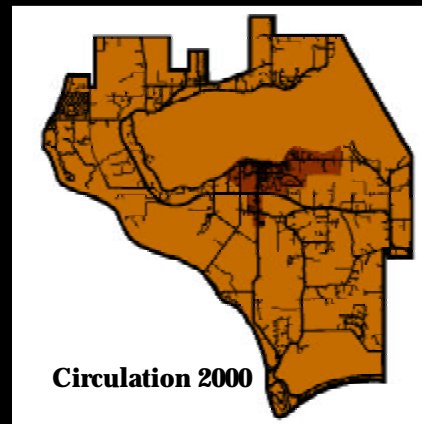
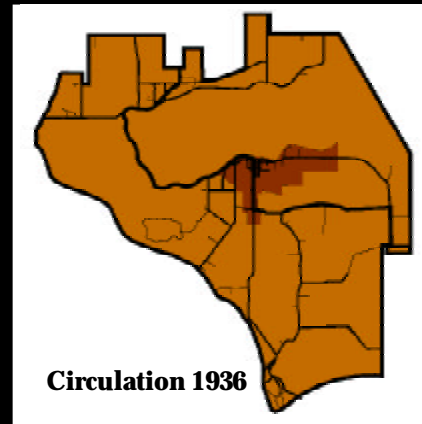
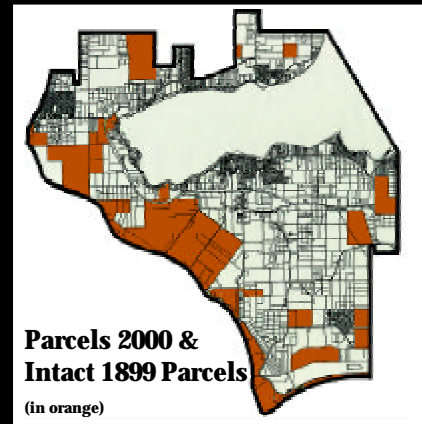
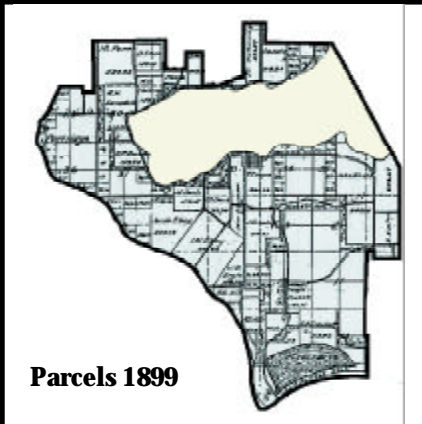
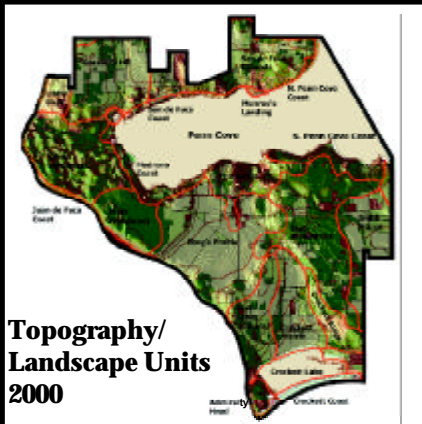
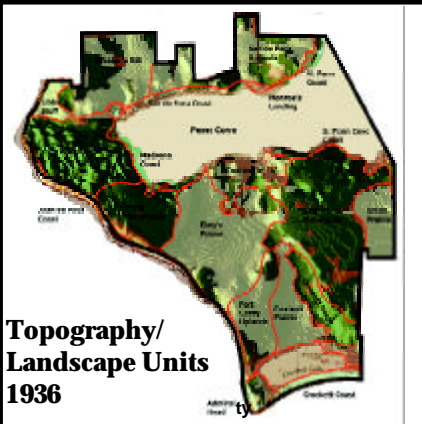
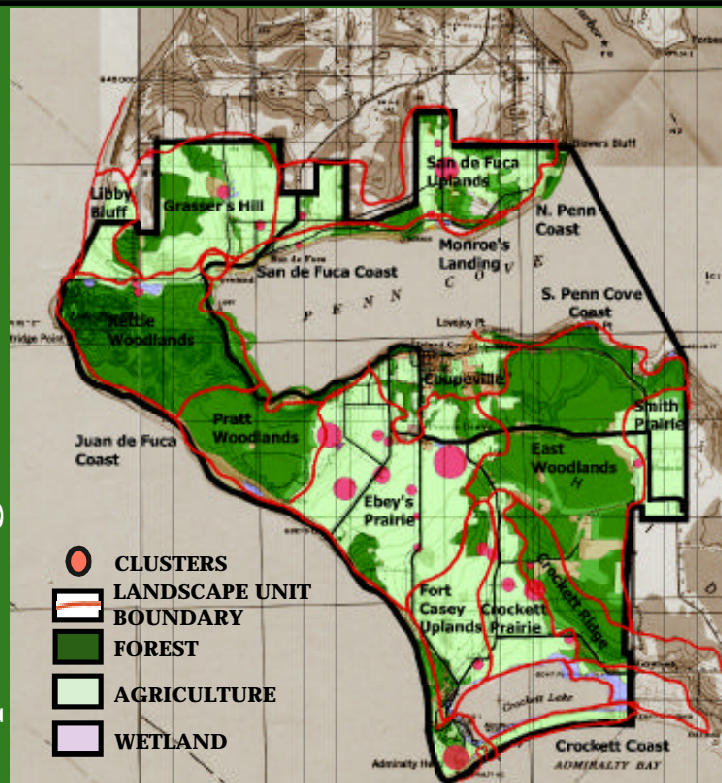


Spatial Organization

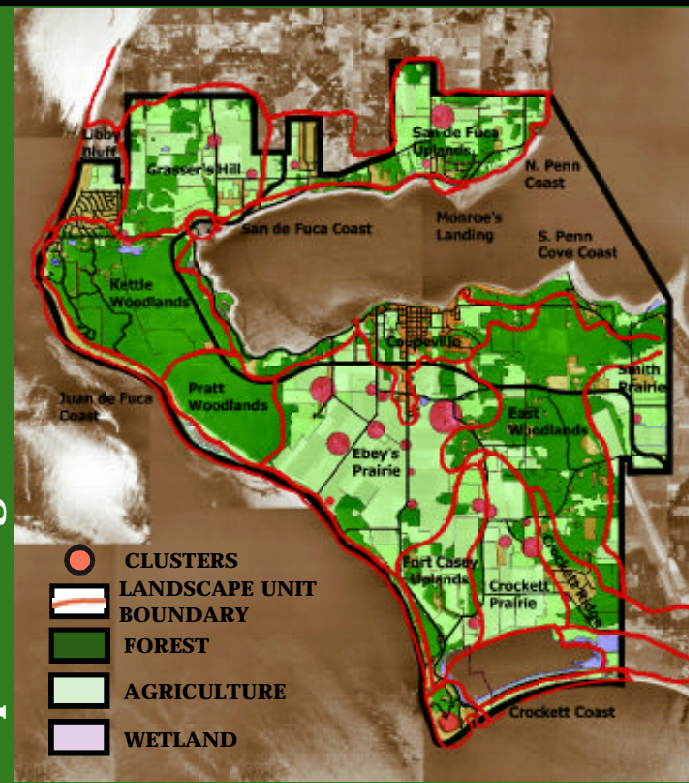
Historic Changes from pre-1950 to 2000



Spatial Organization 1936



Spatial Organization 2000



"Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of the of ground, vertical and overhead planes that define and create spaces."

- A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Landscape Lines, NPS

TOPOGRAPHY remains constant as Ebey's Landing's organizing framework. Bluffs, ridges, open prairies, kettle ponds, and water bodies are key topographic features that determine patterns of vegetation, land use, views, boundaries, and circulation.

VEGETATION patterns respond to topography in the distribution of forested lands or open prairies and fields, and help define landscape spatial units. Most vegetation patterns have been conserved since 1936, with some loss of forests and fields to development, and some conversion of fields to forest.

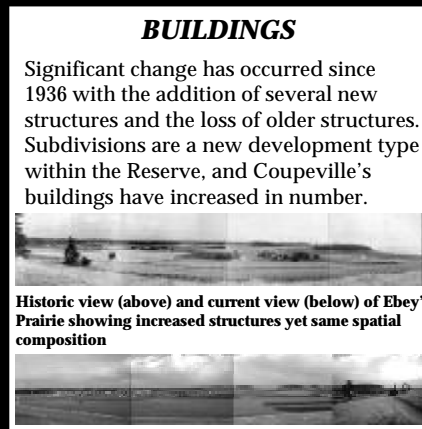
VIEWS/VISTAS are basically intact, particularly the sense of woods and open fields as well as bluff views. Some views have been obscured due to growth of trees and shrubs. The biggest changes have occurred in San de Fuca with the addition of structures visible from vista points across Penn Cove. Similarly, views of Coupeville have also changed with the introduction of numerous structures.

CIRCULATION is comprised of roadways, as well as boat travel into Penn's Cove. Most travel still occurs on the seven major roads constructed by 1870. Significant changes include the addition of numerous secondary roads, which divides the Reserve into a finer scale, and the re-routing of Highway 20.

PARCELS have changed dramatically from their original configuration. Property divisions, and the introduction of subdivision housing, have created more boundaries, structures, roads, and land uses not contributing to the character of the Reserve. However, there are numerous parcels that have not changed in size and shape in the last 100 years.



Historic view (above) and current view (below) of San de Fuca from Madrona Way showing increased structures



Historic view (above) and current view (below) of Ebey's Prairie showing increased structures yet same spatial composition



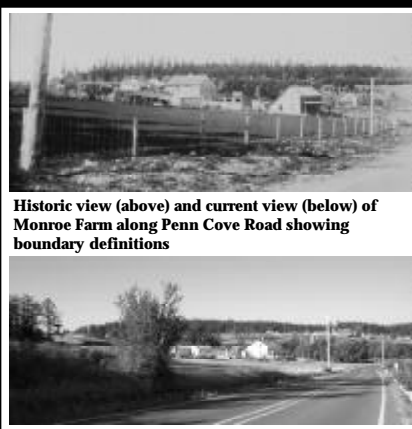
Historic view (above) and current view (below) of Gould Farm in Ebey's Prairie demonstrating cluster configuration

CLUSTERS

Building clusters are a natural outgrowth of agriculture land use, and contribute to the spatial character of the Reserve. 27 farm clusters have been identified (1983, 1995) as having integrity, and these remain intact although there have been individual structures lost or gained within some clusters. The most important farm clusters remaining are those originating from the Donation Land Claim (DLC).

BOUNDARIES

Boundaries help define the Reserve's spatial organization. Physical and visual boundaries are created by roads, property divisions, field and crop patterns, and woodland edges, and include small-scale features like fences, hedges, and windbreaks. The majority of these boundaries are still intact, although new boundaries are created with additional roads and property divisions. Changes have occurred in the locations of hedgerows, and historic photographs show more widespread use of fences than appear today.



Historic view (above) and current view (below) of Monroe Farm along Penn Cove Road showing boundary definitions