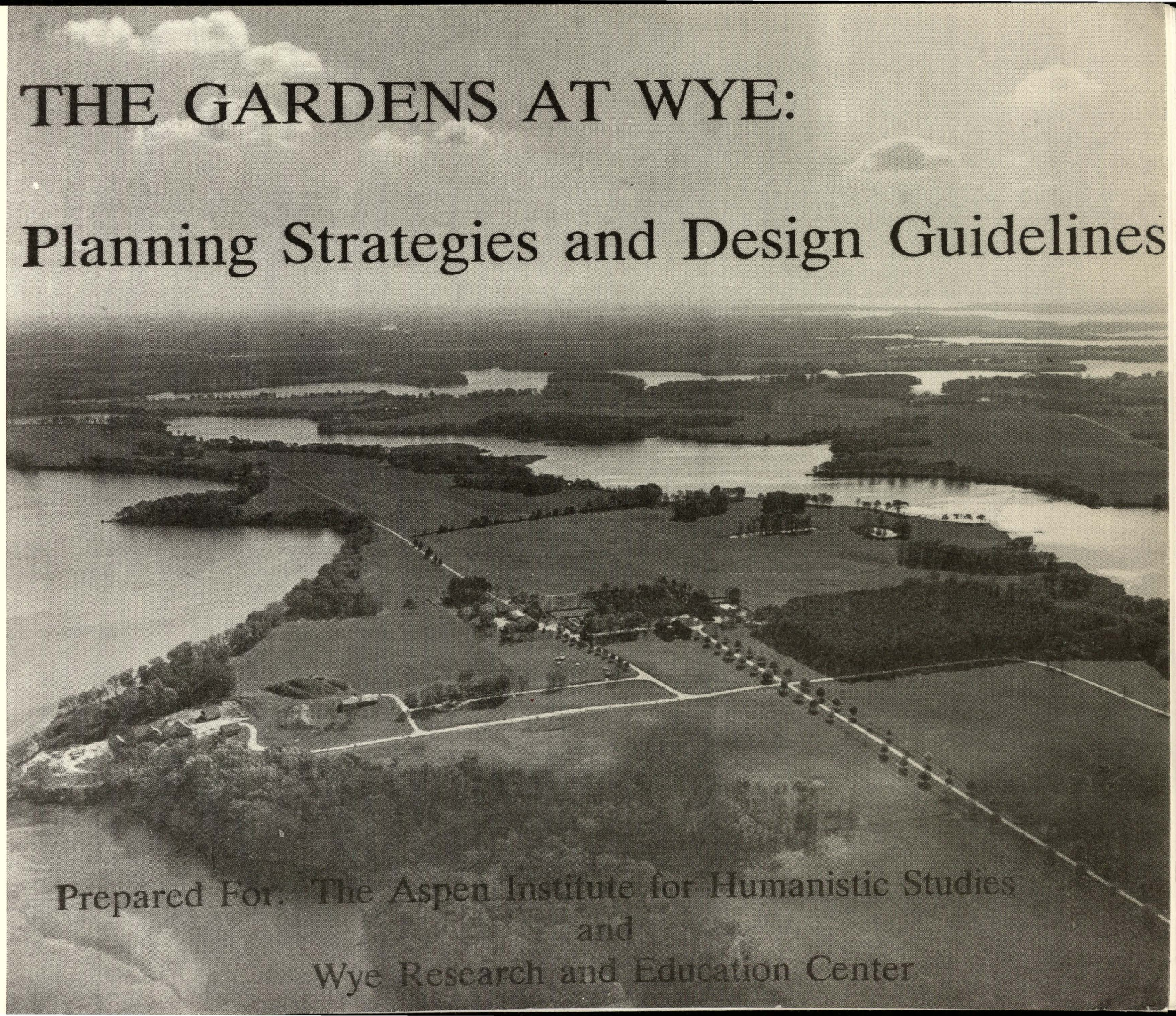
THE GARDENS AT WYE:

Planning Strategies and Design Guidelines



Prepared For: The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies
and
Wye Research and Education Center

THE GARDENS AT WYE:

Planning Strategies and Design Guidelines

Prepared For: The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies
and
Wye Research and Education Center

Presented By: Safei El-Deen Hamed, PH.D., ASLA
Landscape Architecture Section
Department of Horticulture
University of Maryland

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
*	LETTER OF INTRODUCTION	
*	FORWARD	
I.	SITUATION ASSESSMENT	5
	1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	
	1.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS	
	1.3 THE REGIONAL LANDSCAPE CONTEXT: MARYLAND'S EASTERN SHORE	
	1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION	
	1.5 WYE PLANTATION SITE AND ITS SETTING	
	1.6 THE PACA FAMILY CONNECTION	
II.	DATA ANALYSIS	14
	2.1 VEGETATION	
	2.2 LAND USE ANALYSIS	
	2.3 DESIGN ANALYSIS	
	2.4 PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS	
	2.5 SITE USE AND USERS	
	2.6 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	
III.	SYNTHESIS AND CONCEPTUAL DESIGN	51
IV.	ACTION PLAN	60
	4.1 DEFINITION	
	4.2 THE LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT UNIT	
	4.3 THE BASE MAP	
	4.4 THE INTERPRETATION PROGRAM	
V.	IDEAS FOR THE FUTURE	63
	5.1 THE GARDENS OF NATIONS PROGRAM	
	5.2 QUALITY OF LIFE PROGRAM	
	5.3 LANDSCAPE RESEARCH PROGRAM	

Mr. James G. Nelson, President
Wye Institute, Inc.
Cheston-On-Wye
P.O. Box 50
Queenstown, MD 21658

March 30, 1989

Dear Mr. Nelson,

I take pleasure in forwarding herewith the final report of our study **"THE GARDENS AT WYE: Planning Strategies and Design Guidelines"** as authorized by you through Dr. Russell Brinsfield's office.

The terms of reference for this assignment outlined specific goals within its scope. These include:

1. To provide the concerned parties (i.e., The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, The Wye Research and Education Center, and the Department of Horticulture) with strategic and technical guidelines that will help in developing, conserving, and enhancing the existing formal gardens at Wye Plantation.

2. To increase the visibility of the Wye Research and Education Center among broader public than is currently being served.

3. To recommend various policies, programs, and projects to help stimulating useful cooperation between the University of Maryland, the Aspen Institute, and the local communities of the Eastern Shore.

In order to respond to these specifics the project is viewed from both the micro, i.e. the immediate surrounding landscape, and the macro, i.e. the regional environment. Our holistic approach has led to several necessary recommendations for the development and management of the Gardens and their surrounding landscape.

The unique qualities that characterize the site of the Aspen Institute's campus in general and the formal gardens at Wye Plantation in particular, make this endeavor an ideal test to the field of landscape architecture.The enormous complexity of analyzing, planning, and managing the Gardens-at-Wye Plantation places a considerable challenge before us as consultants and you as a decision maker. Landscape architecture is neither a static entity nor a perfect concept of rationality, but an iterative and creative approach to decision making regarding various "Quality of Life" issues.

What follows in this report are a number of extracts from a long and complex process which you helped to successfully complete through your insight and support. This document will help all parties concerned in understanding the reality behind "The Gardens-at-Wye Plantation".

Last but not least, we wish to acknowledge the contributions made by many individuals of your staff and the staff of the University of Maryland.

* **Aspen Institute For Humanistic Studies**
  - Mr. Jack Covert
  - Mr. William Tharp
* **Wye Research and Education Center**
  - Dr. Russell Brinsfield, Head
* **Department of Horticulture**
  - Mrs. Clara Gouin, Assistant Landscape Architect
  - Mr. Dan Marriott, Research Assistant
  - Miss Linda Robertson, Draftperson
  - Miss Joann Feely, Horticulture Assistant
  - Mrs. Pat Somner, Computer Graphics Assistant
  - Mr. David Jones, Word Processing Assistant

Yours very truly,
Safei Hamed, Ph.D., ASLA

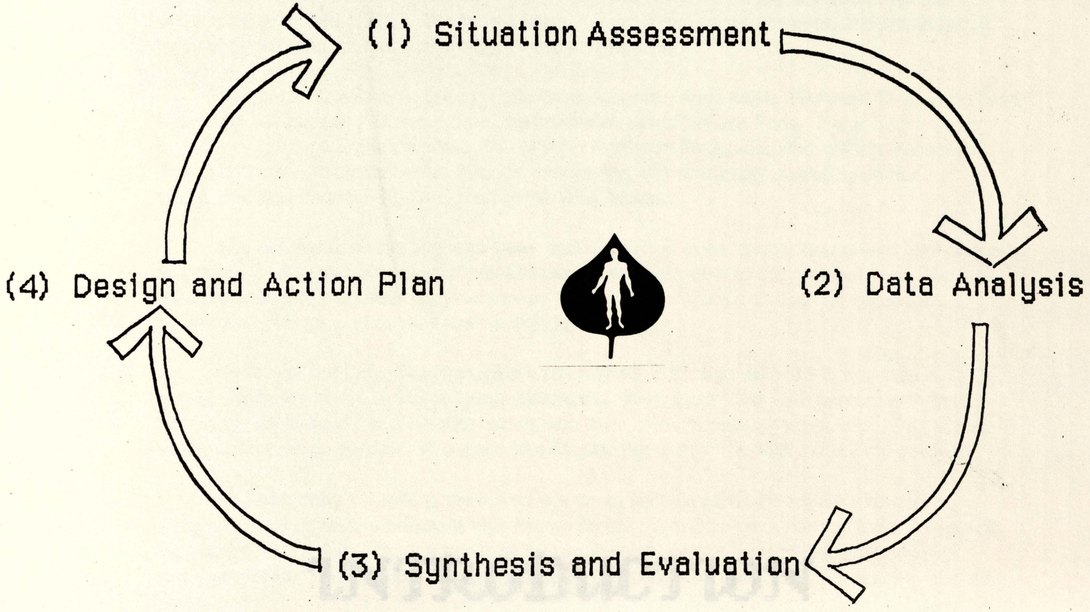
S. Hamed

FORWARD

In The Fall of 1987 the Trustees of Wye Institute, Inc. authorized a study for planning the future development of the 18th century formal gardens at Wye Plantation.

The study included four phases: situation assessment, data analysis, data synthesis, and conceptual design. The organization of this report reflects the same sequence in which the study was conducted.

THE GARDENS AT WYE: A PLANNING PROCESS



INTRODUCTION

I SITUATION ASSESSMENT

1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

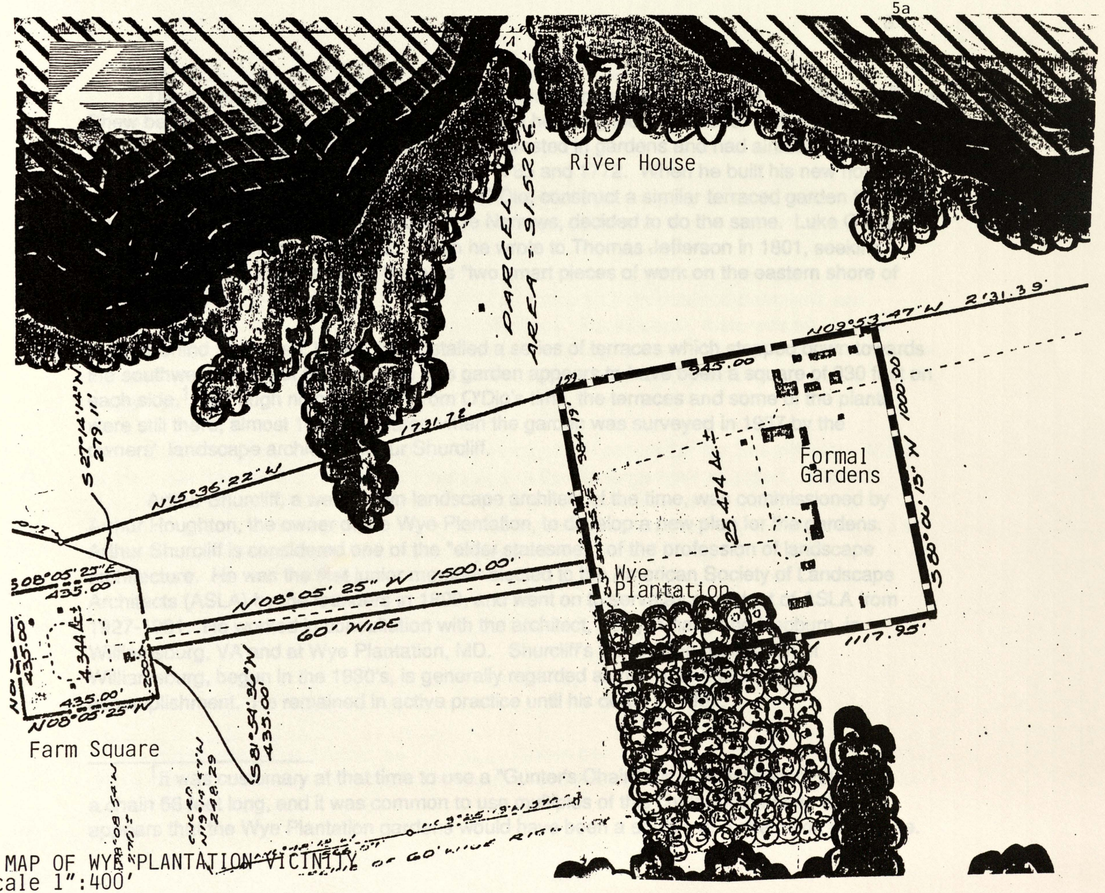
The Wye Plantation dates from the 18th century, when the original house was built in the 1740's, most probably by Colonel Edward Tilghman of Wye. There is a brick from the original house dated "1749". The house had a mansard roof, three dormers, and chimneys on each end. An addition had a pitched roof and three dormers.

The property was inherited by Tilghman's daughter, Anna Maria Tilghman Chew, who lived there with her husband Bennet Chew, the brother-in-law of William Paca. It was bequeathed in 1811 to Julianna Tilghman Paca, wife of John Philemon Paca, who was William Paca's son. The plantation was passed down through their family, and eventually owned by Arthur Houghton, who became the Chairman of the Wye Institute.

The old manor house was torn down and a new and larger manor house was built on the site of 1972. The dated brick was installed next to the back door in the new building. The manor house and plantation are now owned by the Wye Institute and used for receptions, business meetings, and conference's activities.

Additional buildings that exist on the site include, a library built in 1940 and later a stable, which are both used as lodgings for visitors. Also, there is an 18th century milk-house that has been restored as a croquet house, and three brick storage sheds built in 1940, at the three corners of the garden. There are also several barns near the east side of the garden.

Approximately 1/4 mile to the north, in a direct sight-line with the front of the manor, along the main drive, is a one acre area known as the Farm Square. Intended to be the hub of the plantation, the Farm Square contains two brick colonial-style houses that are currently used as offices. The plantation is approximately 25 acres, with the gardens occupying about 5 acres.



A MAP OF WYE PLANTATION VICINITY
Scale 1":400'

The original gardens were designed by a landscape architect named Luke O'Dio for Bennet Chew between 1790 and 1801. At the same time he designed gardens for William Paca's Wye Hall on Wye Island. William Paca had been interested in gardens and had already installed one at his home in Annapolis, sometime between 1765 and 1772. When he built his new home on Wye Island in 1790, he commissioned Luke O'Dio, construct a similar terraced garden there. Paca's brother-in-law, living just across Wye Narrows, decided to do the same. Luke O'Dio was very pleased with both results. When he wrote to Thomas Jefferson in 1801, seeking more design work, he referred to them as "two smart pieces of work on the eastern shore of Maryland."

Behind the house, Luke O'dio installed a series of terraces which stepped down towards the southwest corner of the property. His garden appears to have been a square of 330 feet on each side.[1] Although no plans exist from O'Dio's time, the terraces and some of the plants were still there, almost 150 years later, when the garden was surveyed in 1937 by the owners' landscape architect, Arthur Shurcliff.

Arthur Shurcliff, a well-known landscape architect of the time, was commissioned by Arthur Houghton, the owner of the Wye Plantation, to develop a new plan for the gardens. Arthur Shurcliff is considered one of the "elder statesmen" of the profession of landscape architecture. He was the first junior member elected to the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) by the founders in 1899, and went on to serve as president of ASLA from 1927-1931. He worked in consultation with the architect, Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn, in Williamsburg, VA and at Wye Plantation, MD. Shurcliff's work in the restoration of Williamsburg, begun in the 1930's, is generally regarded as his most outstanding accomplishment. He remained in active practice until his death in 1957.

---

[1] It was customary at that time to use a "Gunter's Chain" for surveying land; this was a chain 66 feet long, and it was common to use multiples of this chain measuring. It appears that the Wye Plantation gardens would have been a square of 5 chains on each side.

While surveying the Wye Plantations' existing plants and terraces and plotting them on a map, Shurcliff found a badly neglected garden with grazing cattle. He finally completed the design work in 1939. Shurcliff's master plan, a copy of which is kept at the Library of Wye Institute, shows that he respected the features of the earlier garden, retaining the
terraces and the existing large trees.[2] He also enlarged the garden, surrounded it with white fencing, installed brick paths and wooden gazebos, and built brick corner sheds.

Shurcliff maintained the formality of the garden with straight lines, geometric flower beds and clipped hedges. He gave each terrace an individualized treatment, and named them according to their predominant plantings. For example, there was an "Azalea Garden", "Summer Shrub Garden", "Lilac Garden", "Spring Garden", "Rose Garden", and "Holly Garden". He also added a walled garden for the planned new library, an orchard, and a kitchen garden.

Since 1940, the gardens have retained the general concept of the Shurcliff plan. Most of the larger trees and shrubs remain, but many of the plantings have changed. As plants died, many (such as flower beds) were never replaced; sometimes entirely different plants were installed. The Rose Garden became the Magnolia Garden, the Holly Garden became the Hawthorn Garden, and the Kitchen Garden became the Croquet Court.

---

[2]O'Dio may have planted the three large Linden trees, since they would have aligned with the ends and center of the old manor house. The two large Yews could also have been part of his design.

1.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The 1939 landscape master plan contained the following design zones.

- The Orchard
- The Upper and Lower Ivy Terrace
- Linden Terrace
- Upper and Lower Cherry Terraces
- Reflecting Pool
- Yew Terrace
- Croquet Yard
- Dawn Redwood Terrace
- Willow Oak Alley
- Upper and Lower Main Terrace
- Upper and Lower American Boxwood Terrace

The situation assessment phase involved the gathering of relevant physical information regarding such factors as: architectural features of the site, visual amenities, micro-climate, and topography.

In recent years, additions have been made to the northwest side of the gardens, notably a swimming pool, and tennis and basketball courts. When the new manor house was built in 1972, Shurcliff's wide oval driveway was redesigned as a narrower oval driveway, and plants were installed around the buildings.

The gardens are located in the midst of farmland. They have the feel of the original early American garden with its small terraces, hedge-enclosed spaces, and tall shade trees. However, the individual gardens have lost their unique character, and are mostly a variation of a grass panel, a row of hedges, and one or more old shade trees. Although some seasonal interest and color are supplied by a few rows of spring-flowering trees, the variety of plants is limited. The gardens are well maintained, but have not undergone a major refurbishing in almost a half-century.

The most influential change occurred in 1978 when Mr. Arthur Houghton decided to donate the Wye Plantation as a gift to support the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, and hence turning the site into a semi-public use. The Manor House serves as one of three major conference facilities on the property. The others are the Wye Woods Conference Center and the River House. Participants in the Wye Institute Conferences and Aspen Institute Executive Seminars make limited use of the gardens for strolling, reading, or sitting. Currently no interpretive materials or guided tours exist in order to direct the visitor to different parts of the garden or to provide a systematic orientation or focused appreciation of the landscape. On the whole, there is a need to enhance the visitor's experience of the gardens and provide them with more information.

1.3 THE REGIONAL LANDSCAPE CONTEXT: MARYLAND'S EASTERN SHORE

Known as "the land of pleasant living", Maryland's Eastern Shore is that portion of the state lying east of the Chesapeake Bay. Along with Delaware and a portion of Virginia, it comprises the Delmarva Peninsula, which stretches north and south between the Chesapeake Bay on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east.

The flat, sandy region is predominately agricultural and sparsely populated. Fields of soybean and corn are interspersed with woodlands of Loblolly Pine and mixed hardwoods. Because it is almost completely surrounded by water and has an irregular shoreline with numerous bays, inlets, islands and wetlands, there is a strong orientation to water-related commercial and recreational activities. Fishing, crabbing, oystering, boating, and waterfowl hunting are carried on throughout the area, giving it much of its characteristic flavor.

The Eastern Shore was the earliest part of Maryland to be settled by English colonists. They were granted large tracts of land from which they cleared the forests and established plantations. These large plantations were eventually subdivided into smaller farms, and as population slowly increased, scattered small towns developed. Because the

region was relatively isolated from the larger cities, it retained much of the colonial pattern of a rural and tranquil way of life.

With the opening of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge in 1952, a direct transportation link was created with the mainland, bringing an influx of change. Tourists and sportsmen were attracted to the recreational opportunities and charm of the Eastern Shore, and new residents began to settle into new developments. However, the prime tourist destination has remained the Atlantic Coast line with its beaches. Most developments are located near the bridge with its easy access to the cities. Until today, the Eastern Shore retains its rural atmosphere, relaxed pace, attractive scenery, and a sense of history which have resulted in a unique ambiance. For the most part, the region is still highly regarded as the "land of pleasant living".

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION

The Predominate type of soil on the Wye Plantation is Sassafras sandy loam (SfB2). The land is generally described as having a 2% to 5% slope that is moderately eroded, and is normally acid. It consists of well-drained to moderately well-drained soils that have a friable sandy clay loam subsoil. There is usually a distance of 8 or more feet to the water table.

Sassafras sandy loam lies within Capability Unit 11e-5, which is described as deep, gently sloping, well-drained, moderately coarse textured soil with only moderate limitations to use because of erosion risk. It has good stability for levees and embankments, and is suitable for impounded ponds, which must be sealed to prevent seepage. It is the most extensive soil found in Queen Anne's County and the most important for agriculture because of its good drainage and strong ability to hold moisture and nutrients. However, its susceptibility to erosion causes a large part of its surface to wash away. It is also suitable for woodlands, with the favored species being Loblolly Pine, followed by Virginia Pine and other upland hardwoods.

The weather of this region is humid, temperate and semi-continental. Winters are usually mild and summers are very warm and moist. The humidity averages 60% in summer and 50-55% in winter.

The average daily maximum temperature in summer is 80 to 87 degrees Fahrenheit, and in winter is 26 to 33 degrees Fahrenheit. The average monthly maximum and minimum temperatures are 98 degrees high and 3 degrees low, but extremes have been recorded of 105 degrees high and -13 degrees low.

Precipitation averages 43.2 inches per year, falling at an average of 3 to 4 inches per month. However, a maximum in one day was recorded as almost 6 inches. There are 77 days of precipitation per year.

Snowfall averages 21 inches per year, falling during the months of December to April. There are generally no more than 6 days with a snowfall of one inch or more.

The area was once almost all hardwood trees. Oak trees are dominant, and the White Oak has been important. The wet areas grow Red Maple, Beech, Sweetgum, Blackgum, Holly, Dogwood, and Birch. Loblolly and Virginia Pines are the most common conifers. The area is the northern limit for the growth of Loblolly.

The wildlife suitability of the area is good, especially for open land and woodland wildlife. On the open land are found rabbit, quail, upland, upland gamebirds, and deer. In the woodlands are deer, squirrel, turkey, and woodcock. The wetlands are abundant with Canadian geese and other migrating waterfowl, with the geese often utilizing the open field and agricultural areas for feeding.

1.5 WYE PLANTATION SITE AND ITS SETTING

The Wye Plantation is located in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, approximately 5 miles south of U.S. Route 50, near the town of Carmichael. It is less than 1 1/2 hours drive from the cities of Washington, D.C. and Baltimore.

Queen Anne's County, with approximately 25,000 residents, has diversified agriculture, producing grain, poultry and cattle. It also has important seafood and recreational industries. The county is rich in history, claiming the first permanent English settlement in Maryland. As the eastern terminus of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, it is the gateway to the Eastern Shore and creates the first impression of the Shore for visitors.

The Wye Plantation is situated at the southern tip of Wye Neck, a peninsula lying north of Wye Island. The Wye River runs along the west side of the peninsula and Wye East River along the east side. Wye Narrows on the south separates Wye Neck from the Island. and Covington Cove is west of the Plantation.

The name "Wye" comes from the river Wye in Wales, home of one of the first landowners in the area, Edward Lloyd. His family manor, just across the river in Talbot County, is know as Wye House. Nearby are also Wye Hall on Wye Island, the Wye Mill, and the ancient Wye Oak.

Wye Neck is characterized by farmland interspersed with some small areas of woodland, and there are wooded areas along the shoreline. The area around the gardens is presently used as pastureland for cattle involved in the Angus breeding program of the Wye Research and Education Center of The University of Maryland. Close to the gardens are two woodlots, of tall Loblolly Pine, which are visible from all parts of the garden.


Melvin
Shawn
Route 50
Route 50 - 301
Edgar Bryan
HICKORY RIDGE ESTATES
Grasonville
Whitby
GOV. GRASON MANOR
Carmichael
Bryantown
Wye Mills
Warner
Hardy
WYE NECK
PINEY NECK
Arthur Bryan
Wye River
PROSPECT PLANTATION
Bennett Point Road
Wye Institute
WYE PLANTATION
Houghton
Wye Narrows
Grapevine Cove
Shawn Woods
Schoolhouse site
Wye East River
Wye Landing
Gebhardt
Bigwood Cove
Dividing Cr.
The Duck House
Grandary Cr.
WYE HALL FARM
Wye Island
Drum Pt.
WYE HEIGHTS
Wyman
WHITE HOUSE FARM
Krech
BENNETT POINT SUBDIVISION
Bryan place
Morton
Bordley Pt.
Cross Cr.
GROSS COATE
WYE HOUSE
Bennett Point
0
1
2

1.6 THE PACA FAMILY CONNECTION

One of the most illustrious personages in early Maryland history was William Paca (1740-1799), a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He served three terms as Governor of Maryland, from 1782, until 1785, and later became Judge of the United States for the District of Maryland. His home and garden in Annapolis have been restored to their 18th century appearance.

It has been commonly believed that William Paca spent summers living at Wye Plantation and retired there. In 1910, more than a century after his death, a monument was erected to him in the family burial ground at the Plantation. It now seems unlikely that he resided there, since the Plantation did not come into the Paca family until 1811, which was twelve years after he died.

DATA ANALYSIS

2. DATA ANALYSIS

A key factor that differentiates a historic conservation project, such as this one, and any other landscape design project are the inputs that are analyzed toward the concluded recommendations. Unfortunately, not many precedents have been established for this type of problem. Attaining a set of convincing design recommendations and substantiating any future decision, requires a comprehensive, logical sequence of analysis. These include understanding such forces as: natural resources, cultural resources, land users, existing problems and potentials. Formulating a set of planning goals and objectives, can then be based on these solid understanding of these interacting forces.

2.1 VEGETATION

As early as possible in this study, full attention was given to existing vegetation. A survey of all trees, shrubs, and ground covers within the site boundaries was conducted during the Fall of 1987. Fifty seven species were identified. They are listed in Table #1.

Furthermore, all existing plant materials were numbered, verified on the base map, assessed (in terms of its size, height, health, etc.) and recorded according to their specific areas. See Table #2.

Table #1: **PLANTS INVENTORY: Wye Plantation**

1. Acer Rubrum
2. Acer Saccharum
3. Aesculus hippocastanum
4. Akebin quinate
5. Amelanchier spp.
6. Buxus sempervirens 'Arborescens'
7. Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'
8. Camellia spp.
9. Campsis radicans
10. Carpinus betulus
11. Castanea mollissima
12. Clematis hybrid

12B. Clematis paniculata

13. Cornus florida

13B. Cornus kousa

14A. Cotoneaster horizontalis

14. Crataegus malus
15. Crataegus spp.
16. Euonymus fortunei
17. Fagus grandifolia
18. Grass mixed
19. Hedera helix
20. Hydrangea anamola var. petiolaris
21. Ilex x altaclarensis 'Camelliifolia'
22. Ilex opaca
23. Ilex crenata
24. Ilex x meserveae 'Blue Princess'
25. Juglans nigra
26. Kolelreuteria paniculata
27. Lagerstroemia indica
28. Lagustrum japonicum
29. Liriodendron tulipifera
30. Magnolia grandiflora
31. Magnolia stellata

32. Magnolia spp.
33. Malus
34. Malus crab
35. Metasequoia glyptostroboides
36. Nelumbo spp.
37. Nymphaea spp.
38. Osmanthus heterophyllus
39. Pinus nigra
40. Prunus laurocerasus
41 Prunus persica
42. Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula'
43. Prunus spp. (sweet cherry)
43B. Prunus spp. (plum)
43C. Prunus spp. (apricot)
44. Pyrus spp.
45. Quercus phellos
46. Quercus rubra
47. Rosa spp.
48. Salix Babylonica
49. Taxodium distichum var. distichum
50. Taxus baccata 'Repandends'
51. Taxus spp.
52. Tilia cordata
53. Tsuga canadensis
54. Vinca minor
55. Wisteria sinensis
56. Zelkova spp.
57. Zyosia spp.

AREA	PLANT NUMBER	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	EVER-GREEN	HABIT	POSITION	DIAMETER ESTIMATE	HEIGHT ESTIMATE	CANOPY COVER	COMMENTS
LIBRARY GARDEN	33	*Malus* spp.	Crabapples		Trees	In aluminum plan	1 1/2 ft.	15 ft.	fills bed	Good--showy fruits
	44	*Pyrus* spp.	Pear		Espallier	Along walls	4 in. at base	to wall top		Excellent--great fall color!
	7	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	English Boxwood	yes	Hedges	Around beds				Good
LIBRARY FRONT	33	*Malus* spp.	Crabapples		Trees	In grass around pool	2 in.	10 ft.	1 yd.	Young - good
	19	*Hedera helix*	English Ivy	yes	Vine	On wall				Continue ivy on most walls--good
	27	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle		Shrub			10 ft.	4 yd.	Good
	32	*Magnolia* spp.	Saucer-type Magnolia		Multi-stem tree	In grass	4 stem @ 6 in.	15 ft.	10 yd.	Good
	56	*Zelkova serrata*	Zelkova		Tree	In grass	2 1/2 ft.	30 ft.	20 yd.	Majestic--but dead leaves are retained on branches.
	52	*Tilia cordata*	Little Leaf Linden		Tree	In grass	1 - 1 1/2 ft.	20 ft.	10 yd.	One with die back, others good.
	46	*Quercus rubra*	Red Oak		Tree	In grass	2 ft.	25 ft.	12 yd.	Poor
	13B	*Cornus kousa*	Chinese Dogwood		Tree	In grass	6 in.	15 ft.	6 yd.	Good--young tree
	7	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	Dwarf Boxwood	yes	Shrubs	In grass		4 ft.	2 yd.	Good--large specimens
BURIAL GROUND	50	*Taxus baccata*	English Yew	yes	Shrubs	In grass	6 in. stems	15 - 20 ft.	13 yd.	Very large, impressive shrubs
	16	*Euonymus fortunei*	Wintercreeper Euonymus	yes	Sprawling shrub	Over wall		To wall top	Covers N. wall	Healthy
	2	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar Maple		Tree	In grass	1 1/2 ft.	25 ft.		Good--on the young side. Run along main driveway
SWIMMING POOL	34	*Malus floribunda*	Crabapple		Small tree	In grass		10 @ 5 ft.	1 yd.	Young
	7	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	English Boxwood	yes	Hedge			3 - 4 ft.		Broken and spotty in places
	51	*Taxus* spp.	Yew	yes	Hedge			3 ft.		Trimmed hedge
TENNIS & BASKET-BALL COURT	7	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	English Boxwood	yes	Hedge			3 - 4 ft.		Broken in places
	2	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar Maple		Tree	In tree well	3 ft.	25 ft.		Old gnarled tree
	51	*Taxus*	Yew	yes	Hedge					Trimmed hedge

AREA	PLANT NUMBER	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	EVER-GREEN	HABIT	POSITION	DIAMETER ESTIMATE	HEIGHT ESTIMATE	CANOPY COVER	COMMENTS
UPPER & LOWER CHERRY TERRACES	53	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian Hemlock	yes	Hedge					Good - base opening up some
	19	*Hedera helix*	English Ivy	yes	Ground cover	Banks of upper terrace				Good - minor slug(?) damage
	42	*Prunus subhirtella* 'Pendula'	Weeping Cherry		Tree	In grass	8 @ 1 ft.	15 ft.	8 yd.	Good - 10% dead wood. All grafted trees. Some sprouts at graft union should be eliminated.
					Tree		6 @ 8 in.	10-15 ft.	5 yd.	
					Tree		1 @ 4 in.	8 ft.	1 yd.	
	17	*Fagus grandifolia*	American Beech		Tree	In grass	1 ft.	15-20 ft.	10 yd.	Excellent
	4	*Akebia quinata*	Akebia		Vine	On gazebo				Excellent, except poison ivy coming in
	28	*Ligustrum japonicum*	Privet	yes	Shrubs			10 ft.	4 yd.	Healthy, but unkempt looking
	25	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut		Tree		2 1/2 ft.	30 ft.	20 yd.	OK, but old wound allowing center to rot
REFLECTING POOL	37	*Nymphaea* spp.	Hardy Water Lilies		Aquatic	In water				OK
	36	*Nelumbo* spp.	Lotus		Aquatic	In water				OK
	22	*Ilex opaca*	American Holly	yes	Tree	In grass	2-3 in.		2 yd.	Good -Young, but foliage is quite full
	52	*Tilia cordata*	Little Leaf Linden		Tree	In grass	2 @ 2 1/2 in.	25-30 ft.	16 yd.	Suffered herbicide drift 2 yrs. ago. May recover.
	7	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	English Boxwood	yes	Hedge			3 ft.		In pretty good shape--except north side.
	18		Grass		Ground cover					Good
YEW TERRACE	51	*Taxus*	Yew	yes	Huge shrub	In dirt patch sod removed	1 @ 4-5 ft.	20 ft.	15 yd.	10% dead wood. Remarkable size. 2nd half of pair dead.
	9	*Campis radicans*	Trumpet Creeper		Huge vine	In dirt patch sod removed			15 yd.	Covers the dead Yew and has totally covered it.
	19	*Hedera helix*	English Ivy	yes	Ground cover	On steep bank				Good
	50	*Taxus baccata* 'Repandens'	Spreading Yew	yes	Informal hedge			4-5 ft.		Good - Could be considered too large
	24	*Ilex x meserveae* 'Blue Princess'	Blue Princess Holly	yes	Hedge			2 ft.		Good - a new addition

AREA	PLANT NUMBER	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	EVER-GREEN	HABIT	POSITION	DIAMETER ESTIMATE	HEIGHT ESTIMATE	CANOPY COVER	COMMENTS
CROQUET YARD	6	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	English Boxwood	yes	Hedge					Healthy, but many missing. Cows?
	52	*Tilia cordata*	Little Leaf Linden		Tree	In grass	1 1/2 ft.	20 ft.	14 yd.	Good
DAWN REDWOOD TERRACE	35	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*	Dawn Redwood		Tree	In grass	4 ft.	30 ft.	15 yd.	Good
	50	*Taxus baccata* 'Repandens'	Spreading Yew	yes	Hedge			4 ft.		Good - Natural hedge
WILLOW OAK ALLEY	45	*Quercus phellos*	Willow Oak		Tree	In grass	1 ft.	20 ft.	12 yd.	Good
	8	*Camellia* spp.	Camellia	yes	Shrub			2 @ 3-4 ft.	1 yd.	OK - plans exist to remove
UPPER & LOWER MAIN TERRACE	44	*Pyrus* spp.	Pear		Tree	In grass	6 @ 1 1/2 ft.	30 ft.	11 yd.	Very large with much water sprouting
					Tree		1 @ 1 1/2 ft.			Between Pear and Dogwood area
	53	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian Hemlock	yes	Hedge		4 in.	4-5 ft.		Good - some opening out at base
	18		Grass		Ground Cover	Covering steep slopes				
	7	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	English Boxwood	yes	Shrubs/Hedge	Open hedges in weedy beds	3 in.	4 ft.	2 yd.	Poor - The cows may have broken into this area. Replacements needed and in the works. Some canker problems have been seen by staff.
UPPER & LOWER AMERICAN BOXWOOD TERRACE	2	*Acer saccharum*	Sugar Maple		Tree	In grass	1 ft.	2 @ 20-25 ft.	8 yd.	Excellent - west one larger
	6	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Arborescens'	American or Tree Boxwood	yes	Large Shrubs	In grass	Multiple stems	10-15 ft.	6 yd.	Good - fills the entire area
	25	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut		Tree		3 1/2 ft.	30-35 ft.	22 yd.	Appears good. Not much foliage Assymetric habit.
	49	*Taxodium distichum* var. distichum	Bald Cypress		Tree		3 1/2 ft.	30-35 ft.	25 yd.	Good - very impressive
	18		Grass		Ground cover					Good

AREA	PLANT NUMBER	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	EVER-GREEN	HABIT	POSITION	DIAMETER ESTIMATE	HEIGHT ESTIMATE	CANOPY COVER	COMMENTS
ORCHARD	11	*Castanea mollissima*	Chinese Chestnut		Tree	In mowed grass	1 ft.	25 ft.	15 yd.	Good condition
					Tree	In mowed grass	4 ft.(dbl. trunk)	25 ft.	15 yd.	Why are they in the orchard?
					Tree	In mowed grass	2 ft.	25 ft.	15 yd.	
	33	*Malus* species	Apple		Tree	In mowed grass	7 ● 2 ft.	15 ft.	12 yd.	Good — Based on water sprout and suckers these all looked pretty good
					Tree	In mowed grass	2 ● 1 ft.	10-15 ft.	6 yd.	Good
					Tree	In mowed grass	2 ● 1 1/2 ft.	15 ft.	12 yd.	Good
					Tree	In mowed grass	1 ● 10 ft.	10 ft.	6 yd.	Not good
					Tree	In mowed grass	1 ● 6 in.	12 ft.	2 yd.	Good
					Tree	In mowed grass	1 ● 2 in.	10 ft.	4 yd.	Good
	44	*Pyrus* species	Pear		Tree	In mowed grass	2 ● 1 1/2 ft.	15 ft.	12 yd.	Good
					Tree	In mowed grass	1 ● 10 in.	10 ft.	6 yd.	Not good
	41	*Prunus persica*	Peach		Saplings		2 ● 2 in.	4 ft.	1 yd.	O.K. - Tags should be removed as they can collar young branches
	43	*Prunus* species	Cherry		Tree	In mowed grass	1 ● 1 ft.	10-15 ft.	8 yd.	Beautiful
	53	*Tsuga*	Hemlock Hedge	yes						O.K. - opening at the base. May require renewal pruning
UPPER & LOWER TERRACE	13	*Cornus florida*	Flowering Dogwood		Tree		4 ● 4 in.	10 ft.	4 yd.	Fair
					Tree		3 ● 10 in.	20 ft.	8 yd.	Good - May be past prime. Quite large.
	31	*Magnolia stellata*	Star Magnolia		Multi-stem trees	In ivy beds	11 ● 6 IN.	10 ft.	5 yd.	Excellent - Some small suckering. Note: one is missing
	3	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Horse-chestnut		Tree		2 ft.	35-40 ft.	14 yd.	Good? - No foliage
	19	*Hedera helix*	English Ivy	yes	Ground cover					Good
LINDEN TERRACE	52	*Tilia cordata*	Little Leaf Linden		Tree	In grass	5 ft.	30-40 ft.	25 yd.	Reasonably good. Very large/old trees. Some water sprouts on lower branches. Leaf beetle damage. Canopy full and well branched.
	7	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	English Boxwood	yes	Shrubs	Lower level				Poor--including 1 or 2 Tree Box
	54	*Vinca minor*	Periwinkle	yes	Ground cover					OK, but weedy with poison ivy
	44	*Pyrus*	Pear		Tree					Big and ugly

AREA	PLANT NUMBER	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	EVER-GREEN	HABIT	POSITION	DIAMETER ESTIMATE	HEIGHT ESTIMATE	CANOPY COVER	COMMENTS
FRONT OF MAIOR HOUSE	19	*Hedera helix*	English Ivy	yes	Ground cover	Along green hse				Poor
	29	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Tulip Poplar		Young tree	In grass	1 ft.	25 ft.	10 yd.	Good, but not consistent with other plants.
	27	*Lagerstroemia indica*	Crape Myrtle		Shrub	In grass		10 ft.	4 yd.	Good--pink/red flowers
	9	*Campsis radicans*	Trumpet Creeper		Trained to wall	On wall	2 in.	Ht. of wall	3 yd.	Good
	47	*Rosa* . spp.	Climbing Rose		Trained on posts	Along out bldg.				Doesn't look good--may be time of year.
	22	*Ilex opaca*	American Holly	yes	Tree	In grass	2 @ 5 in.	10 ft.	3 yd.	Good
	52	*Tilia cordata*	Little Leaf Linden		Tree	In grass	2 @ 2 ft.	25 ft.	14 yd.	Good
	55	*Wisteria sinensis*	Chinese Wisteria		Vine	Trained to wall	2 - 3 in.	Ht. of wall	12 ft.	Good
	7	*Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'	English Boxwood	yes	Hedge					Formal application--numerous plants need replacement.
	21	*Ilex camelliafolia*	Camellia Leaf Holly	yes	Tree		6 in.	10 ft.		Essentially DEAD!
	24	*Ilex x meserveae*	Meserve Holly	yes	Tree		Multi-stem (2)	4 ft.	1 yd.	Nice young plants
	45	*Quercus phellos*	Willow Oak		Tree	In ivy	1 ft.	25 ft.	covers bed	Good--not matched with other similar beds.
	5	*Amelanchier* spp.	Shadblow		Small tree	In ivy	2 - 3 in.	10 ft.	2 yd.	Good
	23	*Ilex crenata*	Japanese Holly	yes	Hedge			1 ft.	2 ft.	Looks tacky with box--must admit it's in good condition.
	20	*Hydrangea anomala* subsp. petiolaris	Climbing Hydrangea		Vine--not yet climbing					Youngish--should start climbing soon.
	14	*Crataegus mollis*	Hawthorne		Sheared trees	In grass	4 - 6 in.	10 ft.	2 1/2 yd.	O.K.--Fire blight a constant problem (info from Jack)
	48	*Salix babylonica*	Weeping Willow		Tree	In grass	5 ft.	35 ft.	fills yard	Poor--canopy much reduced for size of trunk.
	15	*Crataegus agnus-castus*	Hawthorne		Sheared trees	In grass	1 -2 in.	6 - 8 ft.	1 yd.	New replacements--Fireblight resistant. Good condition; large fruits
	30	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Southern Magnolia	yes	Tree	In grass	2 ft.	25 ft.	10 yd.	GREAT!
	53	*Tsuga canadensis*	Canadian Hemlock	yes	Hedge					Good
	55	*Wisteria sinensis*	Chinese Wisteria		Vine	Along wall top	5 in.			One good/one poor
	8	*Camellia* spp.	Camellia	yes	Shrub					O.K. - Winter damage common

2.2 LAND USE ANALYSIS

To facilitate the analysis phase and to limit the presentation drawings to a manageable size, the gardens were divided into five main design zones. In terms of their functional design and aesthetic qualities, these zones are relatively homogeneous. Also, the various gardens and landscape elements within each of these design zones are strongly inter-related. These five design zones are: Side greens, Lowers terraces, Upper terraces, Sports grounds, and Entrance grounds.

In the future, it is recommended that the Aspen Institute management insists on commissioning the same landscape architectural consultant for the various projects of the same zone.

2.2.1 Side Greens

This area includes two design spaces that may be developed in the future as two separate projects. They are:

- The Orchard — Project # I
- Croquet Green — Project # II

2.2.2 Lower Terrace

This zone includes eight design spaces that may be developed as eight separate projects. These include:

- Lower Ivy Terrace — Project # III
- Upper Ivy Terrace — Project # IV
- Lower Main Terrace — Project # V
- Middle Main Terrace — Project # VI
- Lower American Box Terrace — Project # VII
- Upper American Box Terrace — Project # VIII
- Lower Cherry Terrace — Project # IX
- Upper Cherry Terrace — Project # X
- New Evergreen Screen — Project # XI

2.2.3 Upper Terraces

This zone includes eight design spaces that may be developed as eight separate projects. These include:

- Linden Terrace — Project # XII
- Residence Terrace — Project # XIII
- Dawn Redwood Terrace — Project # XIV
- Yew Terrace — Project # XV
- Magnolia Terrace — Project # XVI
- Overlook — Project # XVII
- Reflecting Pool — Project # XVIII
- Hawthorn Terrace — Project # XIX
- Library Garden — Project # XX

2.2.4 Sports Grounds

This zone includes three design spaces that may eventually be redeveloped as three separate projects. These include:

- Swimming Pool — Project # XXI
- Tennis Court — Project # XXII
- Basketball Court — Project # XXIII

2.2.5 Entrance Grounds

This zone includes four design spaces that may eventually be addressed as four separate projects. These include:

- Library Parking — Project # XXIV
- Front of Manor House — Project # XXV
- Burial Ground — Project # XXVI
- Stable Area — Project # XXVII

2.3 DESIGN ANALYSIS

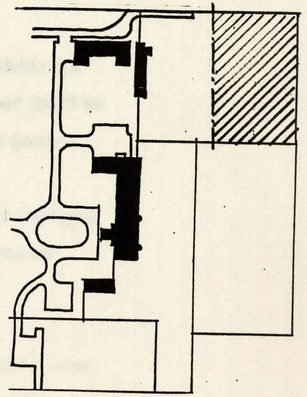
Before suggesting any conceptual design, a full understanding of the specific nature of the site and its potentials and problems must be gained. This was obtained through a detailed analysis of each existing garden. A special table was designed and used in every case to describe and analyze each identified design space in terms of area, location, planting, grading, paving, landscape accessories, views, accessibility, and circulation elements. The following section includes the findings of this phase. Based on these analyses some initial synthesis and design recommendations are also included.

SIDE GREENS

NAME OF SPACE: Orchard (I) Spring, 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 40,000 sq. ft. (250' x 160') ZONE: Side greens

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	(X)	Orchard trees (apples and pears) are arranged in a grid pattern. Most are mature trees; some are small saplings.
	UNDERSTORY	O	Three large chestnut trees are in the southeast corner.
	SHRUBS	(X)	Sheared hemlock hedge on west side.
	GROUNDCOVER	(X)	Mowed grass
	ACCENT	O	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	(X)	Flat field
	TERRACE	O	
	SLOPE	O	
3. PAVING	BRICK	(X)	Brick edging along gravel path (many bricks obscured).
	GRAVEL	(X)	Gravel path runs along south and east edges of orchard.
	OTHER	O	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	(X)	White wooden fence, 3' high, surrounds orchard on 3 sides; needs repainting.
	FURNITURE	O	
	FEATURE	(X)	Brick shed at southeast corner provides a focal point.
	SIGNAGE	O	
	LIGHTING	O	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	(X)	Good views to the south over the meadow. Poor views to the east (sheds, barns) should be screened.
	ACCESS	(X)	Gates at s.e. and s.w. corners; access also from croquet green.
	CIRCULATION	(X)	Only along south and east perimeter.



Synthesis Comments on Project # I

Name of Space: The Orchard

Design Zone: Side Green

1. A row of small Hollies and a row of deciduous trees were recently planted outside the fence on the east. These should be replaced with a more rapid-growing evergreen (such as Leyland Cypress) to provide year-round screening of the utility buildings from the garden.

2. Managing an orchard of such a small size is not economical. Considering the changing nature of the plantation to a semi-public use, an alternative use for the Orchard seems necessary.

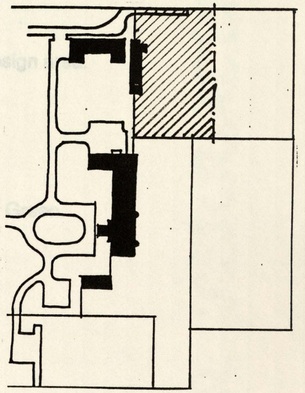
3. Converting the Orchard into a naturalized garden is a good option. By using berry and seed-producing trees and shrubs various kinds of birds and wildlife can be attracted.

4. A free-form pond and curvilinear paths may also be incorporated to echo the proposed naturalized concept.

NAME OF SPACE: Croquet green (II) Spring, 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 40,000 sq. ft. (250' x 160') ZONE: Side greens

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	⊗	4 linden trees along east side and 2 on west side; tulip tree near dairy house.
	UNDERSTORY	⊗	Row of crabapples along south side.
	SHRUBS	⊗	Boxwood hedge (3'h) surrounds the green, and lines the path on the west, where it has overgrown and encroaches the path.
	GROUNDCOVER	⊗	Zoysia grass panel is the main feature.
	ACCENT	○	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	⊗	Flat field.
	TERRACE	○	
	SLOPE	○	
3. PAVING	BRICK	⊗	Brick edging along gravel path; many bricks obscured.
	GRAVEL	⊗	Gravel paths surround the green, just inside the boxwood hedge.
	OTHER	○	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	⊗	White board fencing (3'h) on south and east sides. Brick wall (7'h) on north side.
	FURNITURE	⊗	No seating was in evidence for spectators.
	FEATURE	⊗	White dairy building on n.e. corner serves as storage for sports equipment; overhanging roof provides shade and shelter. White storage shed on east end of garden. Greenhouse, cold frames and shade-house on north side.
	SIGNAGE	○	
	LIGHTING	○	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	⊗	Views to east of utility buildings should be screened (see comments for orchard).
	ACCESS	○	
	CIRCULATION	○	



Synthesis Comments in Project # II

Name of Space: Croquet Green

Design Zone: Side Greens

1. Greenhouse, cold frames and shade-house should be screened from this design area.

2. Boxwoods that encroach on the path to the west should be removed.

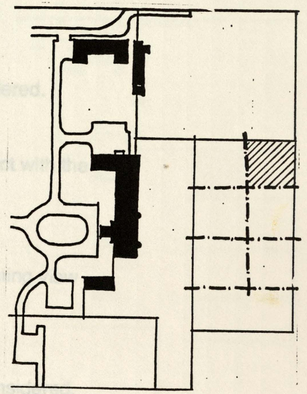
3. A shaded seating area should be developed on the west side of the Croquet Green.

LOWER TERRACES

NAME OF SPACE: Lower Ivy Terrace (III) Spring, 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 8,342 sq. ft. (86' x 97') ZONE: Lower terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	⊗	Large horse chestnut (40'h) growing into sidewalk. Pear (25'h) growing in ivy bed.
	UNDERSTORY	⊗	4 dogwoods on one side, 2 on other side (variable heights).
	SHRUBS	⊗	Hemlock hedge (3'h., sheared) surrounds 3 sides of garden.
	GROUNDCOVER	⊗	Geometric ivy beds with central grass panel
	ACCENT	⊗	8 magnolias (10-15' h.) are planted in the ivy beds.
2. GRADING	PLAIN	O	
	TERRACE	⊗	
	SLOPE	O	
3. PAVING	BRICK	⊗	Brick sidewalk on 4 sides of garden. Conflict between chestnut tree and sidewalk.
	GRAVEL	O	
	OTHER	O	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	O	Gate leads to orchard.
	FURNITURE	O	
	FEATURE	⊗	White wooden gazebo is attractive feature, but needs repair.
	SIGNAGE	O	
	LIGHTING	O	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	⊗	Good views to south over meadow are restricted by height of hedge
	ACCESS	⊗	Main access is from upper ivy terrace; can also be entered from orchard and lower main terrace.
	CIRCULATION	⊗	Perimeter and through center.



Synthesis Comments on Project # III

Name of Space: Lower Ivy Terrace

Design Zone: Lower Terraces

1. The large pear appears out of place in the ivy bed; removal should be considered.

2. The sidewalk on the east side should be removed or realigned to avoid conflict with the horsechestnut.

3. The space has potential to be a very intimate garden that can offer an interesting view from the adjacent gazebo.

4. A wide range of plant materials with summer-flowering features should be considered.

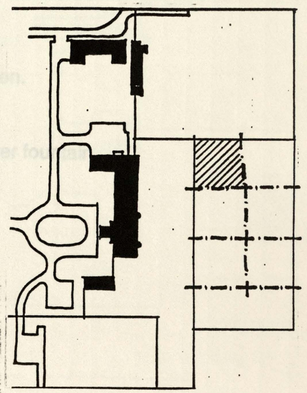
5. A central focal point (water fountain or sculpture) may be introduced as a main design element to unite this space.

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Upper Ivy Terrace (IV) Spring, 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 4,316 sq. ft. (83' x 52') ZONE: Lower terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	O	
	UNDERSTORY	X	Row of 3 dogwoods on east and west sides. Row of boxwoods on south side.
	SHRUBS	X	Hemlock hedge (3'h., sheared) along east and west sides.
	GROUNDCOVER	X	Geometric ivy beds with central grass panel.
	ACCENT	X	3 magnolias in ivy beds (one is missing and should be replaced).
2. GRADING	PLAIN	O	
	TERRACE	X	
	SLOPE	O	
3. PAVING	BRICK	X	Brick sidewalks surround 4 sides of garden. Brick steps lead to lower ivy terrace.
	GRAVEL	O	
	OTHER	O	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	O	
	FURNITURE	O	
	FEATURE	O	
	SIGNAGE	O	
	LIGHTING	O	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	X	Views into lower ivy terrace.
	ACCESS	X	From linden terrace and lower ivy terrace.
	CIRCULATION	X	Around perimeter and through center.



Synthesis Comments on Project # IV

Name of Space: Upper Ivy Terrace

Design Zone: Lower Terraces

1. More seasonal interest and color could be added to this attractive small garden.

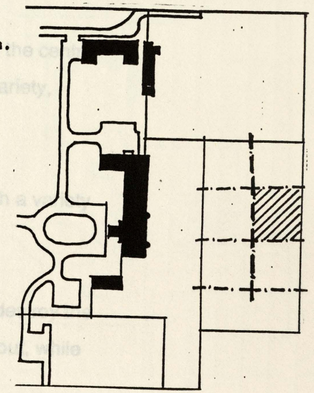
2. The central grass panel needs a focal point, such as a small sculpture or water fountain.

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Lower Main Terrace (V) Spring, 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 9,604 sq. ft. (98' x 98') ZONE: Lower terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	Ⓐ	5 large pear trees (30' h.) give asymmetric appearance to garden.
	UNDERSTORY	○	
	SHRUBS	Ⓧ	4½' h. hemlock hedge at south end blocks view to pastures. 3' h. boxwood hedge surrounds three sides of central garden and lines outside edge of walkways. Some overgrow the walks.
	GROUNDCOVER	○	
	ACCENT	○	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	○	
	TERRACE	Ⓧ	
	SLOPE	○	
3. PAVING	BRICK	Ⓧ	Brick sidewalk surrounds three sides of garden, and brick steps lead from the middle main terrace.
	GRAVEL	○	
	OTHER	○	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	○	
	FURNITURE	○	
	FEATURE	○	
	SIGNAGE	○	
	LIGHTING	○	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	Ⓐ	The main sight-line from the back door of the manor house follows the sidewalk along the west side of this garden
	ACCESS	Ⓧ	From middle main terrace, lower ivy terrace, and lower American boxwood terrace.
	CIRCULATION	Ⓥ	north-south.



Synthesis Comments on Project # V

Name of Space: Lower Main Terrace

Design Zone: Lower Terraces

1. Because this space is considered a "main" terrace, it could be developed as the central feature of the garden (along with the middle main terrace). At present, it lacks variety, color, and seasonal interest.

2. This would be an excellent place to develop an English perennial border, with a variety of plants (textures, colors, heights) to provide a colorful three-season attraction.

3. The large pear trees growing in the hedges are out of place, and the others destroy the symmetry. All these trees should be removed when a detailed design is carried out, while the hedges may be retained.

4. Patches of grass between Boxwoods and walk should be replaced with groundcover or mulch.

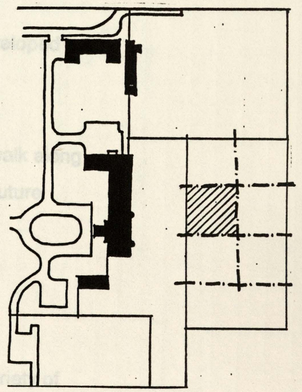
5. Damaged Boxwood were observed, replacements should be sought.

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Middle Main Terrace (VI) Spring, 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 9,604 sq. ft. (98' x 98') ZONE: Lower terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	Ⓥ	Canopy at the northern end is provided by the large lindens on the upper terrace. There is one large pear tree growing in the boxwood hedge at the southeast corner.
	UNDERSTORY	○	
	SHRUBS	Ⓧ	Boxwoods (4' h.) surround three sides of central garden and line the outside of the walkways. Some are in poor condition.
	GROUNDCOVER	○	
	ACCENT	○	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	○	
	TERRACE	○	
	SLOPE	Ⓧ	Vinca covers slope of terrace (north side).
3. PAVING	BRICK	Ⓐ	Brick sidewalks run north-south on both sides. Brick steps enter from linden terrace.
	GRAVEL	○	
	OTHER	○	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	○	
	FURNITURE	○	
	FEATURE	○	
	SIGNAGE	○	
	LIGHTING	○	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	Ⓥ	Views into the lower main terrace, and across fields to south.
	ACCESS	Ⓐ	From linden terrace and lower main terrace.
	CIRCULATION	Ⓐ	North-south.



Synthesis Comments on Project # VI

Name of Space: Middle Main Terrace

Design Zone: Lower Terraces

1. As the "main" terrace, this (along with the lower main terrace) should be developed into the central area of interest of the garden.

2. The main sight-line from the back door of the manor house follows the sidewalk along the west side of the garden and should be considered and strengthened in any future development.

3. There is a lack of variety, color, and seasonal interest.

4. This would be a good place to develop an English perennial border with a variety of plants (textures, colors, heights) to provide a colorful, changing attraction.

5. The Pear trees growing in the middle of the boxwood hedge is out of place and, thus, should be removed.

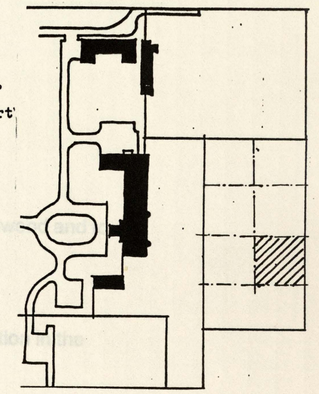
6. Boxwoods that are broken and in poor condition should be replaced.

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Lower American Box Terrace (VII) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 8,820 sq. ft. (98' x 90') ZONE: Lower terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	⊗	Large bald cypress at western edge of garden. Two sugar maples frame gate at southern edge.
	UNDERSTORY	○	
	SHRUBS	⊗	Two parallel rows of 15' h. American boxwood dominate the garden. Trimmed hemlock hedge borders south edge.
	GROUNDCOVER	⊗	Grass covers the groundplane. Ivy planted on terrace slope on nort
	ACCENT	○	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	○	
	TERRACE	⊗	
	SLOPE	○	
3. PAVING	BRICK	⊗	Brick sidewalk crosses southern end of garden. Brick steps enter garden at north end.
	GRAVEL	○	
	OTHER	○	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	⊗	
	FURNITURE	○	
	FEATURE	⊗	White wooden Chippendale double gate at south end provides a view over the meadows to the south.
	SIGNAGE	○	
	LIGHTING	○	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	⊗	To the south, across meadows. This garden continues the north-south sight-line from the main gate
	ACCESS	⊗	From south and north ends.
	CIRCULATION	⊗	Only in a north-south direction through the center of the boxwoods



Synthesis Comments on Project # VII

Name of Space: Lower American Box Terrace

Design Zone: Lower Terrace

1. This space seems to be very similar to the Upper Box Terrace.

2. There is little variety in color or in plant interest.

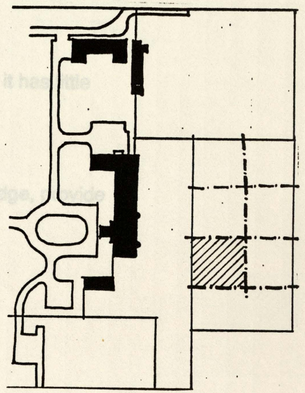
3. Introduce a perennial edging to complement the deep green color of the Boxwood and to provide a transition between the ground plane and the tall hedge.

4. Introduce some Fall flowering plants to provide an interesting seasonal variation in the garden.

NAME OF SPACE: Upper American box terrace (VIII) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 8,550 sq. ft. (90' x 95') ZONE: Lower terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	X	One large black walnut (35'h.) is located just to the west of center; large horizontal branch extends over grass walkway.
	UNDERSTORY	O	
	SHRUBS	X	Two parallel rows of large (15'h.) American boxwoods dominate. All excellent: one on nw corner is cut back.
	GROUNDCOVER	X	Grass on groundplane; ivy on terrace slope on north.
	ACCENT	O	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	O	
	TERRACE	X	
	SLOPE	O	
3. PAVING	BRICK	X	Brick steps enter garden from north.
	GRAVEL	O	
	OTHER	O	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	O	
	FURNITURE	O	
	FEATURE	O	
	SIGNAGE	O	
	LIGHTING	O	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	X	This garden is on the main north-south sight line from the entrance gate to the double gate overlooking the meadow.
	ACCESS	X	From north and south ends.
	CIRCULATION	X	Only in a north-south direction through the center of the boxwoods



Synthesis Comments on Project # VIII

Name of Space: Upper American Box Terrace

Design ARea: Lower Terraces

1. This space seems to be very similar to the Lower Box Terrace, on the whole it has little variety in color or plant interest.

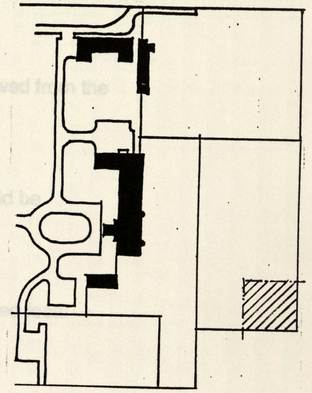
2. Add a perennial border of medium height to complement the green of the hedge, provide a transition in scale, and add seasonal interest.

3. Add Fall flowering plants to inject a seasonal attraction into this space.

NAME OF SPACE: Lower Cherry Terrace (IX) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 7,350 sq. ft. (70' x 105') ZONE: Lower terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	⊘	Two American Beech trees near gazebo. Some canopy provided by trees in adjacent areas: cypress on east and walnut on nw.
	UNDERSTORY	⊘	Eight weeping cherries in two parallel rows (8'h).
	SHRUBS	⊗	A 4' h. hemlock hedge surrounds the garden on three sides.
	GROUNDCOVER	⊗	Grass
	ACCENT	○	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	○	
	TERRACE	⊗	This is a sunken garden, approx. 2' below the surrounding walk.
	SLOPE	⊗	The sunken area is 2,480 sq. ft. (40' x 62') with sloping sides.
3. PAVING	BRICK	⊗	Brick sidewalk surrounds all four sides of the sunken garden.
	GRAVEL	○	Brick steps descend to garden on south and north ends.
	OTHER	○	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	⊗	Between the hedge and picket fence on the west, there is a grass strip (4'w) which cannot be seen, but must be mowed.
	FURNITURE	○	
	FEATURE	⊗	White wooden gazebo at sw corner, in need of repair.
	SIGNAGE	○	
	LIGHTING	○	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	⊗	Excellent views across fields to river on west.
	ACCESS	⊘	From upper cherry terrace on north and sidewalk at se corner.
	CIRCULATION	⊘	Around circumference.



Synthesis Comments on Project # IX

Name of Space: Lower Cherry Terrace

Design Zone: Lower Terraces

1. This space has a good potential to be a very intimate garden that can be viewed from the gazebo.

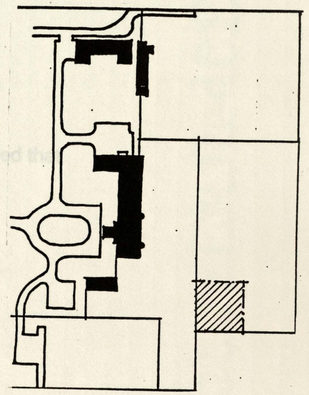
2. A summer herb garden with a variety of textures, fragrances, and colors would be appropriate design theme.

3. A central water feature (fountain or birdbath) could also provide a badly needed focal interest.

NAME OF SPACE: Upper Cherry Terrace (X) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 5,590 sq. ft. (70' x 85') ZONE: Lower terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	X	One black walnut tree at southwest corner.
	UNDERSTORY	X	Eight weeping cherries (6' to 8'h) in two parallel rows.
	SHRUBS	X	Five privets planted in a row on west side along fence.
	GROUNDCOVER	X	Grass
	ACCENT	O	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	O	
	TERRACE	X	Slope on east of terrace planted in ivy.
	SLOPE	O	
3. PAVING	BRICK	X	Brick steps enter garden on north and west sides.
	GRAVEL	O	
	OTHER	O	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	X	A white picket fence (3'h) along the west side needs repair.
	FURNITURE	O	
	FEATURE	O	
	SIGNAGE	O	
	LIGHTING	O	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	O	
	ACCESS	X	From yew terrace on north and lower cherry terrace on south.
	CIRCULATION	X	North-south through center.



Synthesis Comments on Project # X

Name of Space: Upper Cherry Terrace

Design Zone: Lower Terraces

1. The cherry trees provide continuity with the Lower Cherry Terrace.

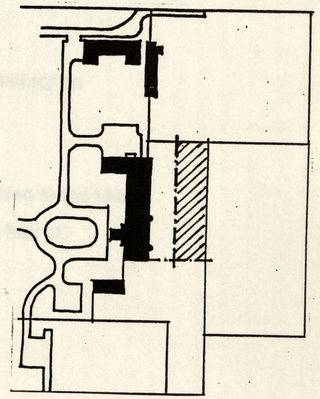
2. This garden has potential for springtime interest. Therefore, it is recommended that Azaleas be planted in drifts under the Cherries.

UPPER TERRACES

NAME OF SPACE: Linden terrace (XII) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 13,200 sq. ft. (220' x 60') ZONE: Upper terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	Ⓧ	Three very large linden trees in a row on the south side are the major feature of this terrace and of the entire gardens.
	UNDERSTORY	O	
	SHRUBS	O	
	GROUNDCOVER	Ⓧ	Large grass lawn panel with access to manor house provides a good assembly area. There are bare areas under the trees.
	ACCENT	O	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	O	
	TERRACE	Ⓧ	This is on the highest terrace level.
	SLOPE	O	
3. PAVING	BRICK	Ⓧ	Brick sidewalk surrounds area. Roots of lindens are growing into the sidewalk. It is recommended to remove the portion of the walk that lies under the lindens.
	GRAVEL	O	
	OTHER	O	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	O	
	FURNITURE	Ⓧ	Picnic tables are placed under the trees in the summer.
	FEATURE	O	
	SIGNAGE	O	
	LIGHTING	O	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	Ⓧ	Views of the lower terraces and to the south pasture. This terrace is the central area of the major east-west sight lin
	ACCESS	Ⓧ	Good access from manor house and other garden areas.
	CIRCULATION	Ⓧ	Across lawn to lower terraces.



Synthesis Comments on Project # XII

Name of Space: Linden Terrace

Design Zone: Upper Terraces

1. This terrace is the most visible from the manor and provides a wide lawn panel for an assembly area.

2. The grass panel should be maintained, however, some thought should be given to the idea of removing part of the sidewalk under the Linden, and of planting an undulating bed of shade-tolerant groundcover under them.

3. Drifts of spring bulbs are suggested to be interplanted in the groundcover.

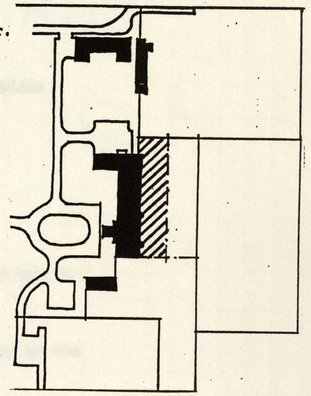
4. The east end of this terrace provides an excellent opportunity for a trellised arbor over the sidewalk. This idea should be examined further.

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Residence Terrace (XIII) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 8,800 sq. ft. (220' x 40') ZONE: Upper terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	⊗	One large willow oak to the east of the back entrance of the manor.
	UNDERSTORY	○	Two linden trees near the service yard.
	SHRUBS	⊗	Small boxwood hedges surround square and rectangular beds. Foundationplants near house
	GROUNDCOVER	⊗	Ivy in beds.
	ACCENT	○	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	○	
	TERRACE	⊗	This terrace is on a continuous level with the linden terrace.
	SLOPE	○	
3. PAVING	BRICK	⊗	Brick paths surround beds.
	GRAVEL	○	
	OTHER	⊗	Concrete patio outside back entrance--lacks shade.
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	○	
	FURNITURE	⊗	Tables with umbrellas are placed on patio in summer, also plants in tubs.
	FEATURE	⊗	Two statues on pedestals are in center of beds on each side of patio--give a formal appearance and are viewed from bay windows
	SIGNAGE	○	
	LIGHTING	⊗	Spotlight in the ivy beds shine up into linden trees.
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	⊗	Views are of linden terrace. Distant views somewhat blocked by trees.
	ACCESS	⊗	Direct access from manor house.
	CIRCULATION	⊗	Along paths between formal beds.



Synthesis Comments on Project # XIII

Name of Space: Residence Terrace

Design Zone: Upper Terraces

1. This terrace appears somewhat exposed, heat and sun during the day necessitate umbrellas over tables.

2. The patio could benefit from some filtered shade from trees along the sides.

3. The short boxwood hedge should be planted around the remaining beds for uniformity.

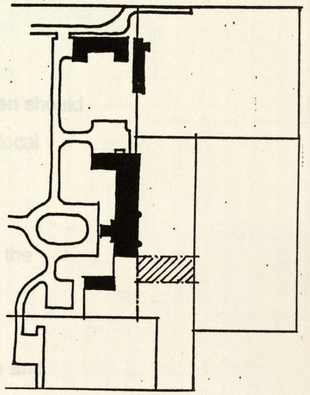
4. Ivy could be replaced with a flowering groundcover for more color interest (such as the new groundcover roses.)

5. A short segment of brick sidewalk would be added at the east end to connect the gate entrance with Linden Terrace.

NAME OF SPACE: WYE PLANTATION GARDENS
Dawn Redwood Terrace (XIV) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 5,115 sq. ft. (55' x 93') ZONE: Upper Terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	⊗	Large dawn Redwood tree dominates terrace, is at north end.
	UNDERSTORY	○	
	SHRUBS	⊗	Yew hedge on four sides; taller yews near steps.
	GROUNDCOVER	⊗	Grass. Ivy is on slope at northeast corner.
	ACCENT	○	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	○	
	TERRACE	⊗	
	SLOPE	○	
3. PAVING	BRICK	⊗	There are sets of brick steps at four sides of the garden.
	GRAVEL	○	
	OTHER	○	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	⊗	A wooden gate at the top of the steps on the north.
	FURNITURE	○	
	FEATURE	○	
	SIGNAGE	○	
	LIGHTING	○	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	○	
	ACCESS	⊗	From all four sides.
	CIRCULATION	⊗	This terrace is on the main east-west axis and a major north-sou axi



Synthesis Comments on Project # XIV

Name of Space: Dawn Redwood Terrace

Design Zone: Upper Terraces

1. Because it is at the crossing of two major axes of the main garden, this garden should be treated as a focal point. The crossing of the two axes is an ideal place for a focal element or some interesting landmark.

2. There is an opportunity to divide this terrace into four areas, along the line of the walkways.

3. Groundcover should be planted in the area of the Redwood; flowering shrubs and perennials in the other areas.

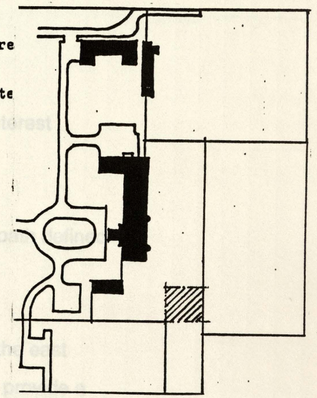
4. The space should be treated as the main square, hinge, or rotary of the whole complex.

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Yew Terrace (XV) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 5,016 sq. ft. (66' x 76') ZONE: Upper Terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	⊗	Two large yews (trunk diameter 4' to 5') are the dominant feature The yew on the south side is dead, but covered with a large trumpet vine.
	UNDERSTORY	○	
	SHRUBS	⊗	Yew hedge on the east slope. Two 7' tall yews frame the east ste
	GROUNDCOVER	⊗	Grass; also a 25' wide bare area under the large yews.
	ACCENT	○	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	○	
	TERRACE	⊗	
	SLOPE	○	
3. PAVING	BRICK	⊗	Four sets of brick steps, one on each side of the garden.
	GRAVEL	○	
	OTHER	○	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	○	
	FURNITURE	○	
	FEATURE	○	
	SIGNAGE	○	
	LIGHTING	○	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	⊗	Views to the west are blocked by the huge yews.
	ACCESS	⊗	From all four sides.
	CIRCULATION	⊗	Between the yews to the reflecting pond. Sidewalk needed.



Synthesis Comments on Project # XV

Name of Space: Yew Terrace

Design Zone: Upper Terraces

1. The planting design scheme is very limited in this space. There is no plant interest except for the ancient Yews.

2. Shade-tolerant groundcover should be planted under the Yews and a paved path defined between them.

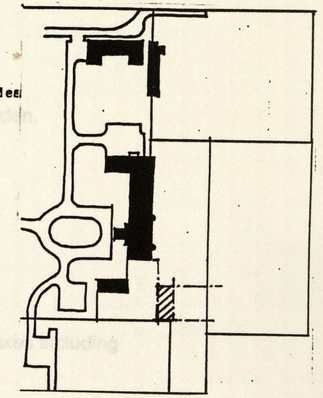
3. There is some opportunity for shade-tolerant broadleaf evergreen shrubs on the east side of the terrace, such as Mountain-laurel and Rhododendron. This would also provide a contrast to the narrow leaves of the Yew.

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Magnolia Terrace (XVI) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 2,250 sq. ft. (30' x 75') ZONE: Upper Terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
I. PLANTING	CANOPY	⊗	One large Southern magnolia (50'h) dominates this area.
	UNDERSTORY	O	
	SHRUBS	⊗	Small holly hedge on south side; yew hedge on east and west sides
	GROUNDCOVER	⊗	Grass.
	ACCENT	O	
II. GRADING	PLAIN	O	
	TERRACE	⊗	This is the smallest terrace.
	SLOPE	O	
III. PAVING	BRICK	⊗	Brick steps at north and south sides.
	GRAVEL	O	
	OTHER	O	
IV. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	O	
	FURNITURE	O	
	FEATURE	O	
	SIGNAGE	O	
	LIGHTING	⊗	Spotlight at northeast corner.
V. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	O	
	ACCESS	⊗	From Yew Terrace and Hawthorn Terrace.
	CIRCULATION	⊗	Across center of garden on short axis.



Synthesis Comments on Project # XVI

Name of Space: Magnolia Terrace

Design Zone: Upper Terrace

1. This is the smallest terrace in the whole complex. It was once the Rose Garden.

2. There is only one large Magnolia in the space.

3. The visual scheme needs to be reinforced.

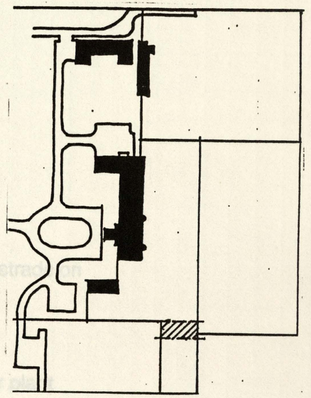
4. The space should be treated as the gateway to the North/South secondary axes including the Yew and Cherry Terraces.

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Overlook (XVII) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 2,479 sq. ft. (37' x 67') ZONE: Upper Terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	X	Canopy is provided by large yews in adjoining garden.
	UNDERSTORY	O	
	SHRUBS	X	3' boxwood hedge surrounds three sides.
	GROUNDCOVER	X	grass; slope on east is planted in ivy.
	ACCENT	O	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	O	
	TERRACE	X	
	SLOPE	O	
3. PAVING	BRICK	X	Brick steps on east and west sides.
	GRAVEL	O	
	OTHER	O	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	O	
	FURNITURE	O	
	FEATURE	O	
	SIGNAGE	O	
	LIGHTING	O	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	X	Good view to reflecting pool. Good view to west, partly obscured by large lindens on each side of gazebo.
	ACCESS	X	From yew terrace on east and reflecting pool on west.
	CIRCULATION	X	Across center east-west.



Synthesis Comments on Project # XVII

Name of Space: Overlook

Design Zone: Upper Terrace

1. The general form of the space does not reflect its major function.

2. Currently this overlook has a weak planting scheme.

3. The space seems to be an appropriate location for a sitting plaza with a balustrade on the west side overlooking the reflecting pool.

4. The central portion may be paved while leaving borders around the edges for plant interest.

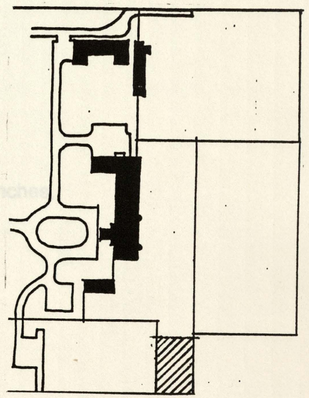
5. On the whole, this space must be jointly designed with the Yew Terraces and the Reflecting Pool.

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Reflecting Pool (XVIII) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 7,350 sq. ft. (70' x 105') ZONE: Upper Terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	⊗	Two large linden trees frame gazebo at west end.
	UNDERSTORY	⊗	Four small American holly trees planted outside walkway
	SHRUBS	⊗	Row of boxwood in horseshow curve surrounds three sides.
	GROUNDCOVER	⊗	Grass
	ACCENT	⊗	Lotus and waterlillies planted in pool.
2. GRADING	PLAIN	○	
	TERRACE	⊗	
	SLOPE	○	
3. PAVING	BRICK	⊗	Brick path surrounds pool.
	GRAVEL	○	
	OTHER	⊗	Pool is rectangular 6'w x 42'l, hard-edged
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	○	
	FURNITURE	○	Seating would be a good addition.
	FEATURE	⊗	White wrought-iron gazebo at west end provides focal point.
	SIGNAGE	○	
	LIGHTING	○	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	⊗	Excellent view to west of the river, low islands, trees on distan shore, fields and groups of trees.
	ACCESS	⊗	From overlook and swimming pool.
	CIRCULATION	○	



Synthesis Comments on Project # XVIII

Name of Space: Reflecting Pool

Design Zone: Upper Terrace

1. This pool provides the terminus of the main east-west axis of the gardens.

2. The excellent views and contemplative nature of the pool suggest seating benches, perhaps surrounded with low shrubs.

3. The Lindens should be kept trimmed up so the view is not obscured.

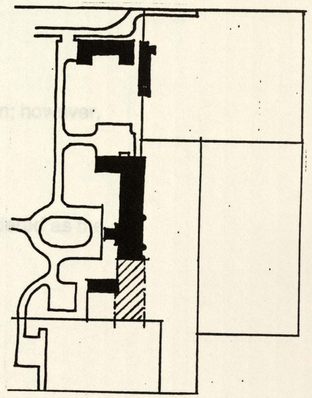
4. A moving water element may be introduced to add some dynamic interest.

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Hawthorn Terrace (XIX) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 6,248 sq. ft. (130' x 48') ZONE: Upper Terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
PLANTING	CANOPY	○	(A large weeping willow in the center has been removed.)
	UNDERSTORY	◐	Hawthorn trees trimmed into formal spheres line two paths.
	SHRUBS	◐	Hemlock hedges line the north-south path, and are against library walls.
	GROUNDCOVER	◐	Grass lawn panel.
	ACCENT	○	
GRADING	PLAIN	○	
	TERRACE	◐	A terrace slope cuts across the east end and separates the main walk from the rest of the terrace.
	SLOPE	○	
PAVING	BRICK	◐	Brick paths dissect area into various rectangles.
	GRAVEL	○	
	OTHER	○	
ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	●	A wooden gate enters from the front; a second gate leads to the other terraces. Brick walls of library and manor dominate area.
	FURNITURE	●	Benches.
	FEATURE	○	
	SIGNAGE	○	
	LIGHTING	○	
DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	○	
	ACCESS	◐	From library, library garden and swimming pool.
	CIRCULATION	◐	The main entrance to the gardens from the front is through here.



Synthesis Comments on Project # XIX

Name of Space: Hawthorn Terrace

Design Zone: Upper Terrace

1. The clipped Hawthorns and rectilinear arrangement make a very formal garden; however, it lacks a focal point or center of interest.

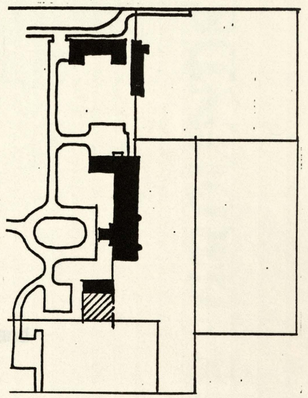
2. The Hawthorn Terrace should be treated as a visual node. It should be considered as the main lobby of the 27 gardens currently existing at the Wye Plantation.

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Library Garden (XX) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 2,668 sq. ft. (46' x 58') ZONE: Upper terraces

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
PLANTING	CANOPY	X	Crabapple trees in four corners.
	UNDERSTORY	O	
	SHRUBS	O	
	GROUNDCOVER	X	Low beds of aluminum plants under trees. Ivy around fountain and base of walls, climbs on library wall.
	ACCENT	X	Espaliered pears on trellises against brick walls.
GRADING	PLAIN	O	
	TERRACE	X	
	SLOPE	O	
PAVING	BRICK	X	Brick walkways in geometric layout with herringbone pattern.
	GRAVEL	O	
	OTHER	O	
ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	X	6' h. brick walls with decorative cap surround garden.
	FURNITURE	X	White wooden gate opens to hawthorn garden. Seats or benches provided in warm weather.
	FEATURE	X	Circular fountain at ground level with rounded brick edging.
	SIGNAGE	O	
	LIGHTING	O	
DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	X	Library windows look out on garden.
	ACCESS	X	From hawthorn garden and back door of library.
	CIRCULATION	O	



Synthesis Comments on Project # XX

Name of Space: Library Garden

Design Zone: Upper Terrace

1. This garden has an excellent ambiance as an intimate retreat for reading.

2. The micro-climate of the garden is shaded, cool, and somewhat damp.

3. There is a lack of color and plants with intermediate height.

4. Adding Hostas and wildflowers could provide varieties in leaf texture, height, and provide close-up interest.

5. Introducing scented plants should also be considered.

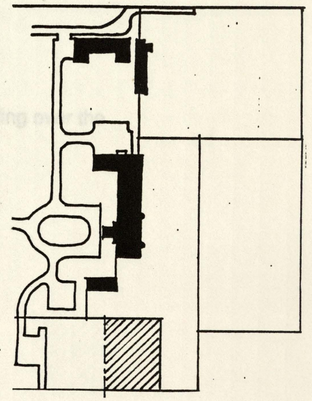
6. The library garden provides a distant view of one of the major north/south axis of the gardens, therefore, some attention should be paid to treat the space as a major vista for that axis.

SPORTS GROUNDS

NAME OF SPACE: Swimming Pool (XXI) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 9,975 sq. ft. (95' x 105') ZONE: Sports grounds

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	O	none
	UNDERSTORY	X	Ten small crabapple trees (5'h) surround pool.
	SHRUBS	X	Boxwood hedge borders three sides of area. A 3' yew hedge is at the top of the slope on the east side.
	GROUNDCOVER	X	Grass.
	ACCENT	O	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	O	
	TERRACE	X	
	SLOPE	X	Terrace slope on east is planted in grass.
3. PAVING	BRICK	X	Brick walkways.
	GRAVEL	O	Small patio on west side of pool is concrete with brick edge.
	OTHER	X	Concrete around pool (exposed aggregate).
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	O	
	FURNITURE	X	Lawn furniture provided in summer.
	FEATURE	X	White wooden bathhouses connected by a vertical lathe screen separate the pool area from the tennis court. Pool is 25' x 45' with a diving board at the north end.
	SIGNAGE	X	
	LIGHTING	O	Signs with information about safety and lifeguards.
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	X	Excellent views to west, should not be obstructed by tall hedges
	ACCESS	X	Main acces is from east side via steps through hawthorn garden. Access also from reflecting pool and tennis courts.
	CIRCULATION	O	



Synthesis Comments on Project # XXI

Name of Space: Swimming Pool

Design Zone: Sports Grounds

1. Pool area is totally exposed. Some shade must be provided, perhaps by roofing over the area between the two bathhouses.

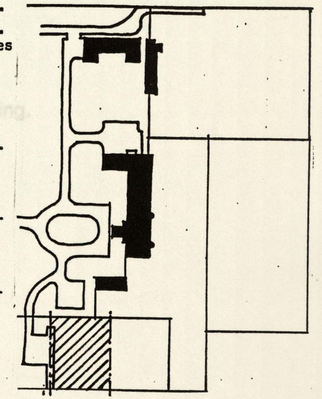
2. Hedges to the west should be kept low to allow view access.

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Tennis Court (XXII) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 10,925 sq. ft. (95' x 115') ZONE: Sports grounds

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	O	The only planting here is a low hedge on the east and west sides
	UNDERSTORY	O	
	SHRUBS	O	
	GROUNDCOVER	X	Grass on terrace slope on east side.
	ACCENT	O	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	X	Brick path along court.
	TERRACE	X	Flat paved court
	SLOPE	O	
3. PAVING	BRICK	O	
	GRAVEL	O	
	OTHER	X	Painted tennis surface
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	X	Chain-link fence surrounds court.
	FURNITURE	O	
	FEATURE	X	Roofed shelter on west side at center. Brick utility shed at corner.
	SIGNAGE	X	One sign with information on proper shoes.
	LIGHTING	X	No light apparent for night play.
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	O	
	ACCESS	X	From parking area near library and from swimming pool.
	CIRCULATION	O	



Synthesis Comments on Project # XXII

Name of Space: Tennis Court

Design Zone: Sports Grounds

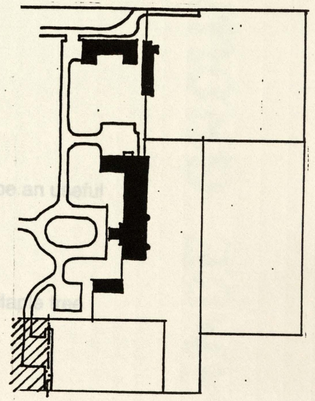
1. Adding flood light is suggested to extend the use of the courts into the evening.

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Basketball Court (XXIII) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 2,000 sq. ft. (40' x 50') ZONE: Sports grounds

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	⊗	Large gnarled maple in tree well on northeast corner.
	UNDERSTORY	O	
	SHRUBS	⊗	Spotty boxwood hedge on west side.
	GROUNDCOVER	O	
	ACCENT	O	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	O	
	TERRACE	⊗	Flat area.
	SLOPE	O	
3. PAVING	BRICK	O	
	GRAVEL	O	
	OTHER	⊗	Asphalt paving.
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	⊗	Chain-link fence on tennis court side. Wooden rail fence on north side separates court from pine tree planting.
	FURNITURE	O	No benches or seating provided.
	FEATURE	O	
	SIGNAGE	O	
	LIGHTING	O	No lighting for night play.
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	O	
	ACCESS	⊗	From library parking area via gravel road, also from tennis court.
	CIRCULATION	O	



Synthesis Comments on Project # XXIII

Name of Space: Basketball Court

Design Zone: Sports Grounds

1. The basketball court lacks definition and needs more enclosure.

2. The gravel road ends abruptly at the edge of the court. A sitting plaza may be an useful element to add.

3. Benches and lights should be provided, perhaps a sitting area near the old Maple tree should also be considered.

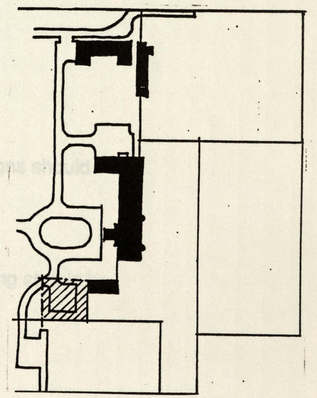
ENTRANCE GROUNDS

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Library parking lot (XXIV) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 7,650 sq. ft. ZONE: Entrance grounds

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	X	Two large red oaks on north side of parking lot.
	UNDERSTORY	O	
	SHRUBS	X	Magnolia and crape myrtle shrubs spotty against library wall. Boxwood hedge on east functions to screen cars.
	GROUNDCOVER	O	
	ACCENT	O	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	X	Flat area.
	TERRACE	O	
	SLOPE	O	
3. PAVING	BRICK	X	Brick walkways to library and down steps to tennis courts. Brick wall of library building and garden wall forms a hard edge
	GRAVEL	O	
	OTHER	O	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	O	
	FURNITURE	O	
	FEATURE	O	
	SIGNAGE	X	No signs to indicate direction to tennis courts and pool, which are reached from this parking lot.
	LIGHTING	O	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	O	
	ACCESS	X	From the parking area in front of the manor.
	CIRCULATION	O	



Synthesis Comments on Project # XXIV

Name of Space: Library Parking Lot

Design Zone: Entrance Grounds

1. Planting needed to soften hard wall area.

2. Both information and direction signage are needed. The addition of such signs should include the Wye logo and be in character with them.

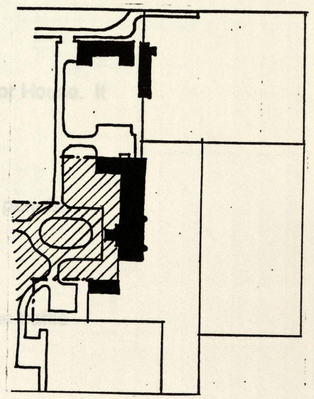
3. This parking lot is too visible from the main entrance access. Some screening should be considered.

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Front of Manor House (XXV) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 30,000 sq. ft. (includes driveways) ZONE: Entrance grounds.

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	X	Several large shade trees planted in grass lawn. Main driveway is bordered in sugar maples.
	UNDERSTORY	O	
	SHRUBS	X	Foundation plants along front of manor (holly, boxwood).
	GROUNDCOVER	X	Ivy and clematis vines on the building. Grass.
	ACCENT	O	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	X	Flat area. Traffic circle planted in grass seems very open, with no plants (circle measures 100' x 60').
	TERRACE	O	
	SLOPE	O	
3. PAVING	BRICK	X	Brick sidewalks lead to main entrance, east wing, and library. Brick edge along gravel roads.
	GRAVEL	X	Gravel driveways, also used for parking on sides.
	OTHER	O	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	O	
	FURNITURE	X	Benches at sides of house.
	FEATURE	X	Hanging baskets on lampposts.
	SIGNAGE	O	
	LIGHTING	X	Lampposts at corners of main entrance.
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	O	
	ACCESS	X	From front drive.
	CIRCULATION	X	One-way around traffic island.



Synthesis Comments on Project # XXV

Name of Space: Front of Manor House

Design Zone: Entrance Grounds

1. The space is attractive with good visual focus on the main facade of the Manor House. It suggests a strong sense of arrival.

2. The planting palette is too limited. There is too much reliance on large grass panels, especially in the traffic circle.

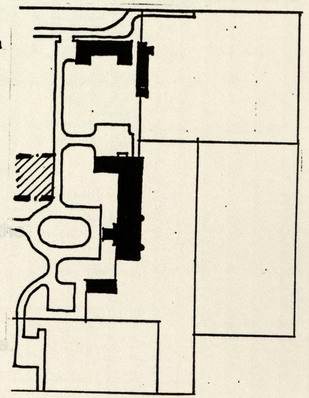
3. The use of a more interesting groundcovers and a more colorful planting in the traffic circle should be considered.

4. Modifying the traffic circle into a perfect rotary with a central feature is also recommended to strengthen the visual quality and functional operation of the space.

NAME OF SPACE: Burial ground (XXVI) Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 6,750 sq. ft. (75' x 90') ZONE: Entrance grounds.

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	X	Two rows of tall (15' to 20') English yews border the grounds on the east and west.
	UNDERSTORY	O	
	SHRUBS	X	Euonymous shrub covers the north wall.
	GROUNDCOVER	X	Grass.
	ACCENT	O	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	X	Flat area.
	TERRACE	O	
	SLOPE	O	
3. PAVING	BRICK	O	
	GRAVEL	O	
	OTHER	O	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	X	Stone wall surrounds three sides. Iron fence with gate faces the manor house.
	FURNITURE	O	
	FEATURE	X	Granite marker for William Paca is the dominant feature. Other small gravestones on sides are inconspicuous. Marker faces side rather than front.
	SIGNAGE	O	
	LIGHTING	O	
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	O	
	ACCESS	X	Gate from driveway.
	CIRCULATION	O	



Synthesis Comments on Project # XXVI

Name of Space: Burial Ground

Design Zone: Entrance Grounds

1. This space gives a feeling of seclusion and shade.

2. Dark green color of Yews predominates the color scheme.

3. Add a sign including some historical data to inform guests and tourists about the significance of the site.

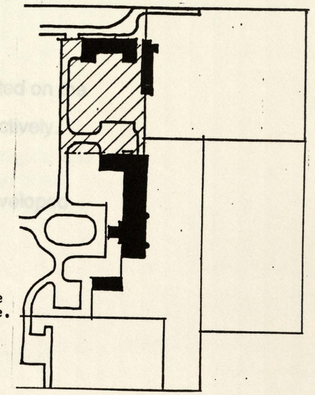
5. Develop a design concept that emphasizes the distinct personality of the place.

WYE PLANTATION GARDENS

NAME OF SPACE: Stable Area XXVII Spring 1988

AREA (SQ. FT.): 32,400 sq. ft. (includes driveway and trees on north) ZONE: Entrance grounds

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	DETAILS		DESCRIPTION
1. PLANTING	CANOPY	X	Row of red oaks line north side of driveway. Red maples along parking lot and in center of grass area.
	UNDERSTORY	O	
	SHRUBS	X	Foundation plantings along stable.
	GROUNDCOVER	X	Large flat area is dominant feature.
	ACCENT	O	
2. GRADING	PLAIN	X	Flat area
	TERRACE	O	
	SLOPE	O	
3. PAVING	BRICK	O	
	GRAVEL	X	Gravel parking lot adjacent to east wing is obtrusive feature. Although heavily used, it is too close to residences.
	OTHER	O	
4. ACCESSORIES	WALLS/FENCES	X	Double gate, white, leads from parking lot into gardens, is wide enough to admit maintenance vehicles. Other gate leads inside.
	FURNITURE	O	A 7' h. brick garden wall forms a hard edge on the south side.
	FEATURE	O	
	SIGNAGE	O	
	LIGHTING	X	Lantern on white post at corner of parking lot.
5. DESIGN FACTORS	VIEWS	O	
	ACCESS	X	From main entrance and traffic circle. Access into gardens.
	CIRCULATION	X	Gravel road leads to barns and utility buildings on east.



Synthesis Comments on Project # XXVII

Name of Space: Stable Area

Design Zone: Entrance Grounds

1. The parking lot is the obtrusive feature within this space. It should be relocated on the other side of the driveway, closer to the Burial Grounds, and screened more effectively.

2. This large space is well defined by buildings from three sides. It could be developed into an attractive sculpture garden, perhaps used to display the art work.

2.3 PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS

Through visits and interviews with the key staff of Aspen Institute and Wye Center, it became evident that, over the years, they have identified and perceived some major issues facing the development of the Garden-at-Wye. They include:

2.3.1 Personnel Problems:

1. The existing crew is understaffed and under-trained.

2. Additional trained crew is needed (including a Horticulturist and professional landscape architect). All technical tasks such as spraying and tree surgery are performed by ordinary staff under the supervision of Mr. Jack Covert who is the only licensed horticulturist among the existing staff.

2.3.2 Design Problems:

3. The landscape master plan has not been revised since 1939.
4. Buildings and structures seem to dominate the image of the site.
5. Plant Material collection is relatively limited: the scheme is dominated by trees and grass only.
6. The original Master Plan has been compromised over the years. The Gardens as they are laid out do not resemble how they were laid out in the 1940's.
7. No identification system exists. Many visitors are interested in knowing the botanical names of the plants and their design characteristics.
8. No art work, sculpture, etc. are used in the Gardens. (Except of two small statues in the terrace)

2.3.3 Management Problems

9. Some outdoor structures are deteriorating.
10. Some plant materials died and were not replaced.
11. Throughout the years, most original flower beds have been eliminated.
12. No data base on birds and other existing wildlife has been gathered.
13. No interpretation program of any kind exists.
14. Night use is very limited.
15. Outdoor eating is minimal.
16. The Manor House is overused.
17. The Newly built River House has not yet fully been incorporated as an integral component of the Aspen/Wye campus.

2.4 Site Use and Users

Typically, a landscape architect focuses on his immediate client, i.e., the group of persons who will live in and use the designed area. Therefore, his first step is usually to identify these people. This task was simple enough in 1939 since the client was a single person, or a single family with limited and known interests and life style. Today though, identifying the future users (and consequently their objectives) is far more difficult than it may first appear. Some of the visitors to Aspen Institute are known and some are unknown, some are reachable and some are not reachable, some are homogeneous and some are complex, and some are vocal and the others are silent. It is, therefore, suggested that the matter of "who" the users are is an issue itself that requires further analysis of recent records of the Aspen Institute conferences and seminars and based on wider discussion among the concerned parties.

An approximate and sketchy profile suggests that most users are primarily drawn from the business, academic, and governmental communities and are varied in their

national origins. With the anticipated involvement of the University of Maryland and the local communities this profile may still be altered further.

2.5 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Objectives are the means for naming the destination of any project. The task of stating objectives must accompany the survey of problems, because problems exist in the gap between where we are (i.e., existing conditions) and where we intend to go (i.e., wanted destination). Without a destination, that gap cannot be known, assessed, or measured.

The complexity of setting objectives is in part an explanation of why objectives have been absent; poorly stated or "haven't worked" in the past within various design and planning projects. The Wye Plantation is no exception. After lengthy research it became evident that no records were kept of the design objectives. It is therefore recommended that all design objectives should be precisely stated and carefully recorded. It is strongly believed that planning and design objectives have general value in:

a) Communicating the anticipated form and contents of the completed project;

b) Giving the parties involved a clear view of what is in store for them; and

c) Providing the concerned parties with working basis for decision making at all levels, particularly when allocating scarce time, capital, energy, and talents.

What to do first, how much, with what resources are all complex but answerable questions by objectives. Different types of objectives exist. These may include objectives that address aesthetics and beautification, image and identity, history and education, health and mental well-beings, recreation and livable spaces, management and operation, and others. No list is complete. What is recommended here should be up-dated and

reconsidered periodically. At the present time, the following is recommended:

2.5.1 Aesthetic and Beautification Objectives

a) To maximize the visual quality of each individual garden and of lands adjacent to Aspen Institute property.
b) To minimize the conspicuousness of utilities to the users of the Gardens and to the travelers in the Aspen/Wye property.
c) To maximize the agricultural and the wilderness scenes visible from different locations within the Gardens.
d) To design and implement an effective system of street graphics including control, information, and directional signs.

2.5.2 Image and Identity

a) To design and implement a well thought out master plan for the Gardens and its surroundings. This plan should address, among other things, the following elements of the environmental image of the site: paths, districts, edges, nodes, and landmarks.

b) To maximize the application of the following criteria when redesigning the various gardens of the plantation:
   * Differentiation: contrast, accentuation, sharpness of form and boundary, singularity.
   * Exposure: visibility and intervisibilty, transparencies, stimulation of all human senses including kinesthetic awareness of motion and direction.
   * Structure: clarity and simplicity of forms and relations, homogeneity, continuity, sequential organization.
   * Meaning: clarity of message, expression, implication, appropriateness, congruence to the garden's theme and activities.

2.5.3 History and Education

a) To maximize the number and diversity of opportunities for Aspen Institute's guests, members of the community and students and faculty of the University of Maryland to participate in educational programs and experiences related to the Gardens at Wye Plantation.
b) To make available diverse educational materials, modules, and services about the history, designers, concepts, and plants of the Gardens at Wye Plantation.
c) To maximize information storage and retrieval service for all citizens and visitors who are interested in learning more about the Gardens at Wye Plantation.
d) To develop and preserve a complete written and pictorial history of the site.

2.5.4 Recreation and Livable Spaces

a) To so use land as to maximize alternatives for future decisions on the site.
b) To provide diverse and appropriate passive and active recreational opportunities throughout the Gardens at Wye Plantation.
c) To provide recreational opportunities uniquely planned for visitors of the ages classes of the very young, youth, middle aged, and elderly.
d) To minimize change in desirable landscape features traditionally recognized as special or unique to the Eastern Shore.
e) To protect, strengthen, and develop noise screens, visual screens, and green belts.

2.5.5 Management and Operation Objectives

a) To minimize capital and running cost associated with administering existing and proposed programs.
b) To maximize the benefits received by the visitors and the citizens of the community as a result of experiencing the Gardens at Wye Plantation.

III SYNTHESIS AND CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

The design phase produced a preliminary concept and a set of design guidelines for each garden. These were diagrammatically displayed in a set of five drawings covering the five zones previously mentioned in Section 2.2.

The design recommendations for each of the 27 design spaces are listed herewith. They should be the basis of preparing the detailed site designs by outside consultants and in-house staff.

3.1 Design Guidelines for Project #1: The Orchard

a) Convert Orchard to an informal naturalized garden to attract birds and wildlife.
b) Retain existing orchard trees which fit the new theme only.
c) Plant berry and seed producing trees and shrubs.
d) Introduce free form pond, bird houses and bird feeders.
e) Provide new access point at the northwest corner off the proposed plaza.

3.2 Design Guidelines for Project #2: Croquet Green

a) Remove Boxwoods from the two sides of main entrance walk and widen the walk.
b) Screen cold frames, greenhouse and shade house from Croquet Green.
c) Develop a paved plaza with siting area as a main open lobby for circulation, observation, information, and orientation.
d) Add flowering annuals as an accent to the landscape.
e) Reinforce the east-west sight line.
f) Introduce a linear trellis with climbing vines perpendicular to the east-west axis.

3.3 Design Guidelines for Project #3: Lower Ivy Terrace

a) Trim hedge along back of garden to facilitate views over fields.
b) Repair gazebo.
c) Replace Ivy under Magnolias with a flowering groundcover.
d) Add water feature in center.
e) Repair broken sidewalk under Chestnut tree.
f) Add missing Dogwoods.

3.4 Design Guidelines for Project #4: Upper Ivy Terrace

a) Add sculpture to center.
b) Replace missing Magnolia.
c) Restore symmetry and treat as a gateway to the Upper and Lower Terraces.
d) Plant group of summer-flowering trees to frame entrance to lower gardens.
e) Replace broken Boxwoods.
f) Maintain and reinforce visual axis.

3.5 Design Guidelines for Project #5: Lower Main Terrace

a) Establish as an English perennial border garden with emphasis on summer interest.
b) Remove existing pear tree.
c) Remove Boxwood overgrowth.

3.6 Design Guidelines for Project #6: Middle Main Terrace

a) Articulate the borders as a soft edge element.
b) Retain grass panel in center and existing English Boxwoods along north-south paths.
c) Replace broken English Boxwoods along paths.
d) Remove row of Boxwood between Middle and Lower Terraces.
e) Replace grass between edge of brick walks and Boxwood with shade tolerant low groundcover.

3.7 Design Guidelines for Project #7: Lower American Box Terrace

a) Maintain sight-line of major north-south garden axis.
b) Retain existing Maples to frame but not obstruct the view.
c) Plant beds of fall flowering perennials as contrast to the dark green Boxwood.
d) Use existing gate as main entrance to wilderness garden.

3.8 Design Guidelines for Project #8: Upper American Box Terrace

a) Retain rows of Boxwood.
b) Retain grass path in center.
c) Introduce beds of fall flowering perennials with soft undulating edge as contrast to dark green of Boxwood.

3.9 Design Guidelines for Project #9: Lower Cherry Terrace

a) Repair gazebo and trim the hedge low to facilitate views from gazebo to the west and south.
b) Establish as an intimate sunken garden by planting perennial herbs and annual flowers under the existing weeping Cherries.
c) Introduce a focal point in the center (fountain or water feature).
d) Establish a stepping stone or flagstone path through the center and around the focal point.

3.10 Design Guidelines for Project #10: Upper Cherry Terrace

a) Establish as a spring garden by adding drifts of flowering shrubs (such as Azaleas) to complement the weeping Cherries.
b) Maintain grass panel through center (average 8-10' wide) as a walkway to the Lower Terrace.
c) Reinforce the north-south visual axis.

3.11 Design Guidelines for Project #11: New Evergreen Screen

a) Screen views to utility sheds and barns by planting staggered row of fast growing evergreens (such as Leyland Cypress)
b) Remove existing small Holly and row of deciduous trees.

3.12 Design Guidelines for Project #12: Linden Terrace

a) Replace grass on the southern part of the Linden Terrace with undulating bed of shade tolerant groundcover under large Lindens.
b) Interplant groundcover with spring flowering bulbs.

3.13 Design Guidelines for Project #13: Residence Terrace

a) Plant light shade trees along the western side (preferably with close-up flowering interest).
b) Fill in empty space (third from left) with a specimen tree.
c) Edge the two spaces in the left with Boxwood to maintain uniformity with the rest of the spaces.

3.14 Design Guidelines for Project #14: Dawn Redwood Terrace

a) Treat as four separate outdoor spaces of different sizes but uniform elements.
b) Create a special treatment for the major intersection.
c) Introduce flowering shrubs and shade tolerant groundcover wherever they seem fitting within these distinct four spaces.
d) Accentuate the major north-south axis and pave within this terrace only.

3.15 Design Guidelines for Project #15: Yew Terrace

a) Reinforce main east-west axis by paving a central path and extend it across the Dawn Redwood Terrace.
b) Redesign in conjunction with the Magnolia Terrace and adjust existing plants to achieve some balance and orderly pattern.
c) Remove dead Yew.

3.16 Design Guidelines for Project #16: Magnolia Terrace

a) Redesign as an integral part of the Yew Terrace.
b) Add cluster of Magnolia to restore symmetry and provide seasonal interest.
c) Introduce beds of shade tolerant groundcover under the Magnolias.

3.17 Design Guidelines for Project #17: Overlook

a) Reinforce the theme of an observation balcony.
b) Maximize the paved surface.
c) Create a sitting area for viewing the reflecting pool.
d) Introduce some outdoor architectural elements (balustrade, arcade, colonnade,...).
e) Remove existing Boxwood and create an enclosure along the east-north-south sides.
f) Redesign simultaneously with the reflecting pool.

3.18 Design Guidelines for Project #18: Reflecting Pool

a) Reinforce the theme of a terminus vista.
b) Provide garden benches along the rounded side of the pool.
c) Introduce perennials below overlook wall.
d) Keep limbs of large Lindens trimmed to allow unobstructed views.
e) Redesign simultaneously with the Overlook.

3.19 Design Guidelines for Project #19: Hawthorn Terrace

a) Redesign as the arrival point and develop as the main lobby of the whole site. Treat as a major node of activities.
b) Reinforce the entrance and develop it as the main portal of the gardens.

c) Develop and reinforce as the main north-south axis for the whole site.
d) Develop and reinforce as the main east-west axis for the whole site.
e) Develop this intersection as the main node.

3.20 Design Guidelines for Project #20: Library Garden

a) The Boxwood hedge around the planting beds has been removed recently.
b) Introduce some shade tolerant plants with various textures and colors.
c) Create a stronger flow of indoor and outdoor spaces.

3.21 Design Guidelines for Project #21: Swimming Pool

a) Cluster existing Crabapples at corners to eliminate trimming and mowing around individual trees and to minimize the problem of fruit drop. Use non-fruiting trees only in the future.
b) Enlarge existing paved patio and provide access from tennis court to pool patio on both west and east side.
c) Create a sense of enclosure and provide adequate canopy for patio area.
d) Provide a shelter, preferably between the two existing bathhouses.

3.22 Design Guidelines for Project #22: Tennis Court

a) Plant a row of shade trees outside court area on both sides of shelter.
b) Install lighting for night games.

3.23 Design Guidelines for Project #23: Basketball Court

a) Continue sidewalk around court.
b) Provide sitting area or individual benches.
c) Screen service road from court.

3.24 Design Guidelines for Project #24: Library Parking Lot

a) Provide directional signs to guide visitors to pool, courts, library and garden.
b) Screen parking area from main entrance with shrubs.
c) Plant another Magnolia to frame walkway to court areas.

3.25 Design Guidelines for Project #25: Front of Manor House

a) Replace grass panel of traffic circle with low mounding but more colorful planting.
b) Place directional sign at entrance to traffic circle for various attractions--library, burial ground, garden entrance, visitor parking, etc.
c) End of driveway may be rounded to discourage parking.

3.26 Design Guidelines for Project #26: Burial Ground

a) Provide interpretive sign with historical information at entrance.
b) Provide benches for contemplation.
c) Provide parking lot behind Burial Ground for visitors and to replace the parking lot across the street.
d) Add walkway from parking lot to gate.

3.27 Design Guidelines for Project #27: Stable Area

a) Remove existing parking lot adjacent to east wing.
b) Retain utility driveway to gate for service vehicle.
c) Use only grass pavers to make driveway less obvious.
d) Relocate parking spaces of Paca grave site.
e) Create new sculpture garden with additional plantings and walkways.
f) Screen garden from road and add fence along road.

IV ACTION PLAN

4.1 The Action Plan Definition

The Gardens at Wye "Action Plan" shall be a phased development program that will, among other things, establish a Landscape Management Unit, prepare a base map of the whole Aspen/Wye campus, determine a zoning strategy for all the managed areas, develop a public education and gardens interpretation program, publish information material for dissemination and sale to visitors, facilitate a Long Range Plan that will encompass the Plantation, the Wye Woods Conference Center, the proposed "Gardens of Nations" project and to link them to the newly built conference center at the River House. It is recommended that this plan be initiated as soon as possible. Scheduling and sequencing various activities of the Plan will depend on budgeting, sponsors' priorities, and other factors that are difficult to predict fully at this early stage of planning.

4.2 The Landscape Management Unit

The Wye Research and Education Center, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, in conjunction with any other relevant party should cooperate in staffing this Unit.

An important part of any landscape operation is the employees actually doing the work. Only qualified and well-trained personnel can perform the necessary tasks of planning and management. There is obviously a merit in the Wye/Aspen having a landscape management unit capable of doing landscape design; construction; maintenance; and management. Currently, the key employee is Mr. Jack Covert; the superintendent of buildings and grounds who has been managing the property for many years. However, the tasks have now become more complex and the size of the property has increased. Therefore, specialized assistance is necessary.

Because well trained landscape architects and ornamental horticulturists are difficult to find in the Eastern Shore, it is recommended that two UMCP faculty members in each of these fields be retained as advisors on a continuing basis. They both, along with the Aspen/Wye superintendent shall provide the leadership for the proposed "Landscape Management Unit" in terms of developing, implementating and up-dating a Master Plan. Also, they will control to a large extent the quality and the quantity of work completed by the landscape crew, supervise and liaison with the outside consultants in preparing detailed site designs for each of the 27 gardens as identified in Chapter III, coordinate the research program, plan and manage the training courses for the crew and the summer students, suggest policies and objectives for the development of the property, and advise the Trustees of Wye Institute and their counterparts at the University of Maryland regarding the Long Range Plan.

The Base Map

The base map is of prime importance as a management tool, but also as a means of clearly illustrating the master plan and formulating rapid area management decisions. It should be up-dated periodically and made available to consultants, visitors, researchers, and maintenance crews.

The base map will also be used for design studio courses, history of Landscape Architecture seminars, professional competitions, and scholarly publications.

The Interpretation Program

Planning an interpretation program involves more than hiring an outside consultant to do the job. It is a process that will require a joint effort between the "Landscape Management Unit" and a technical consultant. They should cooperate in analyzing the needs for programs, facilities, media, and services to communicate information to future

visitors. Interpretation programming is a process that defines objectives, examines various options and alternatives, and considers the financial and environmental consequences of the proposals. Such a systematic approach will enable the Aspen/Wye management to make informed decisions long before interpretive programs or facilities are developed and enables the allocation of the resources necessary to implement the plan.

Many types of interpretation programs are possible including: Brochures, Signage Systems, Staff Interpretation, Audio/Visual Programs, Audio Self-Guided Tours, and combinations of the above. There are advantages and disadvantages of each type and thus an in-depth study will be necessary before a decision is made. However an evaluation criteria may be suggested here to guide any future effort regarding this matter. Ideally a good interpretation program should be able to:

a. Accommodate the diversity of users.
b. provide a rewarding experience.
c. meet the expectation of people as being fun and useful.
d. convey an understandable and exciting message which touches people's lives.
e. maximize interaction between users and their surroundings.
f. allow for continual feedback and evaluation by users.

During the course of this study, the author suggested a few options for an interpretation brochure including "Let's Tour the Trees on the Historic Wye Plantation" and "The Legacy of Aspen at Wye Island".

V IDEAS FOR THE FUTURE

The Gardens at Wye Study has triggered many discussions and debates of where to go from here. Obviously, the development, conservation, and enhancement of the existing formal gardens at Wye Plantation are the primary and most immediate objectives of the Aspen Institute. These will be achieved through the implementation of the Action Plan described in chapter IV of this study.

Three relate ideas are recommended for the next decade:

a) The Gardens of Nations Program
b) The Quality of Life Program
c) The Landscape Research Program

5.1 The Gardens of Nations Program

This proposed program is intended to provide a multi-cultural setting to the Aspen Institute's activities. The cultural gardens will enhance the institutes global mission and symbolize its international involvement. Implementing the "Gardens of Nations Program" will ultimately produce a unique place for intellectual discussions, international dialogues, and reflective thinking in a natural and serene countryside.

The general goals of the program are hinged around:

a) Providing glimpses of history that span forty centuries and geography that encompasses the globe in space and time of a visit to the Aspen Institute campus at Wye Island.

b) Establishing relevant intellectual links between humanistic studies and scientific research via the fields of landscape architecture and environmental planning and design.

The program involves planning and managing a number of gardens that are designed to celebrate the art of design of various cultures and nations of the world. In brief, the Gardens of Nations could become a comprehensive museum of landscape architecture in the heart of "the land of pleasant living". The program may include gardens that echo such remarkable heritage as observed in: Ancient Egypt, Babylon, Ancient Greece, the Roman Empire, the Islamic Gardens of Spain, the Italian Renaissance, the French Classicism, the English Romanticism, the Zen Buddhist of Contemplation, the Mughal Gardens of Kashmir, the Ancient Gardens of China and Japan, the Colonial Gardens of U.S.A., and others.

Financial support and technical expertise may be solicited from foreign embassies in Washington, D.C., from the business community, the multi-national corporations, and from various relevant international agencies such as the UNESCO and ALESCO.

5.2 Quality of life Program

This proposed program is intended to promote a general system approach of researching the topic of "Quality of Life". The problems of the 21st century and particularly the "Quality of Life in the 21st Century" cannot be treated incrementally. The problems are too big, too interlocked for this to work. What constitutes life quality is worthy of a long and careful examination among scholars, students, and lay people.

The "Quality of Life" program is an ideal one for the University of Maryland to take a lead in, considering its academic diversity, location and intellectual achievements. By capitalizing on the wealth of scholarship available in Maryland, this proposed program will create a platform for the concept of "Quality of Life" to be studied and developed by the maximum number of scholars from all paradigms of human knowledge, i.e., science,

humanities, arts, design, technology, management, etc., all of which are represented in the various departments and research centers of the University of Maryland. The specific objectives of this program may include the following:

a) To coordinate interdisciplinary seminars, symposiums, conferences, and public hearings on the topic of "Quality of Life".

b) To sponsor suitable scholarly activities relating to the topic. This may include publishing, training, and applying the relevant concepts.

c) To encourage teams of scholars, scientist, thinkers, and artists to pool their efforts in a think-tank type arrangement and debate various topics under the "Quality of Life" theme.

The site of the Aspen Institute at Wye Island in conjunction with the Wye Plantation Gardens provide the opportunity to meet away from the immediate day-to-day pressures of College Park Campus. This unique site--just 55 miles from Washington and 50 miles from Baltimore--enables the participants to think together, in session and out, on the perennial questions of defining and achieving quality of life for Maryland and for humanity.

5.3 Landscape Research Program

This proposed program is intended to create a center of excellence in landscape architecture and its related field to serve both the Eastern Shore community and the people of Maryland in general. This will coincide with the establishment of a landscape architecture program at College Park where a B.L.A. and M.L.A. degrees will be offered through the College of Agriculture and the School of Architecture respectively.

The specific objectives of the Landscape Research Program are:

a) To identify the unique environmental issues that face this region and require a specialized landscape design approach.

b) To promote and sponsor the generation, development, documentation, and dissemination of useful information and ideas relating to planning, design and management of the natural and cultural landscape in Maryland.

c) To encourage inter-disciplinary landscape architectural research including such pressing subjects as: visual resources management of the rural landscape and the coastal regions, historic landscape restoration, conservation and preservation in the Eastern Shore, landscape reclamation of industrial sites, geographic information systems and land suitability studies, and impacts of the physical and visual environments on human behavior.