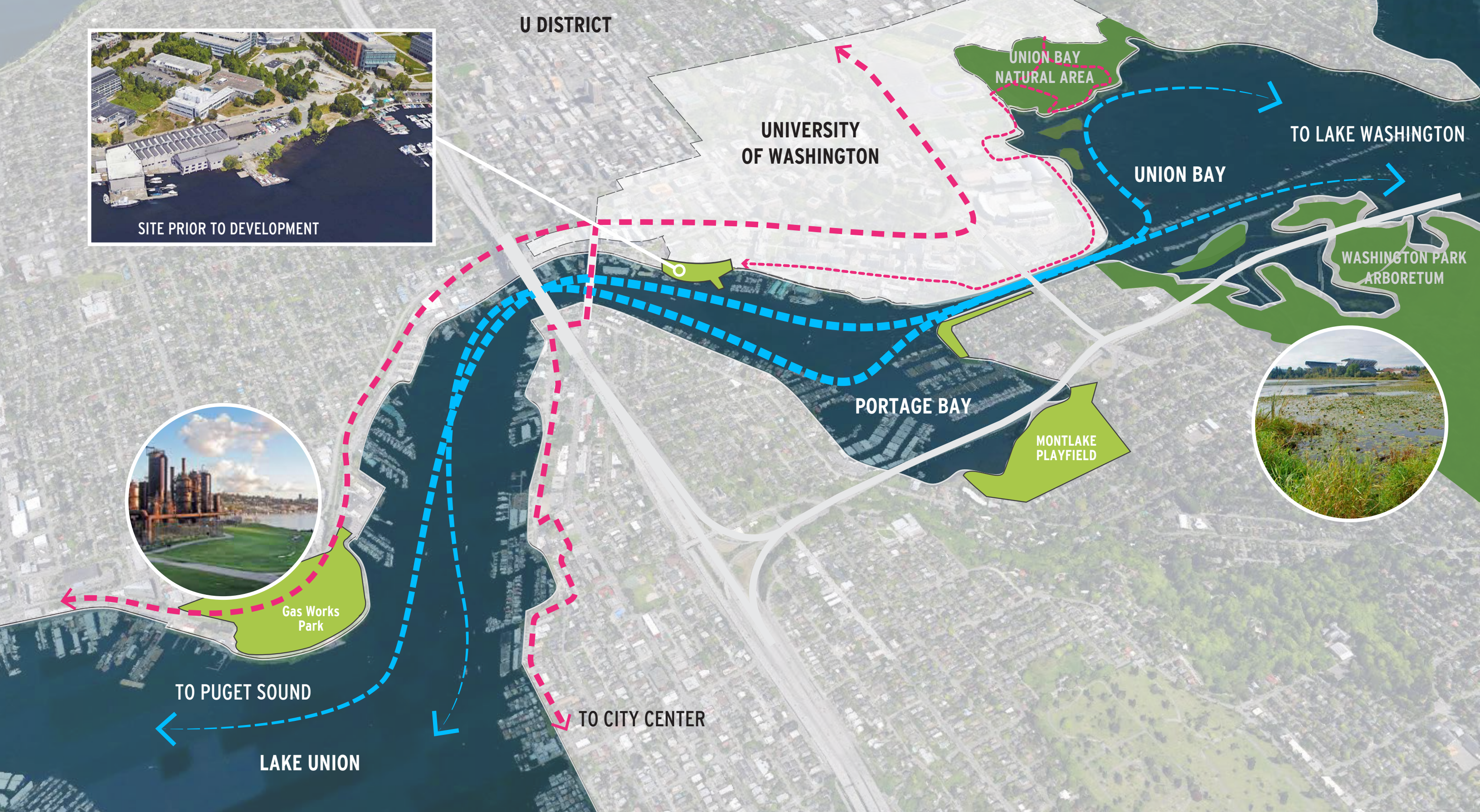




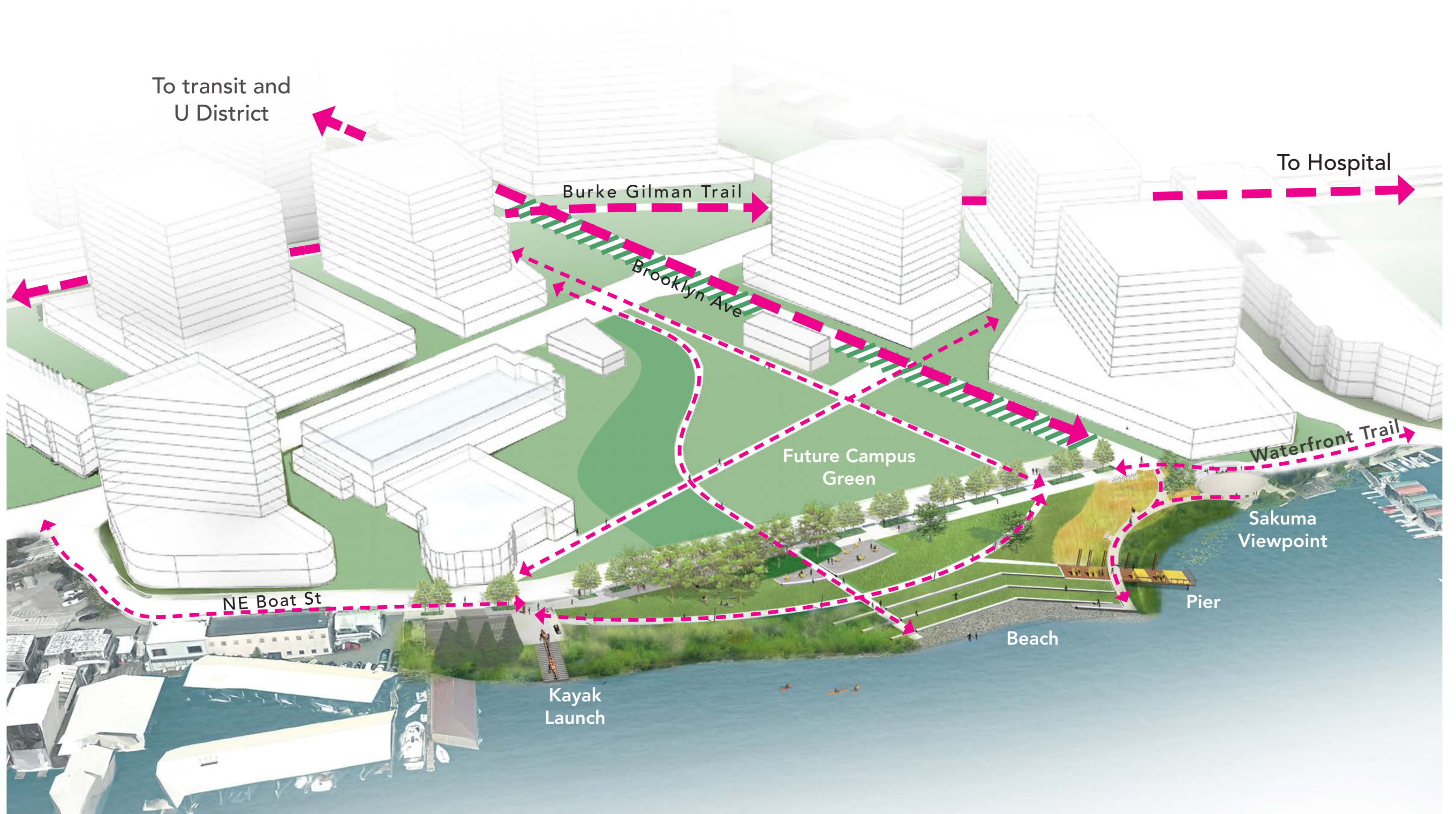
FRITZ HEDGES WATERWAY PARK

A Place Where Urban Life and Nature Converge



Waterfront Context

The park is located along an ecological and recreational corridor connecting Puget Sound and Lake Washington. Linking campus, neighborhood, water, and regional trails, the park is an oasis amidst a heavily developed and privatized shoreline.



University District Connections

The park is designed to connect seamlessly to UW's evolving Innovation District. Park access is provided via many modes of transportation, including the Burke-Gilman multi-use trail, the pedestrian oriented Brooklyn Green Street, and new U-District transit.



Fishery Science Building

Fisheries Research and Teaching Building

Marine Studies Building

NE Boat Street

a

c

b

e

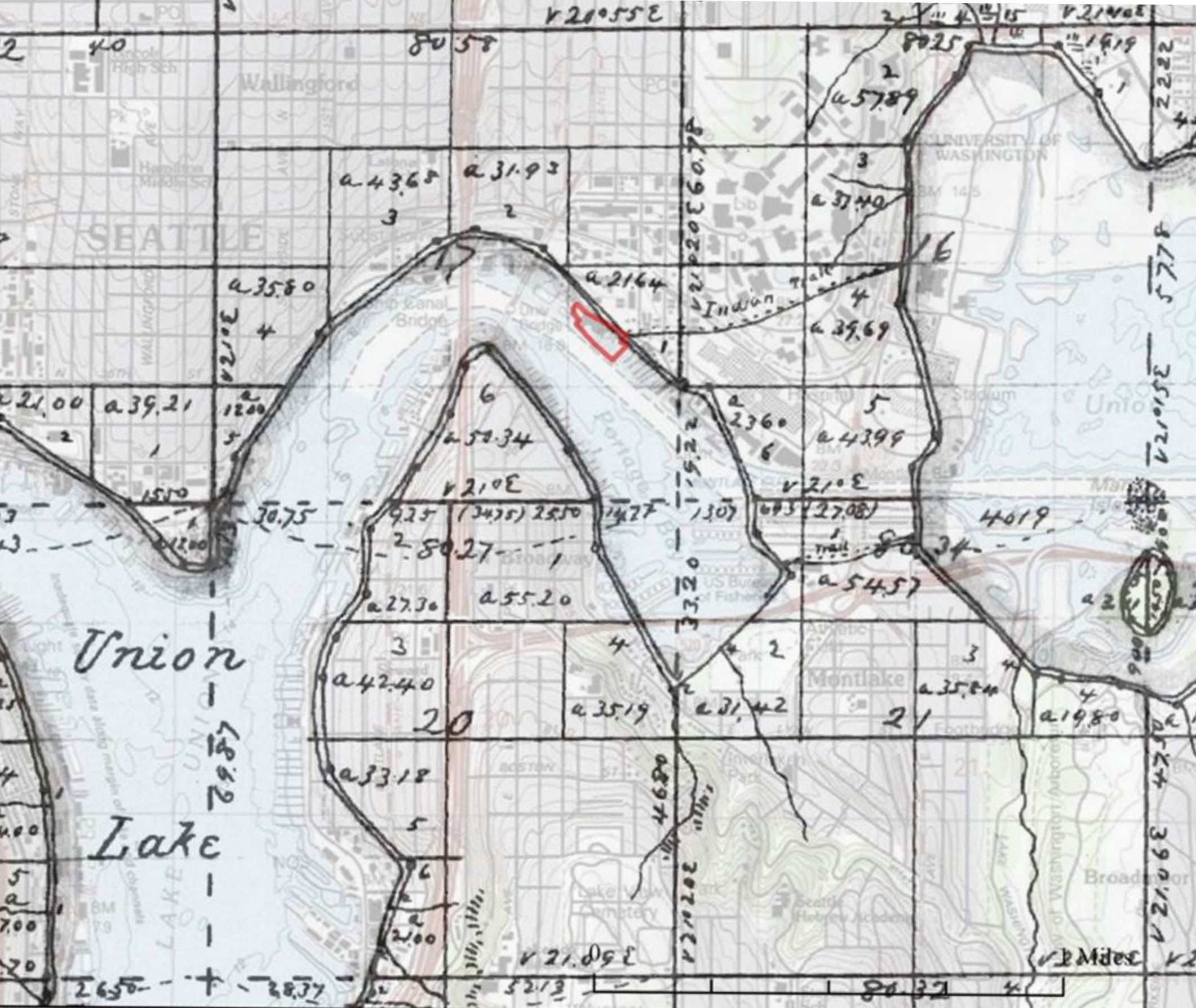
d

f

- a** Drop-Off Plaza with Kayak Slide
- b** Picnic Terrace
- c** Play Grove
- d** Beachfront Terraces
- e** Portage Trail and Meadow
- f** Deck & Pier

Site Plan

The site is designed to feel larger than its modest two acres, with a variety of gathering places, destinations, landscape typologies and views.



Cultural History

The site design honors its notable historic transformation - the shoreline once supported canoe portage and cultivated meadows, as well as timber processing, Bryant's Marina, and a Chris-Craft distribution center that brought recreational boating to Seattle's middle class.



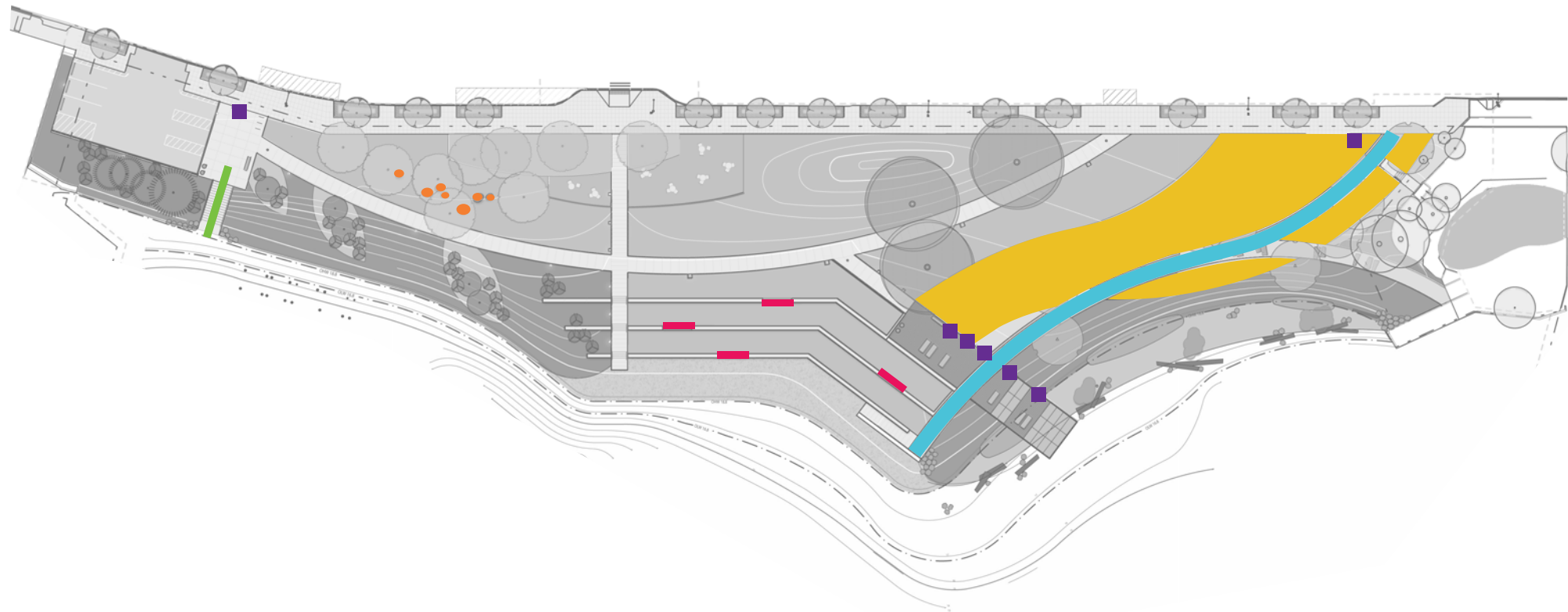
RECLAIMED TIMBER
HAND-CARRIED BOAT SLIDE

PEBBLE SEATS

RECLAIMED TIMBER SEAT
WALLS

HAND-SEEDED AGGREGATE
PORTAGE TRAIL

NATIVE MEADOW



Stories of Land and Water

Interpretive features are thoughtfully integrated throughout the park, and many incorporate timbers reclaimed from the Bryant building demolition. Custom signage shares the park's cultural and ecological stories, while subtle and seasonal details invite discovery.

STORIES OF LAND AND WATER

Many people have been here before. Three primary indigenous communities, the People of the Inside Place (Duwamish), the Lake People (Hachobabsh), and the People of Tucked Away Inside (Shishoolabsh or Shilsholes) inhabited the area now called Seattle. Settlements consisted of winter towns, seasonal camps, resource sites and sacred places.

The shores of Portage Bay, Lake Union and Lake Washington served as travel routes between the back country, the Sound, and key resources such as cultivated prairies, fishing areas and marsh. Nearby destinations included:

- 1 Lowered Promontory (x'w'Camp, SKWEE-sabsh) An area of shoreline where a documented Indian Trail (now roughly the Burke-Gilman Trail) connected Lake Union to Lake Washington.
- 2 Carry a Canoe (x'w'icadw'it, s-HWAH-tsaah-woeth) The isthmus between Lake Washington and Lake Union where canoes were portaged between lakes. The route was channelized by the 1909 Montlake Cut.
- 3 Little Canoe Channel (x'w'w'it, s-HWAH-woeth) Provided access to Little Canoe Hole, a sizable town, with at least five longhouses and a large fishing weir at the mouth of Ravenna Creek.
- 4 Prairie (biq'ab, BAH-qahh) A cultivated local prairie used for growing foods. Most likely, the rights to dig and burn belonged to the women from one of the two local villages, Tucked Away Inside (Shilshoolabsh), or Little Canoe Channel (sh'lowh'el).
- 5 Croaking (waq'ab, wab-KAY-qahh) A small creek known for the sounds of frogs that may have had religious significance and was the homestead of shaman Dzakwoos, also known as "Indian Jim Zackuse."
- 6 Marsh (q'p'at'ad, SPATHI-al-hahd) Wetlands on the south shore of Portage Bay were likely used to hunt waterfowl. This area was home to Cheshiahud, also known as "Lake Union John," and his wife Tleebuleetsa. Cheshiahud crafted traditional canoes and served as a canoe guide for non-native settlers, including his friend, the influential pioneer, David Denny.

In recent years, Canoe Families representing local tribes have hosted commemorative paddles through Portage Bay and other Puget Sound waterways to honor Coast Salish culture and traditions.

FRITZ HEDGES WATERWAY PARK

STORIES OF LAND AND WATER

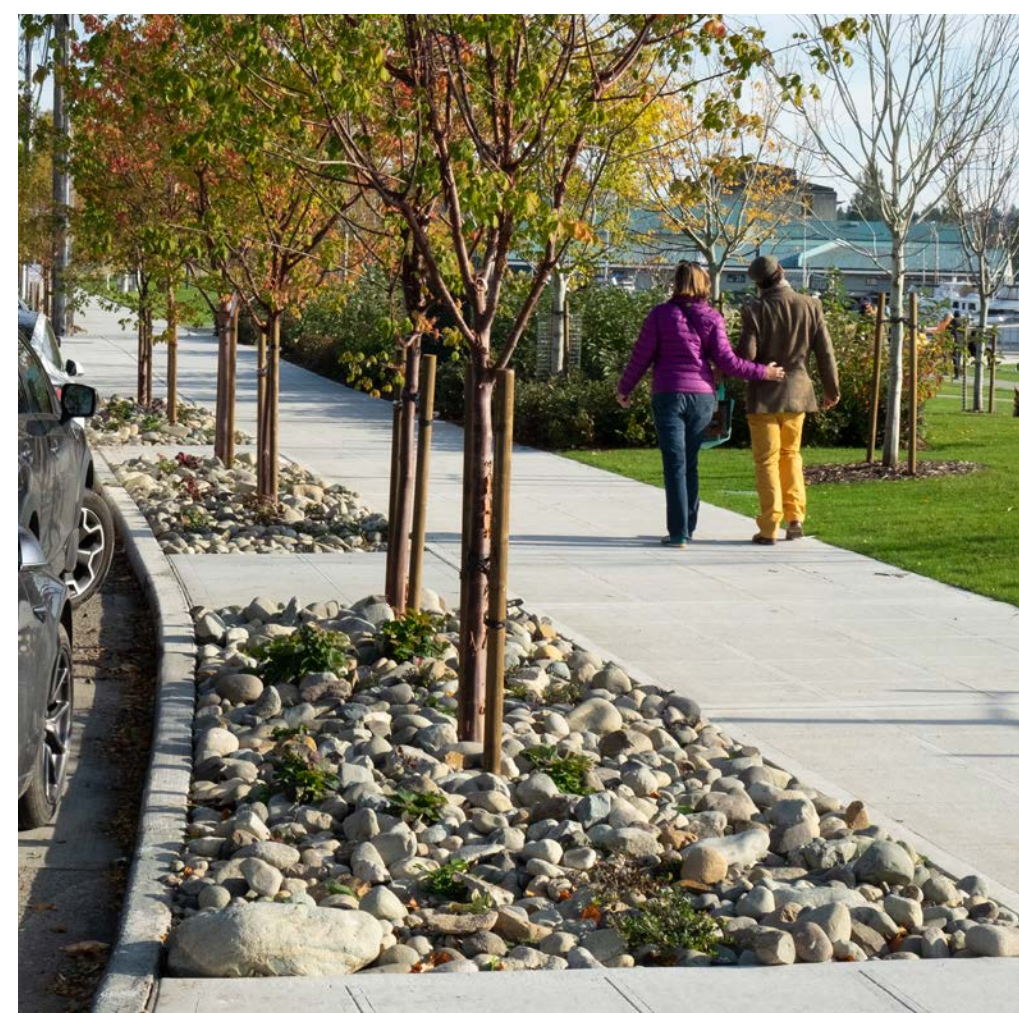
Many people have been here before. Three primary indigenous communities, the People of the Inside Place (Duwamish), the Lake People (Hachobabsh), and the People of Tucked Away Inside (Shishoolabsh or Shilsholes) inhabited the area now called Seattle. Settlements consisted of winter towns, seasonal camps, resource sites and sacred places.

The shores of Portage Bay, Lake Union and Lake Washington served as travel routes between the back country, the Sound, and key resources such as cultivated prairies, fishing areas and marsh. Nearby destinations included:

- 1 Lowered Promontory (x'w'Camp, SKWEE-sabsh) An area of shoreline where a documented Indian Trail (now roughly the Burke-Gilman Trail) connected Lake Union to Lake Washington.
- 2 Carry a Canoe (x'w'icadw'it, s-HWAH-tsaah-woeth) The isthmus between Lake Washington and Lake Union where canoes were portaged between lakes. The route was channelized by the 1909 Montlake Cut.
- 3 Little Canoe Channel (x'w'w'it, s-HWAH-woeth) Provided access to Little Canoe Hole, a sizable town, with at least five longhouses and a large fishing weir at the mouth of Ravenna Creek.
- 4 Prairie (biq'ab, BAH-qahh) A cultivated local prairie used for growing foods. Most likely, the rights to dig and burn belonged to the women from one of the two local villages, Tucked Away Inside (Shilshoolabsh), or Little Canoe Channel (sh'lowh'el).
- 5 Croaking (waq'ab, wab-KAY-qahh) A small creek known for the sounds of frogs that may have had religious significance and was the homestead of shaman Dzakwoos, also known as "Indian Jim Zackuse."
- 6 Marsh (q'p'at'ad, SPATHI-al-hahd) Wetlands on the south shore of Portage Bay were likely used to hunt waterfowl. This area was home to Cheshiahud, also known as "Lake Union John," and his wife Tleebuleetsa. Cheshiahud crafted traditional canoes and served as a canoe guide for non-native settlers, including his friend, the influential pioneer, David Denny.

In recent years, Canoe Families representing local tribes have hosted commemorative paddles through Portage Bay and other Puget Sound waterways to honor Coast Salish culture and traditions.

RECLAIMED
TIMBER
SIGNS AND
INTERPRETIVE
ELEMENTS



Shoreline Character

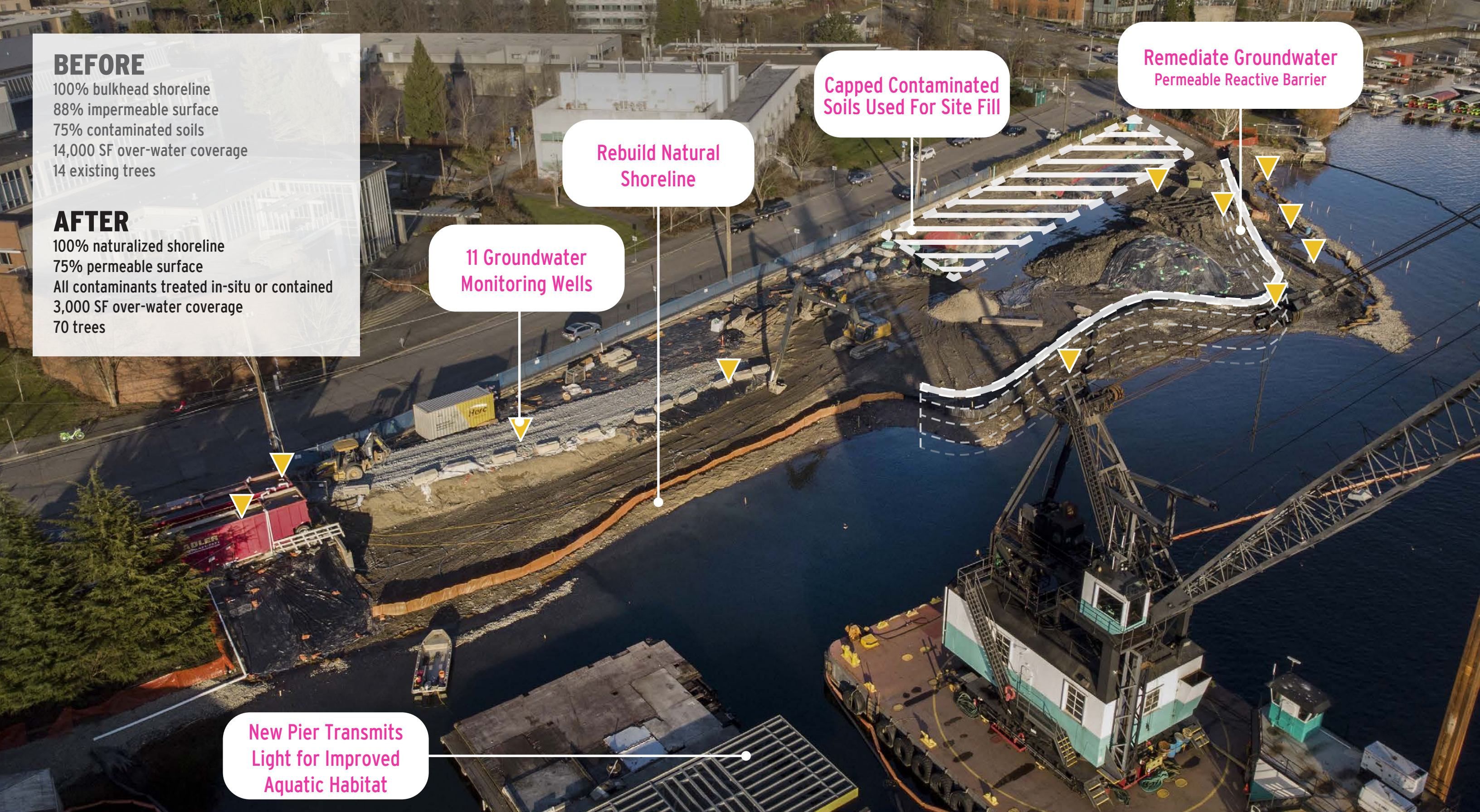
There are multiple ways to enjoy the new fresh-water shoreline, a rare Seattle experience - visitors can stroll through the meadow, skip stones on the beach, launch a kayak, or watch maritime traffic and ducks from the pier.

BEFORE

100% bulkhead shoreline
88% impermeable surface
75% contaminated soils
14,000 SF over-water coverage
14 existing trees

AFTER

100% naturalized shoreline
75% permeable surface
All contaminants treated in-situ or contained
3,000 SF over-water coverage
70 trees



Capped Contaminated
Soils Used For Site Fill

Remediate Groundwater
Permeable Reactive Barrier

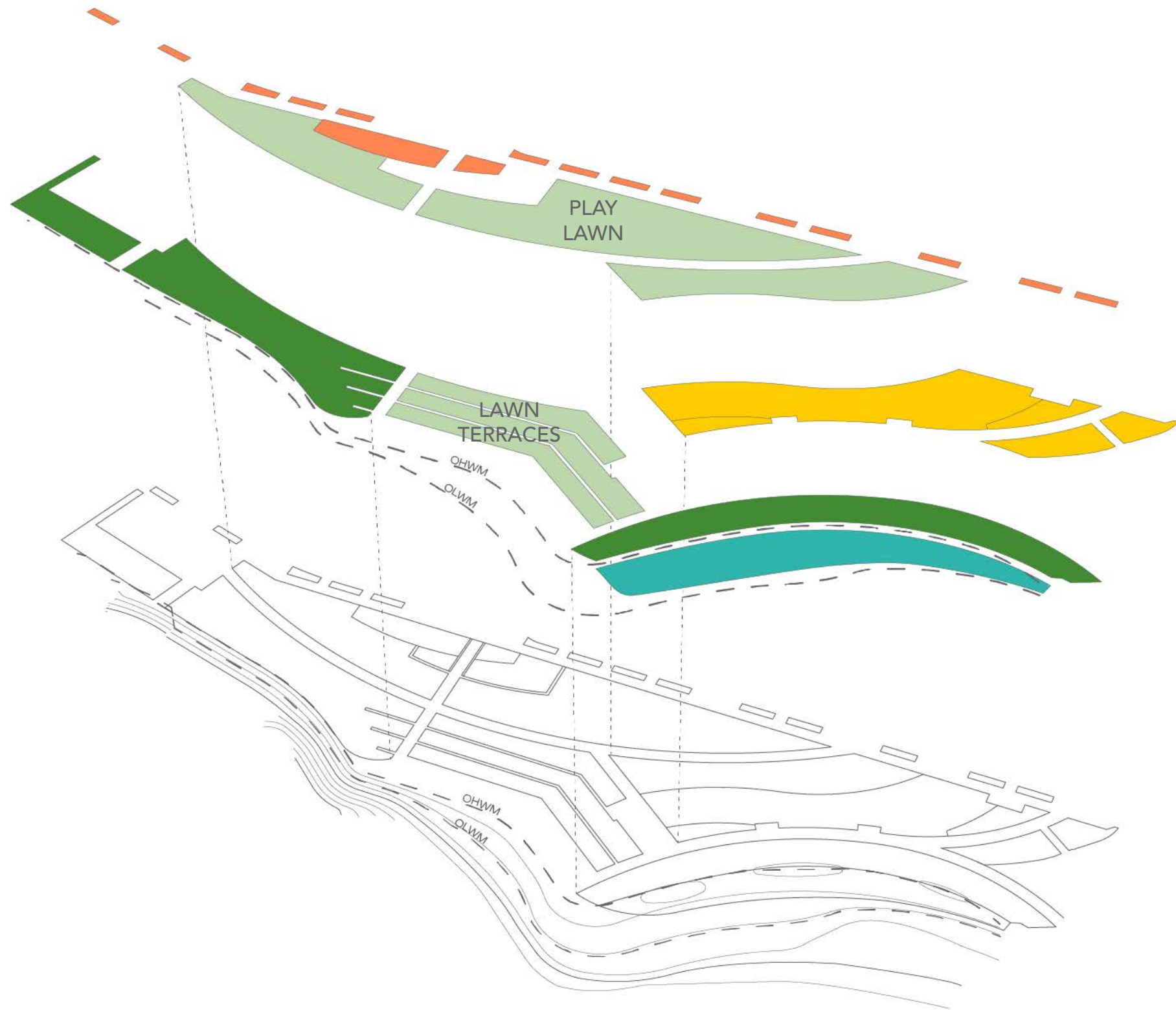
Rebuild Natural
Shoreline

11 Groundwater
Monitoring Wells

New Pier Transmits
Light for Improved
Aquatic Habitat

Site Remediation

The sizable design team, led by the landscape architect, included remediation and shoreline engineering experts who collaborated throughout the design process to ensure fully integrated solutions. Groundwater monitoring will continue long into the life of the park.



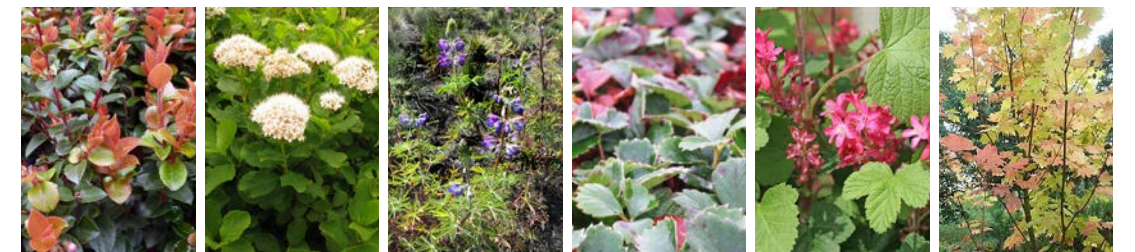
URBAN EDGES



INTERPRETIVE MEADOW



NATIVE BANKS



NATIVE EMERGENT



Planting Typologies

Colorful planting along Boat Street transitions to a meadow of drought-tolerant grasses and culturally significant perennials. Native species on the banks are ecologically sensitive and preserve views. Below ordinary high water, emergent species provide stabilization and habitat.



Environmental Enhancement

The creation of a naturalized shoreline with a mosaic of ecological conditions provides a unique respite for both people and wildlife.



Gathering

The park is designed to draw visitors to the center, where the terraced lawn offers views and a flexible place for informal events, picnics and recreation.



Exploration

The new shoreline offers a wealth of unique sights, sounds, textures, and features that appeal to all ages of urban dwellers and boaters alike.



New Perspectives

The park offers a bright new vantage point from which to appreciate Seattle's working waterfront. With bike and waterfront trail connections, it will bring people to the water as well as boaters to the shore.



Views

From the pier, visitors are rewarded with unparalleled views of maritime activity, including UW Fisheries / NOAA research vessels, the annual UW Regatta, and the Tribal Canoe Journey. These experiences were carefully considered in the park's geometry and orientation.



“This park truly captures [our] values of Healthy People, Healthy Environment and Strong Communities.”

– Jesús Aguirre, Seattle Parks and Recreation Superintendent

“It is a beautiful and welcome addition to our neighborhood.”

– University of Washington President Ani Mari Caucé