

What is Landscape?

What is Landscape Architecture?

What is Landscape Design?

What is Landscape Design Process?

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LANDSCAPE

What is Landscape?

“ A **picture** representing a **section of natural, inland scenery**, as of prairie, woodland, mountains.. and expanse of natural scenery seen by the eye in one view.”


-Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary



Landscape is more than just scenery.

“LAND” means both a **place** and the **people** living there.

“SCAPE” means “**to shape**”, and also mean **association, partnership**.

A grayscale photograph of a park or urban landscape. In the foreground, there is a circular planter bed with various plants, including tall grasses and small white flowers. In the middle ground, a person is riding a bicycle towards the camera. In the background, several people are walking on a paved path. The scene is set in a park-like environment with many trees and a clear sky. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

Landscape is the result of **the action and interaction** of natural and/or human factors.

Physical elements of land form

Living elements of land cover

Human elements

Transitory elements



Landscape Art

- The depiction in art of landscapes, natural scenery
- Especially art where the main subject is a wide view, elements arranged into a coherent composition



Frederic Edwin Church, *The Heart of the Andes*, 1859. Church was part of the American Hudson River School.



Claude Lorrain, *Ascanius Shooting the Stag of Sylvia*, 1682. The landscape as history painting.

Cultural Landscape

- “A landscape designed and created intentionally by man”
- An "associative cultural landscape" which may be valued because of the "religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element"



Tongariro National Park, New Zealand (1993)

"In 1993 Tongariro became the first property to be inscribed on the World Heritage List under the revised criteria describing cultural landscapes. The mountains at the heart of the park have cultural and religious significance for the Maori people and symbolize the spiritual links between this community and its environment. The park has active and extinct volcanoes, a diverse range of ecosystems and some spectacular landscapes."

Landscape Ecology

The science of studying and improving relationships between ecological processes in the environment and particular ecosystems

Landscape Planning

- A branch of landscape architecture
- An activity concerned with reconciling competing land uses while protecting natural processes, significant cultural, natural resources



Mineral working in the Sierra Nevada, outside Granada, Spain. This is part of a *Landscape*, and it can be *planned*

Landscape Assessment

A sub-category of environmental assessment (or EIA) concerned with quality assessment of the landscape

Landscape Design

- An independent profession and a design & art tradition
- Practiced by landscape designers
- Combining nature and culture



'Water stair' fountain in the garden at Villa Vizcaya



Knot Garden at Little Moreton Hall, Cheshire

Landscaping

- Activity that modifies the visible features of an area of land
- Improve the aesthetic appearance of the area
- changing its contours, adding ornamental features, or planting trees and shrubs.



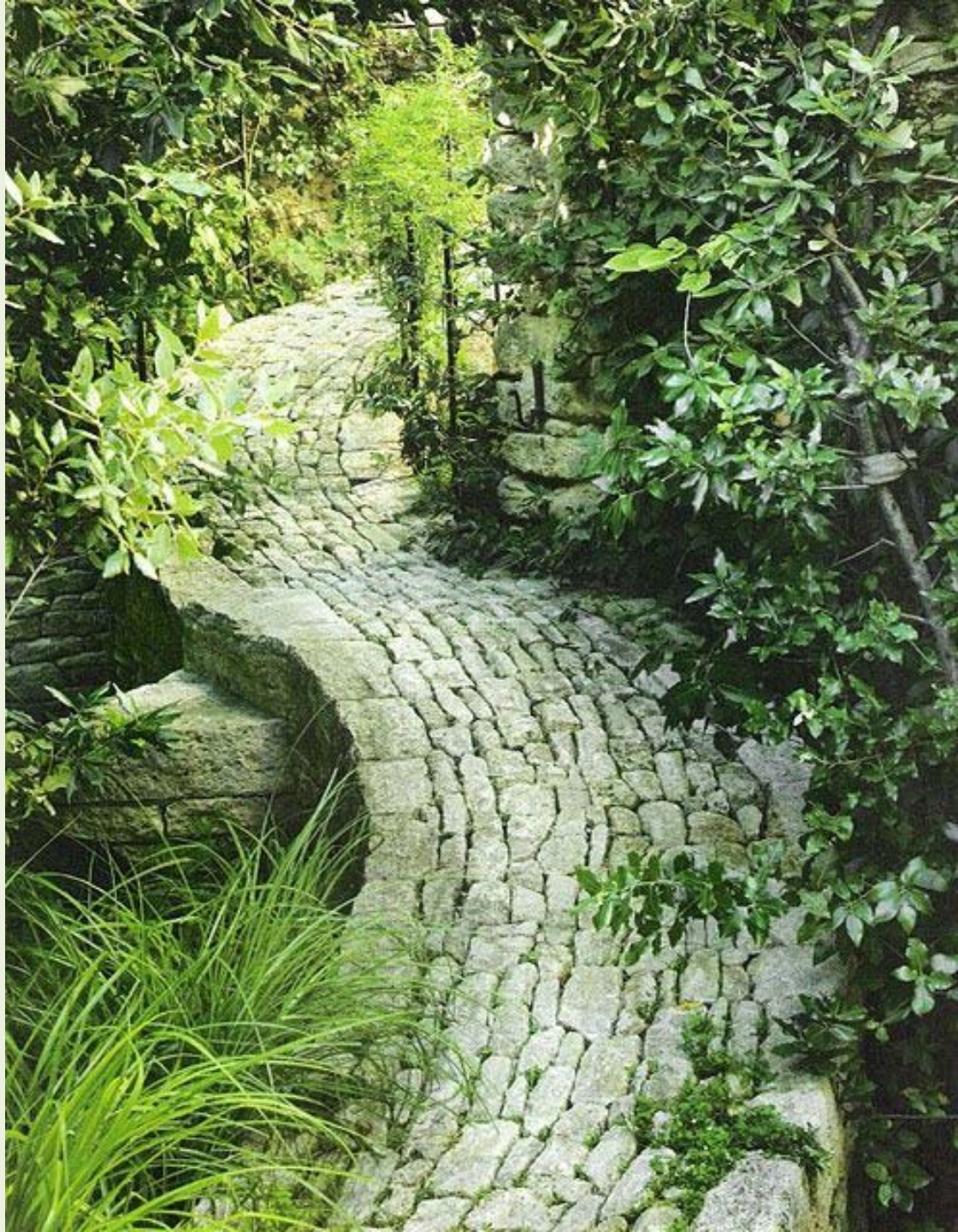
Importance of Landscape

- Support our health and wellbeing by encouraging physical outdoor activity and an antidote to stress
- Offers aesthetic enjoyment, escapism, tranquility, and a sense of belonging to an area with a **distinct natural and cultural identity**.



LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

WHAT IS
LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE ?



- Design of outdoor public areas, landmarks, and structures to achieve environmental, social-behavioral and aesthetic outcomes.



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Field incorporating aspects of

- Botany
- Horticulture
- Fine arts
- Architecture
- Industrial design
- Geology
- Earth sciences
- Environmental psychology
- Geography
- Ecology



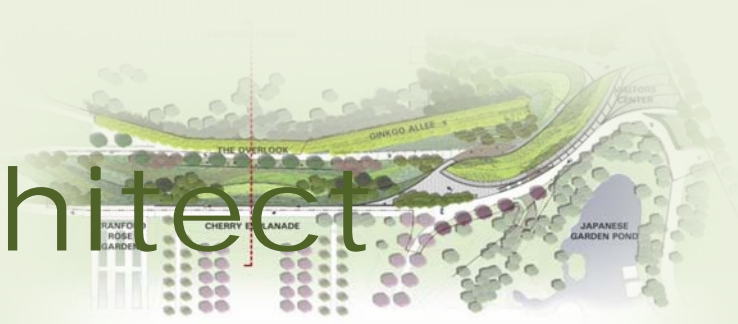


Landscape Architect

- Apply creative and technical skill, scientific, cultural and political knowledge in the planned arrangement of natural and constructed elements on the land integrating ecological sustainability.
- Resulting environments shall serve useful, aesthetic, safe and enjoyable purposes

Landscape Architect

- urban design and site planning
- storm water management
- parks and recreation planning
- green infrastructure planning and provision
- private estate and residence landscape master planning and design

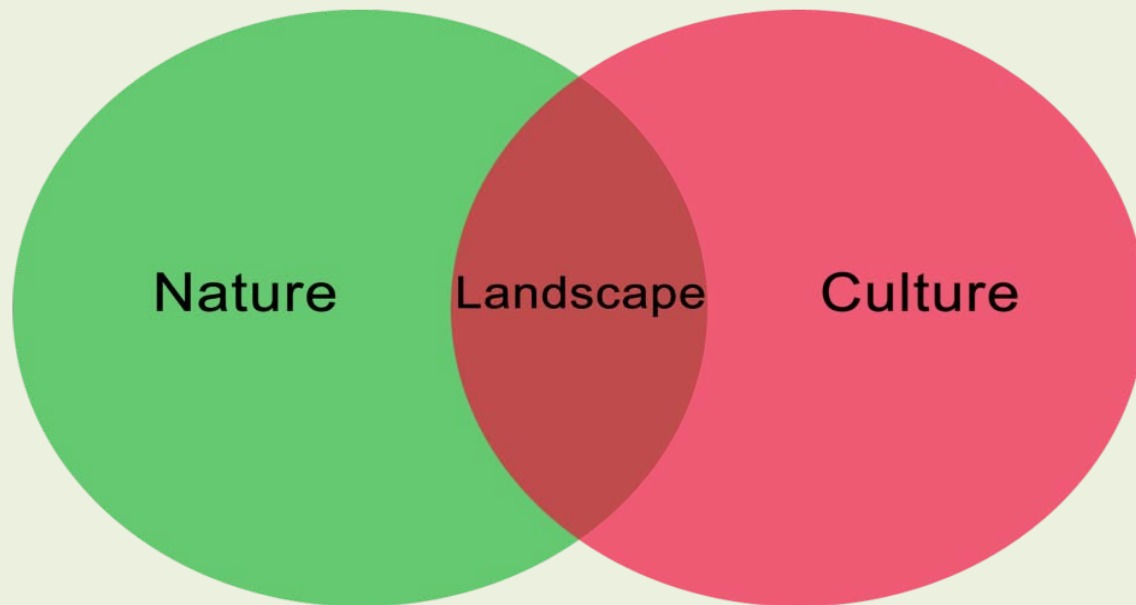




LANDSCAPE DESIGN

What Is Landscape Design?

Landscape design is an independent profession and a design and art tradition.



Principles of Landscape Design

- Unity
- Colors
- Line
- Form
- Texture
- Scale
- Balance
- Simplicity and variety

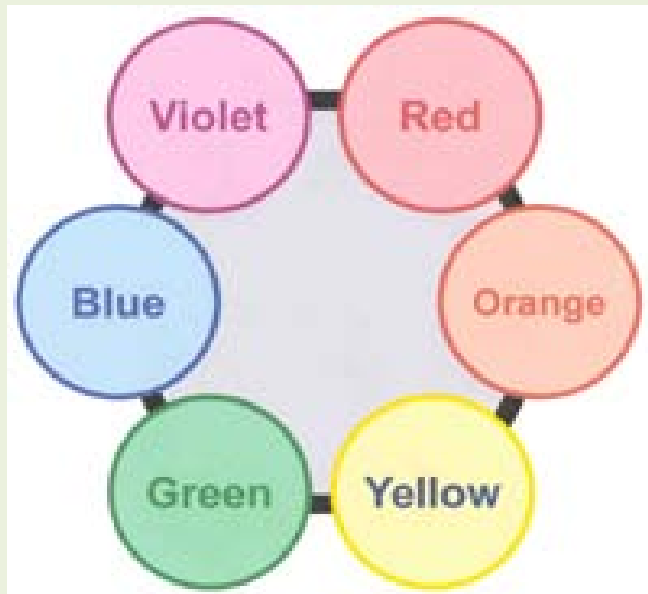
Unity- is the quality of oneness

- Attracts and hold attention
- Starts with the *story line* develop in the *family analysis*

Color

- Gives greatest appeal, and evokes the greatest response
- Powerful in creating mood and feeling

What do colors say?



Red - Passion, Courage, Power, Wealth

Yellow - Joy, Happiness, Communications, Inspiration, Sunshine

Blue - Imagination, Calm, Serenity, Compassion

Green - Harmony, Beginnings, Nature, Growth, Healing

Orange- Enthusiasm, Joy, fun, Captivation

Purple- Devotion, Respect, peace, Spirituality

White- Purity, Innocence, Faith

Pink- Love, Sweetness, Happiness, tenderness

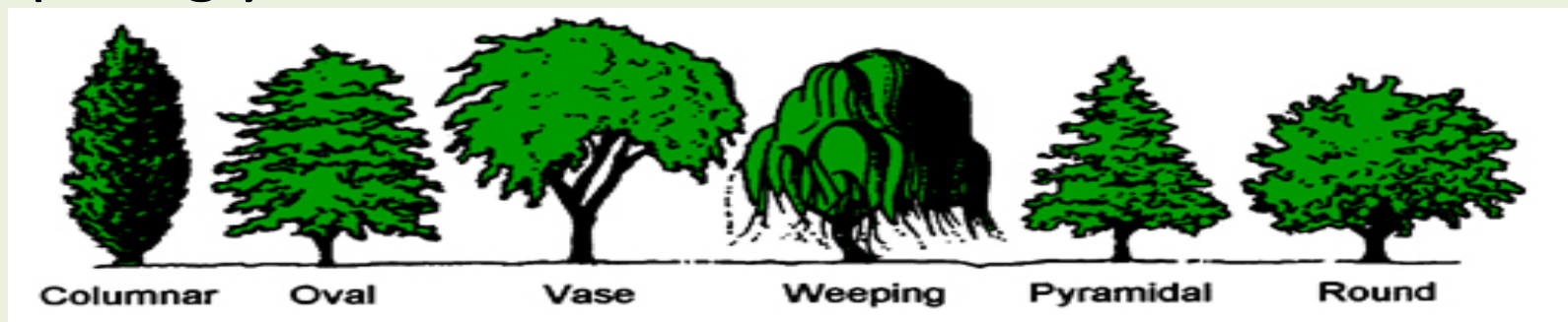
Line- Connects and Defines the Space, Creating Outdoor Rooms

- Define rooms and connect people
- use sweeping bold lines and curves rather than small zigzags and small wavy curves.



Form

- **Horizontal and spreading** forms emphasis the lateral extent and breath of space.
- **Rounded** forms allow for easy eye movement and create a pleasant undulation .
- **Vase-shaped** trees define a comfortable “people space” beneath the canopy.
- **Weeping forms** lead the eye back to the ground.
- **Pyramidal** forms direct the eyes upward, so use sparingly.



Texture

- Is fine/coarse, Heavy/Light, Thin/Dense, and Light/Shade
- Defined as the relationship between the foliage and twig size, and the mass of the plants.



Scale

- **Absolute scale** relates the comparative value of landscape elements to a fixed structure.

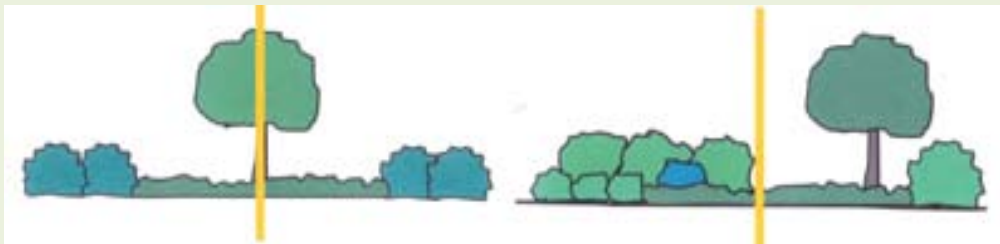


- **Relative scale** relates to comparative relative sizes or "values" of objects in the landscape.
- **Low scale** is relaxing and calming
- **High scale** promotes action.



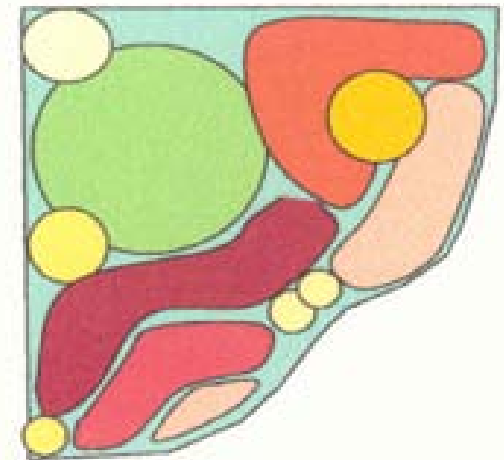
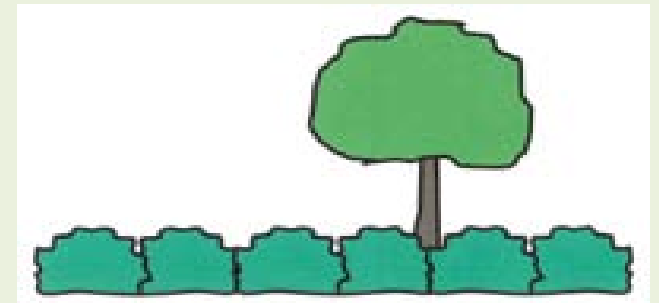
Balance

- **Formal balance** repeats the same left and right, giving stability, stateliness, and dignity.
- **Informal balance** differs from left to right giving curiosity, movement, and feels alive.



Simplicity and Variety

- Is a degree of repetition rather than constant change, creating unity
- Diversity and contrast in form, texture, and color preventing monotony

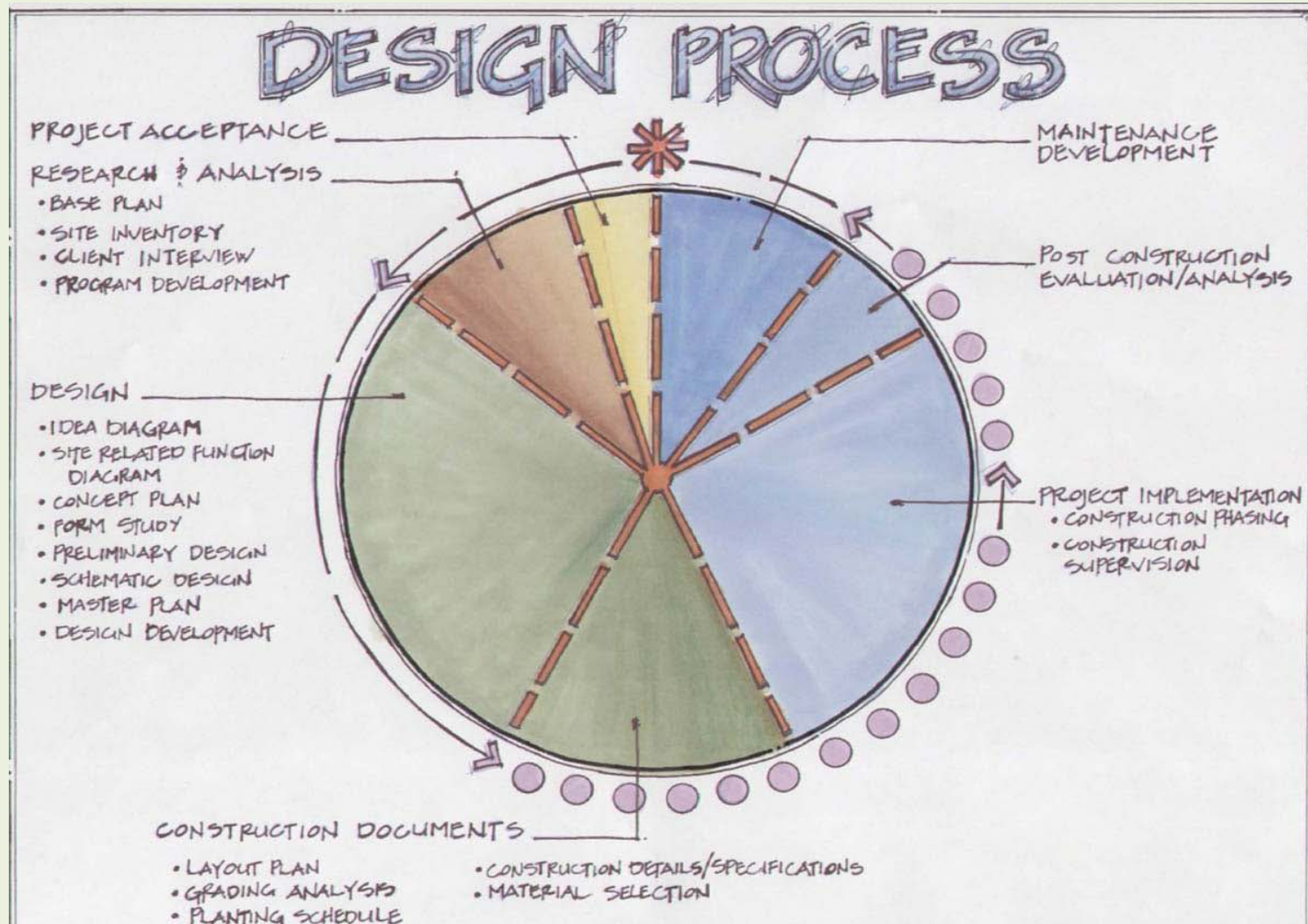




LANDSCAPE

DESIGN PROCESS

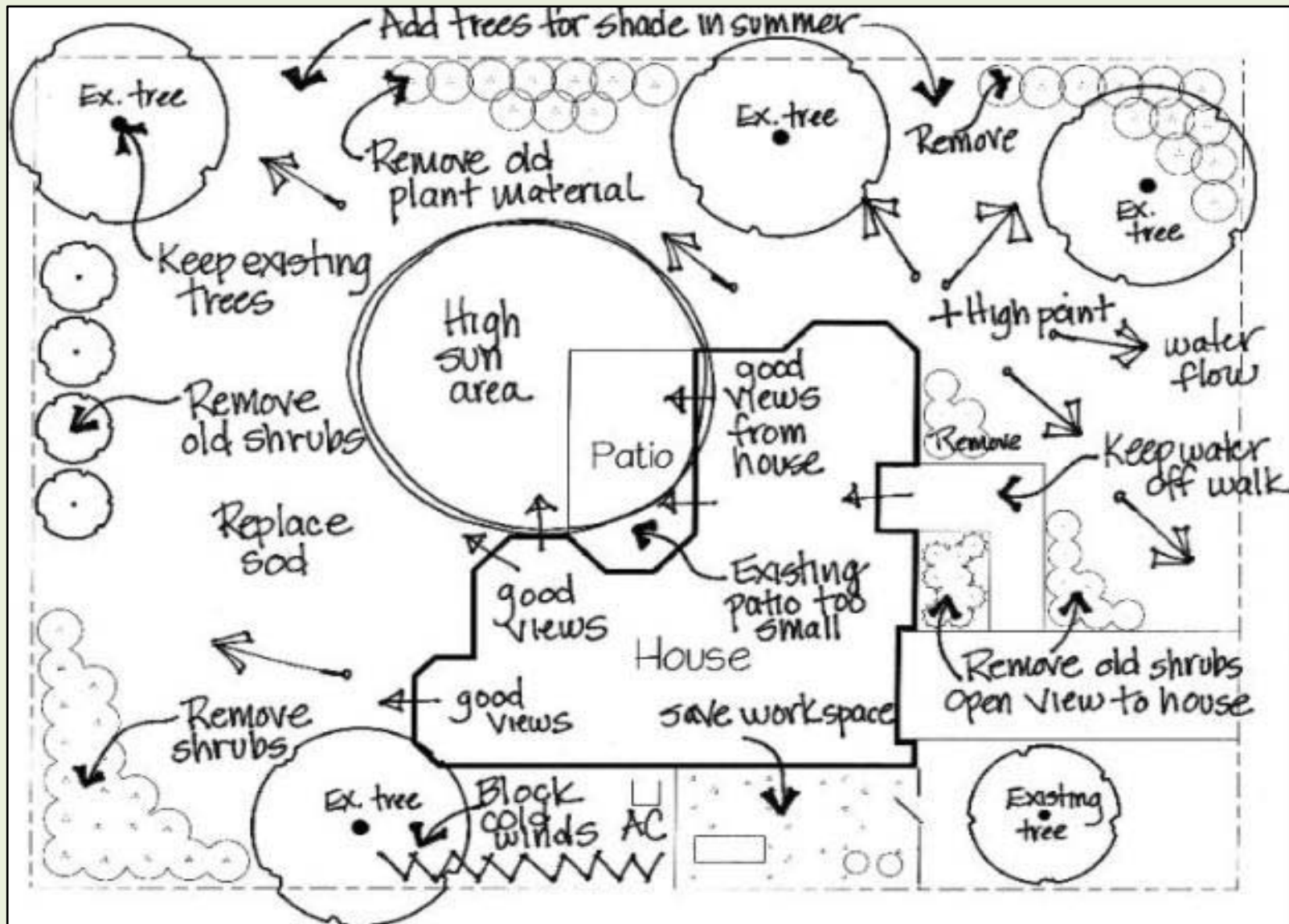
What is landscape design process?



Research & Analysis

- Site inventory: soil, drainage, climate conditions, and existing vegetation
- Critical for both plant selection and placement and locating family activities and functions.
- Important because the same climate conditions that affect the plants--temperature, humidity, rain, wind, and sunlight--also affect the user

Site Inventory



Determining Your Needs

- Checklist of your/ your client's needs and desires (This helps you determine how your yard and landscape will be used)
- Establish a theme for the form and style of your design

Themes

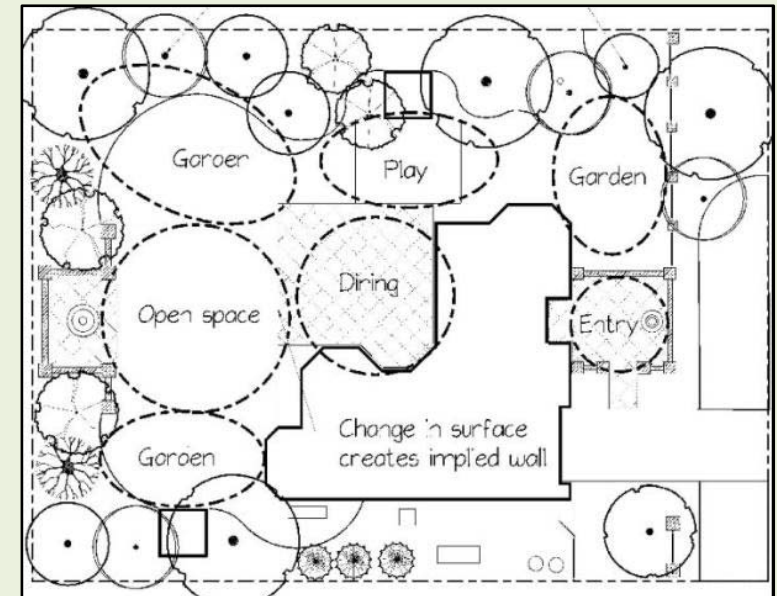
- Common themes include geometric, such as a circle, square, and rectangle; or naturalistic such as irregular (organic edge) or curvilinear
- Spanish, French, Italian, Middle Eastern, Oriental, English, and American
- Tropical, desert, meadow, woodland, marsh, or coastal plantings

- "Sense of place"



Creating Functional Diagrams

- Idea diagram
- **Site related function diagram**
- **Program development** (Locate the activity spaces on the site)



Throughout the design process there are 10 important things to consider:

- **Understand your site** for plant selection and activity location
- **Remember the user** by considering what you want and need
- **Use a form and/or style theme** to help determine shapes and organize spaces
- **Create and link spaces** by designating activity areas and linking with elements
- **Consider the function of plants** for both the environment and the user
- **Structure the plantings** by using massing and layering techniques
- **Highlight important points** such as transition areas and focal points
- **Pay attention to detail** in the materials, the colors, and the surface textures
- **Take time into account** for the growth and maintenance of plants
- **Protect your resources** by using sustainable design practices

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