



## Trilliums Summer Program



POINTS

### **Curb Appeal**

The attractiveness and visual appeal of the property, with the landscape complementary to the architecture. The exterior of the house/building and garden looks inviting and welcoming. Curb appeal can be accomplished by such methods as exterior decorations, colour schemes, artistic design, and attractively designed plant material. For non-residential design, the property incorporates its signage into the garden design: its accessibility points including traffic areas are maintained appropriately, and garden elements incorporate/showcase its client focus/purpose

5

### **Landscape Maintenance: Softscape/Hardscape**

**Softscape** comprises live horticultural elements e.g. (trees, shrubs, plants) The purpose is to lend character to the landscaping, create an aura and provide ambience Groundcover (moss, ivy) should be well maintained. Sod (grass) should be mowed & edged, weed and disease free and without brown patches (except rural areas or water ban in effect). **Hardscape** refers to built environment (e.g.stones, rocks, pavers, structures)and should be weed-free, clean and well kept).

5

**Perennials, Annuals:** Plants and flowers should be well maintained, with healthy colour and foliage, dead headed and part of a colour scheme. They should be of proper size and proportion in garden beds and in containers/planters.

5

**Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs :** Where present in the landscape they should be healthy, attractive in size and shape, and pruned, shaped and maintained (deadwood removed).

5

**Hardscape and Property Maintenance:** Property is clean and neat with walkways, driveways, fences and porches in good order free of litter or noxious weeds, and contribute to the overall attractive appearance of the property. Elements and structures complement the landscape and are in working order. There is no penalty for town-caused disturbances on the property.

5

### **Landscape Design: Principles & Elements**

**Design** refers to the overall visual appeal, artistry and creativity of the overall design, structures, elements and plantings, and how it complements the building/architecture.

**Unity/Harmony:** Unity and harmony achieved between architecture and garden, and then within garden elements of garden bed shapes, plantings, structures, colours. Entranceway harmony with garden evaluated here.

5

**Balance:** Structural be symmetrical or asymmetrical. Size and placement of beds, use of colour combinations, and location of trees and shrubs relate to balance.

5

**Scale/Proportion:** Scale refers to the size of an object in relation to the surroundings (house & property). Proportion refers to the size of parts of the design in relation to each other and to the design as a whole. Plants should be sized appropriately for the landscape and buildings.

5

**Rhythm/Sequence:** Blending one element or area to another in a smooth fashion. Sequence helps to tie the garden composition into a cohesive unified scene. How well the design moves the eye through the garden.

5

**Focal Area:** Is there a clear focal area? Can be achieved through plants or structural elements, an entry way, front door or a certain location in the garden.

5

**50**