

# A SUBDIVISION RETROFIT

[ BRITTON J GARRETT | MLÅ THESIS | SPRING 2017 ]







### *[ACKNOWLEDGMENTS]*

I would like to thank the MLA Faculty for the most challenging academic experience I have ever encountered. Thank you for pushing me to look at the world in a new and different way.

And thank you to my wife, Hannah Garrett, and my parents, Darrell and Julie Garrett who supported me through the last two years. I would not have done it without y'all.



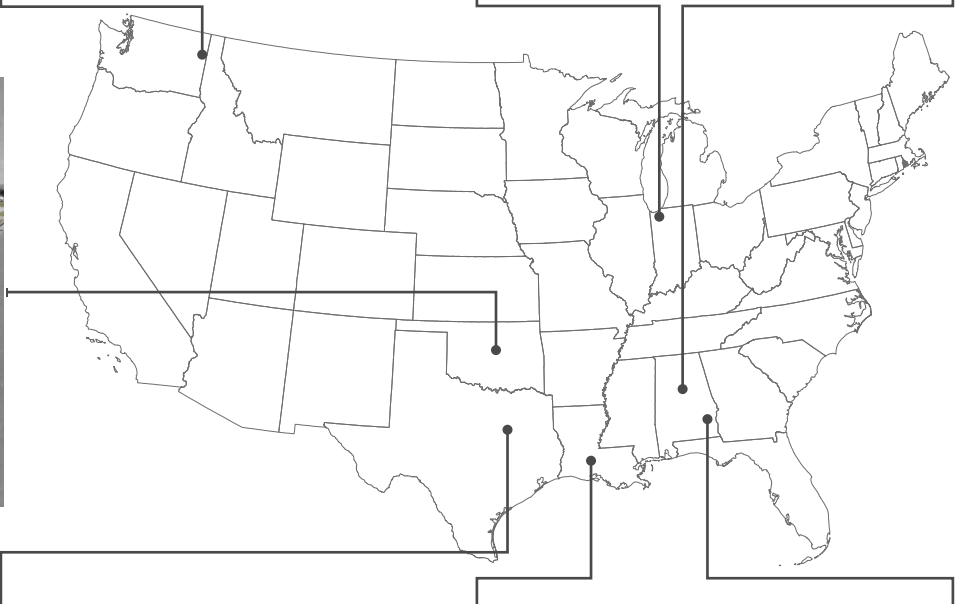
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# A PLACELESS HOMOGENEITY

[WHERE ARE WE?]

Suburban landscapes are peculiar. Formed from a myriad of events that have collided together including increased car ownership and the GI Bill, they have become one of the most widespread landscape types in both land area and professional discourse. Within the 50 largest American cities, the suburbs account for 79% of the population and over 1/3 of the land area. But an equally peculiar landscape can be found in the separate subdivisions and the individual parcels. Vast amounts of sod, maybe with a single tree, and foundation plantings on nearly every lot run together to form a repeated scenario across not only an individual subdivision, but across the suburbs as a whole. It is for this reason the phrases “cookie-cutter” & “McMansion” are often used to describe these neighborhoods.

However, the homogeneity is arguably just a perception when taking into account the suburbs as a whole. As Jon Teaford notes in *The American Suburb: The Basics*, “suburbia is not an undifferentiated enclave, a homogenized haven. It is a vivid mosaic composed of all the varied fragments of American life and society.” In addition the Urban Land Institute cites the suburbs as being more racially and ethnically diverse than their downtown counterparts. These counter arguments though focus on the social and economic facets and overlook the designed landscape component.

The landscape then becomes one of the largest contributors to the widespread perception of homogeneity within the suburbs (granted, there are exceptions to this but they tend to be more of a rarity rather than commonplace). It is within

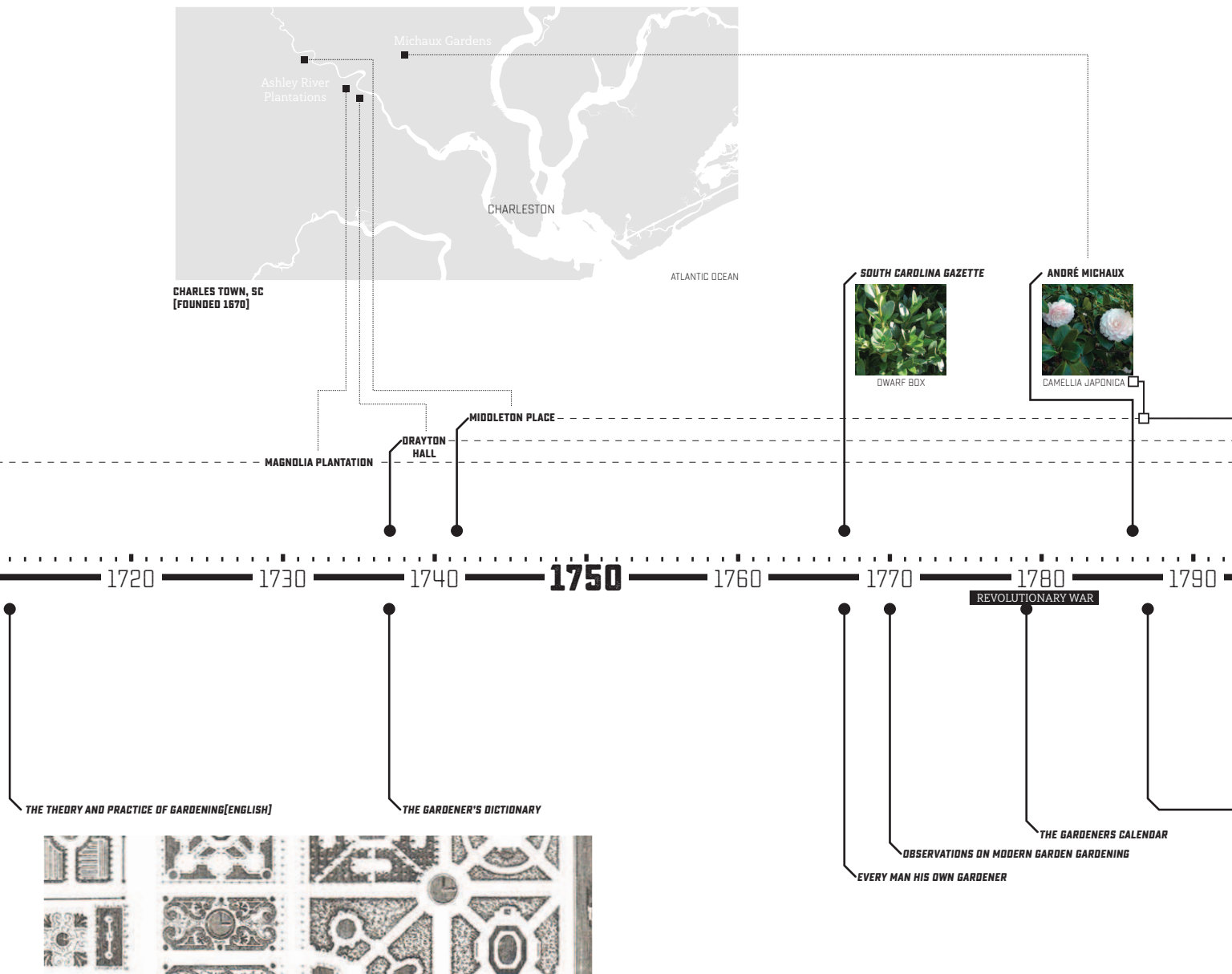
this widespread similarity that a feeling of placelessness emerges. The nuances of the larger regional landscapes in which these subdivisions are carved from are lost in the finished development and their replacements end up lacking a richness and a robustness.

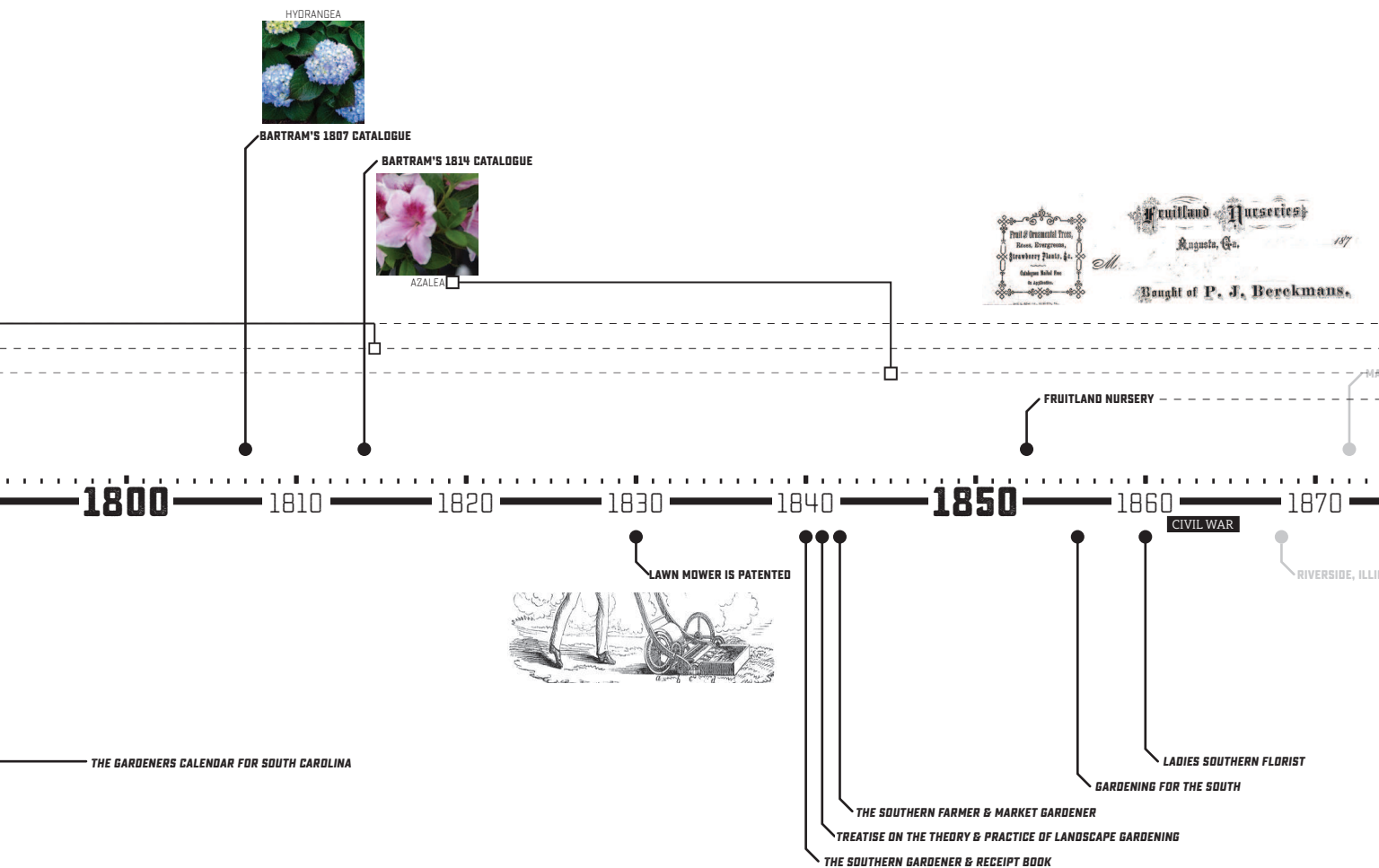
The typical suburban landscapes of which this investigation concerns itself with have not occurred in a vacuum, but are the resulting knot of four intersecting threads:

- [1] The nursery industry.
- [2] National activity of suburban sprawl.
- [3] Old landscapes combine with new homes.
- [4] The development process.

[suburb]: n. well populated neighborhoods where most of the housing stock consists of single-family detached homes.

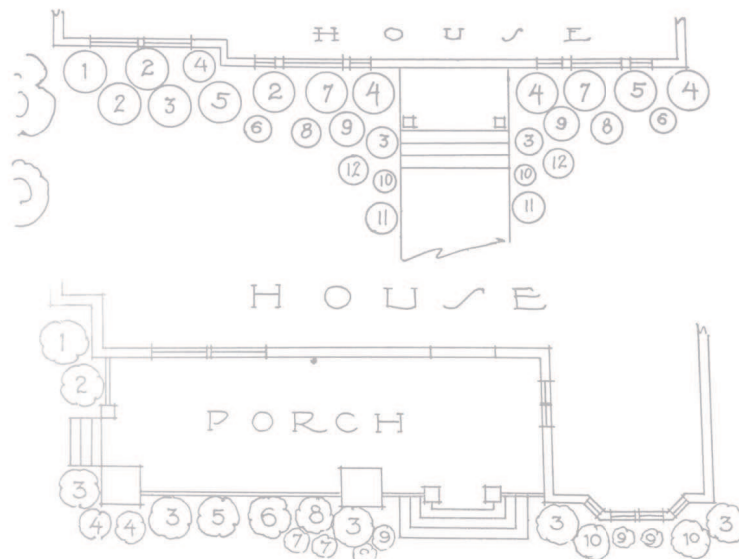
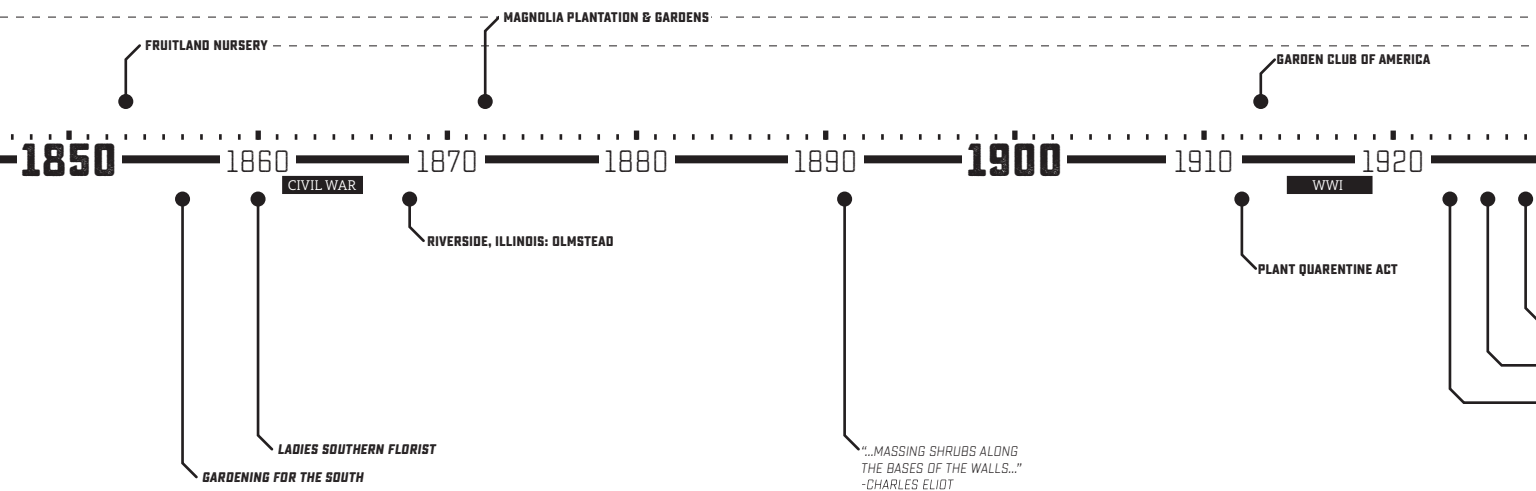
[subdivision]: n. (1) a subordinate part of a larger whole  
(2) a tract of land surveyed and divided into lots for the purpose of sale, especially one with houses on it



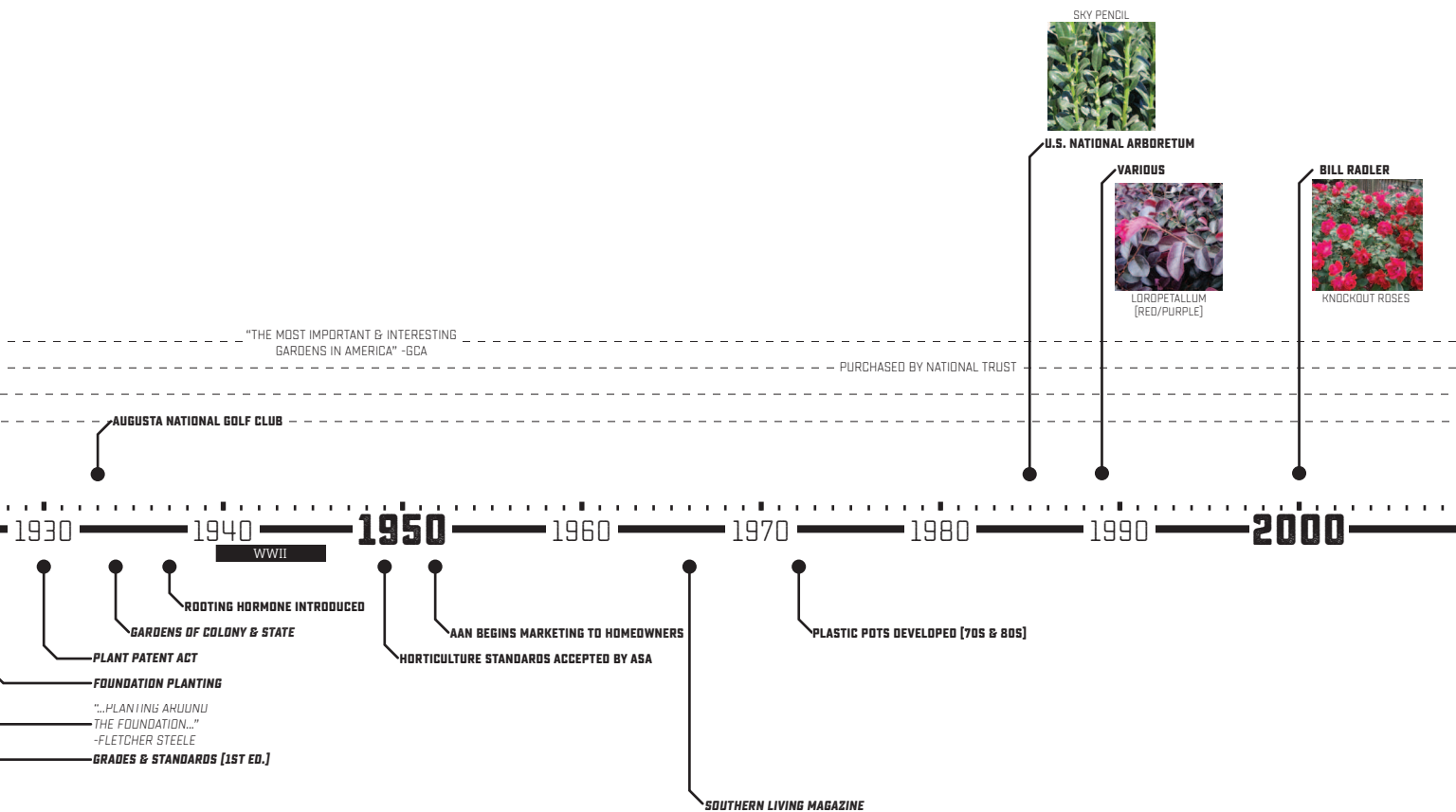


### [1] THE NURSERY INDUSTRY

Charleston, SC received well known botanists whose plant introductions and relationships with wealthy planters proved to have a lasting impact on the image associated with the landscapes of the South. As the 20th century progressed, the nursery industry organized and standardized production. Innovations in fertilizer, irrigation, and plastic nursery pots made mass production possible while plant patents, trade-marking, and branding such as Southern Living & Monrovia made it both economic and prolific.





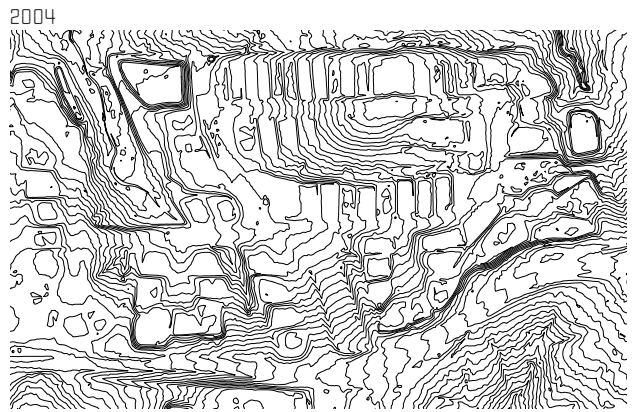
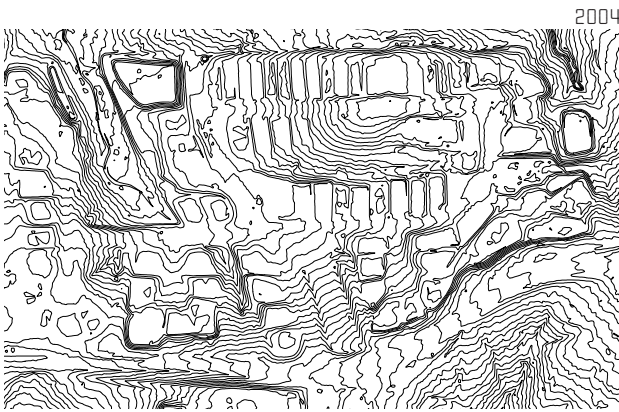
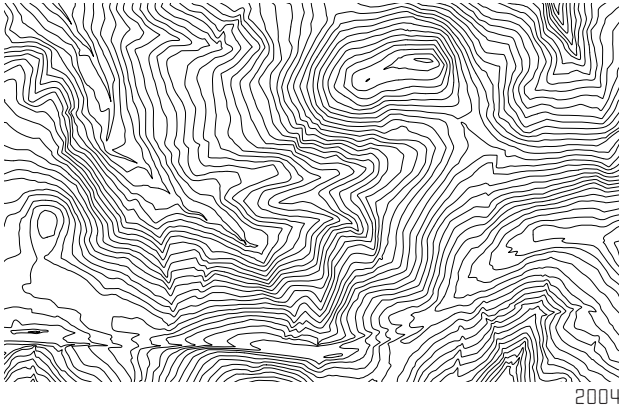


## [2] INTRODUCTION OF THE SUBURBS

As the 19th century came to a close, the precursors to modern day suburbs had begun to be implemented. Olmsted and Vaux's suburban Riverside introduced planned communities which would later translate into the more lucrative Levittown style communities following WWII.

## [3] OLD LANDSCAPES + NEW HOMES

Early on, picturesque and romantic landscape principles that catered to large English estates crossed the Atlantic and attempted to condense themselves to work with suburban homes. As home building methods changed to accommodate below-floor-heating and cooling, plants became the go to resource for hiding the raised foundations under the guise of softening the buildings connection to the landscape. The resulting style was largely promoted by one of the most influential landscape organizations: The Garden Club of America.



## CONSTRUCTION & THE SOIL

### [4] THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

While the previous three points are important in explaining the heritage of subdivision landscapes, the most impactful process is that of the site's development. If the three historical points remain the same but the development process differed, the subdivision's landscape would cultivate a different feeling. In a way, that reason alone may be a large factor in why two different neighborhoods designed according to the same principles and with the same elements can result in two distinctly different landscapes, especially long-term. The subdivision of Lundy West in Auburn, AL provides a good window into the development process and its lasting impressions on the landscape that follows.

Before being developed, the land of Lundy West was comprised of a second growth forest, a common characteristic to much of the Piedmont. The rolling topography drained itself into a narrow stream and wetland before emptying into the Saugahatchee Creek to the north. As the land began being developed, it was cleared of its tree canopy with the exception of areas designated as wetland and a few minor, thin bands. Large and extensive earth-moving operations re-sculpted the topography, creating flat pads for future houses. The soil, having been reshaped and left to bask in the southern sun, lost its upper horizons leaving a mostly clay subsoil in place of a topsoil.

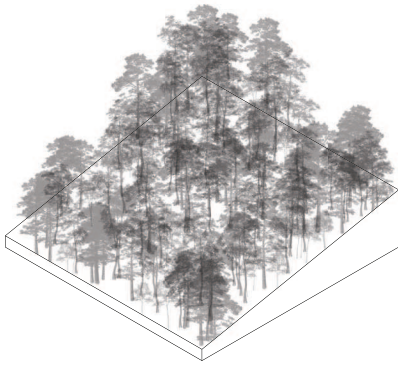
While conventional horticulture recommends spreading topsoil prior to laying sod and installing plantings, Lundy West received no such treatment. The only exception being if a pocket of organically rich topsoil was found while excavat-

ing for the foundation in which case the soil was excavated and spread in the front and/or back yards. By the time the plantings are installed, they are set within (shrubs & trees) or directly on top of (sod) a soil profile comprised of only compacted clay.

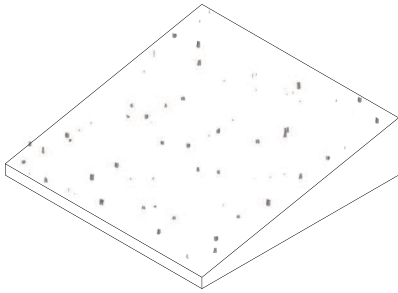
As the topography was reconfigured and the forest canopy removed, stormwater runoff became a larger issue as evident in the two large detention ponds on the eastern and western ends of the site. Asphalt streets, concrete driveways, and roofing shingles all contributed to a growing percentage of land that is now impervious. But almost as impervious is the soil itself. Without an absorbent topsoil, one that is integrated into the soil horizon below it, water not only flows over it but sod must be intensively maintained to receive the water and nutrients it needs in order to meet verdant expectations of homeowners.

**[FACING PAGE]** TOPOGRAPHY OF THE LUNDY WEST SUBDIVISION IN AUBURN, AL PRIOR TO & THROUGH ITS DEVELOPMENT

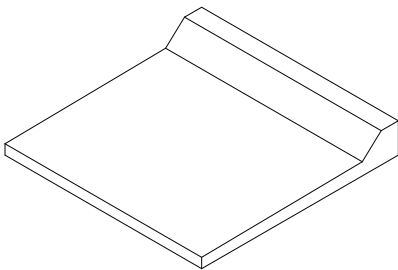
**[PAGE 15]** CURRENT EARTH MOVING PHASE OF THE DEVELOPMENT ACROSS THE STREET FROM LUNDY WEST SUBDIVISION



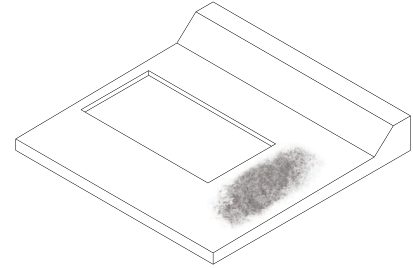
CLEARING



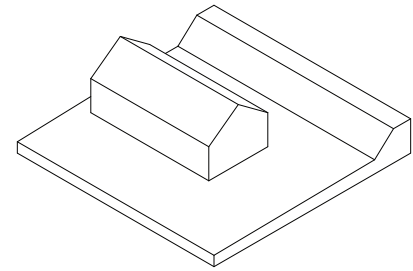
GRADING



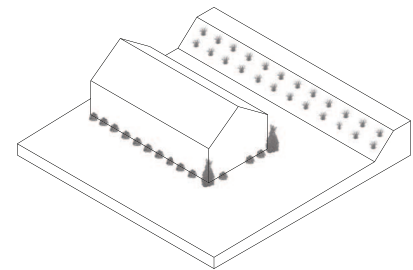
\*TOPSOIL OR ORGANIC MATTER IS ONLY APPLIED TO THE LANDSCAPE IF IT IS UNCOVERED DURING EXCAVATION FOR THE FOUNDATION, SIMPLY BECAUSE IT IS NOT GOOD SOIL TO BUILD ON.



BUILDING



LANDSCAPE



\*LANDSCAPE INSTALLATION ADHERES TO CONVENTIONAL HORTICULTURE TECHNIQUE, MINUS THE AMENDING OF THE SOIL.









## LANDSCAPE OPTIONS

### HOW IT WORKS

Congratulations on purchasing your Stone Martin Builders' home. Along with the many options you will choose to personalize the interior of your home you also have the opportunity to assemble welcoming plants that best fit your taste. This Landscape Book will walk you through the 4 steps of designing landscape for your new home.

#### 4 STEPS TO YOUR PERSONALIZED CURB APPEAL

1. Pick a Straight or Curved Bedline
2. Pick a Shrub Pack
3. Pick a Plant Size
4. Pick a Plant List

### PICK PLANT SIZE

CATEGORY	SIZE (inches)		
	S	M	L
CORNER PLANT	3	7	15
ALTERNATE 1	1	3	7
HEDGE	1	3	7
SMALL FILLER	1	1	3
ALTERNATE 2	1	3	7
LARGE SHRUB	1	3	7
TREE (INCLUDES)	2 in	6-8 in	
ALTERNATE 1	3	7	

Choosing a small, medium, or large plant package means your beds will be planted with the gallon size pots listed in its column.

For example: if you choose the medium plant size package your corner plant will be 7 gallons, alternate 1 plant will be 3 gallons, hedge plant will be 3 gallons, etc.

**ISLAND LAYOUT (if applicable)**  
Refer to Addendum 3 to see whether your landscape plan includes the island option or tree option. The October Red Glory Maple will be planted in both options.



Illustration of Gallon Pots

**A**

#### SOUTHERN COMFORT

Crape Myrtle  
Knockout Rose  
Compacta Holly  
Harbour Belle Nandina  
Gardenia  
Japanese Viburnum

**B**

#### WHIMSICAL FAIRE

Emerald Green Arborvitae  
Stone Azalea  
Carolina Holly  
Gold Mound Spirea  
Rose Creek Abelia  
Lonicera

**C**

#### EUROPEAN COURT

Foster #2 Holly  
Golden Globe Arborvitae  
Edward Goucher Abelia  
Muhly Grass  
PeachDrift Rose  
Oakleaf Hydrangea

\*You can not mix and match plant list

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## Plant List

### Southern Comfort

This plant list features traditional foliage found in southern states. Your yard will have Spring and Summer blooms and a burgundy maroon color from the Harbour Belle Nandina in the Fall and Winter.

1. CORNER PLANT *Crape Myrtle*
2. ALTERNATE 1 *Knockout Rose*
3. HEDGE *Compacta Holly*
4. SMALL FILLER *Harbour Belle Nandina*
5. ALTERNATE 2 *Gardenia*
6. LARGE SHRUB *Japanese Viburnum*

#### ISLAND OPTIONS (If Applicable)

7. TREE *October Red Glory Maple*
2. ALTERNATE 1 *Knockout Rose*

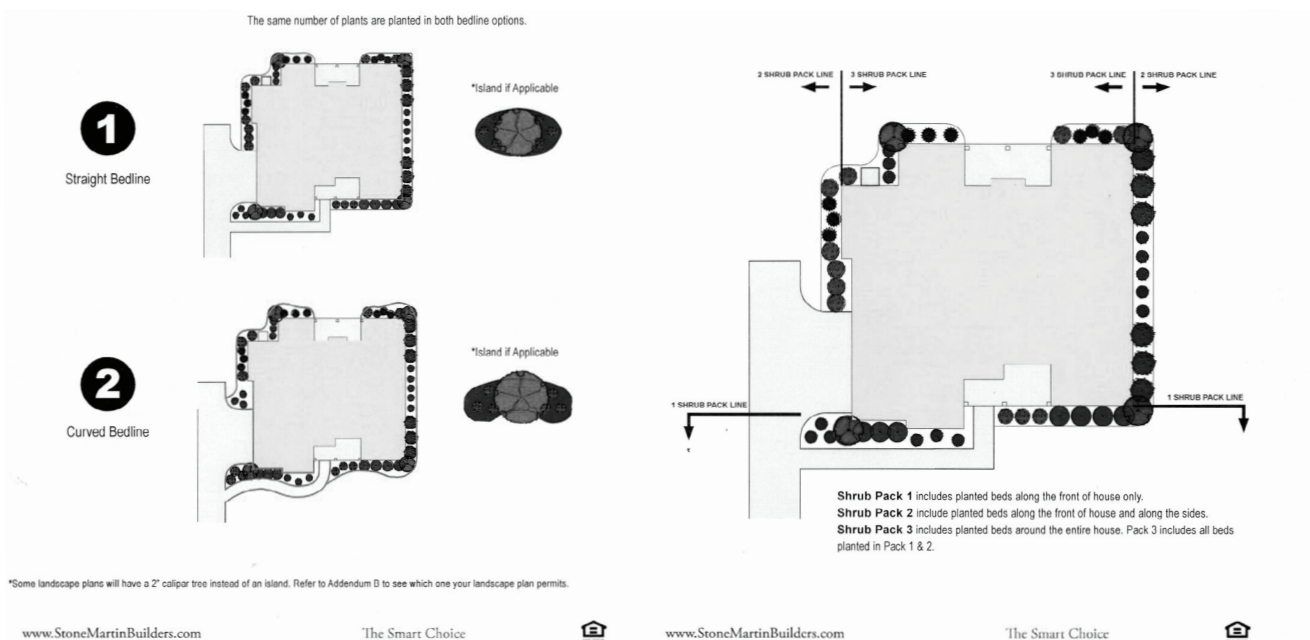


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## PLANTINGS VS PEDOSPHERE [& THEIR ROLES IN PLACELESSNESS]

The variety of plant packages offered to the new homeowner fall directly in line with their suburban landscape ancestry, even though the exposed foundations have vanished. However, despite the chosen plant species having “a wide environmental amplitude,” they prove to be an edaphologist’s nightmare.

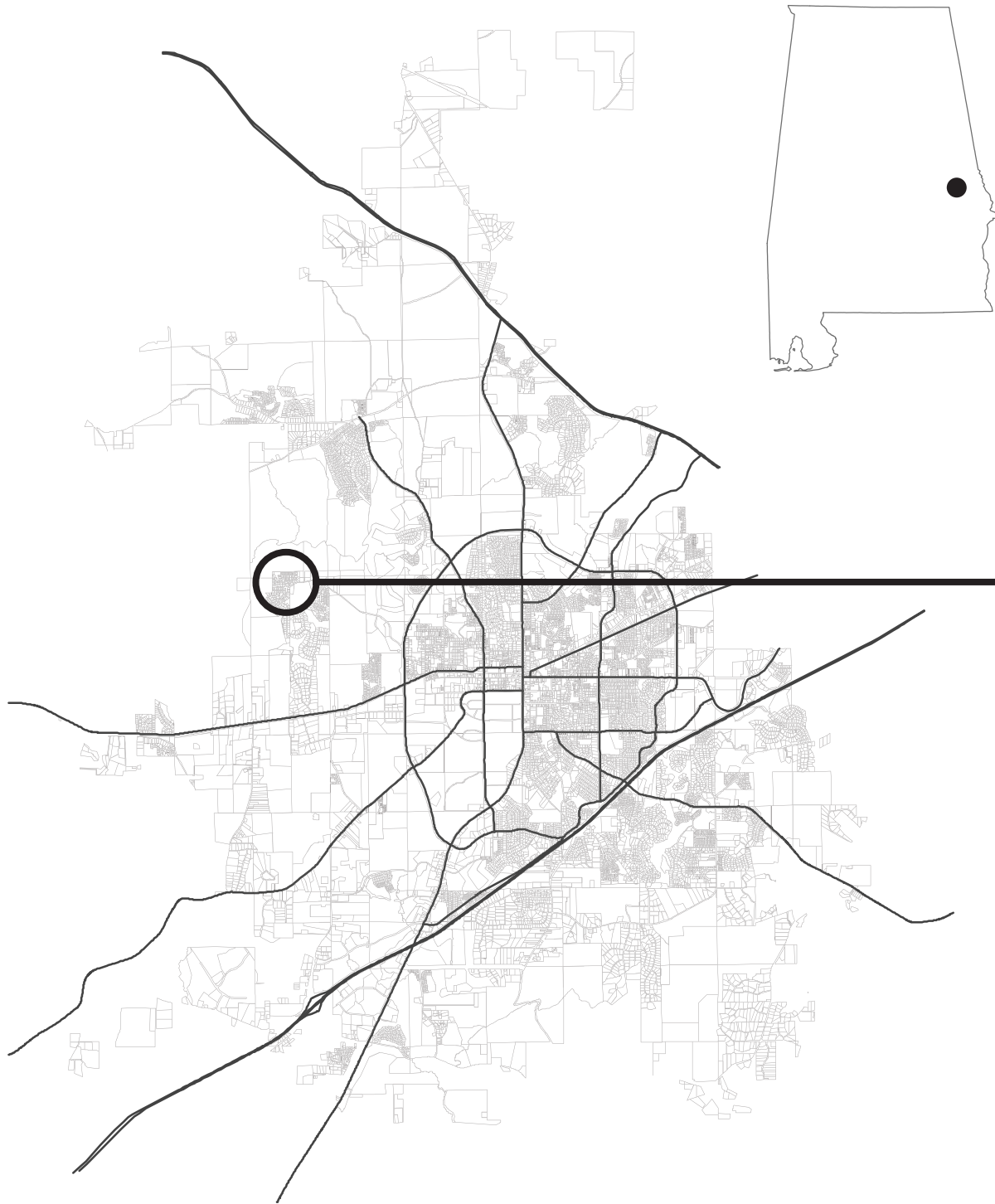
Being species that predominately [1]originated in woodland settings & [2] were coddled at the nursery with nutrients, water, and an ideal growing substrate, they are ill-suited for the highly disturbed soil in which they are set. With the soil interface between the growing substrate and the dense clay being abrupt, plants continue to grow as if they are in their original plastic containers. Eventually being root-bound within their own clay planting hole, many succumb to girdling, nutrient deficiency, or drought.

The vast amounts of sod, unable to incorporate a strong root system into the compacted clay, eventually begins to erode away due to wind, water, and the scorching heat. This combined with struggling foundation plantings paints a picture of a bereft landscape losing its battle with the elements.

The plant palettes offered in the packages are typically composed of species that are easily recognizable and available in large quantities via wholesale nurseries. Subdivision landscapes across large swaths of the nation are then not only similar in form but in their compositions as well. Add in the common denominator of a mistreated soil and a rather stark landscape is the result. This repeated scenario across the nation perpetuates the disconnect of individual neighborhoods from their own individuality and absolves them from their rich landscape potential.

“Because of its efficiency, the common practice has been for large nurseries to mass produce hundreds of plants of a limited number of species that are well known and ‘reliable,’ often because of wide environmental amplitude(‘it’ll grow anywhere’)... Following traditional plant selection practices, ornamental trees and shrubs that have conspicuous flowers, fruits and/or autumn colour, or that are evergreen, are the most likely selections.” -Nigel Dunnet, Dynamic Landscapes

[TOP & FACING PAGE] SHEETS DESCRIBING THE LANDSCAPE OPTIONS FOR THE HOME BUYERS OF LUNDY WEST SUBDIVISION IN AUBURN, AL.







830 WINSTON COURT-LUNDY WEST SUBDIVISION:  
AUBURN, AL

*[THE SITE]*







**[TOP]** THE LANDSCAPE RESULTING FROM THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IS ONE CHARACTERIZED BY HARSH ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. THE DIRECT IMPACT ON THE PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ATTRIBUTES OF THE SOIL ALMOST IMMEDIATELY TRANSLATE INTO A BEREFT AND BLEAK AESTHETIC.

**[BOTTOM]** IN ORDER TO DEAL WITH THE RUNOFF GENERATED BY IMPERVIOUS CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND A HARD-PAN LIKE SOIL, TWO DETENTION PONDS ARE REQUIRED TO SLOW THE MOVEMENT OF STORMWATER INTO THE LARGER WATERSHED.

**[LEFT]** THE SAME SCENE, FOUND ACROSS THE NATION, IS AS FAR REMOVED FROM THE NUANCES OF THE REGIONAL LANDSCAPE AS IT IS FROM A UNIQUE SENSE OF PLACE.









**[TOP]** REAR OF THE HOME SITS ABOVE A DRAINAGE DITCH.

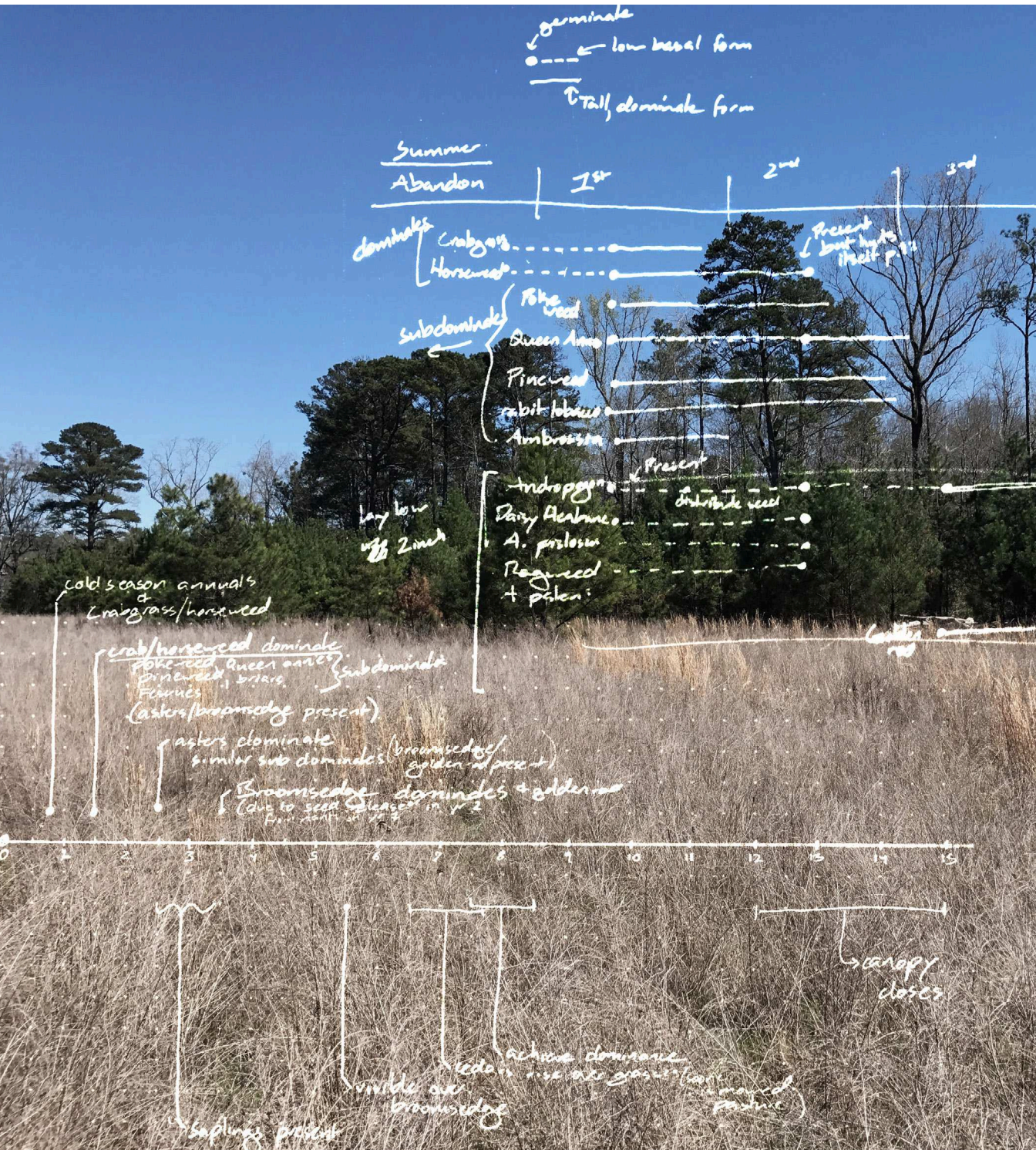
**[BOTTOM]** SURVIVORS OF THE HARSH SOIL CONDITIONS. TWO YEARS AGO, UP TO EIGHT SHRUBS OCCUPIED THIS PLANTING BED.

**[LEFT]** FRONT OF THE HOME.



*HOW MIGHT INTERDEPENDENT  
PLANT COMMUNITIES & SOIL COMPOSITIONS  
BE EXPLOITED IN ORDER TO CULTIVATE A NEW  
SUBURBAN NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER?*







## THE PLANTING STRATEGY

*[REFERENCING A LARGER LANDSCAPE PROCESS]*

The construction process carried out on Lundy West is considered a form of environmental disturbance. Following a disturbance (such as fire, mud slide, or bulldozing to name a few), a site left unchecked undergoes a process known as secondary plant succession. Different plant species, each adapted to specific moments of the successional process, will make their appearances and subsequent disappearances as the site progresses from grassland species to early woody pioneers to hardwood forests. The progression is not random, but rather “a carefully orchestrated sequence which results in one dominant plant species (and its associated community of life) succeeding another until, if enough time passes without additional disturbance, the original forest community is restored.”<sup>45</sup> Each one of these phases, or seres, is guided by a number of factors that build upon themselves, two of which are: shade/protection provided by species of the previous and current seres and the changing of the soil’s qualities.

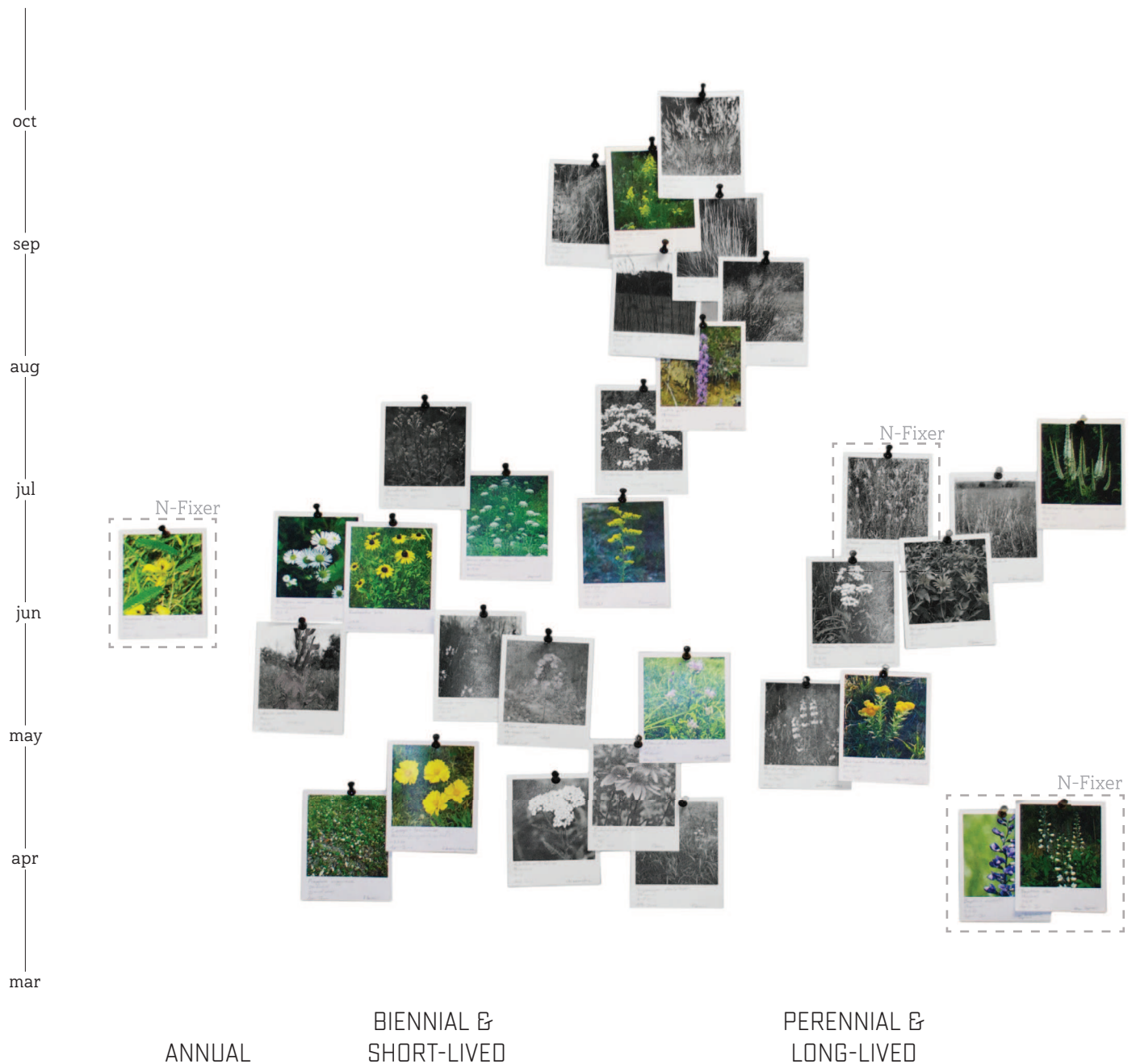
In extreme disturbances, the soil may be left exposed to intense sunlight, drought conditions, and erosion that strips the soil of its nutrients. As a result, species adapted to those conditions thrive until they are out competed. The soil, reacting to the death-life-death-life cycles of various species, then embarks on a trajectory that eventually results in a profile better adapted for water absorption & retention.

In the Piedmont region, in which 830 Winston Court & Lundy West are located, the early seres of the successional process are predominately marked by grasses, forbs, and pines. It is not uncommon to see the process playing out on the side of highways and old fields, utility strips, or even a construction site that has been put on pause.

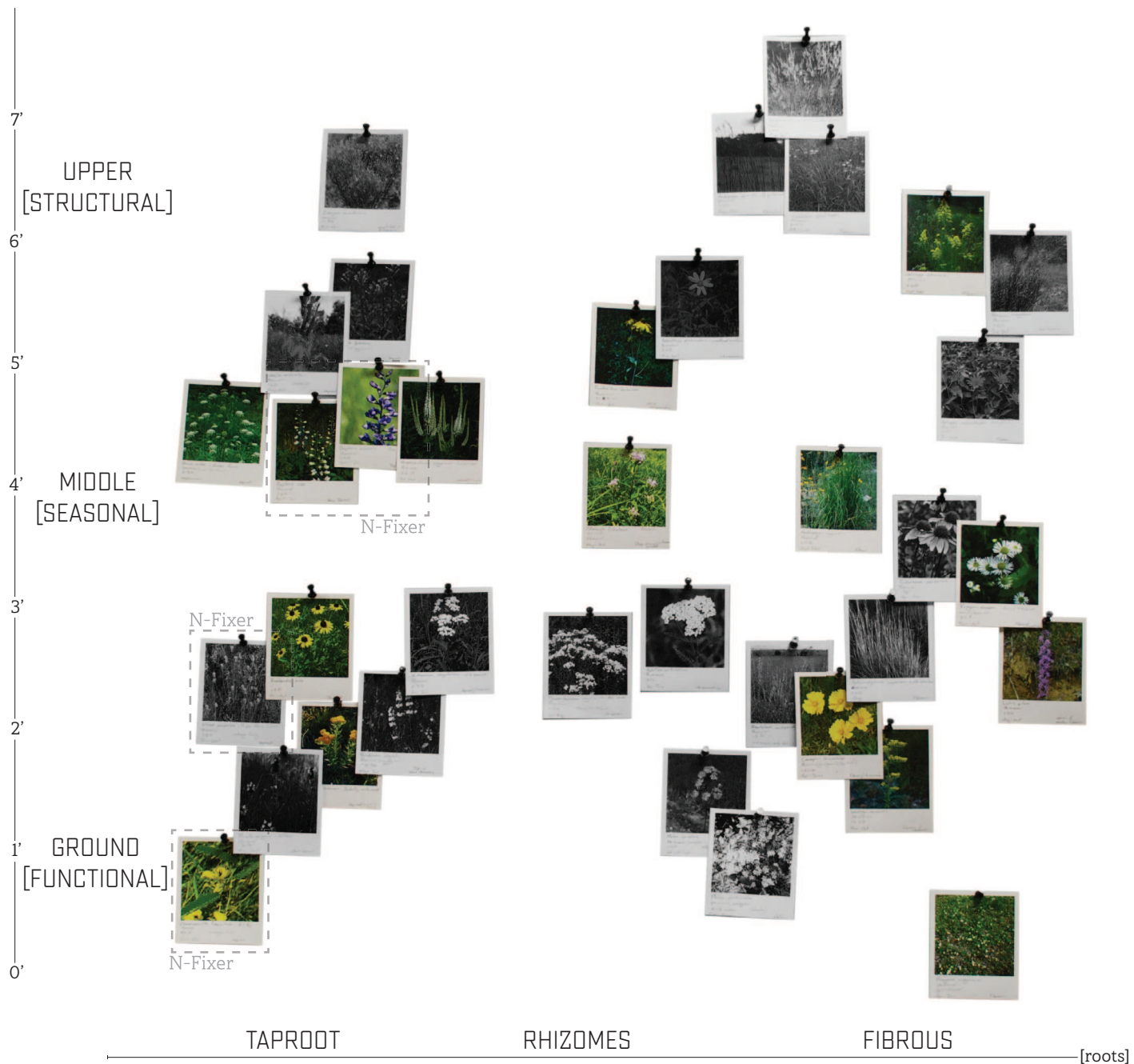
Because of the abundant visual presence of the successional process and its plant associations, secondary plant succession can be considered a hallmark of the Piedmont landscape. Furthermore, while the general aesthetic of succession may provide a strong link to the larger landscape, the relationship between the soil and the resulting plant communities provide potential for addressing those same three interdependently related elements of subdivision landscapes.

To implement the successional process, there are two basic options: stop mowing and let 830 Winston Court progress freely, or plan out the progression with a more crafted species composition. The first option would likely be more cost effective, yet there is considerably less amount of control in regards to which species appear where and the impact of their visual presence. The second option, calling for a designed plant community, provides more opportunity for introducing an initial arrangement and volume of different species. Essentially the seed bank would be designed instead of serendipitous. This way, instead of the first few years of the retrofitted landscape appearing synonymous with an abandoned lot which would likely not prove appealing to the standard homeowner, the landscape could portray a degree of intentionality while referencing the larger regional landscape.

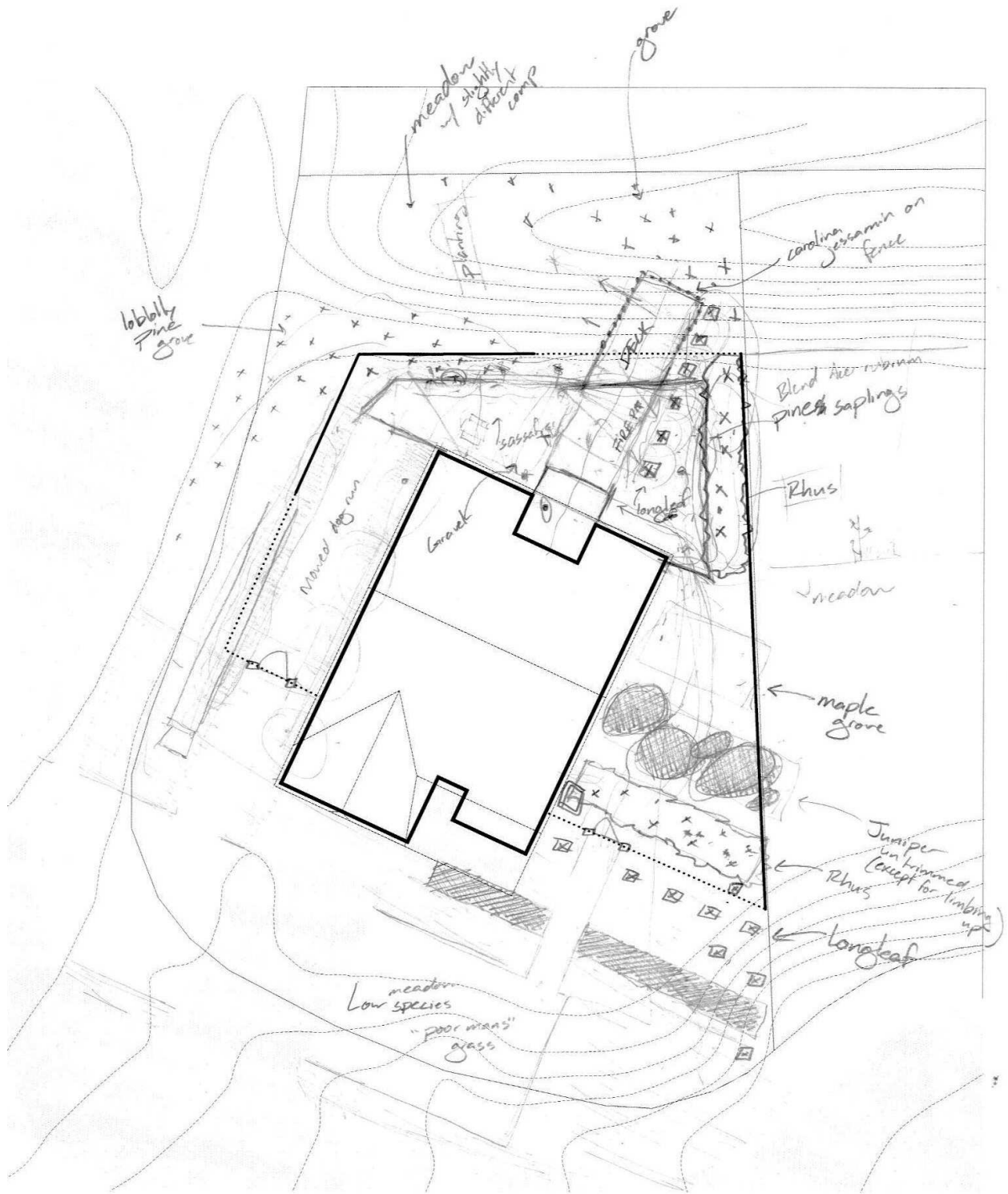
When composing a designed plant community, all of the roles that would normally be filled through the successional process must be accounted for. These roles have a spatial component and a temporal component that help prevent weed incursion. As outlined by Larry Weaner, the spatial niches include below ground and above ground considerations as well as seasonal and long-term considerations. Thomas Rainer, using a language angled more towards design refers to the above ground niches (or layers) as structural, seasonal interests, and functional.



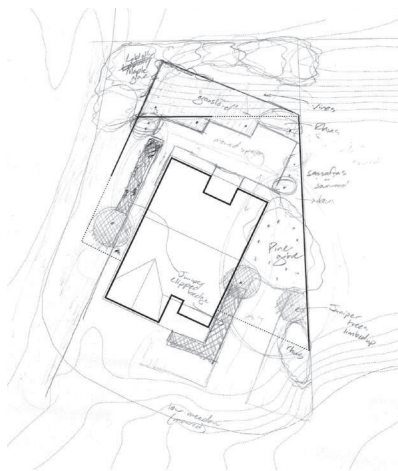
**[TEMPORAL NICHES]** IT IS IMPORTANT TO FILL ALL OF THE TEMPORAL ROLES. IF A SPECIES FADES OUT AND THERE IS NOT A SPECIES TO TAKE ITS PLACE LATER IN THE COMMUNITIES LIFE, THEN THE COMPOSITION IS MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE INTRODUCTION OF UNWANTED WEEDS. THE Y-AXIS DENOTES BLOOM TIME WHILE THE X-AXIS DENOTES THE LIFE CYCLE TYPES AS WELL AS REFERENCES THE ORDER OF THEIR APPEARANCE OVER THE SCALE OF YEARS.



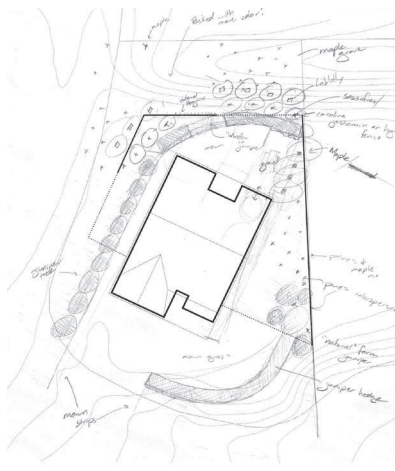
**[SPATIAL NICHES]** THE SPATIAL CONSIDERATIONS OCCUR NOT ONLY IN THE HEIGHT OF THE PLANT BUT IN HOW THEY ARE ROOTED INTO THE GROUND. IT IS MUCH EASIER FOR A TAPROOTED SPECIES TO EXIST AMONG A GROUP OF FIBROUS ROOTED SPECIES BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT COMPETING WITHIN THE SAME SPACE.



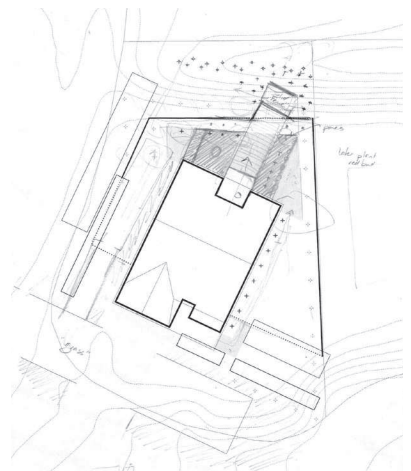




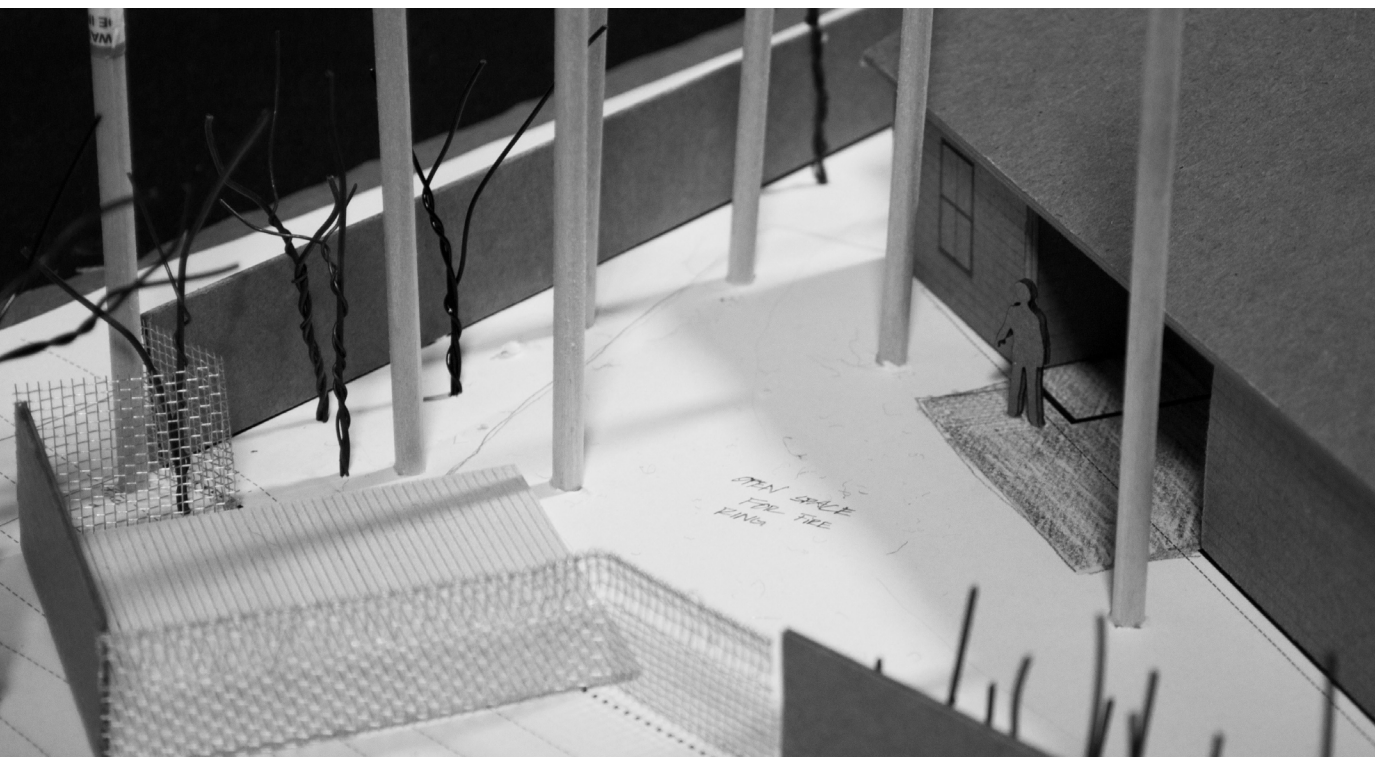
**CONCEPT A:** EXPLORATIONS IN USING EASTERN RED CEDARS AS BOTH TREE AND SHEARED HEDGES.



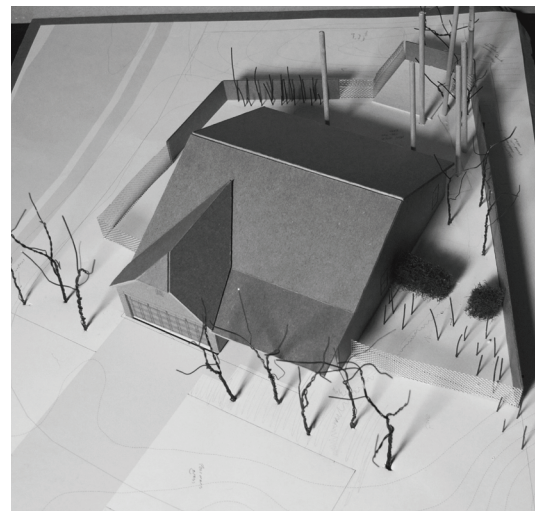
**CONCEPT B:** SHEARED HEDGES BORDER LAWN AREAS AT FRONT & REAR OF HOUSE.



**CONCEPT C:** DECK IS EXTENDED OUT BACK DOOR AND PROJECTS OVER THE RAVINE. LAWN IS CARVED OUT OF A MEADOW PLANTING.





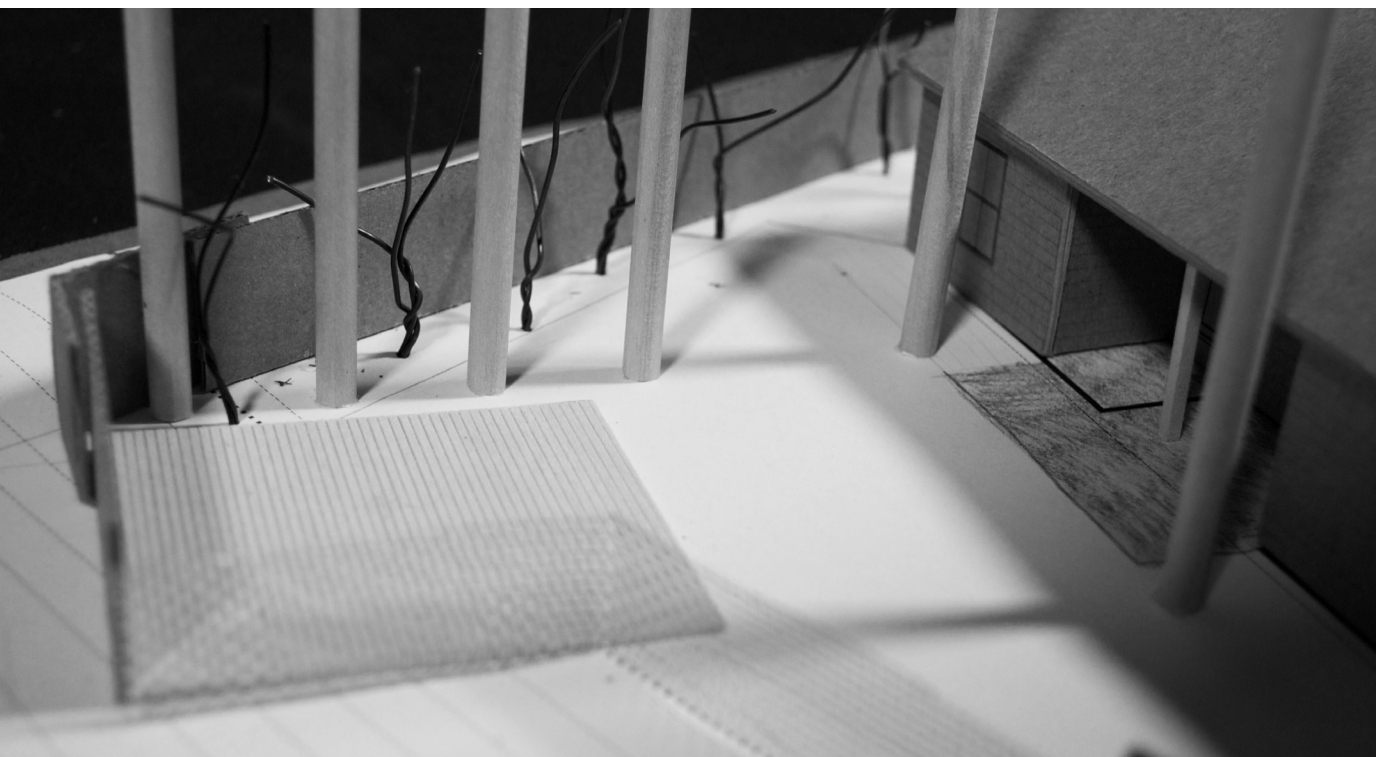


**[TOP]** BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF THE FIRST MODEL ITERATION.

**[LEFT]** ATTEMPTING TO CREATE A SERIES OF BANDS THROUGH WHICH SOMEONE WOULD TRAVEL THROUGH TO REACH THE BACKYARD. BECAUSE OF THE NARROW WIDTH, THE BANDS WOULD NOT READ EXCEPT FOR POSSIBLY THE TRIMMED JUNIPER HEDGE.

**[FACING PAGE TOP]** THE BACK PATIO AREA BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND DECK IS SCATTERED WITH PINE TREES TO LOOSELY DEFINE A CENTRAL SPACE. THE PINES SCATTER ACROSS THE BEDLINE IN AN ATTEMPT TO BLUR THE LINE BETWEEN DIFFERENT SPACES.

**[FACING PAGE BOTTOM]** THE ARRANGEMENT OF DECIDUOUS TREES ACROSS THE FRONT DID NOT COMMUNICATE THE THICKNESS OF AN ADVANCING WOODY SERE ONE WOULD EXPERIENCE IN A CREEPING PIEDMONT WOODLINE.





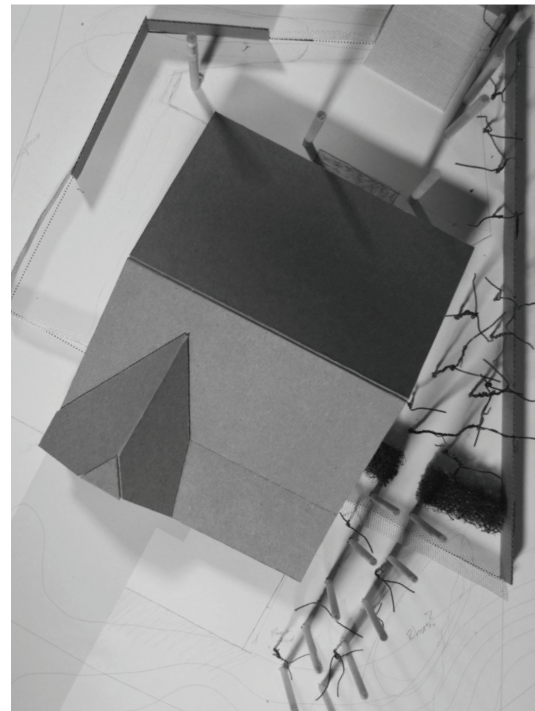


**[FACING PAGE TOP]** THE SPACE BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND DECK IS REINFORCED BY THE LINE OF PINES. THE SPACE BECOMES MORE RIGIDLY DEFINED, CREATING MORE OF A DIVISION THAN A BLURRED BOUNDARY

**[FACING PAGE BOTTOM]** A NARROW STRIP OF CLOSELY PLANTED PINE AND DECIDUOUS UNDERSTORY TREES, PROVIDE THE DENSITY NEEDED TO LOOSELY SCREEN THE NEIGHBORING PROPERTY.

**[TOP]** TWO SEPARATE SPACES ALONG THE SAME PATH, ONE COMPOSED OF PINES, THE OTHER MAPLES. THE HEDGE ACTS AS THE TRUE SPACE DIVIDER WHILE THE FENCING ACTS AS A MORE PERMEABLE THRESHOLD, ONE THAT ADDS TO THE LAYERING OF TEXTURES.

**[LEFT]** AERIAL VIEW

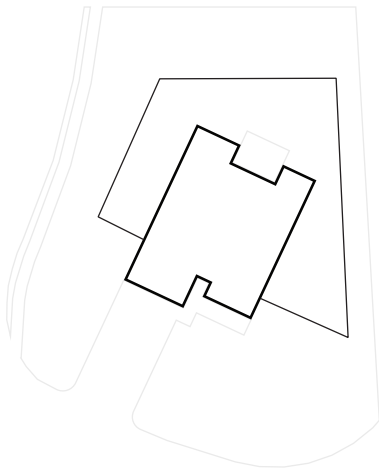






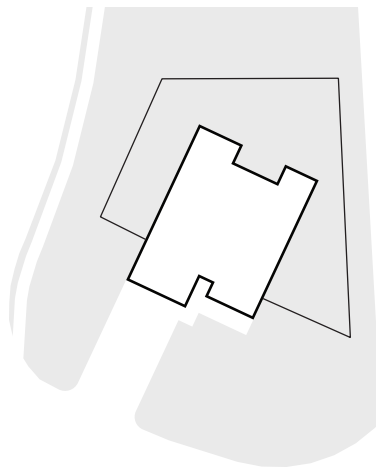






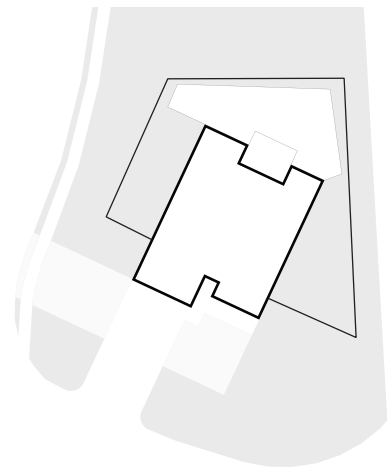
#### **PRESENT CONDITIONS**

THE EXISTING BASE OF MOSTLY SOD AND MINISCULE FOUNDATION PLANTINGS



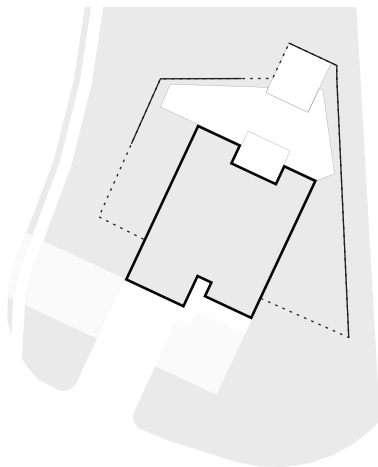
#### **ESTABLISH MEADOW (BASE MATRIX)**

IMAGINING ENTIRE LANDSCAPE AS A MEADOW FROM WHICH TO CARVE



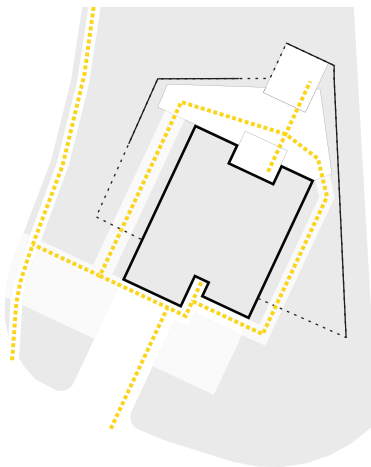
#### **CARVE OUT SPACES**

CARVE FRONT LAWN SPACE OUT, CONNECTING TO SIDEWALK & STREET. BACK YARD IS REPLACED WITH CRUSHED AGGREGATE SURFACE



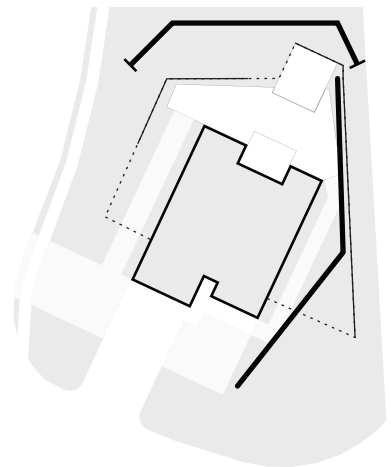
#### **PROTRUDE DECKING & FENCING**

EXTENDING THE GEOMETRY OF THE BACK PATIO TO HANG OUT & OVER SMALL DRAINAGE SLOPE TO PROVIDE MORE SPACE FOR ENTERTAINING. OPEN PORTIONS OF FENCING TO PROVIDE APPROPRIATE MICROCLIMATES FOR MEADOW AND TO INCREASE VIEWING DISTANCE THROUGH OTHERWISE NEGLECTED SPACES(SIDES OF LOTS)



#### **CONNECT FRONT TO BACK**

CONNECT THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE TO THE BACK BY CARVING OUT MORE PATHS THROUGH MEADOW PLANTING.



#### **ESTABLISH CANOPY**

FOLLOWING MEADOW ESTABLISHMENT, INTRODUCE PINE TREE SAPLINGS TO EVENTUALLY FORM PERMEABLE SCREEN FROM NEIGHBORING PROPERTY. LATER UNDER PLANT WITH ADDITIONAL SPECIES.



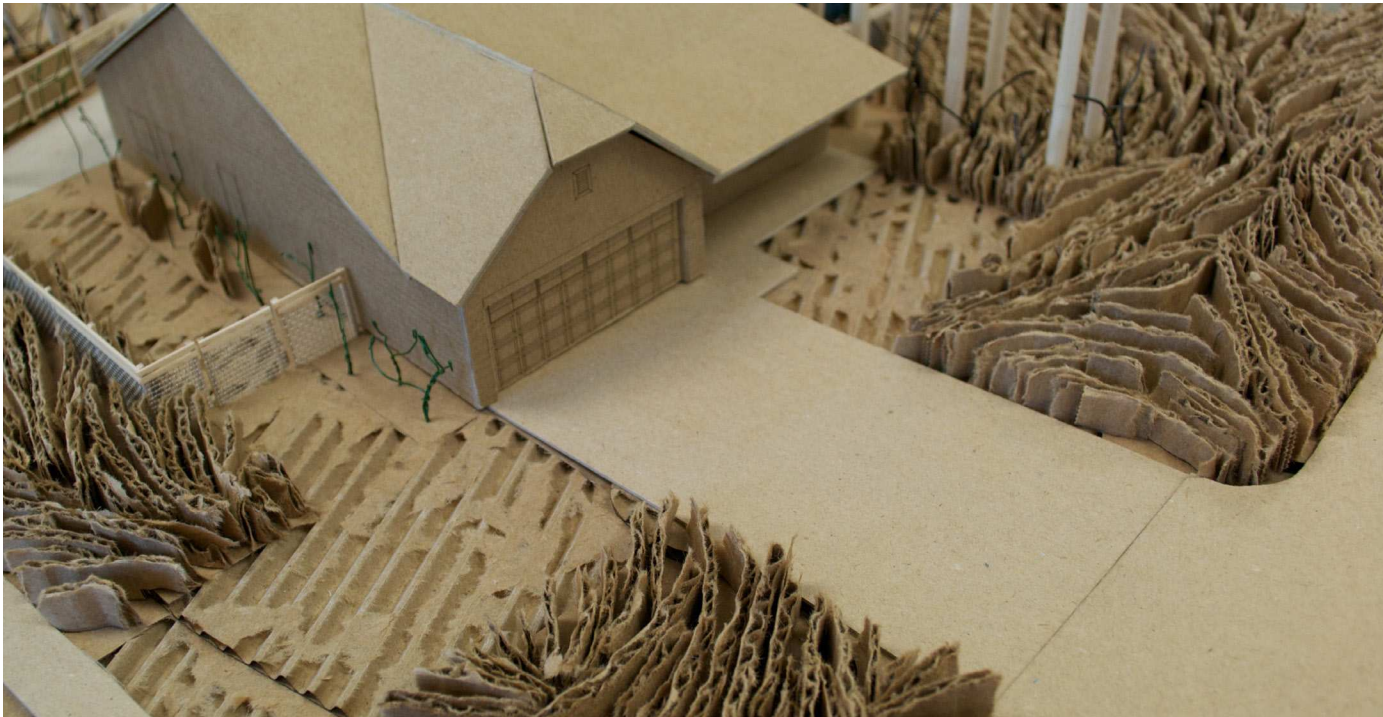












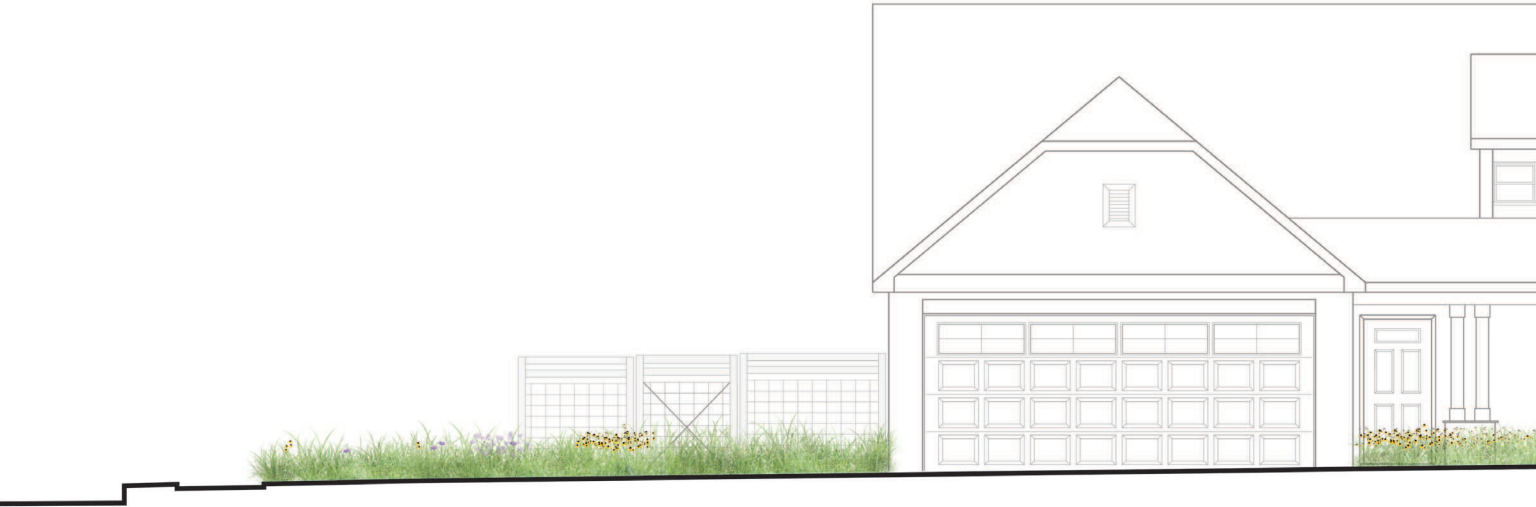
## THE FINAL DESIGN

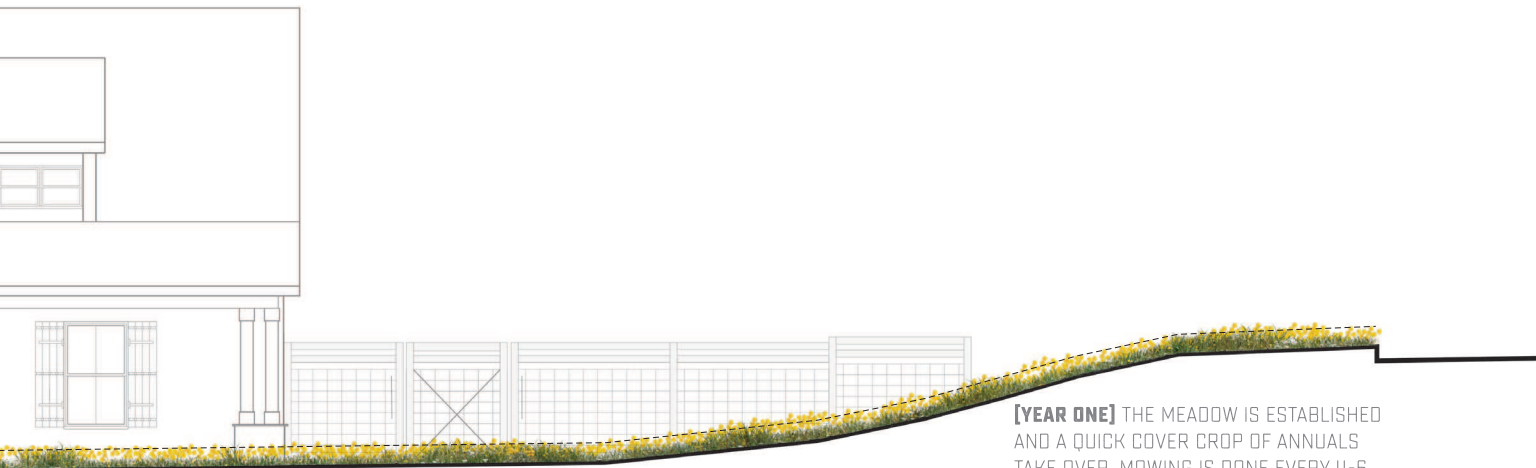
[OVER TIME]

The planting strategy of 830 Winston Court establishes a meadow in the first several years followed by a wave of saplings and then a second wave between years seven and nine. Instead of creating an even matrix of meadow plants, or in drifting patterns, the species are seeded with hard lines. As the years continue onward, these lines will fray and dissipate. These hard lines, being different species, will come and go at different times over the first 5-10 years.

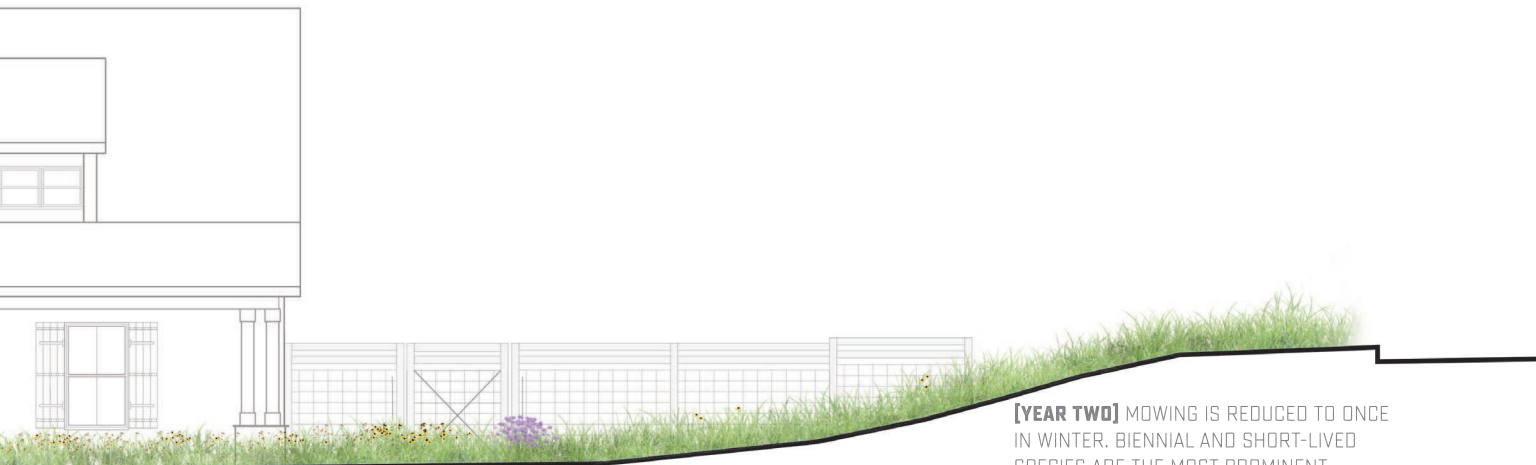
Among the species chosen are some with taproots extending several feet down, others that fix nitrogen back into the soil, and others still whose short life cycle returns carbon back into the ground fairly quickly. As the pines become mature, they provide a permeable screen and later planted redbuds accentuate the arrival of spring.





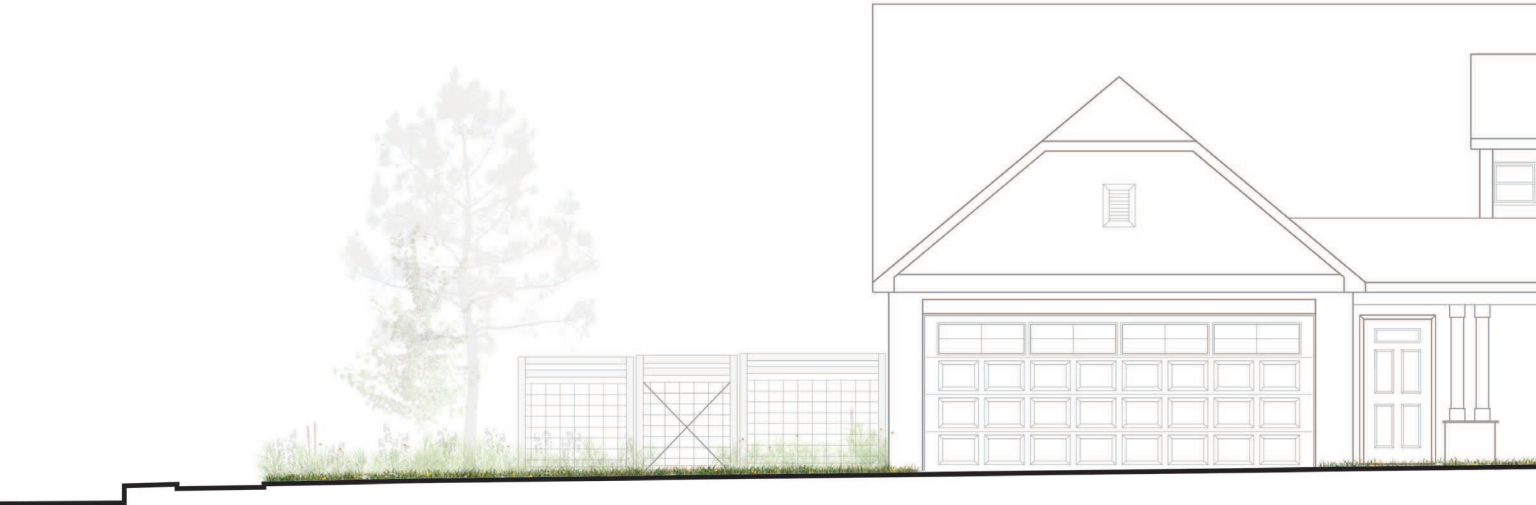


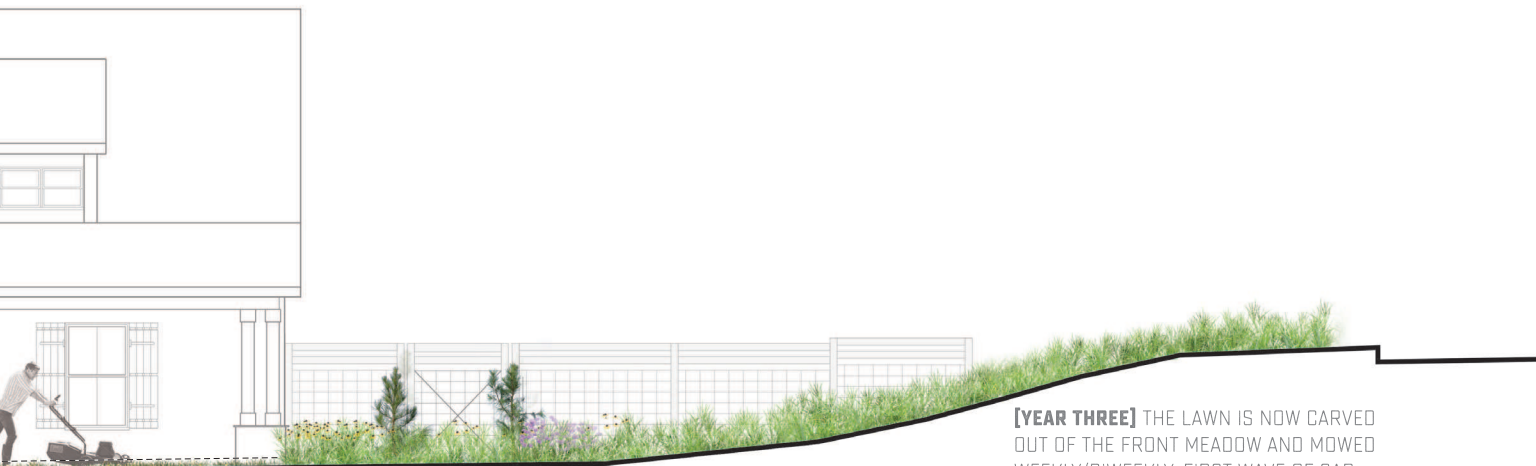
**[YEAR ONE]** THE MEADOW IS ESTABLISHED AND A QUICK COVER CROP OF ANNUALS TAKE OVER. MOWING IS DONE EVERY 4-6 WEEKS AT A HEIGHT OF 8 INCHES TO COMBAT INVADING WEEDS.



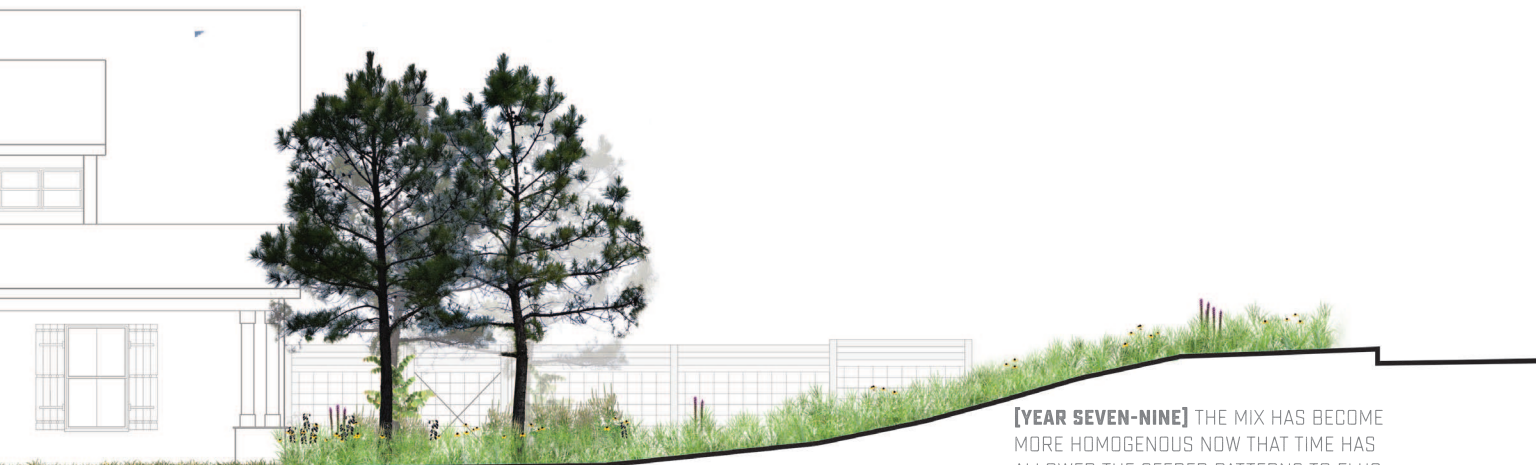
**[YEAR TWO]** MOWING IS REDUCED TO ONCE IN WINTER. BIENNIAL AND SHORT-LIVED SPECIES ARE THE MOST PROMINENT.



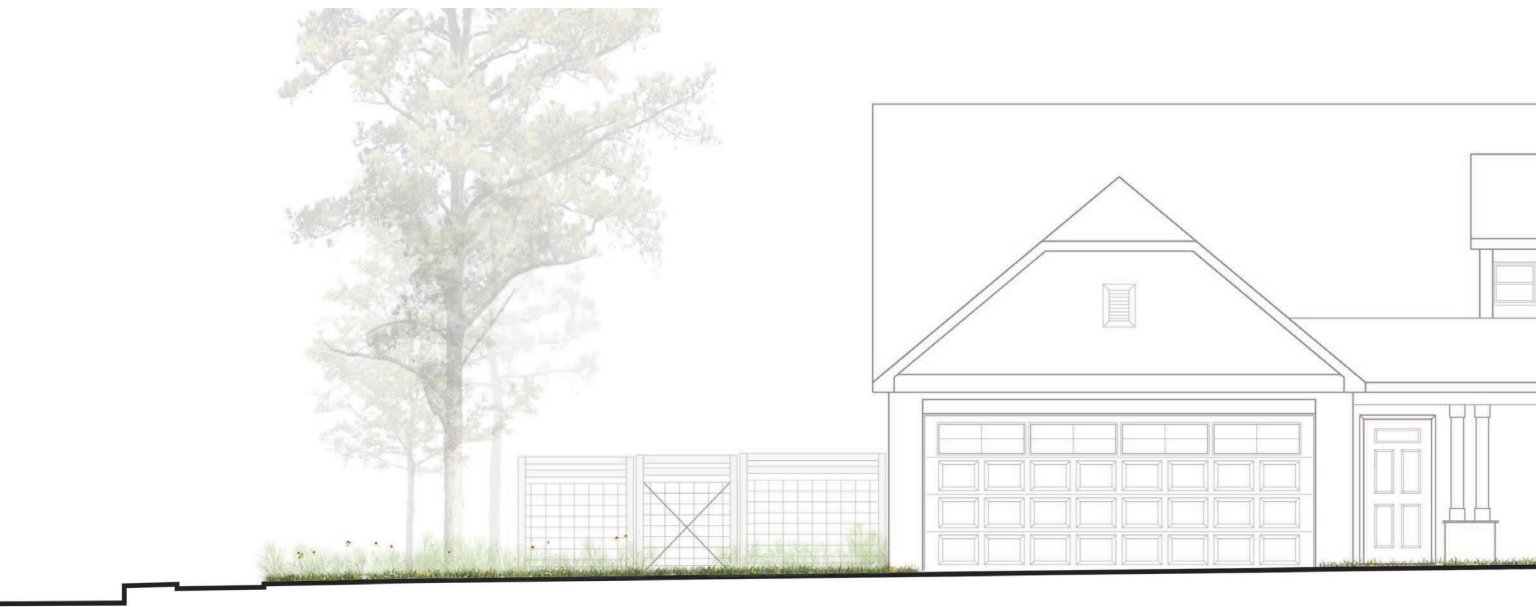




**[YEAR THREE]** THE LAWN IS NOW CARVED OUT OF THE FRONT MEADOW AND MOWED WEEKLY/BIWEEKLY. FIRST WAVE OF SAPLINGS ARE PLANTED.



**[YEAR SEVEN-NINE]** THE MIX HAS BECOME MORE HOMOGENOUS NOW THAT TIME HAS ALLOWED THE SEEDED PATTERNS TO FLUCTUATE SUFFICIENTLY. REDBUD SAPLINGS ARE PLANTED







[YEAR THIRTY] TREE CANOPIES HAVE  
CLOSED IN AND

## THE TAKE AWAY

[CONCLUDING THOUGHTS]

Despite the soil conditions left after the development of subdivisions, the neighborhood still contains opportunities for relating to the larger landscape and cultivating its own identity. One answer is to build upon the process of plant succession, an activity that already occurs on disturbed sites and can project a bleak and barren landscape into one full of energy. Interesting plant compositions can be achieved by paying attention to their growth cycles and the spatial/temporal niches in which they reside.

A separate take away from the project is that a designed plant community has to account for succession in some capacity. Meadows & grasslands, for example, are typically associated with early succession but are actually carrying out their own miniature version of the progression.

Because the research was done on the scale of an individual lot and never extrapolated to all of Lundy West, the effect on an entire neighborhood is only implied. So the next step forward would need to begin examining an increase in scale. Some of the questions expected to arise are:

How do the lots relate to each other if this was to slowly be undertaken by a subdivision?  
How might an entire neighborhood begin to implement a

planting strategy such as this?

What is the role of written HOA code in the maintenance of a landscape such as the one envisioned here? What is the role in general of written ordinances in suburban landscapes?

In addition, an interesting study could be made on how raw secondary plant succession, unaided by seeding, could be used to craft a unique sense of place. Would this relate back to the larger landscape better and be appealing to a suburban homeowner?

Lastly, the first portion of this thesis only begins to crack open a full exploration of why suburban residential landscapes exist the way they do. A study that focused on why individuals continue to accept and even perpetuate a landscape such as that at 830 Winston Court would likely begin to shed light on how might we begin to change our preferences. Or if its even feasible.



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### *[PHOTOGRAPHY]*

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