Ohio Chapter ASLA Design Awards 2007
Landscape architecture is the profession which applies artistic and scientific principles to the research, planning, design and management of both natural and built environments. Practitioners of this profession apply creative and technical skills and scientific, cultural and political knowledge in the planned arrangement of natural and constructed elements on the land with a concern for the stewardship and conservation of natural, constructed and human resources. The resulting environments shall serve useful, aesthetic, safe and enjoyable purposes.

Landscape architecture may include for the purposes of landscape preservation, development and enhancement: investigation, selection, and allocation of land and water resources for appropriate use; feasibility studies; formulation of graphic and written criteria to govern the planning and design of land construction programs; preparation, review, and analysis of master plans for land use and development; production of overall site plans, landscape grading and landscape drainage plans, irrigation plans, planting plans, and construction details; specifications; cost estimates and reports for land development; collaboration in the design of roads, bridges, and structures with respect to the functional and aesthetic requirement of the areas on which they are to be placed; negotiation and arrangement for execution of land area projects; field observation and inspection of land area construction, restoration, and maintenance.
Sponsorship with the Ohio Chapter ASLA allows companies to be involved with landscape architects and related professionals through quality education programs, activities and services. Networking with chapter members provides an opportunity for your company to share industry changes, product and service upgrades, and other information that affect the current and future design and installation of site designed projects. (See inside back cover for Gold and Silver Level Sponsors)

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Recognizes superior professional achievement in projects that embody the creativity, imagination and practicality of the profession of landscape architecture.

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Recognizes meritorious projects exhibiting outstanding achievement in the profession of landscape architecture.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION
Recognizes projects and people exhibiting notable achievement in the profession of landscape architecture.

CRITERIA FOR JUDGING

Represents excellence or leading edge of landscape architecture practice

Overall significance to the profession and the environment

Description and solution of goals and objectives

Choice of building and plant materials

Execution and appearance of installed work

Exhibits new technology, a pioneering use of previously created methodology, a uniquely effective means of combining, presenting, and programming landscape architectural techniques
Design Awards

Award of Honor

Tsvetnoy Boulevard Mixed-Use Development
Moscow, Russia
NBBJ

Awards of Merit

St. Joseph Healing Garden
Warren, Ohio
Behnke Associates Inc.

Big Darby Accord
Franklin County, Ohio
MSI / EDAW

Richmond Comprehensive Plan
Richmond, Indiana
Kinzelman Kline Gossman

Special Recognition

Upper 40 & Foster Run Stream Restoration
Mayfield Village, Ohio
URS Corporation

Sustainable Landscape Demonstration Garden
Cincinnati, Ohio
Meisner + Associates / Land Vision

Eton Collection
Woodmere, Ohio
MSI
This project involved the design and planning of a major mixed-use development located in Moscow’s prominent city center, at the intersection of Tsvetnoy Boulevard and Rhozdestvensky Avenue. The property is located one kilometer north of the Kremlin and is adjacent to Trubnaya Square, Tsvetnoy Park, and a new metro station. The site is 1.2 hectares and forms a trapezoidal shape with the park to its west. The development provides a mix of Class A Office, three high end residential towers, and quality retail space. The proposed design maintains clear separation between entrance lobbies for residential and offices, while pedestrian arcades are located at grade along Tsvetnoy Boulevard.

The design team had specific objectives and goals in regards to urban design of the site within its context that drove the design concept:

- Respect and reinforce the historical context;
- Maintain specific sight lines as determined by the Visual Analysis;
- Provide acceptable interpretation of historic Moscow’s character, particularly along Tsvetnoy Boulevard;
- Allow for adequate vehicular ingress and egress given the series of one-way streets bordering the site;
- Create a scale that blends with that of Tsvetnoy Boulevard and the residential neighborhoods to the east.

After setting these specific project goals and objectives, the team next looked to develop an overall design vision that would tie together the aspirations of the client and the team. The Tsvetnoy Mixed-Use Project would re-invent the typical Moscovian urban experience by integrating a contemporary understanding of luxury into the surrounding historical context. This reinterpretation coupled with a synergy of live, work, and play resulted in a high-end dynamic extension of the city rather than to a static object within the city.
Green space in the city of Moscow is often found between large boulevards and the garden ring, but rarely are at an intimate scale and are typically not very inviting (Tsvetnoy Park, for example). However, establishing a site concept that began to introduce and integrate useful landscapes of varying scales into the overall site and building allowed for the Tsvetnoy Boulevard Mixed-Use Development to add lasting value to both the neighborhood and the client’s enterprise. One of the primary site design objectives was to extend the park-like landscape spaces and experiences found in the center of Tsvetnoy Park toward the existing residential community east of the site. A series of rooftop gardens helped carry through this expression with the use of landscaped terraces upon each rooftop which vertically demarcate the difference between the built (below) and the natural (above). Horizontal surfaces at grade and at Levels 2, 6, and 14 allow for a hierarchical stratification of a landscaped experience. The pedestrian at grade passes between the landscape but is also impacted by the built environment. The community resident views the landscape from above—sees it almost as a bas relief—and is therefore privy to a serene understanding of a site steeped in greenery.

The site design focuses on creating appropriate spaces that embody the human experiences of landscapes through three user-types: neighborhood dwellers, small groups, and the individual. Typically, contemporary developments surrounding Moscow are defined by a walled edge and are internally focused. The pedestrian becomes an outsider, wanting to participate but never being truly invited. The retail component at street level inverts this historical paradigm. Not unlike the adjacent park, it becomes a spatial instrument of movement and allows the consumer, neighbor, and pedestrian to explore and interact. The horizontal plane begins to break down scale, space, and pattern, as it becomes a direct response to the implications of blending Tsvetnoy Park with the vibrant Tsvetnoy streetscape and retail experience.

Creating a lush green landscape within the private residential street for small groups to congregate within proved to be an arduous task. The constraints of the fire access code required that fourteen of the 16-meter wide space be designed as a flat, drivable surface. The result was a creative approach to what a garden can be through the use of vertical elements, lighting, pathways, and seasonal change, giving birth to the term “one meter garden.” The use of flush lighting, trench drains, light boxes, greenscreen, grasspavers, and snowmelt systems gave the designers enough tools to adequately design the space as if it really was a garden; one that was created out of artificial landscape materials.

Focusing specifically on the individual the team decided to provide dedicated interior gardens for year around interaction with nature. Located on each floor adjacent to the lobby, the “Wintergardens” become the a contemplative space where ornamental trees, garden walls and other hints of nature serve as a foreground to the expansive views of the rooftop terraces, Tsvetnoy Park, and the city beyond.
Sustainable Landscape Demonstration Garden
Cincinnati, Ohio

Meisner + Associates / Land Vision

Project Landscape Architect: Gary W. Meisner, FASLA
Client: The Civic Garden Center of Greater Cincinnati
Additional Credits: Glaserworks, Project Architects
Jacobs/Ryan Associates, Greenroof Design
THP Limited, Structural Engineer

Category: Landscape Architectural Design - Conceptual
The Civic Garden Center of Greater Cincinnati is a non-profit organization dedicated to gardening, environmental education and stewardship of the land in the Cincinnati Metropolitan area. One of the current goals of the Architecture Foundation of Cincinnati is advancing “Green” architecture.

The Architecture Foundation of Cincinnati and the Civic Garden Center are actively engaged in advancing “green” design with public education programs that deal with stewardship and greening architecture. Last year, the organizations partnered to sponsor a lecture by noted Landscape Architect Astrid Haryati, chief designer for the City of Chicago. Her presentation highlighted Chicago’s greening efforts, parks, streetscapes, and green roofs, created to address sustainability issues such as urban storm water runoff issues. Over 300 people attended the lecture.

A workshop was held the following morning to initiate the planning and design of the proposed Civic Garden Center Sustainability Landscape Demonstration Garden. The program for the garden included green roofs, rain gardens, bioswales, porous pavements, solar energy, windmills and related sustainable facilities. This special garden will be used as a state-of-the-art educational facility illustrating sustainable landscape tools.

The vision was to build a demonstration/education garden and a green roof garden on a reclaimed gas station site that will educate and inspire school children, individuals, developers and businesses to create green buildings and sites. It is an important lesson because green site have been shown to improve the environment by reducing storm water run-off, reduce heat and air pollution in the surrounding area, improve energy efficiency and provide wildlife habitat, all while beautifying the urban environment. The demonstration garden will also serve as an interactive laboratory for teaching the creation, operation and maintenance of green roofs through scientific data.

Fund raising is currently underway by the Civic Garden Center with assistance from the Hamilton County Storm Water District, MSC Metropolitan Sewer District, Cincinnati Parks and the Hamilton County Commissioners. The metropolitan area is under a compliance decree to moderate combined sewer overflows and reduce stormwater impacts. The facility will advance this new horizon.

This project provides a visible example of an innovative environmental technology. The building itself conserves energy while treatment of the roof and parking lot provide an advanced technique for handling stormwater management. Together the Green Roof and the Sustainable Landscape Demonstration Garden will provide a model of ecological, responsible and innovative development to the City of Cincinnati.
St. Joseph Healing Garden

Warren, Ohio

Behnke Associates Inc.

Project Landscape Architect: Jeff Knopp, ASLA
Client: St. Joseph Development Foundation
Additional Credits: HydroDramatics, Fountain Design
Wawrytko Studios, Sculptor
Crown Consulting Engineers, Inc., Electrical/Mechanical Engineer
J. Gilmore Design LTD, Landscape Contractor Phase I
Alex Downie & Sons Company, General Contractor for Phase II
Executive Landscaping, Inc., Landscape Contractor Phase II

Category: Landscape Architectural Design - Constructed

The St. Joseph Development Foundation coordinates and administers charitable gifts, trusts and bequests for the St. Joseph Health Center in Warren, Ohio. In 2004 the director of this foundation retained the Landscape Architect to design a ‘healing garden’ on the grounds of the health center. The goal of the healing garden was to provide an outdoor environment for hospital patients, visitors, and staff to enjoy and use for spiritual, emotional, and physical healing. Furthermore, the healing garden was to create a beautiful and relaxing setting for patients receiving chemotherapy treatments at the hospital’s Cancer Center to view from their treatment rooms.

Design elements that became important included the following:

1. Extensive use of water throughout the garden. The program called for three major types of water features:
   a. A quiet reflecting pool to create a sense of calm.
   b. An active fountain to provide natural sound.
   c. A waterfall to connect users back to nature.

The reflecting pool was designed as a long and narrow element, flanked by an allee of white birch trees. The pool will be painted black to create a mirror for users to see themselves within nature. Paved pads allow users to engage the reflecting pool from a variety of locations.

At one end of the reflecting pool is a separate, active water feature. This fountain is a commissioned, bronze sculpture of uplifted hands. Water flows from the hands into a bowl and from the bowl into a pool. A tinkling ring of water encircles the sculpture creating a pleasant, natural sound for visitors.
2. A selection of plant material to attract birds and butterflies. Because Saint Joseph is an urban hospital, it was important to find ways to attract nature into the garden. The primary portion of the bird and butterfly garden sits directly outside the chemotherapy treatment rooms. Bird feeders and birdhouse were used to enhance this experience. The movement of birds and butterflies give interest and serve as a diversion from chemotherapy patients’ long treatments. Other plantings in the garden were selected for their subtle yet unique characteristics, such as decorative bark, colorful berries, attractive fall color, and bright summer flowers.

3. Use of natural materials to help visitors feel reconnected with nature. Two major types of stones were used: 1) a local sandstone for veneer on walls and 2) a quartzitic sandstone for drystacked walls. In addition, much of the garden was paved with sandstone pavers, combined with dedication bricks. In side areas, colored concrete with ‘fossil’ imprints were used to create a natural-looking, yet ADA-accessible surface.

The gazebo is constructed of hand-peeled, northern white cedar for its posts, beams, rafters and purlins. The roof decking consists of 1x6 tongue and groove eastern red cedar, with shingles of #1 red cedar shakes. This use of rustic, wood construction was in keeping with the objective of bringing nature into the city.

4. Incorporation of spiritual and inspirational sculpture and verses throughout the garden. Inlaid in the pavement throughout the garden are inspirational verses including scriptures from the Bible. The focal point of the garden is the bronze sculpture of ‘Healing Hands’ adopted to represent the healing hands of a loving God for His people.

5. A dual sense of formality and naturalness. The site is located in a diverse area. On one side of the garden is a city neighborhood; on another side is the Cancer Center. The site is backed by a native wetland, and sits adjacent to the hospital, separated by a treeline. Given the site’s urban setting, the use of pavement and formal design at a ‘residential scale’ seemed appropriate. As a result, there is a strong axis to the garden that evolves progressively into a less structured layout as the visitor moves away from it.

Due to funding limitations, the garden was designed to be built in three phases. Design of the first phase was expedited so that the garden entry could be built as part of a Fall 2004 fund-raising event.

The garden in its current state is approximately a half-acre in size and is visited often by patients, staff, and visitors. It has also become a major venue for hospital-related events. It is unknown if the final phase will be completed, pending retention of a new director. However, the first two phases alone have created a distinctive healing garden at the St. Joseph Health Center.
Eton Collection

*Woodmere, Ohio*

**MSI**

Project Landscape Architect: Keith A. Myers, ASLA
Client: Stark Enterprises
Additional Credits: Hank Rapport, Stark Enterprises, Purchasing/Placement and Detail Landscape Design
Mark Olson, Bialosky & Partners Associates, Architectural Design

Category: Landscape Architectural Design - Constructed

Eton Collection is a mixed-use redevelopment project that provides a combination of office, retail, and dining. The project site initially contained an office tower with a small interior retail mall on the ground floor. Parking facilities included a combination of surface parking to the west and south of the building, and structured parking beneath both the building and a portion of the surface lot. The developer envisioned a more engaging, dynamic project that retained the previous interior mall and office uses, while adding more than 120,000 square feet of additional retail and restaurant tenants.

The completed project provides a truly unique pedestrian environment. The sidewalks that parallel the retail shops and mall entries are in essence a series of garden rooms, designed to complement the corresponding retail storefront architecture. Two parallel walkways run along the majority of the center, at the primary south retail façade. A narrow, concrete walk parallels adjacent head-in parking stalls and a wider, primary pedestrian walkway provides access at the storefront. This primary walkway is distinguished by the use of specialty pavements including stone, brick, tumbled pavers, and stained concrete.
The two walks are visually separated by a variety of plant material contained within fixed planters and decorative pots. In areas where the differentiated walks could not be accommodated due to space restriction, a combination of pots, decorative light poles, railings and tree grates are used to separate the pedestrian walkway from the adjacent drive aisle. Individual garden “rooms” at the storefronts are highlighted by the extensive use of perennial plantings, attractive planters, light poles with hanging baskets, fountains, and a variety of seating areas. Plant labels were added after customers expressed an interest in learning the plant species used in the landscape areas. Likewise, local garden clubs use the project as a learning center to see first-hand the many varieties of plant combinations. Frequent sidewalk sales and outdoor dining at the center’s many restaurants help to further enhance sidewalk life at the center.

Eton Collection has been remarkably successful since its opening in the fall of 2003. Much of its success can be attributed to the developer’s commitment to quality design and his belief that the project is, like a garden, a work in progress. It will continue to improve, grow, and evolve as the years pass.

The landscape architect provided full design services for the project from schematic design through construction documentation and observation. Primary responsibilities were the design of the overall garden framework including hardscape, walls, columns, fences, and placement of water features.
Big Darby Accord
Franklin County, Ohio

MSI / EDAW

Project Landscape Architect: Keith A. Myers, ASLA
Client: Big Darby Accord Jurisdictions
Additional Credits: Paul Moyer, EDAW, Lead Consultant
Miles Hebert, EMH&T, Engineering/Environmental Consultant

Category: Landscape Planning and Analysis

The Big Darby Creek is located in western Franklin County. It is a unique biological habitat home to endangered species found nowhere else in the world. It is currently classified as an exceptional warm water habitat by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency although that status is threatened by an increase of urbanization in the watershed. The impacts to stream quality from increased development threaten the immediate and long-term health and habitat of the Big Darby Creek. In order to maintain its current high-quality condition, the Franklin County jurisdictions in the watershed created the Big Darby Accord with the goal of together planning for future development with the intent of mitigating impacts and preserving the Big Darby Creek.

The quantity and pattern of development across the study area required planning before encroaching development continued. In addition to the plan’s extensive technical aspects, an equally complex political component required that the plan be agreed upon by all ten jurisdictions and stakeholders.

Likewise, environmental interest groups, developers, property owners and school advocates were also heavily involved in developing the plan, and thus buy-in from all of these groups was necessary to its eventual success. The group, ‘Early Look Organizations,’ was created to inform the planning team of involved parties’ concerns and needs throughout the process. It also allowed the planning team to curtail conflict and explain the plan in greater detail to the stakeholders in small group settings.
The Big Darby Creek’s environmental conditions were inventoried and evaluated. Technical data about the physical aspects of the land, water and existing development were used to create a GIS model that established the baseline conditions of the watershed. Additional plan drivers in the watershed included infrastructure (utilities, roadways, etc), by-right zoning, an environmental sensitivity analysis, and accepted practices to maintain water quality and biological integrity. By combining the existing conditions with the plan drivers, a proposed development and conservation strategy was devised and vetted through the jurisdictions and stakeholders.

Conservation Strategy
The conservation strategy divided the sensitive land into three tiers. Tier One was considered significant in maintaining the overall health of the watershed, consisted of the 100-year floodplain, riparian corridors, wetlands, critical groundwater recharge and potential pollution zones. Tier Two was given secondary protection priority and included highly erodible soils and wooded areas. Tier Three is a tertiary protection area that included habitat connectivity and buffer areas, and land to create an open space network in the study area. The tiers were devised to inform development and to prioritize conservation efforts in order to offer the most protection for the water quality of the Big Darby.

Development Strategy
While the plan is focused on protection of a significant natural resource, the Big Darby Accord is fundamentally a development plan and implementation strategy. As such, one of the plan drivers considered critical to the existing property owners was the preservation of their by-right zoning. Under the plan, each property owner maintains their current zoning, thus holding the number of units currently zoned in the study area. As a result, the pattern and location of those units becomes critical to the successful maintenance the water quality as development occurs.

The proposed development strategy focuses development in the areas less critical to water quality and encourages preservation of the conservation zones. The most heavily and densely planned area is the town center district. This is identified in the plan as a “focused development” area. Focusing the development into a mixed-use town center minimizes impervious surfaces, allows for regionally planned stormwater control, and reduces infrastructure needs.

The balance of the land is designated for conservation development patterns in tandem with the existing township zoning of the parcel. Conservation developments will protect at least 50% of the land area as open space and any tiered conservation areas will be preserved.

An area in the northeastern portion of the site is intended as a special pilot LEED residential area that will allow for additional units, provided the site and building design meet LEED standards. Use of the LEED system is encouraged throughout the entire study area.

Implementation Strategy
In addition to the development and conservation strategies, the plan includes implementation strategies. Among these strategies are the creation of a Memorandum of Understanding between all party jurisdictions, preservation of open space through targeted acquisition, and execution of best management practices to mitigate the impacts of development. Further actions include utility allocation and changes to regulating documents, as well as a host of other steps needed to successfully implement the plan. Currently, the Big Darby Accord has been officially adopted as the land control strategy for jurisdictions encompassing 95.5% of the study area, with ongoing negotiations regarding the remaining area.
Richmond Comprehensive Plan

Richmond, Indiana

Kinzelman Kline Gossman

Project Landscape Architect: Brian P. Kinzelman, ASLA, AICP
Client: The City of Richmond Indiana
Additional Credits: LSL Planning, Inc.
CBA
Main Street Richmond-Wayne County
Wayne County, Indiana

Category: Research and Communication

Communication is the Key:
The Richmond Comprehensive Plan is a public document intended to communicate, educate and engage the community through innovative graphics and text. All too often public documents and products of the planning consultant’s research are dry and not engaging. This plan is designed to break the mold of the traditional planning document. This document not only serves to stimulate public discussion, facilitate understanding and build interest and support for the vision contained within, it drives the community to take action.

The Richmond Comprehensive Plan is an action oriented work program for the local government, community leaders, and citizens of the community. This document begins with an overview of a vision for the City of Richmond, and it concludes with a list of actions that are required to meet this vision. Each chapter examines a different area of study which, together, lay out an easily understandable roadmap that shows the community how to achieve its goals.

Document Purpose:
The City of Richmond’s comprehensive plan is designed to serve as a guide for various land uses. Based on a 15-year planning horizon, the plan encourages growth in a manner that will promote economic well-being, enhance community character, promote the preservation of natural resources, encourage urban reforestation and improve the quality of life. If consistently applied, the Comprehensive Plan will furthermore provide the foundation for a legal basis to protect community resources.

Community Context:
Located on the border of Indiana and Ohio, Richmond is a city of approximately 40,000 and is often referred to as the Eastern Gateway to Indiana. The historic National Road bisects Richmond as America’s first interstate highway. Richmond enjoys a rich cultural history in the piano manufacturing and jazz recording industries. The Whitewater Gorge is a significant geological feature that serves as an attraction for both residents and visitors with many points of interest and opportunities for recreation. Preservation of the Whitewater Gorge, the Cardinal Greenway, and Richmond’s remaining open spaces and greenways are priorities of the Comprehensive Plan.
Project Parameters:
1. To document the result of the method and process of achieving a comprehensive plan with goals, objectives and strategies that balance and tie together the economic, social and environmental components of the community for long term healthy sustainable land use and development.
2. To create a graphically innovative, easily understandable and engaging public document.
3. To encourage a variety of coordinated, sustainable land uses in order to meet the needs of a diverse community with thriving neighborhoods, business areas, and civic places that can provide the opportunity for a dynamic healthy environment for its residents.
4. To guide the City of Richmond’s future growth by an overarching philosophy of sustainability, preservation of resources and conservation of green space.
5. To comply with Indiana’s comprehensive planning statutes. To be used by respective communities to guide all aspects of the public side of community development.
6. To update the 1999 Comprehensive Plan, a community based project conducted by the College of Architecture and Planning, Ball State University.

Document organization
The City of Richmond Comprehensive Plan is organized into self-contained chapters which address each sector of study defined by the contributors of the plan and those required by Indiana State law. The information in each chapter progresses logically, beginning with a big idea followed by specific recommendations to implement.

Each chapter begins with a Vision Statement that is located on the chapter plate. The vision statement provides a favorable glimpse into the future of Richmond. In order to achieve this vision, broad Goals guide the process with a list of objectives for achieving these goals. The Objectives target specific issues that relate to each goal. Relevant Issues are all of the strengths and weaknesses of a given situation. The Findings are both the results of the research process and the identification of the current conditions in each area of study. An extensive series of maps illustrate the community characteristics by showing land use, environmental, service, and demographic information and are located at the conclusion of each chapter.

The planning team developed Strategies to facilitate the efforts of this goal-oriented process. Strategies are explained through easily understood supporting graphics and charts. Corresponding Recommendations explain the best ways to make the strategies work. Future land use recommendations are identified and supported by a collection of best practice imagery to illustrate function, activity and development character. A concise Implementation Summary Matrix was developed as an internal document to be used by the City of Richmond.

Executive Summary Poster
The Executive Summary is presented in an engaging graphic poster format—as opposed to a text heavy document—to generate public interest and facilitate ease of public distribution. The poster was designed to both crystallize the stakeholder and public input into easily understandable objectives and graphically communicate the consensus vision for
Upper 40 and Foster Run Stream Restoration

*Mayfield Village, Ohio*

**URS Corporation**

Project Landscape Architect: Thomas M. Evans, ASLA  
Client: Village of Mayfield Ohio  
Additional Credits: Greg Rhinehalt, PWS, Botanist - Permitting Specialist  
Larry Larson, Hydraulic Modeler  
Vern J. Hartenburg, Cleveland Metroparks Executive Director  
Richard J. Kerber, P.E., Cleveland Metroparks Director of Planning, Design & Natural Resources  
Doug Metzung, Village of Mayfield Service Director  
Moderalli Excavating, Inc., Contractor Phase I  
Haynes Construction, Contractor Phase II

**Category:** Environmental & Sustainable Design

The Upper 40 and Foster Run Riparian Restoration project is a two phase, $2 million project to restore a highly urbanized and severely eroded tributary of the Chagrin River, a state scenic river. Over 2500 lineal feet of channelized or culverted stream were restored and more than eight acres of wetlands enhanced.

The Upper 40 tributary was the most severely eroding tributary of the Chagrin River, which, prior to the implementation of stormwater ordinances, suffered decades of impact from suburban development in the watershed. Its watershed consists of 2 suburban communities and a metropolitan park district and is located in areas of some of the highest valued suburban real estate in Northeast Ohio. Flooding was so severe that erosion gullies five feet deep contributed to the washout of a park road, which had been barricaded and closed to the public for more than twenty years.

The Landscape Architect developed a watershed master plan that addressed watershed morphology, the stormwater storage needs of the upper watershed, the conveyance needs of the steeper, middle watershed, and the treatment functions needed in the lower floodplain of the Chagrin.

A critical part of the master plan was development of a funding plan which identified funding sources, as well as an equitable matching funds formula for the project. The Landscape Architect wrote two successful grant applications which brought in over $1.2 million in grant funding for the project from the Clean Ohio Conservation Fund.

The project team devised a permitting strategy which expedited the award of a Nationwide #27 Permit for stream restoration, thereby avoiding agency resistance, and the need for a far more costly and time consuming Individual Permit.

The first phase featured excavation of floodplain at two locations adjacent to the formerly channelized stream resulting in over eight acre-feet of new stormwater storage capacity in the upper watershed. Installation of two steel weir plates on existing headwalls reduced peak discharges by 35% in a cost effective and visually unobtrusive fashion. Restored floodplains were extensively planted with a diverse array of native vegetation, provided for their ability to uptake nutrients, trap sediment and filtrate stormwater pollutants, as well as for their seasonal color.
The second phase featured removal of 1500 lineal feet of failed metal culvert and eroded roadbed, and construction of a natural channel and an all-purpose trail. An average stream gradient of over 4% presented a variety of design issues, particularly to managing erosive stream velocities. Extensive HEC RAS hydraulic modeling was used to assess numerous profile and cross section alternatives on channel velocities. A number of rock cascades and step pools, modeled after similar features on nearby streams, were incorporated to effectively reduce the average stream gradient and thereby reduce the need for channel armoring with native rock boulders. A multistage channel cross section with a floodplain of varying width was carefully fitted within the existing meandering ravine to further reduce erosive flood velocities.

A variety of habitats were created, including stream riffles constructed of native rock cobble installed in the streambed to support macroinvertebrates, and wetland pools in the floodplain for amphibians. Existing wetland complexes in the lower floodplain were enhanced through the removal of sedimentation, and new water level control structures were installed for wetland management. The palette of native vegetation species carefully selected with input from park naturalists has established quite successfully in the first growing season.

The Landscape Architect worked closely with Mayfield Village staff and stakeholders for more than five years, during planning, funding, the regulatory process, bidding and construction through both phases of the project. The Landscape Architect led a multidiscipline team of surveyors, geotechnical and hydraulic engineers, biologists, and permitting specialists to provide a complete suite of services.

The Upper 40 project is considered a showcase urban stream restoration project in Ohio. It is a high visibility, successful demonstration of numerous watershed restoration opportunities. It teaches the lesson of the feasibility of stream restoration in built up, high value, confined stream corridors, and demonstrates the functionality and attractiveness that restored stream corridors provide. The project provides a model for other urban and suburban communities facing stream flooding, channel erosion, and water quality issues. A majority of urban streams throughout Ohio suffer from similar impairments like channelization, flooding, erosion, poor water quality, loss of riparian corridor habitat. Federal fishable/swimmable mandates require varying degrees of restoration.

A stream’s ability to survive a flood is the true test of the success of restoration. The first day stream flow was restored to this channel, even before any vegetation was established, an intense rain event produced over bank flows. However, extensive erosion matting specified for the project provided interim bank stabilization while vegetation became established. On June 26 of 2005, the stream corridor survived an extremely severe rain event in excess of a 100-year storm, with only minor erosion damage.
2007 Award Recipients

Behnke Associates
1215 -B West 10th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44113
216-589-9100

Kinzelman Kline Gossman
444 South Front Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
614-224-6601

Meisner + Associates / Land Vision
2043 Madison Rd.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45208
513-321-2796

MSI
462 South Ludlow Alley
Columbus, Ohio 43215
614-621-2796

NBBJ
1555 Lake Shore Drive
Columbus, Ohio 43204
614-232-3200

URS Corporation
1375 Euclid Avenue, Suite 600
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
216-622-2400

2007 Jury

Norman K. Booth, FASLA - Professor Emeritus The Ohio State University
Jason Kentner, ASLA - Assistant Professor, The Ohio State University
Peter Macrae, AIA - President, Triad Architects
Vincent Papsidero, AICP - Planning Administrator, City of Columbus Planning Division
Pat Henahan - Program Coordinator, Ohio Arts Council

2007 Awards Committee

Committee Chairs:
Brian Bernstein, ASLA - ka Architecture
Chris Carmosino, ASLA - ka Architecture

Awards Coordination
Beth Adamson
The intention of this publication is to increase public awareness of the profession of landscape architecture and to award the members of our profession whose work honors us all. We also wish to acquaint our readers with interesting and unique projects currently involving Ohio landscape architects.

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We welcome suggestions and comments on any additions or changes you would like to see in the next edition of the Ohio Chapter ASLA Awards Publication.