

Introduction to Feng-Shui

By Yolanda M Leung

Feng-shui, sometimes referred to as the Chinese art of placement, is associated with The Book of Changes (I-ching) from the Han Dynasty (206 B.C. to A.D. 220). Today, the natural philosophy of feng-shui may seem out of place with its curious mixture of fortune, system of divination, and auspicious or inauspicious consequences following the establishment of a dwelling.

Feng-shui is a combination of the words, *feng*, wind, and *shui*, water. The concept of *ch'i* is the theoretical basis of feng-shui. *Ch'i* is a cosmic force that underlies all things. If *ch'i* is not treated properly a person's destiny in relation to a site will be affected.

One traditional use of feng-shui was in the location and orientation of gravesites. Good gravesites meant happy ancestors who would look out for their relatives' best interests. Homes and villages were located in auspicious ways in

relation to geography. A mid-slope location, for example, might be more likely to get sun, while being more sheltered from the wind at the top of a slope. Feng-shui is applied today to interiors, exteriors, business, and gardens. There are two main schools of thought with regard to feng-shui: the Form School and the Compass School. In the Form School, the form of the space influences the energy in that space. The Compass school relies on compass direction and personal details such as astrological sign and the element of influence.

The world is full of energy in one form or another. According to feng-shui, the energy of the world comes from Heaven, Man, Living Things, Neighbourhood and Ancestors. *Ch'i*, a good energy, encourages wealth, success and happiness. There is bad energy called *shar-ch'i*. This is what you have when things are bad. A person has a destiny, feng-shui and

luck. We cannot change our destiny or our luck, but we may be able to improve our feng-shui. This in turn may help our luck for happiness in life. Apparently, positive *ch'i* has good taste, likes balance and proportion, colour and light, nice smells and shiny things. Knowing that, it should be easy to encourage positive *ch'i*.

Feng-shui for Your Home, by Sarah Shurety, lists eight areas of importance in a person's life: Wealth, Fame, Relationships, Ancestors, Health, Children & Family, Wisdom & Experience, Career and Benefactors. There are many ways to analyze a space but here is an intuitive one. Over a plan of your space, overlay this matrix so that the entrance is through the knowledge / career / benefactor zones.

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Wealth	Fame	Relationship
Ancestors	Health	Children
Knowledge	Career	Benefactors

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BCSLA

sitelines

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Inquiries regarding editorial, advertising or other issues should be addressed to the Sitelines Editor, c/o The BCSLA at the above address.

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The purpose of Sitelines is to provide an open forum for the exchange of ideas and information pertaining to the profession of Landscape Architecture. Individual opinions expressed are those of the writers and not necessarily those of the BCSLA.

Firm Listings by Services Offered on the BCSLA Website

In response to the memo we sent out in February, we have had 30 members indicate the Landscape Architectural services they currently offer. Lists have been created, and

they will be posted on the BCSLA website. We will also provide any of these lists by fax or email to people who contact the BCSLA office directly. If you wish to add your name/firm to these rosters please contact Tara at 682-5610 or bcsla@direct.ca.

Adrienne Brown,

**Chair,
Professional & Public Relations
Committee**

member updates

Congratulations to Pat Campbell Mills who has begun serving as **BCSLA President**, as elected at the 2000 AGM.

Welcome to David Wright, Jay Lazzarin and Tim O'Brien who were elected at the BCSLA AGM to a two-year term as a **Director**.
Ian Wasson was elected as **Registrar**.

Thanks to Andrew Wilson who recently finished his term as **BCSLA President** and has volunteered to take on the position as **Interim Editor of Sitelines**.
Andrew takes over the Editorship from **Jean Kindratsky**.

Congratulations to Jean who is the proud Mother of a baby girl who weighed in at 9 pounds and 4 ounces on February 17.
Mother and baby, Sky Peredo, are both happy and healthy.

Goodbye and Good Luck to Klaudia Brhlik, who left BCSLA at the end of March after working for us tirelessly for more than four years as **Executive Administrator**.
Thanks, Klaudia, we will miss you!

Welcome to Tara Culham who has been the **new Executive Administrator** since April.

bcsla

Introduction to Feng-Shui
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Ideally, a space is balanced with all areas of your life properly represented. If you want to initiate a change there are various 'remedies' that can be used to manipulate an environment to improve the flow of good *ch'i* or energy, and deflect bad energy.

Gardens, as the first line of defense between a home and the outside world, are a natural place to influence *ch'i*. The optimal width for beds & borders is 1 – 2 metres. Water represents wealth and it is generally good to have clean flowing water in your space. Water also provides movement and sound while also attracting wildlife to your garden. As mentioned before, *ch'i* likes beautiful things, so statues and interesting functional objects are good to have around. Comfortable seats and pergolas encourage *ch'i* and a person to linger in a garden.

Plants are useful for promoting good feng-shui. Trees, as long-lived things, have good feng-shui. Quercus, Acer and Magnolia, with full round shapes, provide good feng-shui. Flowers in a border with cheerful colours and pleasant smells are also good for a garden. Evergreen shrubs represent the retention of wealth. *Ch'i* doesn't like the dark but it doesn't like too much light. *Ch'i* appreciates dap-

pled light such as light filtered through a tree canopy. *Ch'i* likes pleasant sounds. In gardens, hollow wooden chimes invite *ch'i*.

All colours are associated with different aspects of life and have a different energizing factor. Living things such as birds, insects, pets or plants encourage *ch'i*. It is important that these living things remain in good health. A whirly-gig or flowing water encourages the flow of slow *ch'i*. A piece of art can encourage a pause for reflection in a hectic day and help you feel anchored. Functional things such as compost bins may represent the recycling of material (or knowledge).

Gentle, meandering lines encourage a moderate flow of *ch'i*. Straight lines accelerate its flow. Symbols include things such as turtles and tortoises for longevity, fish for success, and peaches for health. *Ch'i* doesn't like clutter so your surroundings should be tidy, open and inviting. A source of bad *ch'i* can be blocked by some plants or deflected using a mirror.

Feng-shui offers no simple answers and no one answer will serve universally. It is an expression of Chinese cosmology. The review of environments that it requires may stimulate beneficial ideas and observations about a

place, and oneself. You may ask yourself if you are happy. Does your life feel balanced? Are you getting what you want out of life? What can you do if you are not? While feng-shui remedies may not bring about changes in your life, at least thinking about things differently is probably a good start to making desired changes. The analysis and manipulation of an environment to facilitate good *ch'i* is a complex and individual process, but I recommend it.

For more information and further reading I suggest:

Sarah Shurety, *Feng-shui for Your Home*; Roni Jay, *Feng-shui in Your Garden: How to Create Harmony in Your Garden*; Theodora Lan, *The Handbook of Chinese Horoscopes*.

There are numerous websites: search for Feng-shui. There is also a magazine on Feng-shui (available at Chapters bookstore).

For a definitive study of feng-shui from the original Chinese texts, see: Lee, Sang Hae. 1986. *Feng-shui: Its Context and Meaning*. Cornell University Ph.D. Thesis. [Editors note]



Spring
GROUNDS

**Rhododendrons
in the Landscape**

By Sonja Nelson, Illustrations by
Nicholas Brown. 2000; Timber Press,
Portland Oregon; \$29.95 (US); \$39.95
(CAN), hardcover, 215 pages.

As a landscape architect in the Pacific Northwest I become very tired of Rhododendrons. A sacrilegious thing to say for sure where I live and work. I have thought that Rhododendrons are overused in planting designs: they are oversized,

awkward, lanky plants that are only interesting for the short two to three weeks that they are in flower. The book, *Rhododendrons in the Landscape*, has totally changed my mind about how these incredibly

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Rhododendrons in the Landscape
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varied plants can be used, however. Here is a book that not only discusses Rhododendrons as plant material, but more specifically how to “design” with them. This is a book for garden designers and landscape architects.

The *History of Landscaping* chapter includes interesting commentary about respected designers and their gardens, the uses of Rhododendrons and successful companion planting. But the chapter *Designing by Principal* reveals how this book on Rhododendrons is unique in its discussion of Rhododendrons and garden design and planning. The difference between “landscaping” and “garden making” is defined and their differences explained. Further discussion under the headings: **Site Unity, Plant Harmony, Foliage Texture, Flower Colour and Movement**, explains how to

achieve a unified planting and spatial design. Landscape architects and garden designers are quite familiar with the planning and design process but the author, Sonja Nelson, explains this for others step by step, right down to the drawing of the site design and listing of the plants. Nelson then details the concepts for The Woodland Garden, The Rock Garden, The Mixed Border, The Collector’s Garden, The Native Plant Garden and The Small Garden. She goes on to discuss: Taking Inventory of the Site, Narrowing of the Choices, Improving the Site, Planting, and Plant Companions for each of the garden styles. Also discussed is the use of Rhododendrons as Special Features and unique functions in the garden.

Nelson’s book is a thorough commentary for each of the garden styles that details an air of understanding for each unique style and a personal love of gardening and plants generally. There is an in-depth discussion of each style and a lot of great, specific ideas for designing and planning the various garden styles. Valuable sections include proper companion

planting and plant combinations and composition. The tables are very informative and the photographs are beautiful. I would have liked to see more photographs detailing specific uses for Rhododendrons and companion plant groupings. The photographs conveying design concepts are informative, though additional photographs would be useful to more fully explain the concepts and ideas discussed in the chapters on design and planning.

The detailed lists and descriptions of Rhododendron species and varieties throughout the book describe and detail how these plants can be used in design, but I wonder how hard they are for the average garden enthusiast to find. There are extensive descriptions of gardens to tour in order to see examples of the garden styles described and lots of suggested reading lists for further study.

Rhododendrons in the Landscape is a very engaging book with a lot of information and inspiration for the Rhododendron specialist as well as the average gardener. It is especially good for the garden designer or landscape architect who feels they have nothing more to learn about Rhododendrons.



The Decline of the Pacific Madrone

by Clive L. Justice, MSc. FCSLA

Here in the Pacific Northwest all along the inland coastlines and islands of Puget Sound and Georgia Strait grows a broadleaved evergreen tree with

cream flowers, orange berries and peeling red bark that adds a special quality and unique picturesqueness to our wooded and rock edged shorelines and grassy headlands. It is the Pacific Madrone, **Arbutus menziesii**. Franciscan Friar, Juan Crespi, first noted in his journal “muchos madronos” in the hills around Spanish California’s

Mission San Diego in 1758. He thought these trees were “la misma especie” as in central Spain (*A.unedo*).

Arbutus menziesii was one of the first trees Archibald Menzies, the surgeon-botanist with Capt. Vancouver, found when these men landed at the head of a sheltered

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The Decline of the Pacific Madrone
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bay off Juan de Fuca Strait, at the North End of Washington's Olympic Peninsula on May 1, 1792. They also found the other tree that bears his name, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*. This find was about 100 km short of Pacific Madrone's most northerly occurrence on Malaspina Arm on the eastern coast and Menzies Bay on the Vancouver Island side of Georgia Strait. The hills around San Diego California turned out to be the most southerly occurrence except for a small population at the tip of Baja California.

Existing specimens, clusters, copses and extensive woodlands of *Arbutus* occur in California, Oregon, Washington and southern coastal British Columbia. Perhaps nowhere are these evergreen trees more highly prized and valued than along the boulevards and in the parks of several Pacific Northwest cities: Victoria, West Vancouver, Nanaimo, Port Townsend, Oak Harbour, Seattle, Port Townsend, Olympia and Tacoma.

Each tree is different so it is surprising to find an avenue of them in Victoria's Beacon Hill Park beside the *Camas* and *Erythronium* grasslands. It is the most colourful, out-of-line bunch of individuals you will ever wish to see. About three blocks away at the Empress Hotel there is a 40m high specimen with a character and picturesque form that leaves the poet gasping and photographer gaping.

The City of Seattle boasts a magnificent and extensive stand of Pacific Madrone with many trees 150 to 200+ years old. They are found on a Puget Sound headland north of Seattle's harbour. It has long been a residential suburb called Magnolia Bluffs. In the

1850's, a Navy man mistakenly named the headland forest of *Arbutus* for the Southern Evergreen Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*).

A proposed sewage treatment plant in the Madrone woodland of a Seattle Park resulted in mitigation funds from the loss of these parkland trees. These funds provided an opportunity to study, for the first time, the Madrone in the Seattle urban environment; in particular, those large and historic Pacific Madrones that seemed threatened by old age, fungal diseases and cultural practices along Magnolia Boulevard through the Magnolia neighbourhood. One of the Magnolia Madrones had been given The American Forests Famous and Historic Tree status so there was more than local concern behind the initiative.

Seattle is fortunate to have the University of Washington Center for Urban Horticulture. This adjunct to the university is specifically charged to undertake the study of plants in the urban environment of which one aspect is monitoring plant performance under urban and suburban conditions. To this end and to draw particular attention to the special problems of retaining native trees like the Pacific Madrone in residential developments a Symposium was held at the CUH in April of 1995. The symposium was titled The Decline of the Pacific Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*).

It brought together a select group of Pacific Northwest tree authorities and Madrone lovers. This reviewer a tree historian and Urban Forester (retired) had an assignment as a volunteer advisor with the Canadian Executive Service Organization to develop an ecotourist facility in

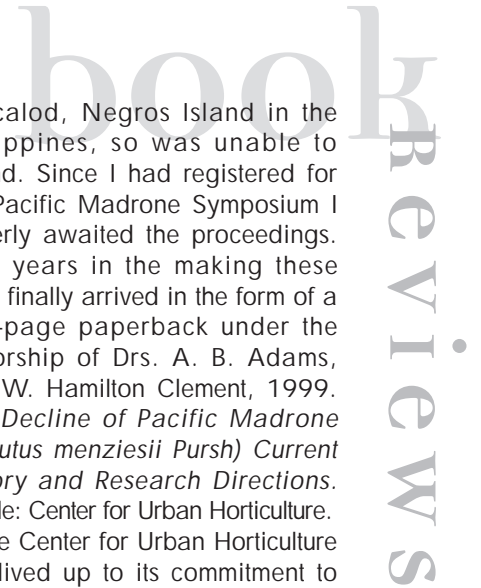
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Bacalod, Negros Island in the Philippines, so was unable to attend. Since I had registered for the Pacific Madrone Symposium I eagerly awaited the proceedings. Four years in the making these have finally arrived in the form of a 146-page paperback under the editorship of Drs. A. B. Adams, and W. Hamilton Clement, 1999. *The Decline of Pacific Madrone (Arbutus menziesii Pursh) Current Theory and Research Directions*. Seattle: Center for Urban Horticulture.

The Center for Urban Horticulture has lived up to its commitment to provide in this book the proceedings along with additional research in a series of studies of the Pacific Madrone that provide the necessary keys to the successful prevention and alleviation of decline in Pacific Madrone in urban sites. **Part I** consists of four studies of Pacific Madrone in the natural environment. **Part II** gives the diseases and urban physical site conditions that can cause decline in urban environments. **Part III** provides the propagation methods and urban arboreal treatment of Pacific Madrone. In **Part IV** the uses of Pacific Madrone in slope stabilization and the soil treatments and aspect location leading to successful establishment on urban sites is explored.

The last **Part V** discusses the probable importance of the Douglas fir — (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) — Microrrhiza to the Pacific Madrone in preventing or inhibiting its decline in urban soils. The rooting of Pacific

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The Decline of the Pacific Madrone
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Madrone from cuttings and use of bacterium hairy-root to induce adventitious rooting has only preliminary results while the study

by the Editor Dr Adams is perhaps the most important bit of Madrone research. It consists of the characterization of soils from growing sites of poor and good Pacific Madrone trees. This data will enable the production and use of soils suitably structured to establish and maintain healthy Pacific Madrones in urban areas. This reviewer is pleased to note there s confirmation throughout to what all good tree people, amateur and professional should know: that

soils without good to excellent drainage do not grow good healthy trees. It goes double for the beautiful Pacific Madrone *Arbutus menziesii*.

Copies of *The Decline of the Pacific Madrone*, can be ordered from:

**The Center for Urban Horticulture
University of Washington
Seattle Washington 98195
U. S. A.**



Use and Application of BCNTA Standard for Container Grown Plants

It has come to the attention of the Board of Directors that some Landscape Architects **continue to specify plant sizes based on obsolete (pre 1997) plant standards.** Members of the BCSLA are reminded that plant lists provided with landscape plans intended for use in British Columbia must conform to the BCNTA Standard For Container Grown Plants.

Early in the decade, uncertainty with the common definition applied to the specification of plant material began to pervade the industry. The nursery growers were caught in a competitive cycle that resulted in an overall reduction in container sizes, corresponding smaller plant material and the common misrepresentation of specified vs. supplied materials. What the landscape architect envisaged was often not what was provided. It was generally

acknowledged that action was necessary to stop the cost-driven downward spiral that drove industry standards and practices.

The BCSLA Landscape Standard Committee established a firm position on the issue of plant standards during negotiations held with the grower's association leading up to the current edition of the Landscape Standard. The Standard Committee felt strongly that a comprehensive review of plant standards was needed to establish an equitable position that would better serve all parties involved in the specification and supply of plant material in the province. After a long and sometimes difficult process, the standards for plant material as set forth in Section 12 of the 1997 Landscape Standard were approved and adopted. The changes to the BC plant standard have been accepted by the BC nursery industry and in fact have now been adopted by the American and Canadian nursery associations, in effect creating a

unified plant standard for the North American market. The 1997 edition of the Landscape Standard is now in its second printing and distribution has exceeded the total number of all previous editions combined.

The nursery industry has met their commitment in adopting the new standards. It is essential that Landscape Architects also comply and support the proper use of the negotiated standard. For example, the previous designations of #5 pot and 10 cm pots are no longer in use in the industry and yet continue to be commonly specified by landscape architects.

Please take the time to review the current plant standards and adjust plant lists as required to ensure that future submissions by Landscape Architects comply with the proper industry standard.

The BCSLA is beginning to prepare for a general revision to the 1997 Landscape Standard. Any member who has suggestions or would like to

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BCSLA LANDSCAPE STANDARDS COMMITTEE

REQUEST FOR MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS

The BCSLA Landscape Standards Committee is preparing to actively review the current (1997) edition of the standard. The committee is proposing to undertake a general review of all existing sections with possible addition of new sections such as Native Plant Material, Irrigation, Large Tree Relocation, expanded Definitions and inclusion of a full index. The standard is also thought to need improvement to better reflect industry standards from regions outside the lower mainland.

Our counterpart in this document, the BCLNA, have already initiated a compressive review of the standard by their membership with the intent of publishing a revised document early 2001.

As in the past, input from a broad base of the BCSLA membership is necessary to ensure the Landscape Standard continues to represent and serve the best interests of our society. Volunteers are needed to allow the formation of sub committees for each section of the standard. Each sub committee will review and co-ordinate with the respective BCLNA sub committees, industry groups, government agencies and educational institutions to ensure the standard represents the most current information available based on the broadest input possible.

Your involvement will ensure the BCSLA continues to maintain editorial authority of the standard. Subsequent to its creation, the BC Landscape Standard has played a large role in maintaining and improving industry standards. The document has been widely accepted and has to date served

the membership of the BCSLA well. A recent survey has found that 95% of British Columbia's municipalities recognize the standard and that 84% actually own a copy. Who among our membership has not included as part of their plans the statement "All plants and planting to comply with the BC Landscape Standard".

Please consider joining the standards committee in this interesting and important process. Your input is critical to the continued success of this document. All comments and suggestions are welcome.

Contact the BCSLA office or committee chair, David Mitchell (437-3942), for more information.



board walk

Use and Application of BCNTA ... continued

serve on the committee that will be formed to review the Standard is encouraged to contact the BCSLA office for more information.

Jeffrey Philips lives and works as a registered Landscape Architect in Vancouver, B.C. He is a Fellow of the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects and currently works in British Columbia, Washington and Utah. Philips is certified as a **Landscape Architect** by the **Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB)** and has served as a **Master Grader for the Landscape Architect Registration Examination for CLARB since 1992**. He is also an **International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist**. While earning his degree in Landscape Architecture at the University of Oregon in 1971, Philips was a Sessional Lecturer in the University course *Plant Materials for Landscape Architects*. As well, he was an Instructor and Examiner for *Plant Material Identification* when that exam was a requirement for registration in the BCSLA.

board walk

bioGRAPHY



CLARB REPORT

BCSLA members have continued to volunteer their time and energy to CLARB. In 1999, Adrienne Brown and Klaudia Brhlik attended Regional and Annual meetings. Bruce Hemstock has been involved at grading sessions, and Jeff Phillips was awarded a Presidents Commendation for his work as a master grader. At the Annual General Meeting in October, Gerry Eckford has moved on from Regional Director to the position of Treasurer for a two-year period. This involvement highlights both the efforts of BCSLA members, and the value placed on our input.

Over the past year, CLARB has continued to improve services to its members and to examination candidates. Here are some of the highlights.

Outreach 2000

Each year CLARB focuses a portion of its volunteer effort on a project to further the profession of Landscape Architecture within the context of licensure. This year, a new outreach program has been developed which is designed to communicate the importance of

licensure. The intention is to support the professional growth of landscape architecture, guide students in their professional development, bridge the gap between education and practice, and to enhance educational resources. The efforts of the Outreach 2000 committee have taken the form of a video presentation and workshop to be conducted at locations across North America. A workshop will be held at UBC in the fall.

LARE

The focus this year has been on increased examination feedback. In response to candidate requests for more meaningful feedback after the LARE, CLARB recently established two new exam review options, the Standard Review and Red-Line Review, giving candidates more insight than ever into their strengths and weaknesses.

During the Standard Review, candidates can review their actual failing exam solutions against the evaluation criteria used to grade the exams. The Red-Line Review provides candidates with a copy of their failing vignette problems that have been marked-up to indicate areas of weakness.

The new edition of the LARE handbook "The Road to Licensure and Beyond" will contain a CD-ROM. This new feature will contain sample

graphic vignette problems, instructions on evaluating sample solutions, and additional sample solutions and critiques. The CD-ROM will also contain the LARE Reference Manual and an active hyperlink to the CLARB web site to find out about recent changes to the exam.

Model Law

The model law committee has been working on the development of a resource document for any jurisdiction conducting a review of their legislation. The collective experience of all CLARB Member Boards has been drawn upon and will be useful when looking into modifications to existing legislation, initial legislation, or upgrading laws from title to practice acts. Rather than being prescriptive, the intention is to provide a kit of parts with recommendations for structure and enforcement.

Web Site

The CLARB web site has been upgraded and now provides information on licensure, examination issues, and discussion groups on regional and national issues. Council Records and applications for CLARB Certification can be made on line. **The address is www.clarb.org.**

Gerry Eckford



Wanted: Editor and Advertising Editor for Sitelines

To solicit, edit and proofread content for Sitelines. These tasks could be shared among a few people, or one person could carry on. Approximate time commitment for one person is about 3 working days per issue.

Please contact **Tara Culham** @ the BCSLA office for more information.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Landscape Architect

Stantec Consulting Ltd. is a rapidly growing professional consulting firm that provides a broad range of planning, landscape architecture, engineering, technical, and design services to public and private sector clients across North America and internationally.

The Urban Land/Landscape Architecture Group in the Surrey, BC office is seeking a highly motivated and organized individual to continue to expand their team.

Landscape Architect Competition No: 2000-01

You are able to contribute as a strong member of our multi disciplinary team at all levels of the design process, project management, and client relations. You are design oriented and have the ability to respond to the landscape architecture needs of our Clients and follow up with approval authorities. You are also able to assist in the expansion of the team's growth and contribute to the team's collective professional experience.

You possess a **minimum 10 years** of related experience and are eligible for membership to the BCSLA/CSLA. You are highly motivated and possess proven written, oral, and graphic communication skills, along with top-notch interpersonal skills. **You have a strong portfolio including urban design, subdivision design, streetscape design, park design, project costing, and construction management.** Experience in public participation processes, historic and cultural landscape design, stormwater facility/wetland design, and business management skills are an asset.

At Stantec we offer a competitive compensation package and the opportunity to work and advance in an expanding and dynamic team environment.

Resumes, with covering letter, quoting the competition number should be forwarded no later than **May 15, 2000** to:

John Steil, MCIP
Principal (Urban Land)
Stantec Consulting Ltd.

#1007 7445 32nd Street
Surrey, BC V3W 1X8
Fax: (604) 591-1856
jsteil@stantec.com



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BCSLA 2000 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

May 9	2000 Planning Institute of BC Conference Nanaimo, BC
May 11-14	CSLA Congress — <i>Informing Landscape</i> Ottawa, ON
May 12	BCSLA Board of Examiners UBC — Vancouver, BC
May 23	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting Vancouver, BC
May 27	Trails Stewardship Forum UBC Forest Sciences Centre — Vancouver, BC
June 12-14	LARE Exams UBC — Vancouver, BC
June 27	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting Vancouver, BC
July 25	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting Vancouver, BC
August 22	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting Vancouver, BC
Sept 20-21	Can West Hort Show Vancouver Trade & Convention Centre — Vancouver, BC
Sept. 26	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting Vancouver, BC
Sept. 30 - Oct. 3	IFLA Conference San Jose, Costa Rica
Oct 24	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting Vancouver, BC
Nov. 28	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting Vancouver, BC
Dec.	LARE Exams UBC — Vancouver, BC



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