

Basic Landscape Design

*Develop the science of art
and design properly*

Nabilah Zafirah binti Zulkepli
LAr. Yazidatul Fauziah binti Abdul Aziz



BASIC LANDSCAPE **DESIGN**

Guidance for students of Politeknik Malaysia

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Publisher :
Politeknik Nilai Negeri Sembilan
Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi
2023



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First issue 2023

National Library of Malaysia Cataloging-In-Publication Data

E-Book Basic Landscape Design

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e-ISBN 978-967-2742-30-2

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Published by:

Politeknik Nilai

Ministry of Higher Education

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PREFACE

This eBook furnishes essential guidelines on fundamental landscape design, covering four main topics. As a student of landscape horticulture, you are tasked to prepare a comprehensive landscape plan that encompasses the entire landscape design process

This book acquaints students with a diverse array of examples and functions related to hardscape and softscape elements. It delves into design elements and principles, providing a comprehensive guide on the fundamentals necessary to initiate the design of a landscape plan. The content covers the entire design process, from inventory analysis to the development of landscape presentation drawings.

ACKNOWLEDEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

Alhamdulillah, Thank to Allah SWT, the Most Gracious and Most Merciful. Bless be upon His Messenger Prophet SAW.

Henceforth, we sincerely express our gratitude to Allah Almighty for bestowing upon us the privilege to author and finalize this e-book on Basic Landscape Design. Our heartfelt appreciation extends to our friends and family for their unwavering encouragement and support, both direct and indirect. May Allah graciously accept this humble endeavor, shower it with His divine approval, and render it beneficial for all discerning readers.

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ABSTRACT

The "BASIC LANDSCAPE DESIGN eBook" serves as a comprehensive introduction to the essential principles of the landscape design process. This resource equips students with the knowledge and skills necessary for designing small-scale landscape projects through the application of appropriate graphic techniques. Organized into five main topics, the eBook serves as a quick and accessible reference guide for students aiming to grasp the fundamentals of basic landscape design. Additionally, it empowers students with the expertise to present their landscape designs graphically, employing effective presentation techniques for clear and compelling communication.

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TOPIC 1:

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS CONSISTS OF:



Softscape elements



Hardscape elements

1.0 Landscape Elements



Definition :

Landscape elements are the physical features of a landscape. it consists of softscape and hardscape elements

Hardscape encompasses non-living elements like brick patios, bench, stone walls, or wooden arbors in landscaping one of the two primary landscaping categories. The other, **softscape**, includes the living and organic elements like trees, shrubs, groundcovers, flowers, and grass found in gardens or on lawns.

1.1 Function of Softscape Elements

There are many varieties of softscape elements such as:



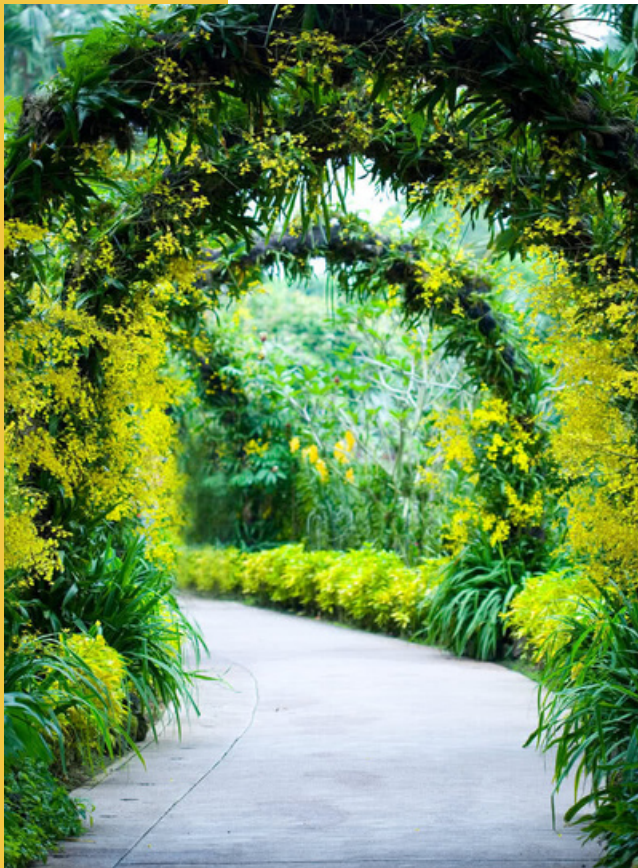
TREE



GROUNDCOVERS



SHRUBS



CLIMBERS



CREEPERS

1.1 Function of Softscape Elements

Softscapes are often used to make a landscape look better or to soften the appearance of hard surfaces. Their natural and changing characteristics add depth to any design.

Softscape elements serve several important functions in landscaping:

Architectural:

softscape elements contribute significantly to the architectural aspects of a design, enhancing visual appeal, creating a sense of unity, and promoting environmental sustainability. The thoughtful integration of nature into architectural spaces can positively impact both aesthetics and functionality.

Aesthetic:

Softscape elements, such as plants, flowers, and trees, contribute to the visual appeal of a landscape. They add color, texture, and form, creating a visually pleasing environment.

Environmental:

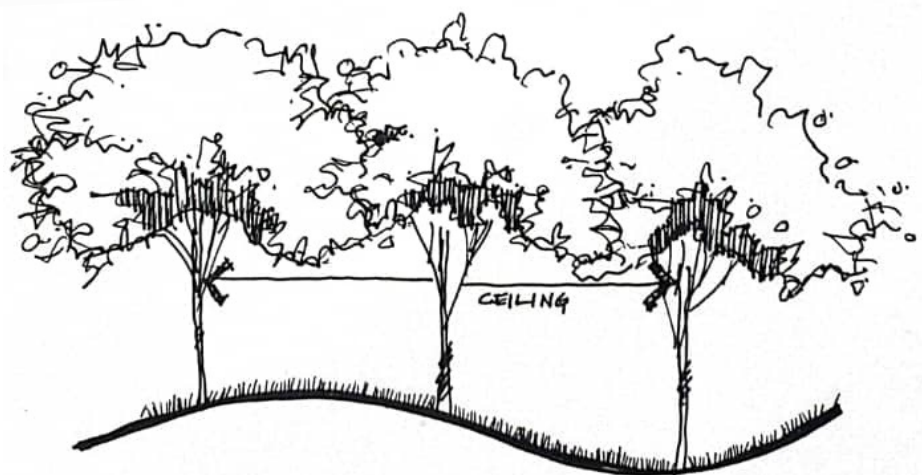
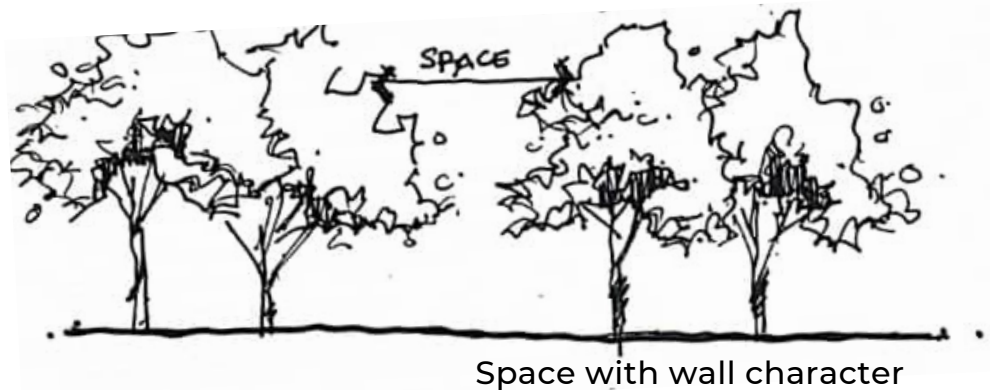
Plants play a crucial role in the environment by pollution control, noise control and climate control. Softscape elements contribute to biodiversity and ecological balance.

1.1.1 ARCHITECTURAL

Softscape principles applied in landscape can help in creating a fascinating planting design. Among of all the planting principles are to create spaces, focal point, balance and variety.

CREATING OUTDOOR SPACE

Plant materials are used to design numerous space. Among of the spaces mentioned are space with the character of floor, wall or ceiling.

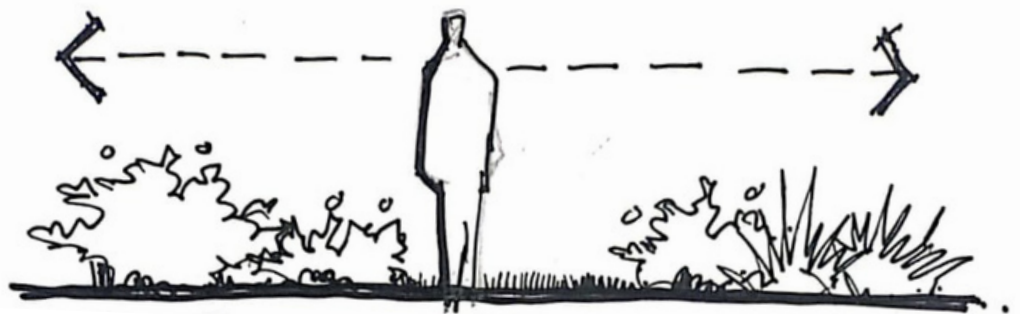




Examples of outdoor space in garden

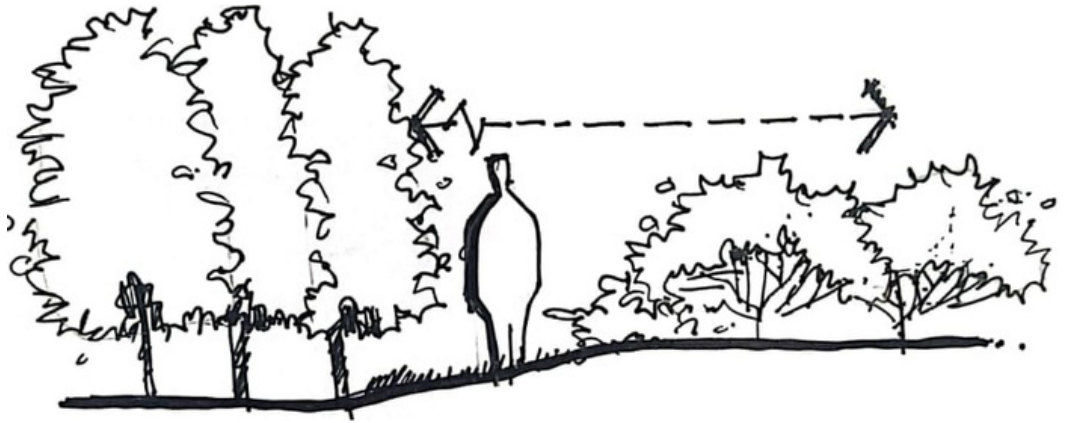
OPEN SPACE

Using small shrubs and groundcovers in an open space creates a wide and open appearance from every viewpoint. This design allows plenty of sunlight but provides minimal privacy for users.



PARTIALLY OPEN SPACE

A partly open space is designed to block and guide users' views. It includes various shrubs of different heights, blocking vision on one side while allowing visibility from another angle.



OVERHEAD ENCLOSURE

Planting large trees with wide canopies close together creates a space that blocks upward views but allows user movement. This shaded and peaceful area requires ample planting space. If trees are planted on both sides, a tunnel effect is created.



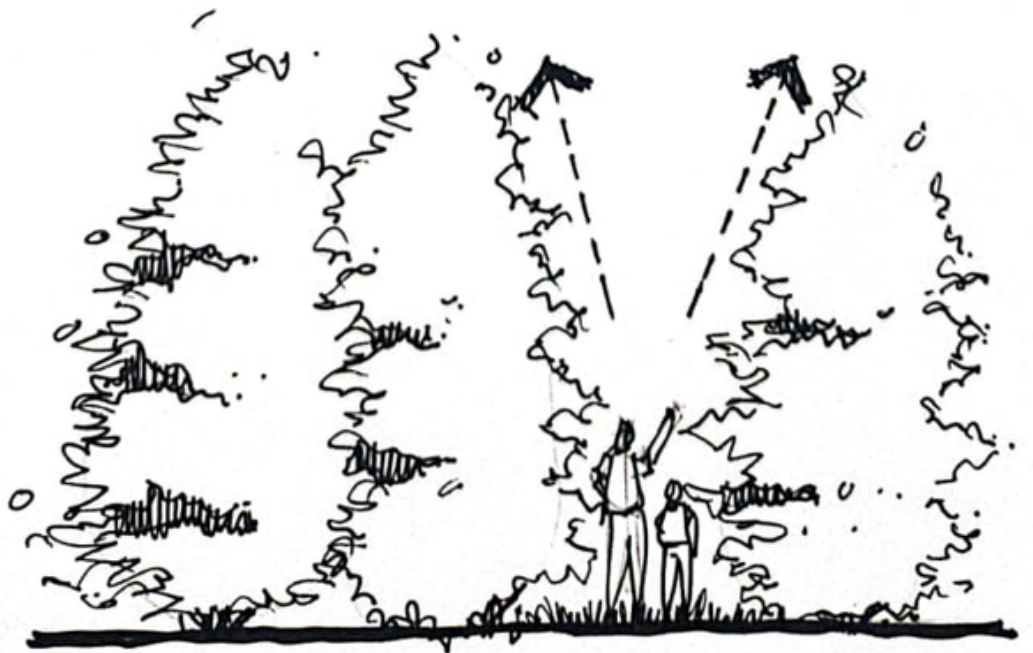
ENCLOSED SPACE

The enclosed space, similar to an overhead enclosure, has sides surrounded by shrubs. Common in forests, it's dark, quiet, and secluded.



OVERHEAD ENCLOSURE

Tall and tapered plants can be employed to establish a vertical dimension, opening up the area to the sky. The boundaries of the space can then be either enclosed or left open, depending on the desired degree of vertical space.



1.1.2 AESTHETIC

PLANT FORM

Plants come in different shapes when they grow naturally, influenced by factors like branching pattern and growth control. There are eight main types of plant forms: round, spreading, pyramidal, oval, vase, columnar, open, weeping and irregular.



Pyramidal



Round



Columnar



Weeping



Oval



Spreading



Vase



Irregular



Open

1.1.2 AESTHETIC

COLOR



can emphasize direction

A vibrant array of plants, carefully selected for their colors, can serve multiple purposes in enhancing a space: they can create a focal point or point of interest, beautify the entrance of a building or park, symbolize specific places such as using white flowers for a mosque or hospital surroundings, diversify the color palette in a garden, provide a sense of guidance along pathways or directions, and add beauty to elements in a landscape, such as surrounding a waterfall, archway, or clock tower.



Can create pattern on the ground



1.1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL

POLLUTION CONTROL

Plants can help counteract the negative environmental effects of rapid development by serving as natural environment control.



Noise control - Planted mass of vegetation to absorb noise produced from vehicles

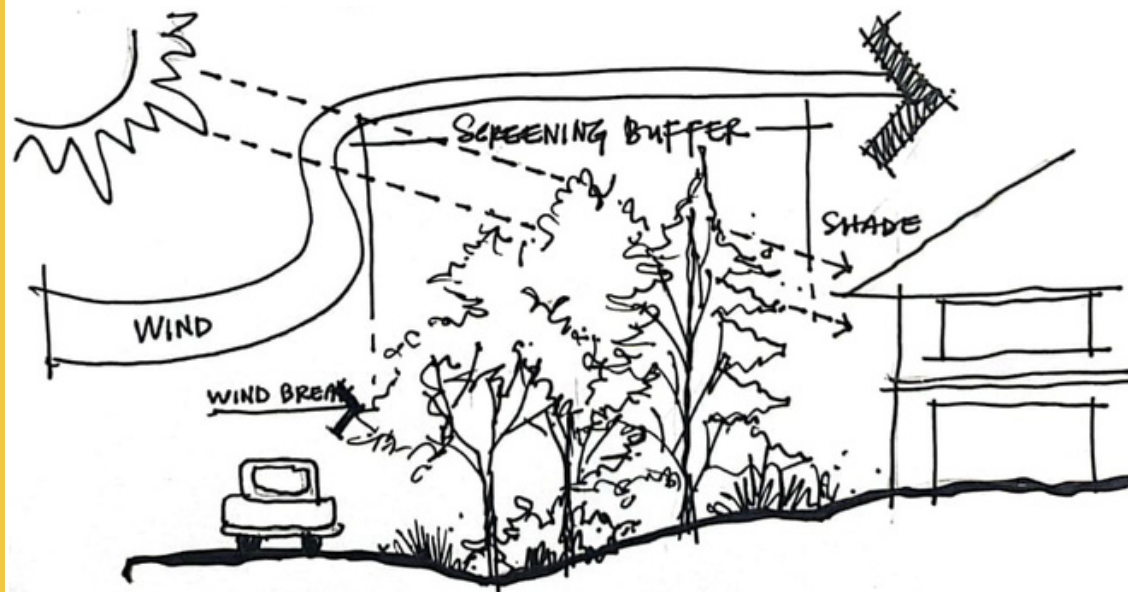


Dust/ air control -
Plants can help to absorb and control dust

1.1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL

BUFFER UNWANTED VIEW

Masses of vegetation (combination of trees and shrubs) function as buffer zone to any unwanted views



Trees and shrubs grouped together can block and hide unwanted views.

CLIMATIC CONTROL

Temperature control is related directly to shade and the amount of solar radiation a surface is exposed to. Heat gain of paved surfaces or building surfaces or building facades is significantly reduced through shading.

Planting a variety of taller and shorter plants not only redirects wind away from structures but also enhances privacy and serves as a barrier against dust along a country road.

1.2 Function of Hardscape Elements

Hardscape offers essential structural support and serves as a complementary frame in landscaping. While often overlooked, the type and placement of hardscape are crucial for managing water, erosion, light, space, and safety in the overall design.

- To cater needs that not accompanied by softscapes
- To provide complimentary effects and
- to enhance the beauty of softscape elements
- Allows of erection of man made landscape features

Hardscape elements serve several important functions in landscaping, such as:

Seperating element:

Planter box, fence/retaining walls, bollard

Special surfaces:

Paving

Linkages:

Bridge and steps

Shelter:

Gazebo, pergola, tensile

Furnishing:

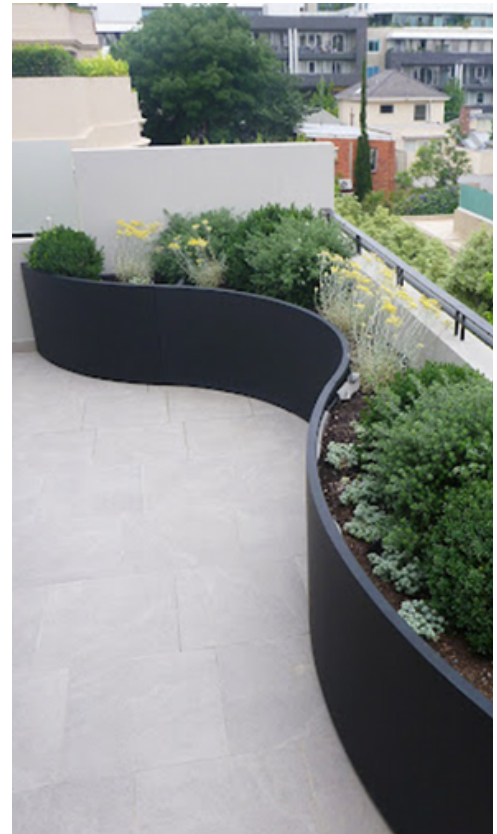
Signage, dustbins, lighting, sculpture, seating/bench, water features

1.2.1 SEPERATING ELEMENTS

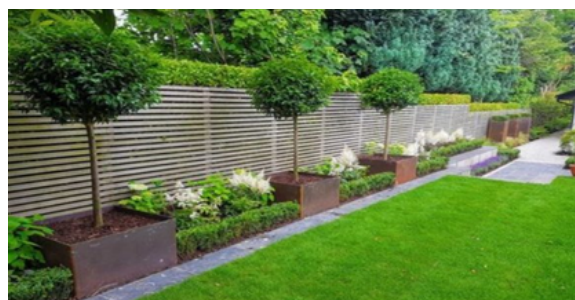
PLANTER BOX



- Used when soil is unstable
- Helps in subdividing spaces to different areas
- Can be arrange to show access or directions
- Provide scale of surrounding areas



FENCE/WALL/RETAINING WALLS



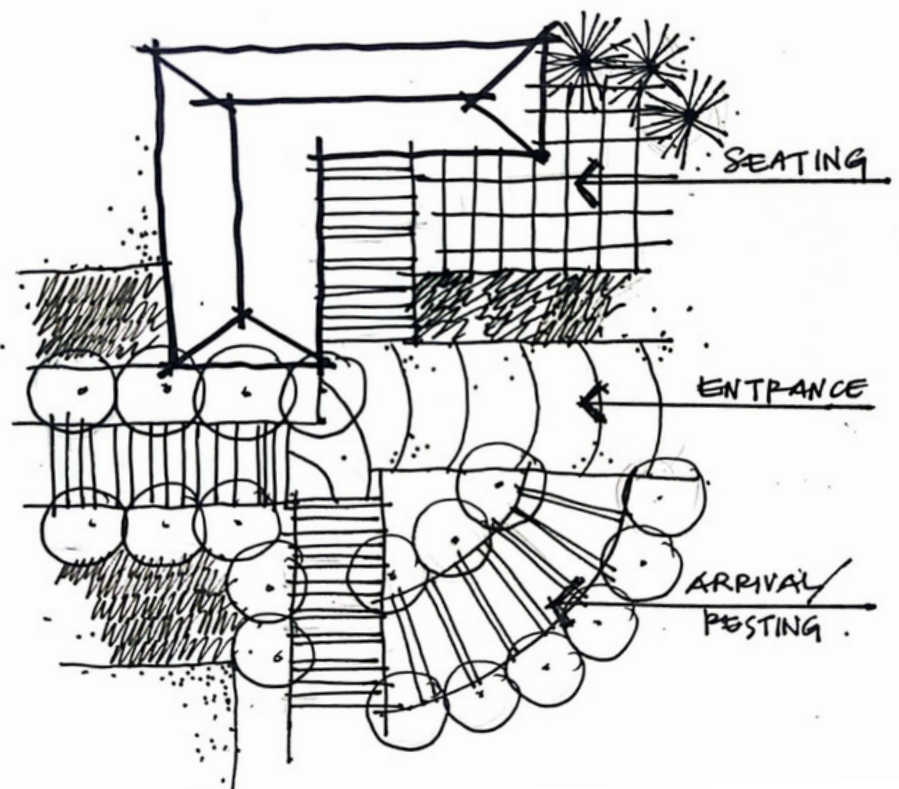
- Provide space or divide the areas of ownership
- Helps to unblock the unpleasant view and odour
- Provide security from intruders
- Prevent soil erosions
- Serve as a boundary and create privacy to the area

1.2.2 SPECIAL SURFACE

PAVING



- **Paving materials:** can accommodate intense use and provide direction
- **Indicate uses and on the ground:** areas can be separated its own uses such as gathering, resting, focal area by color, texture or pattern
- **Established character:** the surface, pattern, material, and design of pavement can significantly influence the ambiance of outdoor spaces



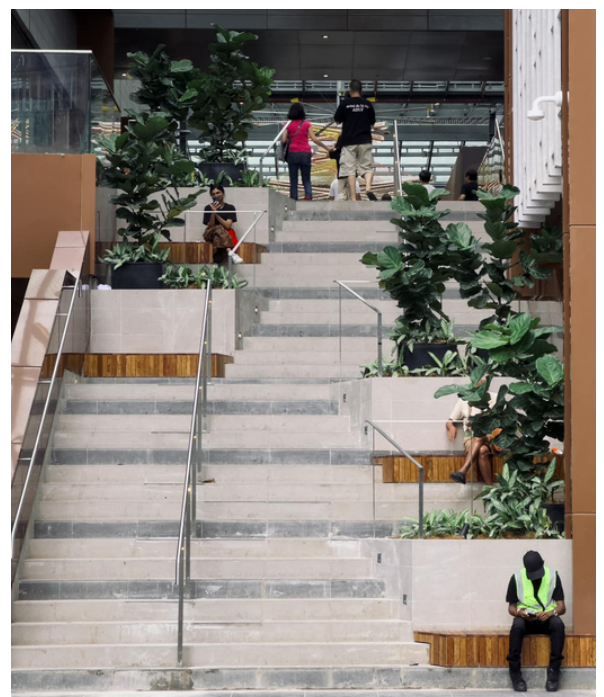
1.2.3 LINKAGES

Linkages or circulation systems encompass a fusion of linear connectors, pathways for movement, traffic generators, and events occurring along these connectors, such as entrances, bridges, and steps.

STEPS



Connect different levels with clear access points, typically use uniform design steps for user comfort while avoiding designs that may induce fatigue or discomfort, all while incorporating thoughtful safety measures. Additionally, include landings for high staircases.



1.2.4 LINKAGES

BRIDGE



Link access from one place to another area. Bridges can help to avoid dangerous or disturbing element and to provide aesthetic value to landscape design. The design should consider safety and users comfort



1.2.5 SHELTER

PERGOLA

Pergolas invite people with their shade and beauty, providing a gathering place for users to enjoy, rest, and relax. The design will add an appealing, enjoyable, and stylish touch to any outdoor spaces.



GAZEBO



Gazebos, whether freestanding or attached to a garden wall, feature a roof and open sides, offering shade, rain protection, and a peaceful resting spot. Simultaneously, they serve as decorative elements in outdoor spaces.

Tensile structures use a strong, flexible membrane and a support system to create stable curved surfaces, providing shade to an area. They blend strength and flexibility, showcasing a distinctive design that can handle external loads and has an aesthetic appeal that combines both ancient and modern elements.

TENSILE



1.2.6 FURNISHING

Furnishings refer to elements added to spaces, such as seating, dustbins, signage, sculptures, water features, and more, with the aim of enhancing and completing the overall environment.



SEATING

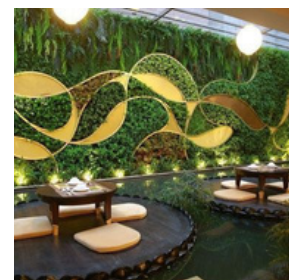


Signage use to promote, identify, provide information, give directions or to raise safety awareness

SIGNAGE



LIGHTING



Lighting is employed to generate illumination in specific areas, creating diverse scenes and moods to enhance the ambiance.

1.2.6 FURNISHING

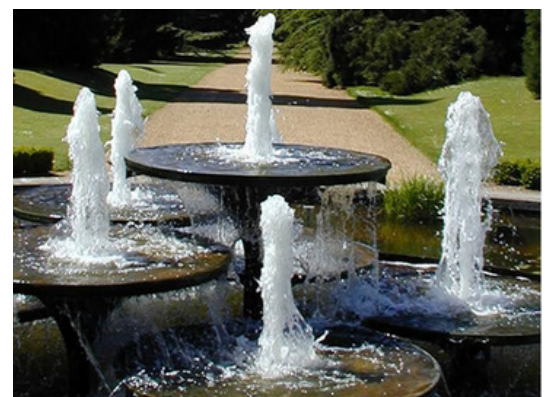
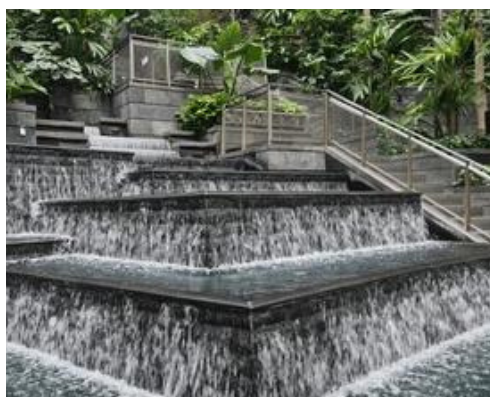


Sculpture is a form of art that entails crafting three-dimensional pieces using variety of methods and materials.

SCULPTURE

WATER FEATURES

Water features can provide various advantages, including heightened curb appeal, increased property value, diminished noise pollution through the soothing sounds of water, elevated humidity levels in arid regions, and enhanced air quality.



TOPIC 2:

DESIGN THEORY

**DESIGN THEORY INCLUDES ELEMENTS AND
PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN**



Design elements



Design principles

THEORY: ELEMENT

THEORY: PRINCIPLE

2.0 Design Theory



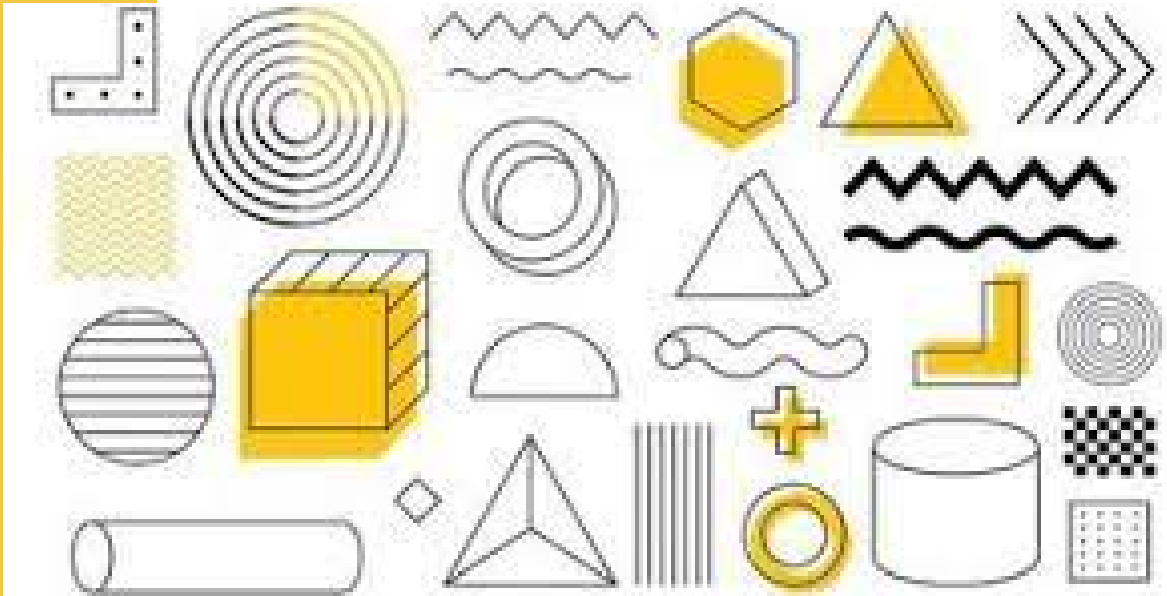
Definition :

Design theory is a system that helps landscape designers better understand how they can communicate a message to audiences through visuals.

It involves identifying the different elements in an image and explaining why they're important.

Landscape Theory is concerned with how to plan, design and manage good landscapes for human use, inspiration and enjoyment. Nature is the major contributor.

2.1 Design Elements



What is the definition of design element?

Design elements are the basic units of any visual design which form its structure and convey visual messages. The elements of design are point, line, shape, form, space, texture and color, "These elements are the materials from which all designs are built."

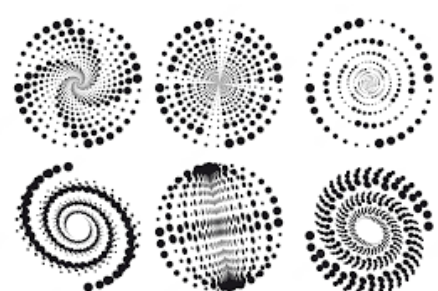
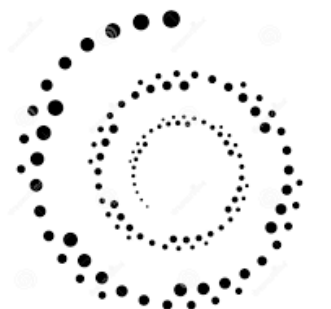
2.1.1 POINT



A point is basically the beginning of “something” in “nothing”

Think upon its position and gives something to build upon in both imagination and space.

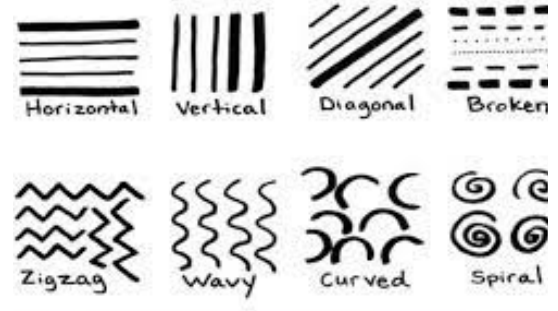
Some abstract points in a group can provoke human imagination to link it with familiar shapes or forms.



2.1.2

LINE

Types of Lines



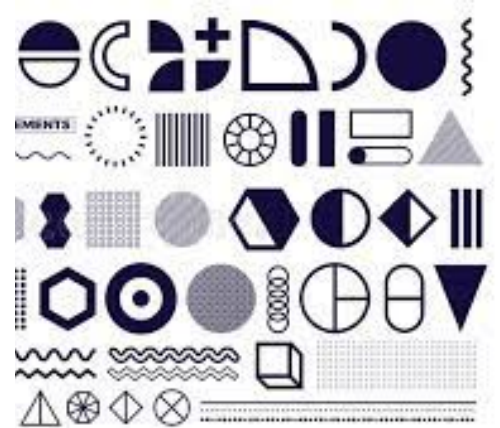
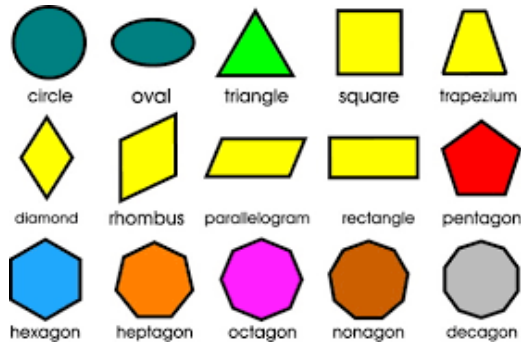
A line is the stroke of the pen or pencil but in graphic design, it's any two connected points.

Lines are useful for dividing space and drawing the eye to a specific location.

For example, think about how a magazine uses lines to separate content, headlines and side panels.



2.1.3 SHAPE

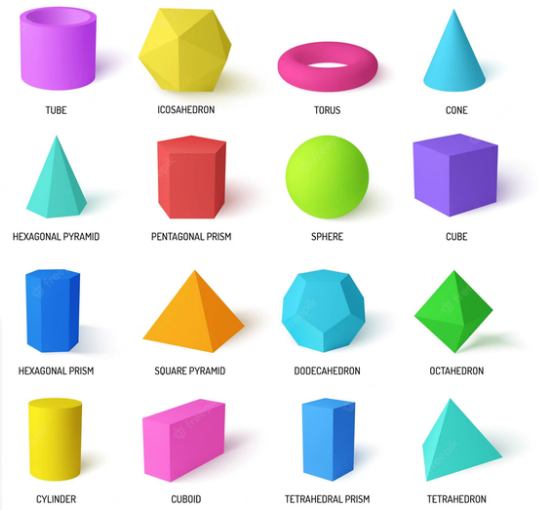


Shapes are 2 dimension (2D) drawing defined by boundaries, such as a lines or color, and they are often used to emphasize a portion of the page.

Always think in terms of how the various elements of your design are creating shapes, and how those shapes are interacting.



2.1.4 FORM



Form is are 3 DIMENSION (3D) OBJECT described as the way an artist arranges elements in the entirety of a composition.

Form can be measured, from top to bottom (height), side to side (width) and from back to front (depth).

Form is also defined by light and dark. It can be defined by the presence of shadows on surfaces or faces of an object.

There are two types of form, geometric (artificial) and natural (organic form).

2.1.5 TEXTURE



Texture can be used to attract or repel interest to an element, depending on how pleasant the texture is perceived to be.

Texture can also be used to add complex detail into the composition of a design.

The surface qualities of a costume sculpts the look and feel of a character, which influences the way the audience reacts to the character.

2.1.6 COLOR

The Colour Wheel



Color is one of the most obvious elements of design, for both the user and the designer.

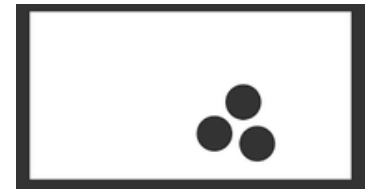
It can stand alone, as a background, or be applied to other elements, like lines, shapes, textures or typography.

Color creates a mood within the piece and tells a story about the brand.

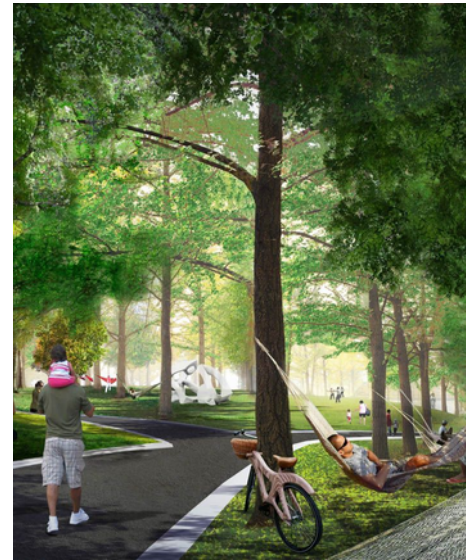
Every color says something different, and combinations can alter that impression further.



2.1.7 SPACE



Space (Negative Space)



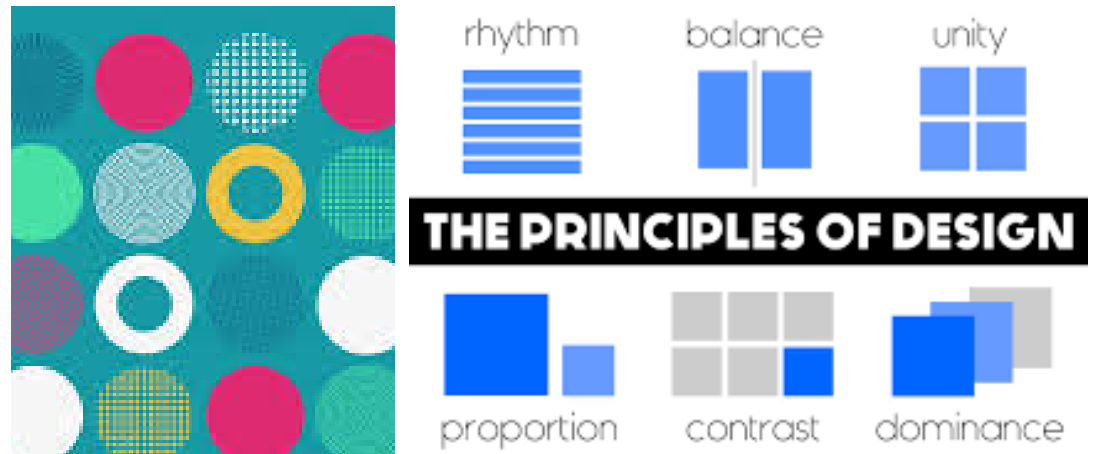
Space refers to the area that a shape or form occupies.

It also refers to the background against which we see the shape or form.

Space can be defined as positive and negative. The positive space of a design is the filled space in the design—often it is the shapes that make up the design.



2.2 Design Principles



What is the definition of design principles?

The principles of landscape design include the elements of Balance, Contrast, Emphasis (dominance or focal point), Repetition (rhythm, pattern), Variety (alternation), Proximity, Proportion & scale and Unity.

These elements are interconnected.

Landscape design is a process of developing practical and pleasing outdoor living space.

2.2.1 BALANCE



Symmetrical balance



Asymmetrical balance

Every element of a design—typography, colors, images, shapes, patterns carries a visual weight.

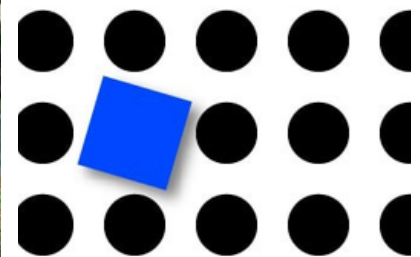
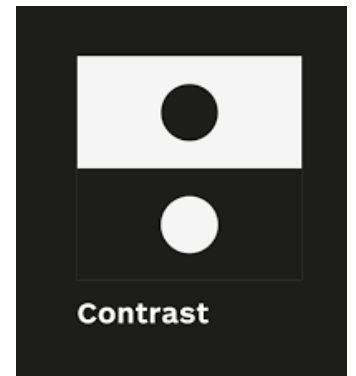
Some elements are heavy and draw the eye, while other elements are lighter.

Two basic types of balance: symmetrical and Asymmetrical.

Symmetrical designs layout elements of equal weight on either side of an imaginary center line.

Asymmetrical balance uses elements of differing weights, often laid out in relation to a line that is not centered within the overall design.

2.2.2 CONTRAST



Contrast refers to how different elements are in a design, particularly adjacent elements.

These differences make various elements stand out.

Contrast is also a very important aspect of creating accessible designs.

Insufficient contrast can make text content in particular very difficult to read, especially for people with visual impairments.

2.2.3 EMPHASIS (DOMINANCE OR FOCAL POINT)



Emphasis deals with the parts of a design that are meant to stand out.

In most cases, this means the most important information the design is meant to convey.

Emphasis can also be used to reduce the impact of certain information.

Tiny typography tucked away at the bottom of a page carries much less weight than almost anything else in a design, and is therefore deemphasized.



2.2.4 REPETITION (RHYTHM, PATTERN)



Repetition is a great way to reinforce an idea.

A great way to unify a design that brings together a lot of different elements.

Repetition can be done in a number of ways: via repeating the same colors, type faces, shapes or other elements of a design.

2.2.5 VARIETY (ALTERNATION)



Variety in design is used to create visual interest.

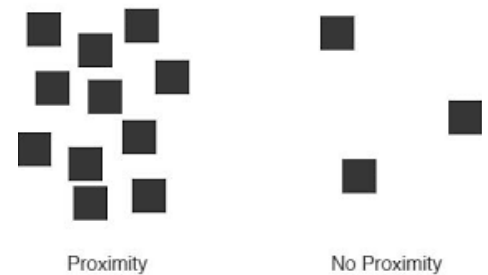
Without variety, a design can very quickly become monotonous ,causing the user to lose interest.



Variety can be created in a variety of ways, through color, typography, images, shapes, and virtually another design element.

Variety for the sake of variety is pointless.

2.2.6 PROXIMITY



Definition of proximity is the state or condition of being near : nearness.

The proximity principle is the idea that placing similar design elements close together produces a more effective visual design.

Proximity is the grouping and shaping of objects in a composition. In design we use proximity for two main reasons:

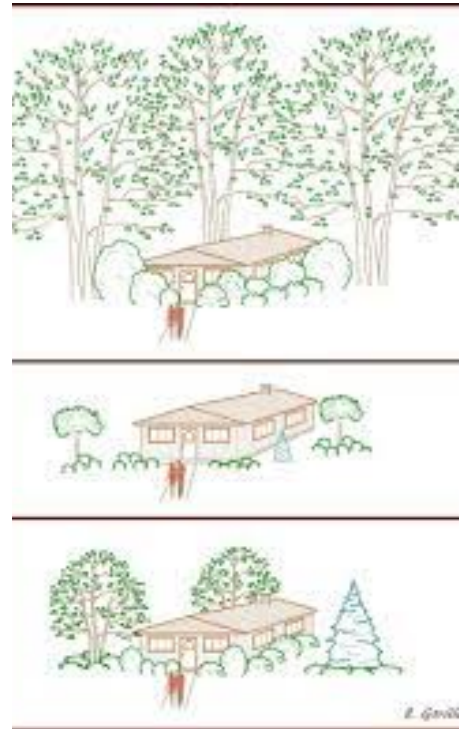
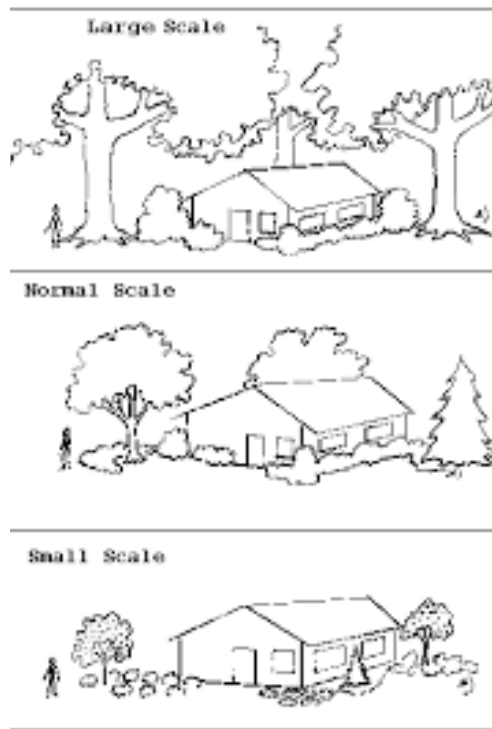
- To create connections
- To dispel connections

Proximity can create relationships between visual elements in a composition, create relevance, hierarchy, create organization and structure.

The law of proximity states that objects placed in proximity to one another will be seen as a group rather than as individual parts.

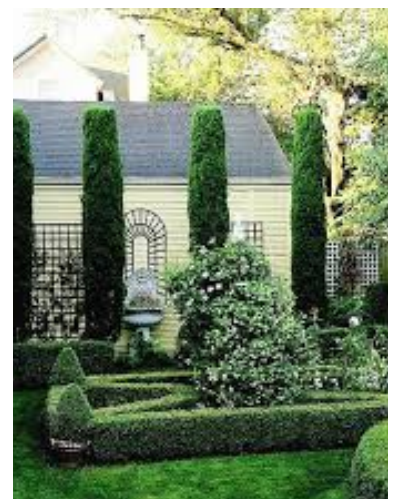
2.2.7

PROPORTION & SCALE



Using the relative size of elements against each other can attract attention to a focal point.

When elements are designed larger than life, the scale is being used to show drama.



2.2.8

UNITY/ HARMONY

Unity / Harmony



PROXIMITY
A sense of the distance
between elements



SIMILARITY
Ability to seem repeatable
with other elements



CONTINUATION
The sense of having a line
or pattern extend



REPETITION
Elements being copied
or mimicked numerous
times



RHYTHM
Achieved when recurring position,
size, color, and use of a graphic element
has a focal point interruption



To achieve visual unity is a main goal of graphic design.

No individual part is viewed as more important than the whole design.

When all elements are in agreement, a design is considered unified.

A good balance between unity and variety must be established to avoid a chaotic or a lifeless design.

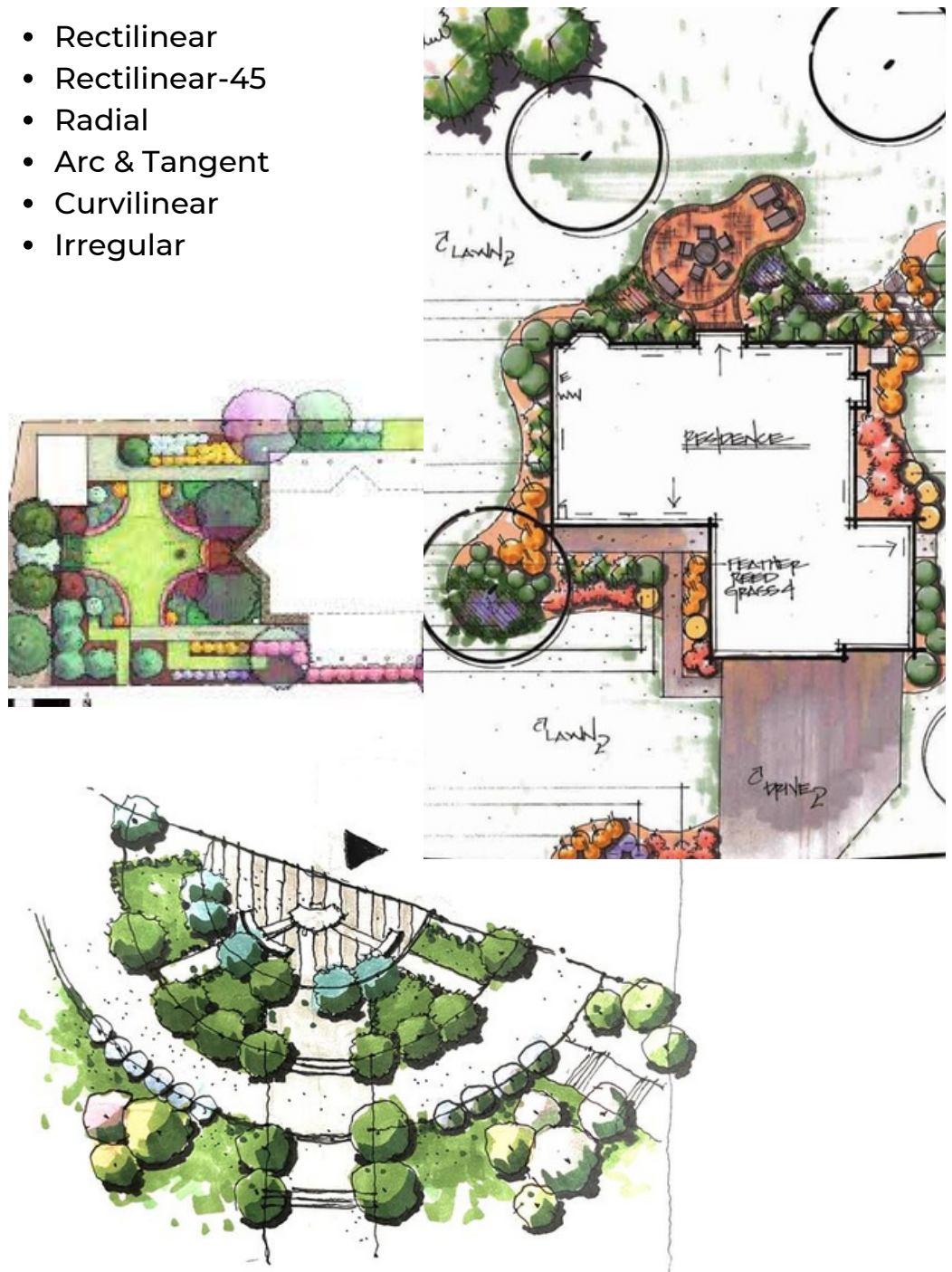
2.3 Design Approach

Fundamental of design forms :

Use grid systems to give sense of scale and guide the designers to the final design solution

Examples of design approaches:

- Rectilinear
- Rectilinear-45
- Radial
- Arc & Tangent
- Curvilinear
- Irregular



2.3.1

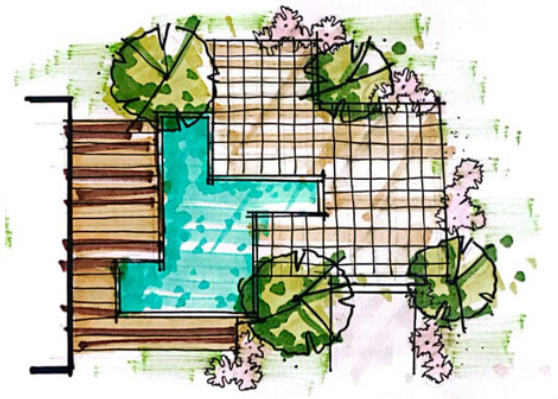
RECTILINEAR



A rectilinear design approach uses vertical and horizontal lines on a square grid.

Characteristics:

- Dominant
- Quick
- Orderly
- Basic
- Expected
- Sterile
- Directional
- Strong
- Rigid
- Forceful
- Defined
- Static



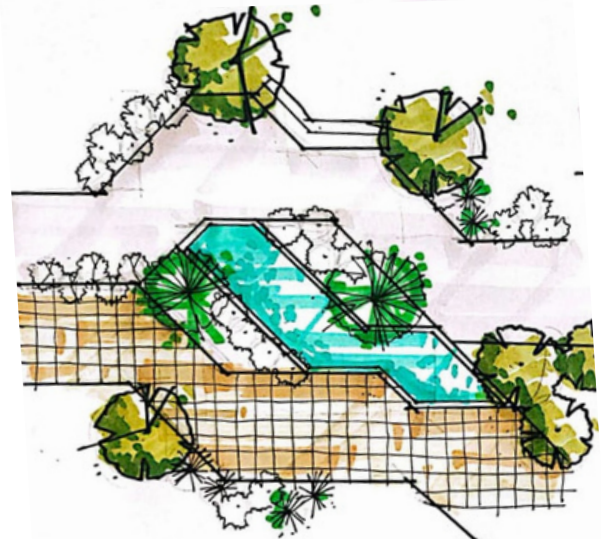
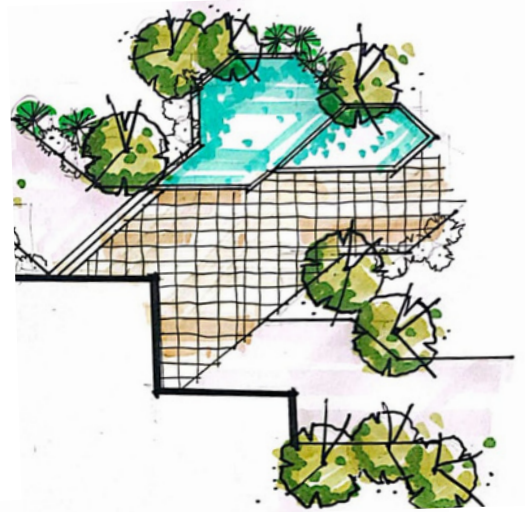
2.3.2 RECTILINEAR-45



A rectilinear-45 design approach introduces vertical, horizontal and 45-degree lines on a square grid.

Characteristics:

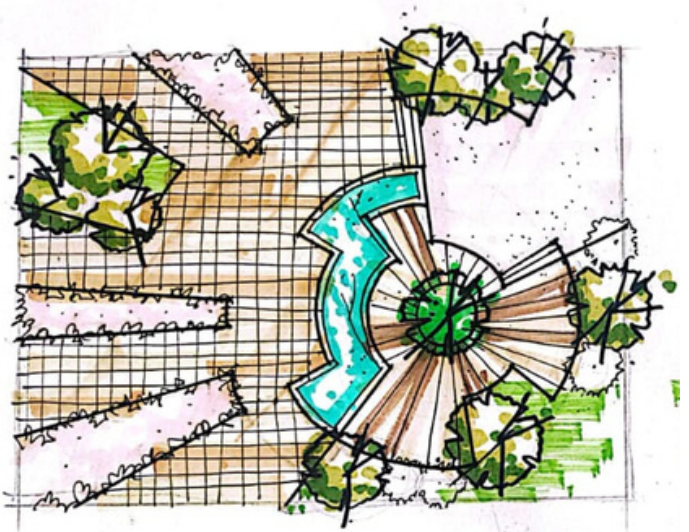
- Dynamic
- Intense
- Various
- Active
- Jagged
- Tense
- Exciting
- Strong
- Fast
- Bold
- Vigorous



2.3.3 RADIAL

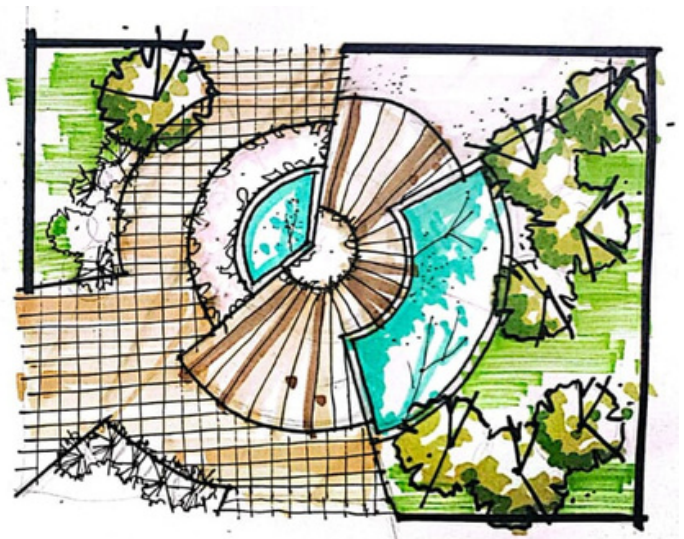


A radial design approach uses various sizes of circles that branch out from a central point a multi directional straight lines on a radial grid.



Characteristic:

- Intense
- Interesting
- Directional
- Developing
- Spiral
- Expanding
- Progressive
- Strong
- Bold
- Attractive
- Mysterious
- Concentrating
- Mazelike



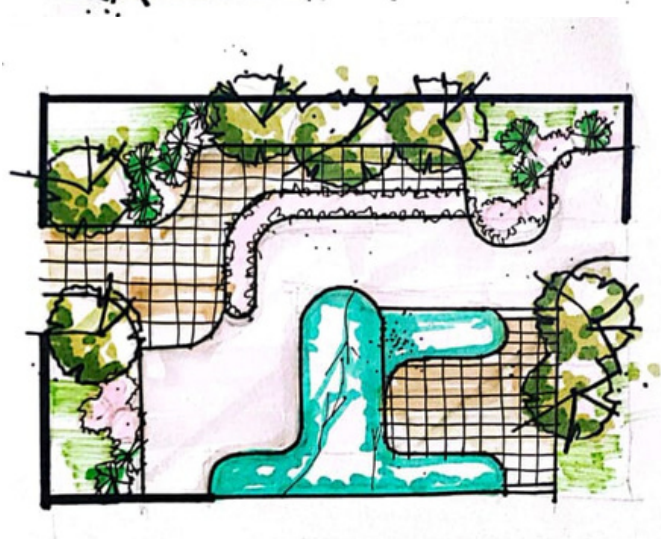
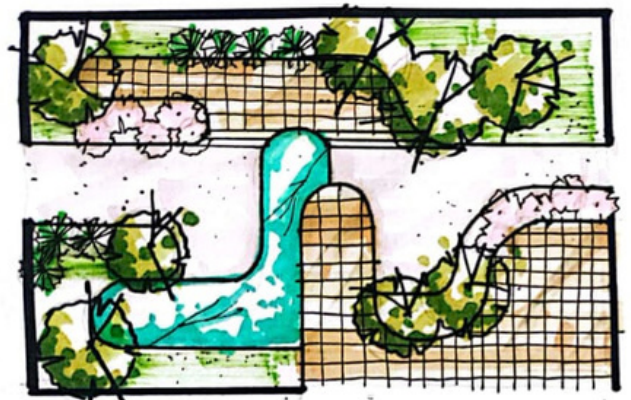
2.3.4 ARC & TANGENT



An arc and tangent design approach is comprised of horizontal, vertical and 45-degree lines and quarter, half three quarter and full circles on a square grid.

Characteristics:

- Soft
- Flowing
- Soothing
- Inviting
- Formal
- Transitional
- Refined
- Compromise
- Smooth
- Pleasing
- Passive



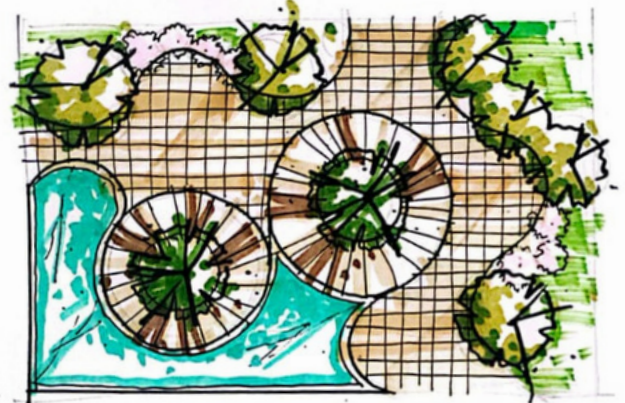
2.3.5 CURVILINEAR



A curvilinear design approach consists of compound curves and the absence of straight lines on a square grid.

Characteristics:

- Fluid
- Soft
- Rolling
- Flowing
- Organic
- Spiritual
- Sensual
- Serene
- Relaxed
- Casual
- Continual



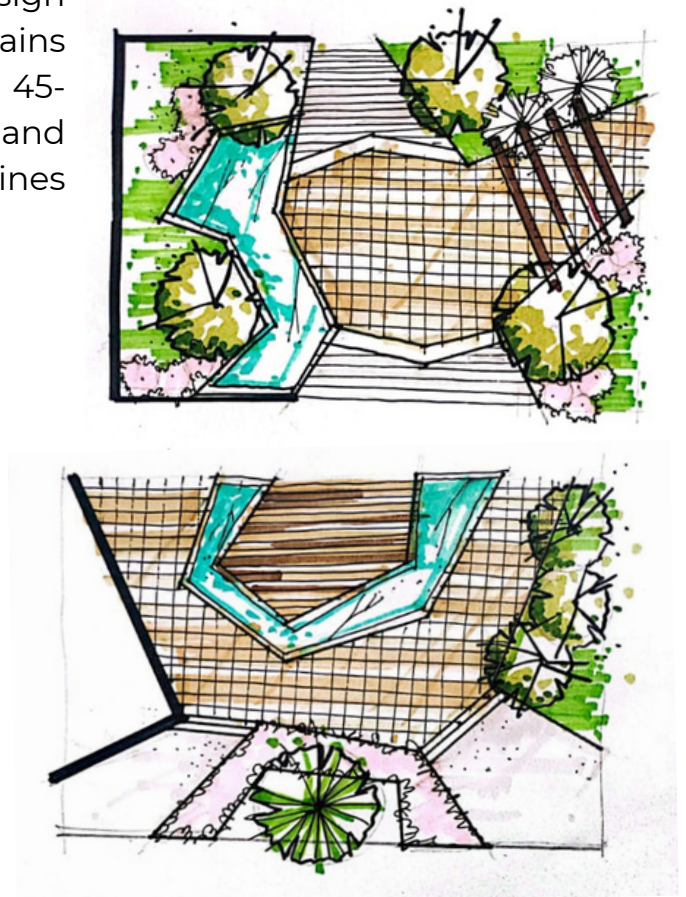
2.3.6 IRREGULAR



An irregular design approach contains vertical, horizontal, 45-degree and multidirectional lines on a square grid.

Characteristics:

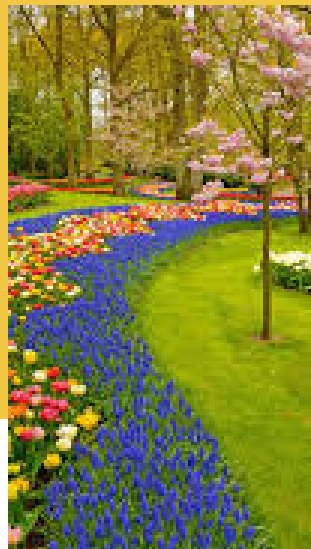
- Exciting
- Various
- Shifting
- Complex
- Dynamic
- Unique
- Fluctuating
- Surprising
- Active
- Diverse
- Interesting



TOPIC 3:

LANDSCAPE DESIGN PROCESS

DESIGN PROCESS



This topic introduces focus the design process based on small scale landscape project (project overview, site inventory and analysis, conceptual ideas)

SMALL SCALE PROJECT

LANDSCAPE PLAN

3.0 Landscape Design Process



Definition:

Landscape Design: The process of landscape design involves planning both the hardscape and softscape features of an area in order to make the optimum use of the space.

It is a series of steps, operations or actions that make something or create a desired result which is to create a functional and beautiful space of landscape design.

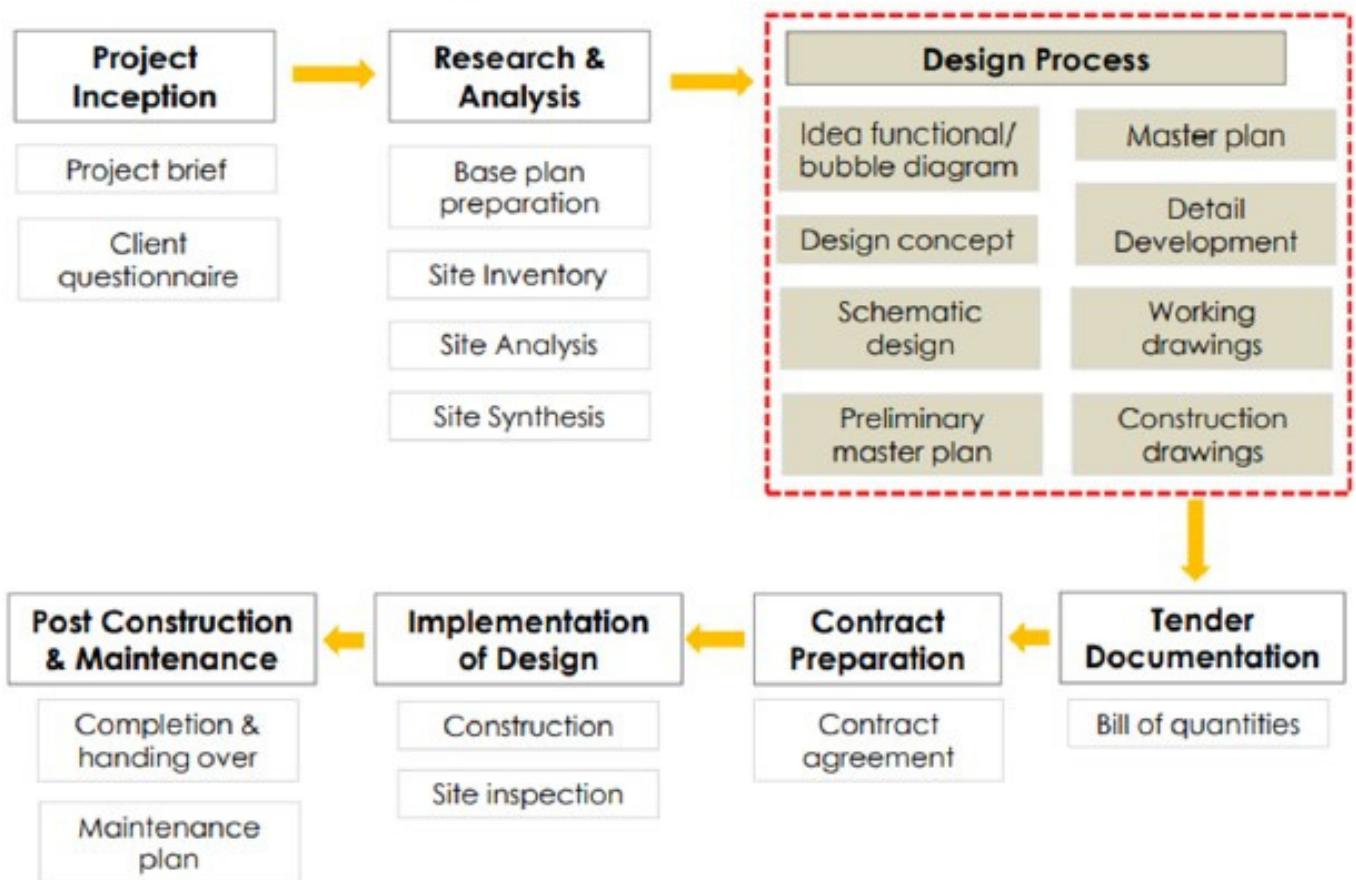
The Design Process. The five steps of the design process include:

- 1) conducting a site inventory and analysis
- 2) determining your needs
- 3) creating functional diagrams
- 4) developing conceptual design plans
- 5) drawing a final design plan.

This chapter will cover from site inventory analysis process until developing the conceptual design process.

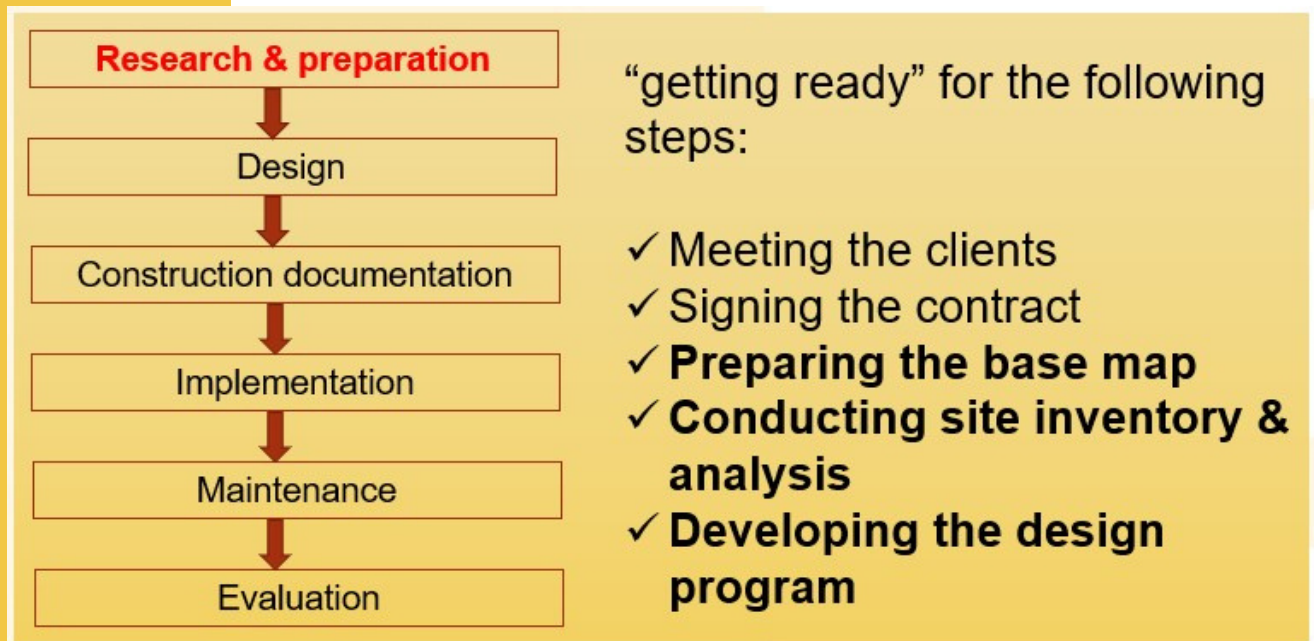
3.0 Landscape Design Process

SUMMARY OF DESIGN PROCESS



3.1 DESIGN PROCESS PHASES

3.1.1 RESEARCH PREPARATION:



Research and preparation are essential steps in landscape design as they lay the foundation for creating a successful and well-planned outdoor space. Here are some key aspects of research and preparation for landscape design:

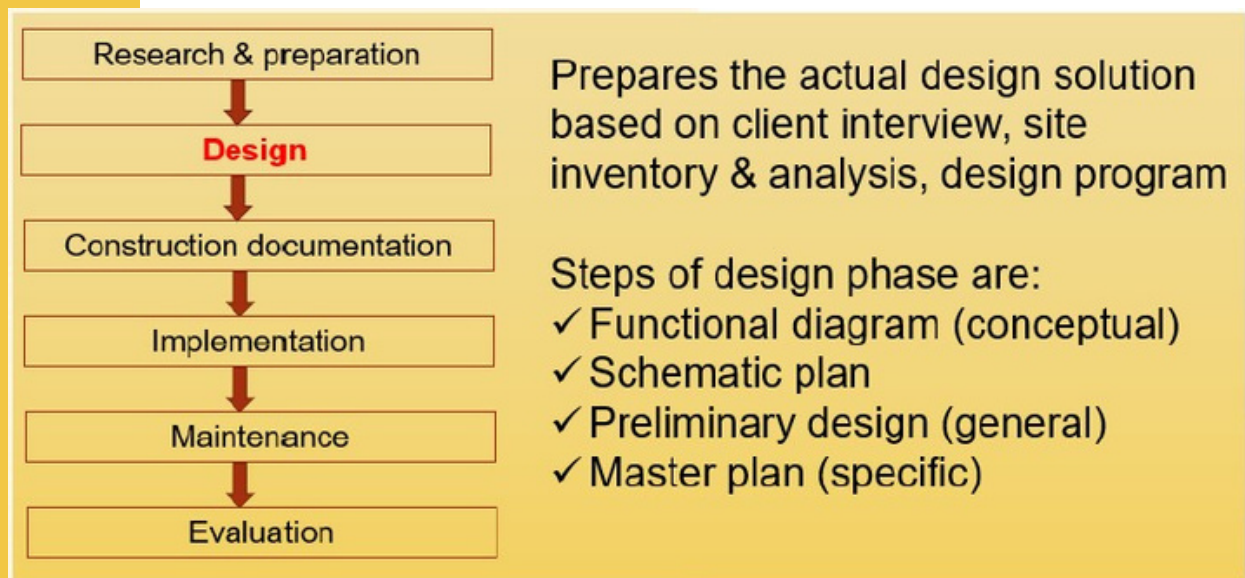
- **Site Analysis:** Before starting any design work, a thorough analysis of the site is necessary. This involves studying the land's topography, soil composition, drainage patterns, and existing vegetation. Understanding these factors will help the designer make informed decisions about how to utilize the site effectively.
- **Client Consultation:** Understanding the client's needs, preferences, and budget is crucial. Engage in a detailed conversation with the client to determine their desired functionalities, aesthetic preferences, and any specific elements they wish to include in the landscape.

- **Functional Requirements:** Identify the practical aspects of the landscape, such as pathways, seating areas, outdoor living spaces, recreational areas, and any special features like swimming pools or gardens. Consider the relationships between these elements and how they will work together cohesively.
- **Environmental Considerations:** Research the local climate and microclimates of the site. Take into account the amount of sunlight, shade, wind direction, and rainfall patterns. This information will inform plant selection and the positioning of various elements in the landscape.
- **Plant Selection:** Based on the site analysis and environmental considerations, choose appropriate plant species that are well-suited to the climate and will thrive in the given conditions. Consider factors such as growth habits, mature sizes, seasonal changes, and color palettes.
- **Hardscape Materials:** Research and choose suitable materials for hardscape features like walkways, patios, decks, retaining walls, and other structural elements. Consider the aesthetic appeal, durability, and maintenance requirements of the materials.
- **Design Principles:** Familiarize yourself with fundamental design principles like balance, unity, proportion, rhythm, and focal points. These principles will help you create a visually pleasing and harmonious landscape design.
- **Sustainability:** Incorporate sustainable practices in your design to reduce water consumption, minimize waste, and promote ecological balance. This may involve using native plants, implementing efficient irrigation systems, and considering eco-friendly construction methods.
- **Legal and Regulatory Requirements:** Research local zoning regulations, building codes, and any other legal restrictions that might impact the landscape design. Ensure that your plans comply with all relevant laws and regulations.
- **Budgeting:** Prepare a detailed budget for the landscape design project, including costs for materials, labor, and any additional expenses. Work closely with the client to ensure that the design aligns with their budgetary constraints.

By conducting thorough research and proper preparation, landscape designers can create functional, visually appealing, and sustainable outdoor spaces that meet the needs and preferences of their clients while harmonizing with the natural surroundings.

3.1 DESIGN PROCESS PHASES

3.1.2 DESIGN :



The design process is a systematic and creative approach used to solve problems and create solutions for various projects, products, or services. It is a methodical way of transforming ideas into tangible outcomes while considering user needs, aesthetics, functionality, and feasibility. The design process can vary depending on the field or industry, but it generally follows these fundamental stages:

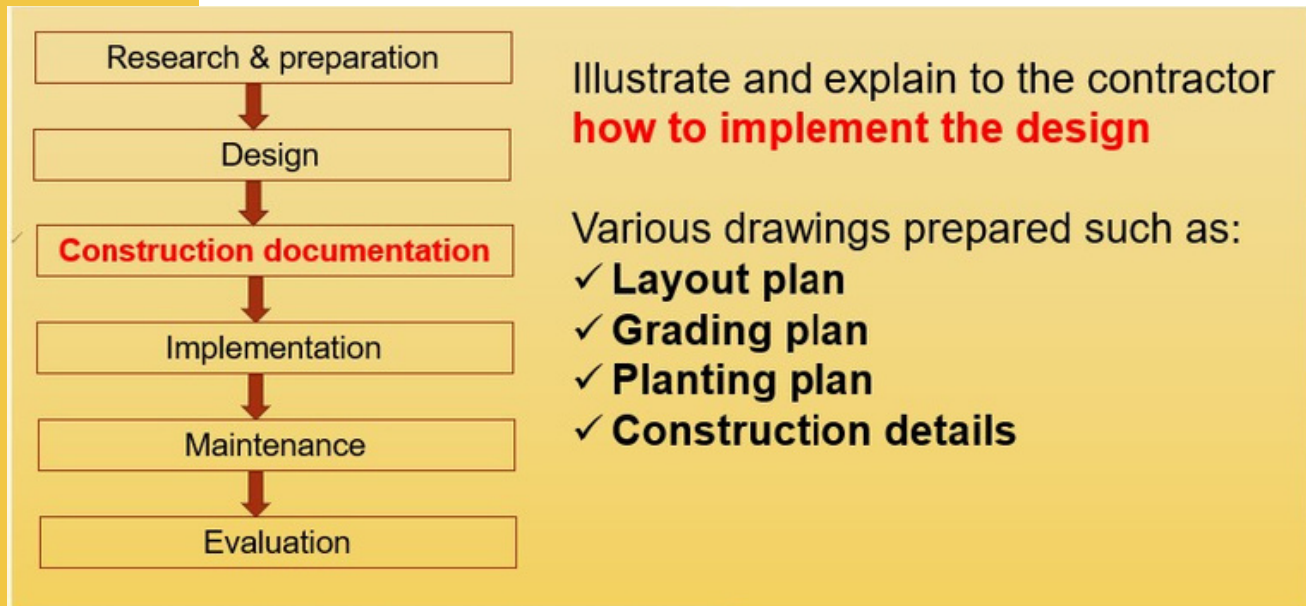
- **Research and Discovery:** This initial stage involves gathering information and understanding the problem or challenge at hand. It includes conducting market research, studying user needs, analyzing existing solutions, and defining project requirements and constraints. The goal is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the problem before proceeding further.
- **Ideation and Conceptualization:** In this stage, designers brainstorm and generate a wide range of ideas and concepts. They explore different possibilities and creative solutions that align with the project's goals and constraints. Sketching, mind mapping, and brainstorming sessions are commonly used techniques.

- **Design Development:** Once promising ideas have been identified, the designers start to refine and develop them further. This may involve creating more detailed sketches, digital renderings, or prototypes. Designers may also seek feedback from stakeholders or end-users to validate and improve their concepts.
- **Prototyping and Testing:** Prototyping allows designers to create tangible representations of their ideas. It could be a physical prototype or a digital one, depending on the nature of the project. Testing the prototypes with real users helps identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement.
- **Design Refinement:** Based on the feedback received during testing, the design is refined and iterated upon. This iterative process continues until a satisfactory solution is achieved that meets the project's objectives and user needs.
- **Implementation and Production:** Once the design has been finalized, it is prepared for implementation or production. For products, this phase involves creating detailed specifications and manufacturing plans. For services or experiences, it could involve planning the delivery process and training staff.
- **Evaluation and Feedback:** After the implementation or launch, designers gather feedback and evaluate the success of the design. This feedback loop allows for continuous improvement and informs future design processes.
- **Documentation:** Throughout the design process, it is essential to document decisions, iterations, and final outcomes. Proper documentation ensures that the design rationale is well-documented, facilitating future reference or adjustments.

It's important to note that the design process is not always strictly linear, and designers may need to revisit previous stages as new insights emerge or project requirements change. Additionally, collaboration and effective communication among team members are crucial for a successful design process.

3.1 DESIGN PROCESS PHASES

3.1.3 CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTATION :



Construction documentation refers to a set of detailed and comprehensive documents that provide all the information necessary for the construction and implementation of a design project. These documents are created by architects, engineers, and other design professionals and serve as a crucial communication tool between the design team and the construction team. They ensure that the project is built according to the approved design and that all parties involved have a clear understanding of the project requirements.

Construction documentation typically includes the following components:

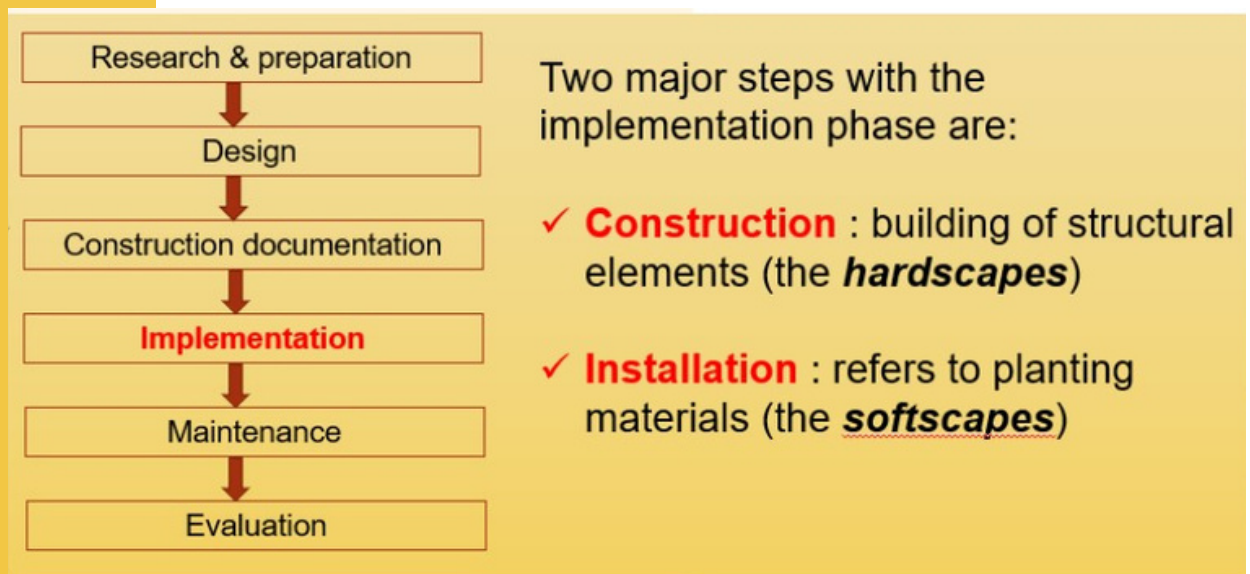
- **Drawings:** Detailed technical drawings are the primary component of construction documentation. These drawings illustrate the design's dimensions, materials, structural elements, and other specifications. Common types of drawings include floor plans, elevations, sections, details, and site plans.
- **Specifications:** Written specifications complement the drawings by providing additional details about the materials, finishes, equipment, and construction methods to be used. They ensure consistency and clarity in the selection and execution of various project components.

- **Schedules:** Construction schedules outline the timeline for the project, including milestones, deadlines, and key construction activities. These schedules help the construction team plan and execute their work efficiently.
- **Cost Estimates:** Detailed cost estimates and budgets provide information about the expected costs associated with materials, labor, and other expenses related to the construction project. This information is vital for budgeting and financial planning.
- **Permits and Approvals:** Construction documentation often includes copies of necessary permits, approvals, and regulatory compliance documents required to begin and complete the construction process legally.
- **Testing and Inspection Plans:** In some cases, construction documentation may outline testing and inspection plans for specific project elements to ensure quality control and compliance with industry standards and regulations.
- **Coordination Details:** Construction documentation ensures that various building systems (e.g., structural, electrical, mechanical) are well-coordinated. Clash detection and coordination drawings may be included to address potential conflicts between different systems.
- **Addenda and Revisions:** As the project progresses, changes may occur. Addenda and revisions are updates to the original construction documentation, reflecting any modifications or improvements made during the design and construction phases.
- **Project Manuals:** For more complex projects, a project manual may be created, which consolidates all the construction documentation, including drawings, specifications, schedules, and other relevant information.

Construction documentation is a critical phase in the overall design and construction process, as it ensures that the project is executed correctly, minimizes potential issues during construction, and helps achieve the desired design intent while meeting safety, quality, and regulatory standards.

3.1 DESIGN PROCESS PHASES

3.1.4 IMPLEMENTATION :



The implementation process in landscape design refers to the phase where the designed plan is put into action and the physical construction of the landscape begins. It is the practical realization of the ideas, concepts, and details developed during the design phase. The implementation process involves executing the construction, installation, and planting activities outlined in the landscape design plan. Here are the key steps involved in the implementation process in landscape design:

- **Preparation and Site Clearance:** Before any construction work begins, the site needs to be prepared and cleared of any existing structures, debris, or unwanted vegetation. This may include demolishing old structures, removing trees or plants that are not part of the new design, and leveling the ground as needed.
- **Hardscape Installation:** Hardscape elements such as walkways, patios, decks, retaining walls, fences, water features, and other non-living structures are installed during this stage. Construction crews use appropriate materials like concrete, stone, wood, or metal to build these features according to the design plan.

- **Softscape Installation:** Softscape elements involve the planting of trees, shrubs, flowers, and other living components of the landscape. Plants are carefully selected and arranged according to the design to create a visually appealing and functional outdoor environment. Proper planting techniques and soil preparation are crucial for the success of the softscape installation.
- **Irrigation and Lighting:** Irrigation systems are installed to provide a controlled water supply to the plants, ensuring their proper growth and maintenance. Outdoor lighting fixtures may also be installed to enhance the landscape's aesthetics and functionality, especially during the evening and night.
- **Finishing Touches:** This stage involves adding finishing touches to the landscape, such as mulching around plantings, applying final touches to hardscape elements, and ensuring that all aspects of the design plan are meticulously executed.
- **Quality Control and Inspection:** Throughout the implementation process, regular quality control checks and inspections are conducted to ensure that the construction meets the design specifications and industry standards.
- **Project Management:** The implementation process is managed by a project manager or a team of professionals who coordinate different aspects of the construction, manage resources, and ensure that the project stays on schedule and within budget.
- **Client Communication:** Throughout the implementation process, designers and project managers maintain open communication with the client to address any concerns, provide progress updates, and obtain approvals when necessary.
- **Post-Construction Care and Maintenance:** Once the landscape is completed, a maintenance plan may be provided to the client to ensure the long-term health and beauty of the landscape. This plan may include guidelines for watering, pruning, fertilizing, and other maintenance tasks.

Effective implementation is essential to bring the landscape design from concept to reality, and successful execution relies on proper planning, coordination, skilled labor, and attention to detail.

3.1 DESIGN PROCESS PHASES

3.1.5 MAINTENANCE :



The maintenance process in landscape design refers to the ongoing care and management of the landscaped area after its construction and installation. Proper maintenance is crucial to preserve the beauty, functionality, and health of the landscape over time. It involves a series of regular tasks and practices aimed at sustaining the designed elements, ensuring the plants' health, and keeping the overall landscape in excellent condition. Here are the key aspects of the maintenance process in landscape design:

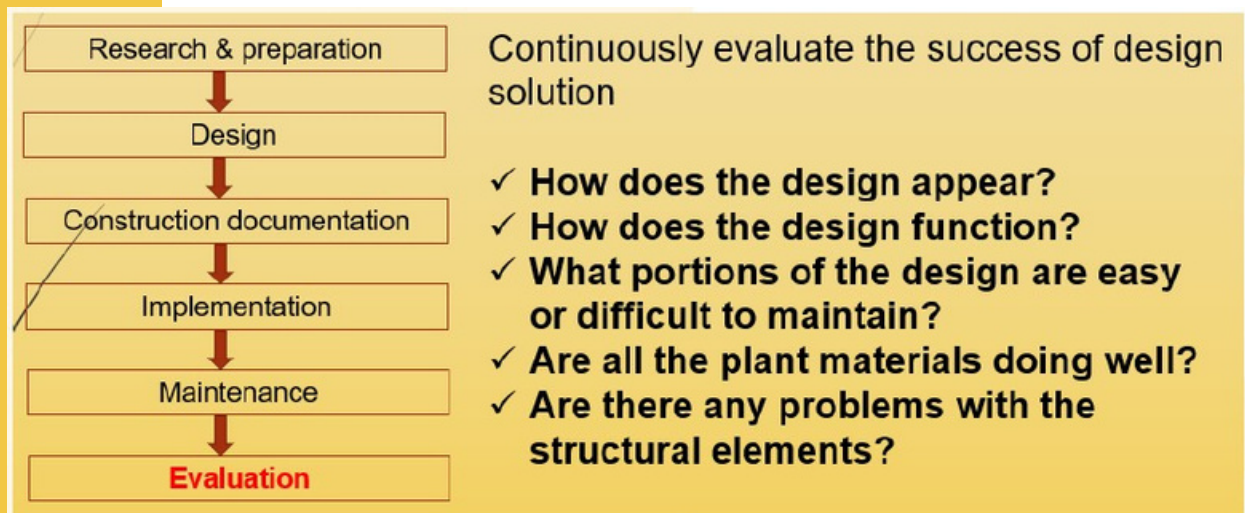
- **Plant Care:** Regular care of plants is essential to maintain their health and appearance. This includes watering, pruning, fertilizing, and controlling pests and diseases. Different plants may have varying water and nutrient requirements, so understanding the specific needs of each species is important.
- **Lawn Maintenance:** If the landscape includes a lawn area, it requires regular mowing, edging, and fertilizing to keep it lush and green. Weeds should be controlled to prevent them from overtaking the lawn.

- **Hardscape Cleaning and Maintenance:** Hardscape elements like walkways, patios, and retaining walls need periodic cleaning and maintenance to remove dirt, algae, and other debris. Sealants and coatings on certain materials may need to be reapplied over time to protect them from wear and tear.
- **Irrigation Management:** Proper irrigation system maintenance is crucial to ensure that plants receive the right amount of water without wasting it. This involves inspecting and repairing irrigation equipment, adjusting watering schedules based on weather conditions, and checking for leaks or malfunctions.
- **Seasonal Adjustments:** Landscapes may require different care during different seasons. For instance, winterization may involve protecting plants from frost, while summer may require increased watering and sun protection for sensitive plants.
- **Mulching:** Applying mulch around plants helps retain soil moisture, suppresses weed growth, and provides insulation to plant roots. Regularly replenishing mulch is important to maintain its effectiveness.
- **Pruning and Trimming:** Regular pruning and trimming of trees, shrubs, and hedges are necessary to promote healthy growth, maintain shape, and prevent overgrowth that could obstruct pathways or structures.
- **Waste Management:** Proper disposal of green waste and debris is essential for maintaining a tidy and attractive landscape. Composting may be utilized for recycling organic waste.
- **Pest and Disease Control:** Regular inspection and timely intervention are essential to prevent and control pest infestations and disease outbreaks that could harm plants.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** A focus on sustainable practices, such as water-efficient irrigation, native plant choices, and organic fertilizers, can reduce the environmental impact of landscape maintenance.
- **Documentation:** Keeping records of maintenance activities, schedules, and any issues encountered can help track the landscape's performance and identify areas for improvement.

The maintenance process should be tailored to the specific requirements of each landscape design and should consider factors such as the climate, plant selection, and intended use of the space. Regular maintenance not only preserves the initial design's aesthetics but also protects the client's investment and ensures the long-term success of the landscape.

3.1 DESIGN PROCESS PHASES

3.1.6 EVALUATION :



The evaluation process in landscape design involves assessing the success, effectiveness, and performance of the designed landscape after its implementation and during its use. The purpose of evaluation is to determine whether the design objectives have been met, identify areas for improvement, and gather feedback from stakeholders and users. This feedback can help guide future landscape design projects and ensure that the landscape continues to meet the needs of its users over time. The evaluation process typically includes the following steps:

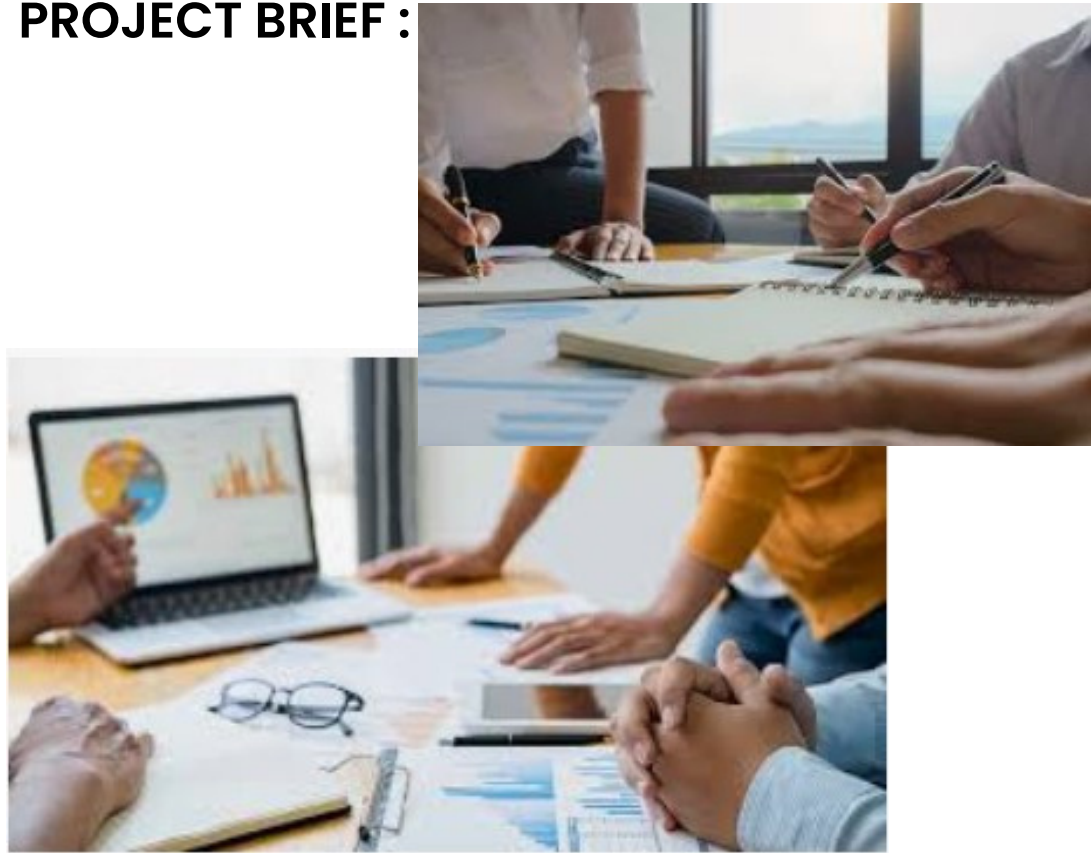
- **Data Collection:** The evaluation process begins with data collection, which may involve on-site observations, surveys, interviews, and other methods of gathering information. Data is collected from various stakeholders, including clients, users, and maintenance personnel.
- **Assessment of Design Objectives:** The original design objectives and goals set during the initial stages of the project are reviewed and compared with the current state of the landscape. This assessment helps determine if the design has successfully achieved its intended purpose.
- **Functionality and Usability:** The landscape's functionality and usability are assessed to see if it meets the needs of its users. This includes evaluating the effectiveness of hardscape elements, pathways, seating areas, and other functional components.

- **Aesthetics and Visual Appeal:** The visual aspects of the landscape are evaluated to determine if it aligns with the original design vision and if it maintains its aesthetic appeal.
- **Plant Health and Growth:** The health and growth of plants in the landscape are examined to identify any issues or potential improvements in the softscape elements. This may include assessing the survival rate of newly planted vegetation and the overall health of established plants.
- **Sustainability and Environmental Impact:** The landscape's sustainability and environmental impact are considered, such as water usage, waste management, and the ecological value of plant choices.
- **User Feedback:** Feedback from users of the landscape is gathered to understand their experiences, preferences, and suggestions for improvement. This feedback can be collected through surveys, interviews, or other forms of communication.
- **Maintenance and Long-Term Viability:** The ease of maintenance and the long-term viability of the landscape design are assessed. This includes evaluating the ease of care for the plantings and the durability of hardscape elements.
- **Budget and Resource Management:** The evaluation process may include reviewing the project's budget and resource allocation to assess whether it was managed effectively and efficiently.
- **Benchmarking:** Comparing the landscape's performance to similar projects or industry standards can provide additional insights into its success and areas for improvement.
- **Identifying Areas for Improvement:** Based on the evaluation findings, areas that require improvement or adjustments in the landscape design are identified.
- **Implementation of Improvements:** Recommendations from the evaluation process are incorporated into the landscape design and management plan to address any shortcomings or enhance its performance.

The evaluation process is an essential aspect of landscape design, as it ensures that the designed landscape remains functional, visually pleasing, and sustainable for its users over time. It also facilitates continuous learning and improvement in the field of landscape architecture.

3.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

3.1.1 PROJECT BRIEF :



MEETING THE CLIENT:

- Meeting between clients and designer.
- Discuss the prospect of preparing design for the site.
- Clients convey their needs, desires, problems and budgets.

SIGNING THE CONTRACT:

- Designer prepares, signs and submit to the clients a 'proposal design services'/ LOA (Letter of Appointment).
- Specifies on the scope, schedule and costs.

3.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

3.1.2 PRECEDENT STUDY/ SITE VISIT :



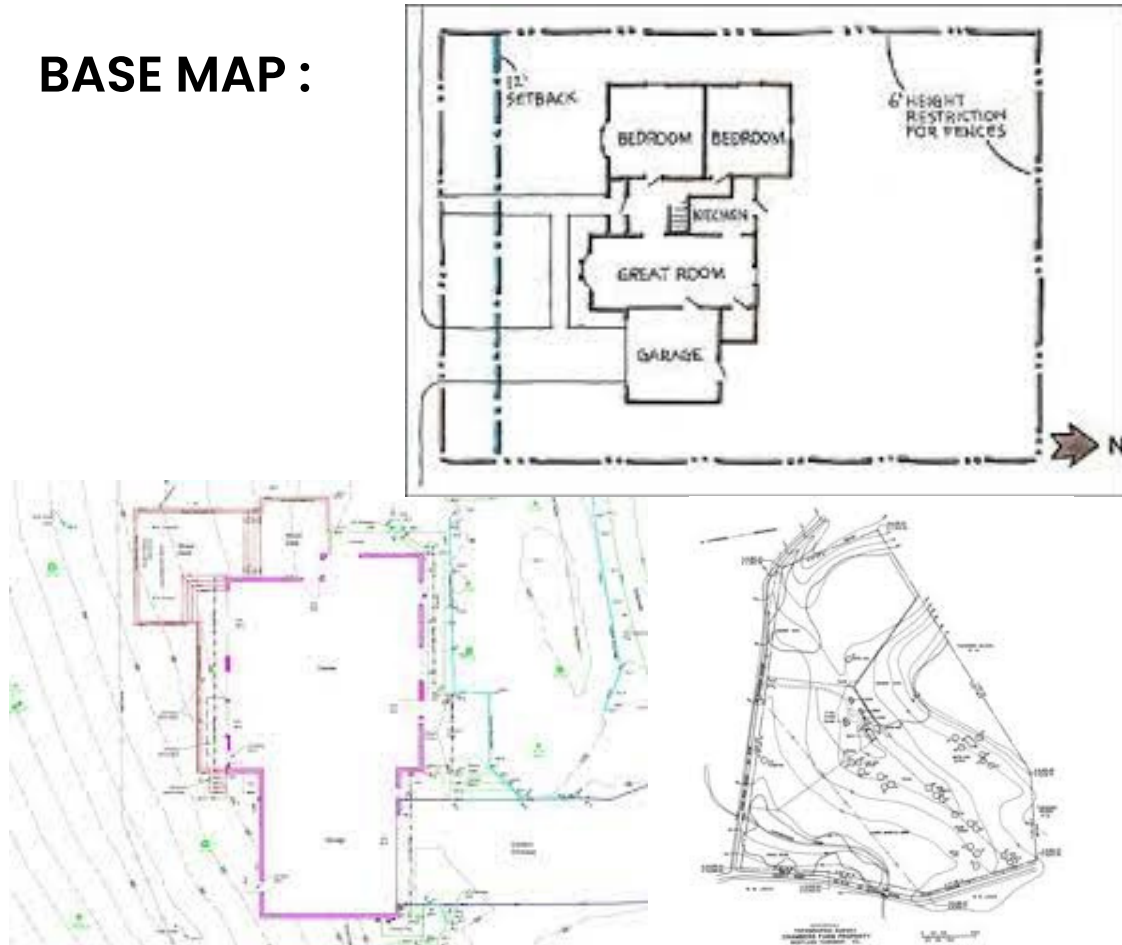
The process of studying past work is known as precedent research, and it's foundational to every building project. Early in the design process, your architect will show you precedents to communicate ideas and better understand your likes and dislikes.

Before start the landscape design, you have to do a site visit. A visit in an official capacity to examine a site to determine its suitability for some enterprise. type of: visit, visitation. the act of going to see some person or place or thing for a short time.

The purpose of Site Visits is to allow offerors to obtain a better understanding of site conditions and the work required, as well as gather quality information about the solicitation and familiarize yourself with the procuring agency.

3.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

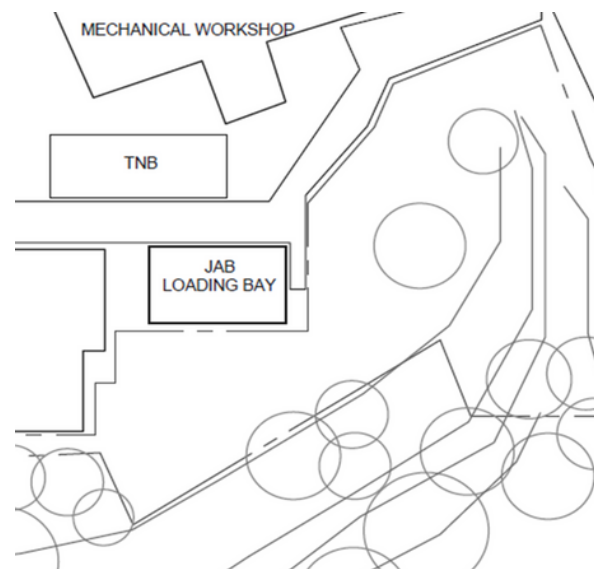
3.1.3 BASE MAP :



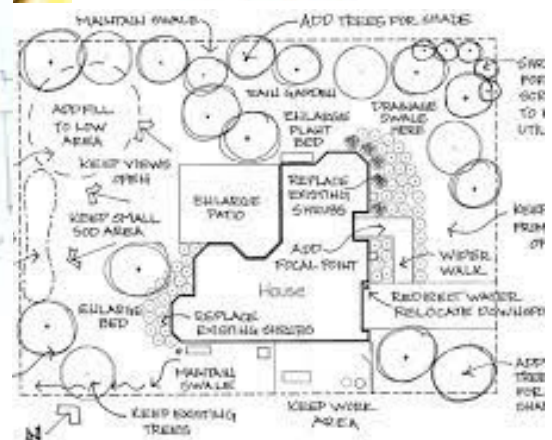
Base map : plan drawing that records all existing physical site elements such as:
driveways, walkways, patios, decks, terraces, walls,
fences, steps, utilities, plant materials etc.

Reasons of base map:

- Existing site conditions prior to new design and construction.
- Help to establish what specific elements to be replaced, removed, replanted, or relocated.
- Used for site inventory and analysis



3.2 INVENTORY, ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS



3.2.1 INVENTORY :

- Be observant
- Identify and record existing condition
- Named as 'data collection' or data gathering
- Note what it is, where it is

3.2.2 ANALYSIS :

- Be analytical
- Analyzed the data
- Named as 'data evaluation'
- Evaluate or make judgement about worth/ importance of the condition
- Is it good or bad? Is it functional or not?

3.2.3 SYNTHESIS :

- Suggestion to solve problems
- To enhance the site/ landscape
- Conclusion , overcome method and effect to the site
- SWOT :
Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat

3.2 INVENTORY, ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS

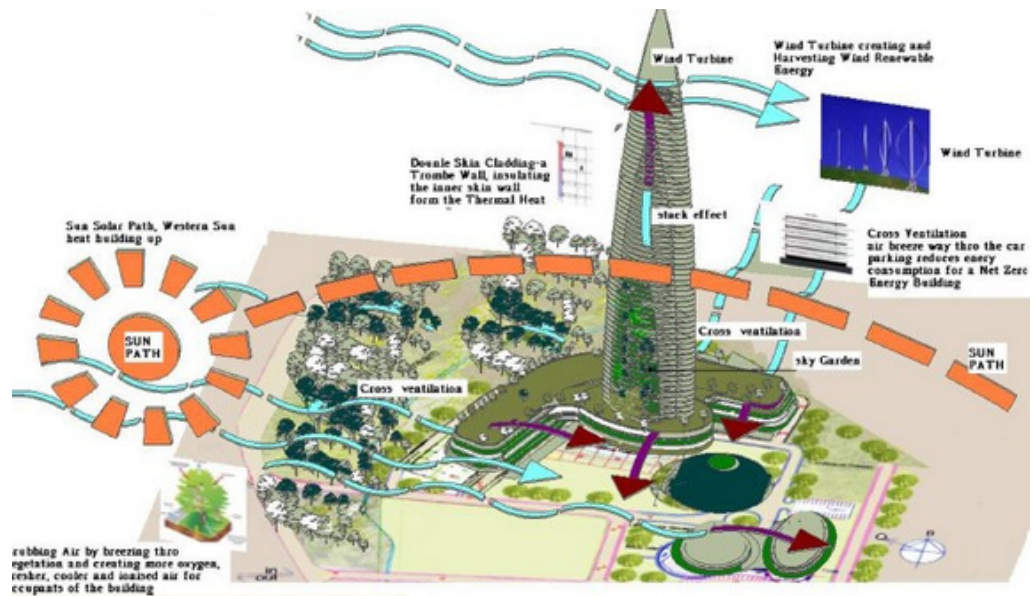
3.2.4 SITE LOCATION AND CONTEXT :



- Identify condition and location of the house and land uses surrounding it.
(for example: next to main road, at the corner, near to school) to produce the location plan.
- Identify the character of neighborhood.

3.2 INVENTORY, ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS

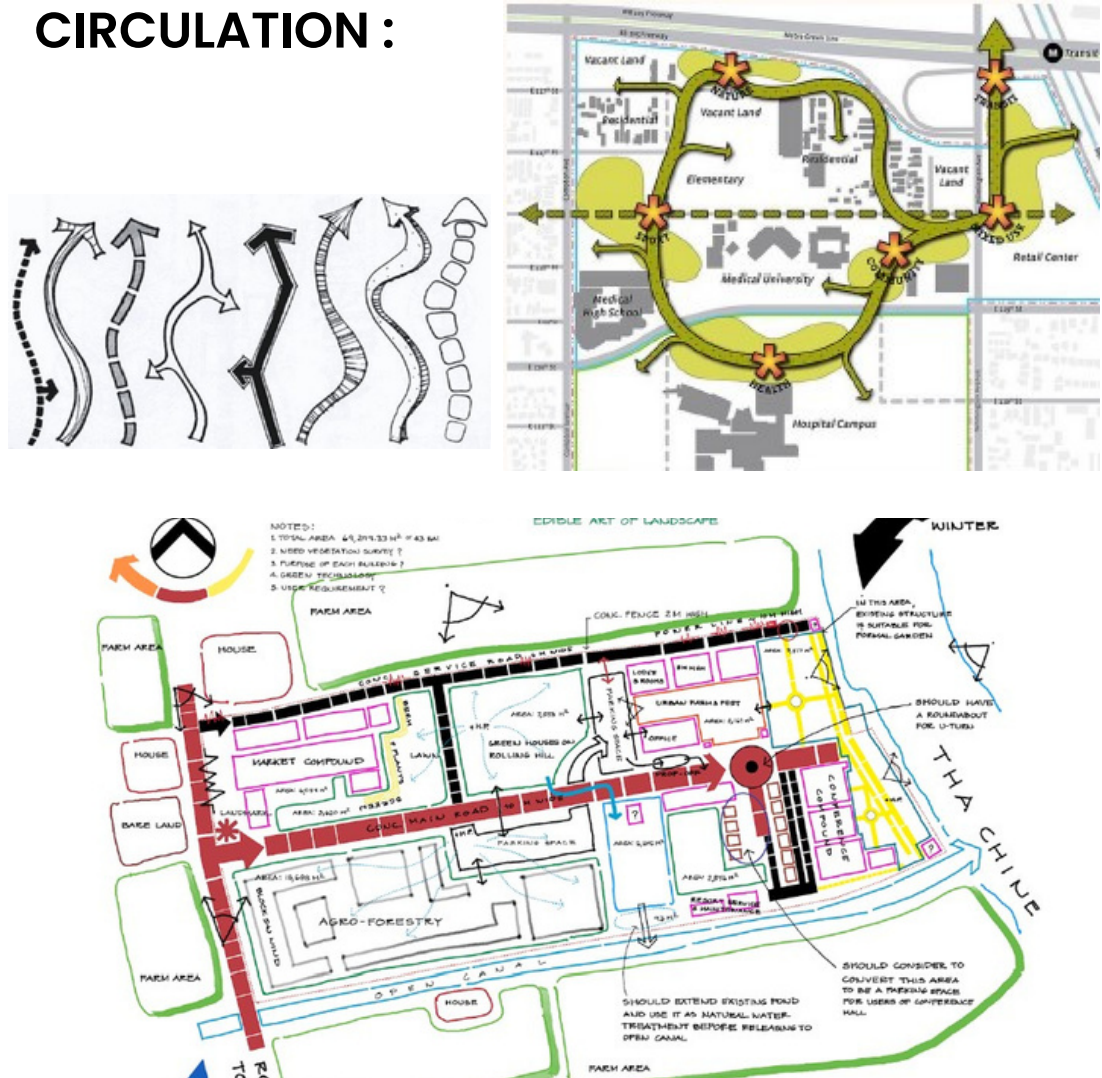
3.2.5 MICROCLIMATE :



- Identify direction of sunrise, sunset and wind direction.
- Identify plan the direction of north point, sunrise and sunset.
- Identify and locate area that exposed to sun and shadow pattern at critical time of the day.
- Identify prevailing wind direction.
- Identify overall temperature ranges.

3.2 INVENTORY, ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS

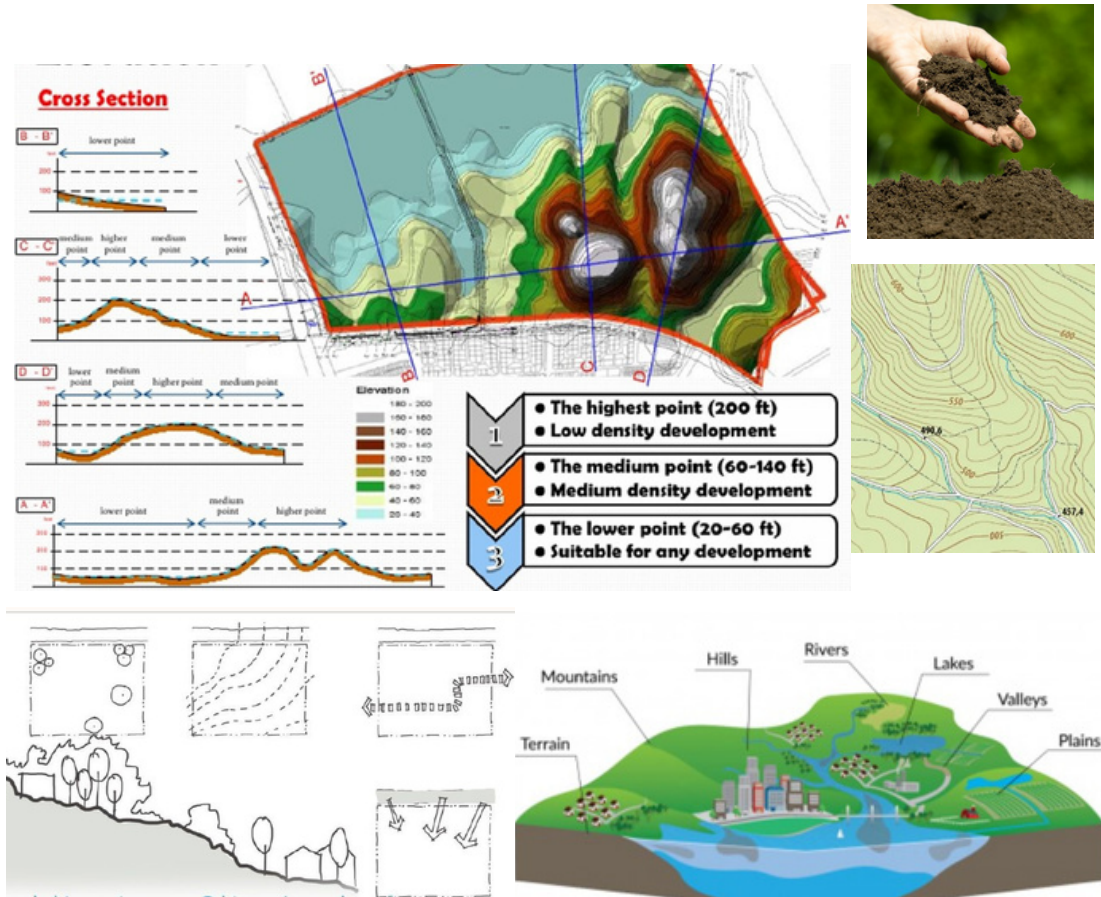
3.2.6 CIRCULATION:



- Identify linkages and transit (road), on or near the site. For example: Auto and pedestrian; bicycle, boat, mass transit, entrance.
- Check comfort of user's steepness/ walking on different areas of the site.
- Hierarchy of road type for pedestrian, vehicular, bicycle, motorcycle, car.
- Main entrance and exit of the site.

3.2 INVENTORY, ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS

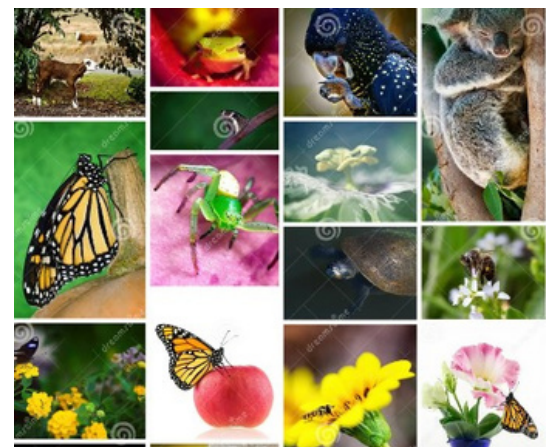
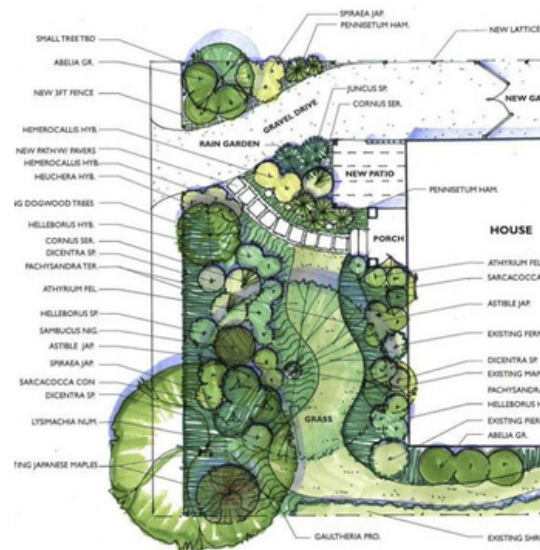
3.2.7 TOPOGRAPHY, LANDFORM & SOIL:



- Identify the existing landform and slope condition.
Example: is it a flat area or gentle slope.
- Identify elevation changes if any.
Example: existing step or retaining walls, valley, ridge, summit.
- Identify soil type
Example acidic, alkaline, sandy, clay, gravel, fertility of soil.

3.2 INVENTORY, ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS

3.2.8 VEGETATION/FLORA AND FAUNA:



- Identify and locate existing vegetation/ plant material (all types of softscape).
- For existing plant material, identify condition, value and client's opinion (like or dislike).
- Identify restriction for developing in or around existing vegetation.

3.2 INVENTORY, ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS

3.2.9 HYDROLOGY AND DRAINAGE:



- Identify the location of drainage and water spots on land.
- Identify the water flow in the drainage.
- Identify watershed and divides between each.
- Identify major bodies of surface water-check water quality.
- Check flooding and erosion area.

3.2 INVENTORY, ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS

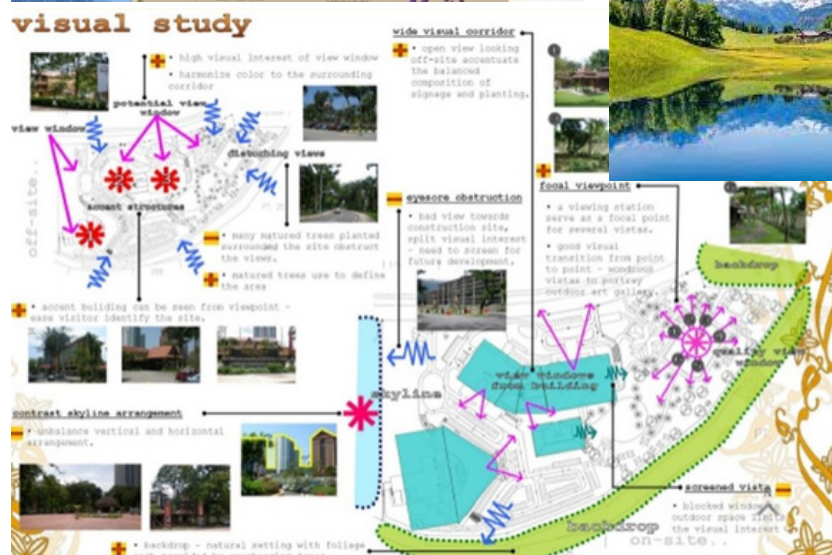
3.2.10 EXISTING STRUCTURE/ HARDSCAPE, FASILITIES AND UTILITIES:



- Identify existing structure
Example : swimming pool, driveway/porch/garage, steps, fences, pathway, gazebo, fish pond.
- Identify location of rubbish bin/ dumping spot, cloth line.
- Identify existing permanent structure/ hardscape.
- Identify the location of the electrical meter, the air conditioner unit & water outlets.
- Television and telephone cables, water line sand sewage lines , or a septic tank and field line.

3.2 INVENTORY, ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS

3.2.11 VIEWS AND SENSORY:



- Observe and identify views from inside the house looking out.
Example: view from hall or from room.
- Observe and identify views from off the site looking on.
Example: views from different sides of the house, views from street where is the best/ worst view.
- Observe and identify what is seen from all sides of the site
Good View- view towards interesting area
Bad view- block view, undesirable

3.3 CONCEPTUAL IDEAS



3.3.1 CONCEPTUAL IDEAS :

In landscape conceptual plan, there are several items that need to consider and prepare.

- Goal
- Objectives
- Case Study
- Theme/ Concept
- Bubble Diagram
- Conceptual Diagram

3.3 CONCEPTUAL IDEAS



3.3.2 GOAL :

- In one sentence tell about the aim/ purpose of the garden, the concept and the effect to the user/ environment.
- Example: to propose an area that can attract more kids to come to the garden

3.3.3 OBJECTIVE :

- Objective is how to achieve the goal or aim. Usually we have 2 or 3 objective for 1 goal.
Example:
- to provide more activities than can give kids to enjoy
- to provide colourful features to attract main users (kids)

3.3 CONCEPTUAL IDEAS

3.3.4 CASE STUDY :



Identify other places/park/garden that quite similar with the concept chosen. Some of the idea for that garden will be used for our design which area alter based on the suitability of the site and the user needs.

Study that places;

- Spaces
- Characteristics of the landscape elements (hardscape and softscape design (material used, types, arrangement))
- Functions and activities (play area, resting, jogging area)

3.3 CONCEPTUAL IDEAS

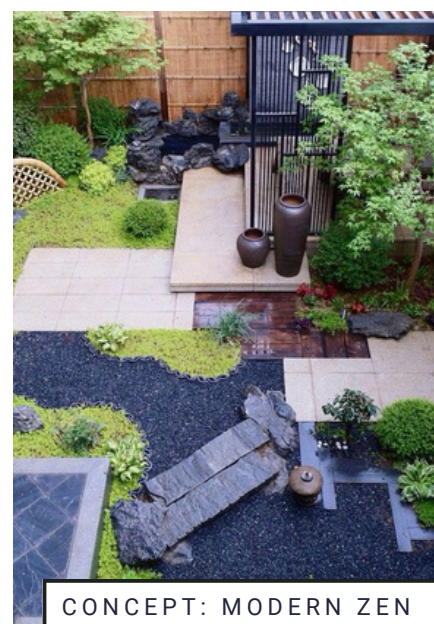
3.3.5 THEME/ CONCEPT :

Theme/ Landscape concept:

Both themes and landscape concepts are critical in design because they provide a clear direction and vision that guide the decision-making process throughout the design project. They help ensure consistency, coherence, and a meaningful connection between the design and its intended purpose or context.

Theme:

A theme in design refers to a central idea or concept that serves as a unifying element throughout a project. It is the overarching concept that shapes the design's visual language, style, and mood



Landscape Concept:

A landscape concept in design, especially in landscape architecture, refers to the core idea or vision that guides the planning and development of outdoor spaces. It involves creating a harmonious relationship between the natural environment, built structures, and human experience.

3.3 CONCEPTUAL IDEAS

3.3.5 THEME/ CONCEPT :

Landscape design can encompass a wide range of themes and concepts, each of which brings a unique atmosphere and character to outdoor spaces. Here's a list of some popular landscape themes and concepts:

- **Formal Garden:** Symmetry, precise geometry, and carefully pruned plants create a structured and elegant atmosphere.
- **Informal/Naturalistic:** Emulating natural landscapes with curved paths, meandering streams, and native plants for a relaxed and organic feel.
- **Zen Garden:** Minimalist design inspired by Japanese gardens, often featuring rock arrangements, raked gravel, and serene contemplation spaces.
- **Tropical Oasis:** Lush foliage, vibrant flowers, and exotic plants create a tropical paradise, often around water features like pools or fountains.
- **Desert/Succulent Garden:** Incorporates drought-tolerant plants and gravel for a low-maintenance, arid landscape.
- **Cottage Garden:** A charming mix of colorful flowers, climbing vines, and informal layouts that evoke a cozy, rural atmosphere.
- **Modern/Contemporary:** Clean lines, minimalism, and a focus on architectural elements like concrete, steel, and large windows for an updated look.
- **Rustic/Country:** Uses rustic materials like wood and stone to create a rural, nostalgic atmosphere reminiscent of the countryside.
- **Asian-Inspired:** Drawing from various Asian cultures, these designs often feature elements like bamboo, water, and carefully chosen sculptures.

3.3 CONCEPTUAL IDEAS

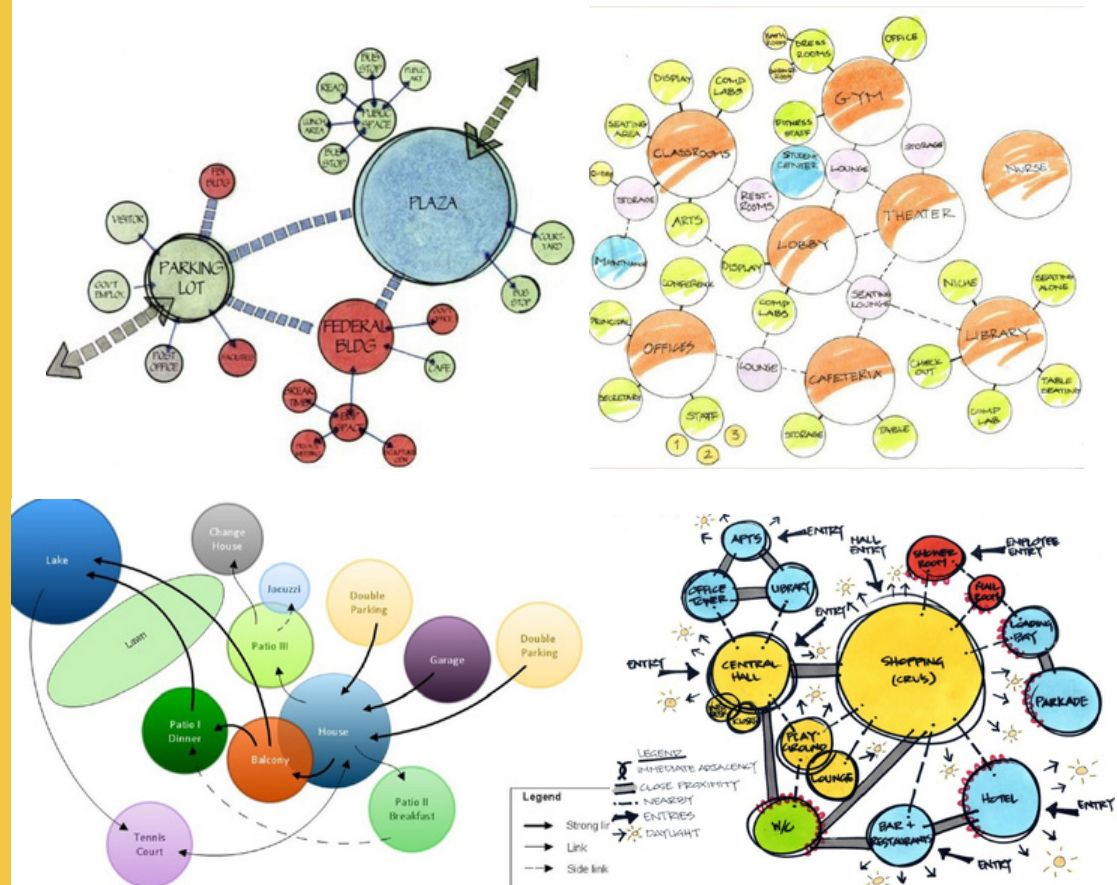
3.3.5 THEME/ CONCEPT :

- **Mediterranean:** Influenced by the landscapes of Southern Europe with earthy colors, terracotta, and drought-resistant plants.
- **Waterfront/Lakeside:** Designed around bodies of water, these landscapes often emphasize water views, docks, and aquatic plantings.
- **Sustainable/Eco-Friendly:** Focuses on environmentally friendly practices, native plants, rainwater harvesting, and pollinator-friendly designs.
- **Edible Garden:** Integrates food-producing plants like vegetables, herbs, and fruit trees into the landscape.
- **Historical/Period Garden:** Recreates a specific historical era's garden style, using authentic plantings, materials, and design elements.
- **Playful/Child-Friendly:** Incorporates features like playground equipment, whimsical sculptures, and safe play areas for children.
- **Sculpture Garden:** Features art installations and sculptures as the main focal points of the landscape.
- **Wildlife-Friendly Habitat:** Designed to attract and support local wildlife through native plants, bird feeders, and other wildlife-friendly features.
- **Monochromatic Garden:** Focuses on a single color or shades of one color for a visually striking and cohesive design.
- **Transitional:** Blends elements from multiple styles, creating a harmonious and balanced design.

When selecting a theme or concept for a landscape, consider the site's conditions, your personal preferences, and the functionality you desire from the space.

3.3 CONCEPTUAL IDEAS

3.3.6 BUBBLE DIAGRAM :



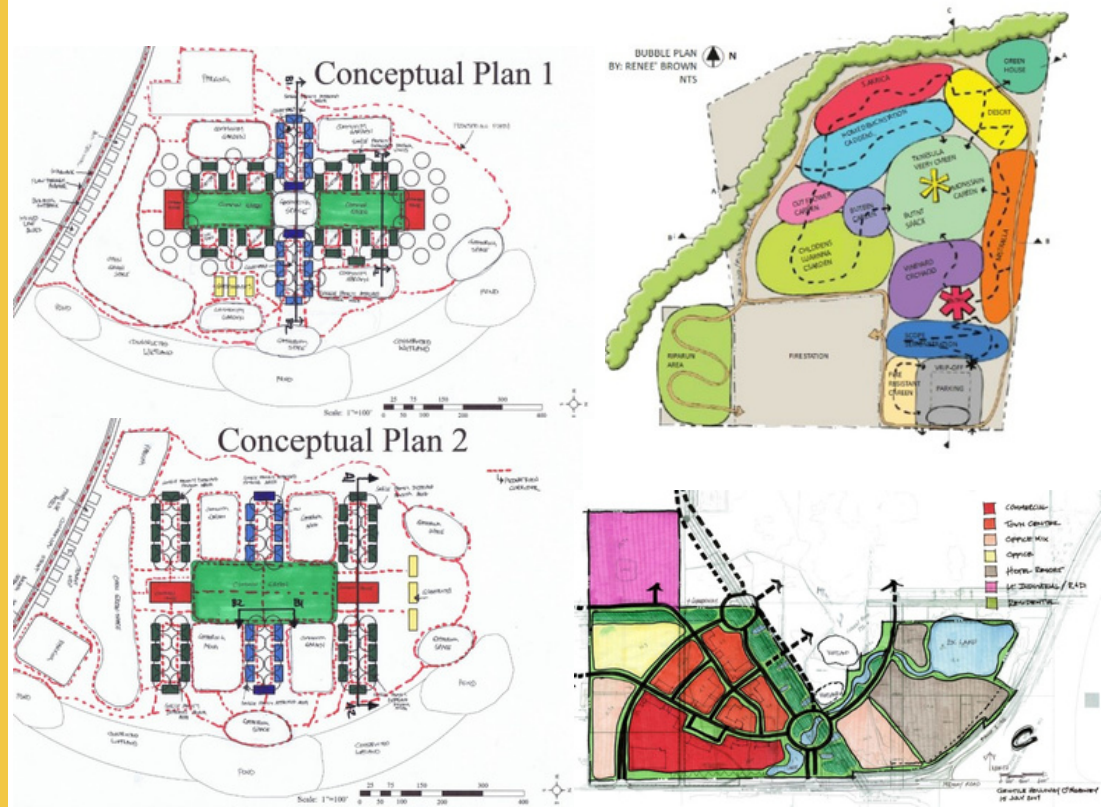
A Bubble Diagram is a very simple (hand) drawing that consists of roughly drawn bubbles (representing spaces) connected by solid lines, broken lines or wavy lines etc. to specify the type of the relationship between the spaces.

Important items in Bubble Diagram;

- Spaces/ zone/area
- Landscape elements: (hardscape and softscapes)
- Line/arrows to show the relationship and circulation.

3.3 CONCEPTUAL IDEAS

3.3.7 CONCEPTUAL DIAGRAM :



The landscape concept design is a base plan which expresses how the landscape will work in terms of function and flow. It tells the story of how the clients can use the new spaces and the wonderful features which have been designed in.

How to Design Conceptual Landscape Diagram?

- Create the outline. A landscape plan begins with a broad overview of the project area.
- Add existing features. Add any rocks, waterways, buildings, poles, slopes, etc.
- Cluster the area for user needs such as area/ zone for activities, for safety and for ecosystem including landscape elements hardscape and softscape
- Create ground cover/ lawn area/ open area if needed.

3.3 CONCEPTUAL IDEAS

3.3.8 SCHEMATIC PLAN :



A schematic landscape plan is a visual representation or drawing that outlines the design and layout of a landscape project.

- It is typically an initial or preliminary stage of the design process, serving as a conceptual overview of how the outdoor space will be organized and developed.
- This plan helps convey the design intent and key elements of the landscape before moving on to more detailed and specific planning phases.
- Schematic landscape plan is using scale and the symbols are roughly basic shape not detail yet.

3.3 CONCEPTUAL IDEAS

3.3.8 SCHEMATIC PLAN :

Key features of a schematic landscape plan include:

- **Spatial Arrangement:** The plan illustrates the arrangement of various landscape elements such as pathways, plantings and other design components. It provides a rough idea of how these elements will be situated within the space.
- **Zoning and Function:** The plan defines different zones within the landscape and allocates specific functions to each zone.
- **Basic Shapes and Structures:** Schematic plans show the basic shapes and sizes of features like buildings, outdoor structures, and hardscape elements.
- **Planting Concept:** While not detailed, the plan might include placeholders for different types of plants and their general locations.
- **Circulation:** It illustrates the pathways and other circulation routes within the landscape, helping to visualize how people will move through the space.
- **Conceptual Representation:** Schematic plans are often less detailed and more conceptual than final plans. They aim to capture the design's essence and the relationships between various elements.
- **Client Communication:** These plans are valuable for discussing the initial design ideas with clients, stakeholders, or team members. They provide a common visual reference point for discussions and feedback.

Once the general concepts are agreed upon, designers proceed to more detailed planning and development stages, including refining plant selections, specifying materials, providing measurements, and creating construction documentation.

3.3 CONCEPTUAL IDEAS

3.3.9 PRELIMINARY PLAN :



A preliminary landscape plan is a detailed yet still early-stage representation of a landscape design project. It goes beyond the basic concepts of a schematic plan and provides more specific information about the design elements, layout, and materials to be used. This type of plan serves as an intermediate step between the initial schematic design and the final detailed design.

- Preliminary landscape plan is using scale too and the symbols are more detail than schematic but still not detail yet as landscape master plan.
- The main purpose of a preliminary landscape plan is to further develop and refine the design while still being open to modifications based on feedback and considerations from both the client and other relevant parties. Once the preliminary plan is approved, it can serve as the foundation for creating the final construction drawings and documents necessary for the implementation of the landscape design.

3.3 CONCEPTUAL IDEAS

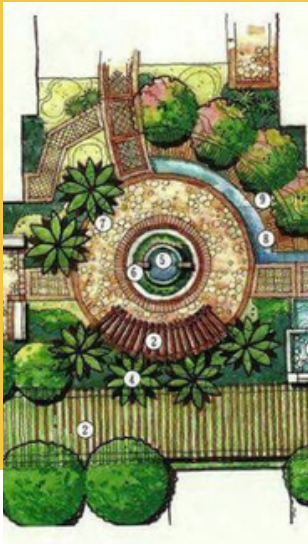
3.3.9 PRELIMINARY PLAN :

Key features of a preliminary landscape plan include:

- **Refined Design Elements:** A preliminary plan refines the design elements outlined in the schematic plan. It includes more specific details about the arrangement of features such as planting beds, pathways, water features, and structures.
- **Materials and Planting Palette:** This plan often includes more detailed information about the materials to be used for hardscape elements and specific plant selections.
- **Dimensions and Scale:** Preliminary plans provide more accurate measurements and scale representations of the landscape. This helps stakeholders better understand the size and proportions of different elements within the design.
- **Grading and Drainage:** The plan might include basic information about grading and drainage solutions to address potential water runoff and ensure proper site functionality.
- **Views and Focal Points:** Preliminary plans might highlight specific views, focal points, and visual axes within the landscape. This helps emphasize the design's intended visual experience.
- **Functional Details:** Additional functional elements like outdoor lighting, seating arrangements, and other site furnishings.
- **Client Approval:** Preliminary landscape plans are presented to clients for approval and feedback. This stage allows clients to provide input and make adjustments before the design moves into the final stages.

TOPIC 4:

LANDSCAPE PRESENTATION DRAWING



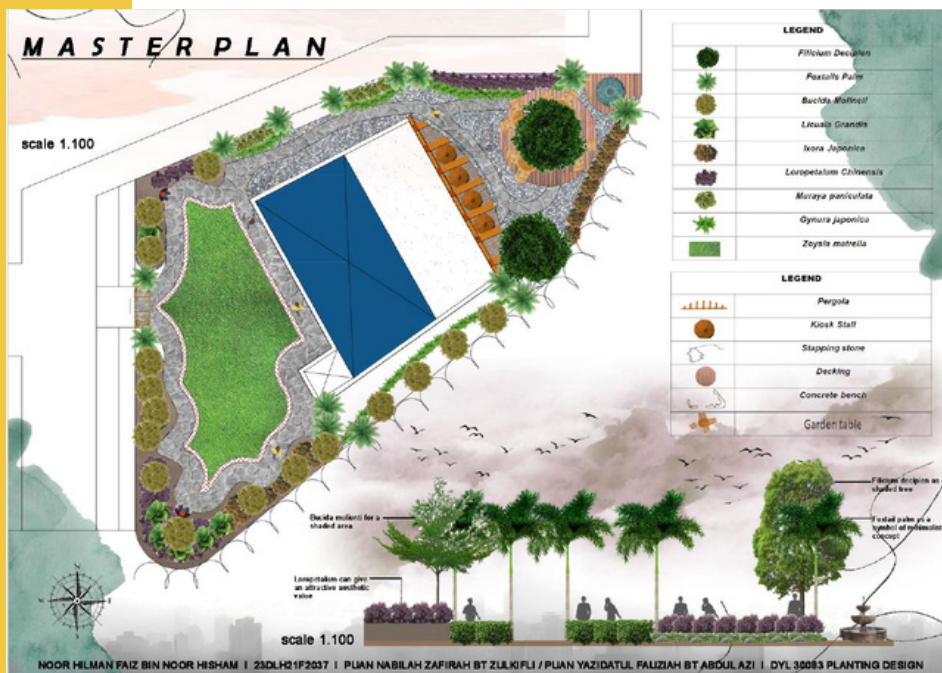
This topic focuses the basic landscape presentation drawings which consist of master plan, section, elevations and perspectivel drawings.

MASTER PLAN

SECTION ELEVATION

PERSPECTIVE

4.0 Landscape Presentation Drawing



Definition:

Landscape presentation drawings serve as a visual illustration for articulating your design concepts and ideas. With the primary objective of effectively communicating your entire design journey, from concept inception to final renderings, these drawings showcase the layout, features, and style of your landscape design. They not only spotlight key elements but also emphasize the associated benefits.

These drawings, characterized by scaled dimensions, offer a comprehensive visual representation of a site. Encompassing various perspectives such as master plans, sections, elevations, and 3-dimensional renderings, they provide a multifaceted toolkit for designers to skillfully convey their creative vision.

4.1 MASTER PLAN



Refinement or modification of the preliminary design that is drawn more precisely and with greater detail

Key feature:

- **material composition (hardscapes):** develop the patterns on such structural elements as pavements, walls, fences and hardscape elements
- **plant materials :** shown as individual plants within masses, exact species of the plants



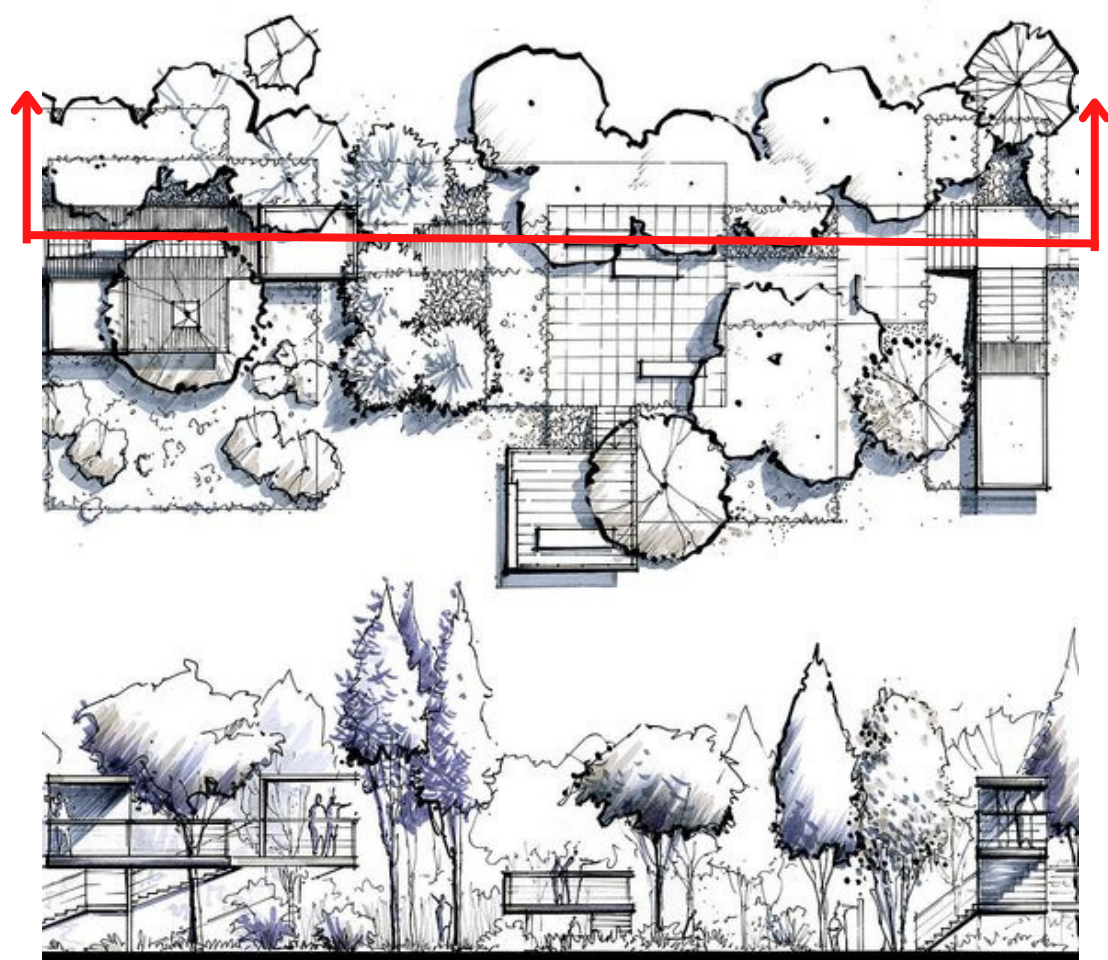
Top view symbols used for softscape and hardscape elements

4.2 SECTION

A 'section drawing', 'section' or 'sectional drawing' shows a view of an area as though it had been sliced in half or cut along another imaginary/cutting plane.

A section should draw in detail the hardscape elements that had been cut along the imaginary/cutting plane.

Choose the area that consists of many landscape elements, activities, elevation changes that related to the design concept

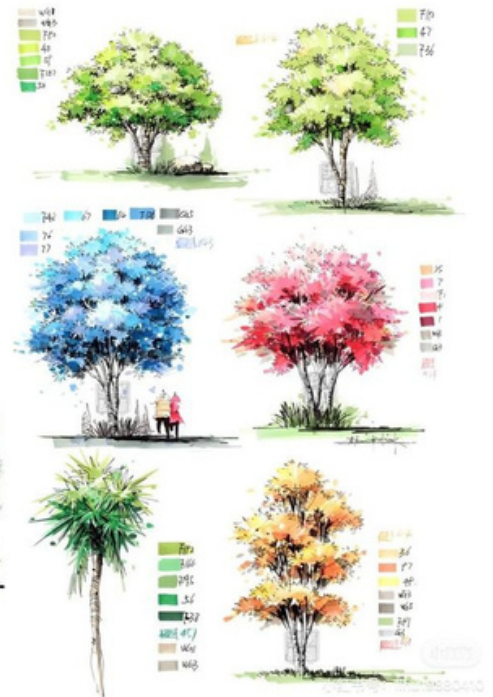


Cutting plane line shows the area for section drawing

4.2 SECTION



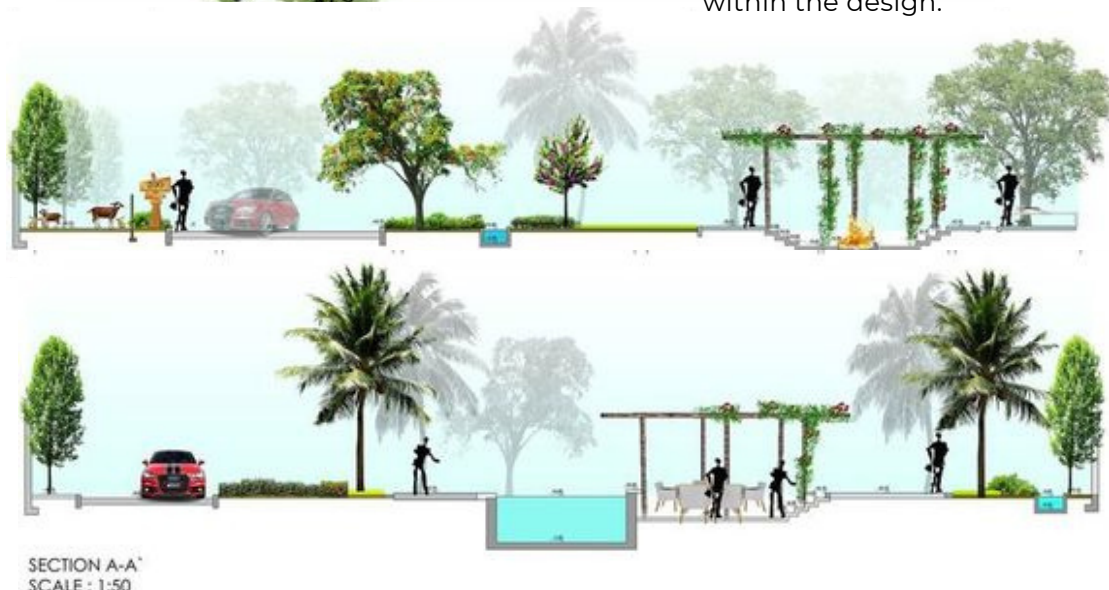
Enhance the drawing by incorporating entourage elements such as human figures and fauna



Front view symbols used for section drawing



Elevation changes are depicted to accentuate and emphasize specific areas within the design.



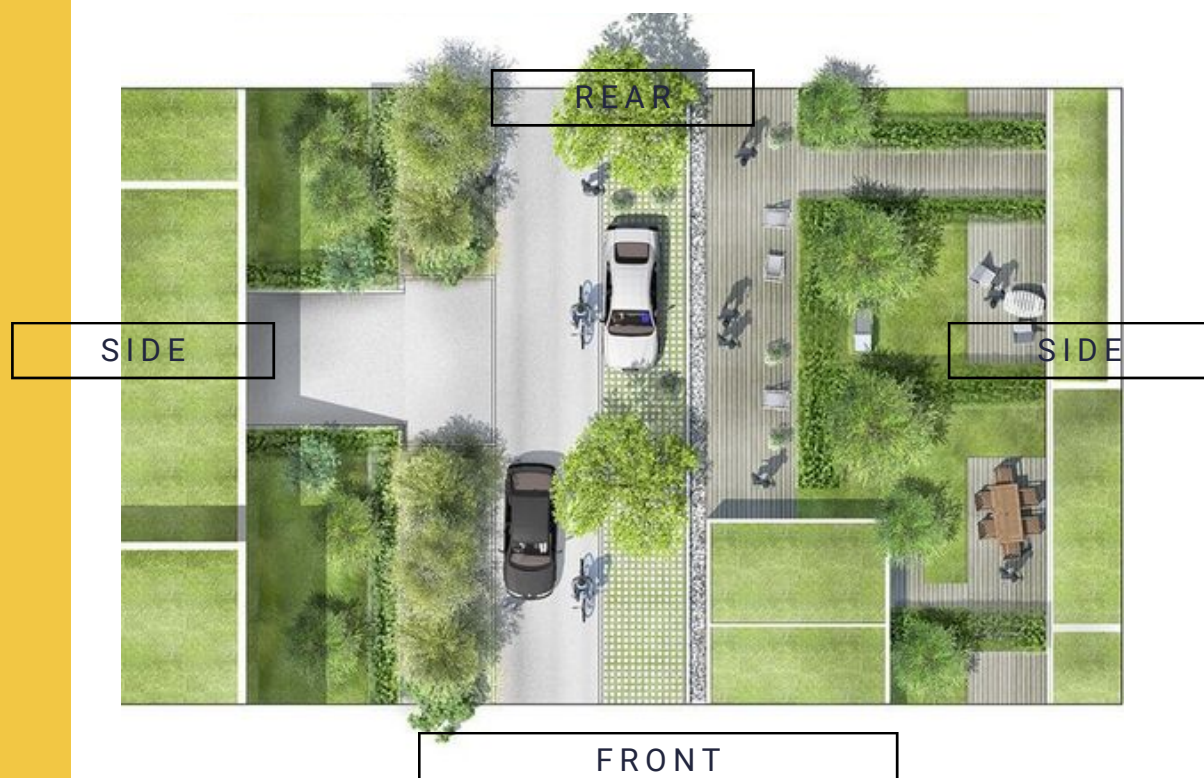
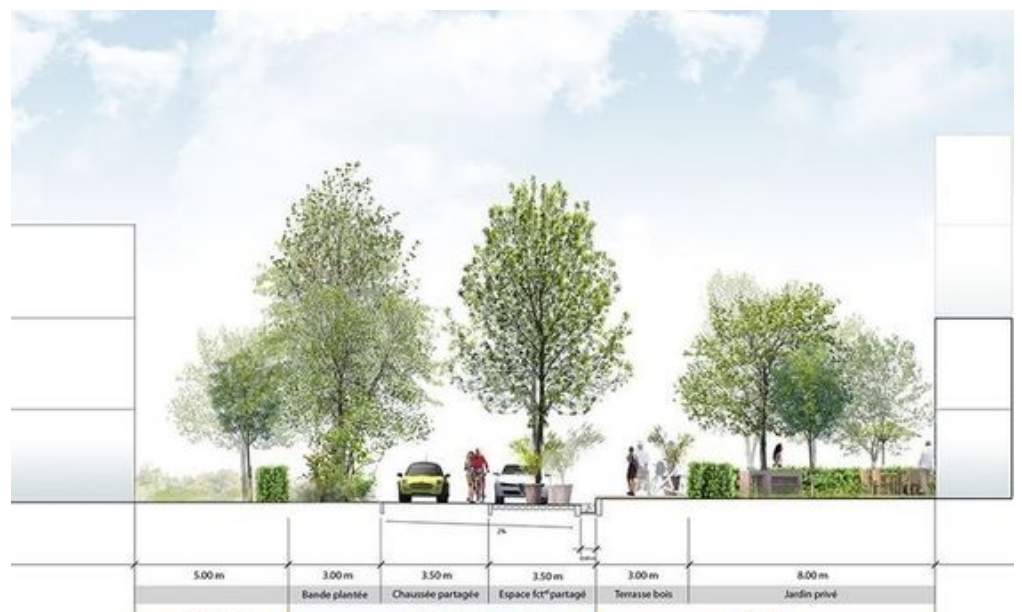
The section drawing reveals the intricate details of hardscape elements below ground level along the cutting plane line.

4.3 ELEVATION

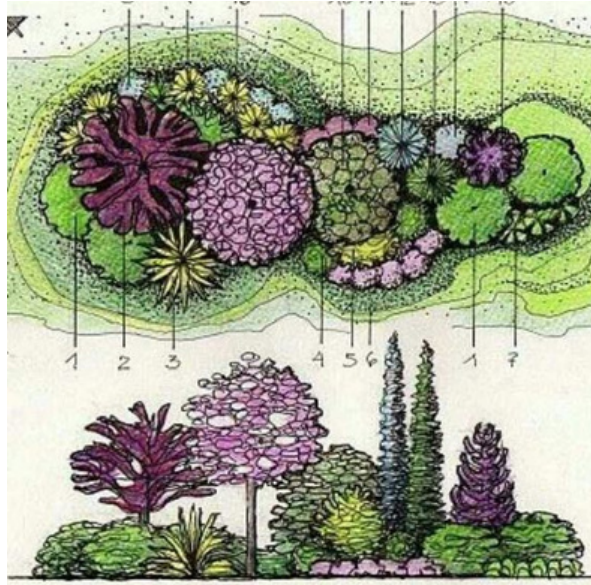
An elevation drawing is a view of an area seen from one side. It is the two dimensional, flat, representation of one area.

It displays heights of key features of the area in relation to a fixed point such as natural ground level.

Example: Front elevation, side (right or left) elevation , rear elevation



4.3 ELEVATION



Illustrate the softscape elements in accordance with their distinctive characteristics, encompassing form, color, shape, and height.



Employ varying line weights and detailed rendering techniques for softscape and hardscape elements to effectively convey depth in the drawing.



Enhance the drawing by incorporating entourage elements such as human figures and fauna

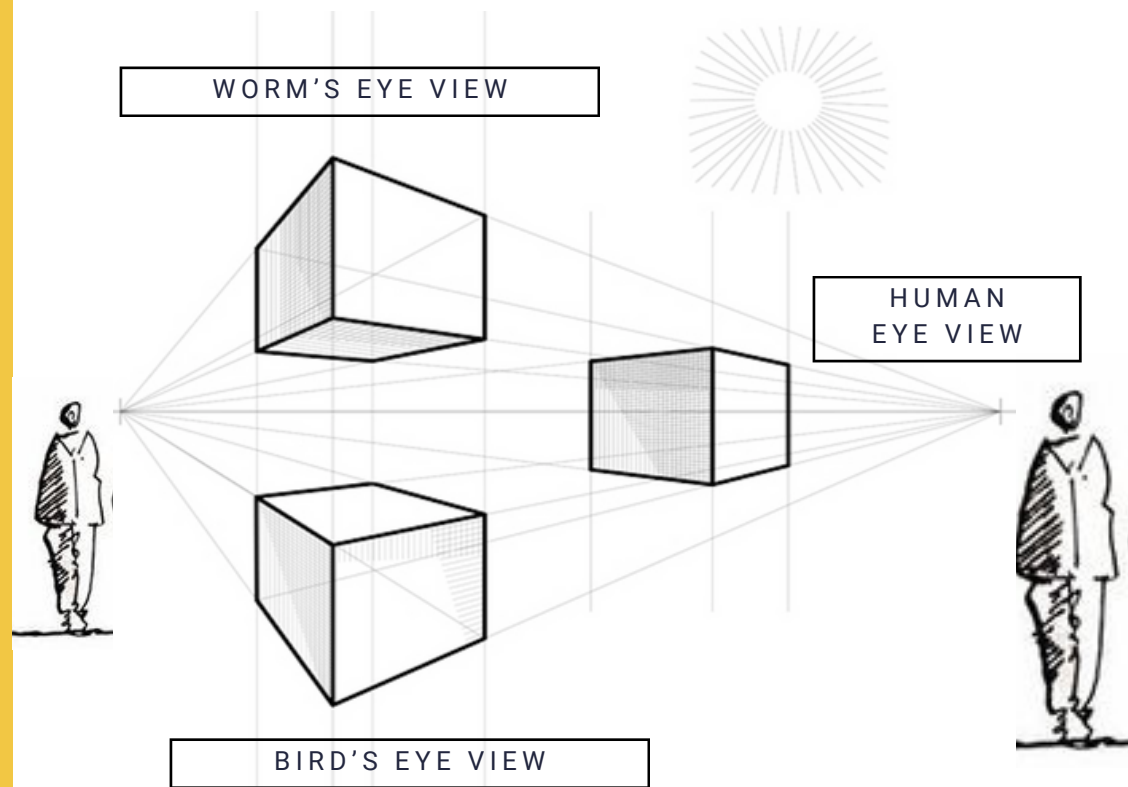
4.4 PERSPECTIVE DRAWING

Perspective drawing is a technique to create the linear illusion of depth.

As objects get further away from the viewer they appear to decrease in size at a constant rate. The box in the sketch below appears solid and three dimensional due to the use of perspective.

There are typically three types of perspective drawing: one-point perspective and two-point perspective.

Various perspectives can be depicted, including bird's eye view, human eye view, and worm's eye view, each offering distinct angles to enrich the visual representation.



Human eye view : Linear perspective is based on eye level.

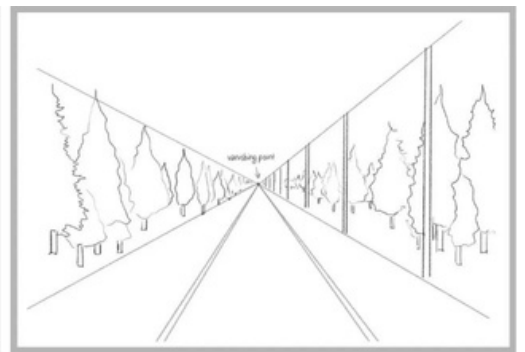
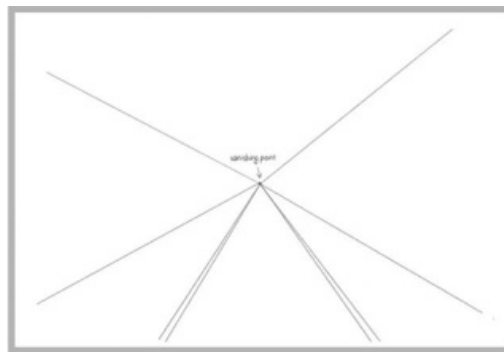
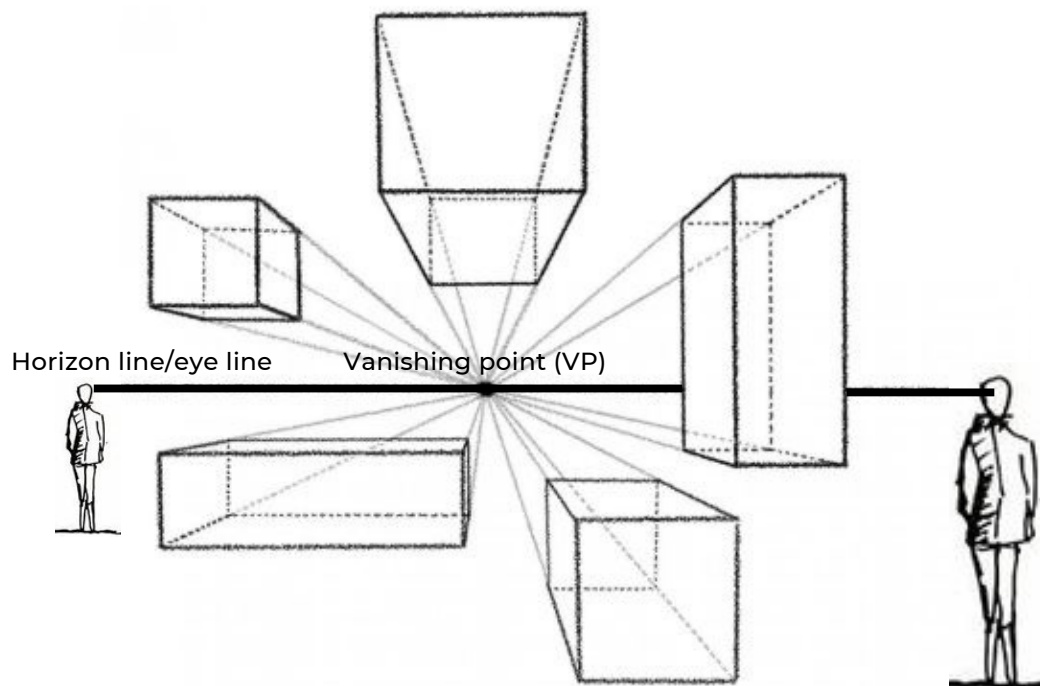
Worm's eye view : View of an object from below, as though the observer were a worm; it is the opposite of a bird's-eye view.

Bird's eye view : View of an object or location from a very steep viewing angle, creating a perspective as if the observer were a bird in flight looking downwards.

4.4.1 1-POINT PERSPECTIVE

What is a one-point perspective drawing?

One-point perspective is a drawing method that shows how things appear to get smaller as they get further away, converging towards a single “vanishing point” on the horizon line



Create detailed drawings and sketches of softscape and hardscape elements, aligning them towards a single vanishing point to enhance the cohesion of design ideas.



4.4.1 1-POINT PERSPECTIVE

Example of one point perspective drawings:



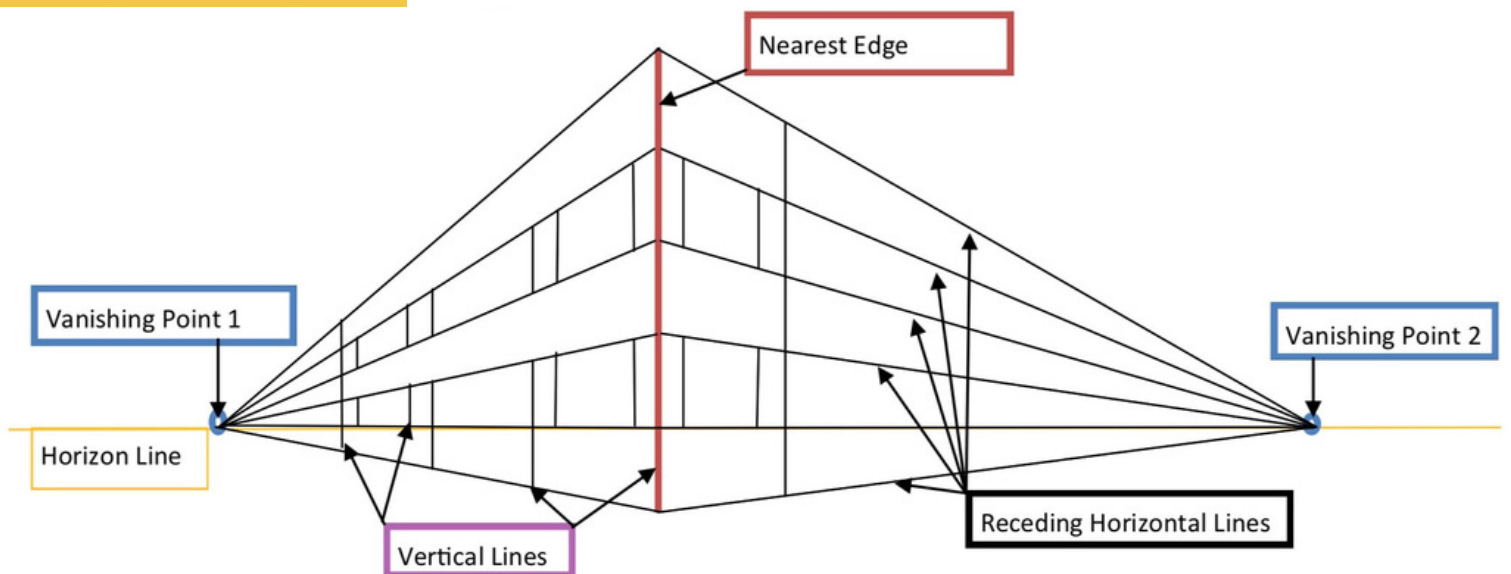
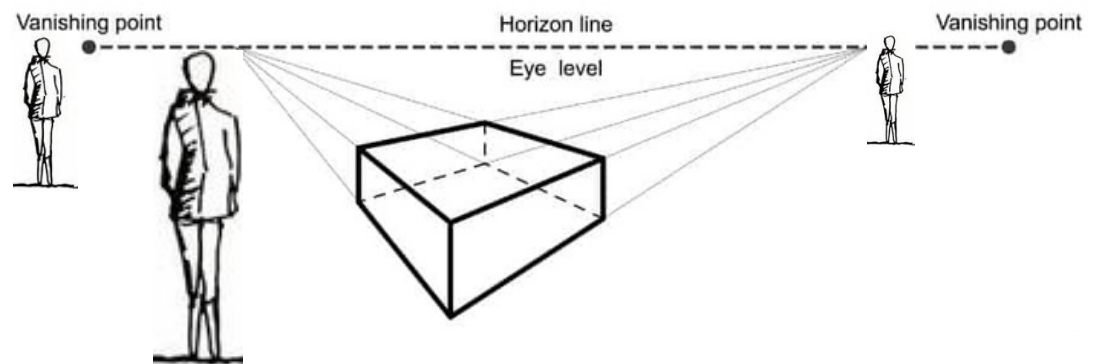
4.4.2 2-POINT PERSPECTIVE

What is a two-point perspective drawing?

Two-point perspective is a drawing method used lines that converge on two vanishing points.

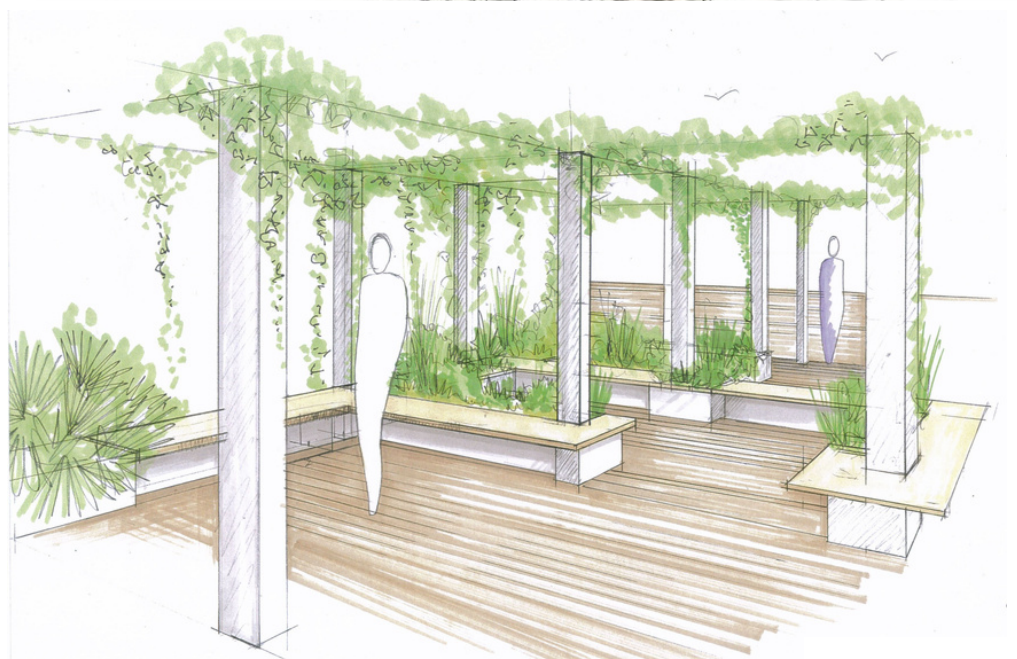
Linear Perspective: A technique for representing three-dimensional space on a flat surface.

Vanishing Point: The point in space where items seem to disappear.



4.4.2 2-POINT PERSPECTIVE

Example of two point perspective drawings:



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Publisher :
Politeknik Nilai Negeri Sembilan
Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi
2023