

## LAYOUT OF THE LANDSCAPE PLAN ON PAPER

The landscape drawing should always include a north arrow, a plant list and a legend. The legend will explain representations on the drawing (e.g. the way trees, walls, rocks and other landscape features are drawn – see drawings at the end of this assignment). The plant list will list all of the varieties of plants to be used in the garden with a number beside each. Corresponding numbers are written beside the plants on the design.

## SCALE

Most plans are drawn on a scale of around 1:100 or inch: 8 feet. Small site plans such as courtyards, or details of larger plans are often drawn on a scale of 1:50. Concept plans (not too detailed) of large areas can be drawn on scales of 1:200, 1:500 or even higher.

## WHAT TO DRAW ON

Plans are usually drawn on transparent paper (something called rice paper or tracing paper). Proper draughting pens (Staedtler or Rapidograph) are expensive but give the best results. Fine felt tipped pens are easier to use and generally adequate. Whatever pen is used it should give a dark (but not too thick) black line. Ideally several nibs (or pens) are used to give different thicknesses of line. A plan drawn on this paper with a black pen is able to be reproduced many times as required in a dyeline (plan printing) machine.

If you do not have ready access to such a machine, most engineering, architect or drawing offices will print your plans for you for a small fee.

## **LETTERING**

Good presentation of lettering can be achieved by using lettraset. This involves sheets of wax paper with black letters stuck to one side. If laid on top of the plan and rubbed with a pen, the letter will come off the lettraset sheet and adhere to your plan. Lettraset sheets can be purchased from most good newsagents or stationers.

With the ever-advancing computer market, many landscape designers now use a computer for the whole 'Landscape design'. This type of computer setup is relatively easy to understand and use, they provide the customer with a more detailed and professional layout, and give the designer the option to be able to re-design the layout very simply.

## **DESIGN PROCEDURE**

The same basic principles and procedures apply whether you are designing a small home garden or a large area of public parkland. The procedure is basically as outlined below:

1. COLLECT PRE PLANNING INFORMATION and DECIDE ON THE PRINCIPLES TO BE FOLLOWED
2. DRAW THE SITE (as it exists) TO-SCALE

This will be a rough drawing. The final drawing can be traced off this pencil work sketch later.

3. DECIDE THE LOCATION OF EACH AXIS ON THE PLAN

An axis is an imaginary line which a person's view or attention will be attracted along. Usually the axis is the line between where a person is standing in the garden and a feature or point of interest which his or her attention is drawn towards. An axis in a backyard might be from the back door (where a person enters the garden) to a feature tree in a back corner. In a park an axis might be from the park gate in a line to fountain, a bed of annuals or a piece of playground equipment. The designer will design the garden around the several axis he has decided on. Balance is achieved by designing relative to an axis.

#### 4. DECIDE ON THE FUNCTIONS TO BE ACHIEVED AND DESIGNATE THE BROAD AREAS TO BE INCORPORATED

(This step could occur either before or after deciding on the axis)

Areas which might be designated for a home garden are entry area, work area, service area (i.e. bins, clothes line etc), vegetable garden, glasshouse, decorative garden, play area, outdoor living area etc.

In parkland possible inclusions might be: ornamental-passive area, active sporting areas, playground, trail, bush garden, water garden, amphitheatre etc.

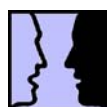
THE APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS FOR THESE AREAS NEEDS TO BE DETERMINED ON THE PLAN: in such a way that they fit into the axis and each axis must fit with them. They should also be arranged in such a way there is no conflict between each other (e.g. An active play or sport area is best separated from passive, quiet relaxation areas).

#### 5. START TO FILL IN SOME OF THE MOST BASIC DETAIL

Concentrate first on locating features at the end of each axis (if one doesn't already exist) and other components which enhance these features. At this point you should also draw in components which are essentials (e.g. a fence, washing line or gate).

#### 6. THE FINAL STAGE IS TO FILL IN THE DETAIL

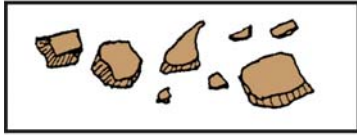
Draw in all plants and other components in a way which complements what has already been drawn. Review the total design when drawn, make any necessary changes, then draft it onto the tracing paper for a final copy.



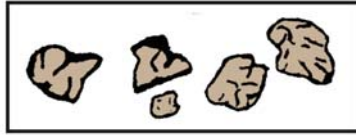
**TUTOR TALK:** Further on is an example of the how the design procedure may work.

On the next two pages are some of the common symbols used in landscape design.

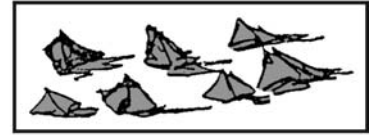
# SYMBOLS FOR USE ON LANDSCAPE PLANS



ROCKS



ROCKS



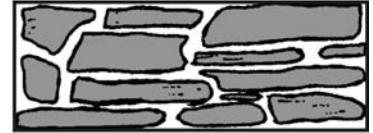
ROCKS



PAVING



PAVING



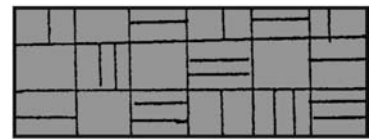
PAVING



PAVING



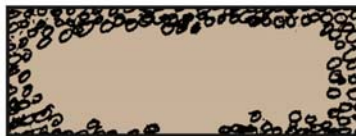
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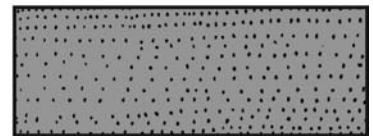
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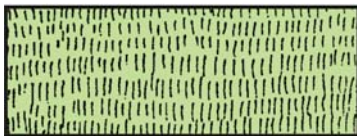
GRAVEL



GRAVEL



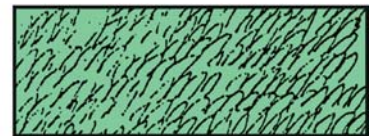
GRAVEL



LAWN



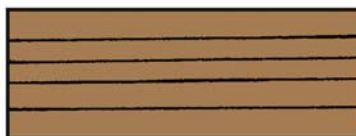
LAWN



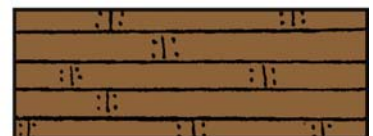
LAWN



TIMBER



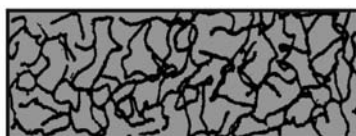
TIMBER



TIMBER



GROUND COVER

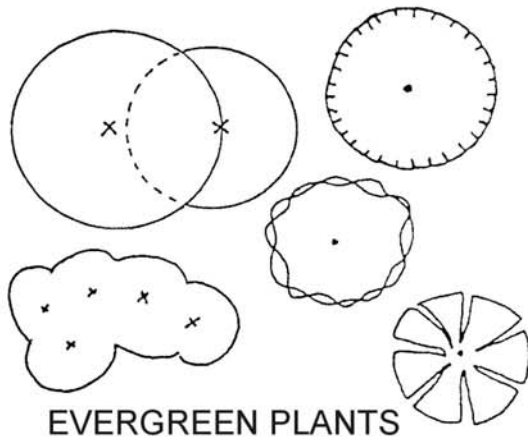


GROUND COVER

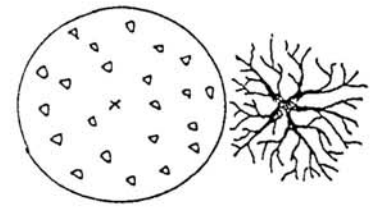


GROUND COVER

**MORE SYMBOLS FOR USE ON LANDSCAPE PLANS**



EVERGREEN PLANTS



DECIDUOUS PLANTS



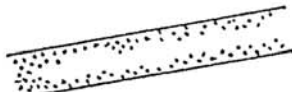
CACTUS



GRASSY PLANT



FERN OR PALM



SAND OR GRAVEL



CREEPER



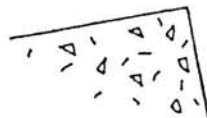
ROCKS



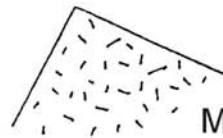
TIMBER WALL



TIMBER POST



CONCRETE



MULCH



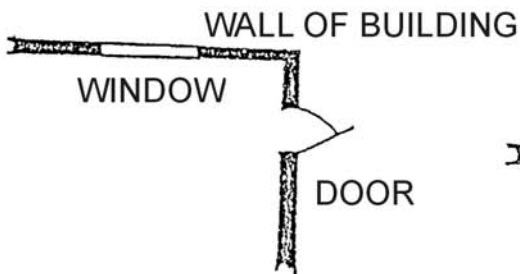
PALING FENCE



FENCE



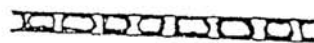
WIRE FENCE



WALL OF BUILDING

WINDOW

DOOR



STONE WALL



LAWN