

Civil Engineering
Landscape Architecture
Environmental Restoration
Planning



Evolution of Landscape Architecture Sustainability in Practice

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PART 1: Design for Function + Aesthetics

PART 2: Integrate maintenance staff/perspective into design process

PART 3: Feedback Loop

PART 1: Design for Function + Aesthetics

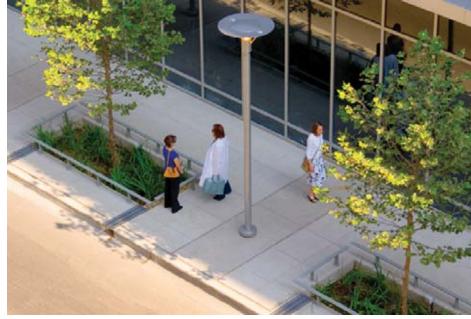
- Performance Driven
- Codes
- Layout
- Plant trends
- Soil prep and mulch
- Trees
- Prototypes



Planting Design - Performance

 Is it part of a residential streetscape? or part of a downtown streetscape?





Planting Design-function and aesthetics

- Pollinators
 - Plant palettes reflect desire to encourage pollination
- Urban food production
 - Community gardens
 - Edible plants are moving into public space. (blueberries, herbs, apple trees, etc...)
 where appropriate



Codes: Things to Consider

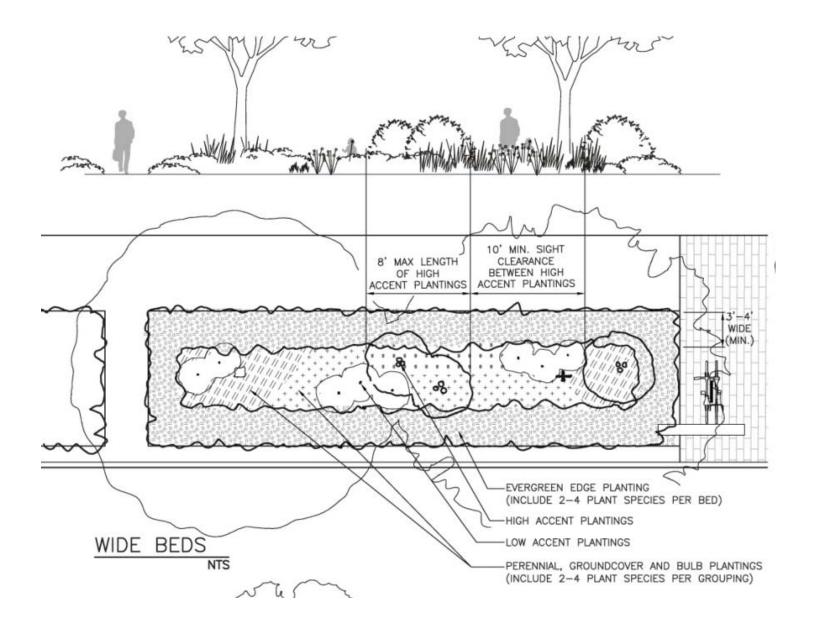
- Example Streetscapes
 - What are the city standards?
 - Keep sight lines between pedestrian and vehicular traffic open at street corners.
 - Height CPTED
 - Tree purpose & placement
 - o Who maintains?

30" maximum height, taller species subject to site-by-site analysis

24" maximum height

30'

Within 30 feet of an intersection, SDOT limits shrub height to 24". Elsewhere in the right-of-way, they may be 30". Shrubs taller than 30" subject to review.



Codes: Things to Consider

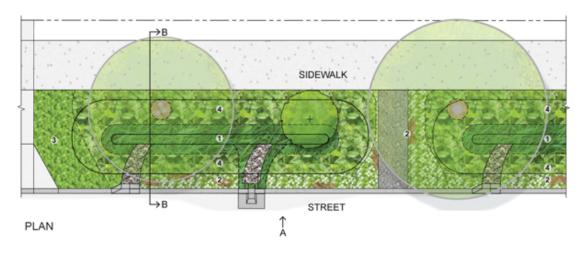
- Setbacks- what space and exposure existsand with land use changes what will be there?
- Tree Canopy Coverage is there above and below space to allow the tree to meet the canopy goal?
- Plant mix- will the approach adapt to changing weather patterns?
- Siting Is the siting of required natural drainage/green infrastructure techniques (BMP's) providing multiple function?

Layout: Example Rain Garden Zones





Rain Garden Zones of Planting







S v R

Planting Design-Seasonal Interest — it still matters

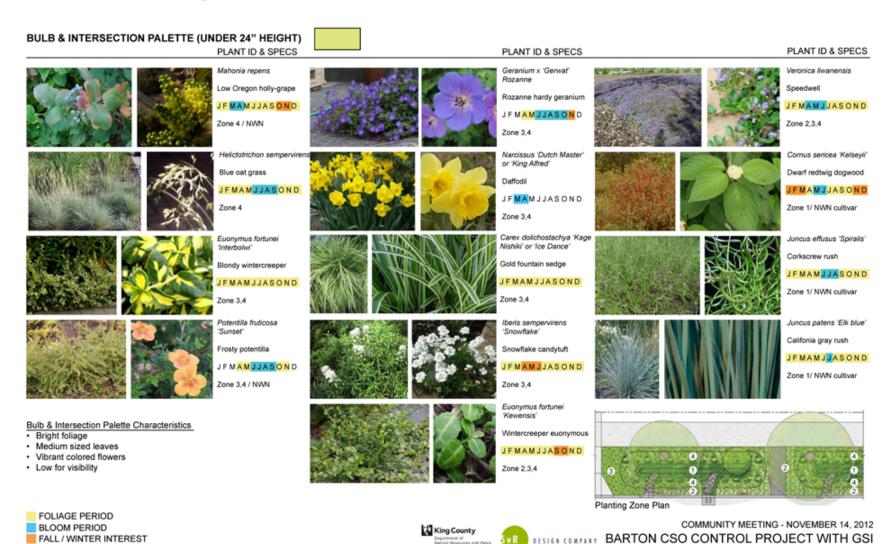
• Spring and Summer?







Planting Palettes



(SHEET D26)



NWN = NORTHWEST NATIVE OR CULTIVAR

Plants Trends

- Choose plants that have been tested
 - Many new varieties are beautiful...
 - Vet in real situations to determine if they are hardy, have year round viability and don't cause unnecessary maintenance
 - Please specify new varieties
 but mix them in with reliables



Soil Preparation and Mulch

- Mulch
 - One word does not fit all It is now code driven
 - Compost
 - Mulch
 - Wood chips
 - Arborist wood chips
 - Hog fuel
 - Know what you need
 - Specify carefully
 - Request certification

- Soil preparation

 - It service both a drainage and a plant function
 - Testing best but not always funded
 - Results definitely





Trees: slowly being recognized for

multiple functions

 Trees provide flow control via interception, transpiration, and increased infiltration. (Ecology 2012 Stormwater Manual)

- Trees reduce heat island affect
- Trees as carbon offsets



Prototypes: From Innovation to Standard Practice





City of Seattle-DPD Tip #532 GSI Bioretention Cells



PART 2: Integrate maintenance staff/perspective into design process

- Reciprocal sharing design maintenance
- Who maintains?
- How to get the perspective?
- How to give the perspective?



Plant Maintenance

- Start thinking about maintenance at the beginning of the plant design process.
- What is the level of effort that fits the project budget and staffing?
- Will the project be maintained long term by paid staff with an annual budget or will this be maintained by volunteers?
- What tidiness level is appropriate for the location and type of plantings?
- Will plantings be hand watered or automatically irrigated?



Plant Maintenance Basics

- Plan for a high level of maintenance during the first two years.
- A minimum of two years of watering is necessary to establish plantings, even drought tolerant species.
- Weeding regularly from the time of planting until plants have filled is important to stay ahead of the weeds. Weeds also love the rich bioretention soil.
- Select plant species with an annual maintenance schedule in mind.
- Considered the experience and plant knowledge of those maintaining the rain garden when selecting and laying out plants.



Maintenance Schedule

- Develop a maintenance schedule at-a-glance – starting during design.
- This will help identify level of effort and assist in matching your planting design to maintenance capacity.
- This also provides a tool to discuss maintenance with your client.

High Point Community Landscape Maintenance Guidelines

Maintenance Schedule At-A-Glance

Applies to All Landscaped Areas (Non-NDS and NDS)

	Remove Trash	Remove Leaf and Branch Debris	Mow Lawn	Redefine Lawn Edge	Trim Lawn	Weed Lawn Areas Including Swales	Aerate, Overseed and Topdress Lawn	Trim Planted Areas Along Paved Edges	Weed Planted Areas	Groom Perennials and Grasses	Prune Trees and Shrubs	Irrigation System
January	1 time/ week	1 time/ month								See grounding schedule, Section 2.4d		
February	1 time/ week	1 time/ month	1 time						twales 1 time		Late dormant season	
March	1 time/ week	1 time/ month	2 times	1 time	1 time	1 time			beds 1 time pond 1 time		Late dormant season	
April	1 time/ week	1 time/ month	3 times		2 times	1 time	1/3 spring and/or fall				Post bloom season	
May	1 time/ week	1 time/ month	3 times	1 time	2 times	1 time		1 time	Senday in the		Post bloom season	System Start Up
June	1 time/ week	1 time/ month	weekly		3 times	1 time			beds, swales and pond 1 time			Manua Walk- thru.
July	t time/ week	1 time/ month	weekly	t time	3 times	1 time					Prune suckers In summer	Manual Walk- thru.
August	1 time/ week	1 time/ month	weekly	1 0	3 times	1 time			beds 1 time		Scott History	Manual Walk- thru.
September	1 time/ week	1 time/ week	weekly	1 time late Sept. OR	3 times	1 time		1 time	swales 1 time pond 1 time			Manual Walk- thru.
October	1 time/ week	1 time/ week	3 times	early Oct.	2 times	1 time	1/3 spring and/or fall.				Bleeding sap pruning season	
November	1 time/ week	1 time/ week	2 times	6 ,	1 time							
December	1 time/ week	1 time/ month										



PART 3: FEEDBACK LOOP

- Follow up-
 - designer with contractor
 - designer with owner/maintenance staff
- Transition to maintenance and coordination with operations (as applicable)
- One year check in
- Three to Five year observations
- Mature Landscapes and adaptation
- Share



Follow up: Designer & Contractor



Transition to Maintenance and Coordination with Operations

Example: Discuss Level of Service Acceptable / Unacceptable











Mostly healthy vegetation with good appearance

Appearance is good

Occasional weedy species (5-10%)

Some erosion and bare spots (0-5%)











Appearance is poor

Overgrown

One Year Check In

High Point Sylvan Way SW



High Point Lanham Place SW



Ballard 28th Ave NW





Portland















Photos were taken during the summer. Conditions vary with seasons.

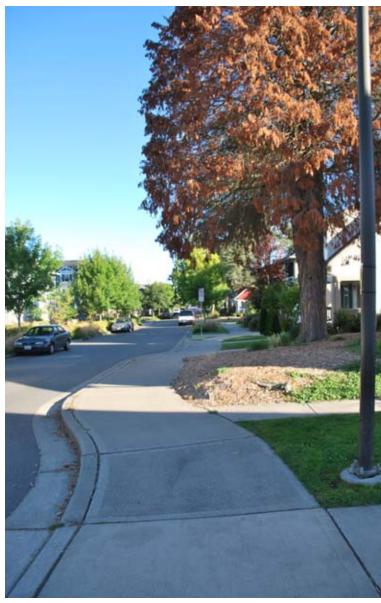
Three to Five Years Observe for feedback





Mature Landscapes Intent & Adaptation







Ask questions
Search the internet
and
Share your knowledge



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