

STUDENT WORK HIGH- Site Design

Hannah Smith | LARC 8430 | Prof. Nicolette

LAKE ISSAQUEENA WATERFRONT PARK

A SPACE FOR HEALING AND WELLNESS

Healing is a process of harmonizing the mind, body and spirit. Lake Issaquena offers space for users to find peace and comfort with themselves as well as their surroundings by healing through a cyclical process rather than attempting to cure the user. The current method for healing is to focus on either mind or body. Lake Issaquena's Space for healing and wellness asks: What if we healed both mind, body and spirit together as well as protecting and enhancing the ecological environment in which we do so?

Mission:

The Lake Issaquena Waterfront Park will encourage wellness through program elements that enhance the four components of health: Physical, Mental, Social, and Ecological.

Vision:

The Lake Issaquena Waterfront Park will serve as a resource for healing and will encourage healthy lifestyles by creating space groups throughout the park.



ZONE ONE: HEAL THE MIND

Mental Health:

- Target all five senses
- Provide space for seclusion and reflection
- Allow space for gathering and group activity



ZONE TWO: HEAL THE BODY

Physical Health:

- Implement both active and passive engagement elements
- Encourage group and family activity



ZONE THREE: HEAL THE COMMUNITY

Social Health:

- Activate social behavior through natural gathering spaces
- Program elements that engage the community

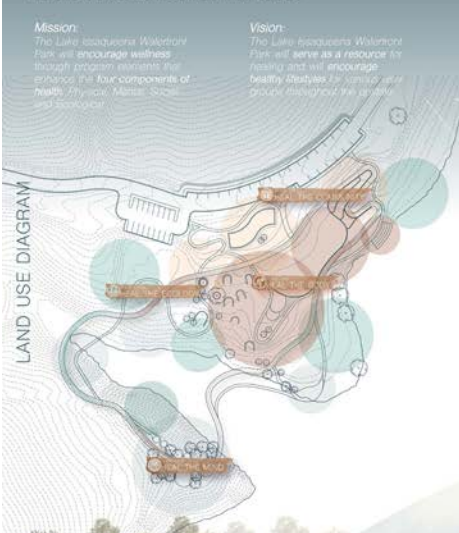


ZONE FOUR: HEAL THE ECOLOGY

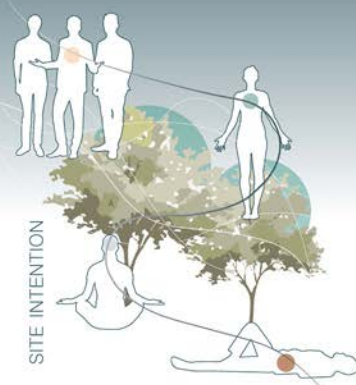
Ecological Health:

- Reserve space for habitat and plant restoration
- Preserve natural edge conditions and existing native species

LAND USE DIAGRAM

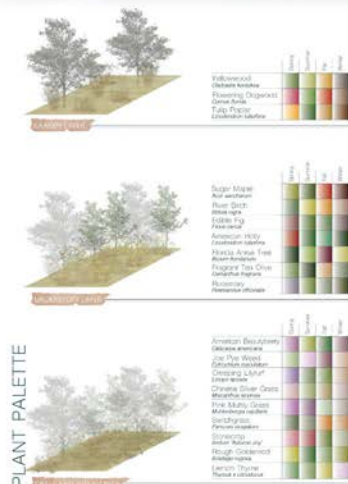


SITE INTENTION



SITE PROGRAM





LAKE ISSAQUEENA WATERFRONT PARK

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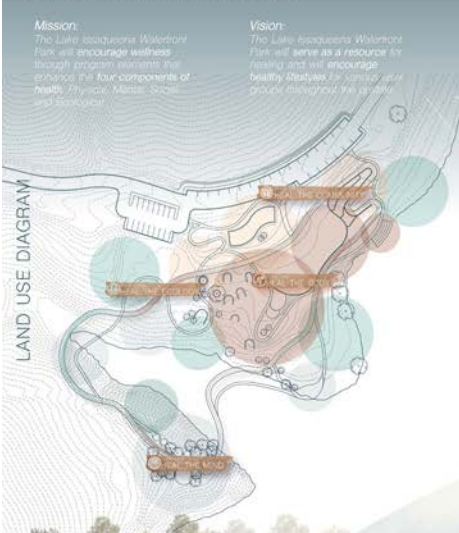


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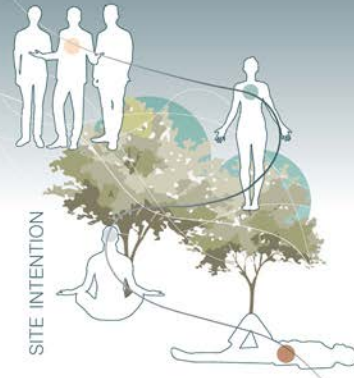
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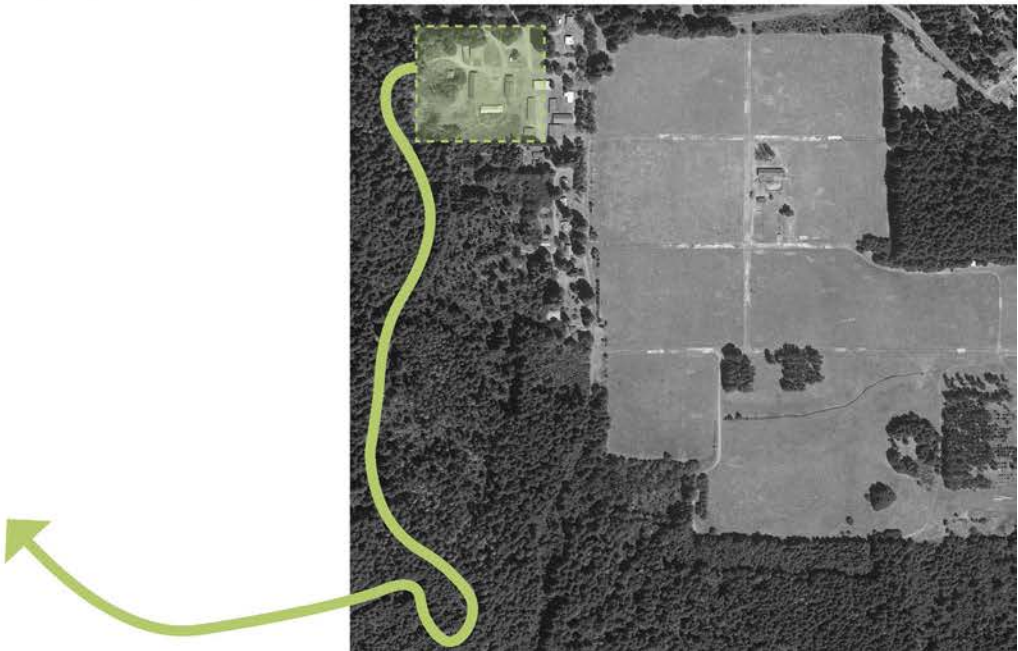


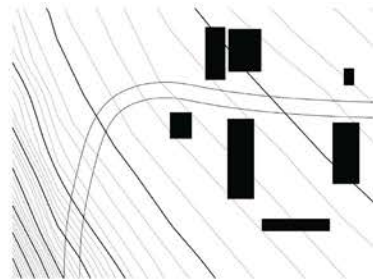
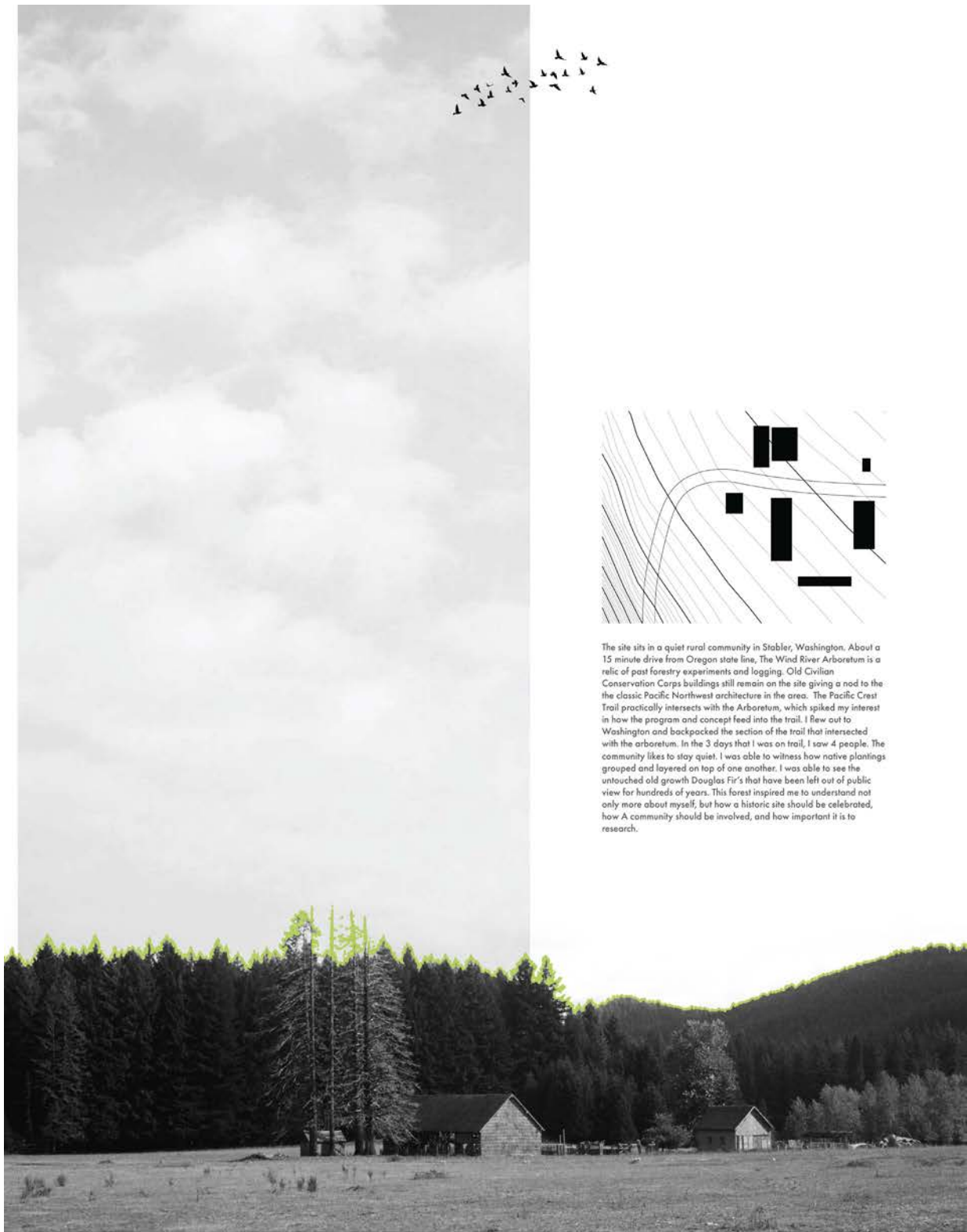
SITE PROGRAM



SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"

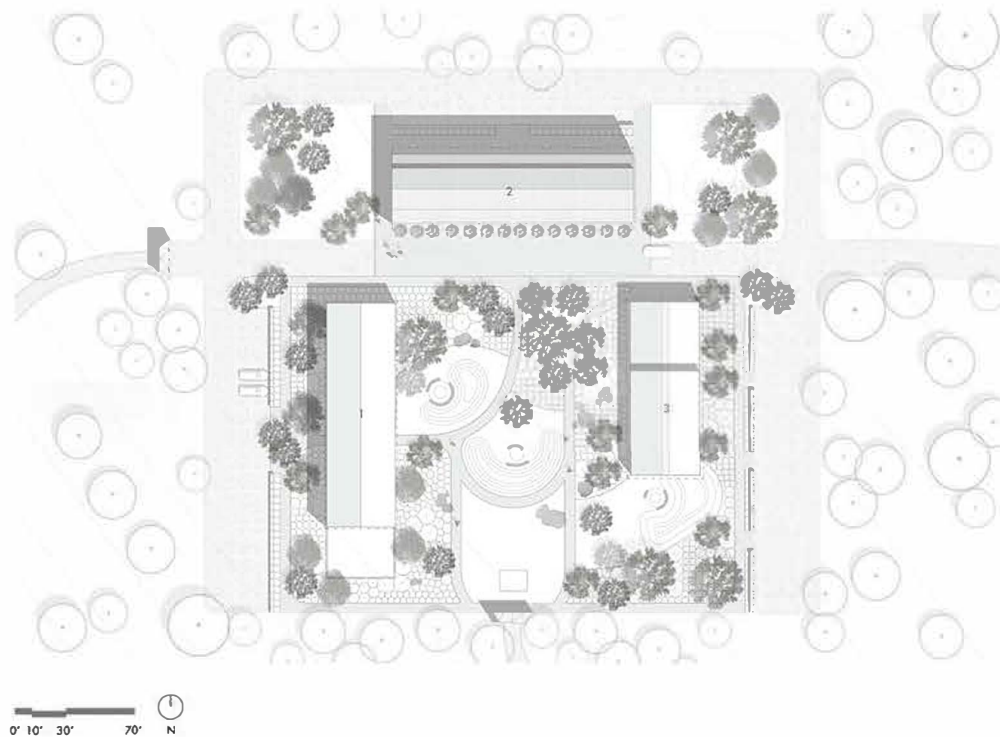
MASTER PLAN PROPOSAL





The site sits in a quiet rural community in Stabler, Washington. About a 15 minute drive from Oregon state line, The Wind River Arboretum is a relic of post forestry experiments and logging. Old Civilian Conservation Corps buildings still remain on the site giving a nod to the classic Pacific Northwest architecture in the area. The Pacific Crest Trail practically intersects with the Arboretum, which spiked my interest in how the program and concept feed into the trail. I Rew out to Washington and backpacked the section of the trail that intersected with the arboretum. In the 3 days that I was on trail, I saw 4 people. The community likes to stay quiet. I was able to witness how native plantings grouped and layered on top of one another. I was able to see the untouched old growth Douglas Fir's that have been left out of public view for hundreds of years. This forest inspired me to understand not only more about myself, but how a historic site should be celebrated, how A community should be involved, and how important it is to research.





HEARTWOOD

- 1 Restroom/Brewery
- 2 Coneshed
- 3 Hotel

The heartwood is the central supporting pillar of the tree. Although dead it will not decay or lose strength while the outer layers are intact. The heartwood controls everything. It is the epicenter, the history of the arboretum dates back to lumber: whether it be logging, testing, or nurseries. How can that simple object being lumber, drive the entire concept. Looking at a cross section of a log, you can see the age. You can see the tree rings. And in the center, the heartwood. Using the panning tree rings as a symbol for the program, my site is situated in the heartwood of the Wind River Arboretum.

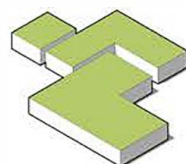
When stationed on this site in the 1900's, CCC workers did not have many options for recreation. They had to be creative. Most of their days were filled with eating, drinking, conversing, and sitting by the fire on a cold night. How can that historic program be reimagined with modern tools? How can the economy of the Stabler area be awakened?

The heartwood site acts as a outdoor recreation mecca. On the edge of a decommissioned forest road that leads to the PCI, there is plenty room for hiking, biking, and camping. Don't want to rough it? Stay at the hotel, grab a beer, and go sit by the fire while still feeling lost in the woods. Out of town visitors, locals, and outdoor enthusiasts alike have a home at heartwood.

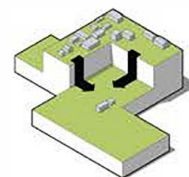
Using the circular forms of tree rings and tree canopies, the design is inferred through those curvilinear patterns. The heartwood branches out in to different rings/program.



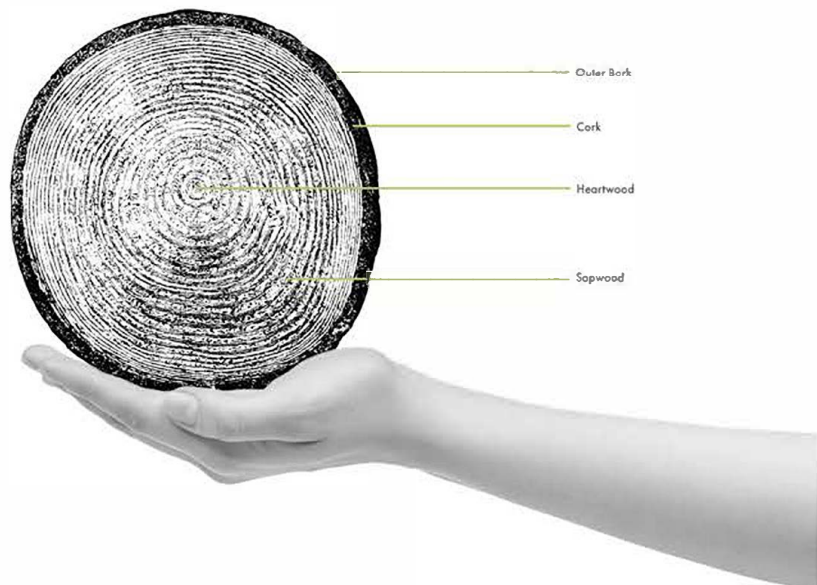
Site



Expand



High/Low



Planting Schedule:



Douglas Fir



Red Alder



White Pine



Big Leaf Maple



Western Hemlock



Bear Grass



Vine Maple



Vanilla Leaf



Sword Fern



Red Osier Dogwood



SITES



Water

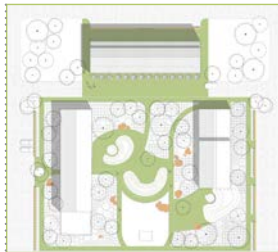


Well Being



Vegetation

DIAGRAM



Hardscape



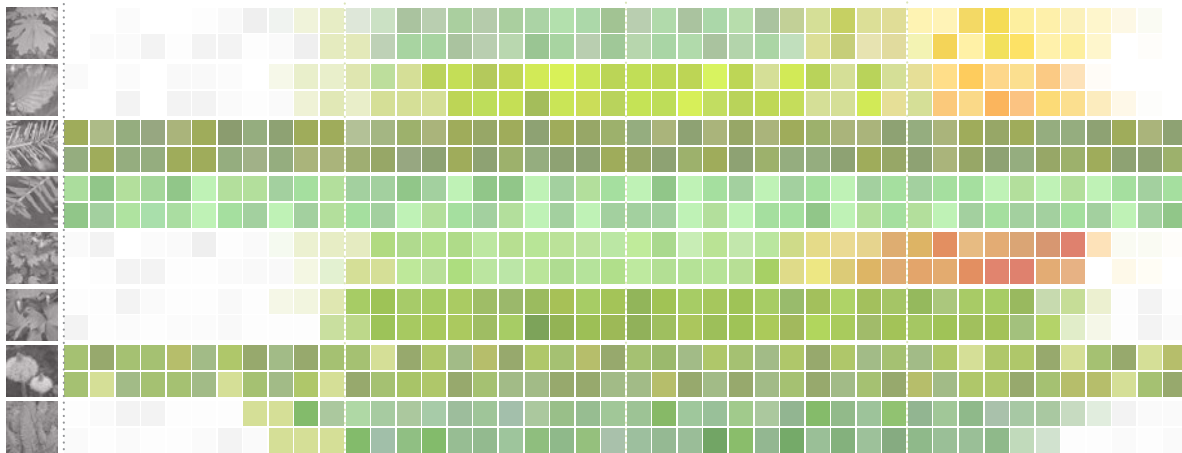
Grading



Canopy



Undergrowth



Winter

Spring

Summer

Fall





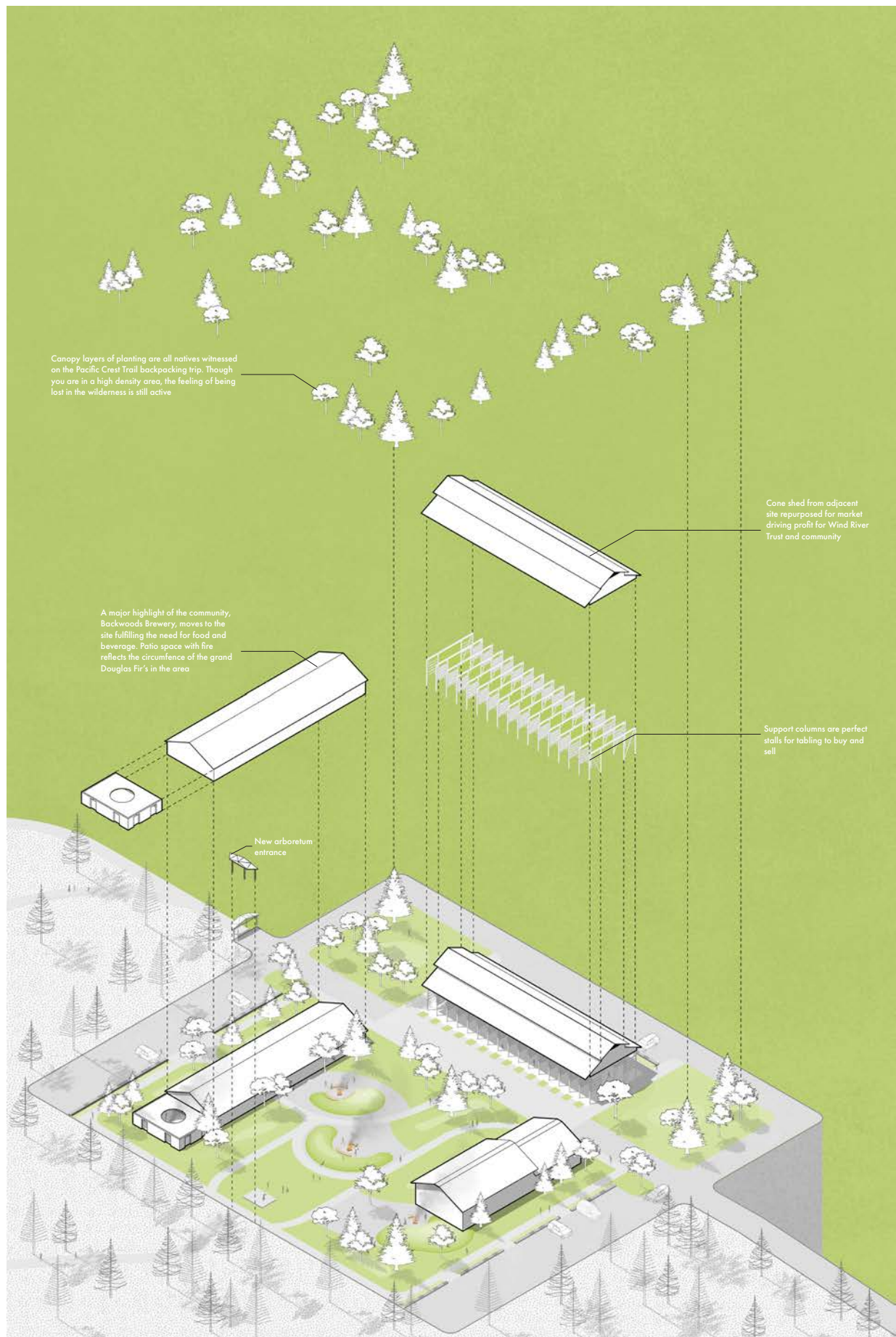
market

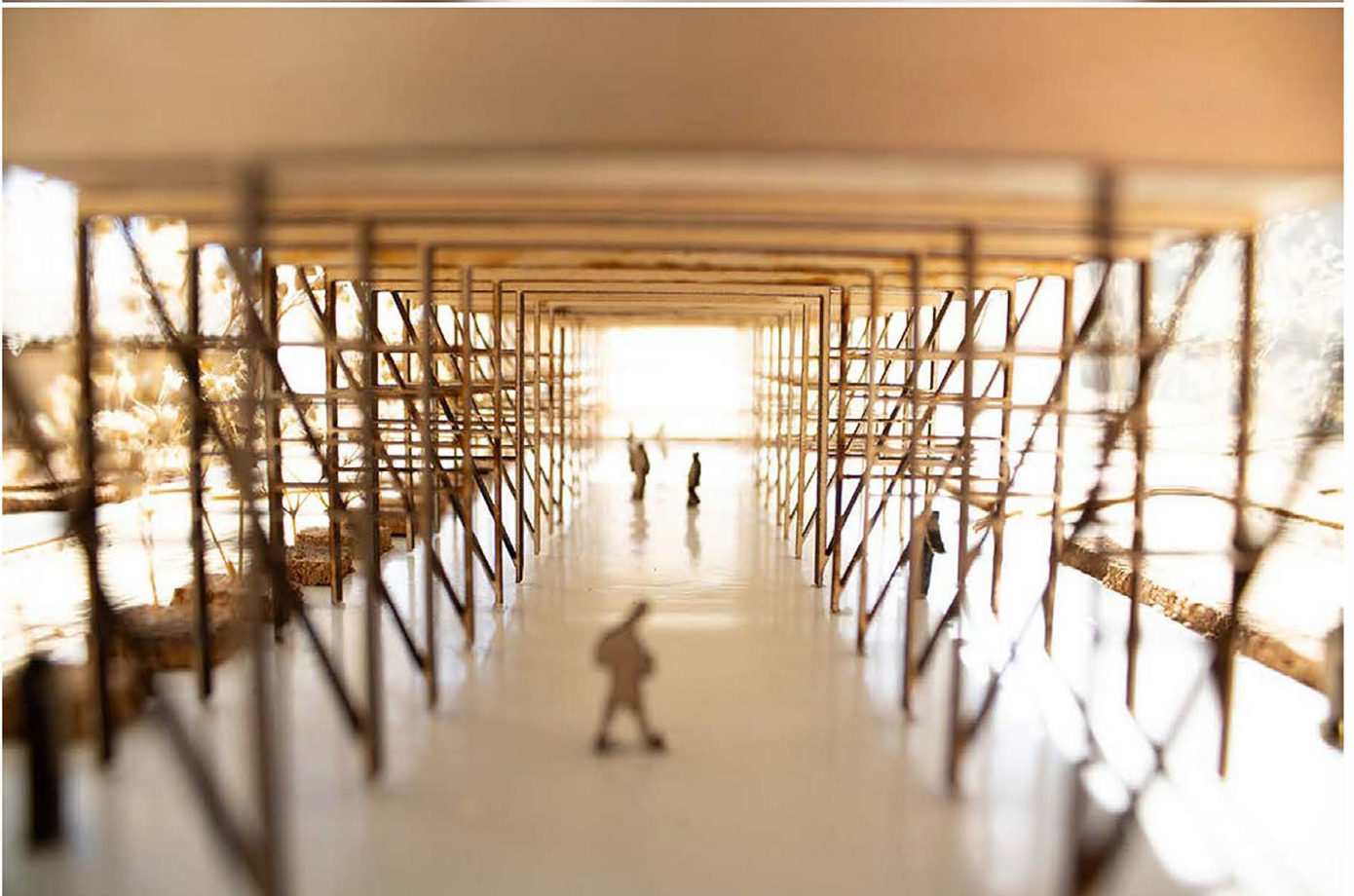


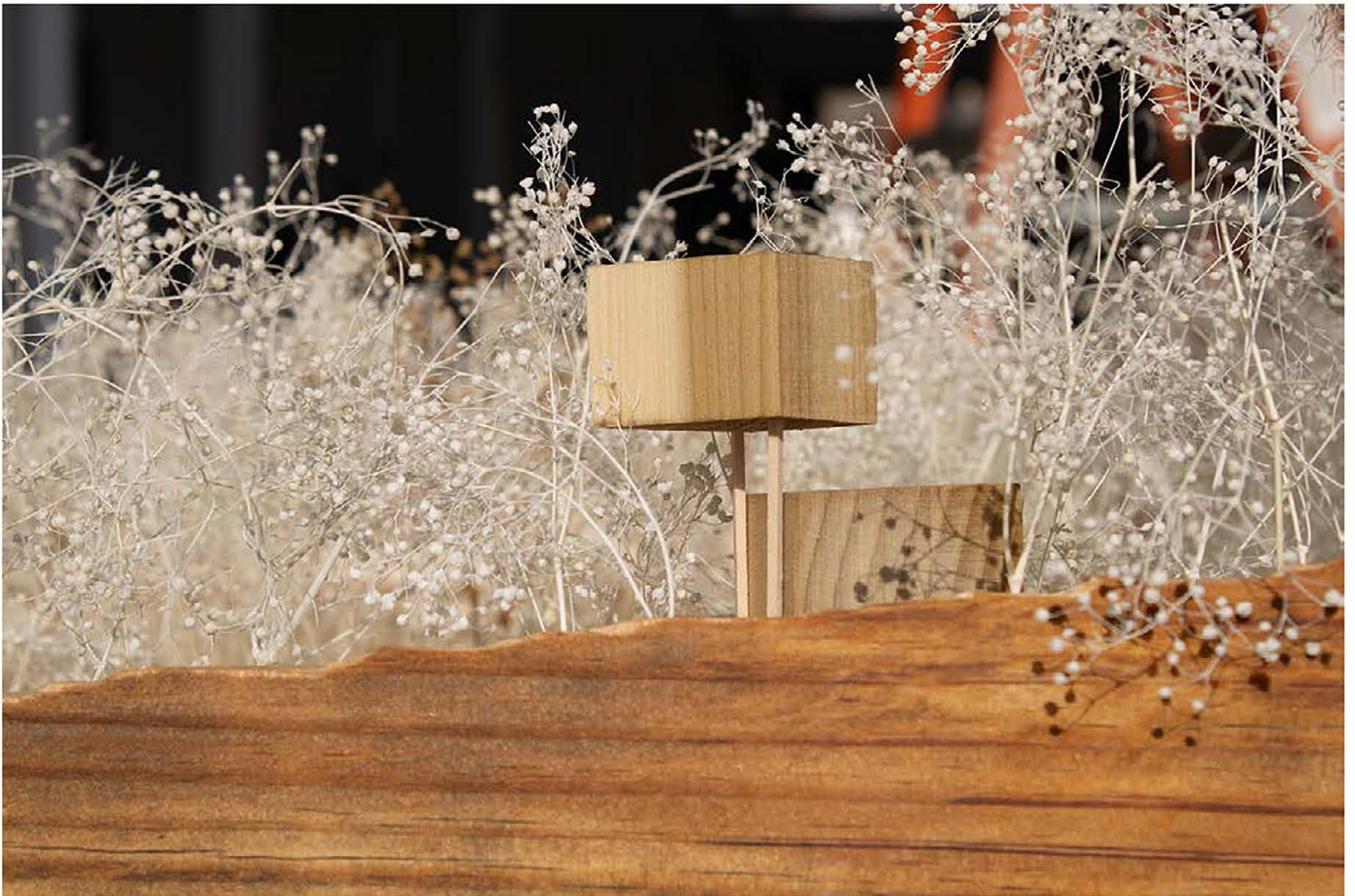
fire pit



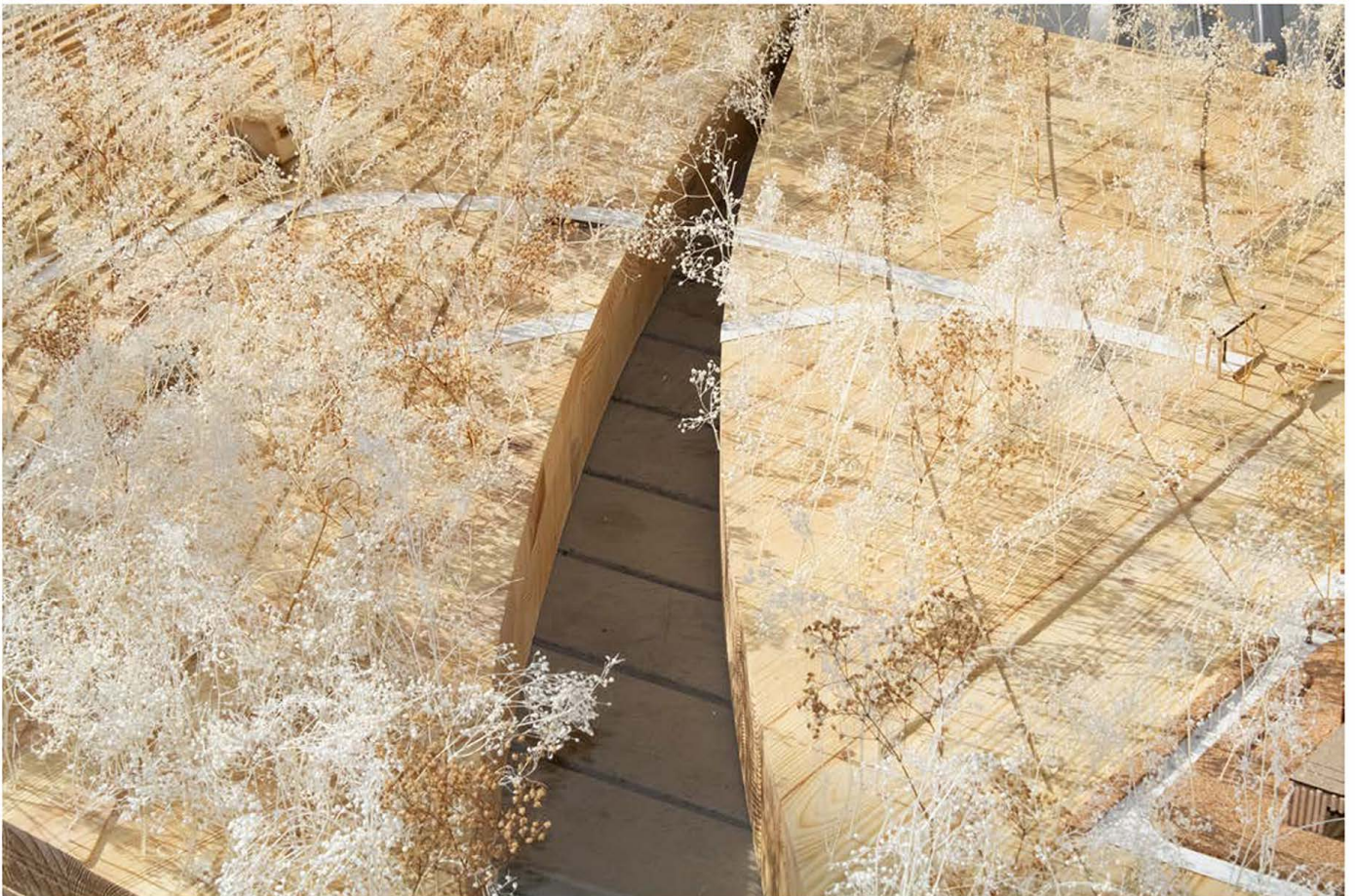
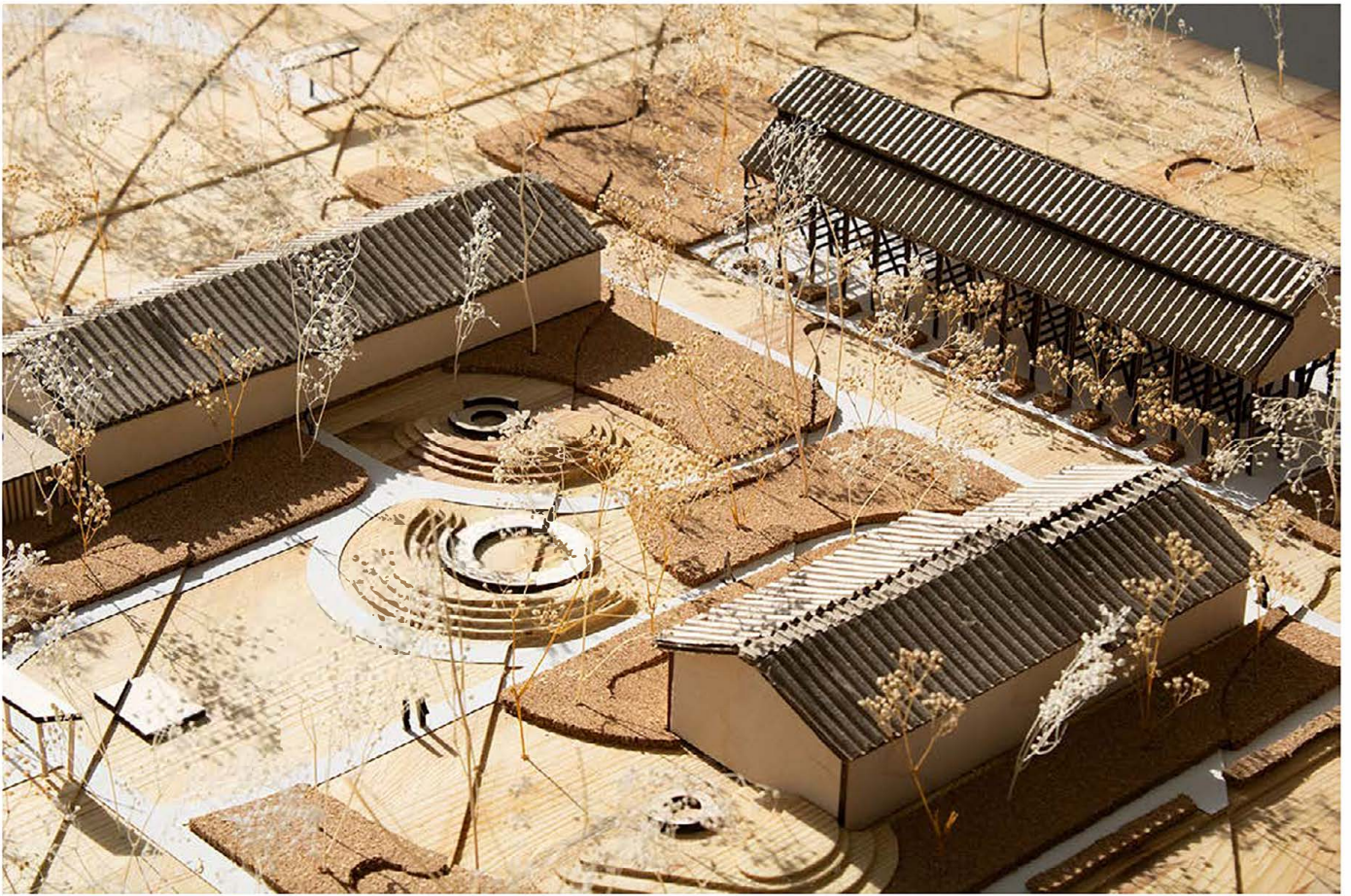
viewshed





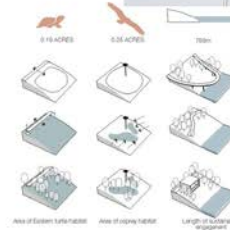






MEDIUM-

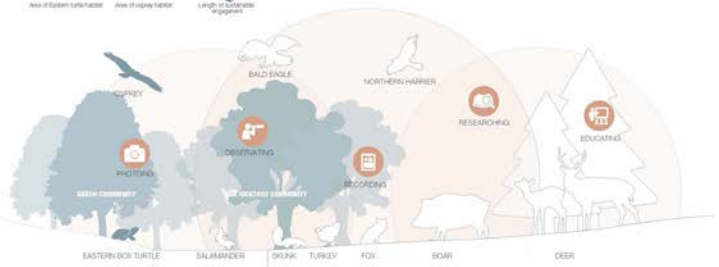
The Clemson Experiment Forest's 17,000 acres are dedicated to education, research and demonstration in order to better understand and manage forest resources for the benefit of society. Lake reservoirs in a large, geologically diverse, and scenic natural resource area of the highest quality, it consists of a series of high rounded hills, steep slopes, and charming valleys, all of which drain into Lake reservoirs. It includes some of the best examples of old-growth forest remaining in upstate South Carolina, beautiful pavement streams cascading over bedrock ledges and rapids, and wetland communities that range from large water-filled beaver ponds to small woodland swamps harboring rare orchids.



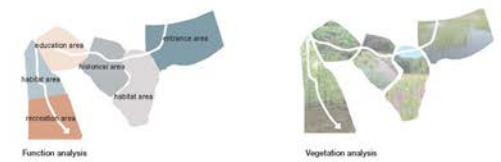
The project serves to generate, preserve, and activate the area's current and potential ecological resources through education, research, and recreational activities. The goal is to sustainably ecological park, to preserve ecological habitats and provide a ecological experience to visitors, spread knowledge/bewariness about ecology, and develop recreation activities/spaces in the park. Regionally, across the state of the area here take ecological. This design will take an exemplary park in the Clemson, experimental forest. And the restoration of woodland along the islands is critical for the lake landscape area in Upland South Carolina.

This area is a valuable space to develop as an ecological education park. On a regional scale, low-income functions as a recreation area. It is a rich natural resource even though an artificial lake. The site could be separated into different regions with diversified similarity levels. As an existing condition, habitats should be considered as a vital factor on the spot. Habitat fragmentation is when large and contiguous habitats are divided into smaller, isolated patches of habitats. To enhance the value biodiversity, reconnect the habitat patches appropriately and keep habitats a certain distance from human activity is essential.

This is an opportunity to research the native ecology, use the lake as a game area, make a variable situation (water for all visitors the to enjoy).



This design contains five axes and 3 primary parts to show the process of waste purification with topography and vegetation. The first part is Rain Garden, begin with wildflower prairie, the runoff pass through rain garden, crops habitat and flow into the lake landscape with natural purification. The second part locates the heritage garden, take advantage of the existing ruins and the creative decoration, provide a creative experience when visitors pass the area. The education center with constructed wetland close to the third part need the pond, forest, the influence of this area is present the purification process of wastewater and runoff. The constructed wetland shows diversified landscape with natural wetland close to the watershed.



Constructed wetlands section



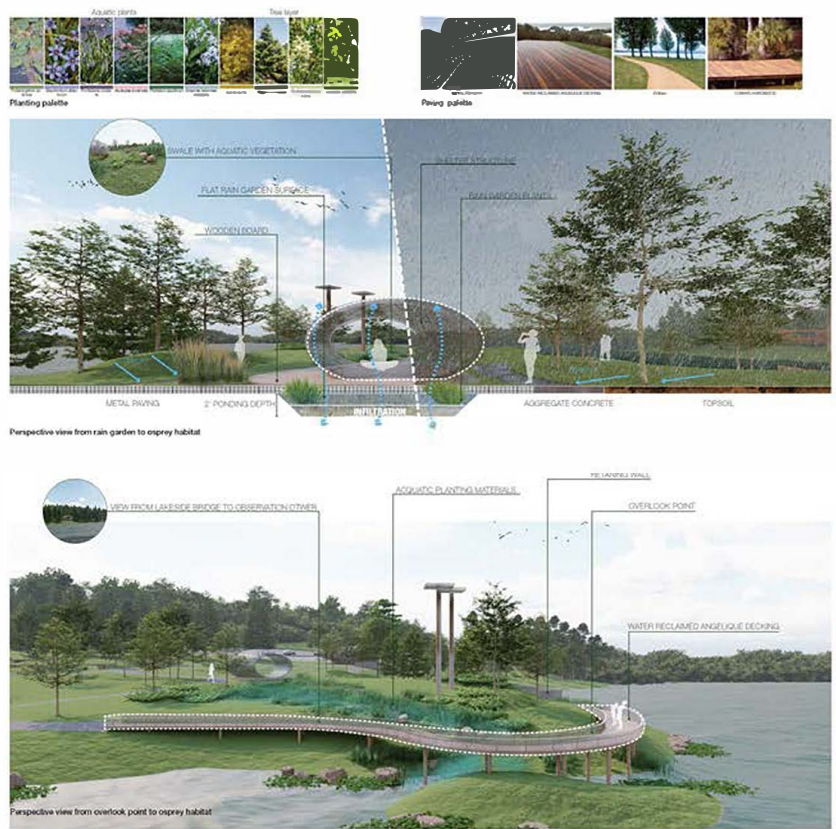
Rain garden section



Heritage garden section

LAKE ISSAQUEENA ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION PARK

The Lake Issaquena Ecological Education Park (LEE) is a 100-acre park located on the south shore of Lake Issaquena, a 1,000-acre lake in the heart of the Issaquena River watershed. The park is designed to provide a natural setting for environmental education and recreation. The park is divided into three main areas: a 40-acre wetland area, a 40-acre upland area, and a 20-acre water area. The wetland area is designed to provide a natural habitat for a variety of plants and animals, and to provide a natural setting for environmental education. The upland area is designed to provide a natural setting for environmental education and recreation. The water area is designed to provide a natural setting for environmental education and recreation.



1

CONNECTION.



2

COMFORT.



3

BELONGING.

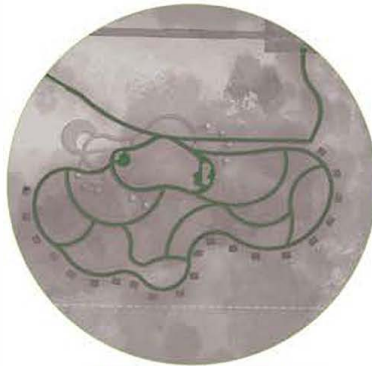


HALEY CARPENTER | INTERDISCIPLINARY DESIGN AND RESEARCH | FALL 2023

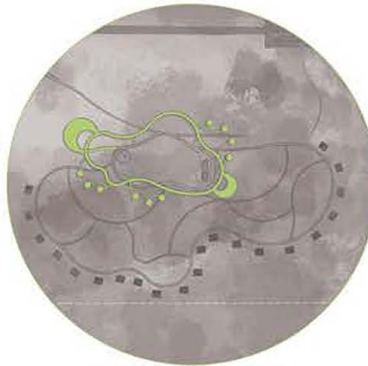
LARC 8430 INTERDISCIPLINARY DESIGN & RESEARCH STUDIO
MLA

COMMUNITY.

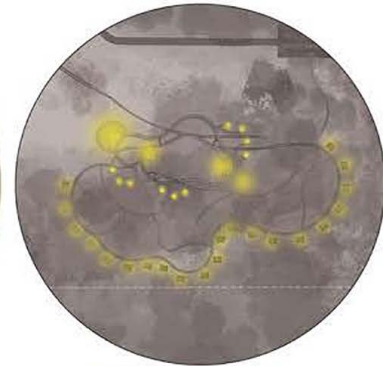
REIMAGINING THE BARRIERS
BETWEEN MAN AND NATURE TO
BRING THE TWO TOGETHER.



SURFACE



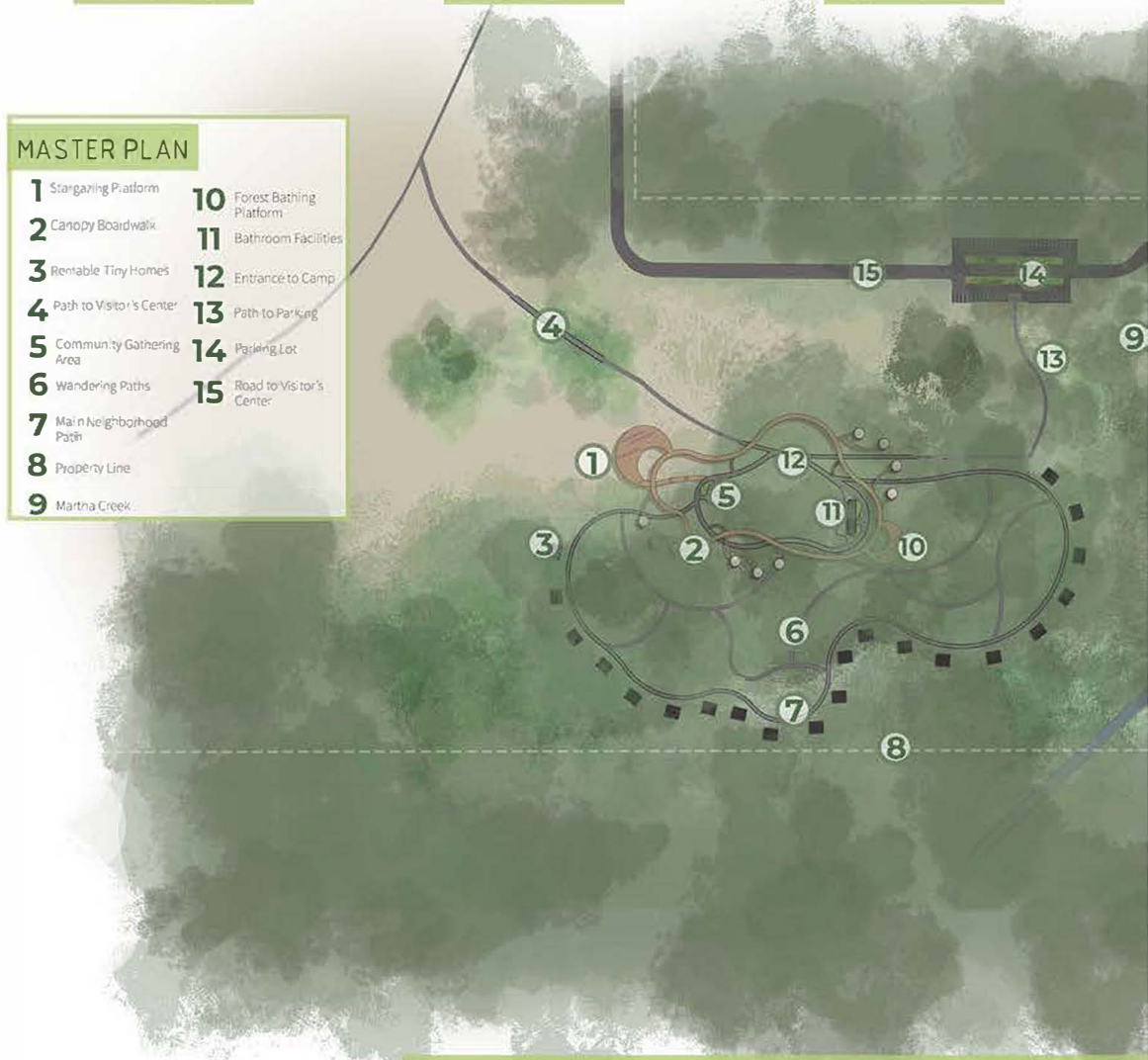
CANOPY



COMMUNITY

MASTER PLAN

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Stargazing Platform | 10 Forest Bathing Platform |
| 2 Canopy Boardwalk | 11 Bathroom Facilities |
| 3 Rentable Tiny Homes | 12 Entrance to Camp |
| 4 Path to Visitor's Center | 13 Path to Parking |
| 5 Community Gathering Area | 14 Parking Lot |
| 6 Wandering Paths | 15 Road to Visitor's Center |
| 7 Main Neighborhood Path | |
| 8 Property Line | |
| 9 Martha Creek | |



HALEY CARPENTER | INTERDISCIPLINARY DESIGN AND RESEARCH | FALL 2023

1

RECOGNIZED NEED:

In the states of Washington and Oregon there is a combined total of 14,429 hiking trails, according to AllTrails.com. According to Disabled Hikers, an online platform where actual disabled hikers rate trails based on their personal experiences, the state of Washington has only 1% accessible trails, while the state of Oregon has even less at 3.

2

LISTEN AND LEARN:

As said on Disabled Hikers website, there is a dominant narrative of who is considered to be wild and which experiences matter in the outdoors. There is a belief that because you don't often see disabled individuals enjoying the outdoors because they don't want to. This is far from the truth.

3

FOCUS: VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS

One of the most common frustrations that come with visual impairments is the loss of the feeling of independence. One simple solution to this is adding tactile rope along every path, with wayfinding signage that includes braille. Adding these tools creates a sense of freedom, safety, and belonging for visually impaired people who come to Camp Wind River.

4

FOCUS: MOBILITY ISSUES

A common misconception about wheelchairs is that they cannot traverse rough terrain. While physically they can roll on gravel and dirt, most users prefer to stick to smooth surfaces such as concrete because of the "bumpy, rocky, and rick" effect. By creating a smooth surface on all pathways, it makes the statement that the comfort of people with mobility issues is a priority at Camp Wind River.



USERS WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS



USERS WITH INVISIBLE DISABILITIES

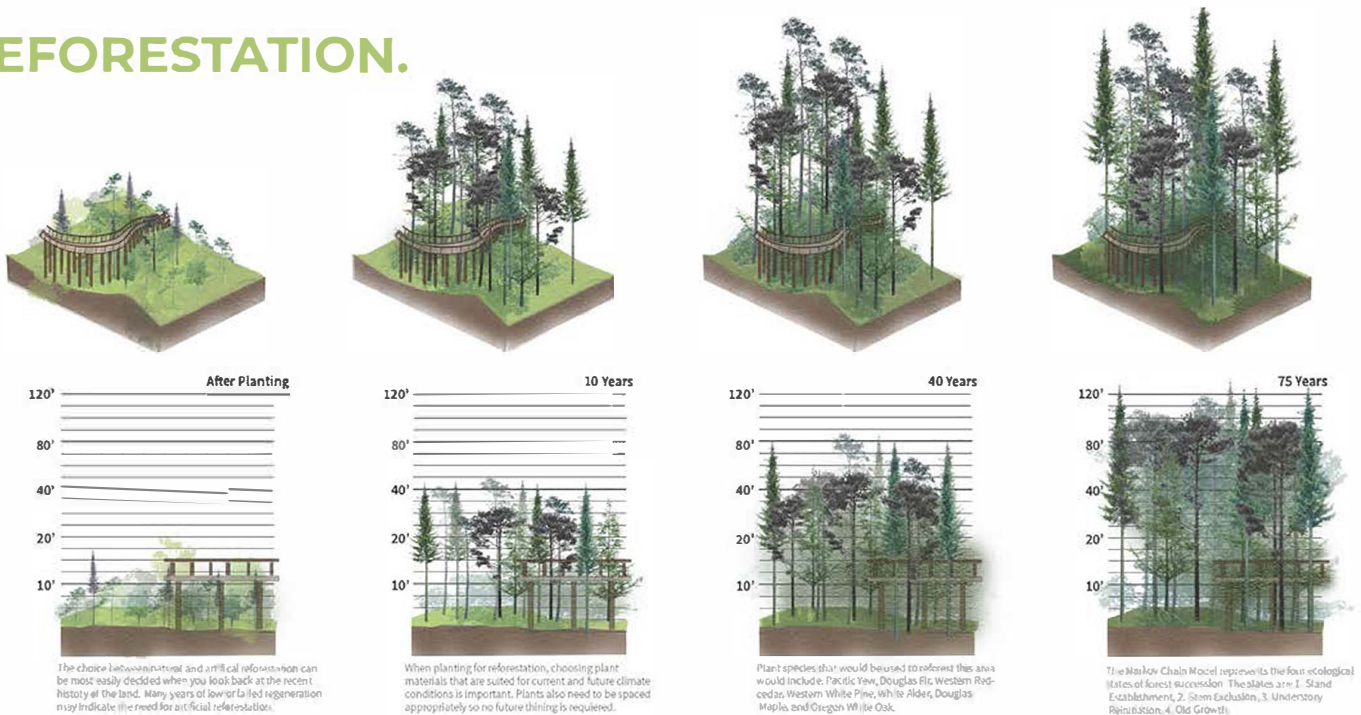


USERS WITH MOBILITY AID DEVICES

MAKING THE OUTDOORS ACCESSIBLE FOR ALL

Accessible design is, at its heart, just "good" design: effective, highly usable visuals and interfaces to communicate with an audience. What is added is an awareness of certain limitations or needs of specific audience members.

REFORESTATION.



SUSTAINABLE SITES INITIATIVE

MATERIALS C5.6

USE REGIONAL MATERIALS

- Meyer's Custom Lumber; 22 mi
- Mt Hood Forest Products LLC
- High Cascade Forest LLC
- Broughton Lumber Co.

SOIL+VEG C4.6

USE NATIVE PLANTS

- Douglas Fir
- Pacific Yew
- Western Redcedar
- Western White Pine
- White Alder
- Douglas Maple
- Pacific Dogwood
- Oregon White Oak

HHWB C6.6

SUPPORT SOCIAL CONNECTION

- Four large social gathering areas
- Ten tree houses
- Twenty one ground houses
- Around 2,000 feet of elevated canopy walk
- Around 6,000 feet of forest floor walk

MATERIALS C5.3

DESIGN FOR DISSASSEMBLY

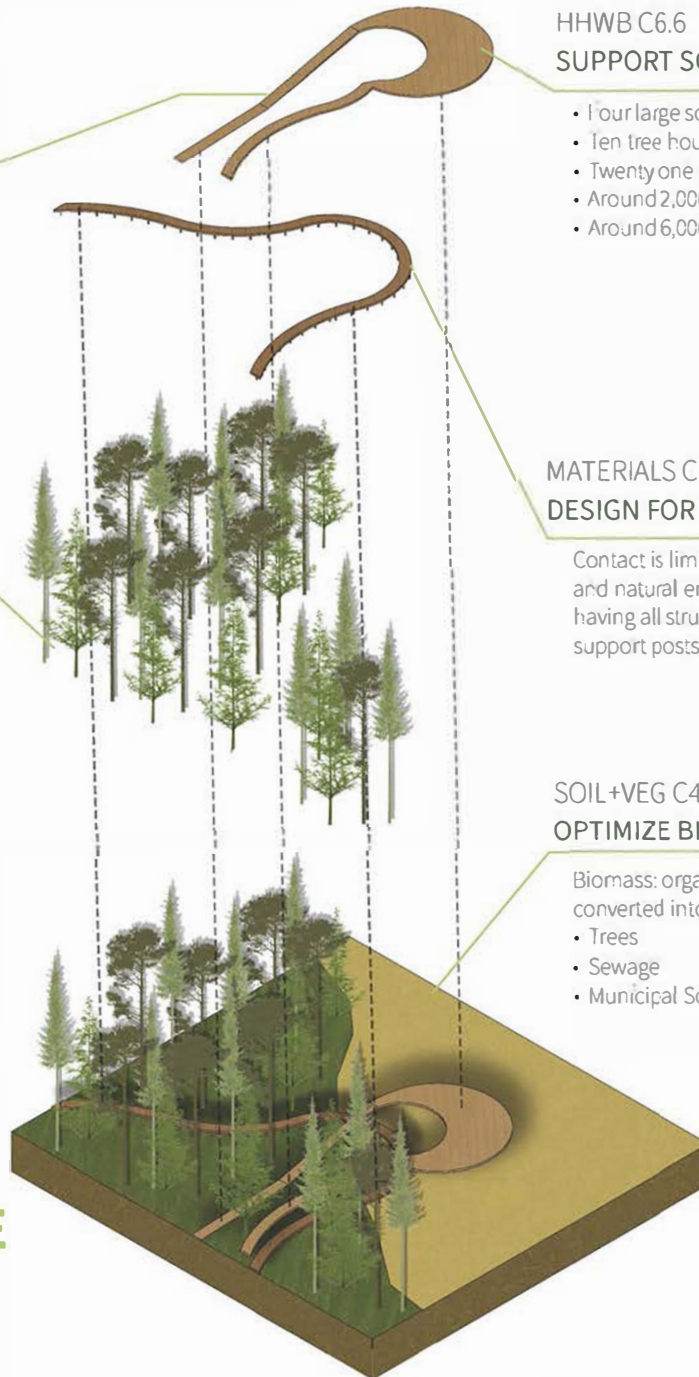
Contact is limited between the built and natural environments by having all structures placed on support posts.

SOIL+VEG C4.8

OPTIMIZE BIOMASS

Biomass: organic matter that can be converted into a fuel source.

- Trees
- Sewage
- Municipal Solid Waste



SENSE OF PLACE

Camp Wind River is an outdoor space in the Pacific Northwest that is completely accessible, not an outdoor space that is completely accessible that happens to be in the Pacific Northwest. A specific sense of place is important to this site.

TREEHOUSES ON CANOPY WALK

UNRESTRICTED MOVEMENT

GROUND HOUSES

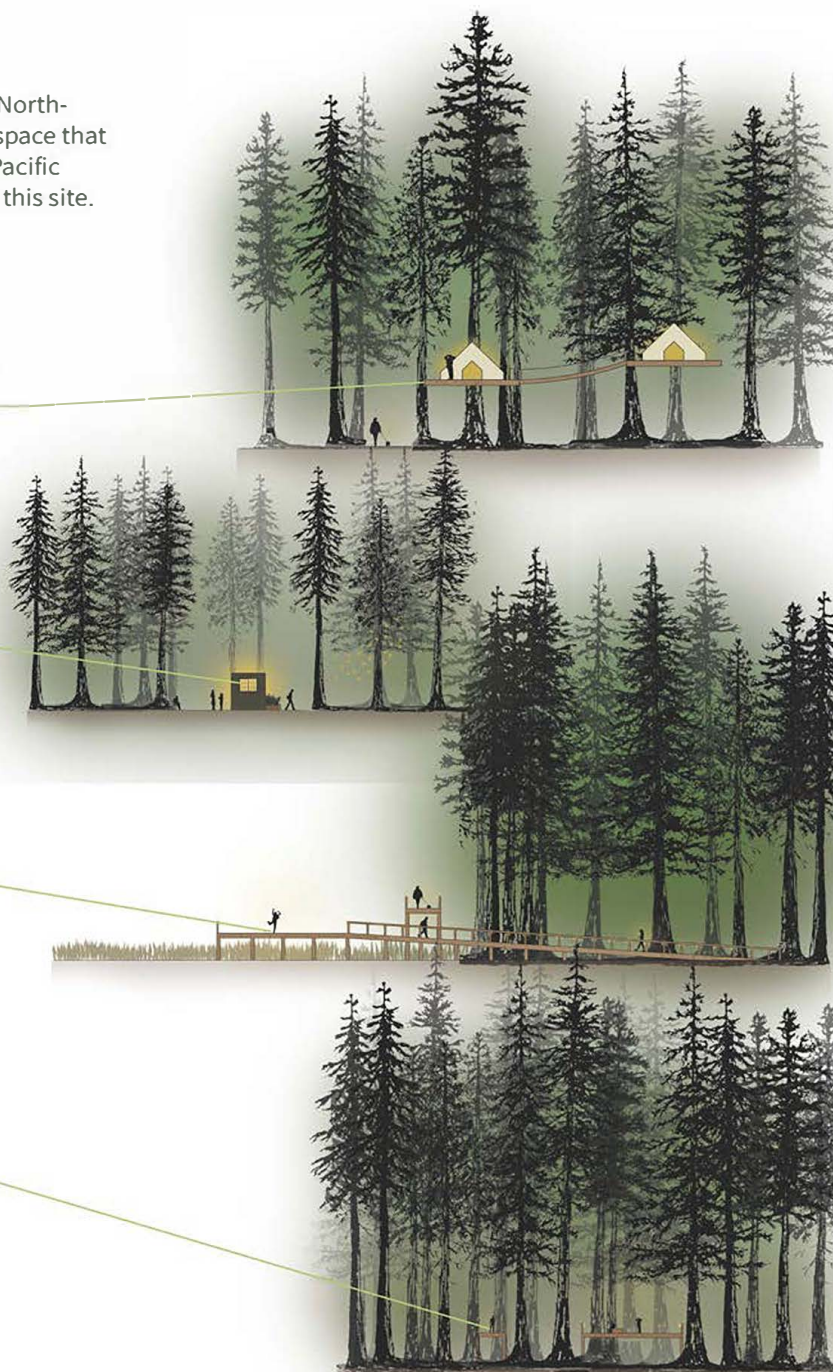
COMFORT AND SAFETY

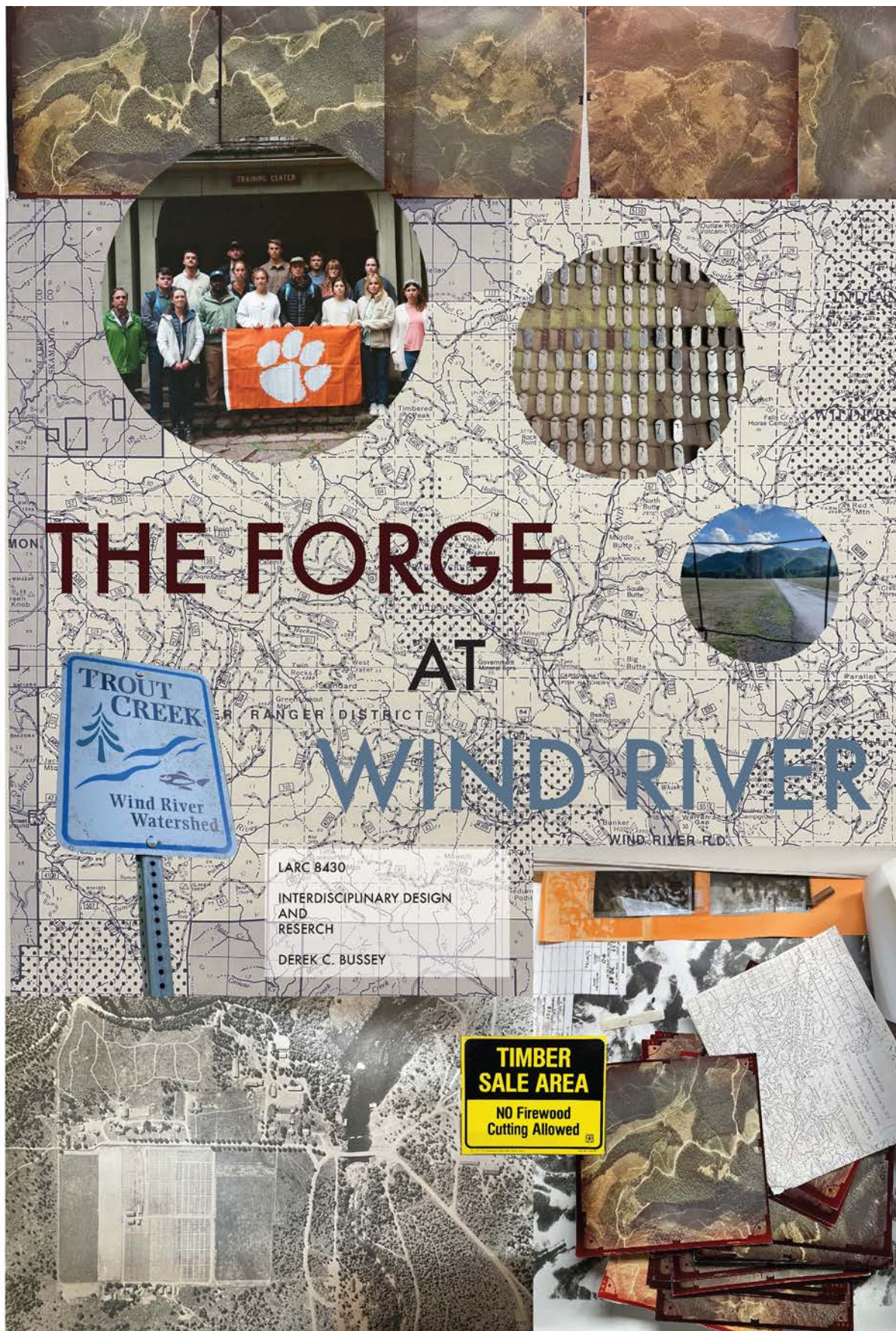
STARGAZING PLATFORM

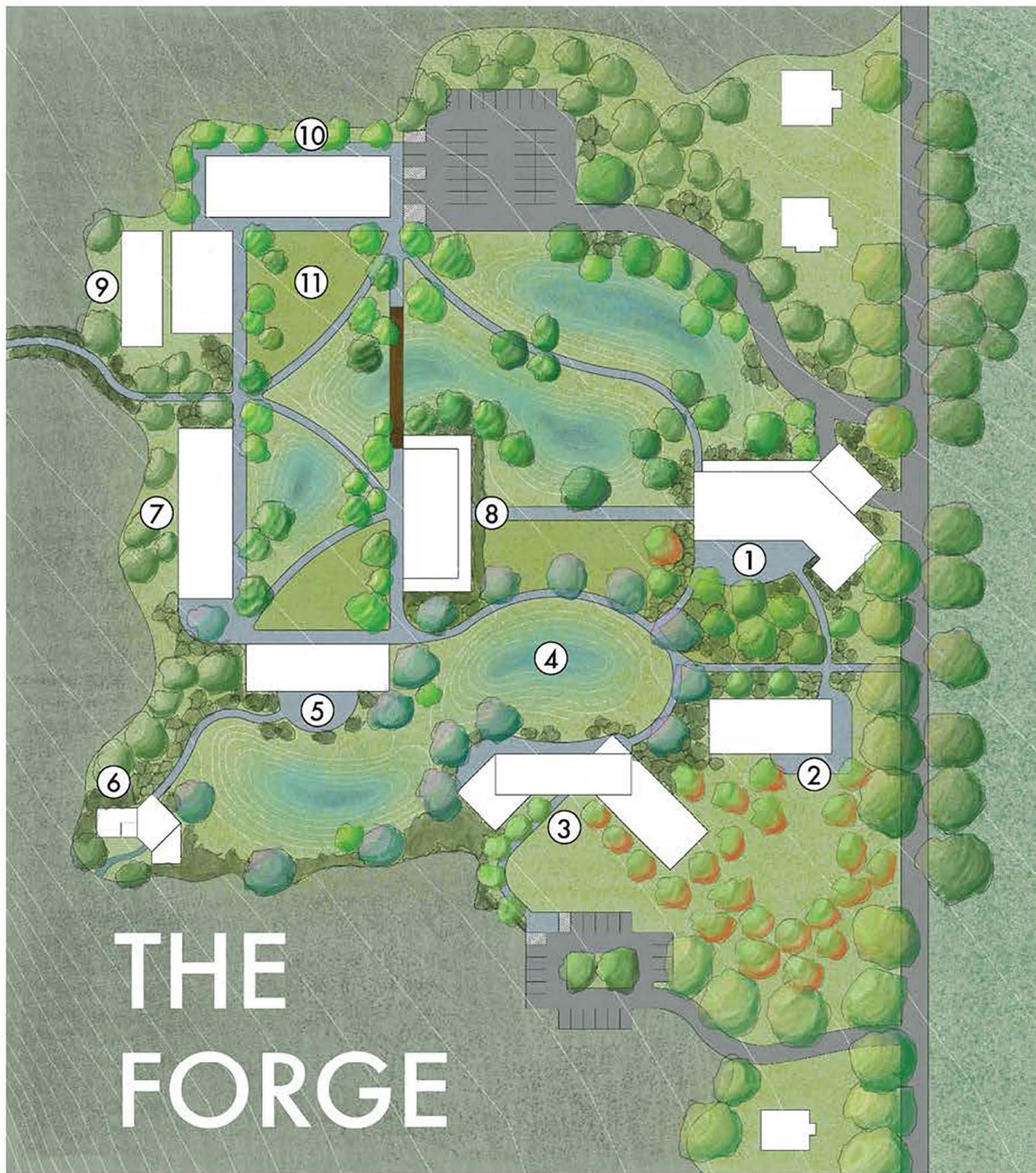
UNIQUE EXPERIENCES

CANOPY WALK

HUMAN INTERACTION







THE FORGE

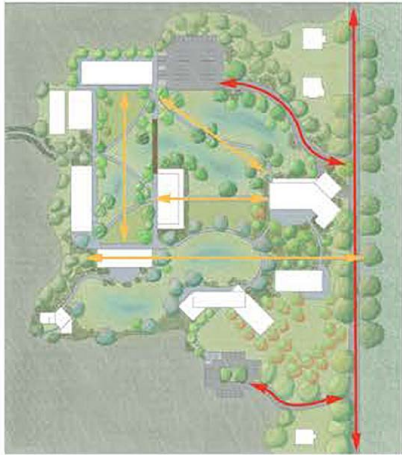
PROGRAMMING

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) LUXURY INN | 7) POTTERY |
| 2) FOOD SERVICES | 8) CARPENTRY |
| 3) SEASONAL WORKER HOUSING | 9) BREWERY |
| 4) AQUATIC BASINS | 10) EVENT SHELTER |
| 5) BLACKSMITHING | 11) EVENT LAWN |
| 6) CANOPY LOOKOUT | |



DIAGRAMS

CIRCULATION



STRUCTURES



EXPERIENCE



PLANTS



Deer Fern



Bracken Fern



Black Cottonwood



Red Alder



Vine Maple



Pacific Madrone



Rainier Cherry



Pacific Dogwood



Honey Crisp Apple



Marsh Violet



Alaska Yellow Cedar



Water Horsetail



VENDORS

GOOD WOOD PORTLAND

Douglas Fir, Redwood, White Oak,

PORTLAND STONE WARE CO.

Slate, Bluestone, Flagstone

AMERICAN BASALT WORKS

Cascade Black Basalt, Columbia Blue Basalt

PORTLAND NURSERY

Ferns, Shrubs, Conifers, and Deciduous Trees

VOLUME CONCRETE LLC.

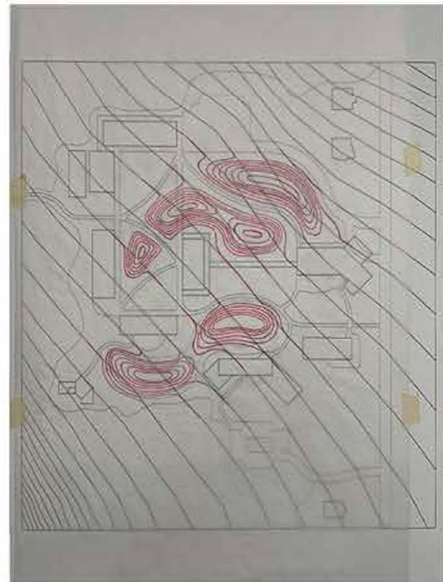
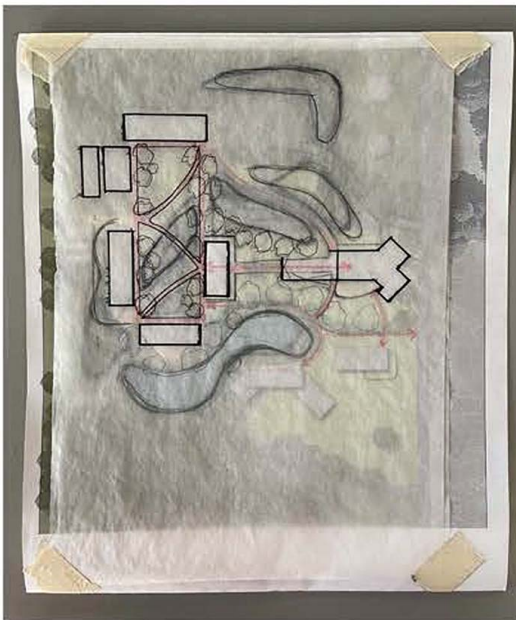
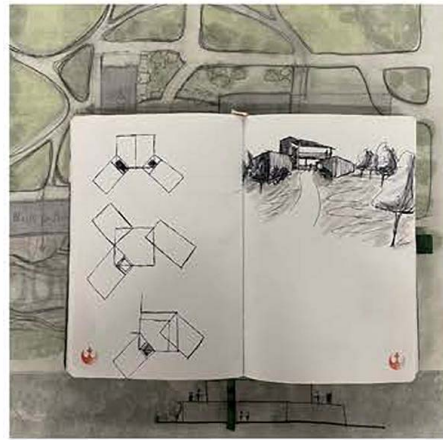
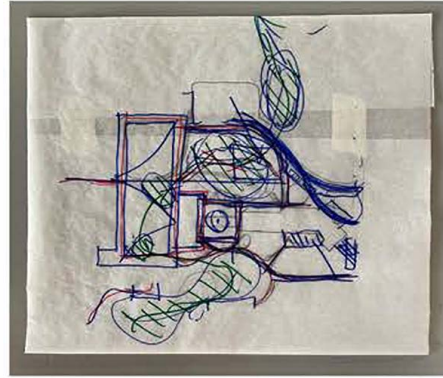
Pervious Concrete

GREEN THEORY FURNISHING



PROCESS WORK



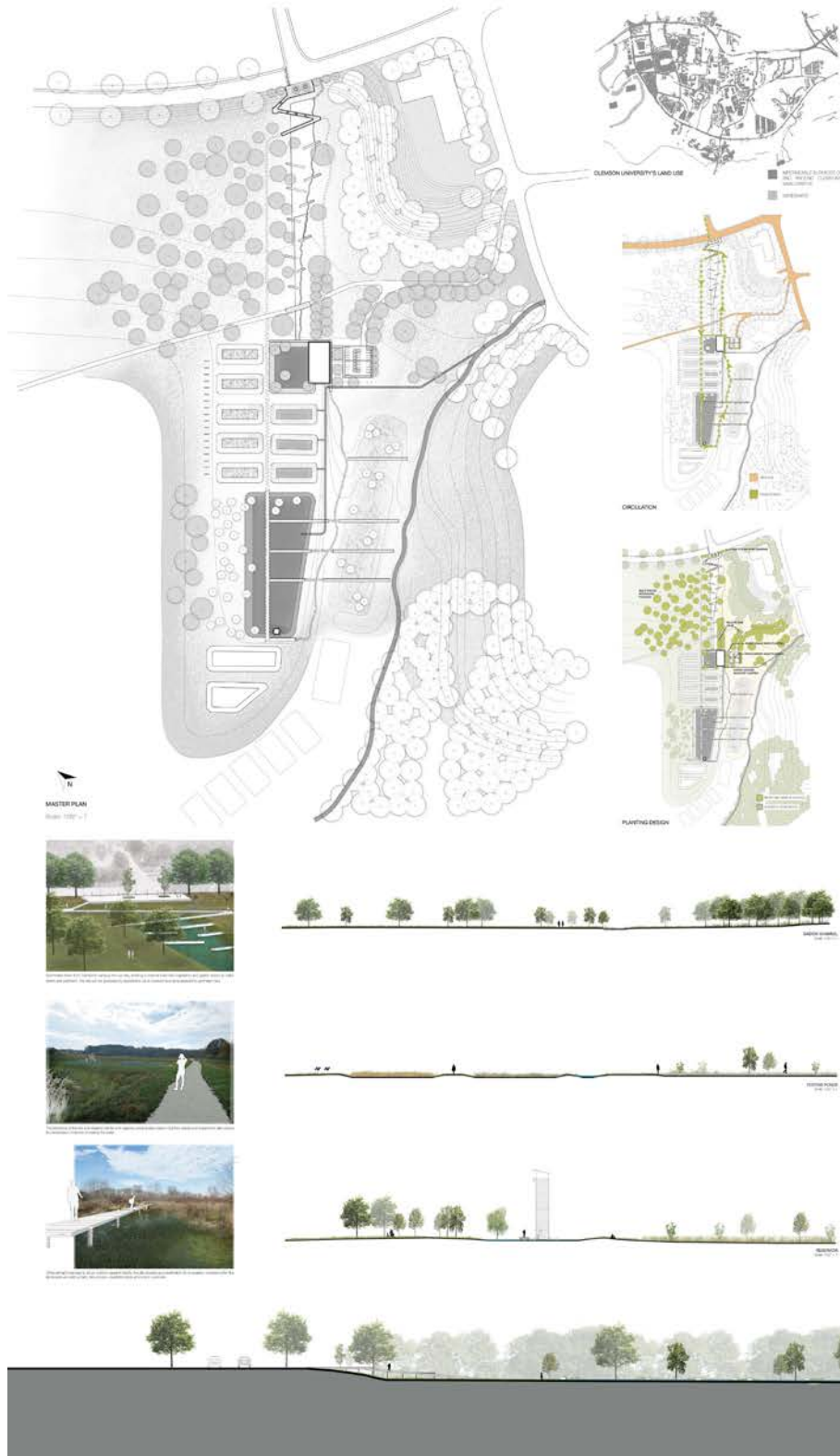


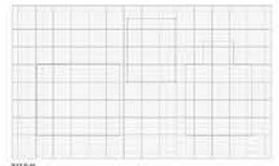
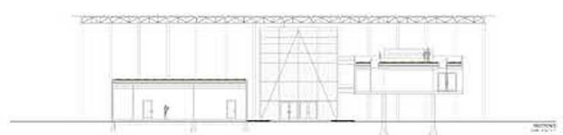
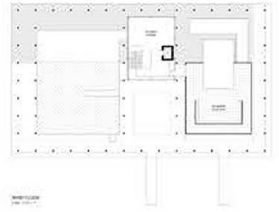
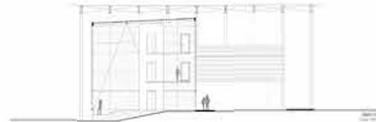
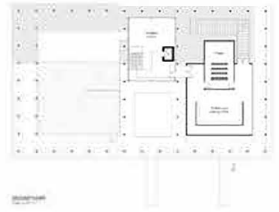
ECO-FILTER

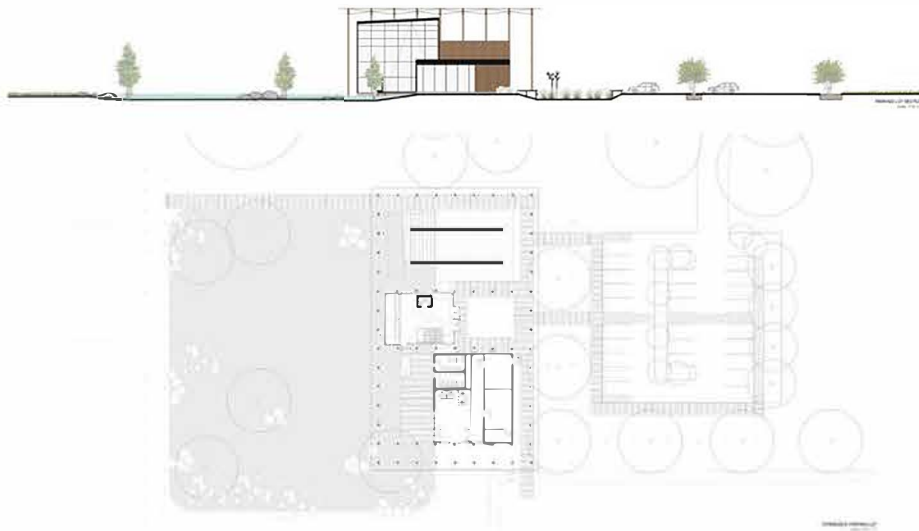
EXPLORING BIO-REMEDIATION

Taylor Beck, Karl Morgan, Devon O'Leary and Chelsea Piccolo

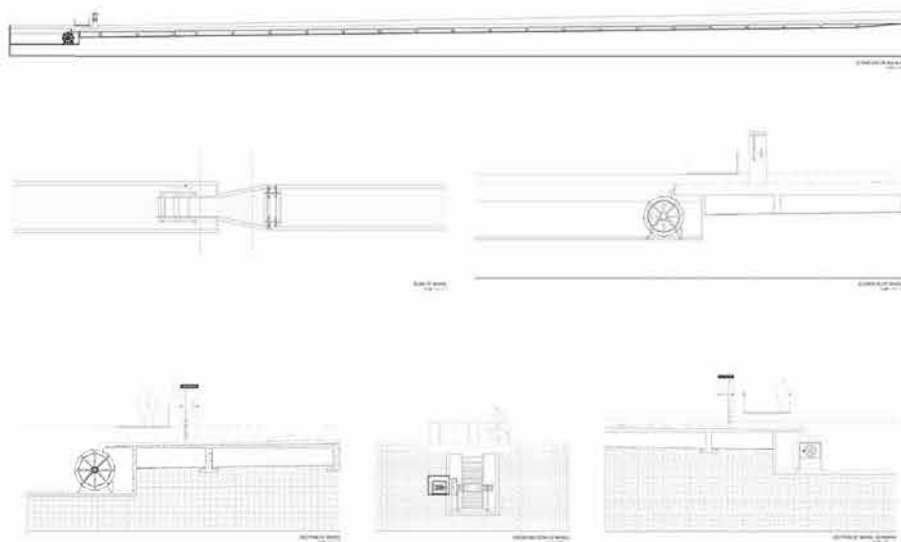
The Eco-Filter project is a renovation of an existing wetland bottom into a landscape of bio-filtration. Using the footprint of a decades old field research site, the Eco-Filter brings together plants, fungi, and beneficial bacteria in the filtration of contaminated storm water runoff. Within the site is a facility where researchers can test certain species in their ability to treat contaminated materials. The facility offers both infrastructure for research while also serving as an educational exhibit for visitors. Beyond the goal of research, the Eco-Filter site offers an experience for users to recreate and engage with the outdoors. Located on site are walking trails, board walks and an observation tower. The site and facilities are powered by renewable energy sourced from hydroelectricity and solar collection.







POWERING THE SITE



ILLUMINATING THE SITE

