



# Japanese Garden North Wall and Structure

Advisory Panel Meeting #3

August 2023

Hoshide Wanzer Architects + Berger Partnership

Japanese tea garden University of Washington Arboretum	Drawing No. 2/26
GROUND PLAN (2)	
基本計画鳥瞰図	
Scale	Dec. 2011 '09 K. Inoué

# **PROJECT GOALS AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT**



## Project Goals

Garden structure, Ishigaki garden wall replacement, accessible pathways, terraces, and service access

- Explore the potential for the Club House shown in the original 1959 design of the Japanese Garden, located on the north hill facing the garden toward the south.
- Provide an overlook/viewpoint with a panoramic view of the garden to enhance the visitor experience.
- Provide a gathering space for special events such as the annual Moon Viewing celebration.
- Provide a space for education and cultural purposes such as craft demonstrations, workshops, art displays, dance and musical performances.
- Provide a covered structure with the ability to be enclosed for security, comfortable for gatherings of modest size with the ability to accommodate larger groups in an outdoor terrace space.
- Create a facility that reflects the design and sensitivity of the Japanese Garden, from the careful treatment of the site to the character of the structure and materials used, and appropriately sized for the garden.
- Integrate the building and the garden – emphasize indoor/outdoor connections to create an immersive experience.
- Rebuild north end walls with appropriate stone and construction methods.
- Provide ADA access from an extension of the northwest path system.

# Historical Resources



Seattle Japanese Garden Opening



Juki Iida

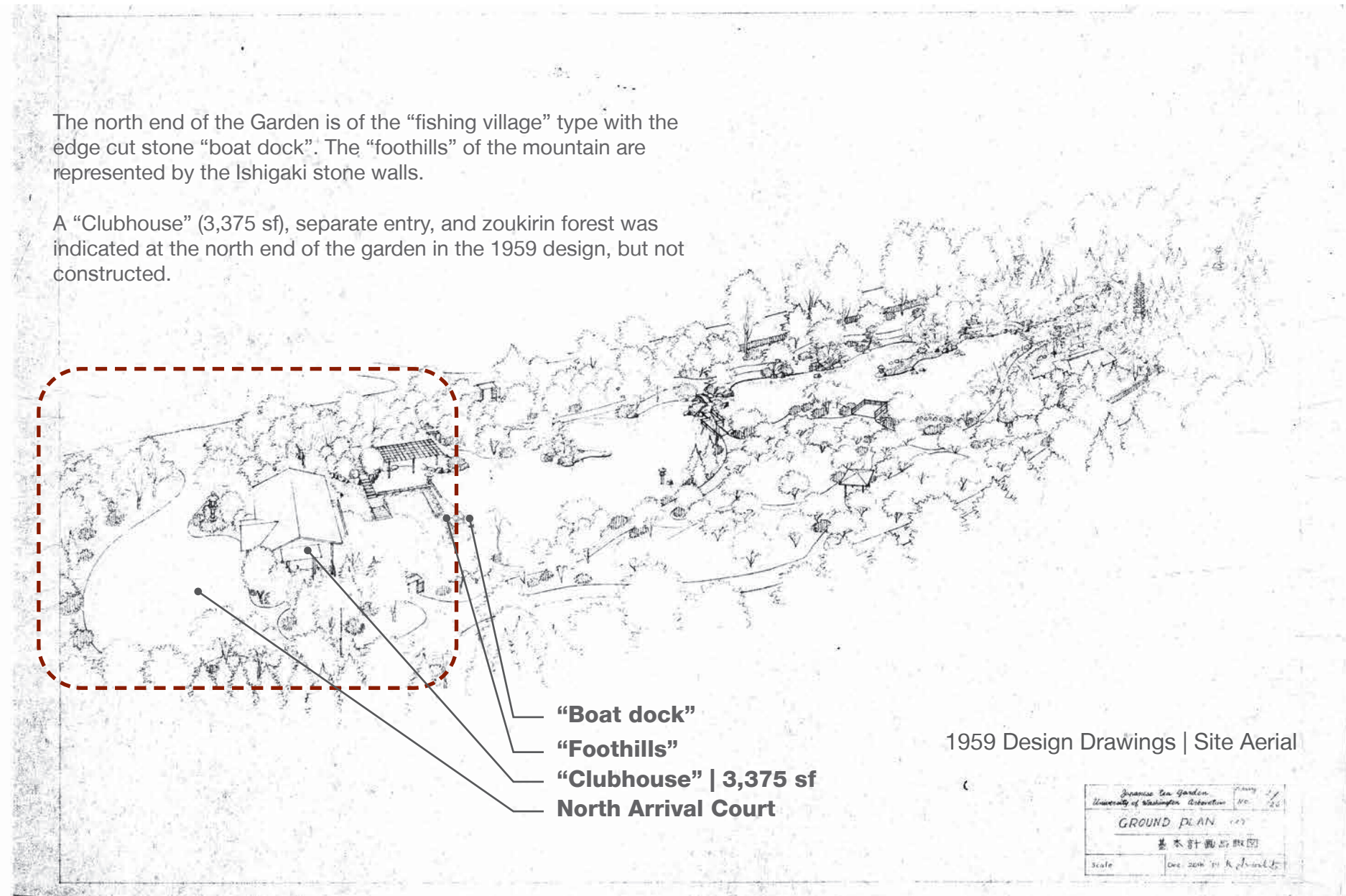


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Seattle Japanese Garden construction

The north end of the Garden is of the “fishing village” type with the edge cut stone “boat dock”. The “foothills” of the mountain are represented by the Ishigaki stone walls.

A “Clubhouse” (3,375 sf), separate entry, and zoukirin forest was indicated at the north end of the garden in the 1959 design, but not constructed.



1959 Design Drawings | Site Aerial



- 1959 Original Design
- 2001 Seattle Japanese Garden: Comprehensive Overview
- 2003 Washington Park Arboretum Historic Review, ch10. The Japanese Garden
- 2008 Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board Designation

*The flow of water, which originated at the high mountain ranges, transforms itself as it continues its way through the landscape; first it turns into a waterfall, then into a stream, washing the bank by a tea hut, and finally becomes a lake. At the lakeshore are a variety of features such as a rock promontory, an inlet, and steep slopes, through which water continues its way, until it reaches a village (an image of the village symbolically represented by a cherry grove, iris paddies, and a moon viewing hill). At the village, there appears an island connected to the shore by two different bridges. At the end of the lake is a stone paved boat launch, which symbolically represents a fishing village. There, the water disappears from one’s sight, leaving the expectation that it will be joining the greater ocean.*

-Kiyoshi Inoshita  
1959 design intent

# Early Design + Project Goals / Existing Built Character



Original Entry Gate



Entry Structure and Plaza



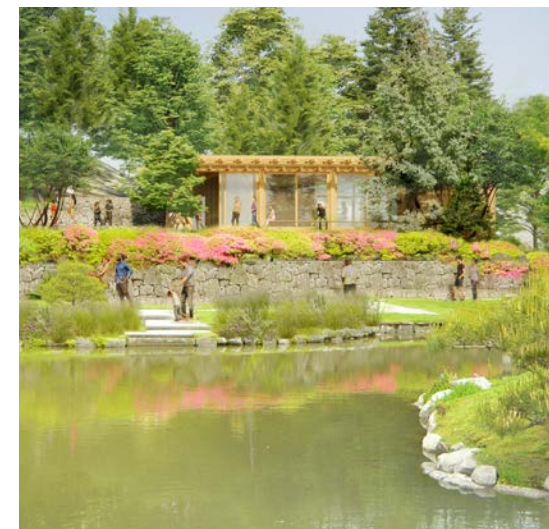
Reconstructed Tea House



Wisteria Trellis



Azumaya



## Early Design Response

- Minimize visual impact: low profile roof tested - smaller scale and height, green roof blurs the roof line
- Intentional reduction in footprint to create a garden structure, not building with less impact to the site
- Rhythm of wood members an expression of structure and similar to the wisteria trellis in feel
- Deep overhangs emphasis shadow and light
- Large openings strengthen interior/ exterior relationship

# LIVING JAPANESE TRADITIONS

# Continuation of Living Japanese Traditions



Katsura Rikyu Imperial Villa | 17th Century



Nakashima Arts Building | 1960-75



Tea House | 2018

## Challenges with Replication

- Cost / maintenance / durability
- Conformance to Building and Energy Code
- Traditional building material availability and construction knowledge
- Traditional building typologies are not all appropriate for contemporary use and program
- Avoid theme park feel

Continue the spirit of traditions by using Japanese Design Principles as a starting point to guide the articulation of space



Interpret Japanese Design Principles to meet contemporary needs

# Japanese Design Principles and Articulation of Space / Boundaries



*Miegakure*  
Hide and Reveal



*Shakkei*  
Borrowed Sceneries



*Genkan*  
Entry and Threshold



*En*  
Transitional  
veranda, shoji, glass door,  
mado, sudare, koshi, noki



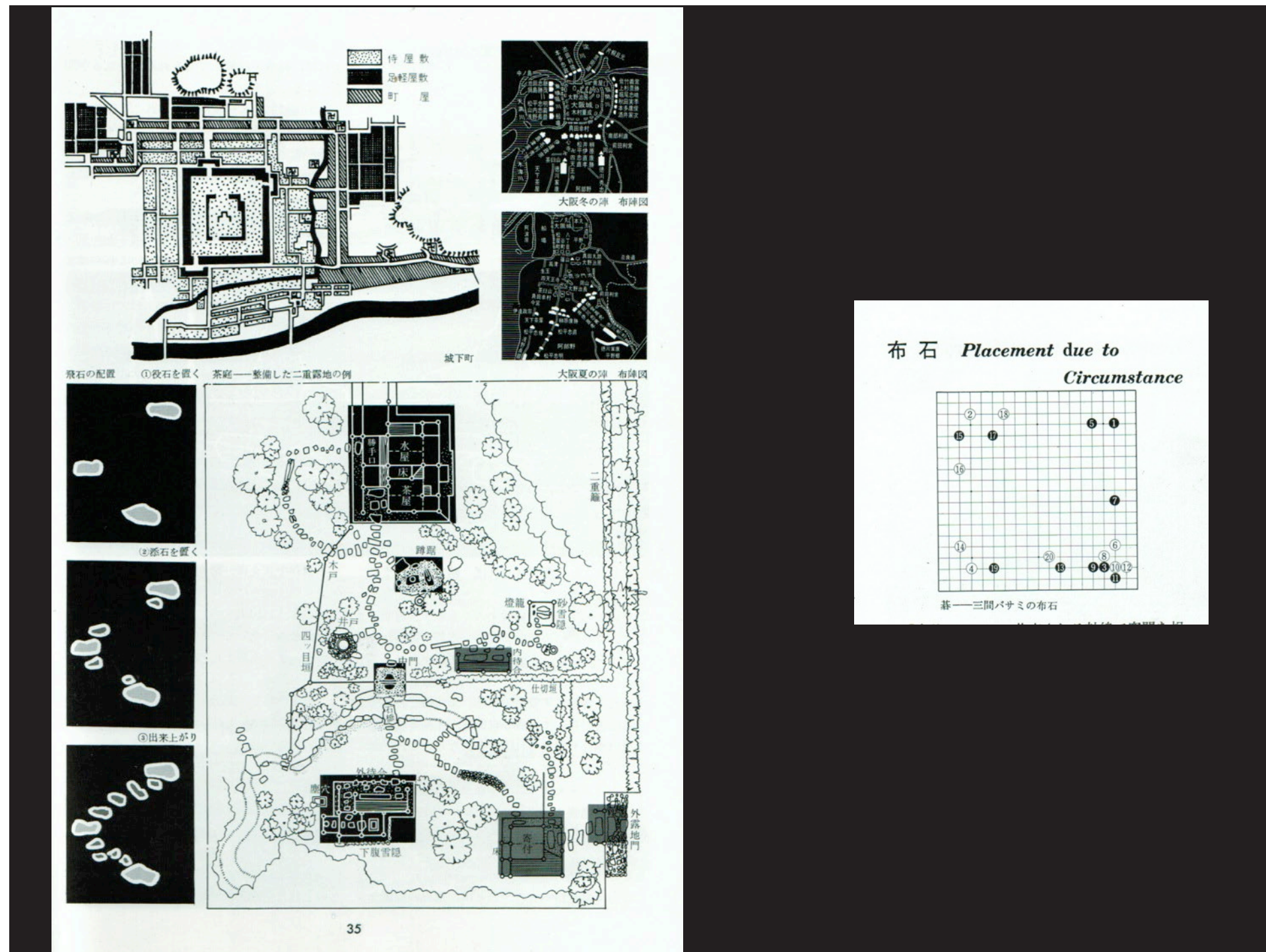
*Ma*  
Time and Space



*Tokonoma*  
Alcove



# Japanese Design Principles | Placement Due to Circumstance



# Japanese Design Principles | Borrowing Sceneries

## 生けどり *Borrowing Space*



これは、その土地の持つ自然的人工的条件をできるだけ有効にまた有利に利用しようとする手法である。

自然的要素としては地形、美しい遠景がある。人工的要素としてはモニュメントとしての堂社、漁火、集落、漆、塔等がかつてはよく利用された。造園で言う借景は、この生けどりの一種であり、主として美しい山河を利用しようとする意図をもっている。

眺めのよい場所を利用して眺めのよい空間を創ったとすれば、それはもちろん「生けどり」の一種であるが、借景はもう少し狭い意味に使われる。すなわち単に眺めがよいだけでは借景とは言わない。そこには慣習的なある約束が必要とされる。現在の円通寺の庭、また1920年ごろまでの大徳寺方丈前の庭を見るとわかるように、構図の原型として伝統的な日本画の手法が使われている。

実例にしたがえば、借景には三つの手法がある。第1は、日本画の描かれぬ部分としてのクウ（空、negative space）としてのソラ（空、sky）を、構図のなかに創り出すことで

あった。修学院離宮から岩倉の山々を眺めた時の借景はこれに相当する。第2は遠い空間（美しい遠景）と近い空間（狭い砂庭や苔庭）との間にスペースコネクターとして立木をおき、その幹の間から遠景を眺める構図にした場合である。円通寺の借景がこれに相当する。第3の方法は要素の配置の仕方によるものである。たとえば、低い生垣の向こうに通ずる木戸または通路を設け、その生垣の向こうに石灯笼という要素を置いたとしよう。こうした場合、生垣の向こう側の庭は、他人の所有にかかわる庭であるにもかかわらず、あたかも自分の庭であるかのように思わせることができる。

都市の中での生けどりの典型的な例として、日本橋駿河町通りにおける富士山がある。

かつては2階建ての黒漆塗りの町屋の並ぶこの通りからは富士山を眺めることができた。16世紀の末にこの地域が計画された時、当時の町割り技術者たちが、富士山を生けどることを意図したかどうかはわからないが、少なくともその後の利用の仕方では富士山は駿河町通りの最大の生けどりであった。この通りが駿河町と名づけられたのも、駿河の国の富士が見えたからである。20世紀にはいって、高い建物が乱立し、ほこりと煤煙が次第にたちこめるにしたがい、富士山は東京の町の生けどりから遠く消え去ってしまい、駿河町の空間も穴倉のように転じ、その名も室町と改められてしまった。

駿河町通りと富士山



円通寺 庭園と比叡山



58



# Japanese Design Principles | Hide and Reveal

**見えがくれ Seen and Hidden**



ある停止した視点では、特定の要素の全ぼうは見えないが、動いて回れば全部を見ることができるよう、要素を配置した空間構成法である。

たとえば京都の八坂の塔や清水寺の塔はこの例であり、ここでは街路のどこからも常に塔が見えるわけではない。

人びとは通りを歩きながら見えたり隠れたりする塔の形の変化と出没を楽しむ。このように高く象徴的な塔も常に見えるわけではないから、ランド・マークやロケーション・インディ

ケーターとしての役割は十分果たさない。もちろん見えがくれの手法は、すべてを見せないのを美徳とする多分に日本的な道徳に由来しているが、小さな空間を大きく見せたいとか、連想の美しさを求めるとか、思いがけない空間の展開にたいする変化の美しさをねらうとかという意図があったものと思われる。

見えがくれには三つの方法がある。ひとつは「障り」を利用する方法であり、他のひとつは「要素の配置法」であり、あとひとつの方法は「要素の形」によるものである。

建物の前に障りとして木を植えて建物の一部を隠すのは第1の方法である。松並木という障りをとおして伽藍や地域を眺めるとすれば、これは見えがくれと言うことができる。

造園において灯笼や滝の前に障り木を置くのも見えがくれの一種である。灯笼の灯が、障り

平安神宮の庭



根じめとしての松



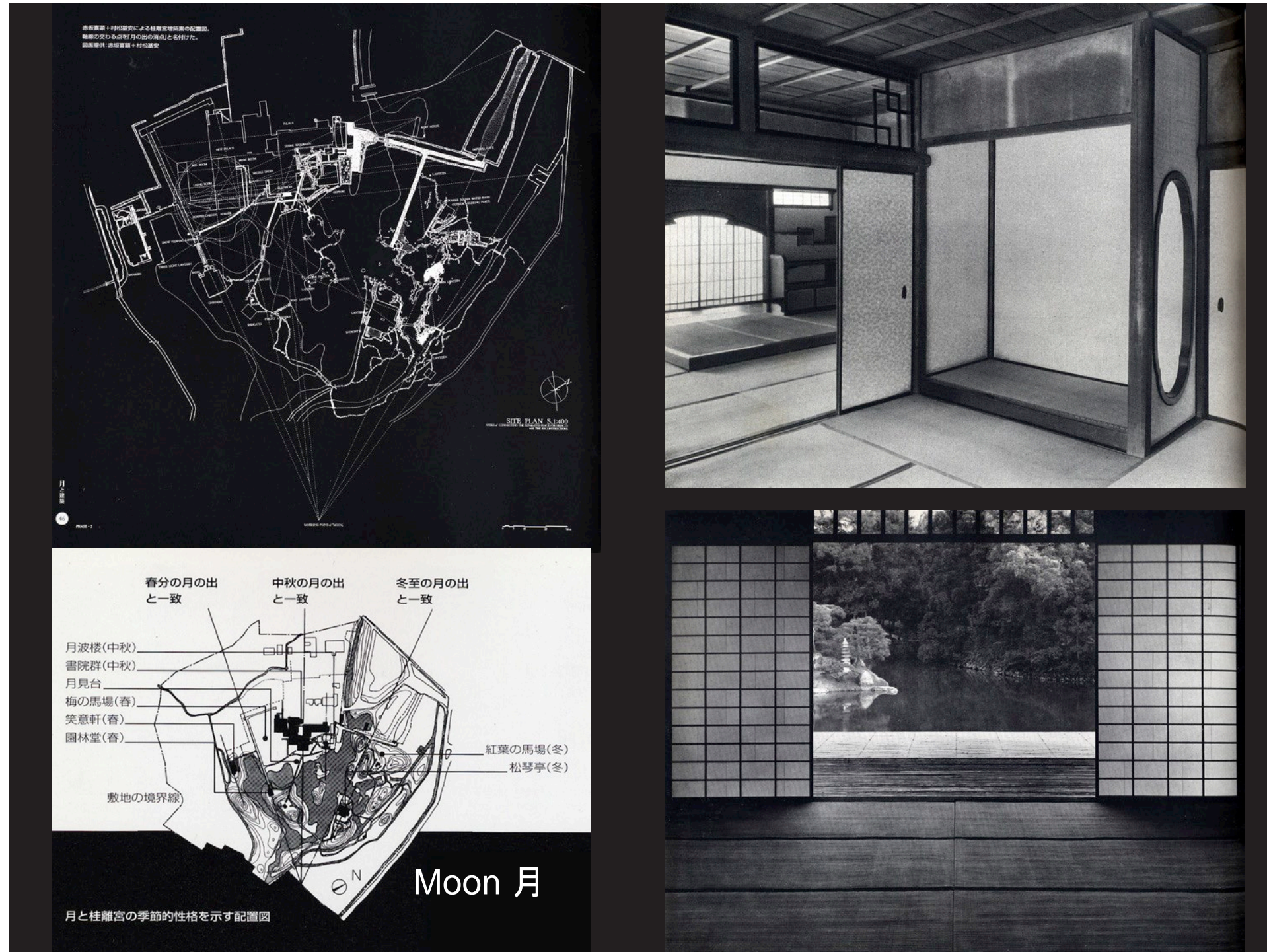
二条城内の心字ヶ池



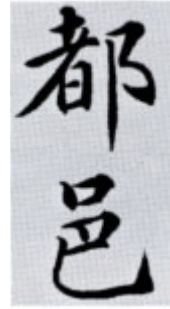
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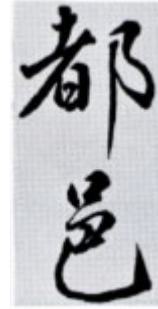
# Japanese Design Principles | Framed Views



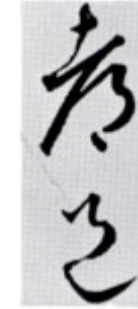
# Japanese Design Principles | Shin-Gyō-Sō System



Shin  
Formal



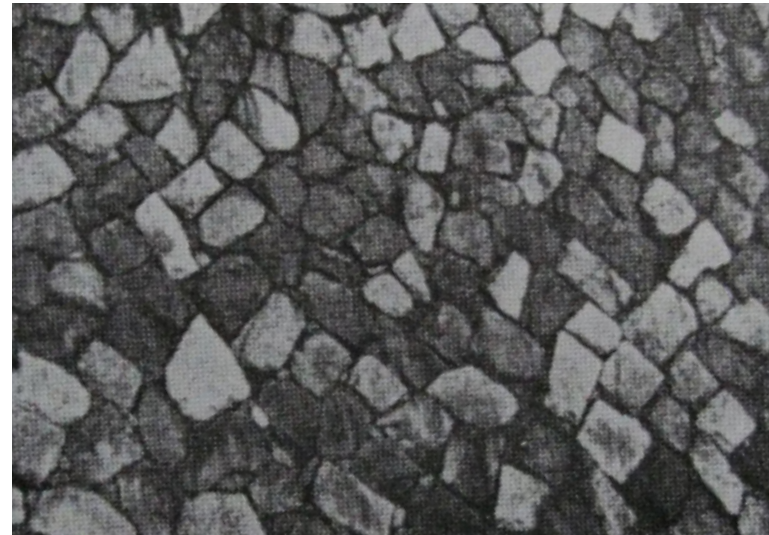
Gyō  
Semiformal



Sō  
Informal



Shin-style paths are often made of dressed natural stone cut to square or rectangular shapes. They are mostly laid out in straight lines and can be found as approach to a gate or the main hall of a temple.



Paths in the semiformal Gyō-style are a combination of dressed stone and naturally shaped stone.



The Sō-style garden paths are designed to look as natural as possible. Unfinished stones in different sizes and styles are combined to create paths that wind around shrubs and trees.


# **SITE AND GARDEN DEVELOPMENT**



### Legend

- ① Harbor
- ② Wisteria Arbor
- ③ Foothills
- ④ Moon Terrace
- ⑤ Water Feature
- ⑥ Village
- ⑦ Maintenance / Service Drive
- ⑧ Existing Accessible Pathway
- ⑨ New Accessible Pathway
- ⑩ 10' Wide Service and Cart Path
- ⑪ Azumaya
- ⑫ Signature Tree
- ⑬ Relocated Kobe Lantern
- ⑭ Updated Fencing and Gate

### Site Plan

Scale: 1" = 40'-0" 



Site Plan

Scale: 1" = 20'-0"

## Legend

- 1 Harbor  
Accent boat dock stone paving immersed in a bed of Iris planting reveals views and access to the pond beyond
- 2 Foothills  
Held up by Ishigaki walls low planting areas provide framed views into the garden and enhance borrowed scenery of the landscape while visitors enjoy the new elevated Village
- 3 Moon Terrace  
Large open gathering space with Gyo style (semi-formal) paving, built-in wood benches, ramp to upper entry court, terraced seat walls, and Ishigaki walls
- 4 Water Feature  
Accent planting with an immersive winding trail through ponds and landscape up to the hilltop Village
- 5 Entry Court  
A welcoming transitional space with Shin style (formal) paving, accent built-in benches, and encased in Ishigaki walls
- 6 Engawa  
Wood veranda wrapping around the pavilion building with built-in benches allow for extended use of the interior space and brings the serenity of the gardens into the building
- 7 Village  
Proposed Pavilion and Restroom Building Complex integrated into and atop the hillside
- 8 North Courtyard  
Intimate gathering area with Gyo style (semi-formal) paving, accent planting, and enclosed fencing and gate for to access the service drive
- 9 Maintenance / Service Drive  
Turn around area with room for (3) standard parking stalls
- 10 New Accessible Pathway
- 11 Existing Accessible Pathway
- 12 Relocated Kobe Lantern  
Nestled into the hillside it acts as an intentional eye stop for visitors to enjoy
- 13 New Fence and Gate



Ishigaki Wall



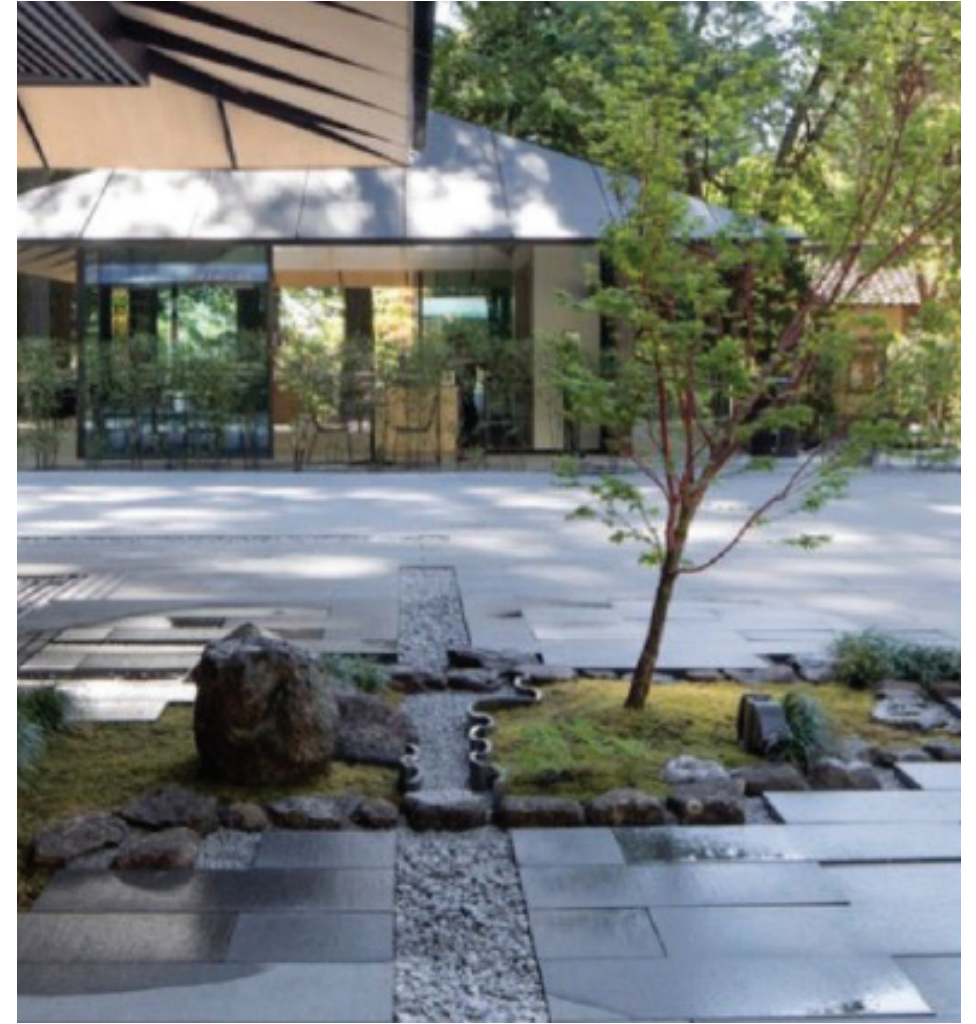
MORE PRIMITIVE

MORE PRECISE

Entry Bench



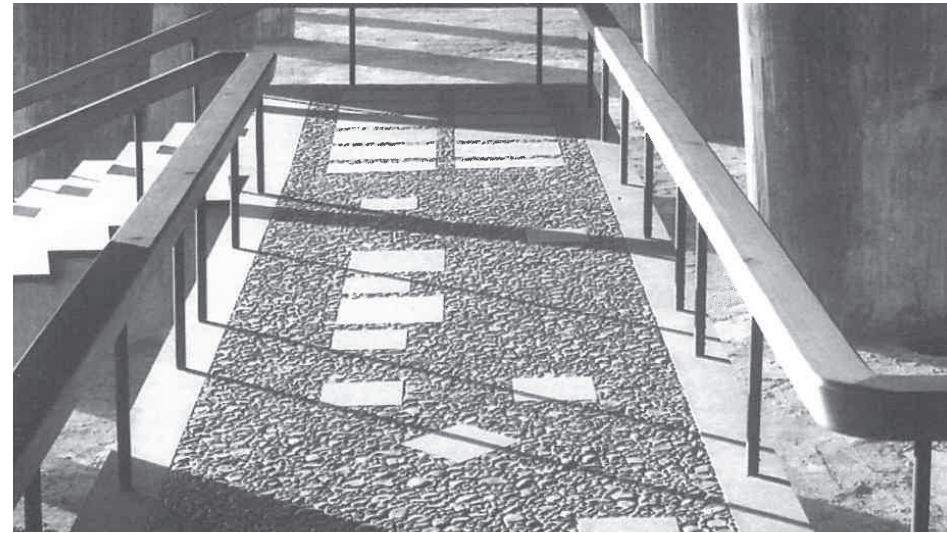
Stormwater Celebration



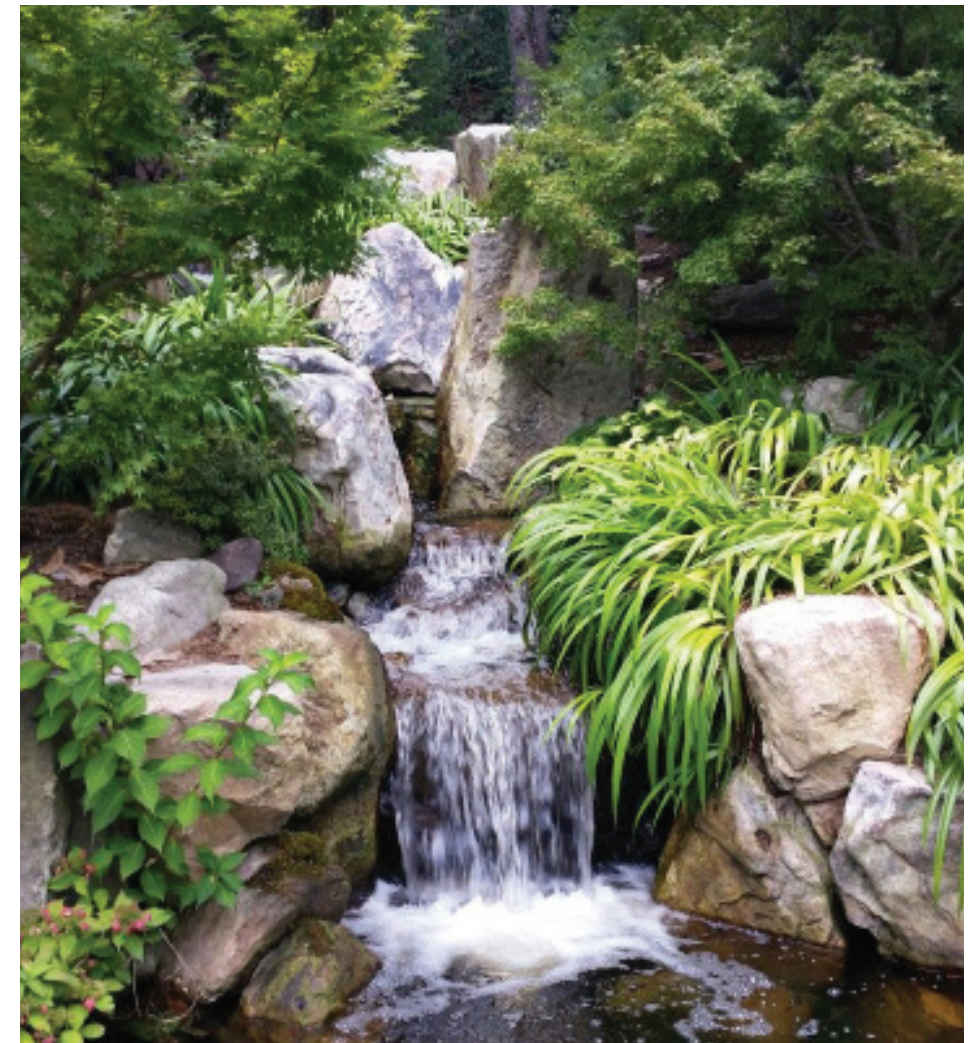
# Transition and Edges



# Pathway and Terrace



# Water



**LIVING JAPANESE TRADITIONS  
GARDEN STRUCTURE DESIGN**

# Elongating Experience / Time and Space

- Structure revealed
- ..... Structure hidden by:  
Intentional planting or pathway  
orientation; visitor experience and  
sequence

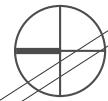


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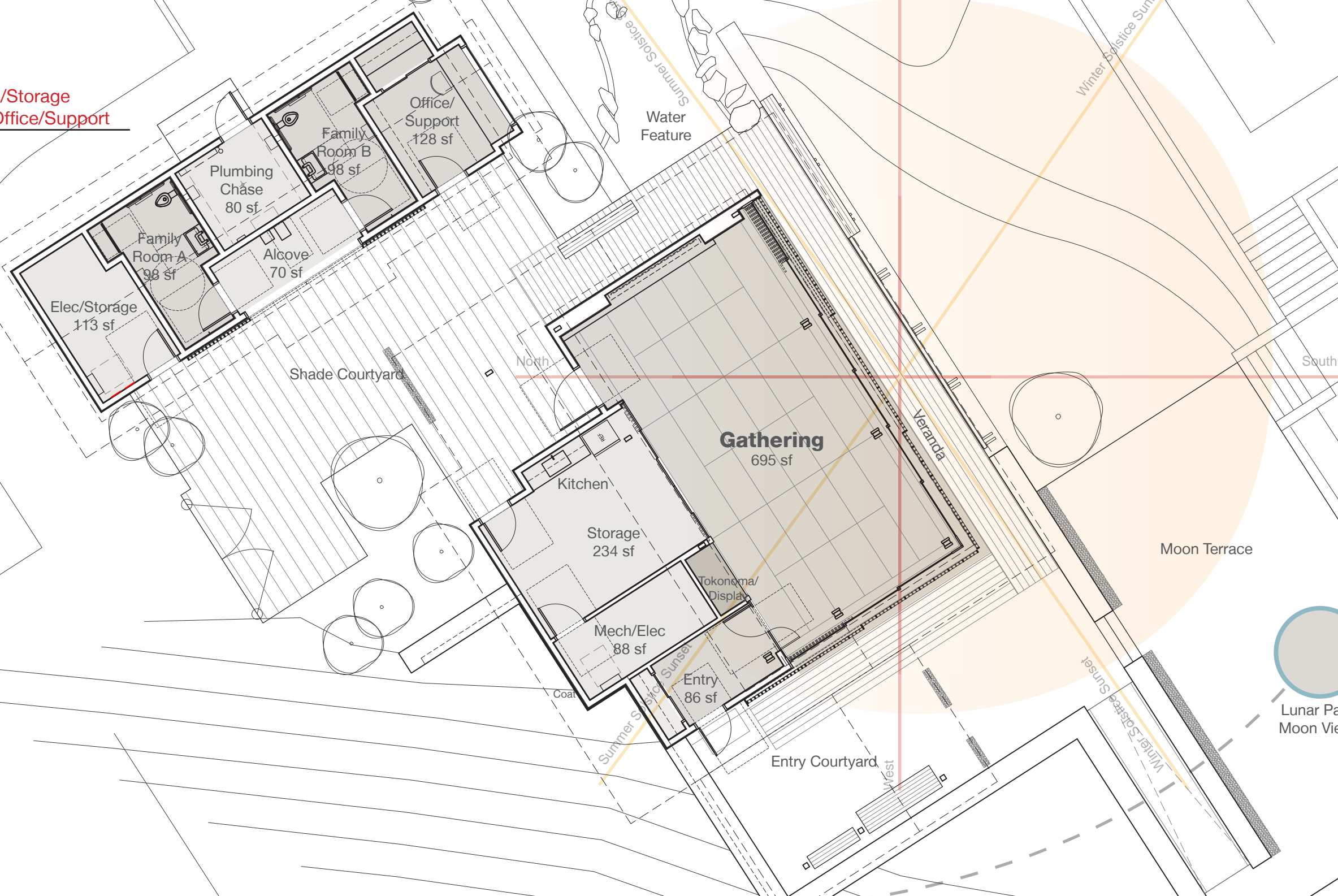
# Garden Structure | Floor Plan

Scale: 1"=10'



1,288 sf Gathering/Storage  
708 sf Restroom/Office/Support  
**1,996 sf Total**

Service Drive



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# Garden Structure | Roof Plan

Scale: 1"=10'



Green Roof

Metal Tile Roof

Steel Plate Roof and Overhangs

# Clubhouse Overlay

Scale: 1"=10'



+/-3,350 sf Clubhouse w/ entry at north side of building

+/-4,000 sf roof area

Large gable roof form  
Entry expression opens to north access courtyard

Clubhouse  
3,350 sf

Deck

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# Interpretation of Principles



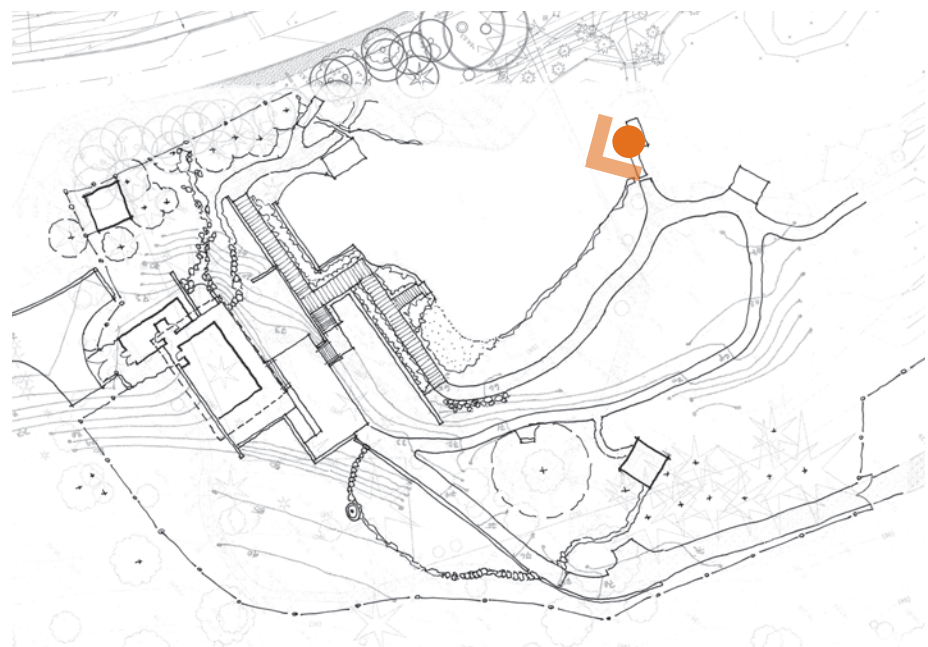
Katsura Rikyu Imperial Villa | 17th Century



Water / Cherry Residence | 2012



Nakashima Arts Building | 1960-75





# Interpretation of Principles | Additional Views - Hide and Reveal from East Pathway



Jisho-ji | 15th Century

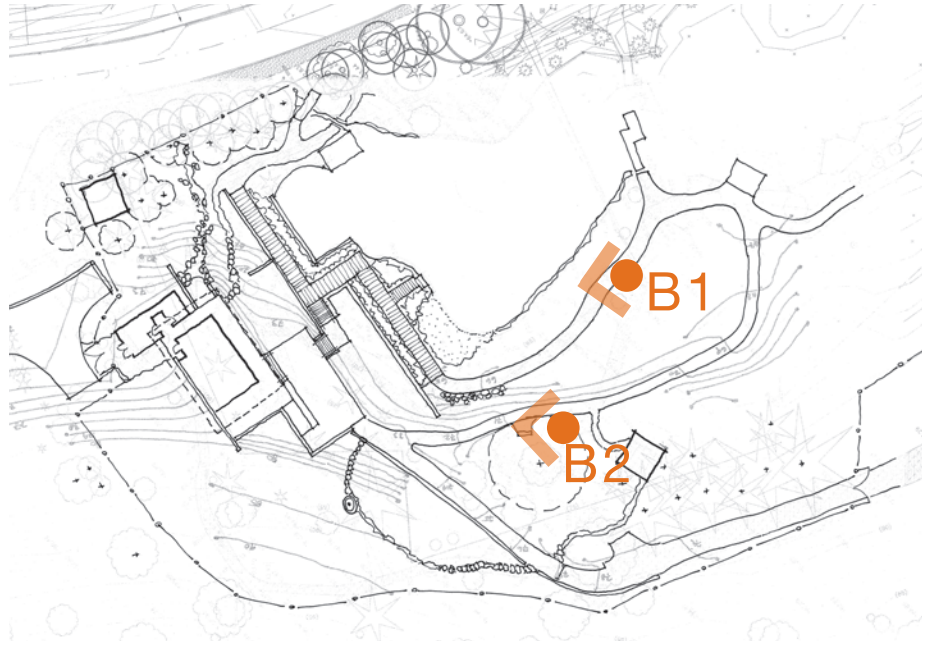


A1



A2

# Interpretation of Principles | Additional Views - Hide and Reveal from West Pathway



Bloedel Reserve Guest House | 1961



B1



B2

# Interpretation of Principles



Portland Japanese Garden Pavilion Gallery | 1980



Portland Japanese Garden Cultural Village | 2017



Private Residence | 2019



## Seattle Japanese Garden North Wall and Structure

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# Interpretation of Principles



Meiji Jingu Museum | 2019



Meiji Jingu Museum | 2019



Nezu Museum | 2009



# Interpretation of Principles



Shofu-so | 1954, Elizabeth Felicella



Jonan-gu Shrine | 11th Century



Nezu Museum | 2009



# Interpretation of Principles



Zuisho-ji Temple | 17th Century - 2018 Renovation



University Unitarian Church | 1959



Zuisho-ji Temple | 17th Century - 2018 Renovation



## Seattle Japanese Garden North Wall and Structure

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# Interpretation of Principles



Nakashima Arts Building | 1960-75



Kyukyodo Kyoto | 2021



Nakagawa Machi Bato Hiroshige Museum | 2000



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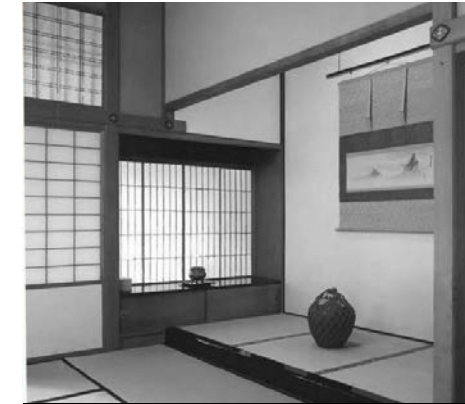
# Interpretation of Principles



Rakusuien | 1906



Shugakuin Rikyu Imperial Villa | 17th Century



Tokonoma



## Seattle Japanese Garden North Wall and Structure

Advisory Panel Meeting #3  
August 2023



# Interpretation of Principles



Photo : Naito Architect & Associates

Toraya Kyoto | 2009



Sankeien | 1902



Koho-an Temple | 18th Century



# Material | Garden Structure



WARM WOOD UNDERSIDE



STEEL PLATE ROOF



EXPRESS STRUCTURE



WOOD SLATS  
AND GLASS



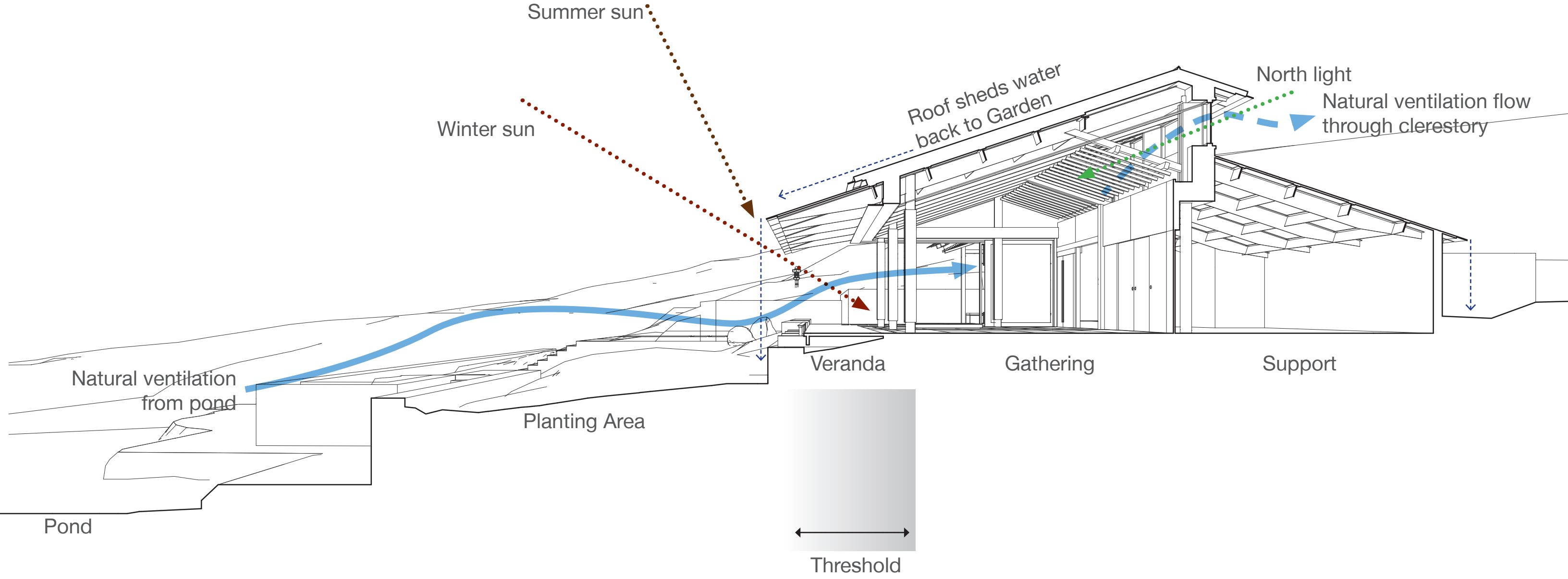
ELEVATED WOOD VERANDA



TATAMI MAT MOBILE  
PLATFORM ON  
CONCRETE FLOOR

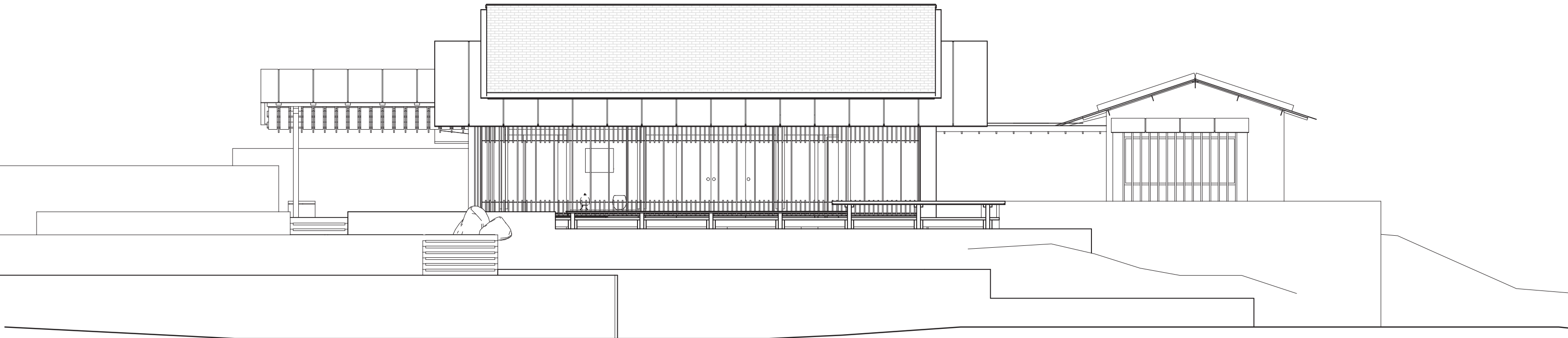
# Garden Structure | Section

## Embracing Traditional Japanese Environmental Principles

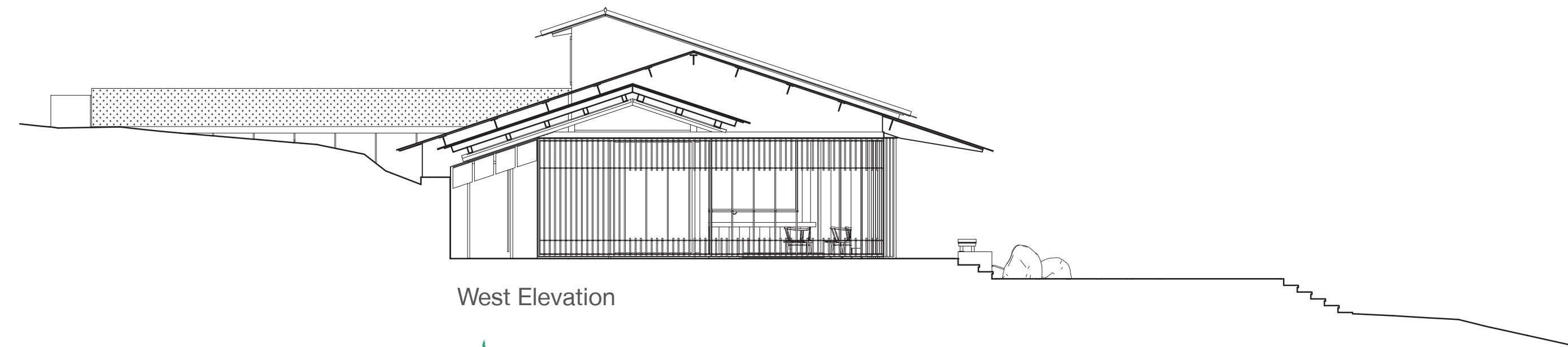


# Garden Structure | Exterior Elevations

Scale: 1/8"=1'-0"



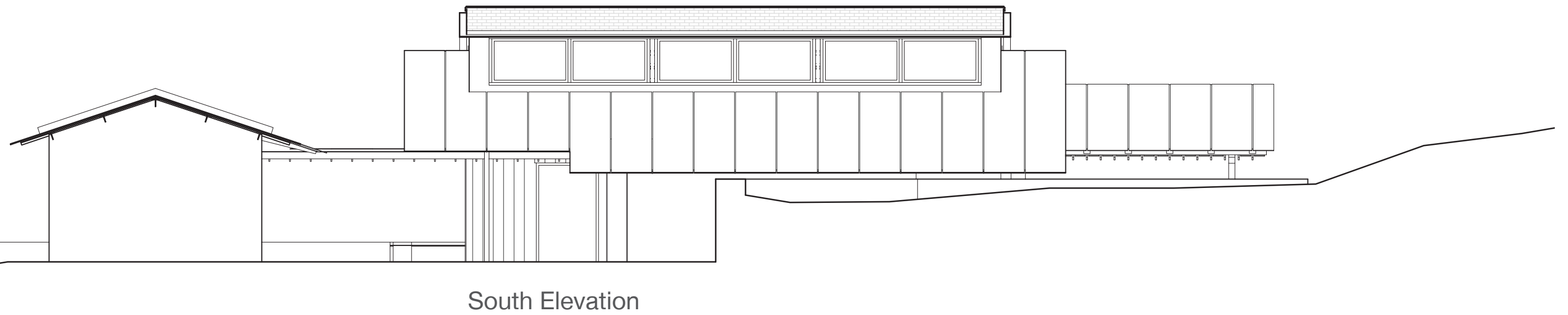
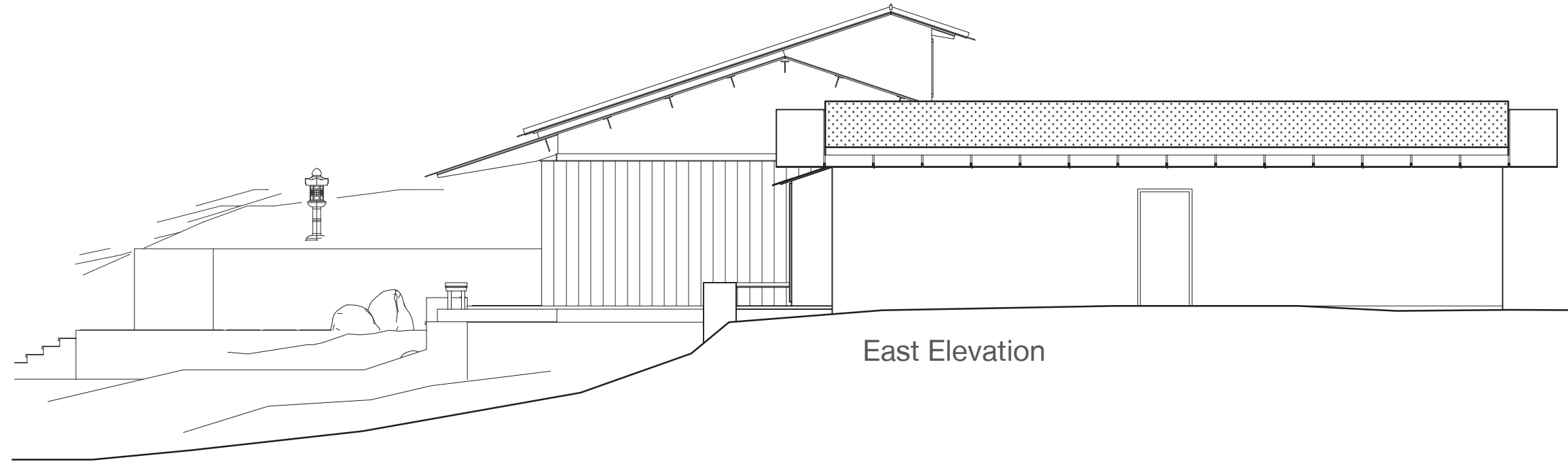
South Elevation



West Elevation

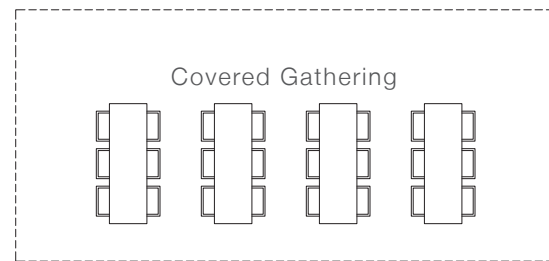
# Garden Structure | Exterior Elevations

Scale: 1/8"=1'-0"



# Garden Structure | Program Areas

## Gathering Space

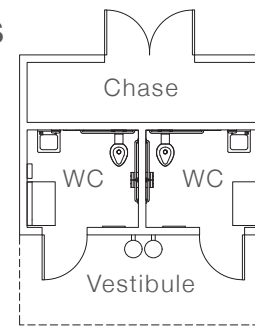


- Use and Requirements:**
- Covered overlook featuring views of the garden
  - Gatherings for special events
  - Accommodate approximately 40 – 60 people
  - Good acoustical characteristics
  - Maximize and control natural daylight
  - Showcase wood and sustainable materials
- Size:**
- 700 - 900 sf  
(45 - 60 occupants @ 15 sf/occupant)
- Furniture/Equipment:**
- Folding chairs and tables
  - Audio equipment and speakers
  - Kitchen for events
  - Dedicated mechanical closet
- Location and Adjacencies:**
- Views overlooking the Garden toward the south
  - Expand into a large outdoor terrace
- Features:**
- Ability to slide large doors to secure the space when needed
  - Flexible lighting system, programmable and dimmable

## Office

- Use and Requirements:**
- Space for staff/docent during events
  - Additional storage and support for Gathering
- Size:**
- 100 sf
- Furniture/Equipment:**
- Built-in desk
- Location and Adjacencies:**
- Adjacent to the Gathering Space

## Restroom Facilities



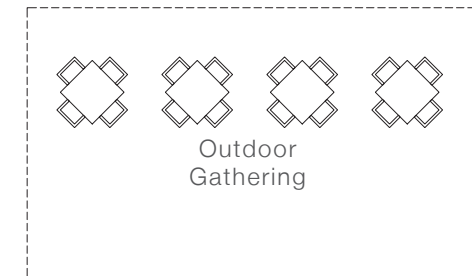
- Use and Requirements:**
- Two gender neutral family restrooms
  - ADA clearances and accessory mounting heights
  - Restroom entrances accessed through a secure and locked vestibule
- Size:**
- 120 sf (60 sf each)
- Equipment:**
- Dual-flush low water usage toilets
  - Sinks with soap dispensers
  - Grab bars
  - Utility shelf
  - Hand dryers
  - Plumbing chase
- Location and Adjacencies:**
- Easily accessible from the Gathering Space
  - Convenient access from the Outdoor Terrace

## Storage Room



- Use and Requirements:**
- Storage of tables, chairs, portable podium and AV equipment
  - Lockable double doors
- Size:**
- 150 - 200 sf
- Location and Adjacencies:**
- Adjacent to the Gathering Space

## Outdoor Terrace



- Use and Requirements:**
- Gathering area for outdoor events
  - Break area and overflow space for large events
- Size:**
- 600 sf minimum (40 occupants)
- Equipment:**
- Lighting for potential nighttime use
- Location and Adjacencies:**
- Adjacent to the Gathering Space and accessible from the Garden pathway system

## North Service Access

- Use and Requirements:**
- Access to the north side of the building for service vehicles and catering vans
- Guest Parking:**
- Guests will park in the main parking lot adjacent to the south entrance to the Garden.
- Trams will be provided for visitors requiring assistance from the south parking lot along the west service drive during special events.
- Avoid creating a second public entrance in the garden. The north driveway gate should be locked except for scheduled deliveries or maintenance.

# NEXT STEPS

- **Develop the Schematic Design by incorporating feedback**
- **Seattle Parks Preview**
- **Community Meeting/Open House**