiston
Nord J. Eriksson
Vicki Estrada
Jeffrey C. Ferber
Linda M. Fish
Eric J. Flodine
Martin Flores
James A. Fraser
Vera L. Gates
Stacie L. Gleim
Anthony E. Gonzales
Sandra J. Gonzalez
David M. Gorcey
Roland W. Graham
Dawn T. Grinstain
Kirkwood D. Habe
Robert S. and Julia C. Harding
Barbara Hassebach
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hasler
Mr. and Mrs. Manuel N. Hernandez
Tiffani D. Hubbert
Frederick T. Hume
Gary E. Karner and Pandora Nash-Karner
Corey W. Kainzic
Andrea C. Keihloltz
Michael J. Knight
Bianca E. Koenig
Julie M. Koons Bush
KTU+H
Lynn H. Kyle
Amber L. Lake
Michael J. Lander
Landscape Development Inc.
Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel W. Lani
Anthony D. Lawson
James R. Lee
John H. Leehey
Mark G. Love
Paul A. Marcilliac
Donald W. Marquardt
Maria Dolores Marquez
Andrea N. Mayer
Scott L. Mears
Christopher J. Mecham
Baxter E. Miller
David J. Mitchell
Shari J. Moeller
Fredrika E. Moller
Robert J. Mowat
Netafim USA
Bruce E. Nutt
James D. Olson and Polly Warren- Olsen
Jacqueline R. Onciano
Nancy H. Ott
Panama Panattoni
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peau rio
Peter Walker and Partners
Richard A. Polhemus
Brian W. Powell
Javier and Ofelia Reyes
Rick Engineering Company
Kimberly Riddle
Keith A. Robinson
Charles E. Roush
Michael Sammaripa
Richard W. Schillig
Corbin M.E. Schneider
Robert B. Schott
Tyler C. Segna
James N. Simpson
Michael L. and Sharon A. Singleton
Thomas G. and Simone L. B. Smith
Jonathan A. Spears
Edwin D. Studor
Dale A. and Sharon A. Sutliff
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tamae
James L. Taylor
Scott D. Thomas
The Toro Company
ValleyCrest Companies
Susan L. Van Alte
Karyl M. Vierra
Janice L. Waskom
Nancy F. Whitig
Linn B. Winterbotham
Diane G. Yates
Glen A. Young

Contributors to Expo Display at ASLA Annual Meeting (San Diego)
Expo Display of Student Work
Ann Cutner
Paul Marcillac
Landscape Development
Jeff Ferber
Vicky Estrada
Christina Ahlers
Fredrika Moller

Contributors to Expo Display at ASLA Annual Meeting (San Diego)
Alumni Reception
The Toro Company
Park West Landscape
ValleyCrest
Restroom Facilities
Acker-Stone
Netafim USA
American Hydrotech
Rain Bird
USA Shade & Fabric Structures
CTX

52