



## **National World War I Memorial**

Washington D.C.

U.S. World War I Centennial Commission

UU+ Studio

Forge Landscape Architecture

GWWO, Inc./Architects

**National Capital Planning Commission**

**Submission January 27, 2017**

# Introduction

Of the four major wars of the 20th century, World War I alone has no national memorial in the nation's capital. More American servicemen were lost in World War I than in the Korean and Vietnam wars combined, with 116,516 lost and 200,000 more wounded. In December 2014, President Obama signed legislation authorizing the U.S. World War I Centennial Commission (WWICC) to establish a new memorial. P.L.113-291, Section 3091 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 re-designates Pershing Park in the District of Columbia, an existing memorial to General John J. Pershing, commander of American forces in World War I, as a national World War I Memorial, and authorizes the WWICC to further honor American servicemen and women in World War I:

a. (3) AUTHORITY TO ENHANCE COMMEMORATIVE WORK

(A) IN GENERAL. The Commission may enhance the General Pershing Commemorative Work by constructing on the land designated in paragraph (1) [Pershing Park] as a World War 1 Memorial appropriate sculptural and other commemorative elements, including landscaping, to further honor the service members of the United States Armed Forces in World War I.

The existing park is a 1.8 acre parcel bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue on the north and south, 15th Street NW on the west and 14th Street NW on the east. The park was designed by M. Paul Friedberg and Partners in 1979-80 and constructed by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation as part of a congressionally authorized effort to rehabilitate the Avenue. In the southeast corner of the site sits a memorial to General John J. Pershing, designed by architect Wallace K. Harrison. Landscape architects Oehme van Sweden redesigned the park planting shortly after the park was constructed in 1981, supplementing and changing portions of the original Friedberg design.

The national World War I Memorial will serve a dual function, as a space of commemoration and as an urban park situated within the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site. The memorial design must balance these two functions with great sensitivity, providing an expanded commemorative identity worthy of a National World War I Memorial while at the same time honoring the historic significance of the park and its greater context.



# Site Location

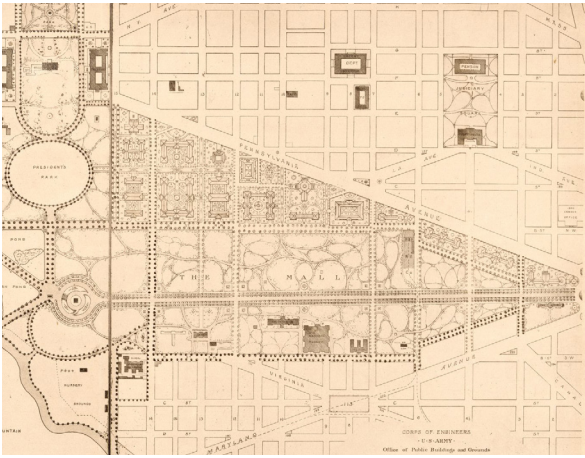




# Site Evolution

The World War I Memorial site has changed radically through time, from the 1791 L'Enfant Plan to the present day.

Designated as Square 226 in Andrew Ellicott's 1792 plan, the site was developed and fully built out during the years following the Civil War. Cleared by the federal government as a setting for the Commerce Department building, the site was acquired by the National Park Service in 1938. In 1942 a temporary building was erected, only to be demolished in 1955.



1791 L'Enfant Plan



1865 Lincoln Funeral



1902



1910

In 1957, Square 226 was approved by the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPD) as the site for a memorial to General John J. Pershing. The American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC), authorized by Public Law 84-461, chose architect Wallace K. Harrison as the memorial designer. The Commission of Fine Arts (CFA) approved Harrison's design in 1959, but it was delayed when President John F. Kennedy focused on the rehabilitation of Pennsylvania Avenue. In the late 1960's, Square 226 was planted with annuals and bulbs as part of the beautification movement led by First Lady Lady Bird Johnson.



1913



1917 Wilson Inauguration



1920



1925

In 1966, by P.L. 89-786, it was encouraged that the improvement of the site and the memorial be coordinated with the plans for Pennsylvania Avenue.

In 1974 the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (PADC) proposed a redesigned Pershing Park as part of planned improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue, recognizing the critical relationship of public urban space to the vitality of the Avenue.



1953 Eisenhower Inauguration



1958



1963 Kennedy Funeral

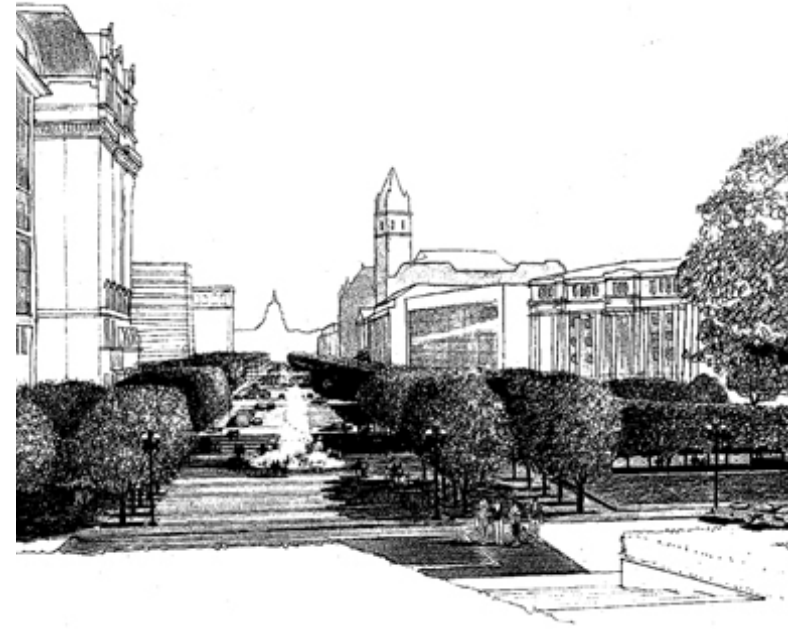


1966



# Recent Timeline

- 1957 Approved by NCPC as site for memorial to General John J. Pershing
- 1959 Wallace K. Harrison's design for the Pershing Memorial approved by CFA
- 1974 PADC's The Pennsylvania Avenue Plan proposes redesign of Pershing Park
- 1979 M. Paul Friedberg + Partners design of Pershing Park
- 1981 Pershing Park opens / Oehme van Sweden redesigns park planting
- 2014 President Obama signs Section 3091 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 (Pub. L. 113-291), re-designating Pershing Park as a National World War I Memorial and authorizing WWICC to enhance Pershing Park "...with appropriate sculptural and other commemorative elements, including landscaping."
- 2015 WWICC sponsors open two stage international design competition
- 2016 Competition Jury unanimously selects *The Weight of Sacrifice*, and the design team of Joe Weishaar, Sabin Howard, Phoebe Lickwar, and GWWO, Inc./Architects
- 2016 DC State Historic Preservation Office (DC SHPO) determines Pershing Park is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places



PADC Rendering



Pershing Park designed by Friedberg + Partners, OvS

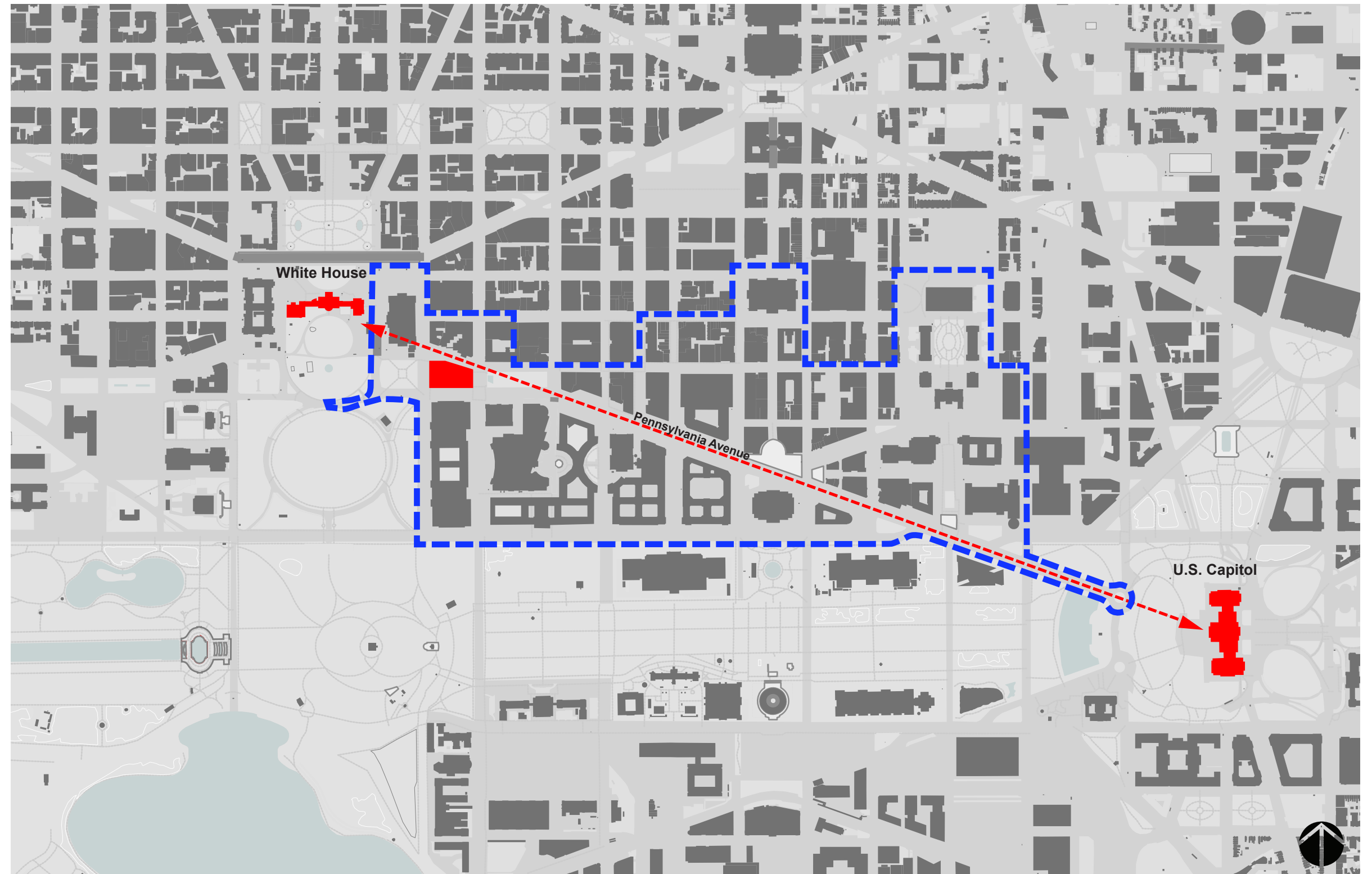


*The Weight of Sacrifice* Competition Design

# Site Context

## Pennsylvania Avenue

- Pennsylvania Avenue is the ceremonial physical and visual corridor connecting the Capitol to the White House
- The site is located within Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
- Pennsylvania Avenue streetscape materials and alignments have been integrated into the design of the park

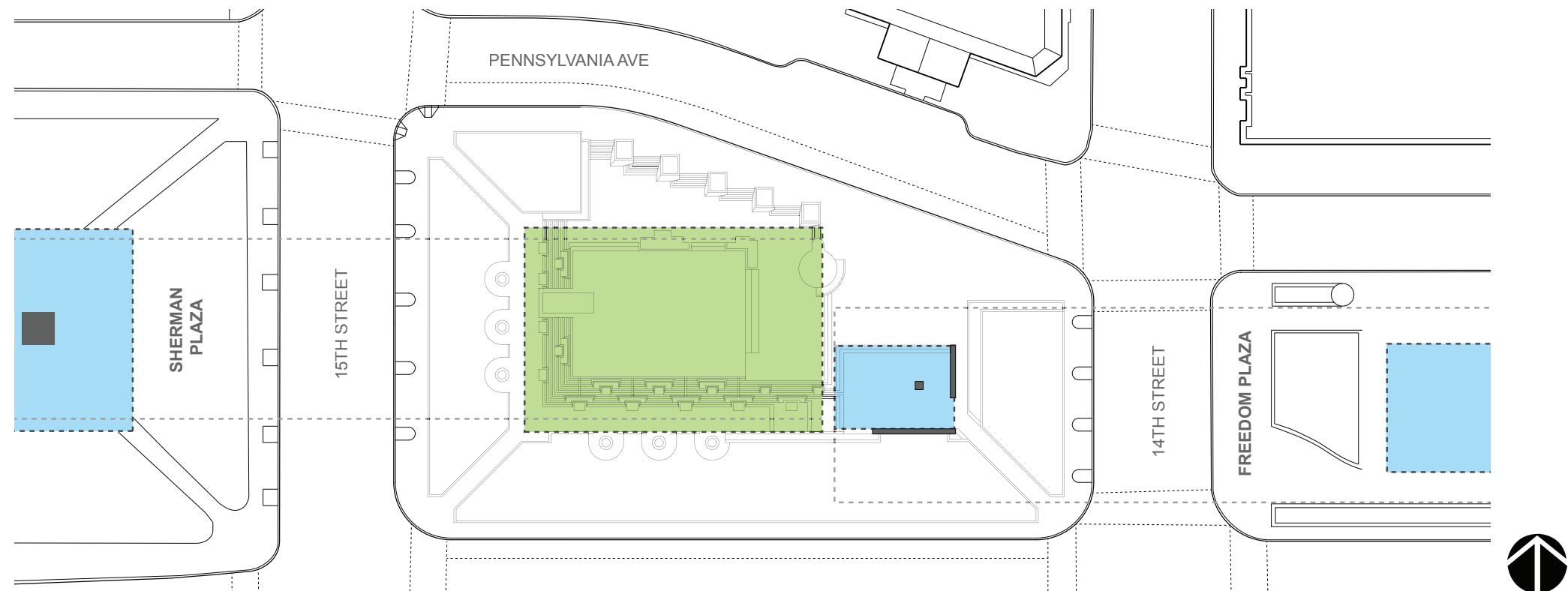
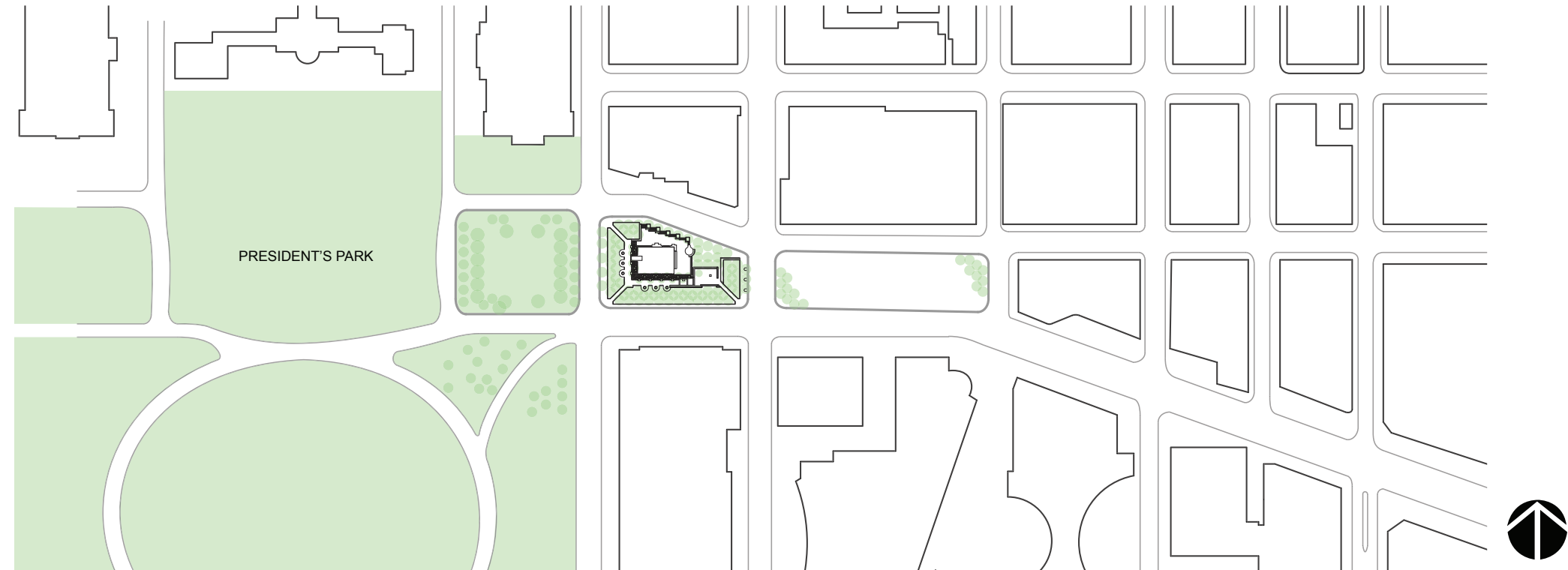




# Site Context

## Transitional Landscape

- Site transitions between the primarily planted President's Park to the west and the paved Freedom Plaza across to the east
- Site's trapezoidal plan transitions from the wider square block at General Sherman's Monument to the more narrow rectangle of Freedom Plaza
- Park's central space aligns with the Sherman Memorial and mirrors corner entries to the west
- Pershing Memorial responds to Freedom Plaza to the east with a heavily planted edge
- Both the park and Memorial are buffered from street traffic on 14th St., 15th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue south
- Both the park and Memorial are open to Pennsylvania Avenue north



# WWI Memorial Competition

The primary objective of the WWI Memorial Competition was to generate designs that would honor the service of American forces in World War I through the transformation of a park with a small memorial situated within it, into a site that serves primarily as a national World War I Memorial within a well-functioning urban park. Designers were asked to create a distinct sense of place that would revitalize the park and connect to the larger network of memorials and monuments of the National Mall, while strengthening the park's relationship to the urban context. The competition also asked designers to consider the integration of the existing Pershing Memorial and physical park elements with new commemorative features, to balance a sense of enclosure with openness and visibility, and to develop a design that is timeless and meaningful for future generations.

The WWICC sponsored an open, two stage international design competition. Of the more than 350 entries received, five were chosen to participate in the second stage by an independent jury of experts in landscape architects, planners, architects, and historians. The Design Oversight Committee, consisting of representatives from the World War I Centennial Commission, the National Parks Service, National Capital Planning Commission, Commission of Fine Arts, General Services Administration, DC State Historic Preservation Office, and other stakeholders, met with each of the five finalists on three separate occasions. On January 6th, 2016, the finalists presented their designs to the Competition Jury.

The Competition Jury unanimously chose the design concept submittal *The Weight of Sacrifice*, recommending to the WWICC that the design team be selected to continue work to make the Memorial a reality:

"The Weight of Sacrifice comes closest to meeting all National World War I Memorial goals. Properly executed, this design concept promises to remind and inspire visitors for generations to come about American involvement and sacrifice in World War I. And it promises as well to become a popular, well-functioning, animated urban park in the heart of the nation's capital."

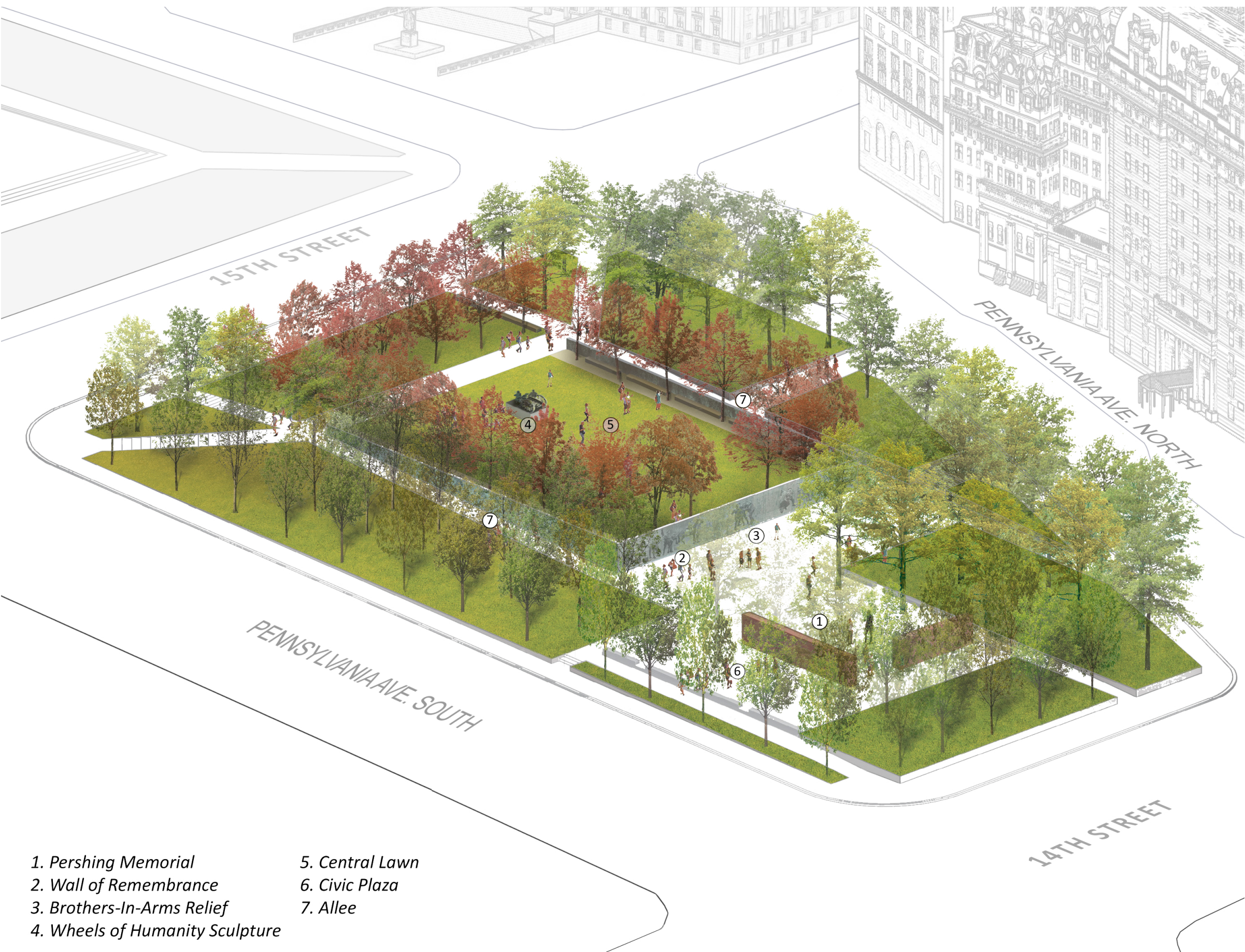


# Competition Design

The winning competition entry, *The Weight of Sacrifice*, proposed the allegorical idea that public space and public freedom are hard won through the great sacrifices of countless individuals in the pursuit of liberty. The raised figurative walls visually expressed a narrative of the sacrificial cost of war, while also supporting a literal manifestation of freedoms enjoyed in this country: the open park space above. The urban design intent was to create a new formal link along Pennsylvania Avenue which ties together the memorial to General Sherman on the West and Freedom Plaza on the East. This was achieved by lowering the visual barriers surrounding the existing Pershing Park and reinforcing dominant axes that come from the adjacent context.

The raised form in the center of the site honored the veterans of the First World War by combining figurative sculpture and personal narratives of servicemen and women in a single formal expression. The integration of a park around and atop the memorial alluded to the idea that public space and personal freedom are only available through the sacrifice of our soldiers. Above all, the memorial sculptures and park design stressed the glorification of humanity and enduring spirit over the glorification of war.

These themes were expressed through three sources: relief sculpture, quotations of soldiers, and a freestanding sculpture. The 81' long figurative relief sculpture, entitled "The Wall of Remembrance," was a solemn tribute to the resilience of human bonds against the inexorable tide of war. The bronze medium used throughout represented the timeless endeavor we face in the universal pursuit and right of freedom.



- 1. Pershing Memorial
- 2. Wall of Remembrance
- 3. Brothers-In-Arms Relief
- 4. Wheels of Humanity Sculpture

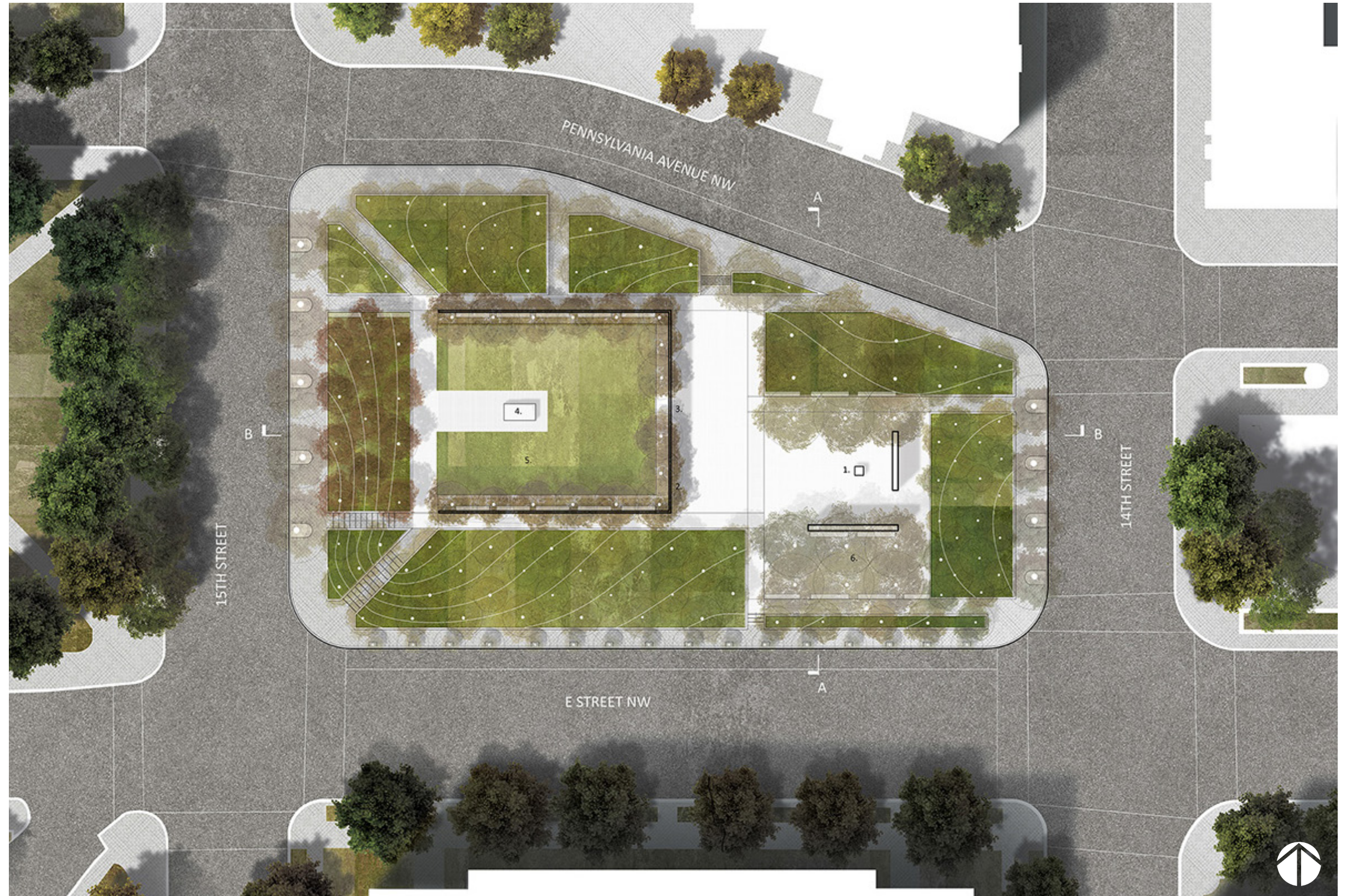
- 5. Central Lawn
- 6. Civic Plaza
- 7. Allee



# Competition Design

The competition scheme was selected by the WWICC because it best fulfilled the Commission's key objectives:

- Establish a memorial with weight and gravity commensurate with that of the war memorials on the Mall
- Design a well-integrated park-and-memorial that would facilitate a variety of park uses, and that would harmonize with the surrounding urban space
- Place the memorial as the central or focal feature of the overall design
- Convey the significance of World War I as an event in U.S. and world history
- Convey the scale of American sacrifice, which exceeded that of all our nation's wars other than the Civil War and World War II
- Create the most opportunity to preserve existing features of the park



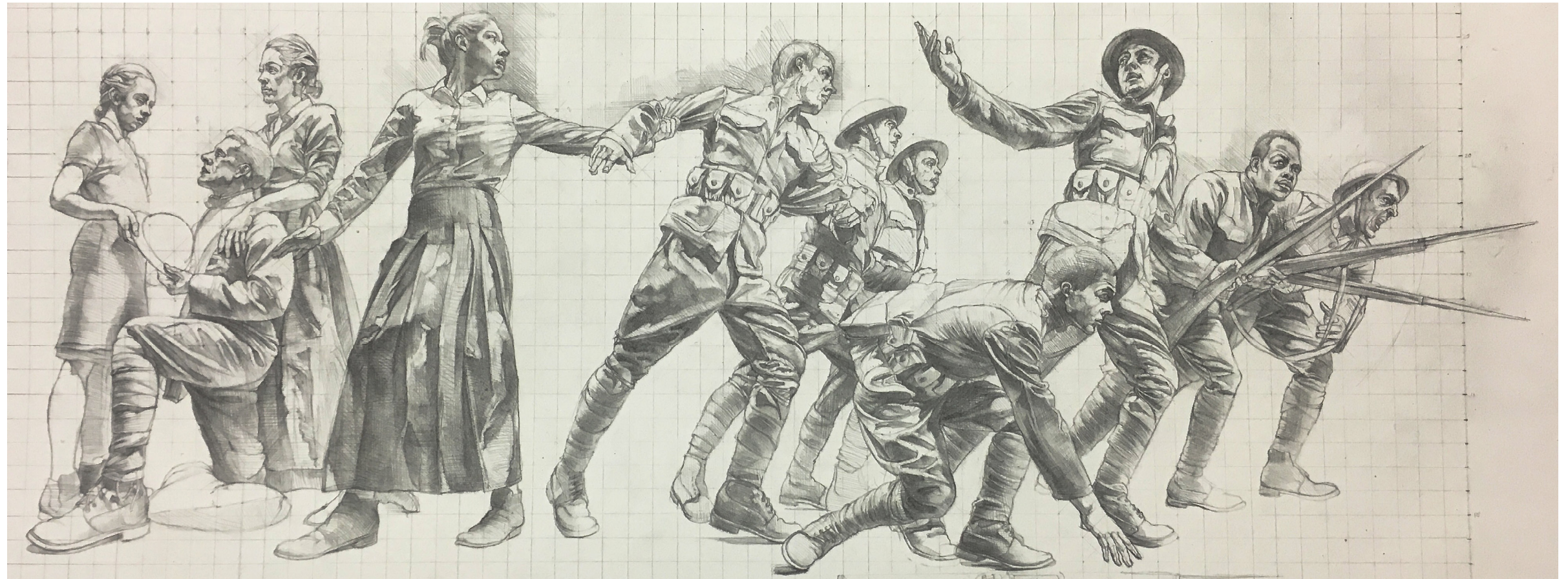


# Sculptural Artwork

The central memorial feature is a monumental work of sculpture in bronze bas-relief, conceived of as a visual and emotional narrative. The work is meant to convey feelings of honor, pride, and loss.

The narrative consists of a series of scenes depicting five “acts” of the war: the call to arms, the departure, the battle, the aftermath, and the return. A recurring figure appears throughout, as the man takes leave of his family, joins the march to war and then the battle, suffers the shock of casualty, and then returns home. In the first scene the man takes his helmet from his young daughter; in the last, he returns his helmet to his older, wiser child, a symbol of American coming-of-age in World War I and a harbinger of the war that the next generation would fight twenty years later.

On another level, the central battle scene conveys the courage and heroism of American forces in the war, which was as profound as that in better-remembered wars. The scene of aftermath depicts the physical and mental toll of the war, followed by a scene of proud return recognizing the accomplishments of American troops, with a parade of soldiers marching into “the American century.”





# Adaptation of the Competition Scheme

## Consultations with Agency Staff

Following the selection of the winning competition scheme, the design team began the adaptation of the competition scheme to balance the mandate to transform Pershing Park into an appropriately commemorative National World War I Memorial with the importance of respecting the design of the existing park. On May 26, 2016, the design team met with staff from the CFA, NCPC, NPS, and DC SHPO, to solicit feedback on design concepts. Discussion focused on two main ideas, maintaining more of the character defining features of the existing park, specifically the primary unified space “the oasis” and the way the visitor views and experiences this space, and the interrelationship between commemorative elements on the site.

On July 22, 2016, the design team presented a new design concept which responded to the prior feedback received, while simultaneously addressing the challenges identified with the existing park. The design included a central lower precinct similar to the existing park, and maintained the basic bermed perimeter layout of the site, while improving universal accessibility and increasing the park’s openness to its urban context by substantially altering the topography. Stakeholders and agencies staff appreciated the demonstrated sensitivity to the existing park, and acknowledged the success of the design in its own right as a compelling vision for a new national World War I Memorial. This design, with some minor revisions, was submitted in September for formal consideration by the National Capital Planning Commission.



# October 2016 Concept Design

## Key adaptations:

- Shifts the bas-relief wall west into a sunken central room within the park
- Improves universal accessibility throughout the park
- Increases visual access into and out of the park
- Creates stronger connections with the urban context
- Proposes enduring and maintainable features and materials

## Key features preserved:

- Central, lowered precinct
- Basic berm architecture with its attendant benefits (seclusion, enclosure, buffering, etc.)
- Openness and flow within the site and between the site and its surroundings





October 2016 Concept Design

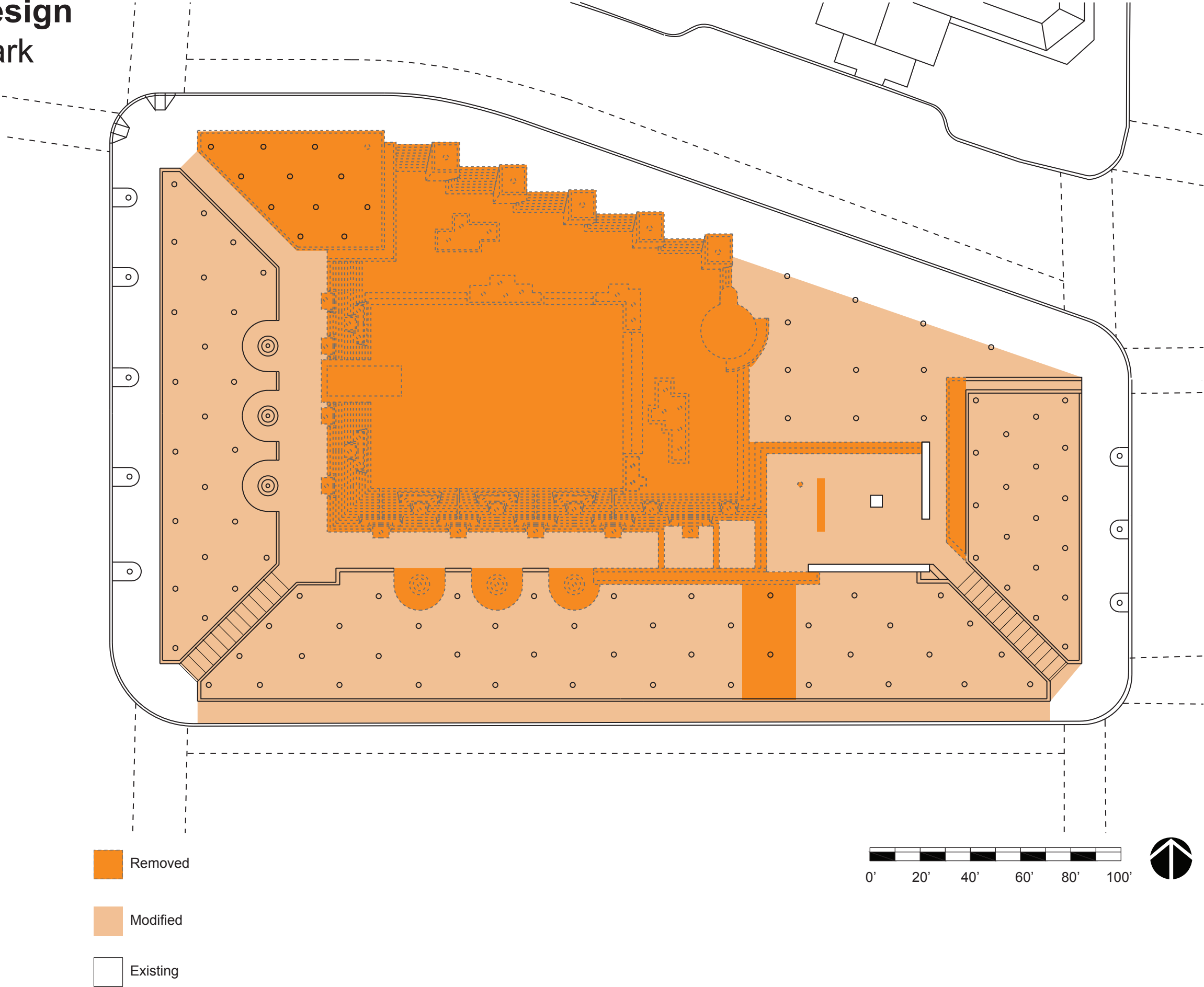


View Looking West



# October 2016 Concept Design

## Modifications to Existing Park





# NCPC Comments

NCPC Executive Director's Recommendation comments received November 3, 2016 in response to October Concept Design:

- Provide National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) alternative with a rehabilitation approach with minimal changes to existing park features
- Denote existing park elements to be retained, reused, or rehabilitated for the memorial
- Provide plan and renderings that denote the limits of the PADC streetscape and how the street-scape transitions into memorial space
- Further develop northern portion of the site to better define the sidewalk zone, increase green space, and create a clear transition between the public street and the memorial area
- Further explore possibilities to reuse or rehabilitate more of the existing features, including steps, planters, and waterfall.



Existing Park - View Looking Northeast



Existing Park - View Looking West



Existing Park - View of Pershing Statue



Existing Park - View Looking East



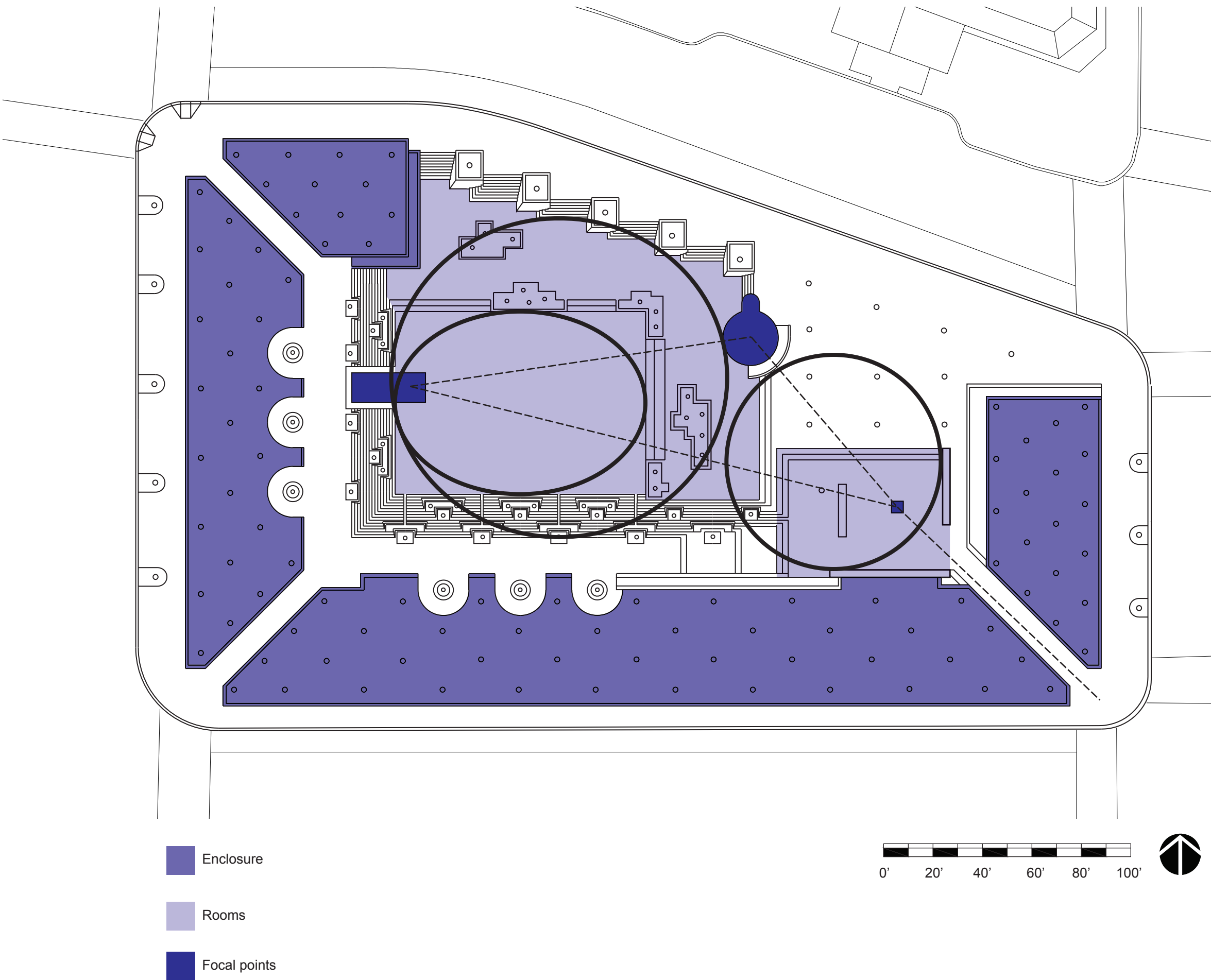
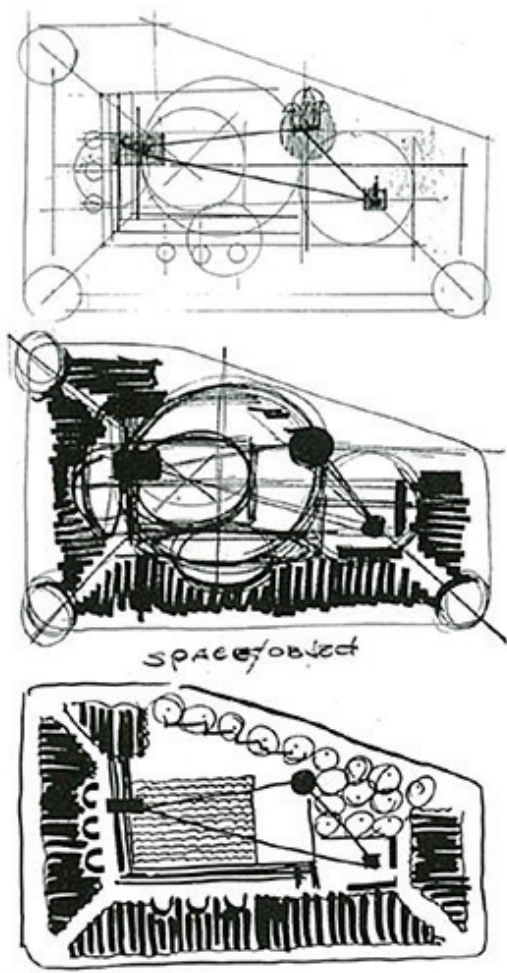
Existing Park - View of Kiosk



# Existing Park Analysis

## Rooms and Focal Points

In response to NCPC comments, the design team revisited analysis of the M. Paul Friedberg and Partners, Wallace K. Harrison, and Oehme van Sweden designs for the existing Pershing Park.



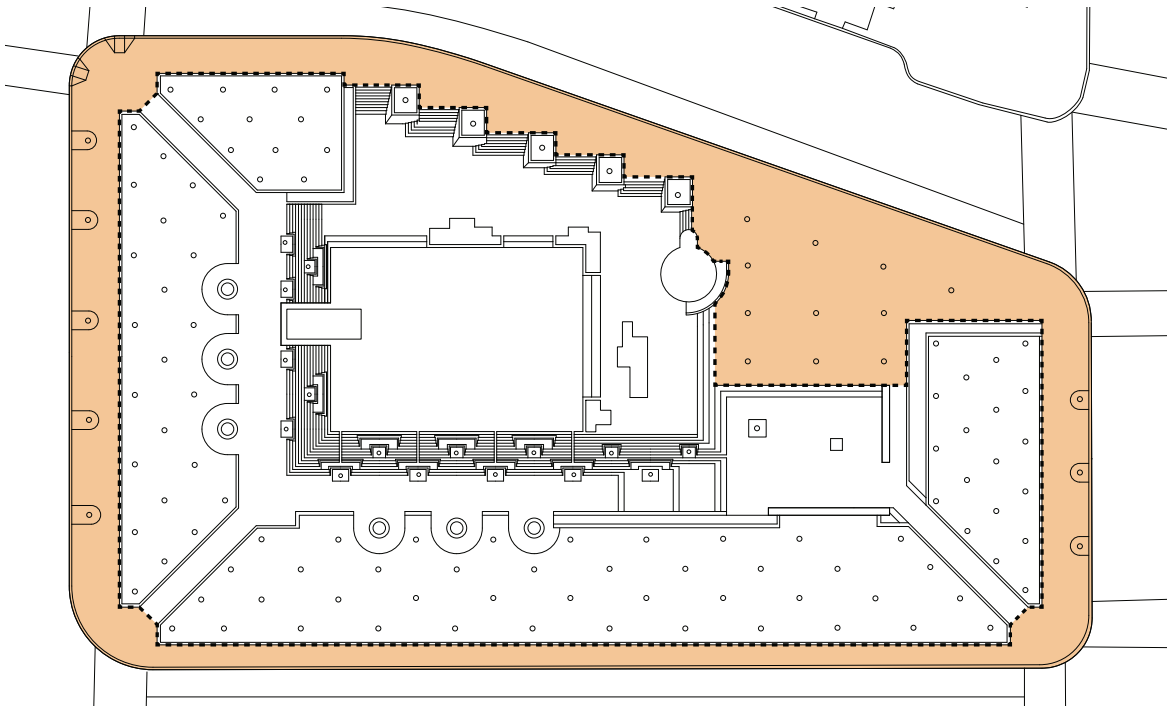


# Existing Park Analysis

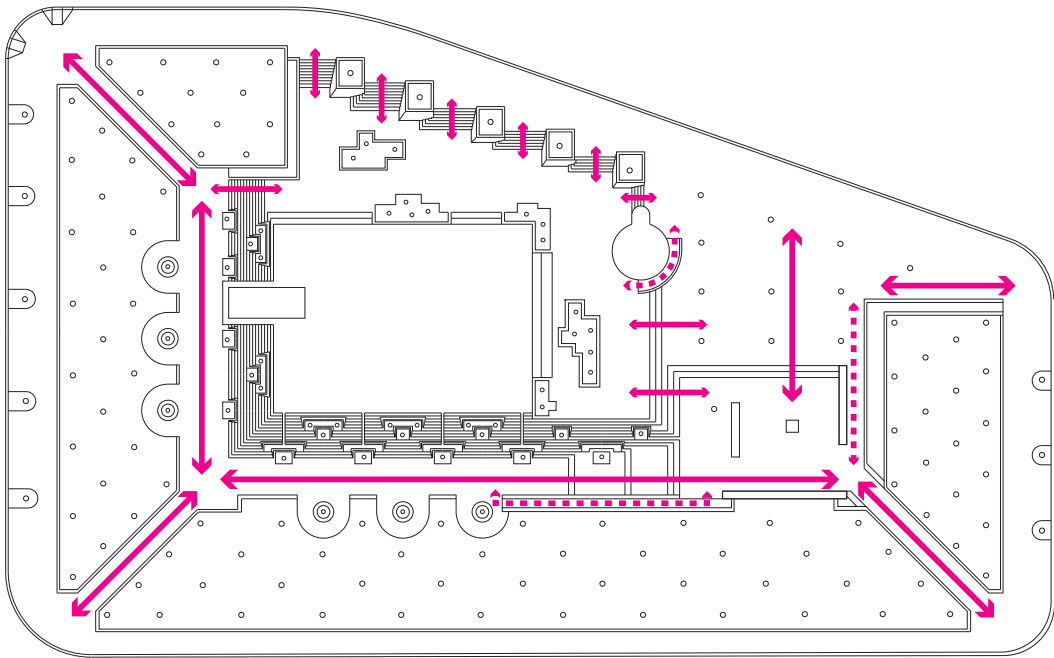
## Spatial Investigations

Key observations:

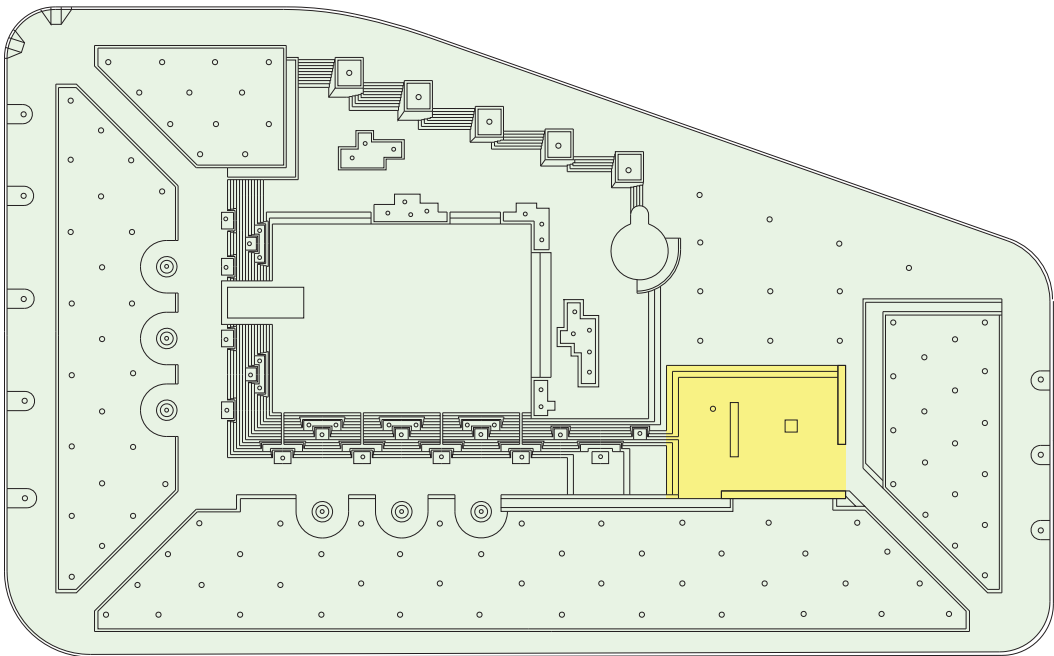
- PADC Streetscape limits can be accommodated within an authentic rehabilitation scheme
- Circulation is omnidirection and unhierarchical
- The General Pershing Memorial is a relatively small and distinct secondary space with Pershing Park
- Pershing Park includes distinct rooms on clearly articulated levels
- The sunken pool is the dominant space within the park, and the focal point around which the park is organized in plan and section



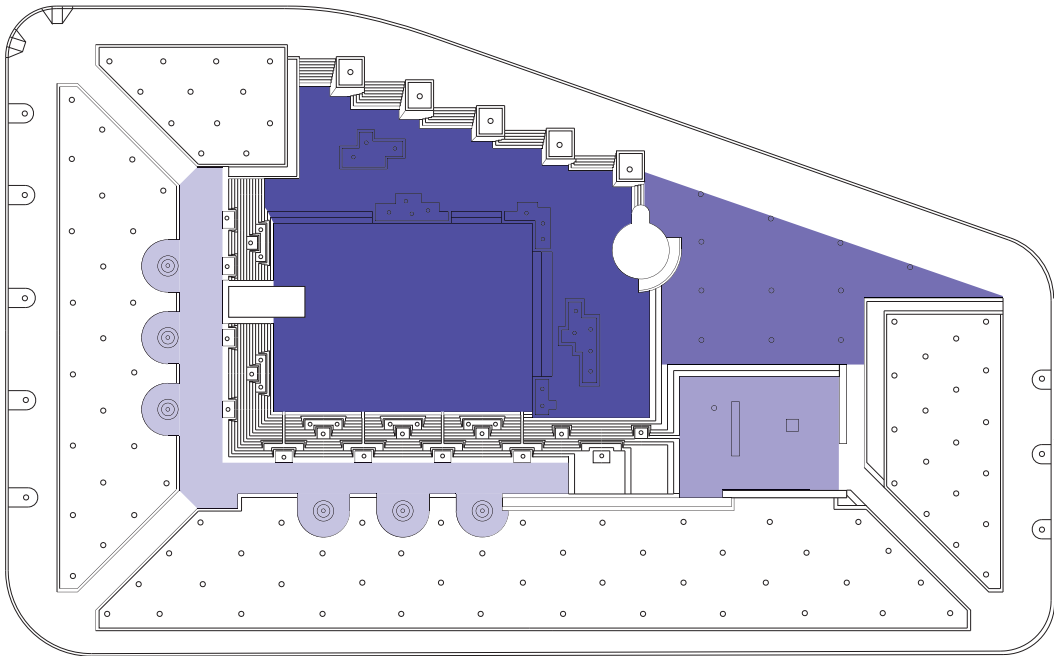
PADC STREETSCAPE LIMITS



CIRCULATION



MEMORIAL



DISTINCT LEVELS



# Existing Park Analysis

## Planting Investigations

- Visual inventory of existing trees indicates that many trees are missing or in poor health
- Design team anticipates significant replanting will be required
- Thorough arboreal assessment is required to determine which specimens and/or species will require replacement



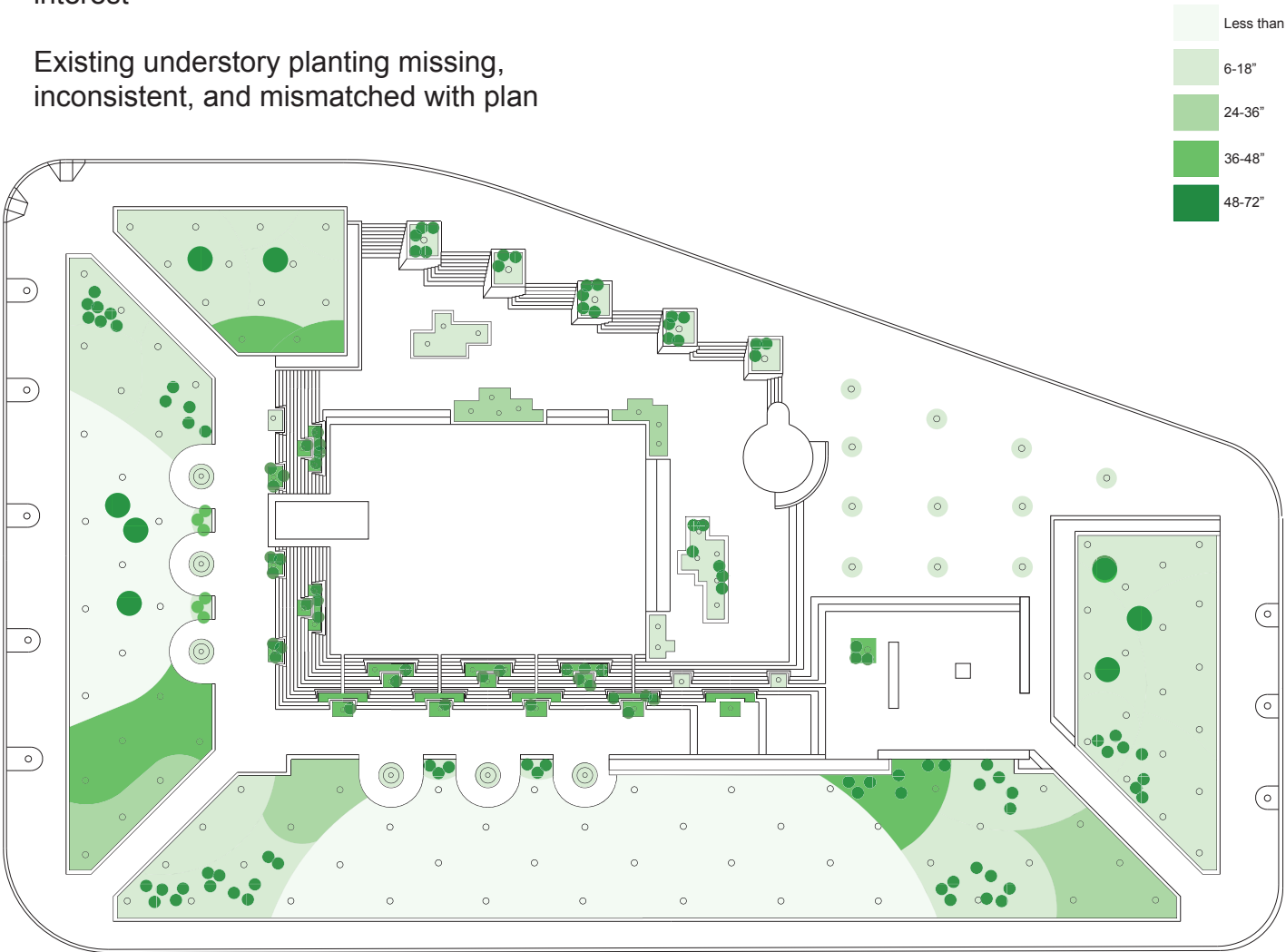


# Existing Park Analysis

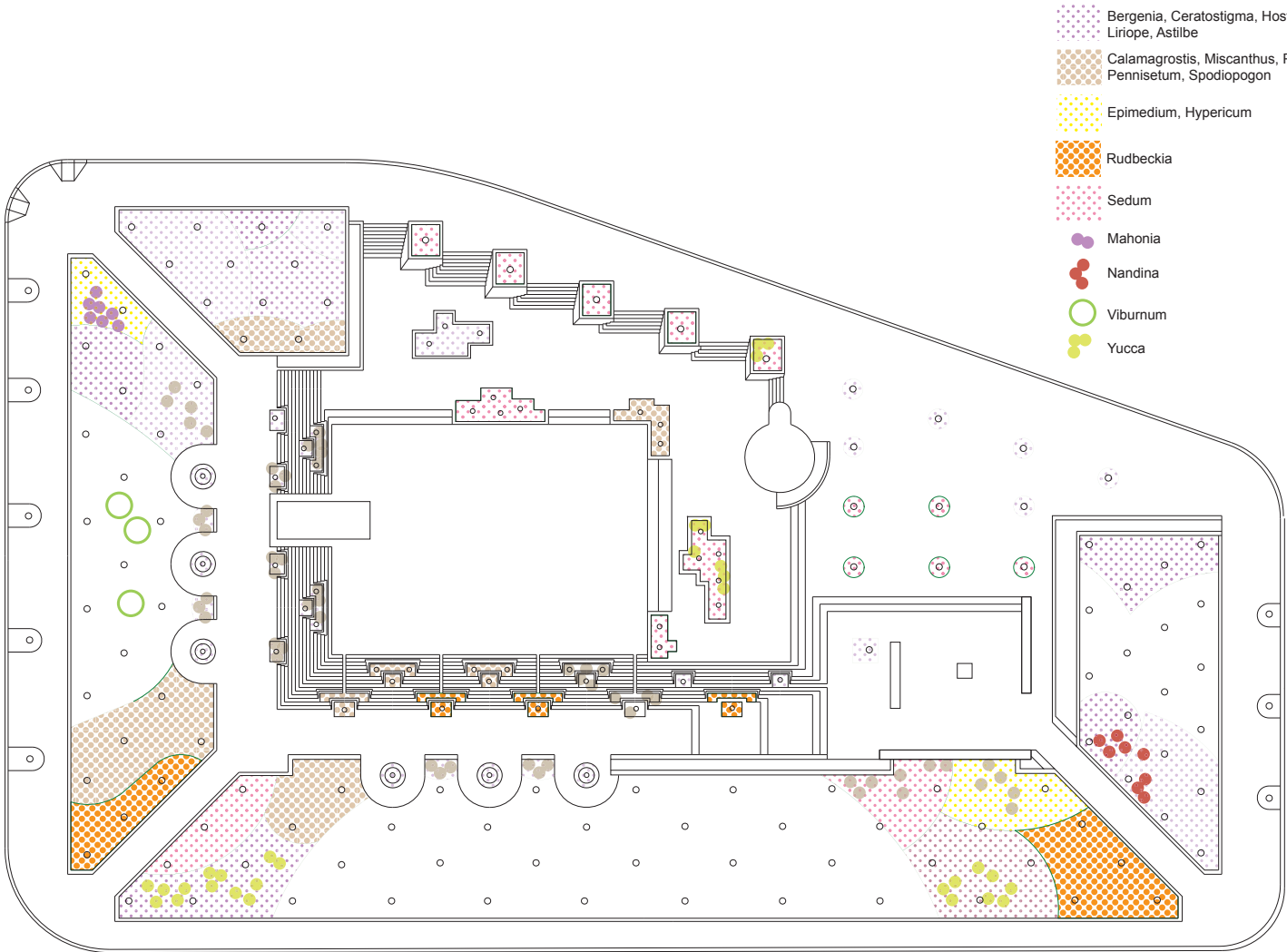
## Planting Investigations

Oehme van Sweden planting plan

- Mixed shrubs, perennials, and grasses create layered planting with year round interest
- Existing understory planting missing, inconsistent, and mismatched with plan



HERBACEOUS AND SHRUB PLANTINGS: HEIGHT



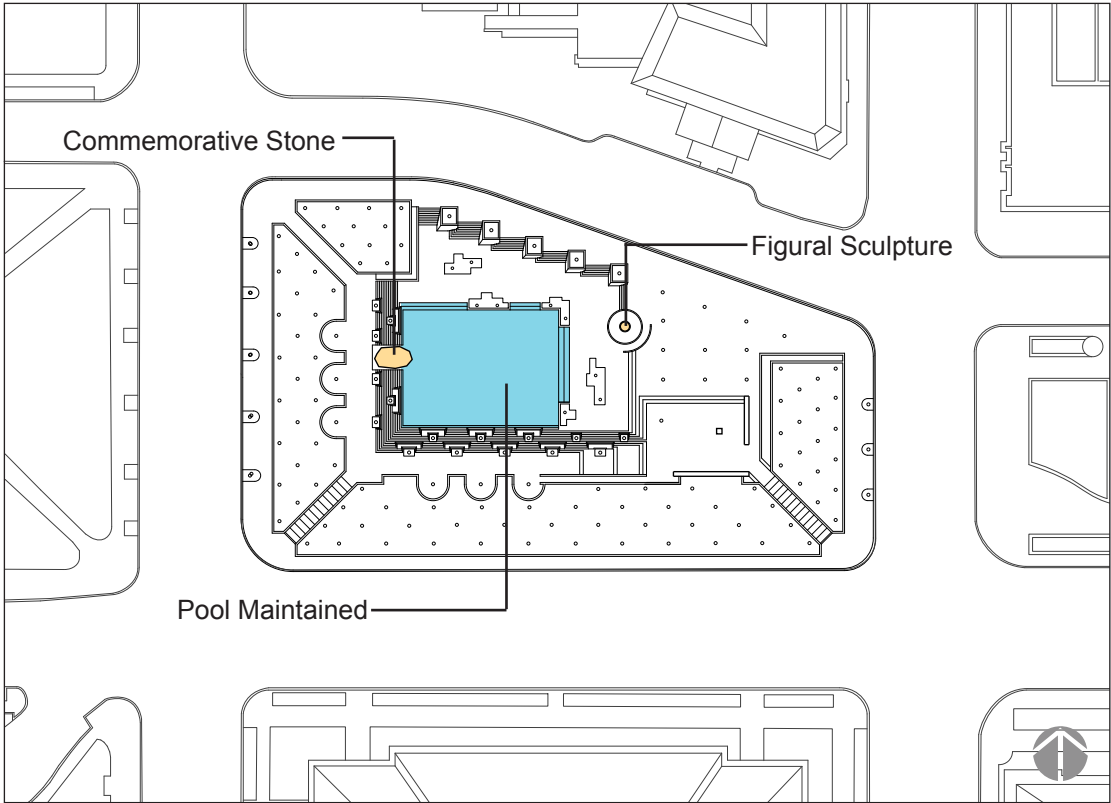
HERBACEOUS AND SHRUB PLANTINGS: COLOR



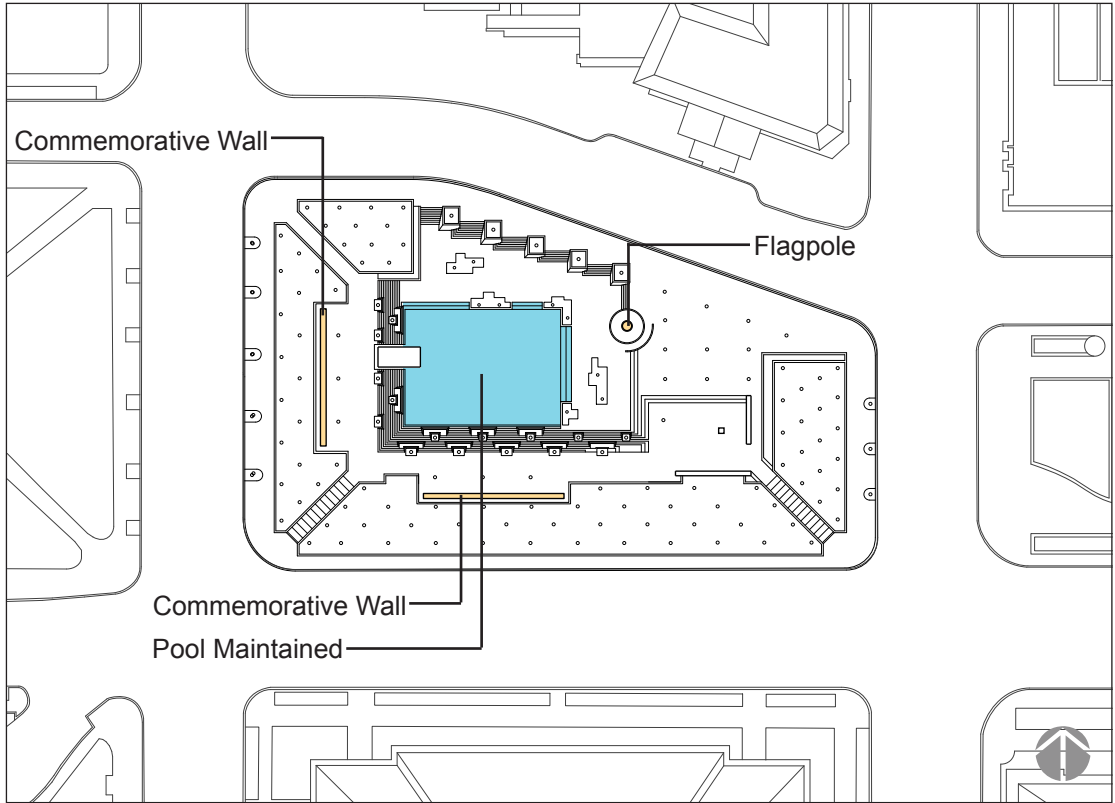
# Balancing Preservation and Commemoration

## Design Iterations

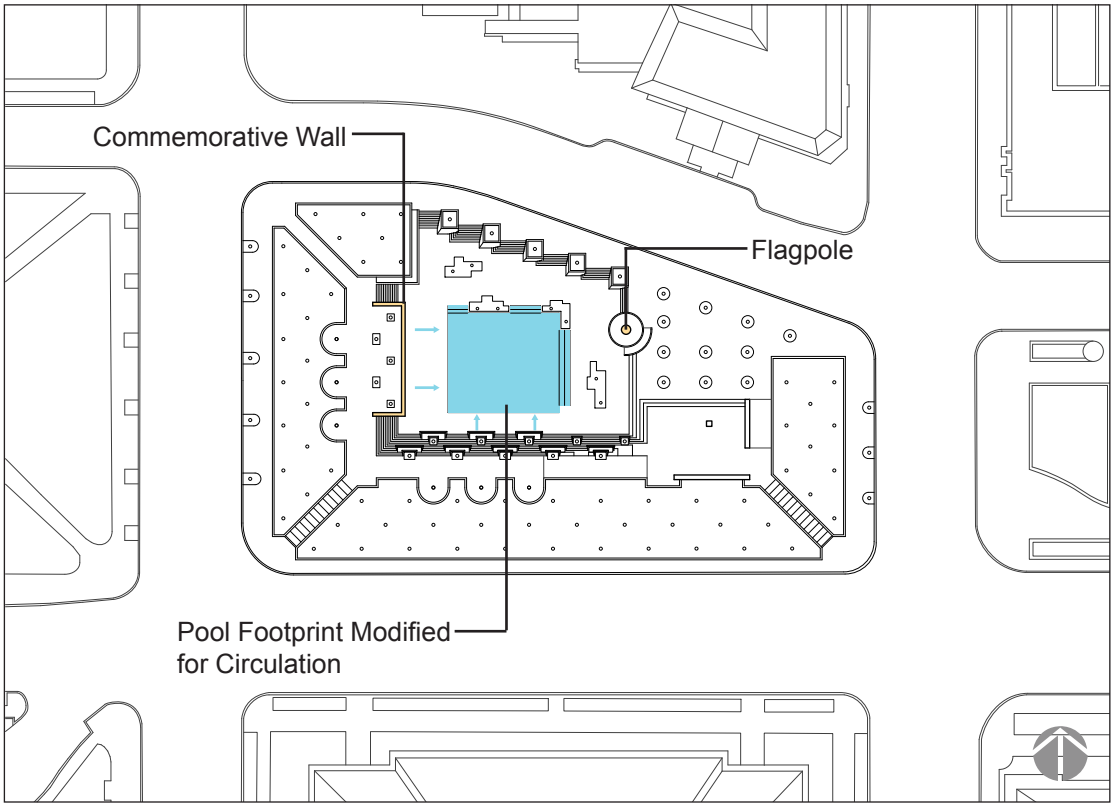
- Incremental explorations of commemoration starting with minimal changes to existing park
- Iterative process facilitates evaluation of level of modification required to achieve commemorative purpose
- Effort to protect and maintain critical character defining features, according to Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Treatment of Cultural Landscapes:
  - Views and vistas
  - Spatial organization
  - Pershing Memorial
  - PADC streetscape
  - Terraced seating and planters
  - Granite materials
  - Distinct rooms bounded by steps
  - Three focal points
  - Water cascade, including sound



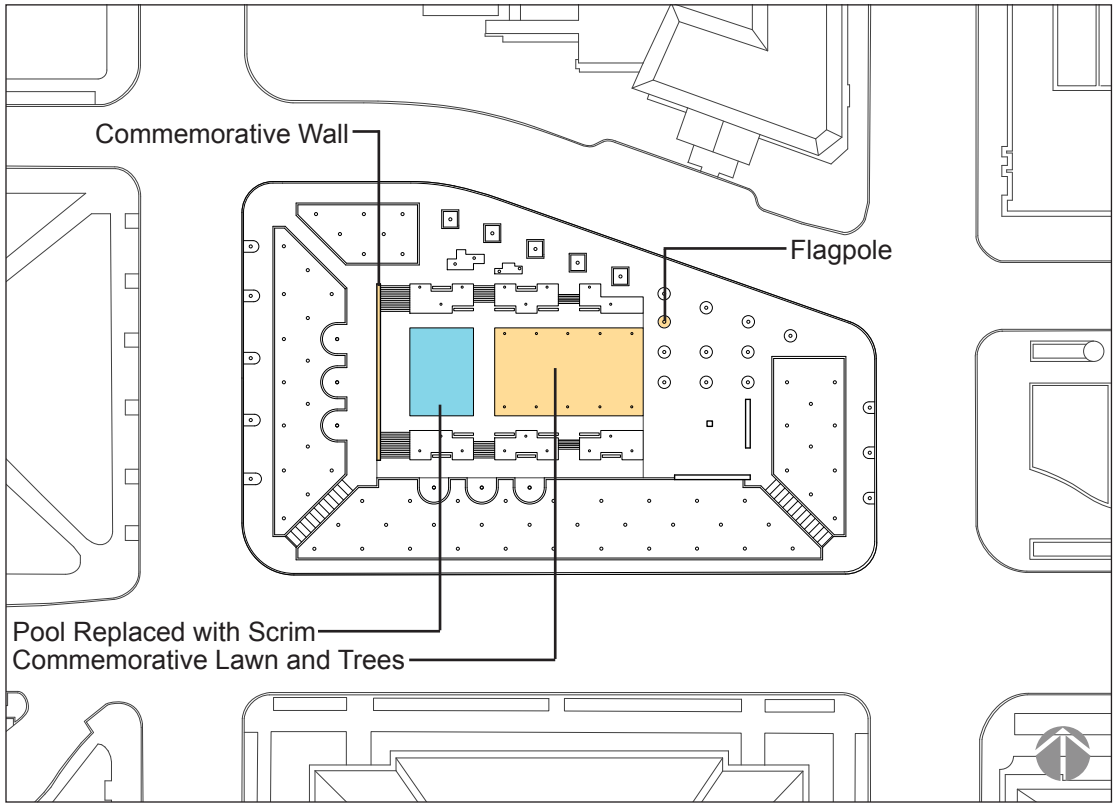
POOL CONCEPT



UPPER WALKWAY CONCEPT



POOL & PLAZA CONCEPT



SCRIM & GREEN CONCEPT WWICC ENDORSED



# Pool Concept Considered & Rejected

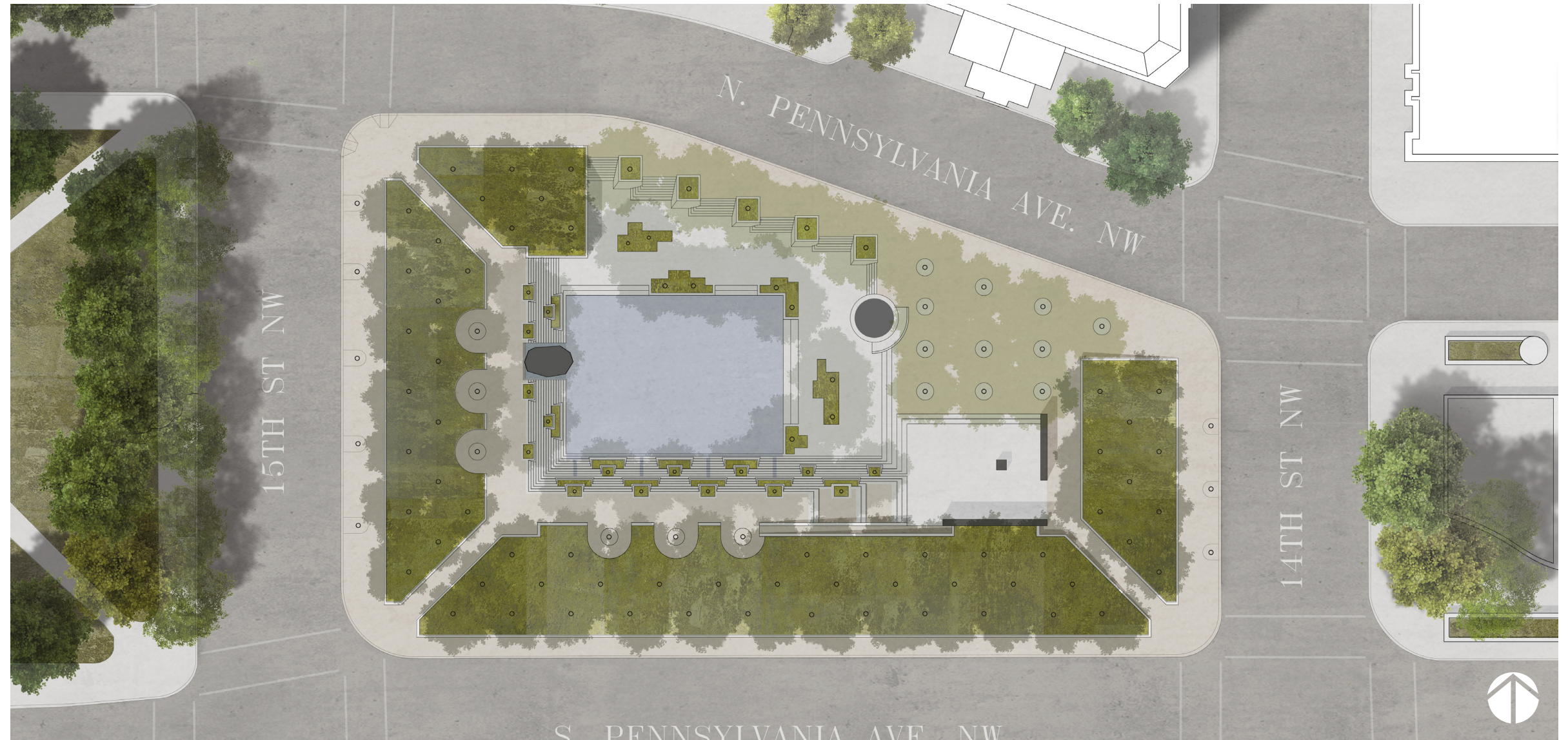
The existing fountain is replaced with a mass of limestone transported from the Western Front expressing the enormity of the war and its losses.

Occupying a circular plinth at the site of the former cafe kiosk, a figural sculpture in the round describes the valor and sacrifice of soldiers in war.

The Pool Concept minimally impacts the existing park - changes are made to the fountain, the kiosk, and faces of planters along Pennsylvania Avenue for commemorative purpose.

## ASSESSMENT

- Redefines the existing fountain and pool as the primary commemorative expression
- Relies on abstraction and interpretation
- Separates the monumental expression from the figural narrative





# Walkway Concept Considered & Rejected

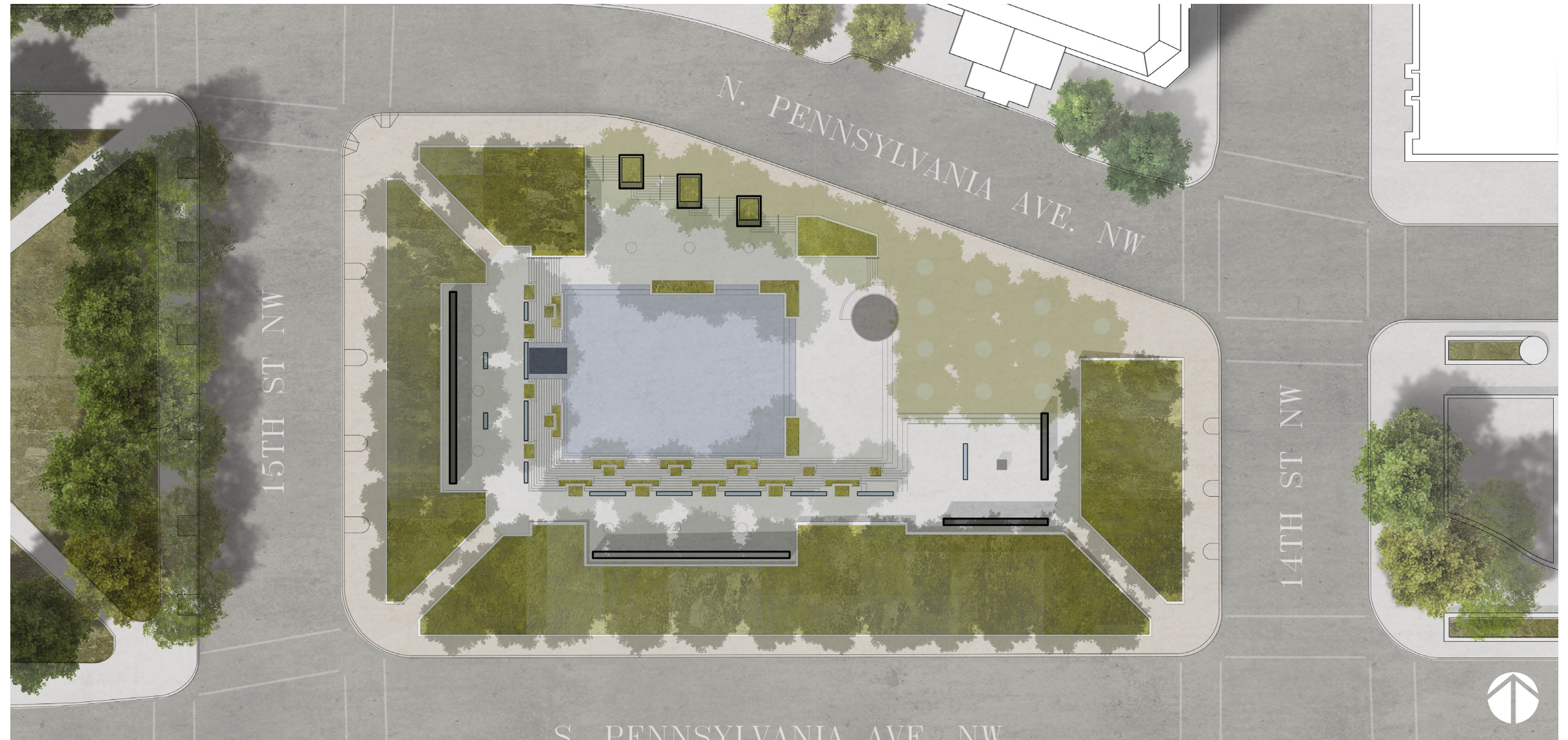
The Walkway Concept reintroduces the competition concept of commemorative walls with bas relief sculpture as the main commemorative element.

Two walls, one clad with bronze bas relief and another inscribed with the stories of the lost generation, are positioned along the upper walkway. The walls embrace the terraced seating and central pool, restored as a space of peace. The scale of the walls appropriately commemorates the magnitude of service and sacrifice of American forces in the Great War.

This concept avoids adverse impacts to the central space - terrace seating, fountain, and pool - but in doing so, relegates the primary commemoration to a secondary location within the park.

## ASSESSMENT

- Pushes primary commemorative elements into a secondary position within the park
- Elevates walls to highest point in park, increasing disconnection from urban context



View Looking North



View Looking East



# Pool & Plaza Concept

The Pool & Plaza concept recognizes that the existing park is spatially organized around the sunken plaza and pool at its center. For the existing park to operate as a national World War I Memorial, the primary commemorative element must be set within the central room.

The Pool & Plaza concept adapts the central sunken room to feature the bas-relief wall describing the narrative of a soldier's valor and sacrifice in his departure and return from the War. The length of the wall is slightly reduced from previous designs without losing its ability to commemorate the magnitude of service and sacrifice of American forces in the Great War.

The 10.5' high bas-relief wall along the western edge of the plaza establishes an upper terrace overlook with a long view across the memorial. A flagpole occupies a circular plinth at the site of the former cafe kiosk. Within the inner precinct of the Memorial, the vertical surfaces of planters along Pennsylvania Avenue are rebuilt in bronze and inscribed with the stories of the lost generation.

The reflective pool recalls the former water feature while accommodating circulation within the plaza. Precisely-laid stone pavement is set at or near water level to bring visitors in close proximity to the water.

## ASSESSMENT

- Axial formality of wall challenges informal, omnidirectional park
- Maintains substantial historic fabric and overall spatial organization while changing the character of the central space





# Pool & Plaza Concept



View Looking East



Pool & Plaza Concept



View Looking West



# Pool & Plaza Concept



View Looking East



Pool & Plaza Concept



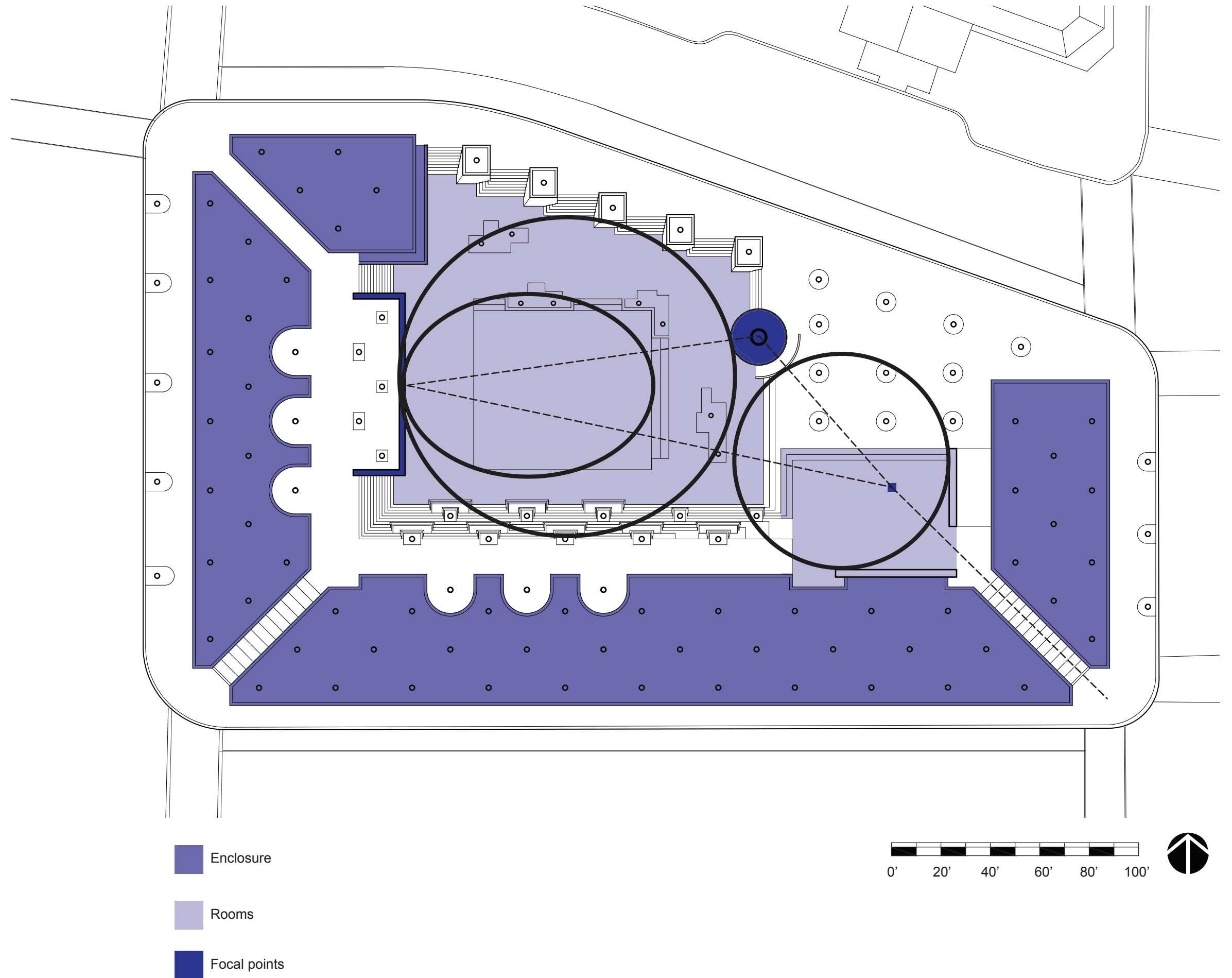
View Looking Towards US Capitol



## Pool & Plaza Concept

### Rooms and Focal Points

- The bas-relief wall replaces the fountain as the focal point within the central sunken room
- A flag pole on a circular plinth replaces the existing kiosk



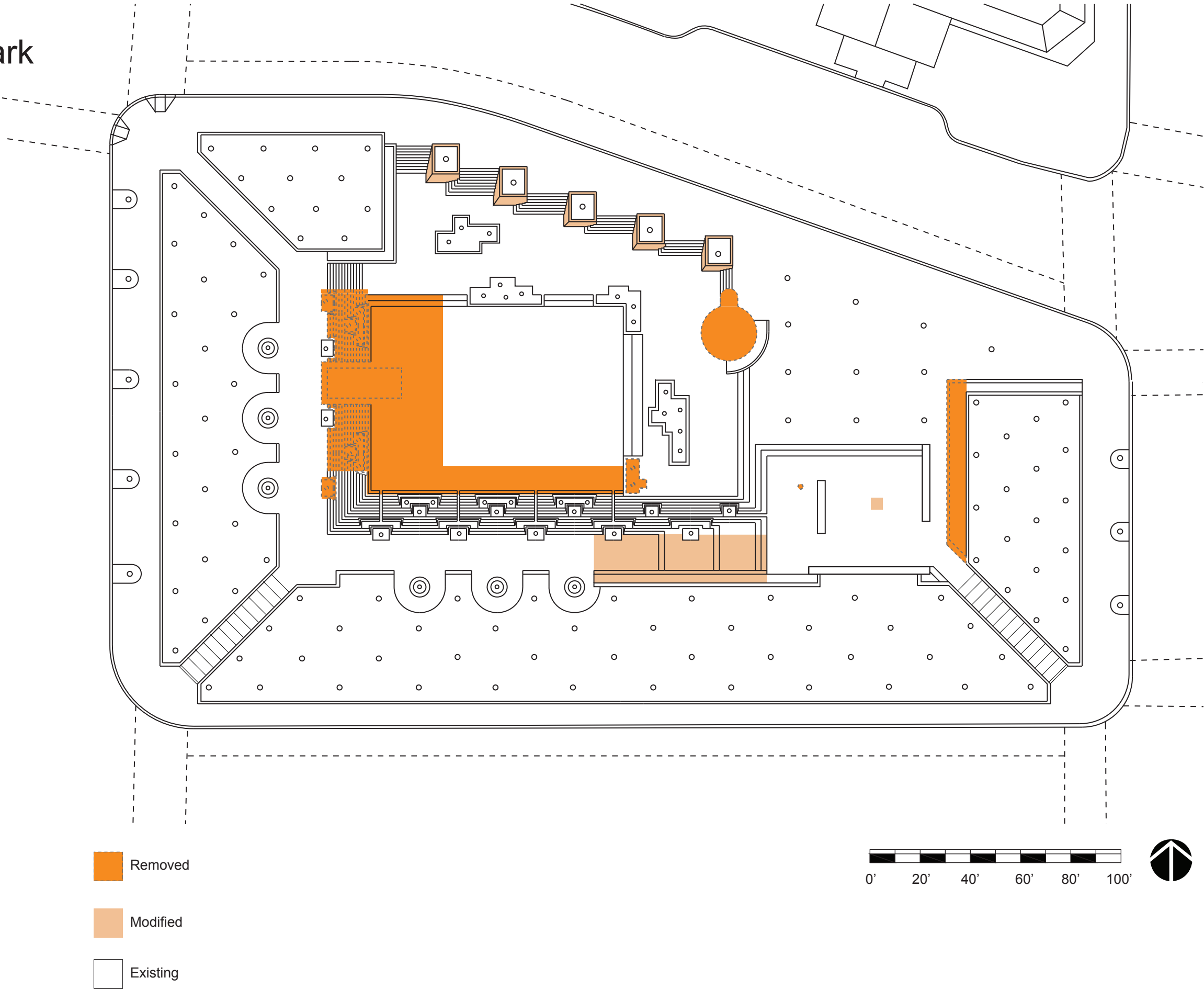


# Pool & Plaza Concept

## Modifications to Existing Park

Critical character-defining features:

- Views and vistas retained
- Spatial organization retained with modifications to circulation
- Pershing Memorial retained with repositioning of Pershing statue to align with commemorative circulation
- PADC streetscape retained
- Terraced seating and planters partially retained
- Granite materials retained except where replaced by bas-relief wall and Pennsylvania Avenue commemorative panels
- Distinct rooms bounded by steps primarily retained except where replaced by bas-relief wall and universally accessible walkway
- Three focal point organization maintained:
  - Fountain replaced with bas-relief wall
  - Kiosk replaced with Flagpole on plinth
  - Pershing statue repositioned
- Water feature retained and modified to accommodate commemorative circulation
- Cascading water not retained





# Scrim & Green Concept

## WWICC Endorsed

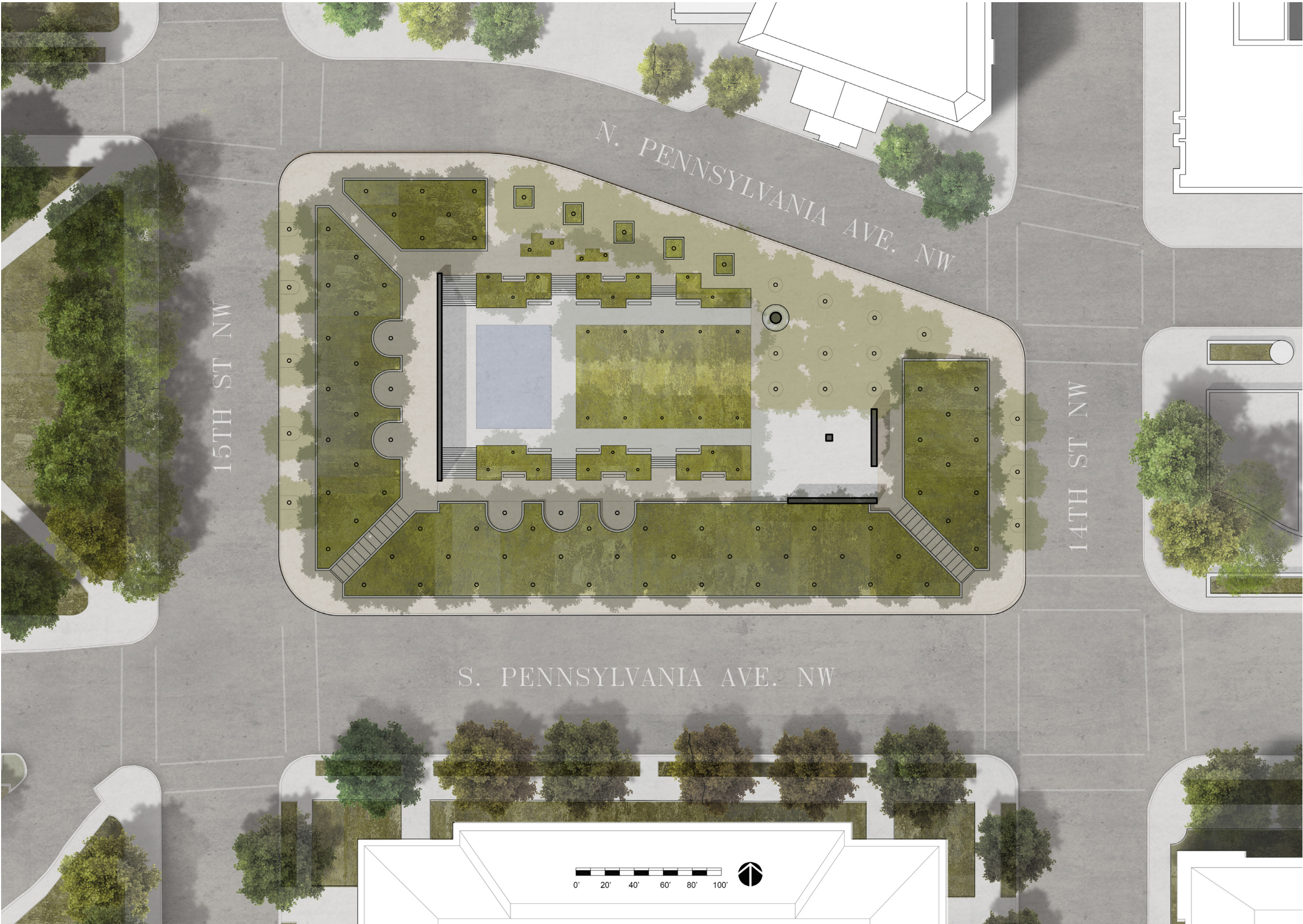
The Scrim & Green concept recognizes that the symmetrical bas-relief wall offers the most commemorative impact when set within a space which reflects its dimension, scale, and axially. A wide sloping lawn framed by red maples, descends into a sunken space where the bas-relief wall stands above a scrim of water. Views of the bas-relief are afforded at multiple angles and distances throughout the space. The scale of the wall in the memorial precinct properly expresses the magnitude of service and sacrifice of American forces in the Great War.

The Scrim & Green concept replaces the central sunken room of the existing park with a symmetrical sloped space sheltered within the existing berms, PADC streetscape and access points of the existing park. The 10.5' high bas-relief wall along the western edge of the sloping room establishes an upper terrace overlook with a long view across the memorial. A flag pole stands near the site of the former cafe kiosk.

The Scrim & Green concept also reduces the quantity of paving while offering greater choice of universally-accessible circulation throughout the park.

### ASSESSMENT

- Pathway and allée create strong linkage between new memorial element and Pershing statue
- Lawn expands park uses
- Provides a linkage between pool and Pershing, which in current design are disconnected
- Removal of steps makes park more accessible
- Raising of the sunken portion of the park makes the space more visible





Scrim & Green Concept  
WWICC Endorsed



View Looking East



Scrim & Green Concept  
WWICC Endorsed



View Looking West



Scrim & Green Concept  
WWICC Endorsed



View Looking East



Scrim & Green Concept  
WWICC Endorsed



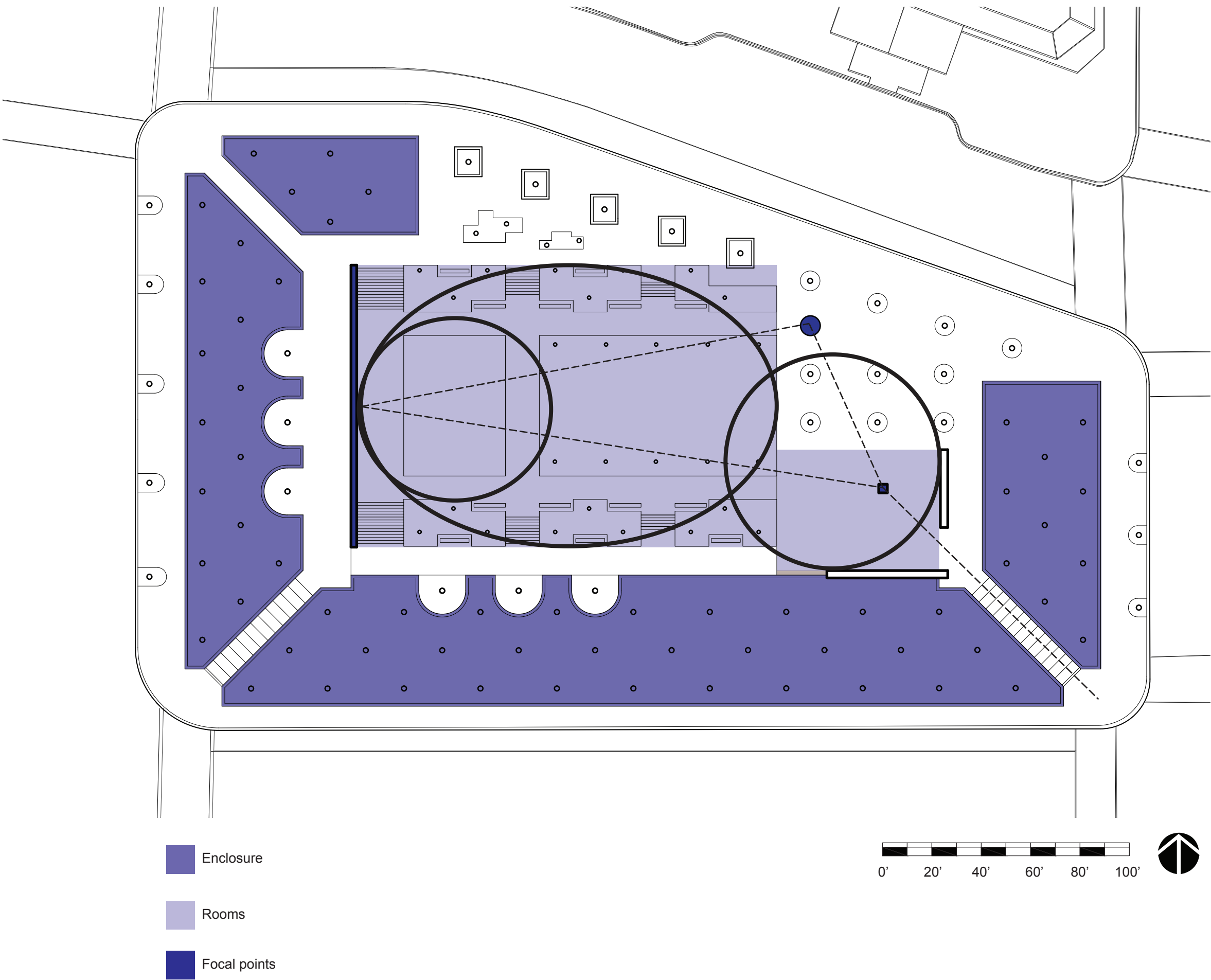
View Looking Towards US-Capitol



# Scrim & Green Concept

## Rooms and Focal Points

- The bas-relief wall replaces the fountain as westernmost focal point within the park
- A flag pole near the circular plinth replaces the existing kiosk



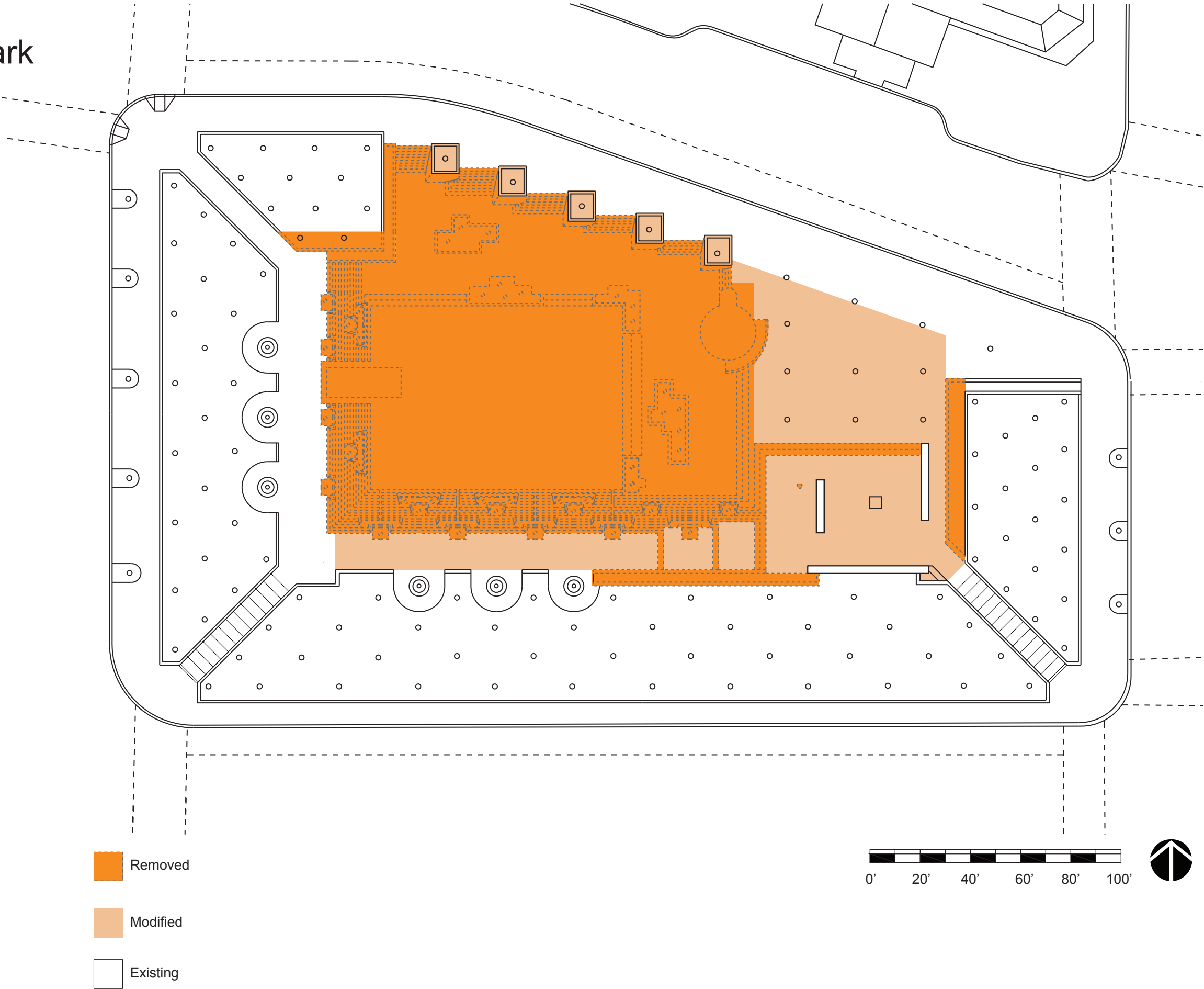


# Scrim & Green Concept

## Modifications to Existing Park

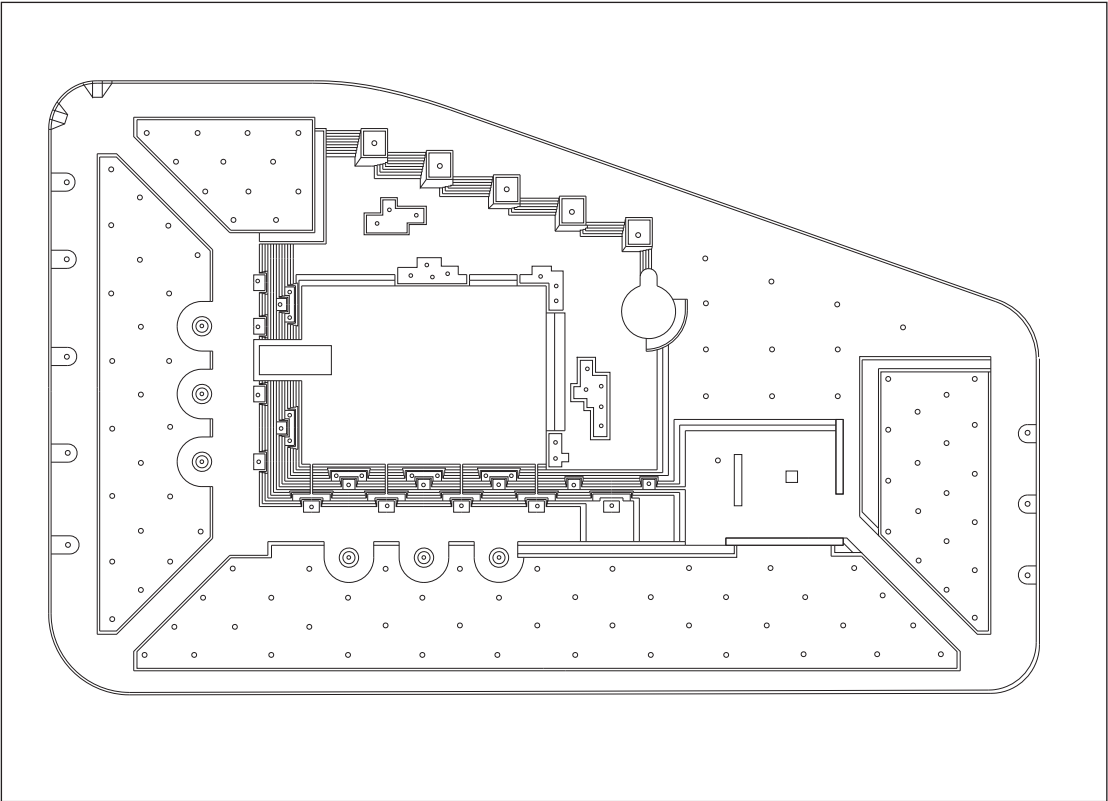
Critical character-defining features:

- Views and vistas retained
- Spatial organization modified topographically and in plan
- Pershing Memorial retained with repositioning of Pershing statue to align with commemorative circulation and slightly lowered in elevation to increase universally accessible pathways
- PADC streetscape retained
- Terraced seating and planters removed
- Granite materials partially reused in new locations
- Distinct rooms bounded by steps removed and replaced with sloped Memorial precinct
- Three focal point organization maintained
- Water feature removed and replaced with lawn and reflective scrim
- Cascading water removed





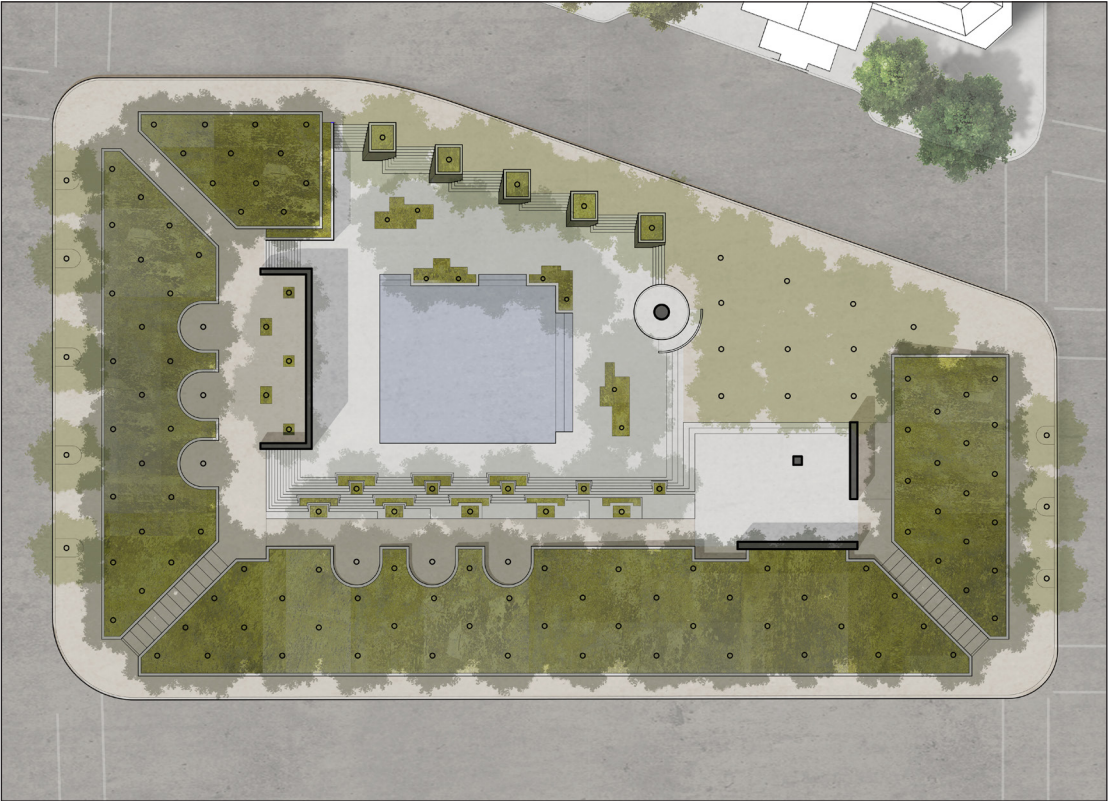
# Concept Comparisons Plans



EXISTING PARK DESIGN



OCTOBER 2016 CONCEPT



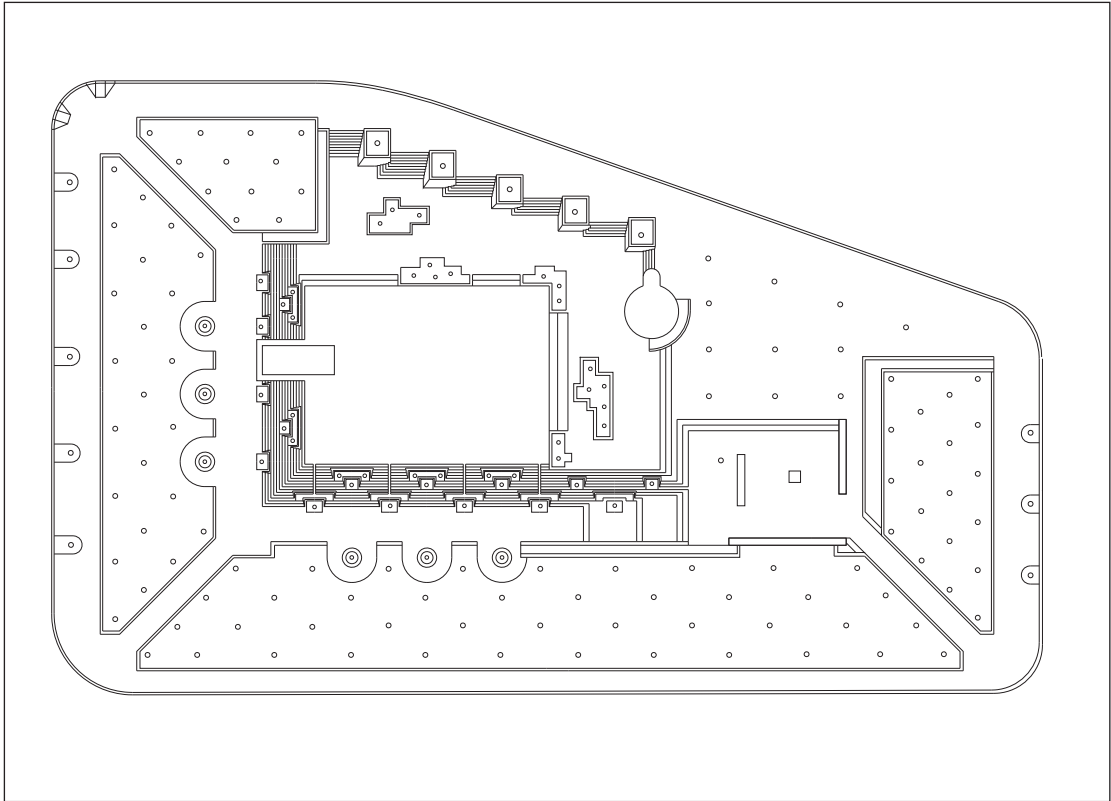
POOL & PLAZA CONCEPT



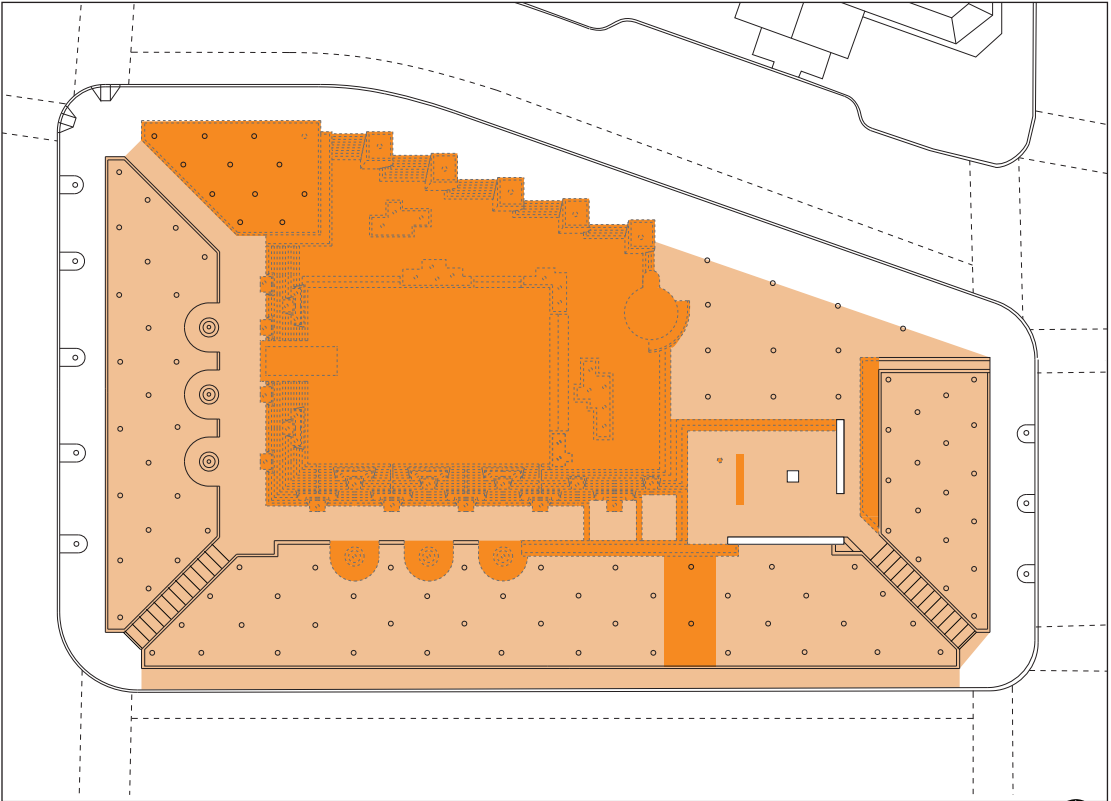
SCRIM & GREEN CONCEPT WWICC ENDORSED



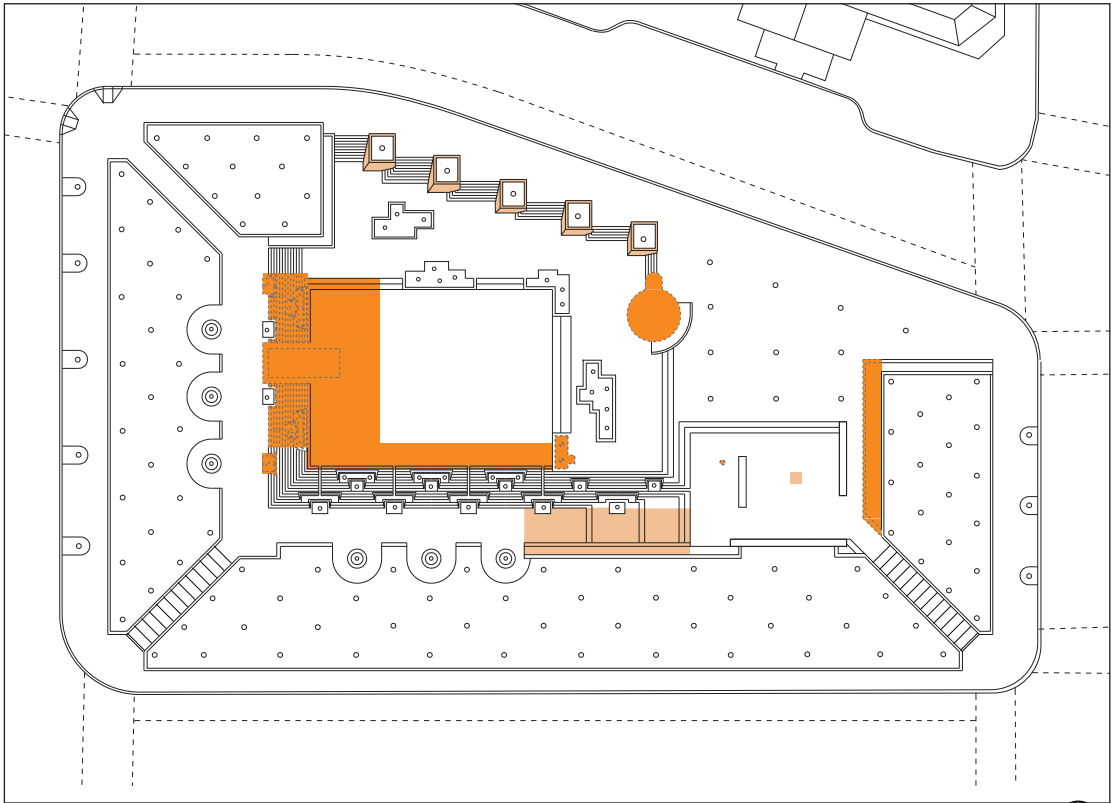
# Concept Comparisons Modifications



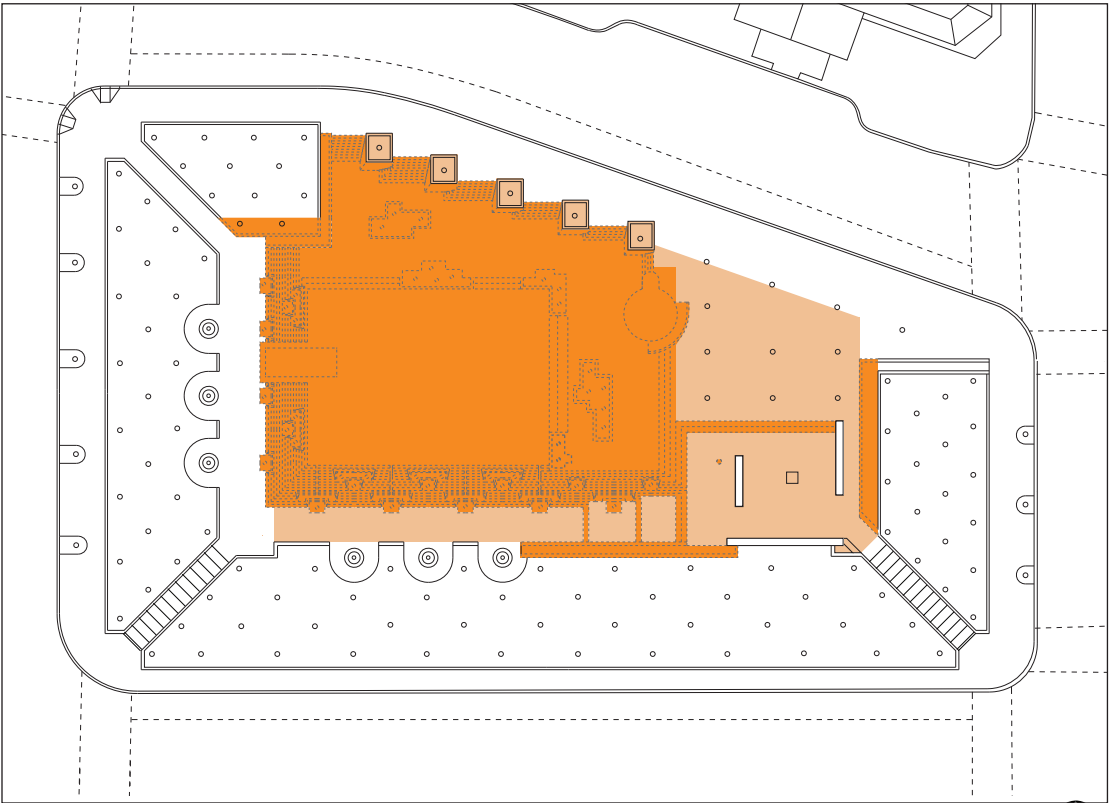
EXISTING PARK DESIGN



OCTOBER 2016 CONCEPT



POOL & PLAZA CONCEPT

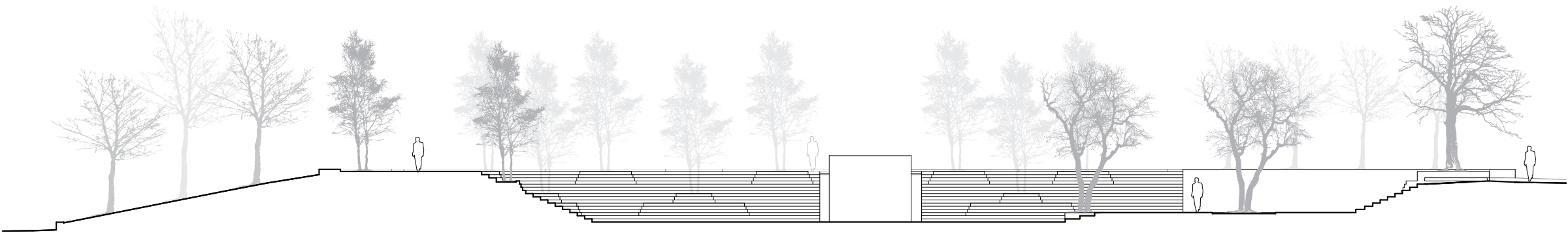


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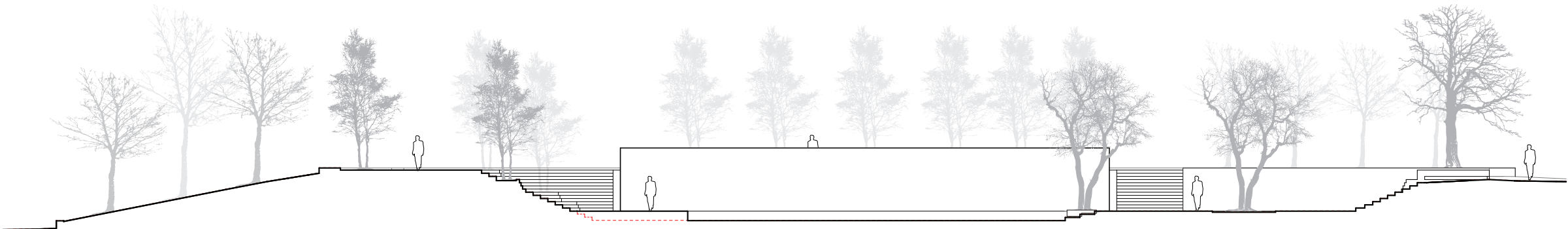


# Concept Comparisons

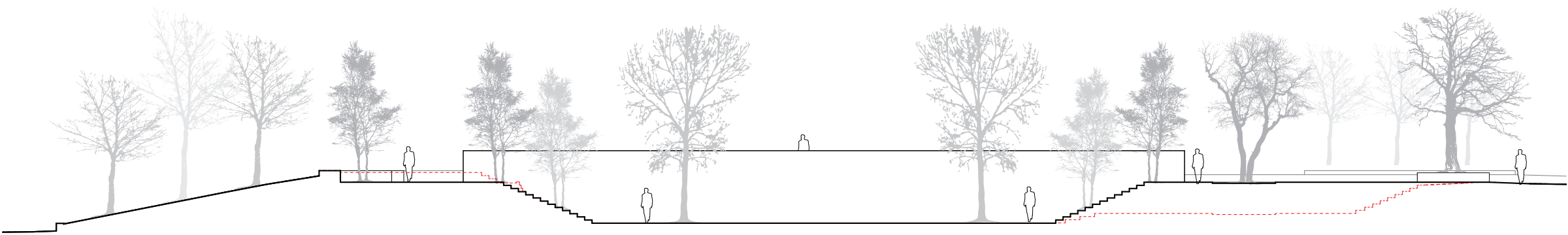
## Sections



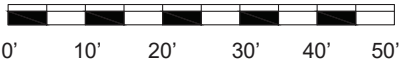
Existing section facing West



Pool & Plaza section facing West



Scrim & Green section facing West

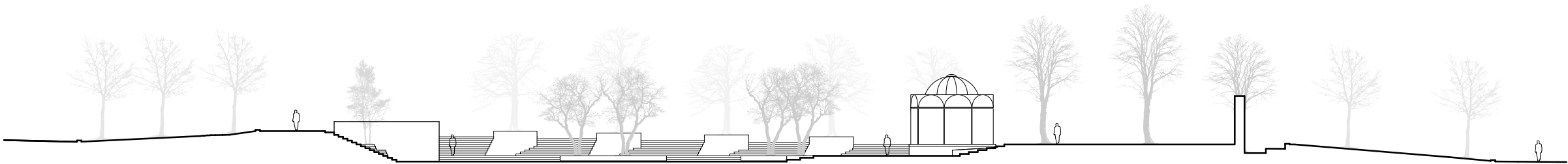




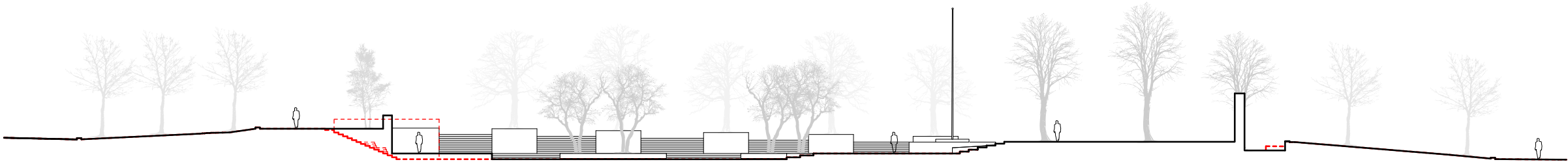
# Concept Comparisons

## Sections

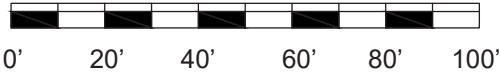
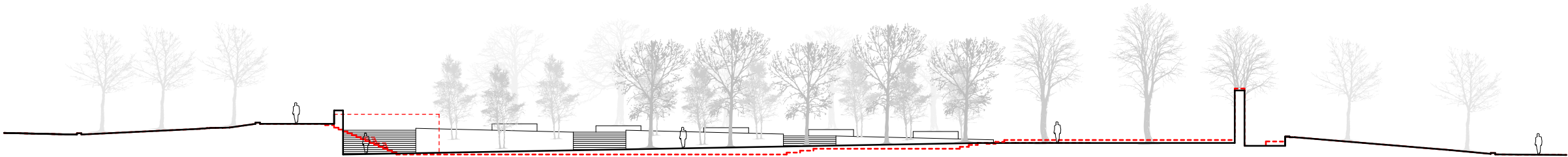
Existing section facing North



Pool & Plaza section facing North



Scrim & Green section facing North





# Approvals Process Status

## NEPA

The Environmental Assessment (EA) scoping process regarding the establishment and design of the World War I Memorial at Pershing Park was completed in May 2015. At that time, multiple comments were received reflecting concern regarding historic and cultural resources, the visitor experience, transportation systems, plans and policies, and environment and sustainability. Particular interest was paid to the role of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Plan and the Pennsylvania Avenue Initiative and its role in creating the current Pershing Park.

The Commission is in the process of finalizing action alternatives and a no-action alternative. The action alternatives currently under consideration include the initial design for the World War I Memorial that was submitted as part of the design competition and the current design as it has evolved to respond to comments. The EA will be completed prior to approval of the preliminary design.

## Section 106

The Commission, in association with the National Park Service (NPS), conducted a joint Section 106 consulting parties and NEPA scoping meeting on May 20, 2015. At that time, the historic resources in the vicinity of Pershing Park were identified. On December 16, 2015, the Commission and NPS conducted a consulting parties meeting to review the area of potential effects (APE) and to review the design competition finalists. A third consultation occurred on September 21, 2016, at which time the revised designs and APE were reviewed by consulting parties. Additionally, the group evaluated the potential for adverse effects on historic properties from the current designs.



# Appendices

## Appendix A: Pool & Plaza Concept

- Tree Planting Plan
- Understory Planting Plan
- Materials Retained Plan
- Stormwater Diagram

## Appendix B: Scrim & Green Concept

- Tree Planting Plan
- Understory Planting Plan
- Materials Retained Plan
- Stormwater Diagram



# Pool & Plaza Concept

## Tree Planting Plan

- Spacing of berm planting adjusted to increase soil volume for trees.
- Reconstruction is an opportunity to consider replacement species similar in form and character with greater habitat value.
- Replacement species selections will also be reviewed with an arborist for disease resistance and appropriateness for soils and climate.

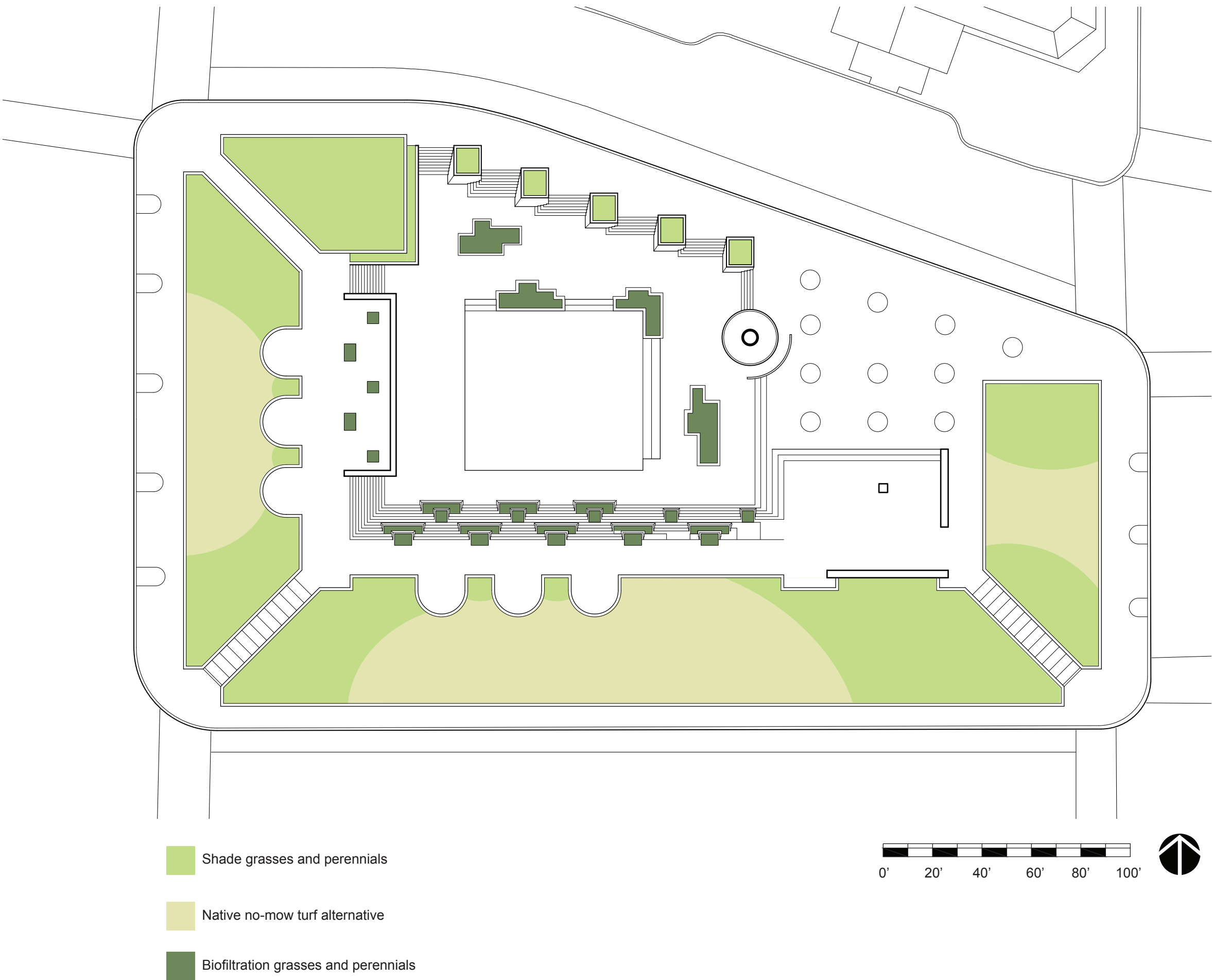




# Pool & Plaza Concept

## Understory Planting Plan

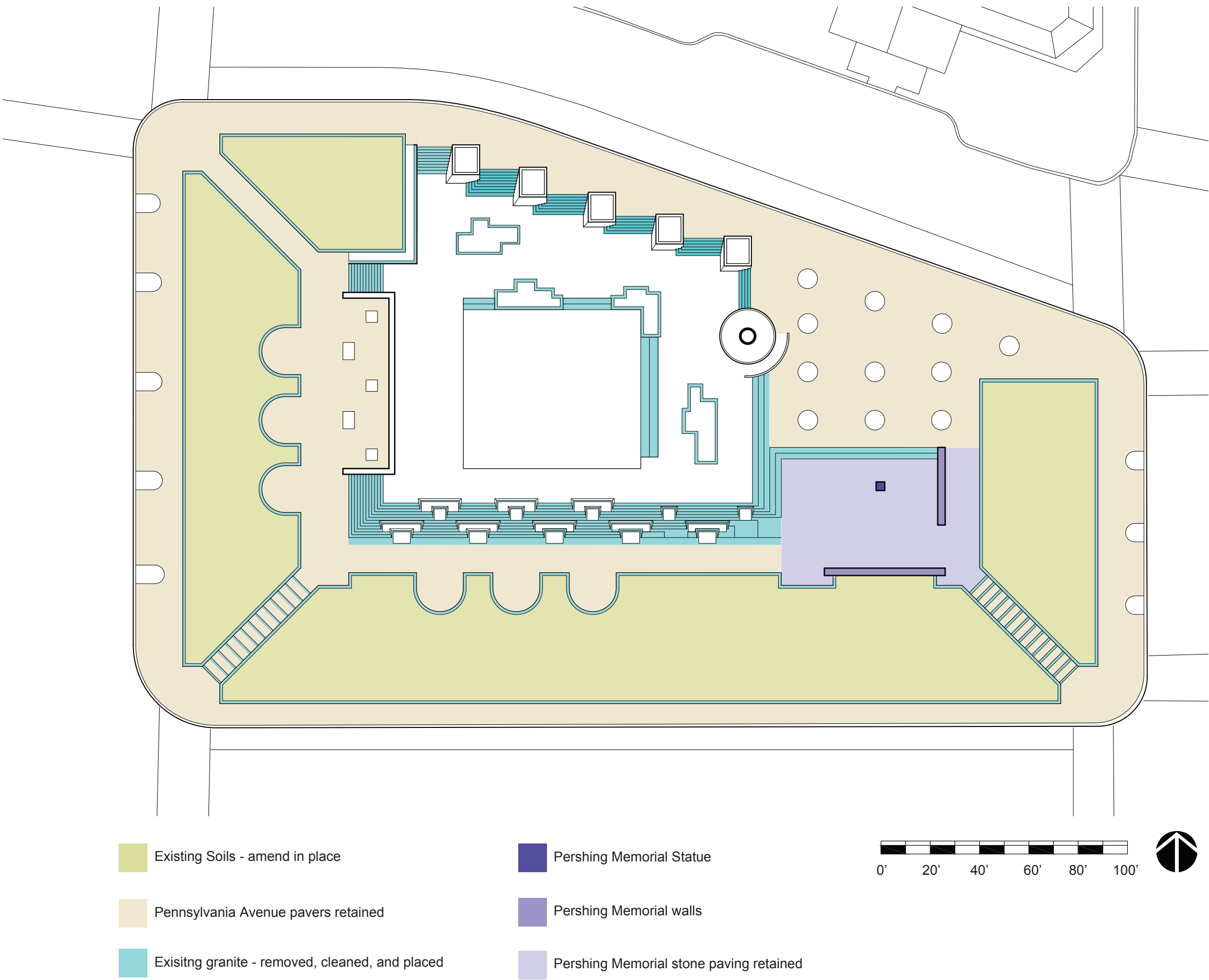
- Understory planting responds to landscape plan created by Oehme van Sweden in form and character
- Planting design modifies species to respond to anticipated variations in soil moisture.





# Pool & Plaza Concept

## Materials Retained

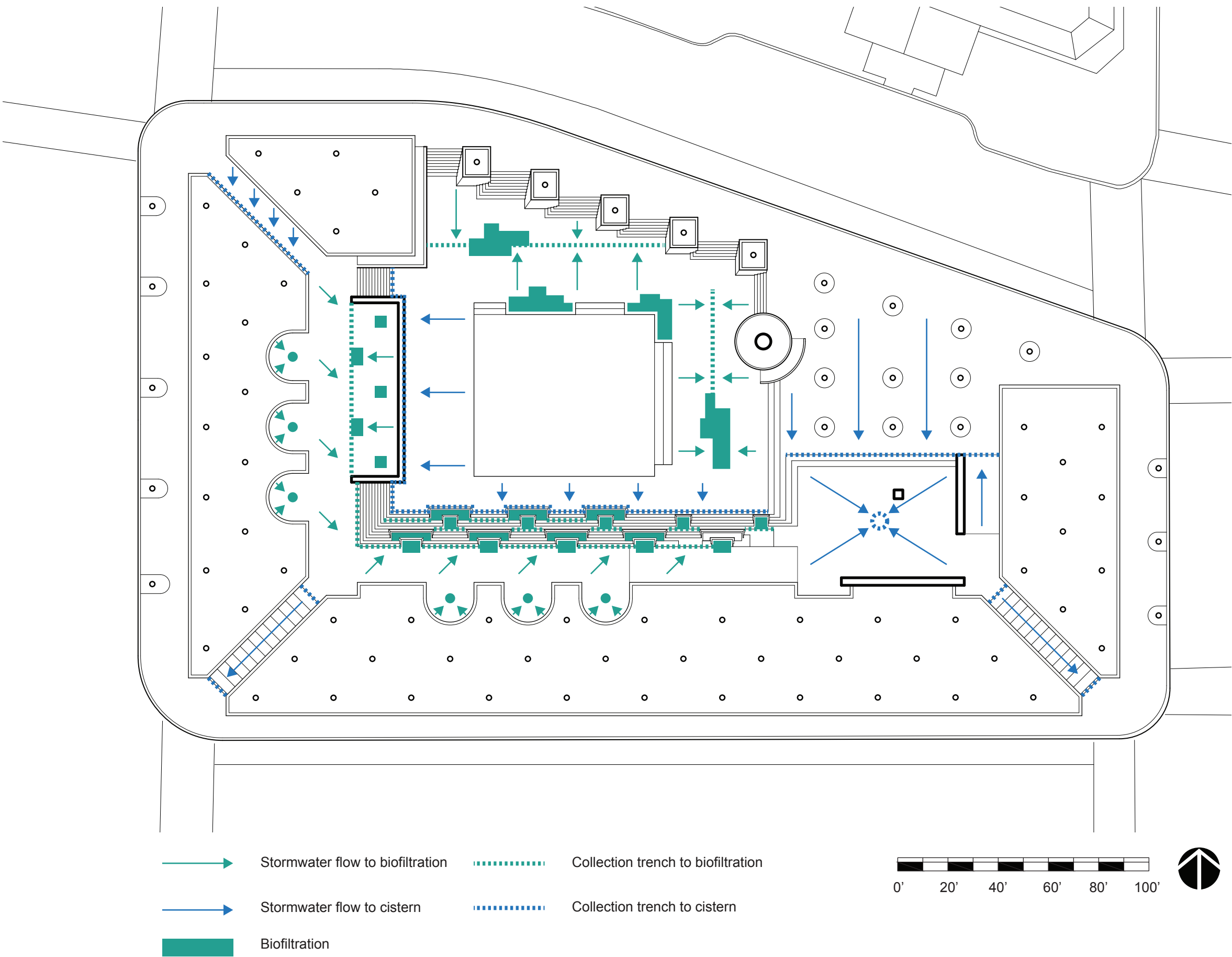




# Pool & Plaza Concept

## Stormwater Diagram

- Where possible, stormwater is directed into planted areas for biofiltration prior to draining to sewer system
- Where biofiltration is not possible, stormwater is directed to a below-grade cistern to be stored and reused for irrigation
- Below grade support spaces for former kiosk offer opportunity to locate stormwater cistern





# Scrim & Green Concept

## Tree Planting Plan

- Spacing of berm planting adjusted to increase soil volume for trees
- Reconstruction is an opportunity to consider replacement species similar in form and character with greater habitat value
- Replacement species selections will also be reviewed with an arborist for disease resistance and appropriateness for soils and climate
- The addition of Red Maples frames the view of the bas-relief wall and reinforces the edges of the Memorial precinct

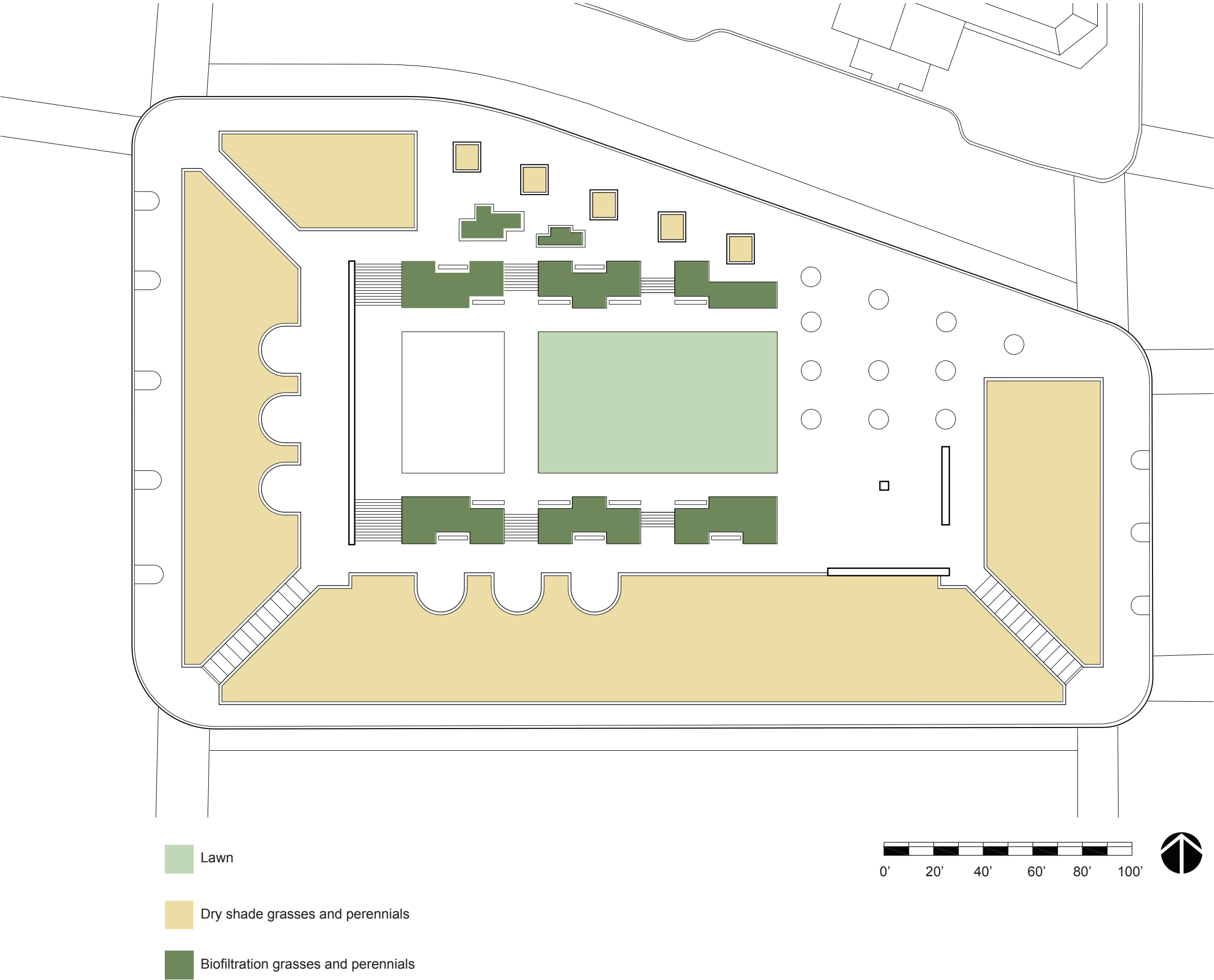




# Scrim & Green Concept

## Understory Planting Plan

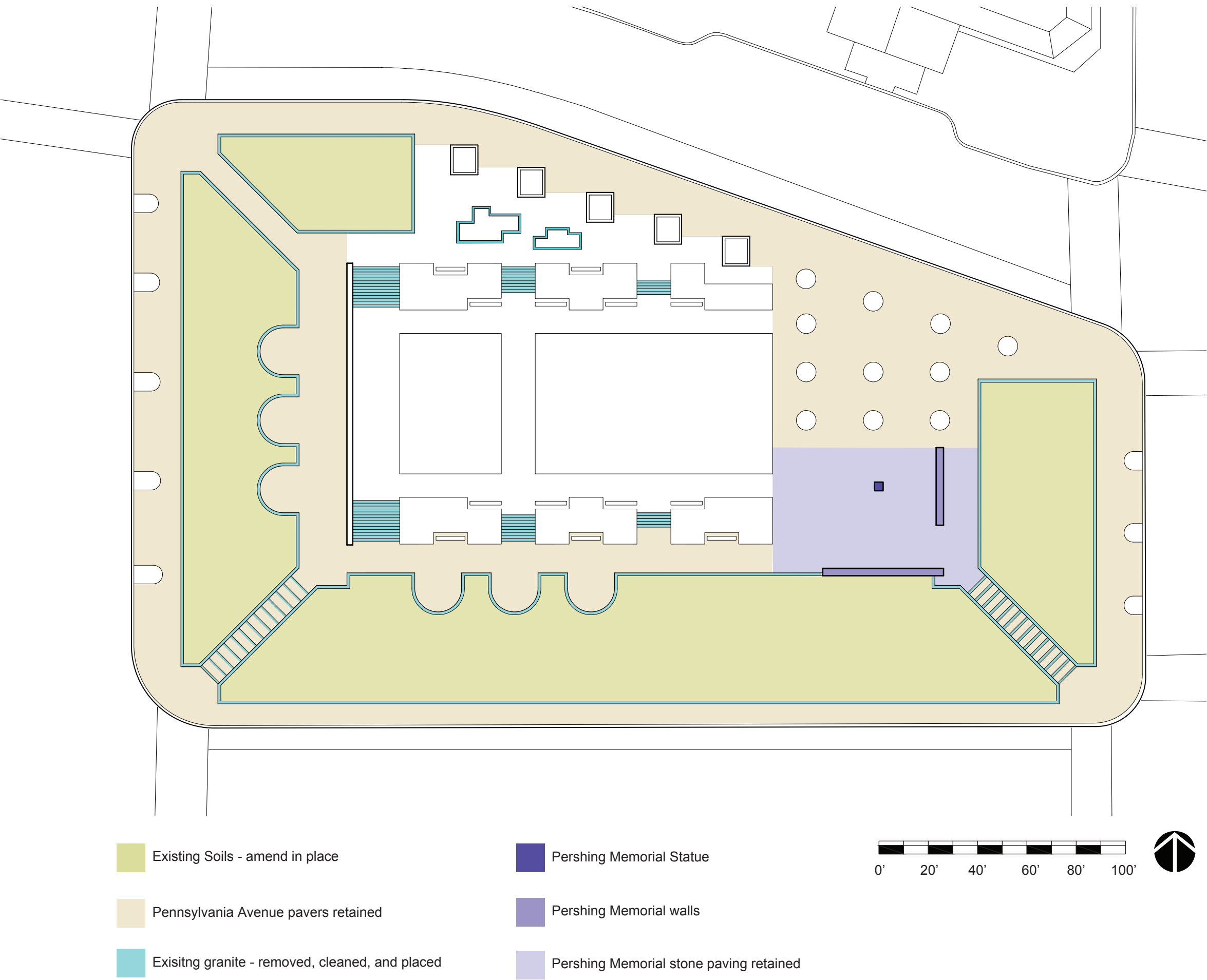
- Understory planting responds to landscape plan created by Oehme van Sweden in form and character
- Planting design modifies species to respond to anticipated variations in soil moisture





# Scrim & Green Concept

## Materials Retained





# Scrim & Green Concept Stormwater Diagram

- Where possible, stormwater is directed into planted areas for biofiltration prior to draining to sewer system
- Where biofiltration is not possible, stormwater is directed to a below-grade cistern to be stored and reused for irrigation

