# LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE 1

## (LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS)


GROUP 8

| | |
|---|---|
| **MOMANYI M. PETER** | **B02/0981/2014** |
| **ORWA KEN-ALBERT** | **B02/0890/2013** |
| **JIRONGO RUBY** | **B02/31698/2014** |
| **KIPKOGEI VINCENT** | **B02/0980/2014** |
| **RUKUNDO EMMANUEL** | **B02/31643/2014** |
| **NJERUH JONATHAN** | **B02/0971/2014** |
| **WERE SHARON** | **B02/31704/2014** |

# 1. MASTER PLAN

**ORWA KEN-ALBERT KURIYAMA B02/0890/2013**

# 1. MASTER PLAN

- It is the first 2D drawing that is prepared after the site inventory and analysis.
- It contains details of all aspects of the design of the site and how multiple spaces will function together to make a cohesive composition.
- One can make a preliminary master plan to quickly depict the phenomena that are on the place that is being represented

# TYPES OF MASTER PLANS

1. **Master Plan as a drawing**

- This is a preliminary 2D drawing that shows the proposed ultimate site development. They often comprise site work that must be executed in phases over a long time and are thus subject to drastic modification

2. **Master Plan as a document**

- This is a document that contains statements and points that set out how a particular area can develop and redevelop in the future.

Basically a master plan can be a drawing which shows the proposed development, or a document typed out in words that describes the stages of the proposed development

# MASTER PLAN AS A DRAWING

**a) Preliminary Master Plan**

It is usually done freehand and contains

- Property line
- Existing topography
- Adjoining roads/streets
- Plinths of all structures and the major design elements


LEGEND:
PASTURE
CROPS
FALLOW AREAS
PONDS
WOODLANDS
RECREATION FACILITIES
SHOOTING RANGES
PRELIMINARY
MASTER PLAN

# MASTER PLAN AS A DRAWING

**b) Final Master Plan**

- Precisely drawn (either using drafting equipment or CAD)
- Contains all that is in the preliminary master plan, but there is precision in form, dimension and indication of materials to proposed elements


LEGEND
Forest
Old Field Succession
Pasture
Cropland
Pond
Stream
Road
Parking
Wetland
Stream Crossing
Trail
Contour Line
Power Line
Fence
Property Line
High Voltage Line
Water Trough & Minerals
Sporting Clays Course
3-D Archery Course
Shooting Pavilion
Building
Cart Barn
Lodge
Cabin
MASTER PLAN
Scale: 1" = 300'
Contour Interval: 10'
North
Crooked Run Farm
Maidsville, West Virginia
Designers:
R.M. Lilly & W.S. Loll
for
Professor Allen Kratchy
Sheet
of

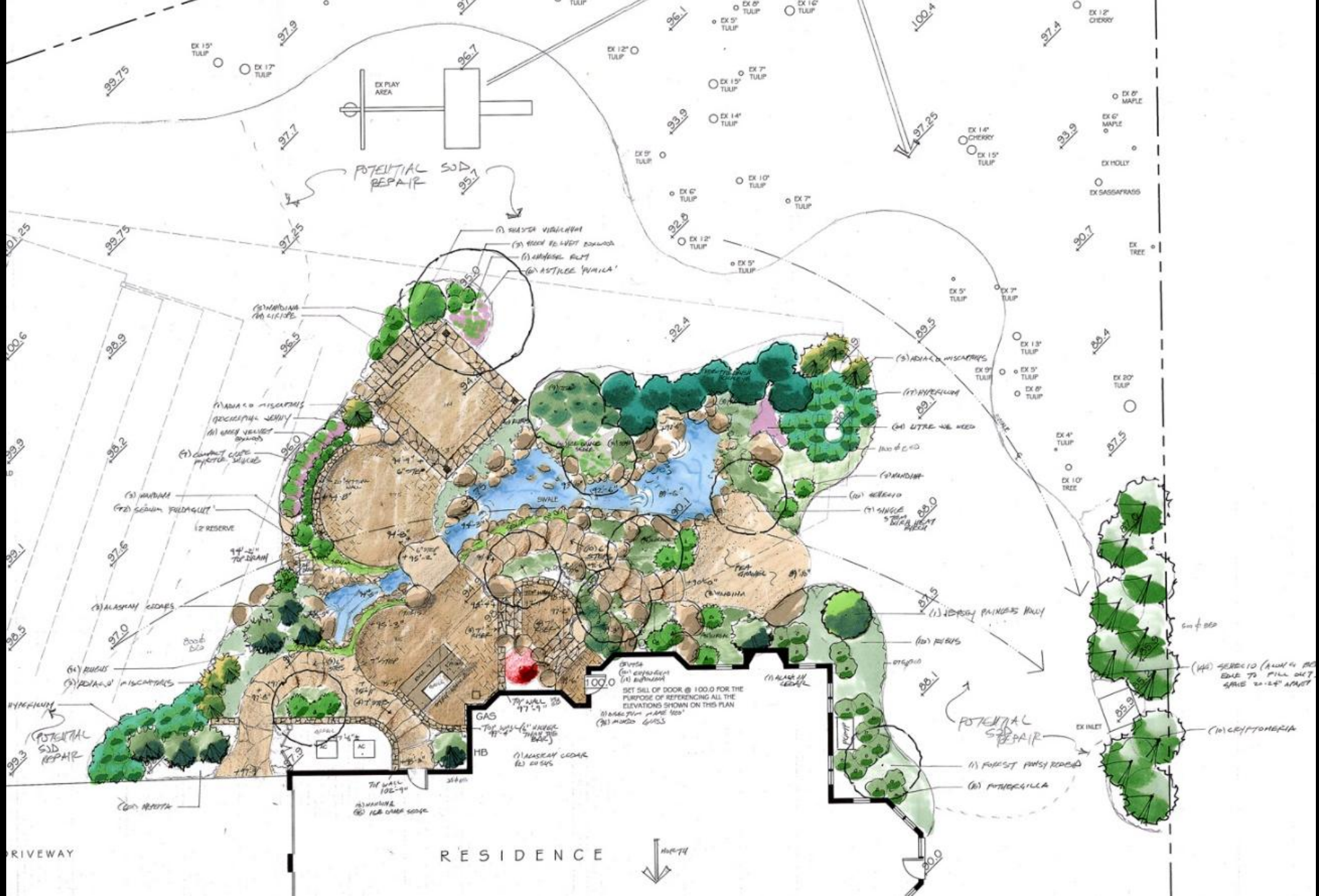
Master Plan

# 2. SITE PLAN

**ORWA KEN-ALBERT KURIYAMA B02/0890/2013**

# 2. SITE PLAN

- A dimensioned drawing indicating the form of an existing area and the physical objects existing in it and those to be built or installed upon it
- Shows the proposed landscape design and includes the relevant including existing conditions as well
- Shows the overall layout of the major design elements
- It’s presented to the client to give a picture of how the site will be constructed
- Usually done from a scale of 1:100 to 1:1000


EX PLAY AREA
POTENTIAL SOD REPAIR
SWALE
SET SILL OF DOOR @ 100.0 FOR THE PURPOSE OF REFERENCING ALL THE ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN
GAS
HB
POTENTIAL SOD REPAIR
POTENTIAL SOD REPAIR
EX INLET
RESIDENCE
DRIVEWAY
NORTH

# Master Plan vs Site Plan

- The two terms are often used interchangeably but they are different
- They may both show the same things, however, a master plan is more of a preliminary proposal where the elements of the design are highlighted and are subject to change
- On the other hand, a site plan is more detailed even to the level of dimensioning and positioning of the elements
- A master plan can also refer to the document, but a site plan can only be a drawing

# 3. GRADING PLAN

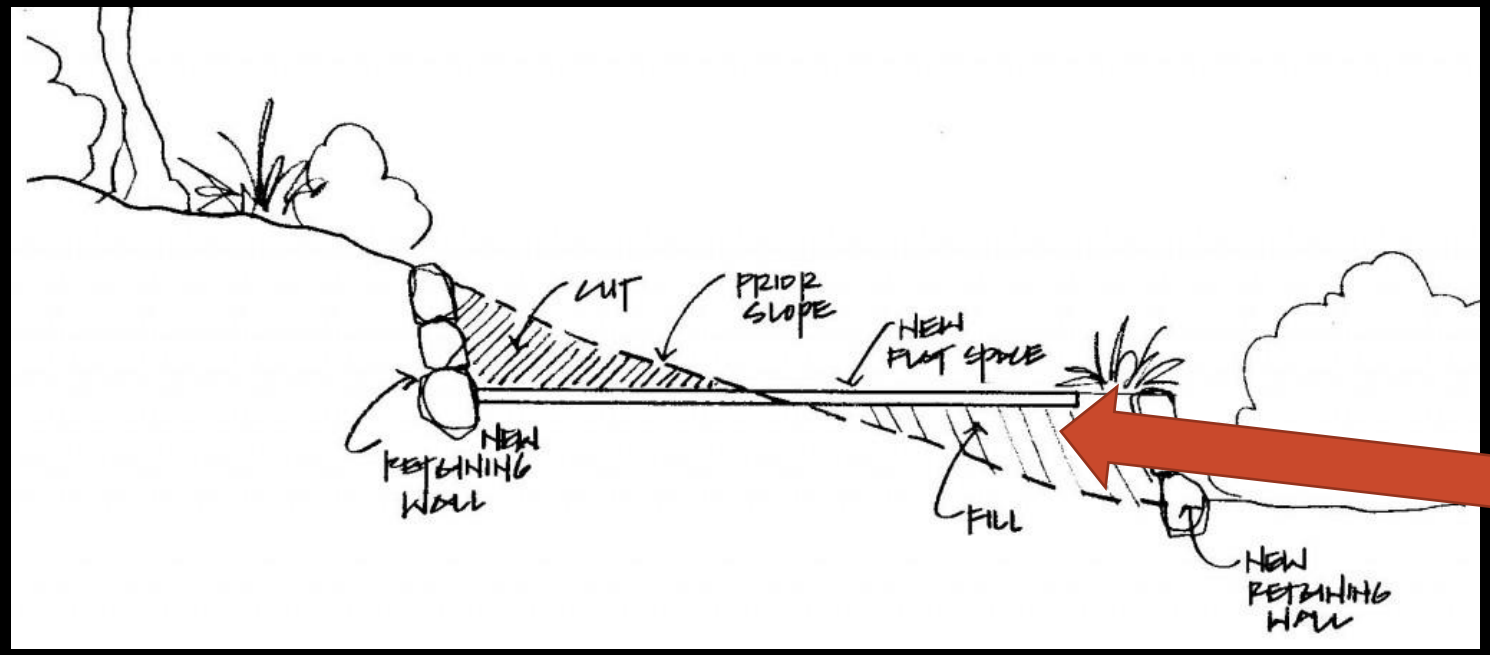
**JIRONGO RUBY B02/31698/2014**

# SITE GRADING

- Site grading is the design or use of either a level base or slope for

1. Construction work
2. Landscaping and garden improvements
3. Surface drainage
4. Foundation or the base coarse for a road or railway.

- Grading is an integral part of landscape architectural design and should be considered simultaneously with the layout of functions and forms in plan

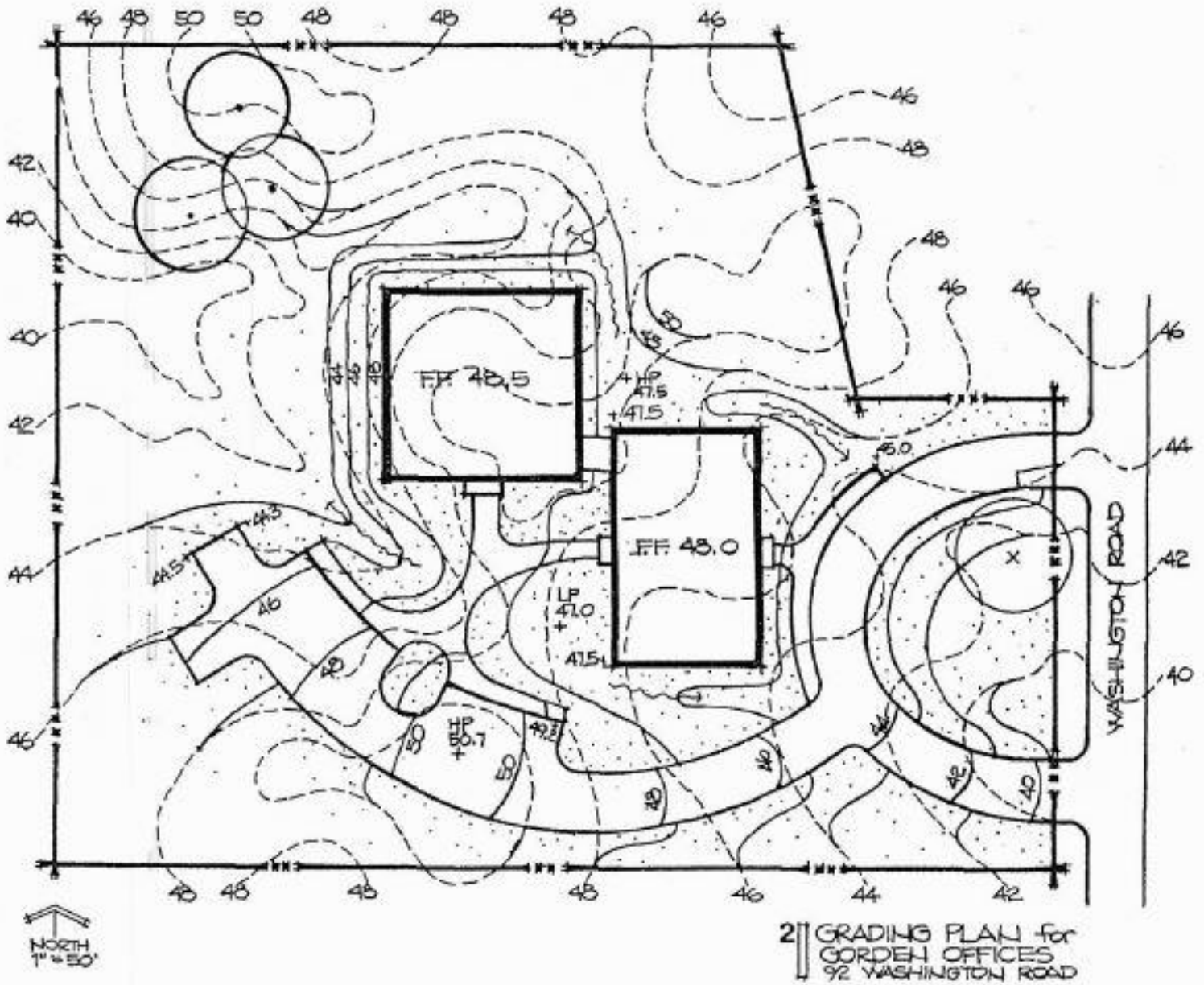



Fill - when soil is added to a portion of the site through grading
Cut - is the taking away or excavation of soil from a portion of the site

- The vertical manipulation of the land is fully as important as the horizontal organization of spaces and functions themselves.
- Usually grading on a given site requires both cut and fill. Fill can be identified on a plan when a proposed contour is moved downhill from the existing contour location.

# GRADING PLAN

- A plan drawn specifically to show the proposed grading of a site is termed a **"grading plan"**
- It shows both existing and proposed contour lines as well as the outline of all buildings, roads, walks, walls, and other structural elements of the design.
- The grading plan, which is one of many construction drawings, also shows the location of drainage structures such as drop inlets and catch basins as well as precise elevation at specific points throughout the site by means of spot grades.




2 GRADING PLAN for GORDEN OFFICES 92 WASHINGTON ROAD

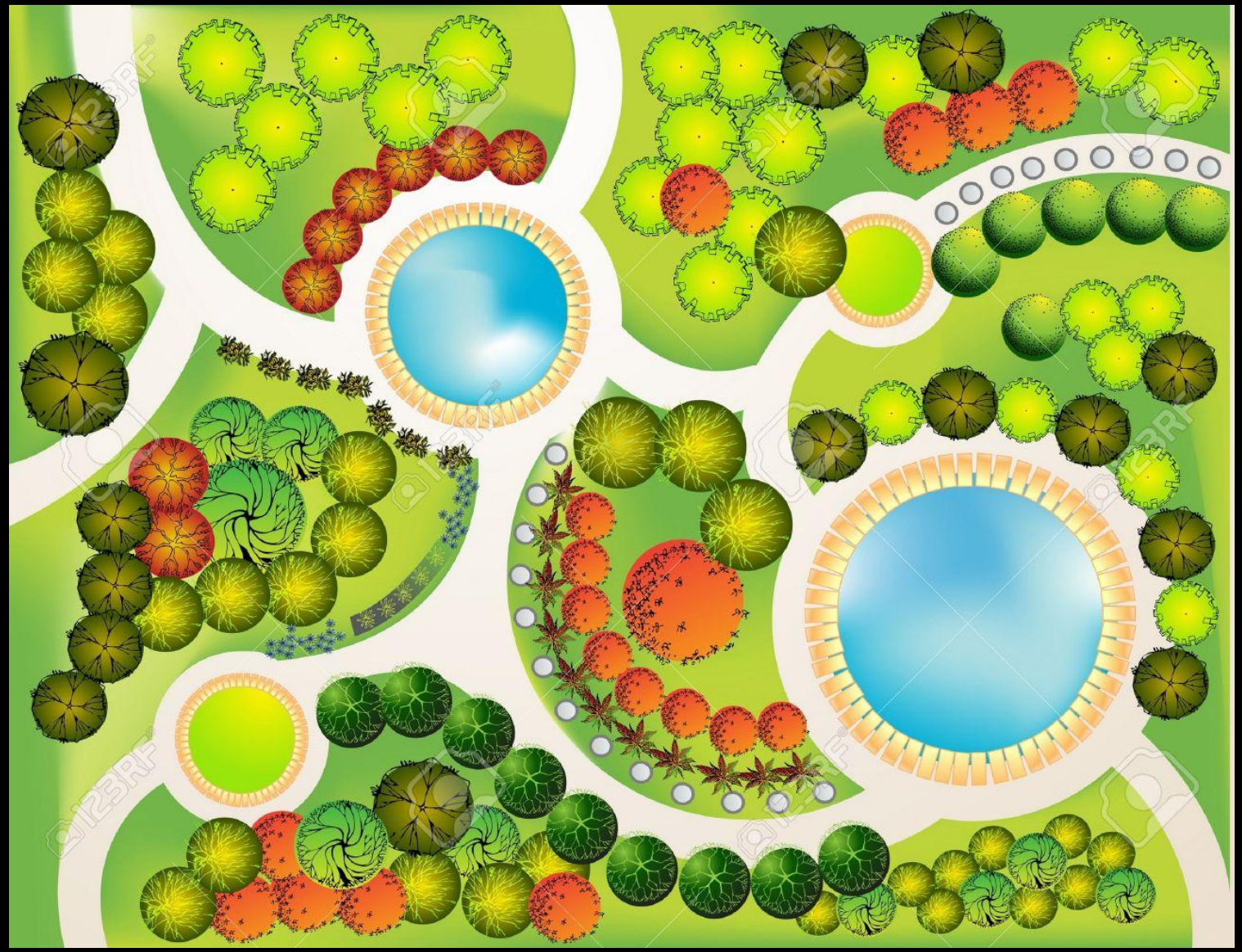
EXAMPLE OF A GRADING PLAN.

- Site grading plans must not only solve practical requirements and meet various governmental standards but also create landforms that contribute to the aesthetic ambitions of overall landscape site design and architectural design concepts.

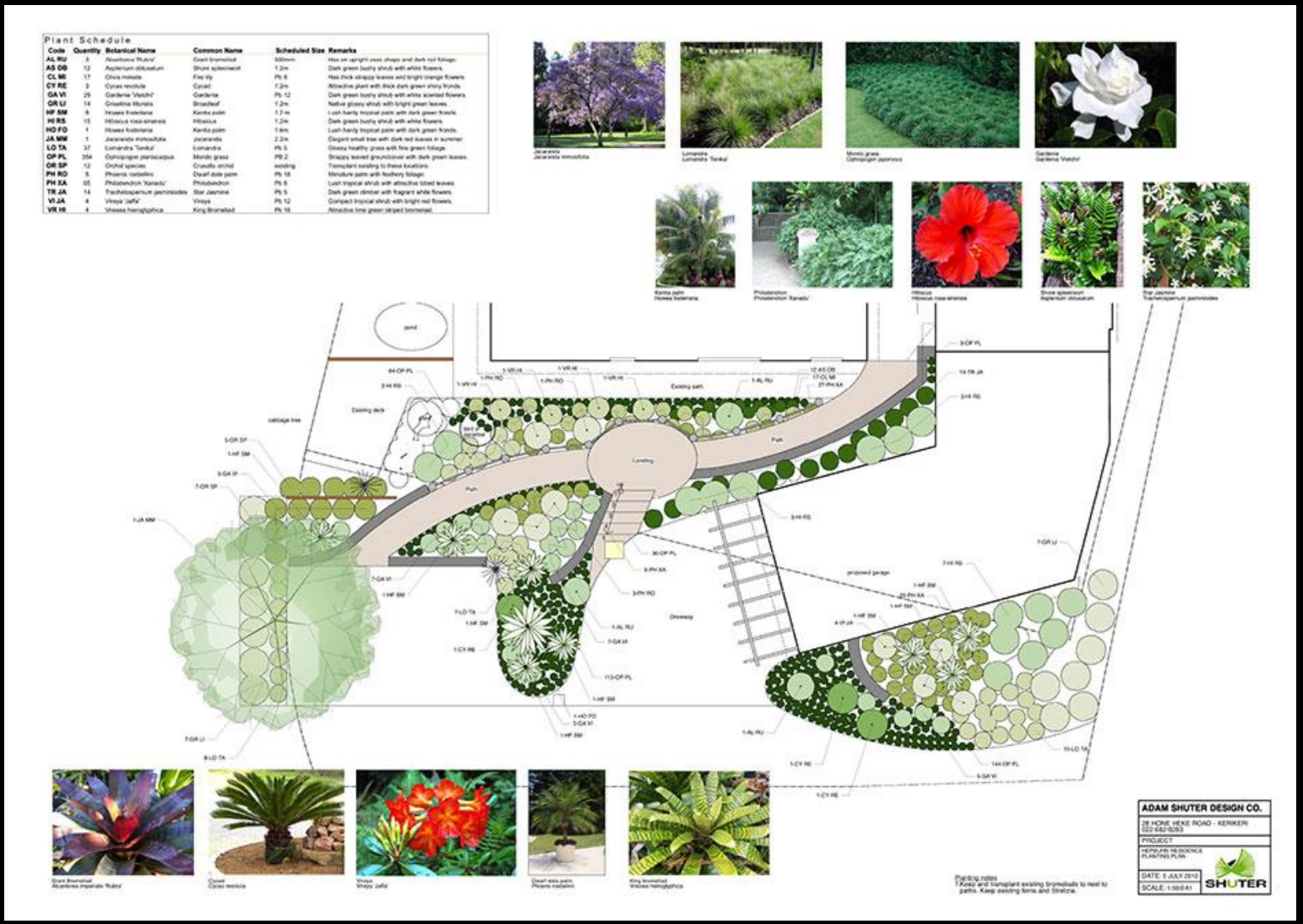
# 4. PLANTING PLAN

**RUKUNDO EMMANUEL B02/31643/2014**

# Example of a planting plan



RUKUNDO EMMANUEL B02/31643/2014

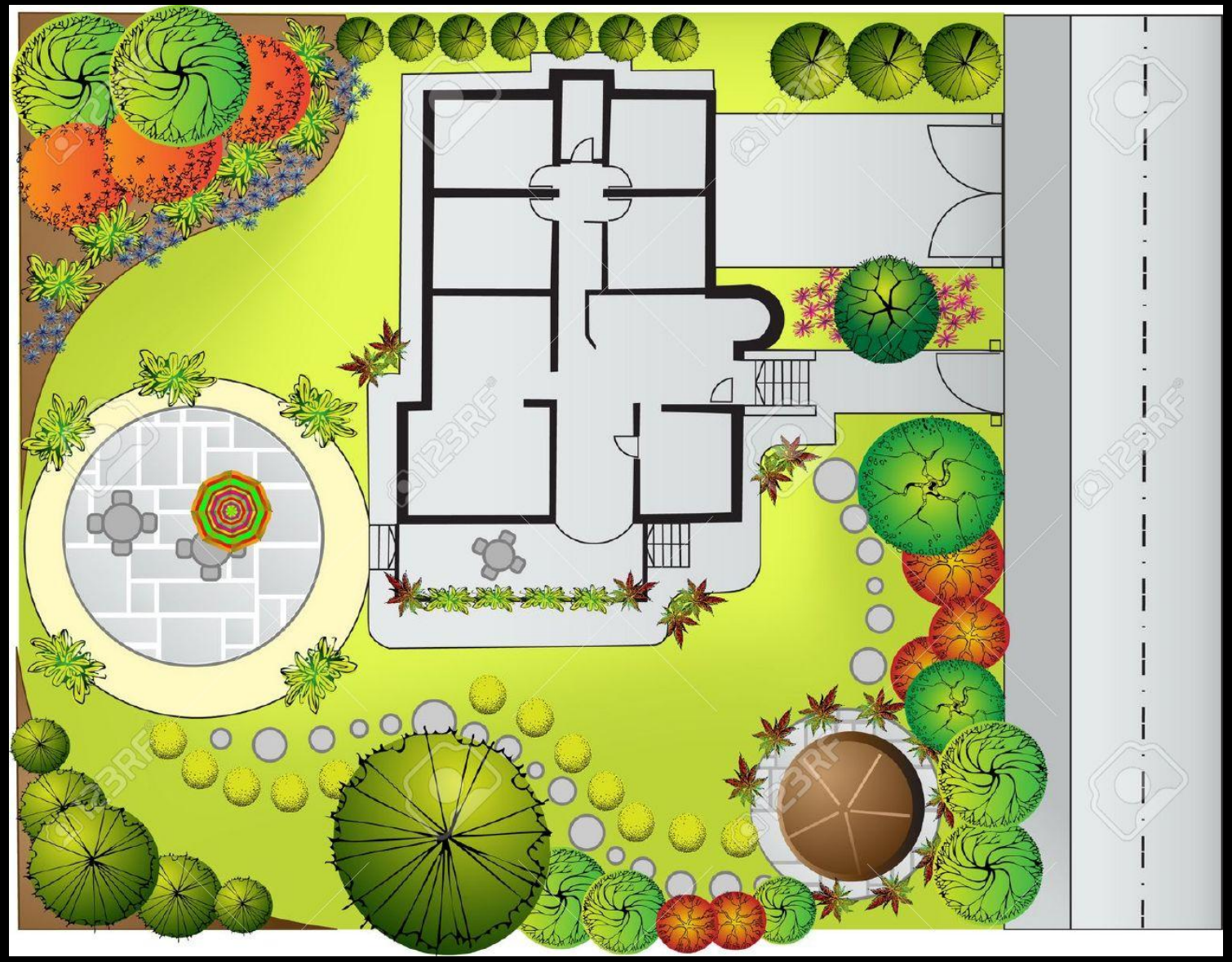



- A Planting plan is one which shows the arrangement, type and scheme of plants, trees and other forms of vegetation/plant materials to be used on the site.
- It has a legend explaining the type of plant material to be used on the site.
- This plan verifies number of plants, tree count, grass coverage and square footage.

# 5. LAYOUT PLAN

**RUKUNDO EMMANUEL B02/31643/2014**

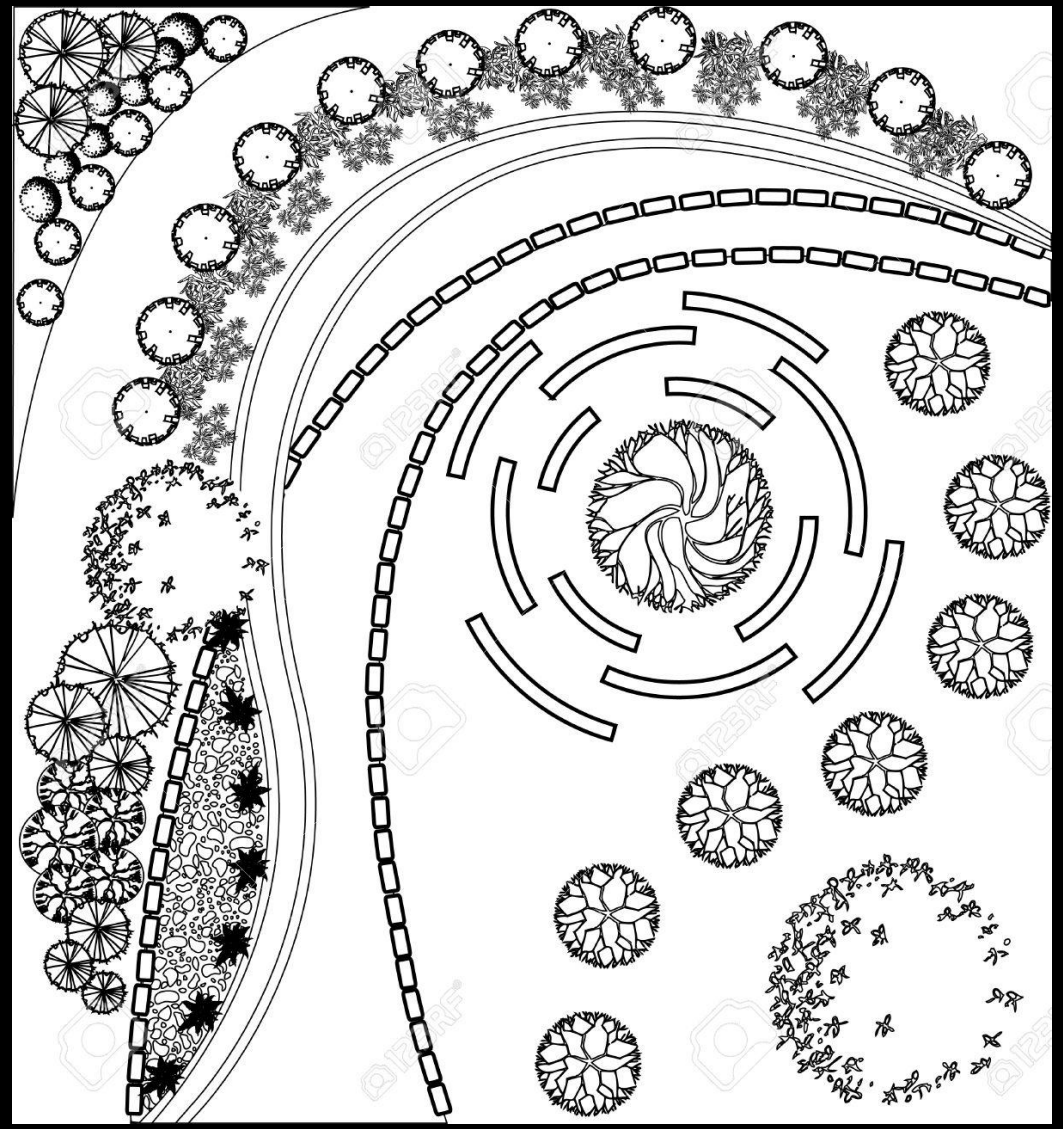
# Example of a layout plan



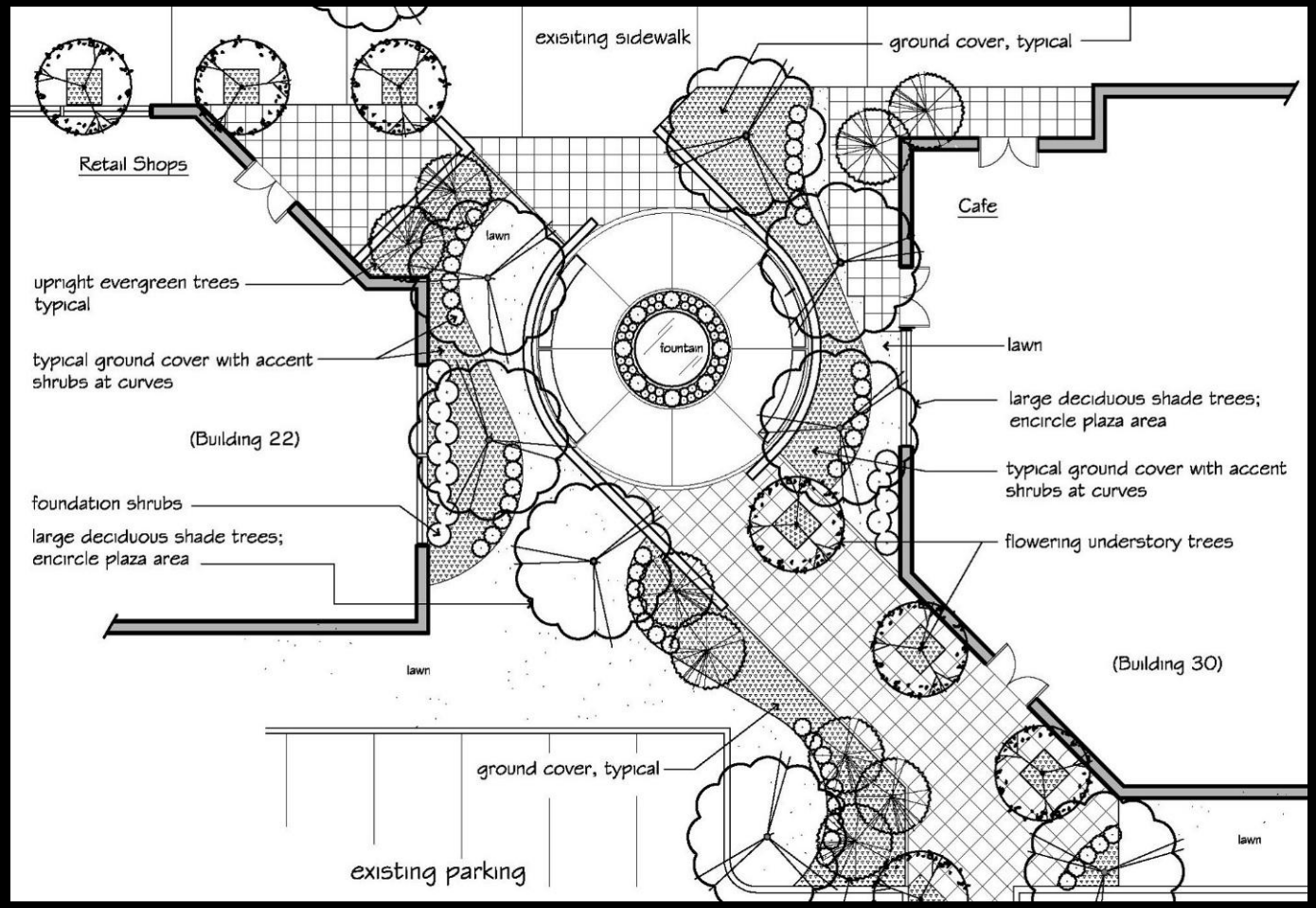

- A layout plan is a construction drawing showing design or schematic arrangement of an area to be built.
- It shows proposed or existing buildings, walkways, walls, parking spaces, steps, plants, hedges and other landscape forms, and how they fit together.


- It  provides minimum distance between plants and buildings (4ft from the face of a building or pavement)
- Alignment and spacing between  trees.
- Various graphics are used to differentiate the plant materials to be used.


- There is use of different graphic matter on the plan to show type of material/greenery and its coverage on site.
- This is to establish overall appearance , relative importance and relationship between the materials and to achieve a smooth flow of information and eye movement for maximum effectiveness.



- Other layout plans are prepared to explore different arrangements before the final layout is made.



# 6. LIGHTING PLAN

SHARON PHILLIPA WERE B02/31704/2014

# INTRODUCTION

Architectural lighting design is a field concerned with the design of lighting systems including natural light, electric light, or both, to serve human needs.

Lighting has a profound effect on the look and feel of a space and can greatly influence :ones interaction with a building

Major factors that are considered to achieve a working lighting plan:

- The measure of function the lighting plays
- The aesthetic appeal of the space
- The energy efficiency to make sure light is not wasted (over-illumination)

To achieve this, one must take into account:

- Purpose

This is the kind of human activity for which the lighting is to be provided

- Size

This is the area of the space to be covered which determines the amount and distribution of light required

- Type

Different types of lighting perform differently
e.g. the colour of lights chosen may affect how one views the space as a whole

- Fixtures

Main purpose is to be put in a way to avoid glare
They come in a variety of styles for various functions.

# Examples of light fixtures

- Dimmer
- Motion detector
- Timer
- Touch
- 3 way 2 circuit switch
- X10 systems

# TYPES OF LIGHTING

General lighting - provides an area with general illumination

Task lighting - used in the performance of specific duties

Accent lighting - concentrated light on an area to to create a visual point of interest

# LANDSCAPE LIGHTING

This enhances beauty of a property while providing safety and security

Lighting provides safe travel along a pathway and also a gorgeous view by enjoying landscaping even in the dark

# LIGHTING STRATEGIES

Downlighting- creates a gentle diffuse light by aiming light downwards

Uplighting- light is aimed upward to emphasize on the contrast of dark shadows and bright light

Crosslighting- eliminates shadows by lighting a focal point from both sides


crosslighting
uplighting
downlighting

# COMMON AREAS TO BE LIT

- Pathways
- Patios
- Driveways
- Trees
- Water features
- Architectural elements

# Keep in mind :

Views from indoors - the lighting design must be integrated with the landscape

Focal points- 1 or 2 areas to draw attention to. Usually a structure with the the best shadow effect

Creating a sense of depth

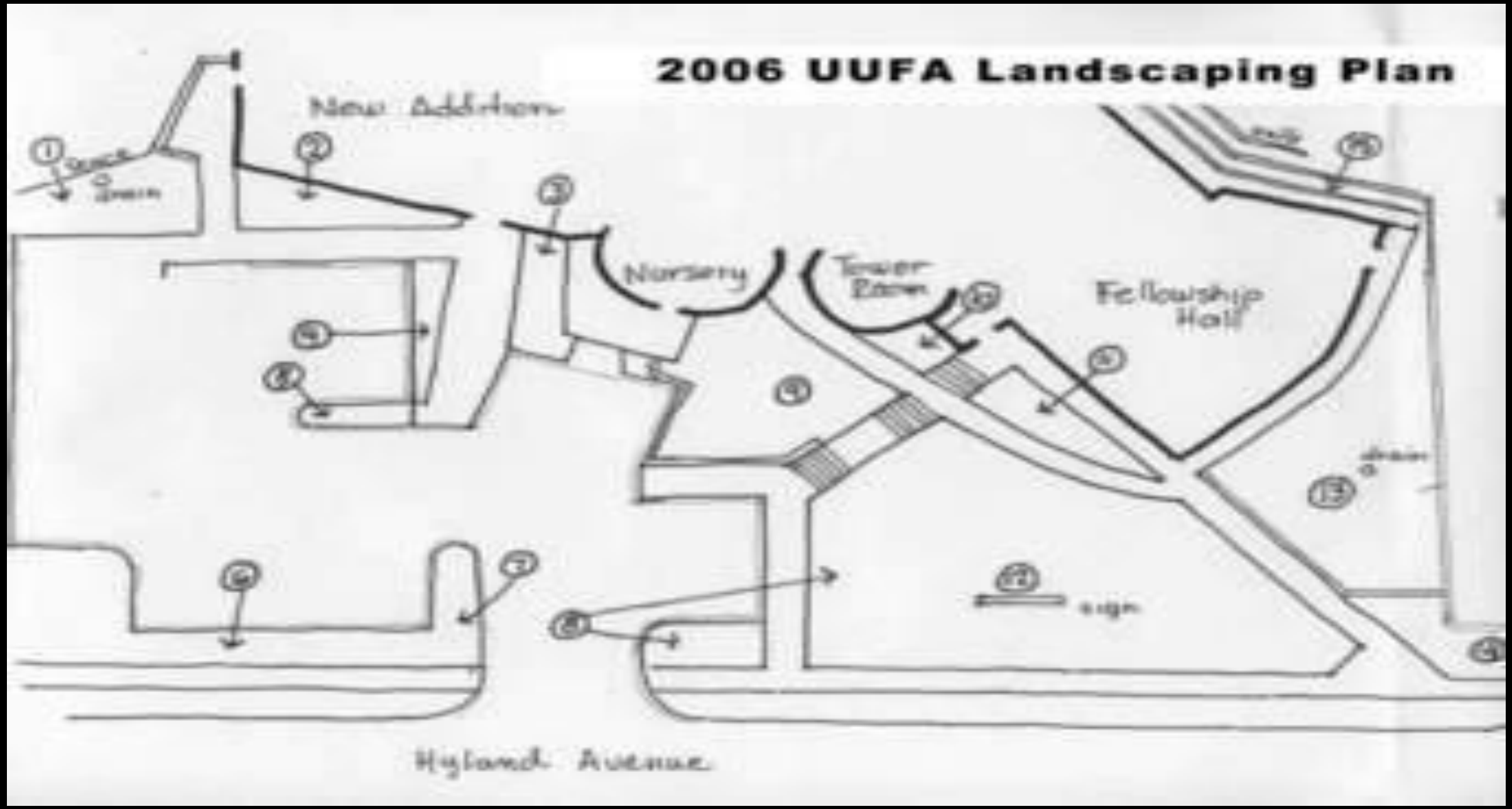
Ambient vs Spotlighting

# THINGS TO AVOID

- Lack of variety- add visual interest to the nightime landscape eg use of spotlights, floodlights, pathlights
- Glare, Light pollution, Light trespass- light sources should be hidden to prevent direct glare and trespass to another space

- Over-symmetrical fixture placements
- Unbalanced lighting- should be placed in ways to balance the entire canvas of a property and not divide it.
- over exaggerating a style

# 2006 UUFA Landscaping Plan



# 7. IRRIGATION PLAN

**NJERUH JONATHAN B02/0971/2014**

# IRRIGATION PLAN

- **Irrigation** is the artificial application of water to the land or soil.
- It is used to assist in the growing and maintenance of landscaping planters and revegetation of disturbed soils
- It influences the appearance of a landscape and brings a given feeling depending on the type and pattern

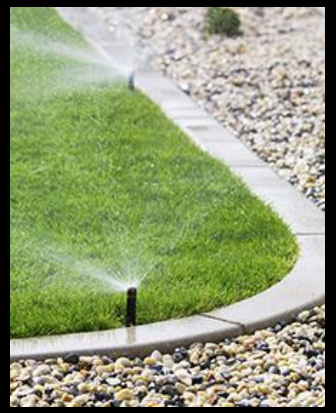
**NJERUH JONATHAN B02/0971/2014**

**Types of irrigation**

# SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

- Water is applied in form of sprays sometimes simulating natural rainfall.
- If well planned, designed and operated, it can be used in sloping land to reduce erosion where other systems are not possible.

# Use of sprinkler systems in enhancing landscape



# Design of Sprinkler Irrigation System

**Objectives and Procedures**

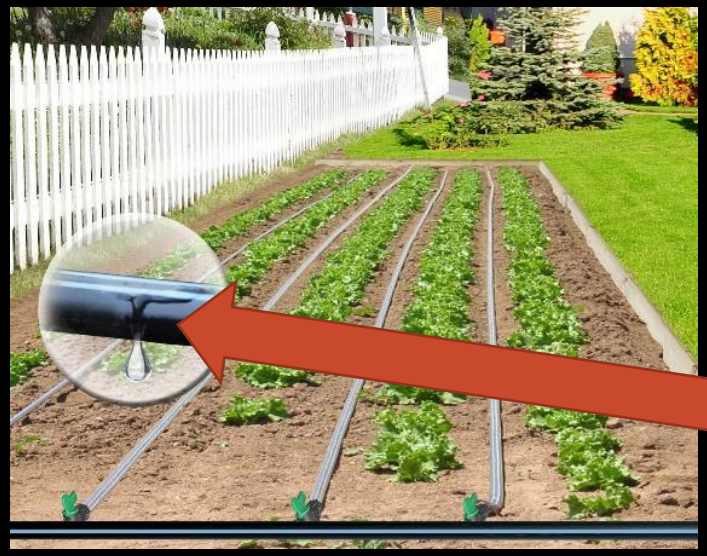
- Provide Sufficient  Flow Capacity to meet the Irrigation Demand
- Ensure that the Least Irrigated Plant receives adequate Water
- Ensure Uniform Distribution of Water.

# TYPES OF IRRIGATION

## SURFACE IRRIGATION

- Water is applied to the field in either the controlled or uncontrolled manner.
- Controlled: Water is applied from the head ditch and guided by corrugations, furrows, borders, or ridges.
- Uncontrolled: Wild flooding.
- Surface irrigation is entirely practiced where water is abundant. The low initial cost of development is later offset by high labour cost of applying water. There are deep percolation, runoff and drainage problems

# DRIP OR TRICKLE IRRIGATION



Drip line

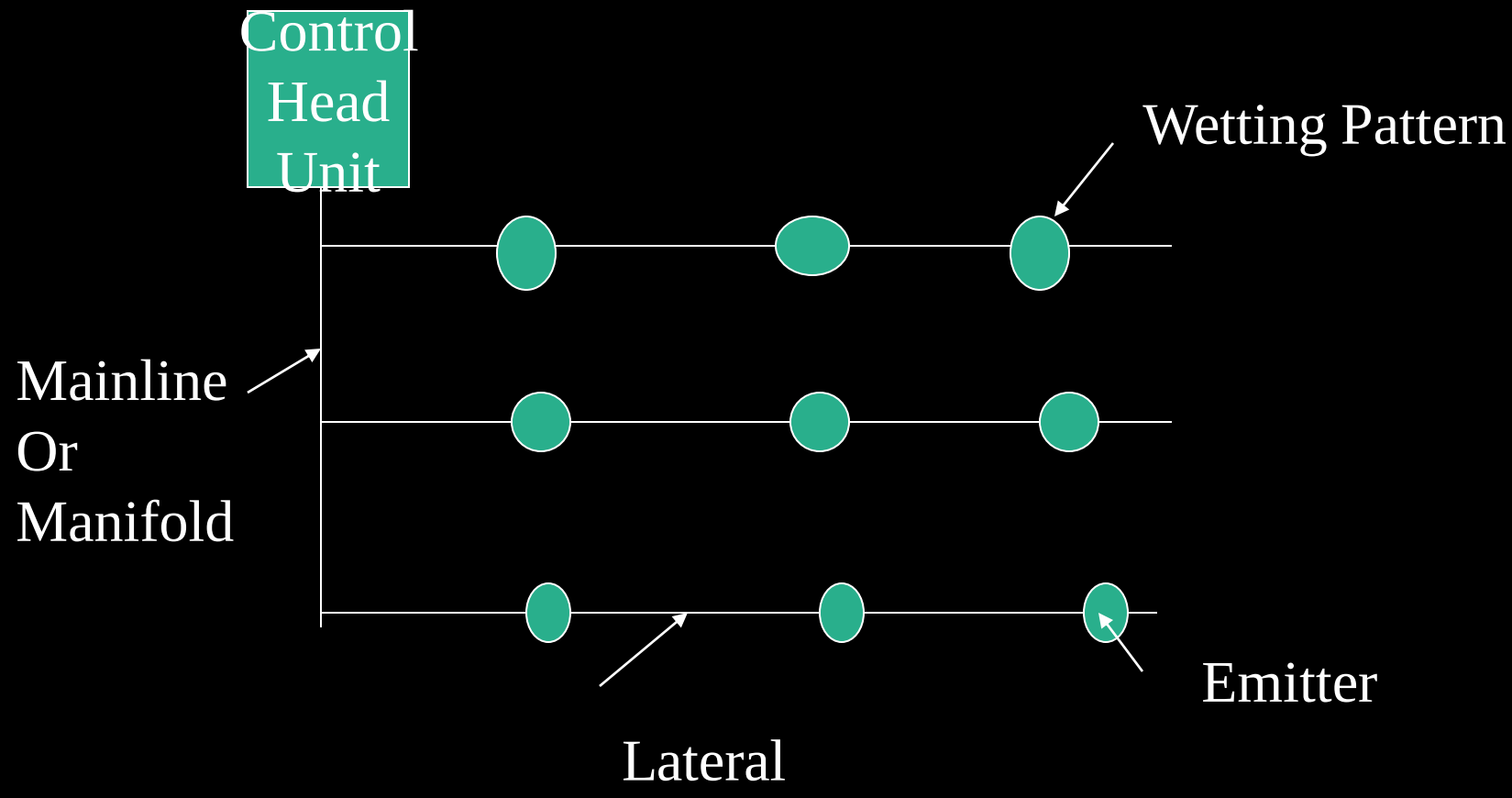
Water is applied directly to the crop  i.e. entire field is not wetted

There is a low pressure system.

- There is a slow rate of water application somewhat matching the consumptive use.
- There is reduced evaporation, only potential transpiration is considered.

# Drip irrigation and landscaping


# Components of a Drip Irrigation System



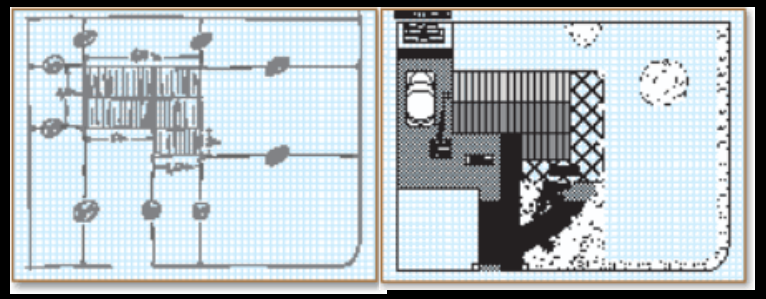
# SUB-SURFACE IRRIGATION

- **Applied** in places where natural soil and topographic condition favor water application to the soil under the surface, a practice called sub-surface irrigation. These conditions include:

a) Impervious layer at 15 cm depth or more
b) Pervious soil underlying
c) Uniform topographic condition
d) Moderate slopes

# Simple installation process of a sprinkler system

1 Draw the garden plan

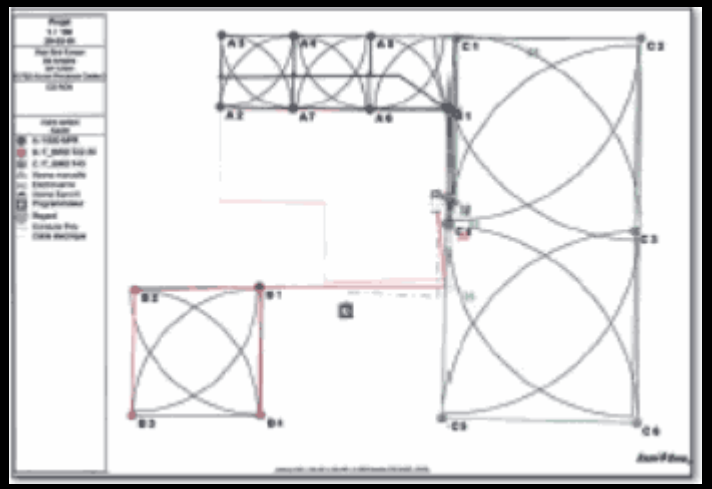


2 choice sprinkler

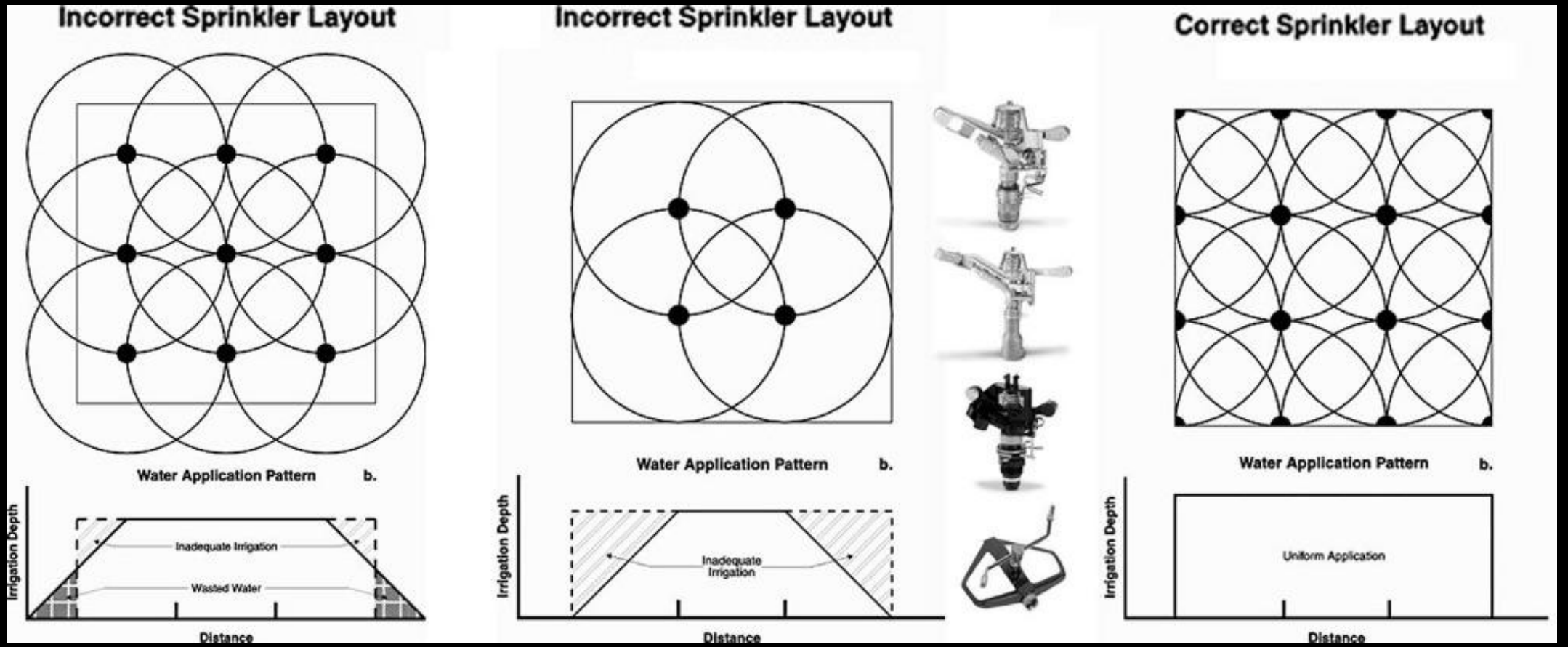
3. indicate on a map the location of sprinklers

4. establish the pressure and flow of the facility

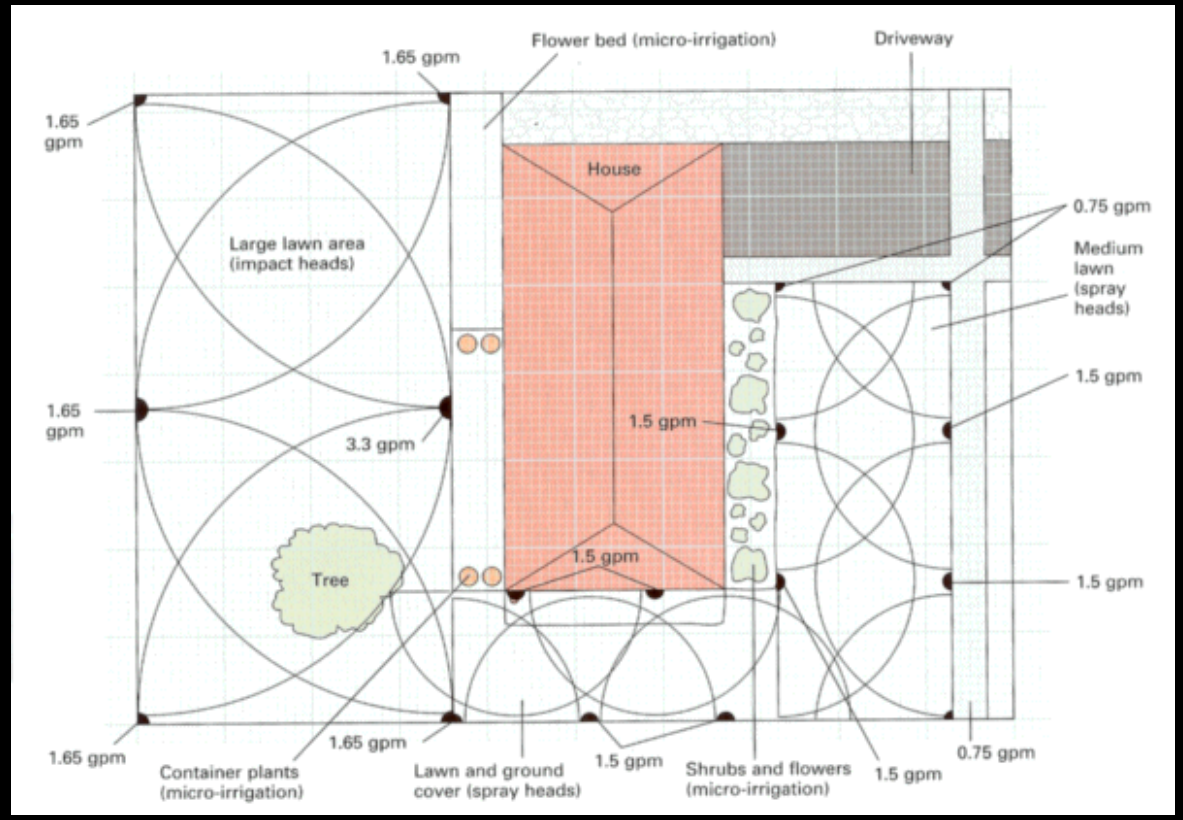

5 final plan of automatic irrigation system

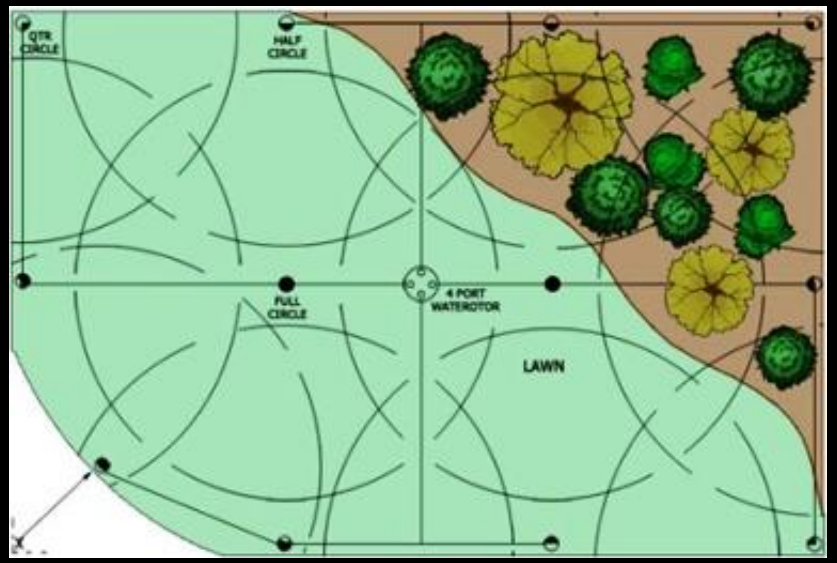


# Irrigation plans

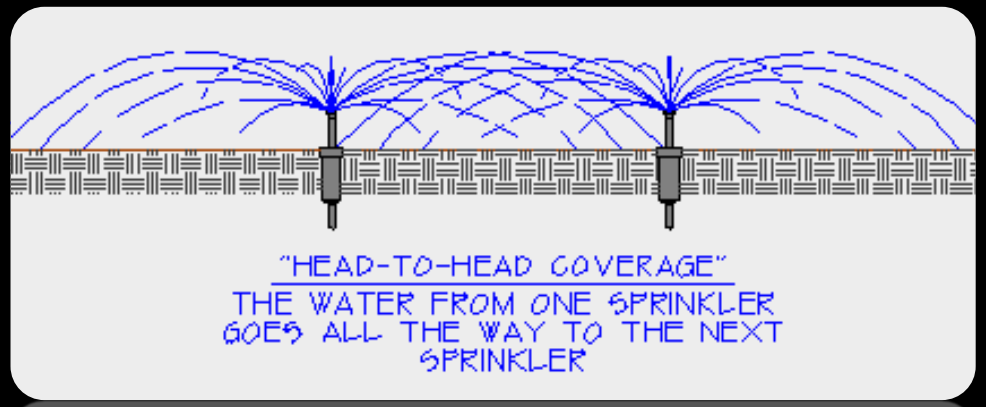


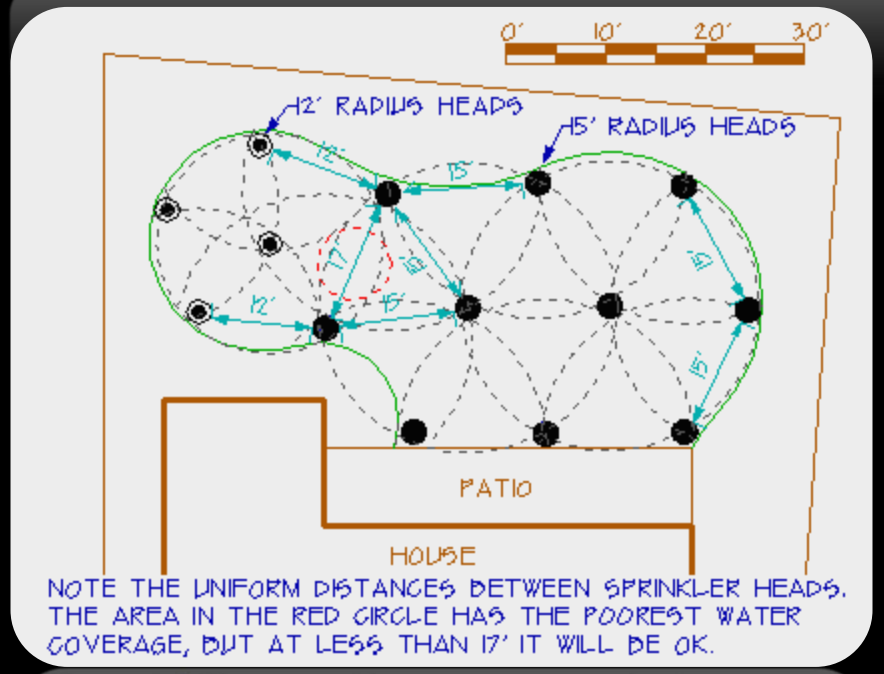
# Irrigation plans

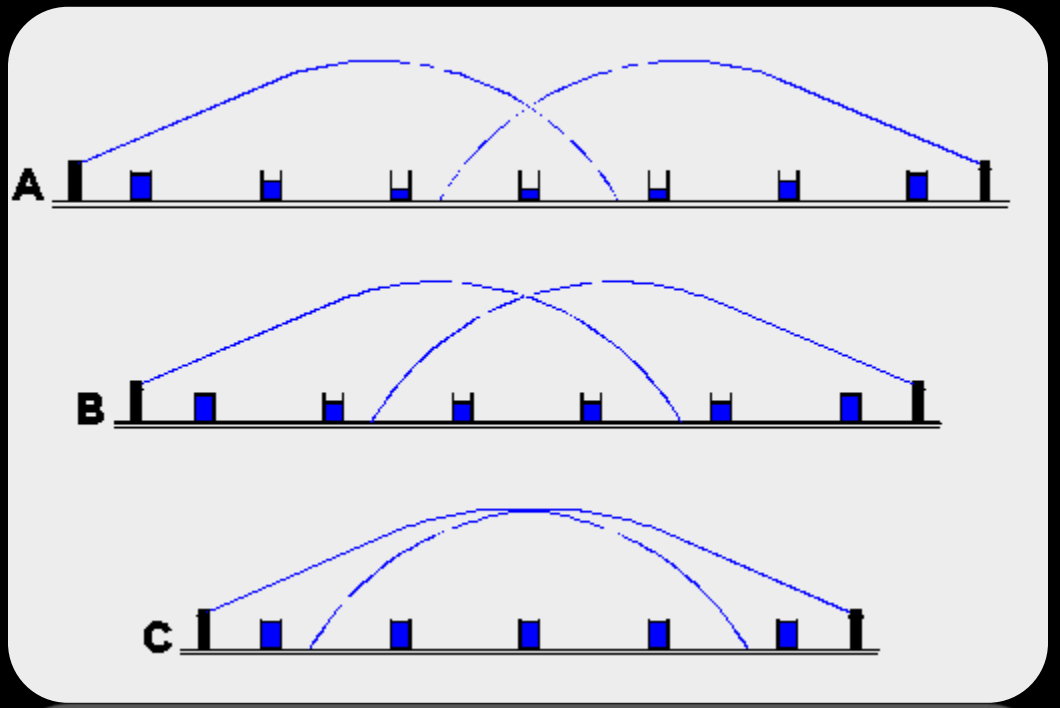


# Sprinkler types and specifications



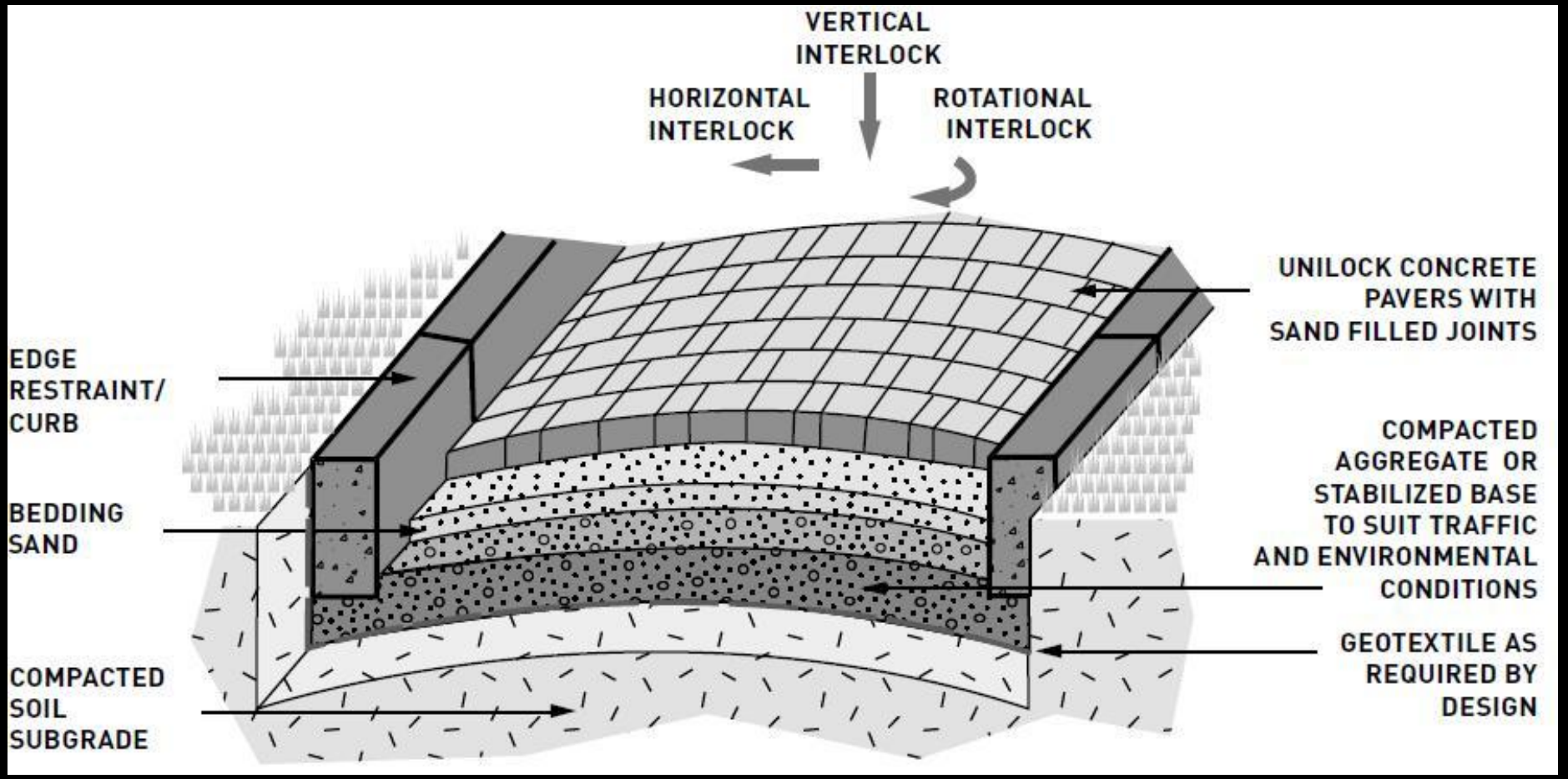




# 8. CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

**MOMANYI M. PETER B02/0981/2014**

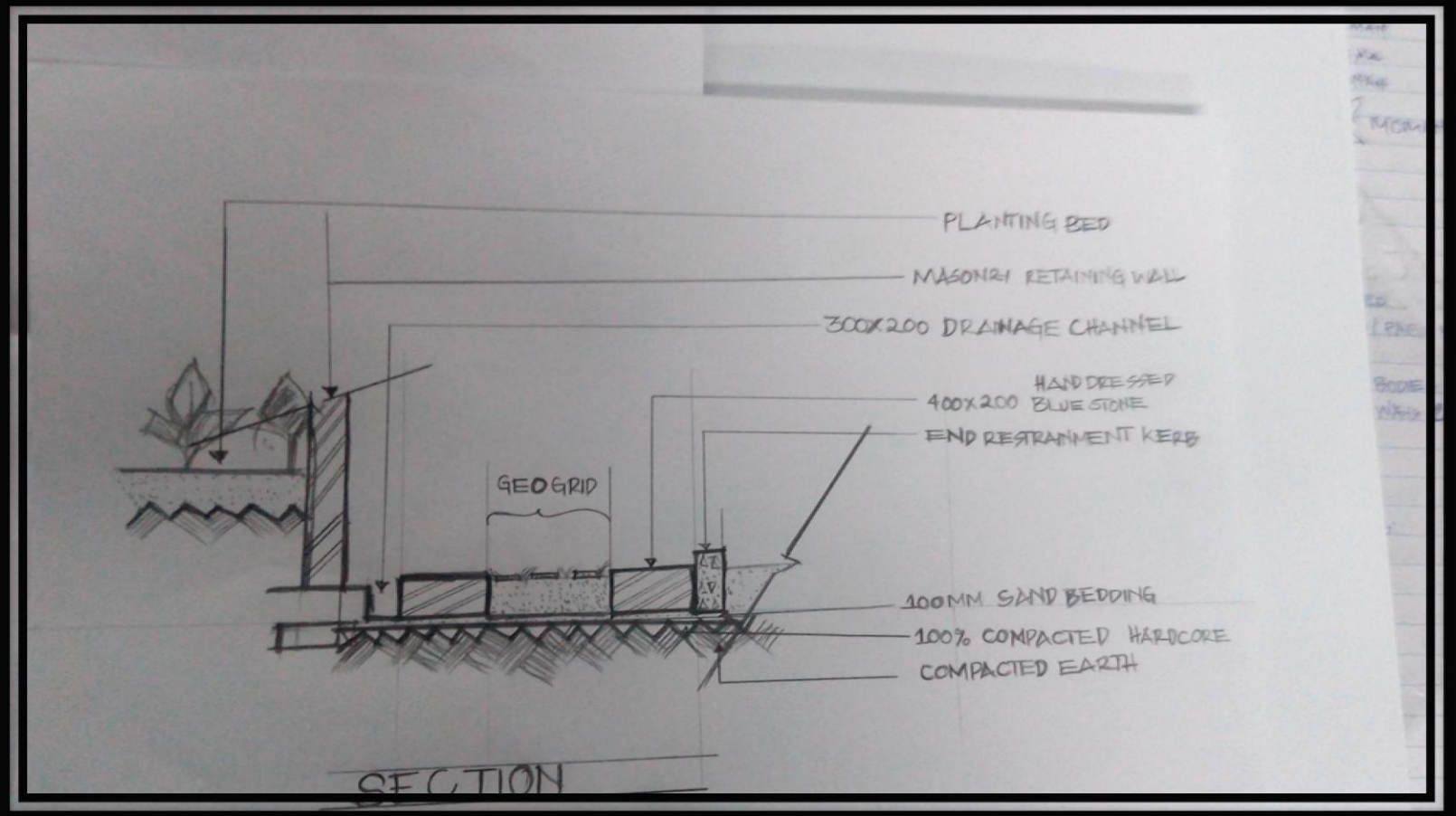
# Landscaping construction details

The  construction details in landscaping are normally for hardscapes as well as the structural element in the landscape in the landscaping plan.


VERTICAL
INTERLOCK
HORIZONTAL
INTERLOCK
ROTATIONAL
INTERLOCK
UNILOCK CONCRETE
PAVERS WITH
SAND FILLED JOINTS
EDGE
RESTRAINT/
CURB
BEDDING
SAND
COMPACTED
AGGREGATE OR
STABILIZED BASE
TO SUIT TRAFFIC
AND ENVIRONMENTAL
CONDITIONS
GEOTEXTILE AS
REQUIRED BY
DESIGN
COMPACTED
SOIL
SUBGRADE

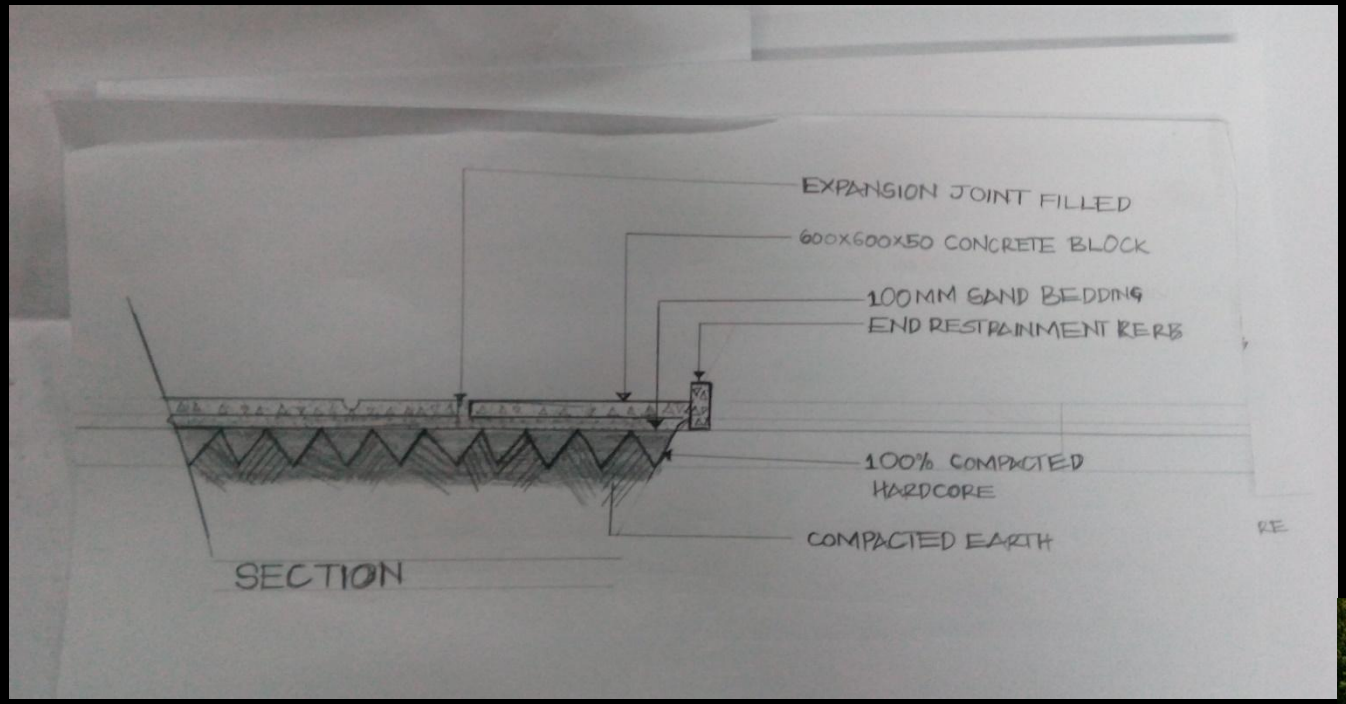
# DRIVE WAY

GEO GRID AT THE DRIVEWAY

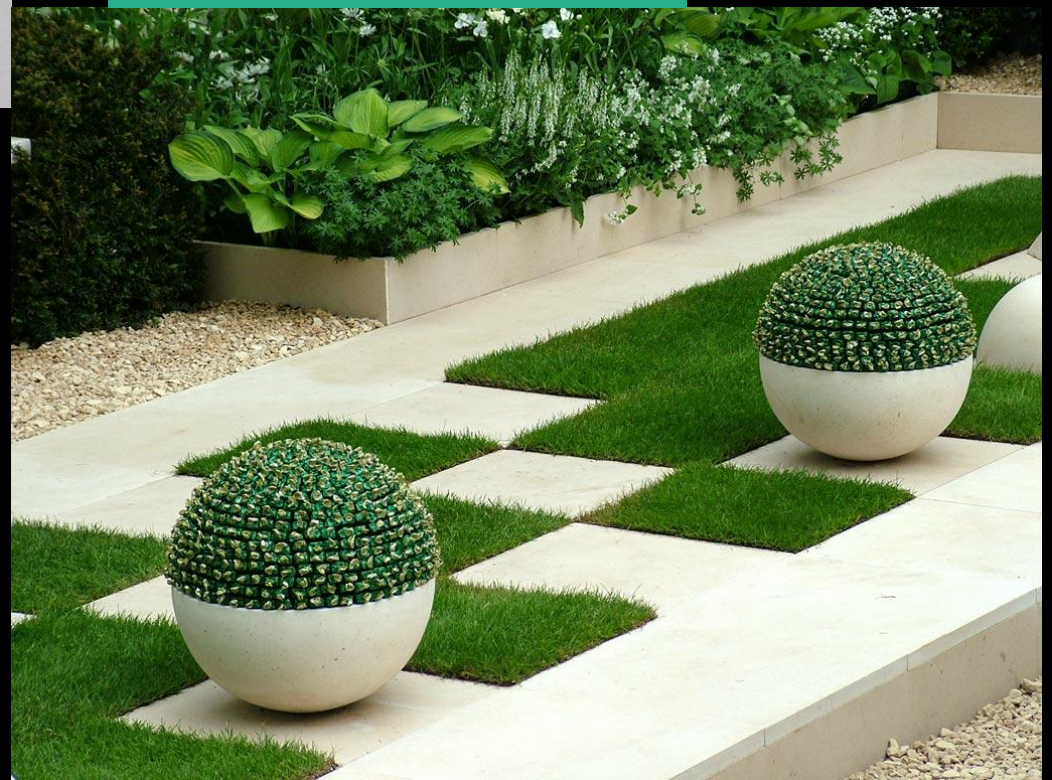



SOIL FOR PLANTING …NORMALLY SLIGHTLY LOWER THAN THE PATH TRACED BY WHEELS

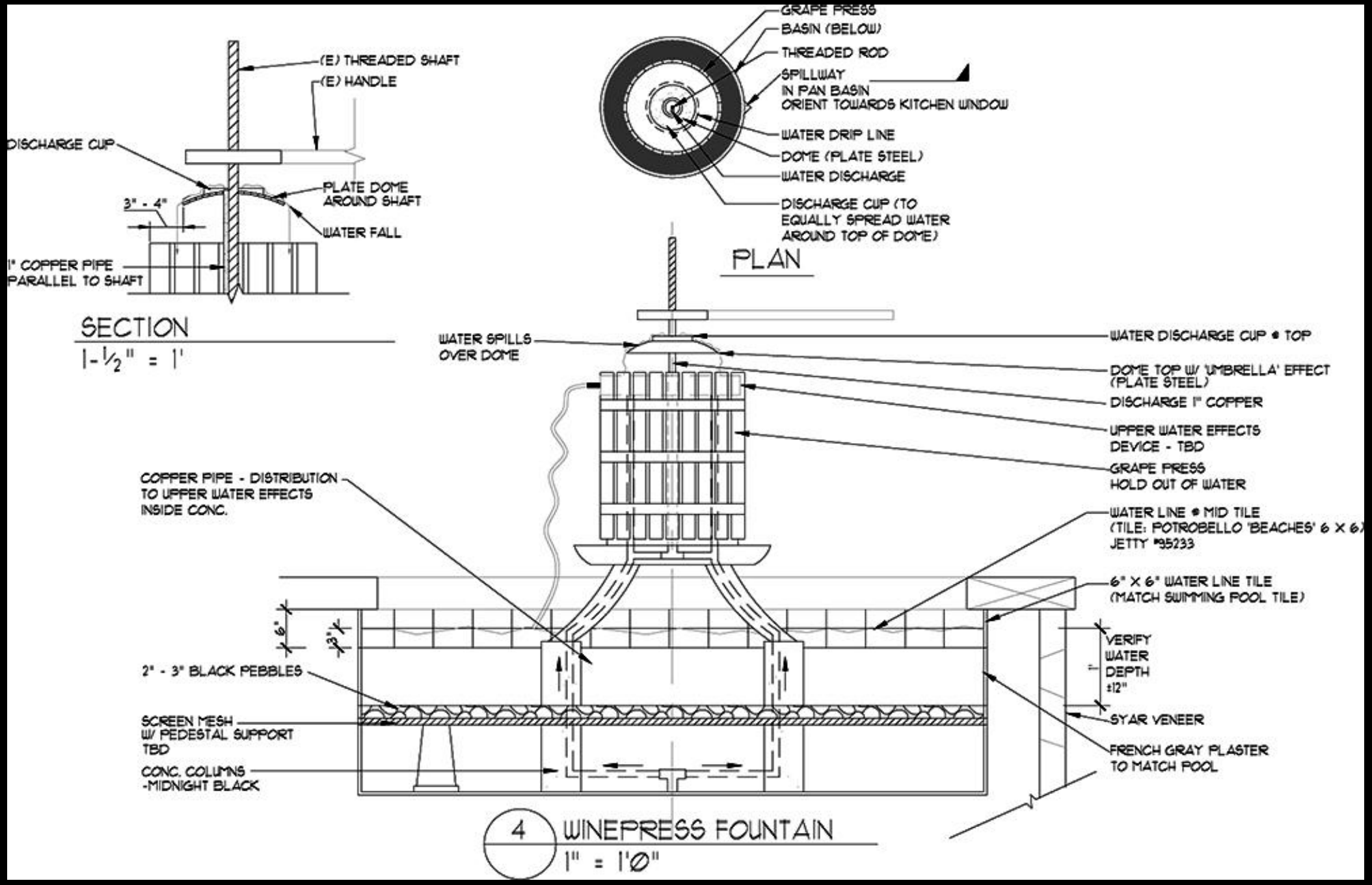
# PAVEMENTS

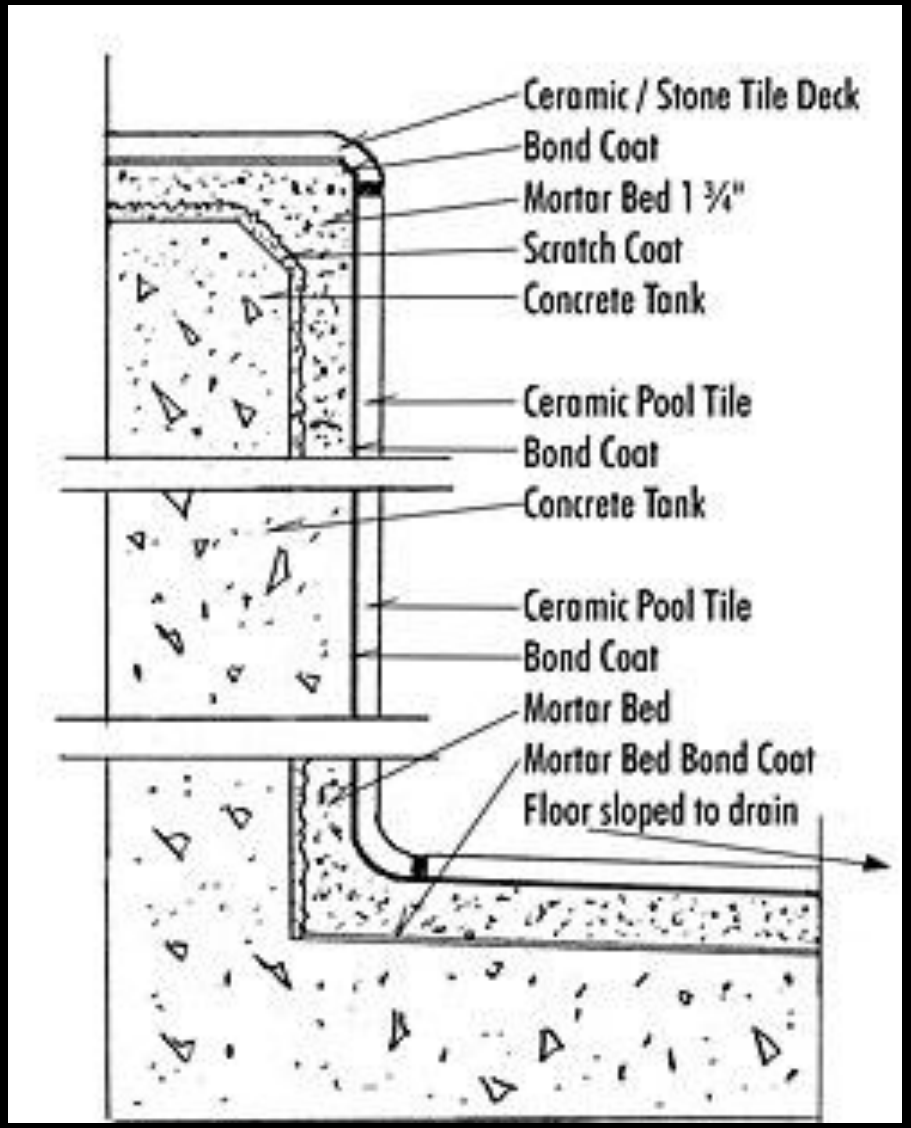



INTEGRATION OF GEO-GRID ON PAVERS TO ALLOW WATER INFILTRATION AS WELL AS REDUCE THE AREA COBVERED BY HARDSCAPES



MAJOR CONSIDERATION DURING CONSTRUCTION OF PAVEMENT IS TO ACHIEVE STABLE GROUND SO THERE IS NO FURTHER SETTLEMENT DURING USE WHICH MAY LEAD TO BREAKING OF PAVERS.


(E) THREADED SHAFT
(E) HANDLE
DISCHARGE CUP
PLATE DOME AROUND SHAFT
3" - 4"
WATER FALL
1" COPPER PIPE PARALLEL TO SHAFT
SECTION
1-½" = 1'
GRAPE PRESS
BASIN (BELOW)
THREADED ROD
SPILLWAY IN PAN BASIN ORIENT TOWARDS KITCHEN WINDOW
WATER DRIP LINE
DOME (PLATE STEEL)
WATER DISCHARGE
DISCHARGE CUP (TO EQUALLY SPREAD WATER AROUND TOP OF DOME)
PLAN
WATER SPILLS OVER DOME
WATER DISCHARGE CUP @ TOP
DOME TOP W/ 'UMBRELLA' EFFECT (PLATE STEEL)
DISCHARGE 1" COPPER
UPPER WATER EFFECTS DEVICE - TBD
GRAPE PRESS HOLD OUT OF WATER
COPPER PIPE - DISTRIBUTION TO UPPER WATER EFFECTS INSIDE CONC.
WATER LINE @ MID TILE
(TILE: POTRO BELLO 'BEACHES' 6 X 6
JETTY #35233
6" X 6" WATER LINE TILE (MATCH SWIMMING POOL TILE)
6"
3"
2" - 3" BLACK PEBBLES
VERIFY WATER DEPTH ±12"
SCREEN MESH W/ PEDESTAL SUPPORT TBD
STAR VENEER
CONC. COLUMNS -MIDNIGHT BLACK
FRENCH GRAY PLASTER TO MATCH POOL
4
WINEPRESS FOUNTAIN
1" = 1'0"




SECTION THROUGH A FOUNTAIN WALL

IN GROND WATER FEATURES NEED TO BE WATER TIGHT THEREFORE AVOINDIG WATER SEEPAGE INTO GROUND

ROCKS AND BOULDERS CAN EXIST NATURALLY OR INTEGRATED INTO SITE DURING LANDSCAPING. THE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS FOR ROCKS KEEP VARYING FROM ONE ROCK TO ANOTHER…..ELEVATIONAL PICTURES ARE NORMALLY USED TO ACHIEVE THESE CONSTRUCTION WORKS

# 9. PROJECT REPORT

An assessment that takes place during a project

**KIPKOGEI VINCENT B02/0980/2014**

# PROJECT REPORT FORMAT

PROJECT REPORT
(NAME OF THE PROJECT)

**Vicinity Map**

Show:

1. Project limits
2. North Arrow

# APPROVAL FROM THE AUTHORITIES

***I have reviewed the right of way information contained in this Project Report (New Highway Planting & Highway Planting Restoration) and the Right of Way Data Sheet attached hereto, and find the data to be complete, current, and accurate:***

_____

***DEPUTY DISTRICT DIRECTOR – RIGHT OF WAY***
APPROVAL RECOMMENDED:

_____

***PROJECT MANAGER***

_____

***DISTRICT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT***

_____

***DISTRICT MAINTENANCE ENGINEER***

_____

***DISTRICT VEGETATION MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON***
APPROVED:

_____ _____

***DISTRICT DIRECTOR*** ***DATE***

# DECLARATION BY THE PROJECT ARCHITECT

This Project Report ( **NAME OF THE PROJECT**) has been prepared under the direction of the following licensed landscape architect. The licensed landscape architect attests to the technical information contained herein and the data upon which recommendations, conclusions, and decisions are based.

_____ _____

***LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT*** ***DATE***

STAMP

# Outline For
# PROJECT REPORT
# (NAME OF THE PROJECT)

1. **1.INTRODUCTION**

   A. Dimensions; gross length and area

   B. Type of proposed work and source of financing

2. **2.RECOMMENDATION**

3. **3. BACKGROUND**

   A. A. Dates of previous planting work

   B. B. Project History

   C. C. Existing facility

   D. project study report

   E. Issues

   F. Commitments e.g. environmental mitigation

4. **4. NEED and PURPOSE**

   A. A. Deficiencies

   B. B. Water Consumption

   C. Maintenance

   D. Paybacks

5. **5. PROPOSAL**

   A. A. Preliminary Design

   B. B. Safety consideration

   C. C. Roadside Management

   D. Nonstandard Design Features

   E. Project Cost Estimate

## 6. 6. CONSIDERATIONS REQUIRING DISCUSSION

A. Hazardous Materials

B. Value Analysis

C. Resource Conservation

D. Storm Water Pollution and Prevention

E. Use of Wildflowers

F. Right of Way

G. Environmental Compliance

## 7. 7.OTHER CONSIDERATIONS AS APPROPRIATE

A. Permits and Other Approvals

B. Consistency With Other Planning

C. Railroad Involvement

D. Cooperative Agreements

## 10. PROJECT PERSONNEL

## 11. LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

A. Preliminary Design Plan

B. Design Concept

C. Environmental Documentation

D. Right-of-Way Data Sheet

E. Aerial Photographs

F. Draft Cooperative Agreement

G . Cost Justification

H. Storm Water Data Report

I. Preliminary Project Cost Estimate

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- http://www.surroundslandscaping.com/landscape-site-planning-landscape-design/
- ASLA Glossary: https://www.asla.org/nonmembers/publicrelations/glossary.htm

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