2009 RUDY BRUNER AWARD FOR URBAN EXCELLENCE
# PROJECT DATA

Please answer questions in space provided. Applicants should feel free to use photocopies of the application forms if needed. If possible, answers to all questions should be typed or written directly on the forms. If the forms are not used and answers are typed on a separate page, each answer must be preceded by the question to which it responds, and the length of each answer should be limited to the area penciled on the original form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>West Point Treatment Plant</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Seattle, WA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Metro (presently King County)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Use(s)</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Size</td>
<td>50 acres</td>
<td>Total Development Cost</td>
<td>$578 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Operating Budget (if appropriate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Initiated</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Percent Completed by December 1, 2008</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Completion Date (if appropriate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attach, if you wish, a list of relevant project dates

Application submitted by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Angela Danadjieva</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Principal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Danadjieva &amp; Koenig Associates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>P.O.Box 939</td>
<td>City/State/Zip</td>
<td>Tiburon CA 94920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>415. 435 -2000</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td><a href="mailto:projects@dkassociates.com">projects@dkassociates.com</a></td>
<td>Weekend Contact Number (for notification):</td>
<td>415. 435 -2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Participants (Attach an additional sheet if needed)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Key Participant</th>
<th>Telephone/e-mail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Agencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King County</td>
<td>Linda Sullivan</td>
<td>206. 263 - 4670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Architect/Designer | Angela Danadjieva | 415. 435 - 2000 | projects@dkassociates.com |
| Developer          | King County      | Linda Sullivan | 206. 263 - 4670 | lindaj.sullivan@kingcounty.gov |
| Professional Consultant | CH2M             | John Spencer | 425. 241 - 4435 | jspenc1@ch2m.com |
| Community Group    | Friends of Discovery Park | Heidi Carpine | 206. 284 - 6489 | heidicarpine@comcast.net |

| Other | Engineer | Jim Goetz | EX Program Manager | 206. 325 -5933 | jgoetz@ch2m.com |

Please indicate how you learned of the Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence. (Check all that apply).

- Direct Mailing
- Magazine Advertisement
- Previous RBA entrant
- Professional Newsletter
- Previous Selection Committee member
- Organization Magazine Calendar
- Online Notice
- Bruner/Loeb Forum

The undersigned grants the Bruner Foundation permission to use, reproduce, or make available for reproduction or use by others, and post on the Bruner Foundation web sites, the materials submitted. The applicant warrants that the applicant has full power and authority to submit the application and all attached materials and to grant these rights and permissions.

Signature: [Signature]
ABSTRACT

Please answer questions in space provided. Applicants should feel free to use photocopies of the application forms if needed. If possible, answers to all questions should be typed or written directly on the forms. If the forms are not used and answers are typed on a separate page, each answer must be preceded by the question to which it responds, and the length of each answer should be limited to the area provided on the original form.

Project Name: West Point Wastewater Treatment Plant
Address: 1400 Utah St W
City/State/ZIP: Seattle WA 98199

1. Give a brief overview of the project, including major project goals.

The West Point Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion goal was to upgrade to secondary treatment Seattle's wastewater while upgrading the setting of the original primary treatment plant build in the 50 ties in Discovery Park. The community called for the first of its kind design where a sewage treatment site - an urban liability located on Puget Sound shore would be transformed into an environmental amenity - a shore land extension of the park for people to enjoy.

As designed the project fits a major piece of infrastructure into the natural landscape - extending the wild Discovery Park textures to cover parts of the plant. The industrial facilities are screened by 180,000 cubic yards of earth forms shaped as rolling mounds build along the plant perimeter - covered by 160,000 plants - all Puget Sound natives. The expanded facility normally required 80 acres for its layout. To gain space for mitigation the footprint size was reduced to 30 acres. The structures were compacted, while some were lidded with a landscape cover. To reduce the visual height some of the utilities were built underground while higher structures were constructed close to the hillside. The environmental design results were dramatic - as Danadjieva & Koenig Associates designed even the pedestrian bridge curvilinear to reflect the hill's land contours.

"A topographic statement of Architecture" - Progressive Architecture

2. Why does the project merit the Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence? (You may wish to consider such factors as: effect on the urban environment; innovative or unique approaches to any aspect of project development; new and creative approaches to urban issues; design quality.)

The project merit the Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence on all levels:

Effect on the urban environment:
The West Point Wastewater Treatment Plant Design improved drastically Discovery Park by screening the industrial sewage plant and creating a waterfront park extension

Unique approaches to any aspect of project development:
Through creative high quality environmental design - the sewage plant relocation costing millions of dollars was saved

New and creative approaches to urban issues:
The architecture and landscape of a functioning industrial development is designed as a sculptural statement inspired my the setting of the project

Design quality:
"The Mitigation portion makes this a landmark project"
Jim Goetz, Project Manager CH2M

"This project is a triumph of environmental architecture and utility engineering. The Metro staff decision to retain Danadjieva & Koenig Associates has been vindicated in spades"
James Ellis, Founder of Metro
American cities embody our nation's greatest triumphs and most daunting challenges. At their best they showcase the rich diversity, cultural achievement, and democratic values that characterize the American spirit. At their worst they reflect our country's most persistent social ills - economic disparity, hopelessness, neglect and abandonment. Yet there are those places that are developed with such vision and achievement that they transform urban problems into creative solutions. The Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence (RBA) seeks to discover those special places and to celebrate and publicize their achievements.

Excellence exists in every city. It can be found in downtowns, neighborhoods, and parks. The Rudy Bruner Award searches for urban places that embody excellence, and celebrates their contribution to the richness and diversity of the urban experience. These places often transcend the boundaries between architecture, urban design, and planning. They are born through processes of transformation — the renewal of something old, or the creation of something new that resonates in the history of community life.

These extraordinary places enrich the quality of the urban experience, and serve as models for placemaking in cities across the country.

Prizes and Presentation
The Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence is given to five winning projects in each biennial award cycle.

• One Gold Medal Winner is awarded $50,000.
• Four Silver Medal Winners are each awarded $10,000.
• The winning project teams may use prize money in any way they choose to benefit the project.
• All winners are promoted by the Bruner Foundation and are included in books that are published by the Foundation.
• All finalists will be featured in award ceremonies, and a media outreach effort.

2007 Rudy Bruner Award Winners
Gold Medal:
Children's Museum of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA

Silver Medals:
Artists for Humanity Epicenter, Boston, MA
Columbus Circle Public Plaza, New York, NY
Crossroads Project and Marsupial Bridge, Milwaukee, WI
High Point Redevelopment Project, Seattle, WA
LA Design Center, Los Angeles, CA

2009 Selection Committee
David N. Cicilline, Mayor, Providence, RI
Michael Dobbins, Professor of Practice, Department of Architecture, City and Regional Planning, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, GA
Mary Houghton, President and Co-founder, Shore Bank, Chicago, IL
Grace La, Principal, La Dallman Architects, Associate Professor of Architecture, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
Jair Lynch, President, CEO, JAIR LYNCH Development Partners, Washington, DC
Martha Welborne, Managing Director, Grand Avenue Committee, Los Angeles, CA

Perspective Sheets
You have been asked by the applicant to fill in a perspective sheet. Perspective sheets are designed to elicit individual or institutional perspectives on the applicant project. Emphasis should be placed on answering the questions in the space provided in as clear a manner as possible. Although the application contains many other components, individual perspectives provide critical information about the project as it is reviewed by the Selection Committee. We thank you for your willingness to submit a perspective sheet, and for participating in the Rudy Bruner Award process.

NB: Perspective sheets can be filled out in writable pdf format online at: www.brunerfoundation.org. However, they must be submitted to the Foundation (together with other materials provided by the applicant) as hard copy, with your signature. No e-mail submissions will be accepted.

Key Dates:
• Submissions must be received at the Foundation no later than Monday, December 15, 2008.
• Applications received after December 15 will not be considered.
• Five finalists will be notified by January 26, 2009.
• Site visits to finalists will take place in February, March, and April 2009
• The Gold and Silver Medal Winners will be selected and notified in May, 2009.
• Presentations of the Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence will be made in May and June of 2009.

Notice:
Projects from the City of Providence, RI are not eligible for the 2009 Award due to the participation of Mayor David N. Cicilline on the 2009 Selection Committee. We look forward to receiving applications from Providence in future award cycles.
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Please answer questions in space provided. Applicants should feel free to use photocopies of the application forms if needed. If possible, answers to all questions should be typed or written directly on the forms. If the forms are not used and answers are typed on a separate page, each answer must be preceded by the question to which it responds, and the length of each answer should be limited to the area provided on the original form.

1. Describe the underlying values and goals of the project. What, if any, significant trade-offs were required to implement the project?

To meet Federal Standards by 1995 Seattle's City Council directed the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle / King County (formerly Metro - presently King County) to expand the existing primary Wastewater Treatment Plant at Discovery Park's West Point, located along the Puget Sound shoreline. The Council required a 1997 upgrade creating a high technology secondary wastewater treatment facility handling more than 130 Million gallons of sewage daily. To enlargement of the existing industrial needed up to many more acres grounds to build the structures for the new function - which translated in getting more hillside and shore lands from Discovery Park grounds.

Citizen opposition to the $578 million sewage treatment plant expansion was immense. Therefore the conditions attached to the permits required that the design improves the environmental quality of the project site. These conditions became Danadjieva & Koenig Associates project goals for the master planning, architecture, and landscape design of the 25 million environmental mitigation. In charge of the visual architecture and landscape imagery Danadjieva Koenig Associates worked for 10 years in collaboration with Metro (now King County) / CH2M, diverse governmental agencies, citizen groups and consultants to meet approval requirements for building the expanded plant at West Point was to make visually the expansion as well the existing plant less noticeable from Discovery Park.

Other trade-offs were to ameliorate the impact of vehicular traffic in Discovery Park, to improve the pedestrian networks of Discovery Park leading to the shore lands, to enhance all grounds affected by the plant construction creating a statement of harmony within its natural setting so that views from Seattle residential neighborhoods (Magnolia) are not negatively impacted.

2. How has the project impacted the local community?

During the years the Wastewater Treatment Plant has impacted in two different ways community life:

Short term range - concerning negative construction impacts.
Metro (now King County), the agency / developer of the project acknowledged the disturbance to the community to years long materials trucking - therefore they built a temporary pier to let barges deliver the construction materials to the site.

Measures were taken to the reduction of construction noise and light requirements as well as traffic of private workers vehicles were reduced through the use of buses.

Long term range - concerning negative environmental impacts of the existing plant.

These impacts were ameliorated significantly by the expansion of the sewage treatment plant. Before the expansion the visitor of the Discovery Park shore lands had to stroll between the chain link fence of the sewage plant and the Corps of Engineers rip rap flood protection wall, strolling on a narrow uneven trail. Presently the visitors are walking on wide trails of a newly installed shore land park surrounded not by industrial structures but by wild plantings and new wetlands. The trail system from Discovery Park to its shore lands was improved by the grade separation of vehicular versus pedestrian circulation, while the imagery of the wastewater treatment plant was changed from an industrial - to a landscape/ architecture / sculptural expression.

"A pedestrian path that extends along most of the plant's perimeter brings the pedestrians up as if along a soft curve of natural terrain to a small knoll, the bridge's apex. There are treated not just to eye-popping vistas of Puget Sound, Mount Rainier, and the Olympic Mountains but to a vista across the huge man-made treatment facility."

"Designing Mitigation", Architectural Record
3. Describe the key elements of the development process, including community participation where appropriate.

The key element of the development process was the close collaboration between the main parties involved in the project - the agency Metro - now King County (owner and developer) / the community / the consultant (CH2M). The communication was on an every day basis. As consultants to CH2M - the Engineer we the environmental architect - Danadjieva & Koenig Associates located our project office in their premises for few years. The communication with the community lasted for several years. The community followed and gave their feedback to us in meetings and workshops from concept design through design development and construction documentation of the plant expansion.

The mitigation design of the industrial complex was studied through different sightlines, numerous sketches and sections to achieve the screening result. Presently when you walk along the North Beach you do not see the Treatment Plant imagery as it is mitigated by massive berms and dense vegetation.

" Danadjieva used sketches and models to mold landforms and soils with the particularities of the site's climate, wind exposure and solar orientation " Architectural Record

4. Describe the financing of the project. Please include all funding sources and square foot costs where applicable.

The project was funded primarily by the Washington State Department of Ecology (revolving fund loans and extended payment grant) and the sewer rate payers in the greater Seattle metropolitan area. The square foot cost for visual environmental improvements was 7$ per sq ft, while the pedestrian bridge (overpass) costs around 2.5 million and the traffic bridge (pedestrian underpass) costs around $1.5 million.

5. Is the project unique and/or does it address significant urban issues? Is the model adaptable to other urban settings?

The West Point Plant is an unique environmental design. For the first time the setting of a sewage plant has been transformed into an environmental landscaped sculpture. The project addresses the issue that creative design and successful agency/public communication can convert urban liabilities into urban amenities. The West Point Wastewater Treatment Plant has already been used as a model of adaptation for the construction of new and expanded sewage treatment developments by several American cities - San Francisco, Seattle, New York etc.

" Angela Danadjieva has turned what might have been an eyesore into a shoreline retreat. .... the transformation is startling "

"Designing Mitigation " Architectural Record
2009

RUDY BRUNER
AWARD
FOR URBAN
EXCELLENCE

American cities embody our nation's greatest triumphs and most daunting challenges. At their best they showcase the rich diversity, cultural achievement, and democratic values that characterize the American spirit. At their worst they reflect our country's most persistent social ills - economic disparity, hopelessness, neglect and abandonment. Yet there are those places that are developed with such vision and imagination that they transform urban problems into creative achievements.

These extraordinary places enrich the quality of community life. They are born through processes of transformation - the renewal of something old, or the invention of something new that resonates in the memory of community life.

These extraordinary places enrich the quality of the urban experience, and serve as models for placemaking in cities across the country.

Notice:
Projects from the City of Providence, RI are not eligible for the 2009 Award due to the participation of Mayor David N. Cicilline on the 2009 Selection Committee. We look forward to receiving applications from Providence in future award cycles.

Prizes and Presentation
The Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence is given to five winning projects in each biennial award cycle.

- One Gold Medal Winner is awarded $50,000.
- Four Silver Medal Winners are each awarded $10,000.
- The winning project teams may use prize money in any way they choose to benefit the project.
- All winners are promoted by the Bruner Foundation and are included in books that are published by the Foundation.
- All finalists will be featured in award ceremonies, and a media outreach effort.

2007 Rudy Bruner Award Winners
Gold Medal:
Children's Museum of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA

Silver Medals:
Artists for Humanity Epicenter, Boston, MA
Columbus Circle Public Plaza, New York, NY
Crossroads Project and Marsupial Bridge, Milwaukee, WI
High Point Redevelopment Project, Seattle, WA
LA Design Center, Los Angeles, CA

2009 Selection Committee
David N. Cicilline, Mayor, Providence, RI
Michael Dobbins, Professor of Practice, Department of Architecture, City and Regional Planning, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, GA
Mary Houghton, President and Co-founder, Shore Bank, Chicago, IL
Grace La, Principal, La Dallman Architects, Associate Professor of Architecture, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
Jair Lynch, President, CEO, JAIR LYNCH Development Partners, Washington, DC
Martha Welborne, Managing Director, Grand Avenue Committee, Los Angeles, CA

Perspective Sheets
You have been asked by the applicant to fill in a perspective sheet. Perspective sheets are designed to elicit individual or institutional perspectives on the applicant project. Emphasis should be placed on answering the questions in the space provided in as clear a manner as possible.

Although the application contains many other components, individual perspectives provide critical information about the project as it is reviewed by the Selection Committee. We thank you for your willingness to submit a perspective sheet, and for participating in the Rudy Bruner Award process.

NB: Perspective sheets can be filled out in writable pdf format online at: www.brunerfoundation.org. However, they must be submitted to the Foundation (together with other materials provided by the applicant) as hard copy, with your signature. No e-mail submissions will be accepted.

Key Dates:
- Submissions must be received at the Foundation no later than Monday, December 15, 2008.
- Applications received after December 15 will not be considered.
- Five finalists will be notified by January 26, 2009.
- Site visits to finalists will take place in February, March, and April 2009
- The Gold and Silver Medal Winners will be selected and notified in May, 2009.
- Presentations of the Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence will be made in May and June of 2009.
Please answer questions in space provided. Applicants should feel free to use photocopies of the application forms if needed. If possible, answers to all questions should be typed or written directly on the forms. If the forms are not used and answers are typed on a separate piece of paper, the answer must be preceded by the question to which it responds, and the length of each answer should be limited to the area provided on the original form.

This sheet is to be filled out by someone who was involved, or represents an organization that was involved, in helping the project respond to neighborhood issues.

Name: Joan K. Thomas
Title: President
Organization: Puget Sound Water Quality Defence Fund
Telephone: 206. 524 - 4135
Address: 5040 16TH Ave . NE
City/State/ZIP: Seattle WA 98105
Fax: ( ) E-mail: joankthomas23@comcast.net

The undersigned grants the Bruner Foundation permission to use, reproduce, or make available for reproduction or use by others, for any purpose whatsoever, the materials submitted. The applicant warrants that the applicant has full power and authority to submit the application and all attached materials and to grant these rights and permissions.

Signature: Joan K. Thomas

1. How did you, or the organization you represent, become involved in this project? What role did you play?

The Puget Sound Water Quality Defence Fund supported secondary treatment of wastewater discharged into Puget Sound, but it opposed the siting of secondary treatment facilities at the existing West Point Plant site which is adjacent to Discovery Park. We lost our administrative appeal of the siting decision; we then appealed to court. While this appeal was pending, the project sponsor (Metro) and several affected parties entered into negotiations and signed a settlement agreement in 1991. I signed this agreement on behalf of the Defense Fund.

Other parties to the agreement are: Washington Environmental Council, Magnolia Community Club, Friends of Discovery Park, Legal Advocates of Washington. The settlement agreement required both monetary and environmental mitigation for construction of the plant.

2. From the community's point of view, what were the major issues concerning this project?

The major concern of the Defense Fund was the location of the facility within a Shoreline of Statewide Significance, which we saw as a violation of the state's Shoreline Management Act. Secondary treatment facilities are very industrial in appearance and should have been located in an industrial area with effluent discharged into Puget Sound through a pipe. All the parties were concerned about the impact on recreational enjoyment of Discovery Park as well as noise, traffic, odor and neighborhood values. The Settlement Agreement addressed these concerns with mitigation provisions that include monitoring and oversight. It also limited the footprint of the plant. The project sponsor, the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (Metro) was very responsive to these requirements once construction at the West Point site was authorized. The layout and design of the facility responds to these concerns and others expressed by citizens at the workshops where models and drawings facilitated communication. The visibility of the plant was minimized by lidding and landscaping and the plant for the beach trails below the industrial structures is effectively screened.

3. What trade-offs and compromises were required during the development of the project? How did your organization participate in making them?

The primary concerns of the Defense Fund and the Washington Environmental Council are water quality and impact to the shoreline at Discovery Park. The settlement agreement provided a foundation to work with the City of Seattle and Metro to keep construction of secondary treatment facilities from adverse impact on the beach and the park. The trade-off was acceptance of the West Point site for secondary treatment. Friends of Discovery Park, Magnolia Community and Legal Advocates were concerned with impacts of construction as well as permanent presence of a large industrial facility with associated noise, traffic and odors. Metro traded lower cost and completion time for design that met these concerns and involved the public.
As a staunch opponent of the project location, I can say that the environment, a major park and the city of Seattle are better. The original (primary) treatment plant was unattractive, odorous, and a detriment to enjoyment of an extraordinary park. Discovery Park was acquired when Fort Lawton became a surplus military base. It has a Master Plan. The settlement agreement recognizes this and contained a provision that required removal of some wastewater digesters from the beach or for Metro to pay $1 million plus interest to Seattle. In 2001 Metro (now King County) transferred $3.5 million to the city for improvement to Discovery Park consistent with the primary function and central purpose of the park as defined in the Discovery Park Master Plan (see* below)

* The primary role of this park in the life of the city is dictated by its incomparable site. That role should be to provide an open space of quiet and tranquility for citizens of this city—a sanctuary where they might escape the turmoil of the city and enjoy the rejuvenation which quiet and solitude and an intimate contact with nature can bring. 1972 Master Plan

5. Would you change anything about this project or the development process you went through?

Given my opposition to the site, it is amazing to me how the design, the mitigation and the community involvement produced such an improvement to the scenic, natural and recreational enjoyment of Discovery Park. The constructed wetlands is an amenity that enhances the beach walk, and the presence of the expanded treatment plant is less noticeable in the park.
Prizes and Presentation
The Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence is given to five winning projects in each biennial award cycle.
- One Gold Medal Winner is awarded $50,000.
- Four Silver Medal Winners are each awarded $10,000.
- The winning project teams may use prize money in any way they choose to benefit the project.
- All winners are promoted by the Bruner Foundation and are included in books that are published by the Foundation.
- All finalists will be featured in award ceremonies, and a media outreach effort.

2007 Rudy Bruner Award Winners
Gold Medal:
Children's Museum of Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, PA

Silver Medals:
Artists for Humanity Epicenter,
Boston, MA
Columbus Circle Public Plaza,
New York, NY
Crossroads Project and Marsupial Bridge,
Milwaukee, WI
High Point Redevelopment Project,
Seattle, WA
LA Design Center,
Los Angeles, CA

2009 Selection Committee
David N. Cicilline. Mayor, Providence, RI
Michael Dobbins, Professor of Practice, Department of Architecture, City and Regional Planning, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, GA
Mary Houghton, President and Co-founder, Shore Bank, Chicago, IL
Grace La, Principal, La Dallman Architects, Associate Professor of Architecture, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
Jair Lynch, President, CEO, JAIR LYNCH Development Partners, Washington, DC
Martha Welborne, Managing Director, Grand Avenue Committee, Los Angeles, CA

Perspective Sheets
You have been asked by the applicant to submit a perspective sheet. Perspective sheets are designed to elicit individual or institutional perspectives on the applicant project. Emphasis should be placed on answering the questions in the space provided in as clear a manner as possible.

Although the application contains many other components, individual perspectives provide critical information about the project as it is reviewed by the Selection Committee. We thank you for your willingness to submit a perspective sheet, and for participating in the Rudy Bruner Award process.

NB: Perspective sheets can be filled out in a word processor and submitted online at www.brunerfoundation.org. However, they must be submitted to the Foundation (together with other materials provided by the applicant) as hard copy, with your signature. No e-mail submissions will be accepted.

Key Dates:
- Submissions must be received at the Foundation no later than Monday, December 15, 2008.
- Applications received after December 15 will not be considered.
- Five finalists will be notified by January 26, 2009.
- Site visits to finalists will take place in February, March, and April 2009.
- The Gold and Silver Medal Winners will be selected and notified in May, 2009.
- Presentations of the Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence will be made in May and June of 2009.

Notice:
Projects from the City of Providence are not eligible for the 2009 Award due to the participation of Mayor David N. Cicilline on the 2009 Selection Committee. We look forward to receiving applications from Providence in future award cycles.
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Please answer questions in space provided. Applicants should feel free to use photocopies of the application forms if needed. If possible, answers to all questions should be typed or written directly on the forms. If the forms are not used and answers are typed on a separate paper, each answer must be preceded by the question to which it responds, and the length of each answer should be limited to the area provided on the original form.

This sheet is to be filled out by someone who was involved, or represents an organization that was involved, in helping the project respond to neighborhood issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Heidi Carpine</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>chairman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Discovery Park Advisory Committee</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>206. 284 - 6489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>4663 36th Ave W</td>
<td>City/State/ZIP</td>
<td>Seattle WA 98199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td></td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td><a href="mailto:heidicarpine@comcast.net">heidicarpine@comcast.net</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The undersigned grants the Bruner Foundation permission to use, reproduce, or make available application and any purpose whatsoever, the materials submitted. The applicant warrants that the applicant has full power and authority to submit the application and all attached materials and to grant these rights and permissions.

Signature

1. How did you, or the organization you represent, become involved in this project? What role did you play?

I am living for 45 years in the Magnolia neighborhood - the urban neighborhood most affected by the construction of Seattle's Sewage Treatment Plant in Discovery Park. During the years I have been Chairman, Vice-Chairman and a Member of Discovery Park Advisory Council; have been President, Vice President, Committee Chairman of Magnolia Community Club; Friends of Discovery Park - member for years. At the time of planning the expansion of the Sewage Treatment Plant - I was asked by Metro to become a member of the Landscape Design Committee. Of the 22 people members I believe only 3 of us were not architects or landscape designers. During the several years of architecture/landscape design meetings and workshops, we as citizens talked about our common space needs as a community and Danadjieva & Koenig Associates - architects and landscape designers - looked at them in drawings and architectural models.

2. From the community's point of view, what were the major issues concerning this project?

A major issue for the Sewage Treatment Plant design was following the approved Discovery Master Plan. I feel Angela Danadjieva's strength in designing the Sewage Treatment Plant at Discovery Park in Seattle was in recognizing the goals of the approved Master Plan and incorporating these principals to reflect the plant as an extension of Discovery Park.

The following quotes are from the 1972 Master Plan:

**Structures/Private Vehicles/Future Structures and Activities:**

The greatest single attribute of the site is its natural beauty. In development of this park the most single consideration must therefore be the preservation and enhancement of that beauty...any structures that can not do this should be hidden or screened and buffered so they will have less adverse effect upon the natural beauty of the site...One of the greatest values of the park however, that will afford to people a refuge from the noise / air pollution and danger of the automobile...should not be permitted to drive private vehicles through the park. Only those activities and structures should be accepted which are in harmony with the park objective.

3. What trade-offs and compromises were required during the development of the project? How did your organization participate in making them?

A major issue for the Sewage Treatment Plant design was following the approved Discovery Master Plan. I feel Angela Danadjieva's strength in designing the Sewage Treatment Plant at Discovery Park in Seattle was in recognizing the goals of the approved Master Plan and incorporating these principals to reflect the plant as an extension of Discovery Park.

The following quotes are from the 1972 Master Plan:

**Structures/Private Vehicles/Future Structures and Activities:**

The greatest single attribute of the site is its natural beauty. In development of this park the most single consideration must therefore be the preservation and enhancement of that beauty...any structures that can not do this should be hidden or screened and buffered so they will have less adverse effect upon the natural beauty of the site...One of the greatest values of the park however, that will afford to people a refuge from the noise / air pollution and danger of the automobile...should not be permitted to drive private vehicles through the park. Only those activities and structures should be accepted which are in harmony with the park objective.
4. Has this project made the community a better place to live or work? If so, how?

Yes, Discovery Park shoreline open space is a better place to use by the community than before the plant expansion. Since the West Point Sewage Treatment Plant sits on a Class 1 shoreline beach in Seattle we were able to preserve more of the shoreline by getting the plant down to one third of its proposed original size expansion. Before the expansion the West Point Treatment Plant industrial structures were exposed to the pedestrian views of the waterfront recreational users. Now after construction of the expansion - the plant is screened with beach and forest vegetation planted on earth mounds average up to 15 feet high along the perimeter of the plant facing North beach. Presently the Discovery Park visitor is strolling along a park not along an industrial development next to Puget Sound shores as in the past. The work conditions for the sewage treatment plant employees are better because their work stations are not surrounded by a chain link fence as before building the expansion - but by landscaping.

Since the Discovery Master Plan calls for cars not to travel in the park, we were able to reduce parking on Metro property and include only 6 spots on the outside of the plant for park visitors. Another added amenity to Discovery Park was that Angela was able to take the water from the streams on the adjacent to the plant hill and pipe it under the buildings to form a large fresh water pond (the original idea was to just pipe the the clean water to Puget Sound) This wetland is most beautiful as the original West Point site had wetlands and is used by migrating ducks, otters, herons, insects. In the spring wild flowers - daisies, lupines and others - bloom along the beach paths from the lighthouse to the North beach. The trees and vegetation along the plant - mitigate the Sewage Treatment Plant.
- for the views from the shoreline paths as well as from the Puget Sound boats.

5. Would you change anything about this project or the development process you went through?

I feel our beaches at the West Point site are priceless with their views of Mt. Rainier, downtown Seattle, Puget Sound and the Olympic Mountains. If I would be on committees in the 50 ties of the last century when they built the plant in Discovery Park - I would oppose to be located the Sewage Treatment Plant at Puget Sound shores. This is the change I would of work for. As far as the development process we, the community went through - did our best. Given the facts - Angela's design for Metro's West Point Sewage Treatment Plant expansion has made it possible for the public to still enjoy Puget Sound beaches and the Discovery Park 500 acres grounds with the multitude of trails.
2009 RUDY BRUNER AWARD
PUBLIC AGENCY PERSPECTIVE
DEVELOPER PERSPECTIVE

RUDY BRUNER AWARD
FOR URBAN EXCELLENCE
Prizes and Presentation

The Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence is given to five winning projects in each biennial award cycle.
- One Gold Medal Winner is awarded $50,000.
- Four Silver Medal Winners are each awarded $10,000.
- The winning project teams may use prize money in any way they choose to benefit the project.
- All winners are promoted by the Bruner Foundation and are included in books that are published by the Foundation.
- All finalists will be featured in award ceremonies, and a media outreach effort.

2007 Rudy Bruner Award Winners

Gold Medal: Children's Museum of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA
Silver Medals: Artists for Humanity Epicenter, Boston, MA
Columbus Circle Public Plaza, New York, NY
Crossroads Project and Marsupial Bridge, Milwaukee, WI
High Point Redevelopment Project, Seattle, WA
LA Design Center, Los Angeles, CA

2009 Selection Committee

David N. Cicilline, Mayor, Providence, RI
Michael Dobbins, Professor of Practice, Department of Architecture, City and Regional Planning, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, GA
Mary Houghton, President and Co-founder, Shore Bank, Chicago, IL
Grace La, Principal, La Dallman Architects, Associate Professor of Architecture, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
Jair Lynch, President, CEO, JAIR LYNCH Development Partners, Washington, DC
Martha Welborne, Managing Director, Grand Avenue Committee, Los Angeles, CA

Perspective Sheets

You have been asked by the applicant to include a perspective sheet. Perspective sheets are designed to elicit individual or institutional perspectives on the applicant project. Emphasis should be placed on answering the questions in the space provided in as clear a manner as possible.

Although the application contains many other components, individual perspectives provide critical information about the project as it is reviewed by the Selection Committee. We thank you for your willingness to submit a perspective sheet and for participating in the Rudy Bruner Award process.

NB: Perspective sheets can be filled out in writable PDF format online at: brunerfoundation.org. However, they must be submitted to the Foundation together with other materials provided by the applicant as hard copy, with your signature. No e-mail submissions will be accepted.

Key Dates:
- Submissions must be received at the Foundation no later than Monday, December 15, 2008.
- Applications received after December 15 will not be considered.
- Five finalists will be notified by January 26, 2009.
- Site visits to finalists will take place in February, March, and April 2009.
- The Gold and Silver Medal Winners will be selected and notified in May, 2009.
- Presentations of the Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence will be made in May and June of 2009.
1. What role did your agency play in the development of this project? Describe any requirements made of this project by your agency (e.g., zoning, public participation, public benefits, impact statements).

Danadjieva & Koenig Associates, as a subconsultant to CH2M Hill, was the mitigation designer for the West Point Treatment Plant Secondary Facilities Project. The project owner was the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (Metro), a public agency created by voters to provide and operate wastewater and transit facilities in the greater Seattle area. In the late 1990s, Metro merged with King County government, and today wastewater facilities are the responsibility of King County's Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Wastewater Treatment Division.

The original West Point Treatment Plant was constructed in 1966 on the shoreline of Puget Sound, adjacent to the army's Fort Lawton, to provide primary treatment for the greater Seattle area. In 1972, the federal government transferred most of Fort Lawton to the City of Seattle for use as a park which would become known as Discovery Park. During the same year, the federal government passed the Clean Water Act, whose requirements set the stage for expansion of the West Point Treatment Plant to provide secondary treatment. By the time planning and design of the West Point Secondary Facilities Project was underway, Discovery Park was Seattle's largest city park, covering 535 acres. Blending the expanded treatment plant with the park became a key element of the West Point Treatment Plant Secondary Facilities Project's design program.

2. How was this project intended to benefit your city? What trade-offs and compromises were required to implement the project? How did your agency participate in making them?

This project represents the physical resolution of conflicting requirements necessary to satisfy, within one place, two deeply held community values: The desire to protect the water quality of Puget Sound by providing wastewater treatment, and the desire to protect the recreational value of a major city park deemed Seattle's only "urban wilderness."

Starting in 1911, when a 12-foot diameter tunnel began delivering untreated wastewater from central Seattle to an outfall off West Point, and continuing after the West Point primary plant was completed in the 1960s, the city's wastewater lines aimed primarily at West Point. Faced with the Clean Water Act's requirement to provide secondary treatment facilities, Seattleites debated throughout the 1980s whether to move the plant away from the Puget Sound shoreline and the newly established Discovery Park. In the end, the cost of relocating the plant ended the debate, and the Seattle City Council approved permits for expansion at the West Point site. But the permit approval came in phases, with the plan-level (siting) permit issued only after extensive negotiations involving the city, the community, and the wastewater agency's team of consultants. The project level permit followed many months later, after more negotiation. Danadjieva & Koenig Associates, as a subconsultant to CH2M Hill and the firm responsible for mitigation design, played a key role in the iterative process that was required to identify and satisfy a diverse range of community concerns, and then translate this into a physical design.
3. Describe the project's impact on your city. Please be as specific as possible.

The trails surrounding the West Point Treatment Plant provide a recreational experience unmatched in the City of Seattle. Panoramic views of Puget Sound alternate with stretches of forested path. Visitors here forget they are a hundred feet from a major wastewater facility and 30 minutes from a city center that is the heart of a metropolitan area population of nearly 2.5 million.

4. Did this project result in new models of public/private partnerships? Are there aspects of this project that would be instructive to agencies like yours in other cities?

This project was funded by utility ratepayers and public monies.

5. What do you consider to be the most and least successful aspects of this project?

The project's most successful and least successful aspects are two sides of the same coin: The beach trails are intended to be an extension of Discovery Park’s urban wilderness, an escape from the city, a place of beauty and solitude. Only handicapped and permit parking is available; visitors either hike here or take a park shuttle from the Discovery Park Visitor Center. The project succeeds completely in hiding the treatment plant and creating a place where visitors can find solitude and enjoy the beauty of Puget Sound. The downside is, the lack of parking that is a key element of maintaining this solitude prevents many people from visiting these trails.
2009
RUDY BRUNER AWARD
PROFESSIONAL
CONSULTANT
PERSPECTIVE
2009 Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence

American cities embody our nation's greatest triumphs and most daunting challenges. At their best they showcase the rich diversity, cultural achievement, and democratic values that characterize the American spirit. At their worst they reflect our country's most persistent social ills—economic disparity, hopelessness, neglect and abandonment. Yet there are those places that are developed with such vision and imagination that they transform urban problems into creative solutions. The Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence (RBA) seeks to discover those special places and to celebrate and publicize their achievements.

Excellence exists in every city. It can be found in downtowms, neighborhoods, and parks. The Rudy Bruner Award searches for urban places that embody excellence, and celebrates their contribution to the richness and diversity of the urban experience.

These places often transcend the boundaries between architecture, urban design, and planning. They are born through processes of transition—the renewal of something old, or the invention of something new that resonates in the history of community life.

These extraordinary places enrich the quality of the urban experience, and serve as models for placemaking in cities across the country.

Prizes and Presentation

The Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence is given to five winning projects in each biennial award cycle.

- One Gold Medal Winner is awarded $50,000.
- Four Silver Medal Winners are each awarded $10,000.
- The winning project teams may use prize money in any way they choose to benefit the project.
- All winners are promoted by the Bruner Foundation and are included in books that are published by the Foundation.
- All finalists will be featured in award ceremonies, and a media outreach effort.

2007 Rudy Bruner Award Winners

Gold Medal: Children's Museum of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA

Silver Medals: Artists for Humanity Epicenter, Boston, MA
Columbus Circle Public Plaza, New York, NY
Crossroads Project and Marsupial Bridge, Milwaukee, WI
High Point Redevelopment Project, Seattle, WA
LA Design Center, Los Angeles, CA

2009 Selection Committee

David N. Cicilline, Mayor, Providence, RI
Michael Dobbs, Professor of Practice, Department of Architecture, City and Regional Planning, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, GA
Mary Houghton, President and Co-founder, Shore Bank, Chicago, IL
Grace La, Principal, LaDallman Architects, Associate Professor of Architecture, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
Jair Lynch, President, CEO, Jair Lynch Development Partners, Washington, DC
Martha Welborne, Managing Director, Grand Avenue Committee, Los Angeles, CA

Notice:
Projects from the City of Providence, RI are not eligible for the 2009 Award due to the participation of Mayor David N. Cicilline on the 2009 Selection Committee. We look forward to receiving applications from Providence in future award cycles.

2009 Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence

You have been asked by the applicant in a perspective sheet. Perspective sheets designed to elicit individual or institutional perspectives on the applicant project. Emphasis should be placed on answering the questions in the space provided in as clear a manner as possible.

Although the application contains many other components, individual perspectives provide critical information about the project as it is reviewed by the Selection Committee. We thank you for your willingness to submit a perspective sheet, and for participating in the Rudy Bruner Award process.

NB: Perspective sheets can be filled out in writable pdf format online at: www.brunerfoundation.org. However, they must be submitted to the Foundation (together with other materials provided by the applicant) as hard copy, with your signature. No e-mail submissions will be accepted.

Key Dates:

- Submissions must be received at the Foundation by Monday, December 15, 2008.
- Applications received after December 15 will not be considered.
- Five finalists will be notified by January 26, 2009.
- Site visits to finalists will take place in February, March, and April 2009
- The Gold and Silver Medal Winners will be selected and notified in May, 2009.
- Presentations of the Rudy Bruner Award Urban Excellence will be made in May and June of 2009.
PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANT PERSPECTIVE

Please answer questions in space provided. Applicants should feel free to use photocopies of the application forms if needed. If possible, answers to all questions should be typed or written directly on the forms. If the forms are not used and answers are typed on a separate sheet each answer must be preceded by the question to which it responds, and the length of each answer should be limited to the area provided on the original form.

This sheet is to be filled out by a professional who worked as a consultant on the project, providing design, planning, legal, or other services. Copies may be given to other professionals if desired.

Name: John Spencer
Title: Vice President
Organization: CH2M Hill
Telephone: (425) 241-4435
Address: Bellevue, WA
Fax: (425)
E-mail: Jspence1@ch2m.com

The undersigned grants the Bruner Foundation permission to use, reproduce, or make available for reproduction or use by others, for any purpose whatsoever, the materials submitted. The applicant warrants that the applicant has full power and authority to submit the application and all attached materials and to grant these rights and permissions.

Signature:

1. What role did you or your organization play in the development of this project?
   
   Studies, environmental impact analysis, pre-design, final design and services during construction.

2. Describe the project's impact on its community. Please be as specific as possible.

   This project enabled the community to meet a court ordered consent decree to achieve secondary treatment for the metropolitan area of Seattle Washington. The project was the largest public works project constructed during the early 1990's in the Seattle area. The siting of the project on shoreline of a regional, natural park, was one of the most controversial projects decided by Seattle Metro. The successful siting and decision to construct was due in large part to the design of the facility to fit within the landscape of the Discovery Park. Its impact on the community was far reaching and continues to be an exemplary example of how wastewater treatment facilities which are a necessary element of urban life, can be more than industrial asset. This project is a good neighbor, allows access to the shoreline and fits with the geologic form and natural landscape of Puget Sound, and provides opportunities for environmental education.

   The plant has set a standard for the design of essential urban facilities in the greater Seattle Metropolitan area. Every wastewater treatment plant constructed since this project has advanced the ideas created and applied at this project.

   I have used the project numerous times throughout the Northwest as an example of how to fit this type of facility within a community. CH2M Hill has used this plant as an example in the development of the design for the Singapore Treatment Works, San Francisco Oceanside Plant and numerous other facilities throughout the world.

   I am currently siting wastewater treatment plants in the Victoria British Columbia Capital Regional District and use this plant design and landscape features as an example of how treatment works can be used as a community asset.
3. How might this project be instructive to others in your profession?

As noted above in question number 2, this project continues to be an example of how to advance an essential public facility into more than a single purpose structure.

The hallmark of this project is how well the industrial process required to treat wastewater was integrated with the architecture and landscape architecture.

The integrated approach taken to bring engineering and architecture together was a tremendous success.

4. What do you consider to be the most and least successful aspects of this project?

The most successful aspect of this project was the endorsement by Community Activist at the end of the project. These same activist had aggressively opposed the project for many years and had brought numerous law suits against the project during its development. At its conclusion, these same activist, publicly endorsed the project as having achieved what it promised; a plant fully integrated into the natural landscape.

I cannot define any low level successes for this project.
2009
RUDY BRUNER AWARD
ARCHITECT
OR DESIGNER
PERSPECTIVE

RUDY BRUNER AWARD
FOR URBAN EXCELLENCE
American cities embody our nation's greatest triumphs and most daunting challenges. At their best they showcase the rich diversity, cultural achievement, and democratic values that characterize the American spirit. At their worst they reflect our country's most persistent social ills—economic disparity, hopelessness, neglect and abandonment. Yet there are those places that are developed with such vision and imagination that they transform urban problems into creative solutions. The Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence (RBA) seeks to discover those special places and to celebrate and publicize their achievements.

Excellence exists in every city. It can be found in downtowns, neighborhoods, and parks. The Rudy Bruner Award searches for urban places that embody excellence, and celebrates their contribution to the richness and diversity of the urban experience.

These places often transcend the boundaries between architecture, urban design, and planning. They are born through processes of transformation—the renewal of something old, or the creation of something new that resonates in the history of community life.

These extraordinary places enrich the quality of the urban experience, and serve as models for placemaking in cities across the country.

**Notice:**
Projects from the City of Providence, RI are **not eligible** for the 2009 Award due to the participation of Mayor David N. Cicilline on the 2009 Selection Committee. We look forward to receiving applications from Providence in future award cycles.

---

**Prizes and Presentation**

The Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence is given to five winning projects in each biennial award cycle.

- One Gold Medal Winner is awarded $50,000.
- Four Silver Medal Winners are each awarded $10,000.
- The winning project teams may use prize money in any way they choose to benefit the project.
- All winners are promoted by the Bruner Foundation and are included in books that are published by the Foundation.
- All finalists will be featured in award ceremonies, and a media outreach effort.

**2007 Rudy Bruner Award Winners**

**Gold Medal:**

- Children's Museum of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA

**Silver Medals:**

- Artists for Humanity Epicenter, Boston, MA
- Columbus Circle Public Plaza, New York, NY
- Crossroads Project and Marsupial Bridge, Milwaukee, WI
- High Point Redevelopment Project, Seattle, WA
- LA Design Center, Los Angeles, CA

**2009 Selection Committee**

- David N. Cicilline, Mayor, Providence, RI
- Michael Dobbins, Professor of Practice, Department of Architecture, City and Regional Planning, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, GA
- Mary Houghton, President and Co-founder, Shore Bank, Chicago, IL
- Grace La, Principal, La Dallman Architects, Associate Professor of Architecture, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
- Jair Lynch, President, CEO, JAIR LYNCH Development Partners, Washington, DC
- Martha Welborne, Managing Director, Grand Avenue Committee, Los Angeles, CA

**Perspective Sheets**

You have been asked by the applicant to fill out a perspective sheet. Perspective sheets are designed to elicit individual or institutional perspectives on the applicant project. Emphasis should be placed on answering the questions in the space provided in a clear manner as possible.

Although the application contains many other components, individual perspectives provide critical information about the project as it is reviewed by the Selection Committee. We thank you for your willingness to submit a perspective sheet, and for participating in the Rudy Bruner Award process.

NB: Perspective sheets can be filled out in writable pdf format online at: www.brunerfoundation.org. However, they must be submitted to the Foundation (together with other materials provided by the applicant) as hard copy, with your signature. No e-mail submissions will be accepted.

**Key Dates:**

- Submissions must be received at the Foundation no later than Monday, December 15, 2008.
- Applications received after December 15 will not be considered.
- Five finalists will be notified by January 26, 2009.
- Site visits to finalists will take place in February, March, and April 2009.
- The Gold and Silver Medal Winners will be selected and notified in May 2009.
- Presentations of the Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence will be made in May and June of 2009.
ARCHITECT OR DESIGNER PERSPECTIVE

Please answer questions in space provided. Applicants should feel free to use photocopies of the application forms if needed. It possible, answers to all questions should be typed or written directly on the forms. If the forms are not used and answers are typed on a separate paper, each answer must be preceded by the question to which it responds, and the length of each answer should be limited to the area provided on the original form.

This sheet is to be filled out by a design professional who worked as a consultant on the project, providing design, planning, or other services. Copies may be given to other design professionals if desired.

Name: Angela Danadjieva
Title: Principal
Address: P.O.Box 939
City/State/ZIP: Tiburon CA 94920
Telephone: ( )
Fax: ( )
E-mail: projects@dkassociates.com

The undersigned grants the Bruner Foundation permission to use, reproduce, or make available for reproduction or use by others, for any purpose whatsoever, the materials submitted. The applicant warrants that the applicant has full power and authority to submit the application and all attached materials and to grant these rights and permissions.

Signature

1. Describe the design concept of this project, including urban design considerations, choice of materials, scale, etc.

Danadjieva & Koenig design approach has grown out of visualizing major opportunities in what appeared to be significant constraints. Roadway, freeways, floodwalls and industrial sites we have transformed into successful multi-use recreational, educational and commercial facilities in several American cities (Seattle Convention Center / Freeway Park - ameliorating the negative impacts of I-5; Indianapolis White River Park Promenade converting a floodwall barrier into a public exhibit space etc.)

Main urban consideration of the design was to make the sewage treatment site people friendly to the citizens. The community appreciated their experience of using Discovery Park as a wilderness - shown in the 1972 Master Plan. Therefore the design concept expressed not only the landscape as a wilderness ( earth mounting with wild plantings ) but also we designed the architectural elements as topographic extensions of Discovery Park land configurations. We chose concrete as material because it can withstand the harsh climatic shore conditions and be modeled to fit the topography. We placed the higher structures next to the hillside, while the lower structures closer to the shore land gave the possibility to screen their imagery.

"Bridge twists to echo hillside contours" - Landscape Architecture

2. Describe the most important social and programmatic functions of the design.

The most social function of the design is the community appreciation and uses of the project while visiting West Point beaches and hills. People enjoy the construction of new woodsy passages, the meadow areas for picnic gatherings, the wetlands, displaying wild life, the improvements in the pedestrian / vehicular system of the park. The employee of King county enjoy their new environment as their buildings are not surrounded by chain link fences as before the construction of the expansion, but by landscaped terraces - that make their work - a part of the park.
The uplift of health conditioning for both visitors and workers as a programmatic function works successfully on the site.
3. Describe the major challenges of designing this project and any design trade-offs or compromises required to complete the project.

The major challenge was that the engineering Mater Plan with its function had to be adjusted so that it works with our environmental Master Plan - which required all high structures to be close to the hill, others to be located under a lid under the existing meadow of Discovery Park, others like the HPO basins roofs had to be landscaped in order to shorten visually the footprint of the development etc. Engineers and we did made adjustments and the compromise benefited both of our solutions.

The budget compromise we had to make is the elimination of the proposed entire landscaped cover over the plant. The cost was around 1 billion - thus we had to take it as a trade-off to enable us to build the plant within budget. After all the landscaped cover mostly would be beneficial for the visitors walking on the higher park elevation - thus the shore land pedestrian will not see the plant from above.

Other trade-offs we had to make was the high retaining wall facing the hill to make it not curvilinear as we designed it but to chord it for cost reduction. The constructed environmental design was done within the estimated budget.

A design trade-off was the saving through proper drainage the growth of the hillside existing forest after the 60 feet high cut of the slope to build the main retaining wall for the plant construction. Again an environmental liability was transformed into an environmental amenity. Danadjieva & Koenig Associates proposed that the surface and groundwater flow from the Discovery Park's hillside be collected behind the treatment plant retaining wall, then rerouted under the facility's grounds to the shoreline and discharged into a wetlands pond.

The one acre wetlands was reflective to the history of West Point natural surroundings. The wetlands enhance the recreational quality of Discovery Park shore lands. "Danadjieva & Koenig constructed a wetland as part of the mitigation of the West Point Treatment Plant environment: A substantial coterie of waterfowl already have found comfortable resting spots" "Designing Mitigation", Architectural Record.

4. Describe the ways in which the design relates to its urban context.

Discovery Park is to Seattle what Golden Gate Park is to San Francisco and what Central Park is to New York. With its more than 500 acres, Discovery Park relates to Seattle urban context as its main open space. West Point Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion is located on Discovery Park land as well on the original plant site- its design relates to both its context which is Discovery Park wilderness setting as well as the shapes and forms of the original plant with its round digesters.

The new Administration building is shaped in a round form relating to the form of the nearby utilitarian round digester, while the Portal/ Pedestrian Bridge is designed as an extension of the plant retaining/security wall which follows the natural contouring of the park land.

The curvilinear patterns of the landscape are inspired by the wavy water patterns of the Sound and by the wavy patterns of Discovery Park Hill topography and bluff. The design relates to its urban and landscape context yet its originality is the expressive sculptural quality of both architecture and landscape.

"Danadjieva & Koenig Associates' concept mollified those who would evict the plant from Discovery Park, saving some $500 million for pipe, plus the expense of relocating the plant"

"Those Who made Marks" - Medal of Excellence to Danadjieva & Koenig Associates

Engineering News - Record
2009 RUDY BRUNER AWARD
OTHER PERSPECTIVE
2009 Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence

American cities embody our nation's greatest triumphs and most daunting challenges. At their best they showcase the rich diversity, cultural achievement, and democratic values that characterize the American spirit. At their worst they reflect our country's most persistent social ills - economic disparity, hopelessness, neglect and abandonment. Yet there are those places that embody the American spirit, and are developed with such vision and imagination that they transform urban problems into creative solutions. The Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence (RBA) seeks to discover those special places and to celebrate and publicize their achievements.

Excellence exists in every city. It can be found in downtowns, neighborhoods, and parks. The Rudy Bruner Award searches for urban places that embody the American spirit, and celebrates their contribution to the richness and diversity of the urban experience.

These places often transcend the boundaries between architecture, urban design, and planning. They are born through processes of transformation - the renewal of something old, or the creation of something new that resonates in the history of community life.

These extraordinary places enrich the quality of the urban experience, and serve as models for placemaking in cities across the country.

Notice:
Projects from the City of Providence, RI are not eligible for the 2009 Award due to the participation of Mayor David N. Cicilline on the 2009 Selection Committee. We look forward to receiving applications from Providence in future award cycles.

Prizes and Presentation
The Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence is given to five winning projects in each biennial award cycle.
- One Gold Medal Winner is awarded $50,000.
- Four Silver Medal Winners are each awarded $10,000.
- The winning project teams may use prize money in any way they choose to benefit the project.
- All winners are promoted by the Bruner Foundation and are included in books that are published by the Foundation.
- All finalists will be featured in award ceremonies, and a media outreach effort.

2007 Rudy Bruner Award Winners
Gold Medal:
Children's Museum of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA
Silver Medals:
Artists for Humanity Epicenter, Boston, MA
Columbus Circle Public Plaza, New York, NY
Crossroads Project and Marsupial Bridge, Milwaukee, WI
High Point Redevelopment Project, Seattle, WA
LA Design Center, Los Angeles, CA

2009 Selection Committee
David N. Cicilline, Mayor, Providence, RI
Michael Dobbins, Professor of Practice, Department of Architecture, City and Regional Planning, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, GA
Mary Houghton, President and Co-founder, Shore Bank, Chicago, IL
Grace Le, Principal, La Dallman Architects, Associate Professor of Architecture, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
Jair Lynch, President, CEO, JAIR LYNCH Development Partners, Washington, DC
Martha Welborne, Managing Director, Grand Avenue Committee, Los Angeles, CA

Perspective Sheets
You have been asked by the applicant in a perspective sheet. Perspective sheet: designed to elicit individual or institutional perspectives on the applicant project. Emphasis should be placed on answering the questions in the space provided in as clear a manner as possible.

Although the application contains many other components, individual perspectives provide critical information about the project as it is reviewed by the Selection Committee. We thank you for your willingness to submit a perspective sheet, and for participating in the Rudy Bruner Award process.

NB: Perspective sheets can be filled out in writable PDF format online at www.brunerfoundation.org. However, they must be submitted to the Foundation (together with other materials provided by the applicant) as a hard copy, with your signature. No e-mail submissions will be accepted.

Key Dates:
- Submissions must be received at the Foundation no later than Monday, December 15, 2008.
- Applications received after December 15 will not be considered.
- Five finalists will be notified by January 26, 2009.
- Site visits to finalists will take place in February, March, and April 2009.
- The Gold and Silver Medal Winners will be selected and notified in May, 2009.
- Presentations of the Rudy Bruner Award Urban Excellence will be made in May and June of 2009.
1. What role did you play in the development of this project?

My role in the West Point project spanned a period of more than 10 years, beginning with early planning through plant completion, start-up, and acceptance by the Owner. I was a senior engineer during the early siting and planning phase, responsible for alternative evaluations and cost estimating. During preliminary and final design, I was an assistant project manager, responsible for site development, facilities layout, and integration of the mitigation design with the functional operation of the treatment facilities. During construction, I was the engineering project manager responsible for engineering support of construction including commissioning and startup of the treatment plant and related facilities.

2. Describe the impact that this project has had on the your community. Please be as specific as possible.

This project has had a significant, and long lasting, positive impact on Seattle and Puget Sound. The West Point project represented a major advancement in wastewater treatment for the bulk of wastewater collected and treated in the Seattle metro area. The completed project removes three times the amount of pollutants in the raw wastewater that were removed prior to completion of the project. This 300% increase in pollutant removal represents significantly less harmful discharge to Puget Sound and a major, long term, improvement in water quality in Puget Sound.

In addition to the benefits of improved water quality, the mitigation design, integrated with the plant design, provided the public with a much expanded park for public access and enjoyment. The original treatment facilities had a chain link fence surrounding the facility, of which, approximately 4000 feet was within a few feet of the Puget Sound beach and the public were discouraged to visit. The integrated mitigation design provided for berms, trails, and wetlands, all of which encouraged public access and enjoyment. Plant facilities were sited to minimize view impacts from the water and a number of plant facilities were covered and landscaped to reduce the visual impact for people hiking and enjoying the water/mountain vistas from the large, natural, park located above the treatment plant.

Not only did this project improve water quality in Puget Sound, it also improved the natural environment for residents of the Seattle metro area to enjoy.
OTHER PERSPECTIVE (CONT'D)

3. What trade-offs and compromises were required during the development of the project? Did you participate in making them?

There were numerous trade-offs and compromising as one would expect with a project the size of West Point, which was over $550 million in 1995 dollars. The most significant is the decision to expand the existing plant at it's current location. Initially, during siting and planning, there was a strong desire to abandon the existing facilities and build a completely new wastewater treatment plant in an industrial area about 7 miles distant from West Point. Any new site had an extremely high cost involved, due primarily to the fact that all major plumbing to the plant would need to be re-routed and a new, long distant, outfall would be required to discharge effluent to Puget Sound. The trade-off was to provide a well mitigated treatment plant, using existing infrastructure to the maximum extent, to reduce cost AND providing visual screening and other amenities to enhance the public enjoyment of the adjacent park.

This was the most significant compromise of the project and the mitigation design, integrated with the functional aspects of the treatment plant, resulted in a project that was accepted, and in fact, endorsed by early opponents to the project.

My participation included development and presentation of alternatives to help the public and decision makers understand the trade-offs associated with the various alternatives. This participation began in the early site and planning phase, and continued through preliminary and final design of the West Point facilities.

4. What do you consider to be the most and least successful aspects of this project?

There were a number of successful aspects of the project and the most notable was completion of the project ahead of schedule and within the cost budgets that were developed during preliminary design phase. The then, Seattle Metro, was under court order to provide secondary treatment at West Point by December 31, 1995. Although construction took more than four years to complete, the plant was in October, 1995, three months ahead of schedule.

One other, and equally significant success, was public acceptance of the project following completion. This is best summarized in the words of one well know, and highly vocal, opponent to the project. It went something like: Metro fulfilled all the promises that had been made when siting and designing the facility. This individual had strongly opposed expansion of a wastewater treatment plant adjacent to the largest natural park in Seattle, Discovery Park. As a result, expansion at this site, required extraordinary design talent to provide a well operating and efficient plant, blending of the facility into the surroundings, and enhancement of the public enjoyment of the park and Puget Sound. That too, is one of the most successful aspects of this project.

Frankly, it is difficult to identify and describe "the least successful aspect". To some, the least successful may be that the project required disruption of an ancient Native American encampment site. The West Point site originally was a sandy spit of land jutting into Puget Sound; it was served by fresh water streams from the hills above; and plentiful in salmon, clams, and other items for trading among the tribes in the Northwest. However, due to an earthquake and resulting tsunami that occurred over 3000 years ago, the encampment site was covered with sand and buried 8-10 feet below sea level and, as a result, it was undiscovered until excavation for one of the deep, underground pipes, for the treatment plant. Construction in that area was halted; the site was isolated and investigated by professional archeologists; and the artifacts were recovered and catalogued properly. However, even though the entire investigation was completed to the satisfaction of the tribes and authorities, it is unfortunate that this project required disruption of an ancient, NW native encampment.
Visual Representation of the Project
Design Concept for new Wetlands collecting fresh water from Discovery Park. Hillside through pipes assisted under the plant.
The sewage installations are built on a lower grade with a retaining wall screening the plants, enhanced by the planted landscapes along the perimeter of the industrial facility. The waterfront Discovery Park offers walkways, picnic areas, wetlands, and gorgeous views over Puget Sound.
The shape of the bluff, the curvilinear topography of the hillside, the wavy water patterns of the Sound, and the oval forms of the facility structures gave the inspiration for the flowing design lines of both architecture and landscape.
Image of the plant
a few years ago
wet from the tide
Optional Supplementary Pages
At the Trump Plaza Hotel,
Angela Danadjieva receiving the Medal of Excellence
Monumental restorations
Many people in many ways served the best interests of the construction industry last year. Here are some. All of the people cited on this page and the next will be awarded a plaque in recognition of their achievements. They will also be honored at a Feb. 10 dinner at the Plaza hotel in New York City. One of them has already been chosen by the editors of Engineering News-Record as Construction’s Man or Woman of the Year 1993 and that person will be the subject of a cover story on Feb. 15.

Seattle METRO’s Lynn L. Wilcox, Chem Hill’s James G. Goetz, and Danadjieva & Koenig Associates’ Angela Danadjieva formulated a design sensitive to the environment for Seattle’s West Point wastewater plant upgrade. Their concept mollified those who would evict the plant from Discovery Park, saving some $500 million for pipe, plus the expense of relocating the plant.

Dick Corp.’s Ed Lynch Jr. conceived of making a one-acre monolithic but noncontinuous structural concrete pour, rather than casting five full-depth lifts as specified. The change slashed a month from the schedule for placing an 11.4-ft-thick foundation slab at a powerplant in West Virginia. Dick’s poured 16,122 cu yd of concrete hours of production.

Anton Krysa and John C. Gribar, in the Corps of Engineers’ Pittsburgh district office, developed a system of almost 500 vertical and inclined rock anchors to stabilize the landside wall of an old Monongahela River lock, the largest application of prestressing strands for stabilization in North America.

Faced with bringing up potentially toxic spoil in driving piles for a factory on a Superfund site, subcontractor A. Wayne DeWitt, of DeWitt Construction Inc., adapted his company’s technology involving the injection of high-pressure grout through a hollow mandrel. The owner avoided testing and disposal of 10,000 cu yd of spoil. The mark the deepest and most extensive use of the technology.

Scott McNary of consultant Finley McNary Engineers Inc., and Harold Davidson, of joint-venture contractor Perini/PCL/O&G, developed and executed a modified erection scheme for the New Baldwin Bridge, Connecticut’s first precast concrete segmental design. By working on land with a launching girder instead of from water, crews erected the twin-span bridge more safely and 14 months ahead of schedule.

John E. Kenny Jr., of contractor Kenny Construction Co., was thrust into the spotlight when Mayor Richard M. Daley put him in charge of stopping the Great Chicago Flood, which paralyzed the city’s financial district. Working around the clock under dangerous and pressure-packed conditions, Kenny led the emergency response that swiftly and safely plugged the leak beneath the Chicago River. Lt. Col. Randall R. Inouye, Chicago district commander of the Corps of Engineers, managed the tricky dewatering of more than 50 miles of flooded freight tunnels and scores of connecting basements.

Polytechnic University President and engineer George Bugliarello, the visionary behind the $1-billion MetroTech Center in Brooklyn, N.Y., marshaled the resources of academia and the public and private sectors to create a model for urban redevelopment.

Few people were aware of the dangers of fire and electrocution from harmonic currents—a little-known computer-age enemy within building electrical systems. Engineer James M. Moravec of Ham­mel Green and Abrahamson Inc., and Ed Lethert, an electronics technician, heightened awareness of the problem and how to mitigate it through design and retrofit of electrical systems.

Kim A. Beasley of the Paralyzed Veterans of America and Ronald L. Mace of Barrier Free Environments Inc., promote the cause of persons with
Michael Spens

Modern Landscape

AILDON
The Magnolia neighbourhood of Seattle is perhaps the most select in the city. Its residents enjoy a remarkable degree of privacy on account of the military base close to West Point, only decommissioned in the 1980s. This closure brought new planning issues into play. The existing sewage treatment plant was earmarked for a massive expansion, as the protective ring of military buildings around the installation had suddenly vanished. It was as if the Emperor had no clothes, or that was the general feeling of the residents of Magnolia whose houses overlooked the Puget Sound. A new 216-hectare (535-acre) park, to be known as Discovery Park, was planned for the former military site. The influential householders of Magnolia now found their equity profoundly endangered by the planned extension of the West Point sewage plant. The scene was set for a major confrontation. At this point the city of Seattle had the intelligence and foresight to commission landscape architects Danadjieva and Koenig Associates to make plans that would render the essential expansion of the plant less than visible.

Angela Danadjieva trained at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Born in Bulgaria, she had worked there as a set designer and model-maker in the national film industry. After training, she gained experience in the Lawrence Halprin Partnership of San Francisco. This varied experience gave her the confidence to accept the challenge from the Seattle authorities, who already knew her work with Halprin on Freeway Park in the city. In that project, a downtown area split by the construction of Interstate Route 5 had been reconciled using various water elements and dramatic plantings across a huge decking.

Danadjieva had learnt much from Halprin. For West Point, where $578 million dollars’-worth of sewage treatment works was to be hidden without trace by landscaping, Danadjieva negotiated a special budget of $86.7 million as a ‘mitigation’ fund. One possible solution, considered but soon eliminated by Danadjieva, was to enclose the whole plant within a massive landscaped ‘lid’. She wisely surmized that landscape design might offer other, more ingenious ways of resolving the issue.

Danadjieva and Koenig Associates realized that the solution was to work with the actual site contours of West Point, reducing the optimal area of the treatment works. A ‘footprint’ of 32 hectares (80 acres) was posited by the engineers, but this was replaced by an actual site area of only 12 hectares (30 acres). With more careful landscape planning the entire plant could be ‘shoehorned’ into the smaller area. Around this reserved area the designers created a 1000-metre (3,500-foot) retaining wall, rising as high as 16 metres (60 feet) in places and incorporating 27,000 cubic metres (35,000 cubic yards) of composted soil, in which extensive planting was embedded. From the early stages, Danadjieva used a series of contoured models to evolve the optimal arrangement for undulating concrete walls among which the public could actually walk, past deep-planted trees and shrubs. The formal, sculptural definition of this element was fine-tuned by computer-generated wire-frame drawings. From these, Danadjieva evolved highly atmospheric sketches, demonstrating the wealth of natural wilderness planting through which public paths would wind. Later, she was to position the various trees and plants personally, to maximize ground cover, and views for the walkers. It was not necessary to roof over the entire site since, as Danadjieva proved, there were very few points from which the plant became visible on-site. Instead, the architectural solution of constructing the undulating, sculpted concrete walls provided a new topology, designed both to conceal the outline of the plant and to guide the walker through a contoured landscape garden. Some 13,000 trees, 51,500 shrubs and 133,000 ground-cover plants were imported to the site, together with 100,000 ‘plugs’ of beach grasses. Speed and consistency of growth is ensured by a far-reaching irrigation system.

The chronology of this massive project is thought-provoking, and also demonstrates how public and olivine attitudes have changed over half a century. In 1952, on the superb landmark site of West Point, the city was able to establish the initial $12.9 million sewage treatment plant with little public protest. It was dedicated some ten years later with much civic pride. At that time the 12-hectare (30-acre) site was granted to the military. In 1972 Fort Lawton was handed over to the city authorities, to become the lushly afforested and planted Discovery Park. So visible had the old sewage plant by then become that in 1987, Seattle’s Mayor Royer identified an obvious vote-winner by establishing a feasibility plan for demolition and removal of the plant. It now transpired, however, that the water currents around West Point were perfect for the outfall of treated water and its dispersal. And so it came to be in our more environmentally conscious age that ingenuity prevailed over pure expediency.

In the final analysis one can recognize at West Point a special commitment to spatial sculptural design in landscape projects that is a West Coast triumph. While the influence...
Halprin’s approach to topology, contour and vista is instrumental in Danadjieva and Koenig Associates’ superlative resolution of the manifold dilemmas of West Point. It is clear that Angela Danadjieva’s meticulous modelling of the options for this site, coupled with her hands-on approach to the distribution of a massive planting programme within a remarkably tight budget, has brought the overall scheme to complete success. This would not have been possible, however, without civic vision, intelligent costing and remarkable courage of conviction and commitment on the part of the landscape architects, whose co-ordinating role was also critical. The parklands that have been created for access by both the inhabitants of Magnolia and the citizens of Seattle represent a massive environmental dividend, as well as an ingenious solution (that has ultimately benefited the public purse) over all other theoretical design and planning options available. Danadjieva and Koenig Associates have, in other words, presided over a triumph for visionary landscape design as well as for civic expediency.
Remember those scenes of World War II in "Victory at Sea" where U.S. military engineers would build an airstrip on some Pacific island, earthmoving equipment churning night and day to finish the project in record time?

Or those educational films from grade school where trucks with immense tires and cranes with huge buckets gnaw away at the rock in some open-pit iron mines in the Mesabi Range?

Those are the images that come to mind out at West Point, where Metro is well into the first year of construction of its $610 million secondary-sewage-treatment plant.

The windswept point has been the site of a less sophisticated primary treatment plant for years. Now it bustles with activity.

A 1,000-yard-a-day concrete plant sucks sand and gravel up a conveyor belt from a nearby barge, pumping out concrete to a half-dozen locations through a fleet of trucks.

Eight-, 10- and 12-foot diameter pipes — you could drive a Chevy Geo through the smallest — and concrete tanks the size of playing fields are being built and, for the most part, buried in sand and clay.

In one hole just the upper quarter of a house-sized concrete block is visible. On top, almost shoulder to shoulder, workers clung to the iron rods protruding from it as they weave a net of reinforcing steel for the next level.

The massive block is really a kind of valve, where sewage will be diverted through the plant when it's finished at the end of 1995.

"The scale of this project is just incredible," says John Lesniak, 37, Metro's project manager, conveying a hint of amazement at what he's been put in charge of.

**Sewer rates to double**

The plant is the largest locally funded public-works project ever built in the Seattle area, he said.

Except for $250 million from a 8-cents-a-pack state tax on cigarettes, the money will come from local householders, whose sewer rates will double by 1997 to help pay for the work.

Secondary treatment, which removes almost all solids from sewage before discharging sterile effluent into Puget Sound, is required by state and federal regulations. Metro's existing plants, with the exception of the Renton installation, provide only primary treatment.

Primary treatment removes only 30 percent of the solids. Secondary treatment removes all but 5 percent.

"It's like an insurance policy for Puget Sound," says Lesniak, whose agency opposed the West Point plant upgrade until 1984, arguing the depth and tidal flow of the Sound made it unnecessary.

There was fierce opposition to the expansion of the plant for other reasons. Magnolia residents and environmentalists worked to get the plant moved out of Discovery Park, a place Seattleites like to think of as an urban wilderness. They figured the massive rebuild couldn't cost much more than just starting over elsewhere, perhaps in the Duwamish or Interbay industrial areas.

A Metro Council vote to relocate the plant lost by just one vote in 1986 because council members didn't want to add to the cost of an already expensive project.

Environmentalists continued their opposition through the courts until about a year ago. Settlement of the suit resulted in over 250 conditions on the project, from limiting construction traffic through Magnolia to creating a $30 million fund to improve or expand waterfront parks.

In fact, to keep trucks off city streets, Metro built a temporary ferry-style pier so earth excavated from the project could be barged out of the area. Barges also bring in supplies.

Out of the environmental battles came a design for the sewage factory that is attracting worldwide attention, said Lesniak. It's one of only three in the U.S. being built in urban or park-like environments where the industrial look of buildings and tanks — not to mention the odors — has to be concealed.

Of all the aspects of the project, it's the efforts to hide the plant — partly underground and completely within a naturally landscaped border — of which Lesniak seems most proud.

**Little will be seen**

The difference between what visitors to the beach see now — three-story cylindrical concrete tanks and buildings whose roofs are painted swimming-pool aqua — and what they'll find in 1996 when the landscaping is complet-
ed will be striking, according to the models Lesniak displays in his office.

Making the plant a good neighbor to the park will cost more than $100 million, said Lesniak. Overall, the agency will plant more than 200,000 native bushes, trees and ground-cover plants, he said. The landscape plan was done by Angela Danad-
Sewage plant architect to be hired

By Jane Hadley

The nationally known landscape architect who designed Freeway Park is about to be hired to do landscaping design of the proposed new 'Metro sewage treatment plant at West Point.'

Angela Danadjieva from the San Francisco area is part of a team headed by the engineering firm CH2M Hill. The Metro staff ranked CH2M Hill's team first in competition for preliminary design work on the West Point plant.

Metro's water quality committee has recommended that its staff begin negotiations with CH2M Hill. The recommendation goes to the full Metro Council.

Dick Sandness, Metro's technical services director, estimated that preliminary design work will take a year and a half and cost $3 million to $4 million.

Sandness said Danadjieva's presence helped CH2M Hill in the competition. She also was the landscape architecture consultant for the state convention center being built over Interstate 5.

In an interview this week, Danadjieva described the firm's proposals for West Point: 'We're lidding the whole thing with the wild, textures, and indigenous plants. There will be berming and tidal pools. The whole thing is very beautiful.'

James Braman, of CH2M Hill, said, 'We're talking about a plant that will enhance Discovery Park and not despoil it.'
Wastewater treatment plays a critical role in protecting public health and our environment, and it is unfortunate these facilities have incurred such a negative stigma. With today's modern technology and advanced environmental planning, wastewater treatment facilities can enhance a community's quality of life...

**Open spaces**

**Environmentally friendly plant and site design**

**Stringent odor controls**

**Public art**

**Stream protection**

**Preservation of community character**

**Opportunity for community uses on-site**

**Innovative landscaping**

**Habitat protection**

---

**King County**
Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Wastewater Treatment Division
What sets a community apart?
Like its individual residents, every community has unique characteristics that distinguish its identity. It could be a notable landmark, a skyline, or the area's distinctive vegetation. Perhaps it is an established industry, a common cultural heritage, or some other aspect of shared history among its residents. A new treatment system called Brightwater is needed to serve our growing region. Preserving this sense of community character is a priority in building Brightwater, so it is vital our engineers and architects are guided by experts—the people who live and work in the host communities.

Design plans for the Brightwater plant have yet to be developed and finalized. But we can offer a glimpse of some of the possibilities for the plant's architecture and aesthetics by looking at other wastewater treatment facilities. Public meetings will continue to ensure facilities reflect community values.

Green Development
Our commitment to the environment extends to how we build facilities. King County plans to incorporate sustainable design practices throughout Brightwater. Interior features such as walls, tiles, and floors can be built with recycled materials. Design that allows natural light can reduce the need for lighting fixtures. Capturing the methane from treatment processes can generate power to run equipment on-site. Using reclaimed water for plant processes and irrigation further conserves resources. These are just a few examples of how we can make Brightwater a "green" facility.

Brightwater presents opportunities for a variety of community and habitat enhancement projects. Parks, trails, open space, and other amenities can be incorporated into construction plans.

ROUTE 9
Brightwater at Route 9 offers an opportunity to replace auto scrap yards with attractive landscaping and architecture that reflects the community's character. Though it will still be an industrial site, the Brightwater plant will be a visually appealing yet unobtrusive neighbor.

UNOCAL
Brightwater at UNOCAL: Opportunities to preserve views and maintain waterfront access for public uses, such as parks, and possibly even a multi-modal transportation facility, will transform this once polluted industrial site into a vital and thriving part of the community.
PARKS & SHORELINES

Also recognized for her work designing Freeway Park and the Washington State Convention Center, landscape architect Angela Danadjieva made innovative use of native plants, trees, and berms to create a stunning design that melds the West Point plant into Discovery Park. The West Point expansion offered a unique opportunity to provide public access to 26 acres of public shoreline along the Sound and to restore the wetlands and habitats that had previously been lost.

Educational & Public Spaces

Neighboring businesses and residents initially opposed City of Vancouver's wastewater plant expansion plans, fearing it would be a "smelly, ugly eyesore." Today, Vancouver's Marine Park Water Reclamation Facility, with pleasant blue pitched roofs, is often mistaken for a college campus or a shopping mall. The plant has never received an odor complaint from the community.

The Riverfront Trail and the Wetlands Overlook not only restored and revitalized Vancouver's waterfront area, it preserved public access that other types of commercial development would have restricted.

The adjacent Water Resources Education Center has been a popular feature with the public. Since the center opened in 1996, about 50,000 people visit annually to take in the exhibits and water sciences laboratory. The facility, which also offers community meeting space, has even been the site of weddings and other community events.

ODOR CONTROL WORKS!

Modern treatment plants can and do operate without odors. These are some of the plants that operate without odors:

- Oceanside - San Francisco, CA. Opened in 1997
- Marine Park Water Reclamation Facility - Vancouver, WA. Opened in 1996
- Other plants in San Diego, Orange County, and Las Vegas have exceptional odor control systems.

Brightwater will have the most stringent odor controls in the US. Upgrades to our existing plants are also planned.

BLENDING IN & OPENING UP

Conveyance facilities that carry wastewater to and from the plant will also be part of the Brightwater system. Aboveground facilities are designed to visually enhance or blend into the community.
Hidden somewhere in this picture is a plant that cleans a hundred million gallons of sewage every day.

If you can’t see it, thank Bob Kildall and other neighbors.

One of the features of Seattle’s Discovery Park is being largely unacknowledged: King County’s West Point secondary sewage treatment plant, next to the park’s North Beach. During the planning process, the Friends of Discovery Park and the president, Bob Kildall worked with other citizen groups, the county and the parks department. They had no idea the massive sewage treatment plant they were going to hide behind this beautiful Sound views and the Olympic mountains.

West Point Treatment Plant/Discovery Park – Seattle

At the main (east) entrance to Discovery Park, stop and obtain a trail map from the Visitor’s Center, open 8:30-5:00 P.M., Tuesday through Sunday. From designated parking areas to the West Point site. For more information on parking and detailed directions to the park, call the Visitor’s Center at 206-386-4236.

South East Plant/Waterworks Gardens – Renton

The park is open from dawn till dusk year-round. Waterworks Gardens Park is also connected to City of Renton’s Springbrook Trail. To visit, take I-5 to the Martin Luther King Jr. Way exit. Follow Martin Luther King Jr. Way to the second stop light at 68th Ave. S. Turn right and follow the road about one mile, turning right on Monster Road. The entrance to Waterworks Gardens is located on Monster Road, next to the white water tower on top of the hill.

To learn how wastewater is treated, take a virtual tour of West Point. Or get tour information and driving directions to our facilities by visiting us on the Web: http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/

Community News

Speaker’s Bureau

King County’s Wastewater Treatment Division can arrange to have a speaker come to your organization’s meeting, neighborhood group or classroom to talk about wastewater treatment basics and other water quality issues. Please contact the Brightwater team at 206-684-6799 or toll-free at 1-888-707-8571.

To learn about opportunities to get involved in the Brightwater project, visit us on the Web: http://dnr.metrokc.gov/WTD/brightwater/involved.htm

Questions or comments?

E-mail: brightwater@metrokc.gov
Phone: 206-684-6799, toll-free 1-888-707-8571, or 711 TTY
Web site: http://dnr.metrokc.gov/WTD/brightwater/
Fax: 206-684-1741
Mail: King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Wastewater Treatment Division, KSC-NR-0503, 201 South Jackson Street, Seattle, WA 98104-3855

Who we are

King County’s Wastewater Treatment Division is a water quality agency.

Our role in environmental stewardship started 40 years ago when we first embarked on our mission to clean up Lake Washington. In the late 1950s, wastewater flowed largely untreated into our lakes and the Sound, fouling our water and making our beaches unusable. Today, thanks to our present wastewater treatment system, Lake Washington is one of the cleanest urban lakes in the world.

As we enter the 21st Century, we remain committed to protecting public health and the environment through quality wastewater treatment. For us, success means clean water – now, and just as important, for generations to come.

This material is provided in alternative formats for individuals with disabilities on request by calling the Wastewater Treatment Division at 206-684-1280 or 711 TTY.

See for yourself

West Point Treatment Plant/Discovery Park – Seattle

At the main (east) entrance to Discovery Park, stop and obtain a trail map from the Visitor’s Center, open 8:30-5:00 P.M., Tuesday through Sunday. Hike from designated parking areas to the West Point site. For more information on parking and detailed directions to the park, call the Visitor’s Center at 206-386-4236.

South Point/Waterworks Gardens – Renton

The park is open from dawn till dusk year-round. Waterworks Gardens Park is also connected to City of Renton’s Springbrook Trail. To visit, take I-5 to the Martin Luther King Jr. Way exit. Follow Martin Luther King Jr. Way to the second stop light at 68th Ave. S. Turn right and follow the road about one mile, turning right on Monster Road. The entrance to Waterworks Gardens is located on Monster Road, next to the white water tower on top of the hill.

To learn how wastewater is treated, take a virtual tour of West Point. Or get tour information and driving directions to our facilities by visiting us on the Web: http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wtd/

Bob Kildall and his group, Friends of Discovery Park, were adamant about preserving this popular park’s natural beauty and stunning Sound views during West Point’s 1990’s expansion. Working with King County’s team of accomplished architects and engineers, West Point’s Magnolia neighbors had a role in keeping Discovery Park a regional treasure. This is a copy of an ad that ran in the Seattle Times and the Seattle Post-Intelligencer in 2000.

They said they were going to hide that plant, and they did it.”