

* Health, safety, welfare

* Problem definitions 11%.

* clients & user intents & needs

 focus groups, public outreach

 problem statement, goals, objectives, needs and outcomes

* Inventory 29%.

- Planning, landuse

 setbacks

 accessibility LARE ref. manual

 natural features, cultural elements, regulatory approval

* Analysis 36%.

selection of plant material

 human factors influencing decisions of

 natural factors

→ watershed can determine retention
basin location

 patterns of landuse

→ main street linear

 regional hazards design → fire, floodplane no resd. but sportsfields okay

 social & cultural

 research methods

 interpretation

 visual resource assessment

 components of site analysis

* Programming

 relationships and functions of elements

 budgets & schedules - client goals & resources

 design opportunities

 develop program user needs

 project quality or sustainability

 water quality

 no handicapped crossing lanes

 playgrounds outside of ballfield dist

 grading & drainage, planting

 site furnishings

 - schedule - 1 client 2 public outreach

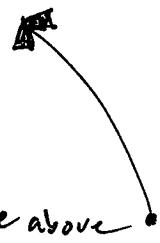
 3... (project phases)

Site Analysis

- access most important, utilities
- protect historic drainage
- recreation amenities
- views

Zoning

- legislated means by which a community sets detailed regulations for all aspects of land use
 - layout, lot coverage, setbacks
 - prescriptive = rigid parameters
 - performance = flexible, allows unique physical & environ characteristics stormwater, noise
- overlay zone additional criteria regulating use, type



Planning

- * Master plan = General or comprehensive plan = zoning = see above

policies, procedures relating to growth
objective is quality of life
landuse maps

UBC = uniform building code (health, safety, welfare codes)

LEED = leadership in environmental & energy design

TOD = transit oriented district.

- * Subdivision - all the items one needs to develop a site
 - lots, sidewalks, streets ...

ULI = urban land institute