



LANDSCAPE DESIGN (PRACTICE)

Steps to Functional Landscape Design

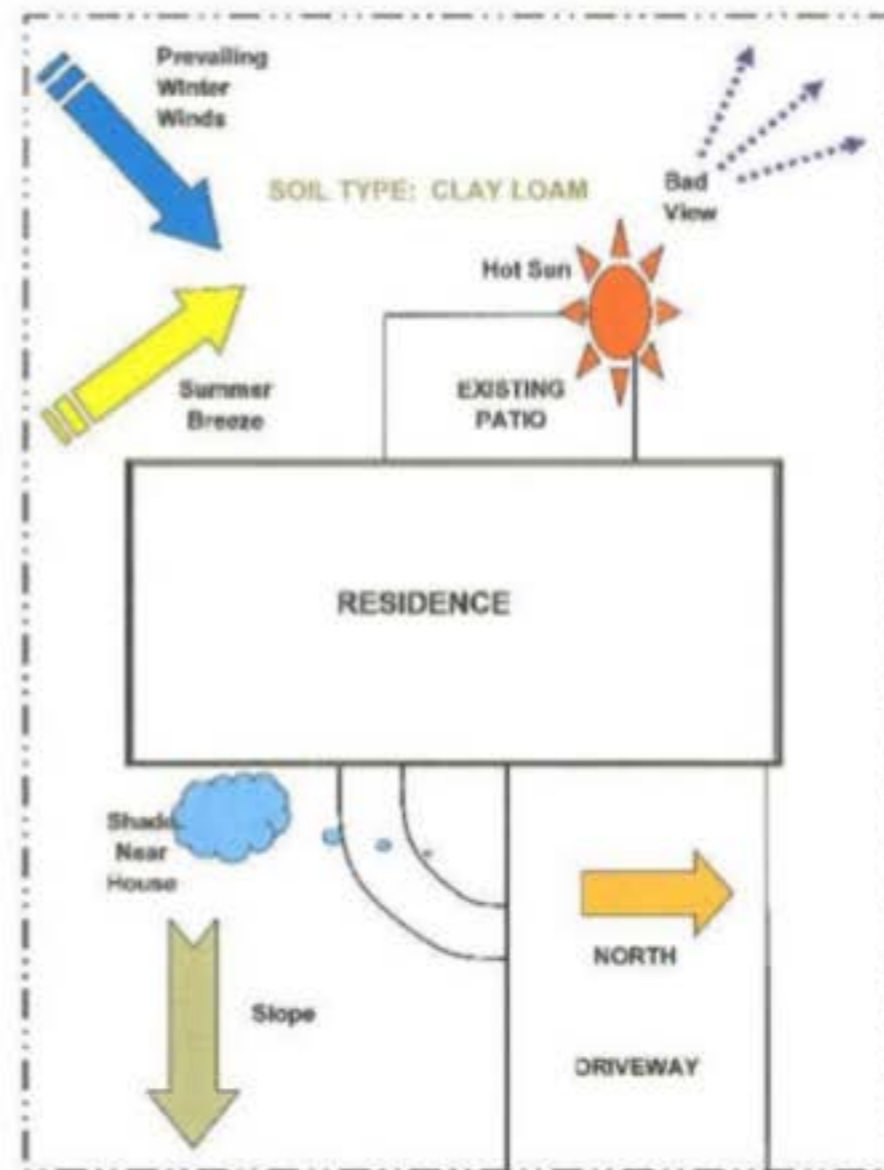
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2nd Lecture

SITE ANALYSIS EXAMPLE SKETCH

Site Analysis

- Orientation
- Site Conditions
 - Soils
 - Sun
 - Wind
 - Slopes
 - Drainage
 - Views



S.W.O.T. ANALYSIS



STEP 3. PRIORITISE LANDSCAPE NEEDS AND WANTS

Once you know the physical attributes of your site you can start to determine and prioritise your landscape needs. Thinking about your current and future needs and wants will help you maximise the landscape's usefulness over several years.

1. Who will use the yard?

- Adults?
- Children?
- Elderly?
- Pets?

2. When is the yard used?

- Spring?
- Summer?
- Autumn?
- Winter?

3. Are you satisfied with the way existing walkways connect parts of the yard? If not, how could it be improved?

EXAMPLE OF 3WS (WHO, WHEN, HOW)



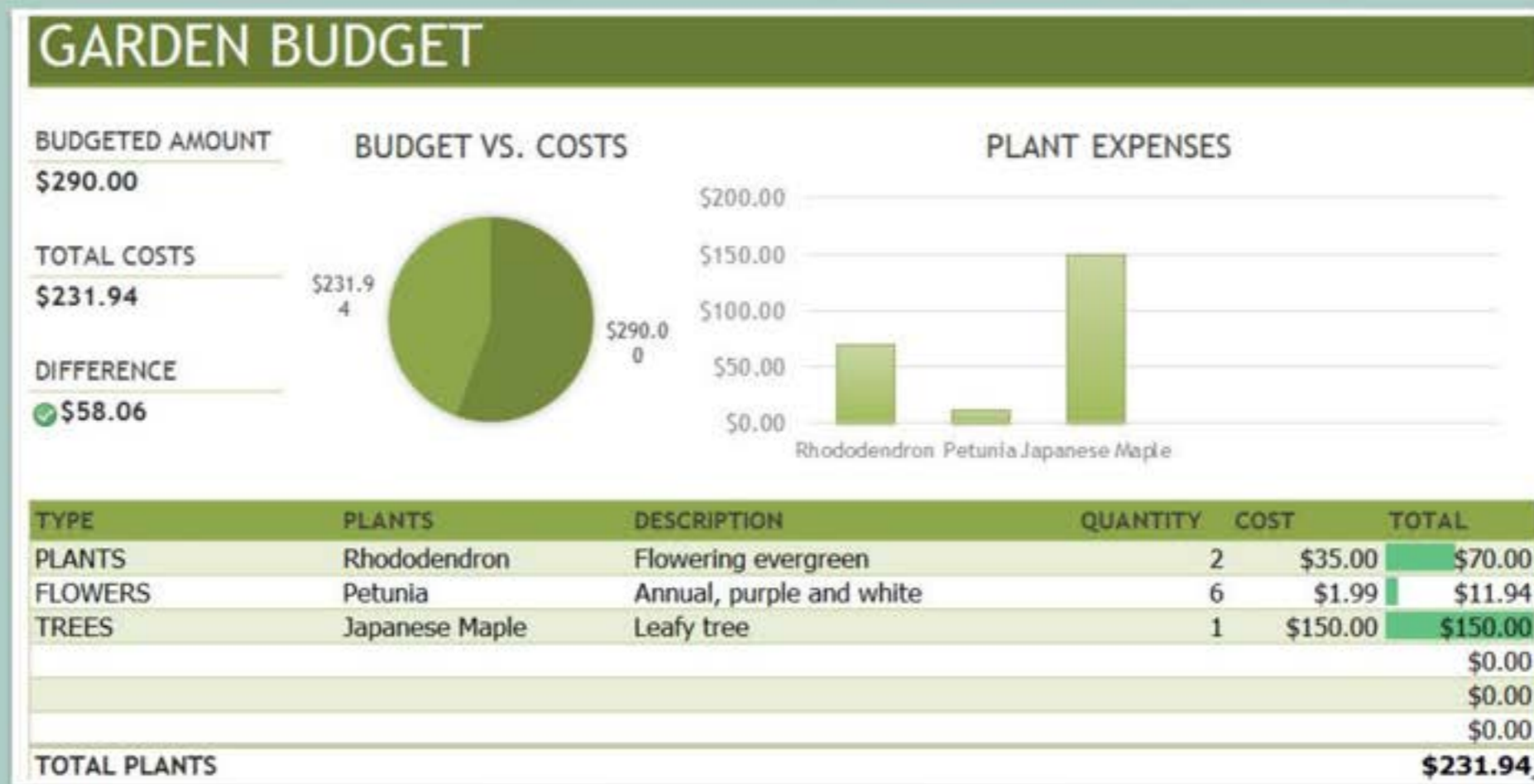
STEP 4. CONSIDER MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

All landscapes require maintenance. Knowing how much time and money you are willing to spend on maintenance will influence your major design decisions. Thoughtful design combined with low maintenance plants and hardscapes (patios, walkways, etc.) can greatly reduce time spent on maintenance; try these suggestions, for example:

- Avoid lawn areas with angles of 90° or less—they are difficult to mow.
 - Include more trees and shrubs than annual and perennial flowers—they require less care.
 - Apply a 3- to 4-inch layer of mulch in planting beds—it helps prevent weed growth.
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STEP 5. DETERMINE A BUDGET

The cost of a landscaping project is a combination of time and money. For large, expensive projects you may want to spread the work and cost over 3 to 5 years. Developing an overall plan for the landscape helps you focus on completing parts of the project over that period.



THE END!

END OF TODAY'S
LECTURE.

Any Question?
