

\* 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

regional hazards design

→ main street linear  
→ five, floodplains no res. but sports fields 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 handicap 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 regulatory 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