

Site Planning and Landscape Design

Site Planning and Landscape Design

1. Site Analysis

- Assessing existing conditions of the site including topography, soil quality, climate, and surroundings.
- Identifying opportunities and constraints that will influence the design process.

2. Program Development

- Defining the project goals, functions, and requirements through discussions with clients and stakeholders.
- Establishing the desired user experience and functionality of the space.

3. Conceptual Design

- Developing an overarching design concept that integrates the site's characteristics with the project goals.
- Considering elements such as circulation, views, privacy, and sustainability in the design.

4. Master Planning

- Creating a comprehensive plan that outlines the spatial organization, circulation patterns, and zoning of different areas within the site.
- Balancing built structures with open spaces to create a cohesive design.

5. Planting Design

- Selecting appropriate plant species based on factors like climate, soil conditions, maintenance requirements, and aesthetic considerations.
- Arranging plants to create visual interest, define spaces, and enhance ecological functions.

6. Hardscape Design

- Designing elements such as paths, patios, walls, and water features to provide structure and functionality to the landscape.
- Considering materials, textures, and colors to create a harmonious design palette.

Site Planning and Landscape Design

7. Sustainability and Green Infrastructure

- Incorporating sustainable design principles like rainwater harvesting, native plantings, and permeable paving to minimize environmental impact.
- Designing for water efficiency, energy conservation, and biodiversity to create resilient landscapes.

8. Construction Documentation

- Developing detailed drawings, specifications, and schedules to communicate design intent to contractors and ensure accurate implementation.
- Addressing technical aspects such as grading, drainage, lighting, and irrigation systems in the plans.

9. Maintenance Planning

- Providing guidelines for ongoing maintenance to preserve the design intent and ensure the long-term health of the landscape.
- Considering factors like pruning, fertilization, pest control, and seasonal management practices.

10. Post-Occupancy Evaluation

- Assessing the performance of the landscape design in meeting the user's needs and achieving project goals.
- Gathering feedback from users and stakeholders to inform future design iterations and improvements.