

# Space, People and Design

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# Space



- ▶ What is space?
- ▶ What purpose does the space play in the overall design?

# Landscape Connection



- ▶ Connecting space to landscape and architecture
- ▶ Landscapes seldom have panoramic views
- ▶ Windows from interior views and exterior created visual corridors

# Spatial Refinement



- ▶ 3-D outside rooms
- ▶ Proportion of space defined
- ▶ Outdoor floors, walls and ceilings

# Behavioral Assessment



- ▶ Evolutionary adaptation and biological needs are major influencing factors
- ▶ Habitat Theory
- ▶ Prospect-Refuge Theory

# Habitat Theory



- ▶ Proposes that humans prefer landscapes that provide ideal habitat for survival
- ▶ Supplies basic needs

# Prospect-Refuge Theory

- ▶ Hypothesizes that humans most prefer settings where they can see everything going on (prospect) without being seen (refuge)

# Humanistic Assessment



- ▶ Coherence
- ▶ Complexity
- ▶ Legibility
- ▶ Mystery



# Humanistic Assessment



- ▶ Coherence: landscape can be visually organized and logically divided into physical units that viewers already understand

# Humanistic Assessment

- ▶ Complexity: landscape holds viewer's attention with a balance of texture, color, form and size variety

# Humanistic Assessment



- ▶ Legibility: landscape is readable and safe. Visitors feel welcome to explore and confident they will not get lost

# Humanistic Assessment

- ▶ Mystery: unusual landscape feature or the promise of something just around the corner

# Restorative Values of Landscapes



- ▶ Fascination
- ▶ Escape
- ▶ Extent
- ▶ Compatibility

# Restorative Value



- ▶ Fascination: requires focused energy and contains a wealth of natural attributes that provide mental and visual diversion

# Restorative Value



- ▶ Escape: Before restoration can be accomplished, one must escape the stressors in life. Escape can occur mentally (view) or physically (interacting with landscape)

# Restorative Value



- ▶ Extent: a boundless destination will provide deeper restoration through a sense of design purpose



# Restorative Value



- ▶ Compatibility: landscape setting must be compatible with personal needs and expectations

# Defined Spaces: Process

- ▶ Client need begins to define space
- ▶ Start by using large size and tall plantings
- ▶ Follow sequence to small size and low plantings



# Visually Connect Structures

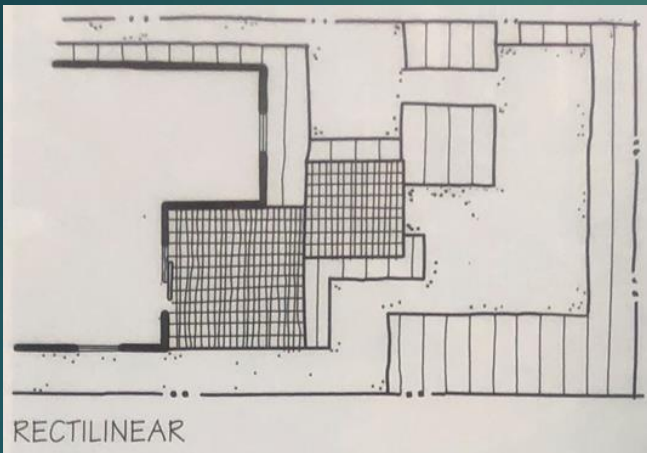
- ▶ Soften edges
- ▶ Create depth in planting beds
- ▶ Larger trees in backyard to connect roofline

# Using Design Themes to Define Spaces

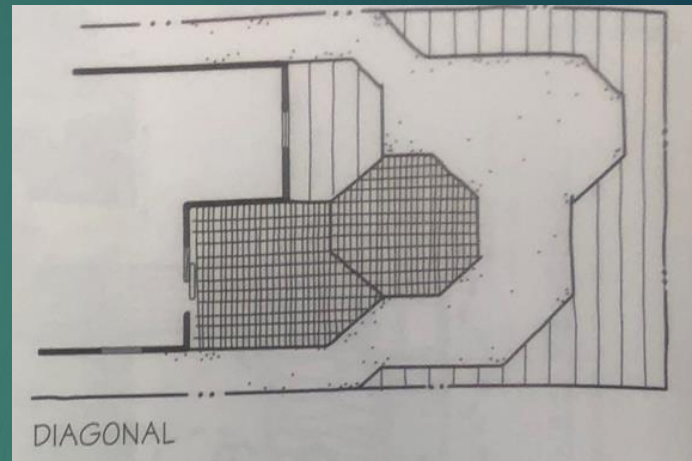


- ▶ Rectilinear: straight lines and  $90^\circ$  angles
- ▶ Diagonal: straight lines with  $45^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$  angles
- ▶ Angular: straight lines and variable angles

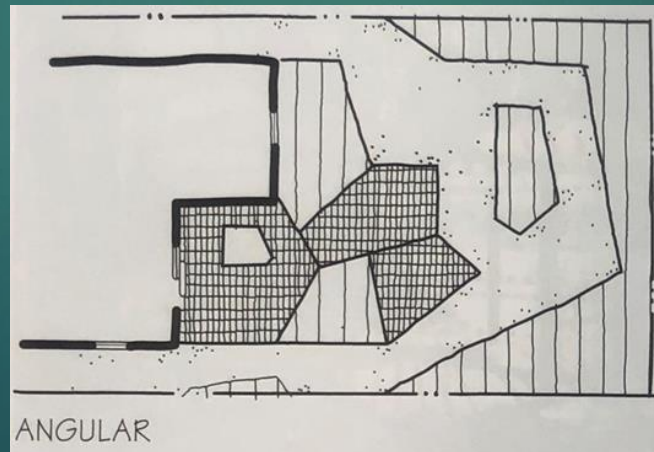
# Using Design Themes to Define Spaces



RECTILINEAR



DIAGONAL

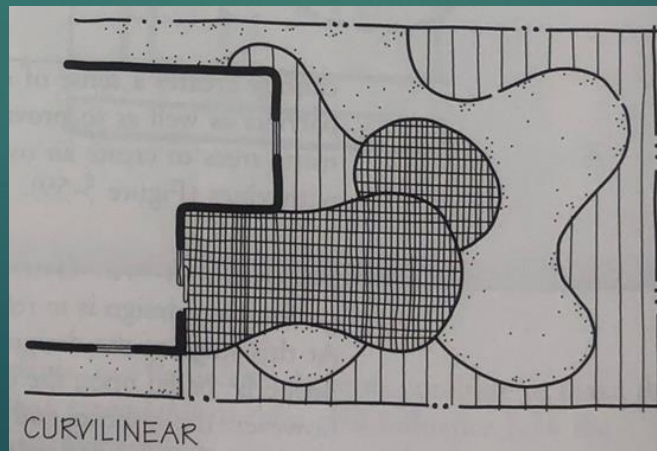
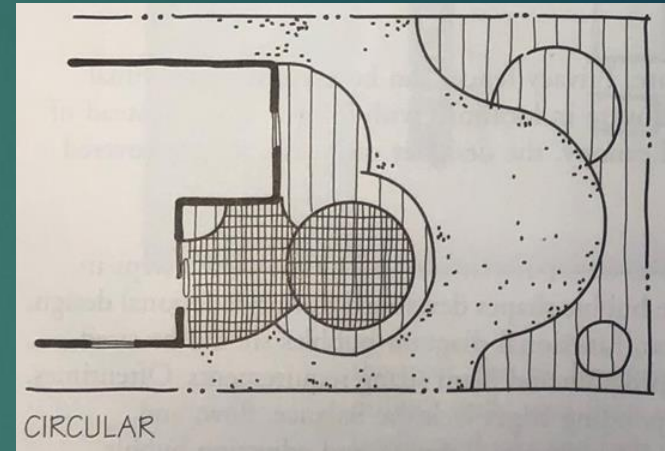
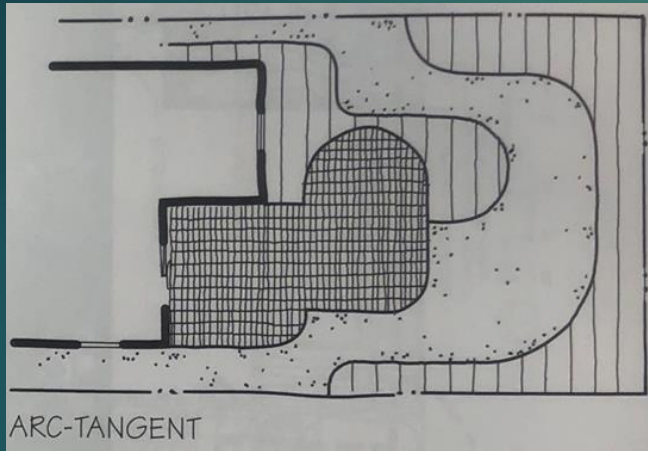


ANGULAR

# Using Design Themes to Define Spaces

- ▶ Arc-tangent: straight lines and varying curved radii
- ▶ Circular: complete circles and variable radii
- ▶ Curvilinear: Variable curves and no straight lines

# Using Design Themes to Define Spaces



# Mass and Void



- ▶ Plants have positive space
- ▶ Void is absence of plants or structures
- ▶ Designing for mass easier
- ▶ Designing for void and maintaining negative space is difficult
- ▶ Important for visual and functional success



# Earth Defined Space

- ▶ Topography
- ▶ Slopes/grades
- ▶ Retaining wall: cuts versus fills
- ▶ Drainage

# Landscape Berms



- ▶ Changes soil texture and structure
- ▶ Tend to be overused
- ▶ Direct drainage, traffic and visual line movement

# Landscape Berms



- ▶ Gradual slopes easier to maintain and appear more natural
- ▶ Should not be located in the narrow areas because base will be too small
- ▶ Avoid locating in middle of landscape spaces

# Acknowledgement



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Landscape Design: Theory and Application