

European garden character, with practical family choices.

Prepared by Austin Archuleta | 6506 Farmdale Lane, Austin, TX 78749



What stays important

Covered family time, a 3-year-old and two Great Pyrenees, low-mess surfaces and easy upkeep, mature trees and the central lawn that already works. The shaded, bare areas near the path and behind trees need useful destinations.

This revision

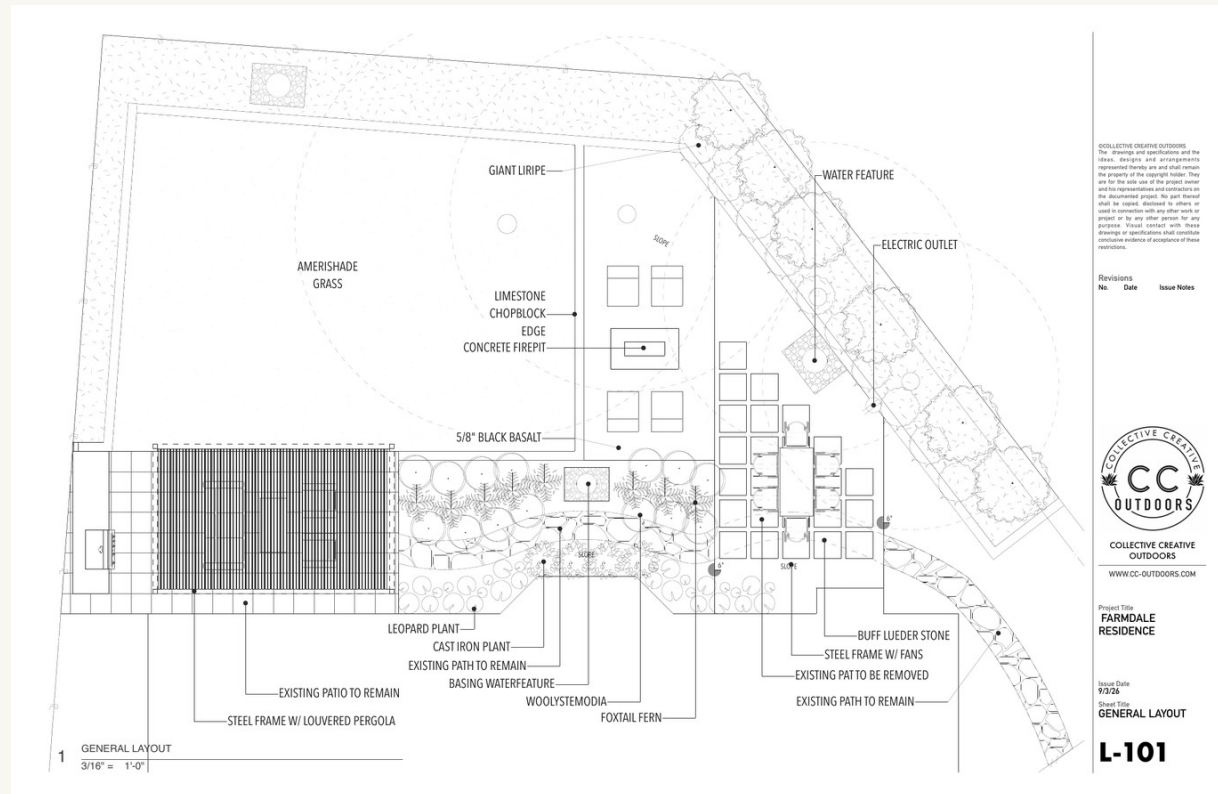
B gets one continuous lawn. C and E gain clearer lawn and beds. Keep the previous fixed-stone options and add European gravel adaptations. Matching day/night views compare the new variants. G and H are full 3D studies. Every option includes oblique and side-section depth diagrams.

The photographs show shade and wear, but cannot isolate drainage, soil or traffic as the cause of poor turf. Vegetation, canopy and building geometry remain photo-informed approximations.

Decision frame: compare the usable space first, then field-check grade, roots and drainage. I have the Blender files to make adjustments and iterate on. The 16 editable models (8 baselines + 8 adaptations) remain conceptual; revised footprints or levels require regenerated depth estimates.

The supplied concept and its technical scope.

Collective Creative Outdoors September 3 revision, L-101 reference.



Useful work already done

Covered patio, shaded social spaces, planting, lighting and water features are coordinated in plan. The revision adds dimensions, drainage notes and another viewpoint.

Details to develop together

Existing/proposed elevations, exact path ties, retaining sections, root effects, base excavation and the drain outlet still need development. Two 6-inch annotations do not resolve the site fall.

The supplied concept coordinates spatial uses and materials. Existing/proposed grades, root interfaces, structural supports and drainage construction details remain unresolved.

A and D test the firm's spatial direction. B, C and E-H are owner comparison studies, not claims that a contractor can build them without further design.

Keep measured facts separate from proposed levels.

One common patio reference; marker positions follow the owner’s annotated screenshot.

Patio box	0 in	Owner datum, not proof that the entire patio is level.
O at obtuse corner	-16 in	Near upper lounge; not a dining-pad corner.
Dot at existing gravel	-26 in	Beyond dining footprint; cannot transfer to its corners.
X at wrapping path	-29.5 in	Remote low point; not the actual dining/path tie-in.

The beds follow the slope

Owner reports bed soil about level with adjacent lawn, plus a couple inches of mulch/material. Foliage height, soil elevation, mulch top, step height and retained soil depth are different measurements.

Where retention may be needed

Cutting a pad below preserved soil creates an uphill edge; raising a pad creates a supported downhill edge. A low visible wall can still need excavation through roots. No model edge is a retaining design.

A tree opening does not establish protection. Measure tree centers, trunk diameters, root-flare levels and visible roots. Include bases, footings, reservoirs, drains, utilities, construction access and soil storage in arborist coordination.

O-to-X is 13.5 in and dot-to-X is 3.5 in. These differences are real reference relationships; neither proves terrace cut depth or wall height. Measure each pad corner and the exact path connection before fixing levels.

Know what every surface represents.

Visual material directions; final product, assembly, drainage and maintenance specifications remain to be selected.

	Natural lawn	Healthy central turf retained in every option. B restores more grass; C/E add selective connections. Shade performance remains uncertain.
	Buff limestone	New pale pads and paving. Large formal pavers define furniture and busy walking areas. Paver arrangement, base and joints require construction specifications.
	Pale pea gravel	Rounded 6-10 mm concept gravel, visually flush within stone containment. It can shift and track; not DG, stabilized aggregate or guaranteed drainage.
	Existing stone	Photo-informed slate/flagstone patio and curved path. Actual thickness, condition and reusable quantities unknown.
	Timber + dark metal	C deck boards; seating/storage and grill-adjacent details. Timber species, weathering finish, structure and supports unselected.
	Shredded hardwood mulch	F open shaded zone and planted beds: untreated hardwood mulch, thin visual top-up over existing soil. Not certified playground surfacing.
	Planted beds	Mixed existing planting informed by owner inventory: fig, hibiscus, Nellie Stevens holly and tulip magnolia. Exact positions, sizes, irrigation and any new planting need verification.
	Cover / grill / water	Louvered pergola, generic grill island, trellis/planters and optional water features. Product ratings, services, foundations and clearances unresolved.

F specifically: limestone dining + bench pads; timber bench/chest with dark supports; retained stone path and lawn; mulched sloping planted garden. Useful family activity stays on the pads and lawn; loose mulch is not the preferred toddler/dog surface.

Keep the variety already growing in the garden.

Owner-confirmed plants inform the reconstruction; this is not a plant-by-plant survey or a new planting schedule.



Existing lawn-edge beds, mixed planting and mature canopy provide the visual reference.

Named by the owner

Fig tree; hibiscus; Nellie Stevens holly; tulip magnolia. These names are supplied by the owner, not inferred botanical identifications from the photographs.

How the model uses them

Use varied plant forms, foliage scale, color and height across the rear beds, side beds and water-feature surroundings. Exact plant locations, sizes, counts and cultivar details remain unverified.

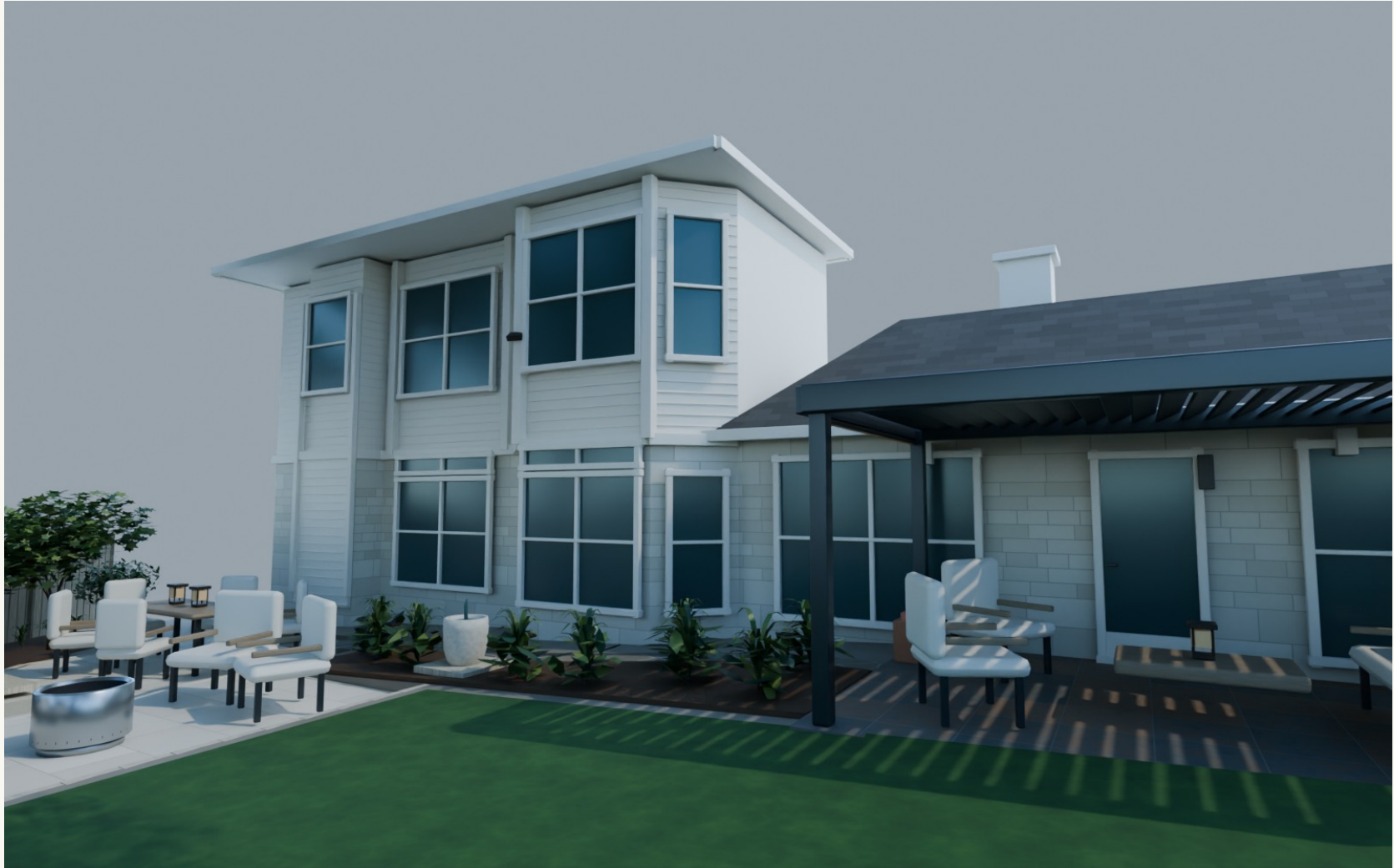
The goal is a recognizable, varied existing garden rather than repeated identical shrubs. Retain the planted backdrop while keeping the patio clear of the previously removed potted plants and maintaining the original stone path.

Bed soil continues to follow the existing lawn slope, with the owner-reported thin mulch layer. Taller foliage is not evidence of a raised soil terrace. The model does not authorize transplanting, removal, new root-zone excavation or irrigation changes.

Before final planting decisions, locate retained specimens, measure their current height/spread and soil level, and confirm which plants need retention, pruning or replacement before any changes. Flowering and foliage shown are visual cues, not a promise that every plant blooms in the same season.

The home and patio connect the alternatives.

Day views: June 21, 2026 at 5 PM CDT; calculated sun direction, illustrative brightness. Seasonal comparisons follow.

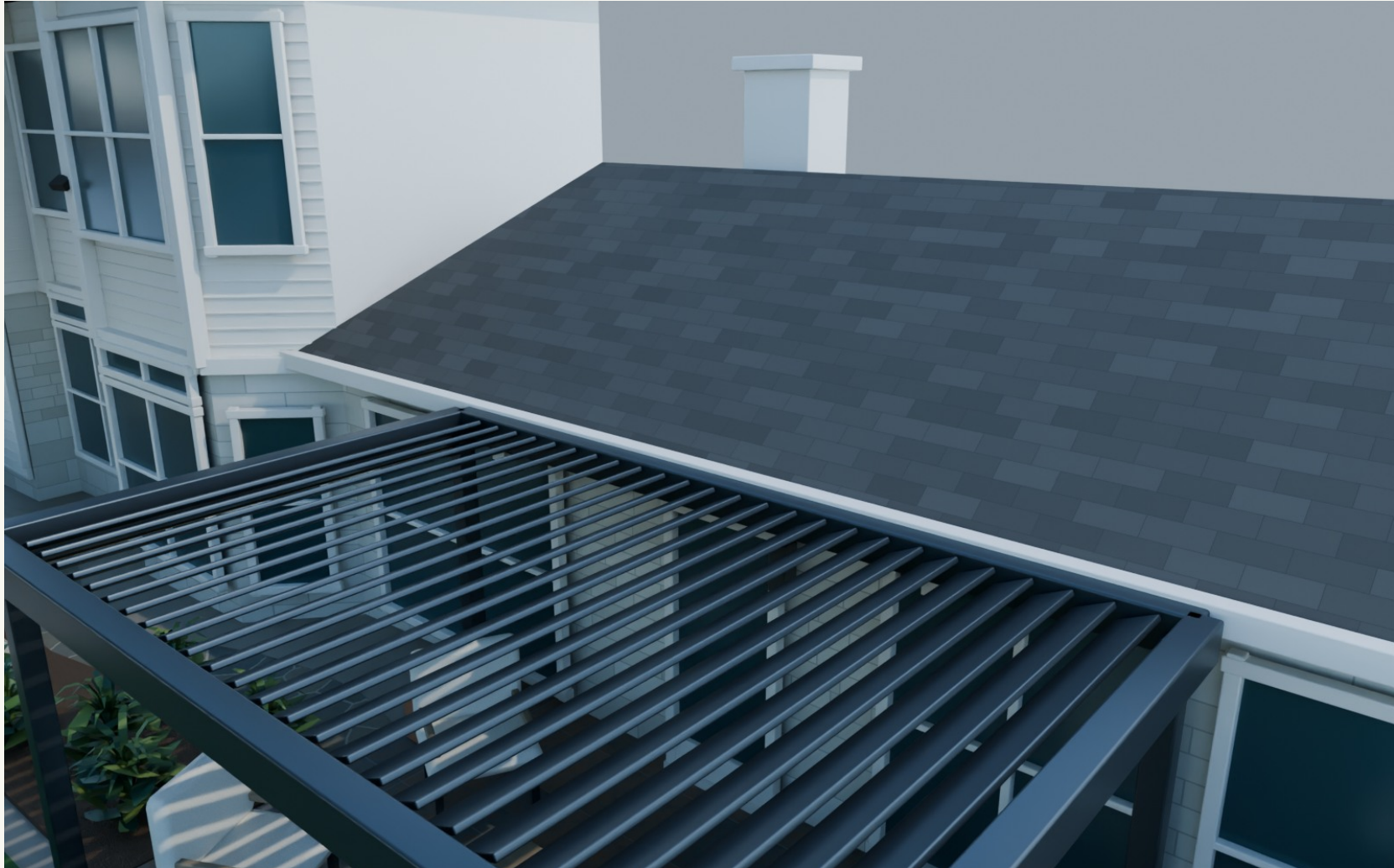


Grill, louvered cover and family seating; patio plants removed. Existing stone stays distinct from new paving. Working paint reference: Shoji White SW7042, pending confirmation of the requested “Sochi White”.

Confirm the actual pergola system and rain protection; reconcile aluminum in correspondence with steel in the plan. Grill enclosure, ventilation and clearances are appliance-specific. Pergola, trellis and grill foundations/services must be coordinated with roots and runoff.

Coordinate the low roof, window and new cover.

Existing roof and facade reconstructed from photos; the low eave and window relationship are explicit design checks.



Trial model heights: low existing eave 2.50 m (about 8 ft 2 in), ridge 4.25 m (about 13 ft 11 in), pergola 8 ft. These are visual assumptions, not site measurements.

Confirm roof/eave, gutter, door and window heights before selecting the pergola. Show the roof junction, flashing or separation, runoff route and connection detail. The modeled attachment and clearance are not approved.

Keep the existing Govee garden lighting.

Actual owner photographs at night. Existing bed uplights are a reuse opportunity, separate from proposed functional lighting.



Existing bed uplights wash the perimeter planting and mature branches.



Trunks, canopy and house-side path



Retain/reuse the existing Govee bed uplights where practical. Proposed path, pergola and table lights supplement them. Fixture count, aiming, output, color and wiring are not surveyed; photo exposure cannot establish lux, glare or uniformity.

Warm light after dark.

A true-night atmosphere study of the same home, cover, grill and patio, with existing bed uplights retained as a reference.



Existing Govee bed uplights provide garden accents; proposed path, pergola and table lighting add useful layers. Modeled fixture output, exposure and spill remain illustrative. Coordinate selected fixtures, controls, wiring and appliance clearances before installation.

Low-voltage wiring routes, post bases and water/grill services must be planned around roots. This rendering does not establish a lighting level, glare rating, electrical layout or permit compliance.

Keep lighting clear of the eave and windows.

Confirm fixture placement, shielding, cable routes and maintenance access at the low roof junction.



The existing eave and proposed cover remain close in the trial model. Avoid glare into windows and coordinate fixtures with roof runoff and the actual connection or separation detail.

Low eave 2.50 m, ridge 4.25 m and 8 ft pergola are assumptions. Lighting does not validate the cover attachment, available clearance or weatherproofing.

The individual live oaks shape the garden.

Photo-informed curved stems, unequal forks and overlapping crowns. Exact branch geometry, heights and photo-to-plan correspondence remain estimated.



Summer daylight

Existing-light reference + proposed accents

The daytime sun uses June 21 at 5 PM CDT at the site. The night view includes an approximate interpretation of existing Govee bed uplights, with proposed functional lights. The photos establish a lighting pattern; the model does not reproduce measured fixture output or exact crown geometry.

An open lawn viewpoint reveals branches that the pergola roof obscures in the patio-outward images. Retain the actual trees and their existing root-base grades. The visual crown-height correction proposes no pruning, soil changes or approved tree clearances.

Recognize the actual trees.

Landmarks tie these observations to your photographs; the matching plan-tree IDs remain provisional.



Swing tree

Unequal forks and a long, elbowed limb reaching across the lawn. Fine branches and crown openings vary along its length.



Playhouse-side tree

A thick curved dominant stem behind the playhouse ridge, with a thinner oblique crossing limb. Preserve the S-shaped gesture.



Path-side tree

An upright lower stem develops a marked elbow and asymmetric arch toward the house bay; neighboring crowns overlap behind it.

A high leafy crown does not mean the forks start high. The reconstruction keeps low branch departures and spreading limbs while estimating the overhead foliage. Ground and tree-base references are preserved; hidden branch surfaces and exact heights are not measured.

Winter studies retain live-oak foliage. Spring leaf replacement can change density; no numeric seasonal transmission is assumed. City of Austin live-oak guide.

A quiet garden at night, with clear walking routes.

Reuse existing Govee bed uplights; supplement with warm, shielded path, pergola and table lighting.

Light the useful surfaces

Prioritize steps, route changes and seating. Use restrained output with shields or concealed sources; avoid shining into the house or neighboring windows. Confirm glare from normal seated and standing positions.

Use several controllable groups

Keep existing Govee bed accents separate from proposed path, pergola and table lights. Review current controls and add dimming or timers where compatible. Day and night images share cameras and geometry so the atmosphere can be compared.

Coordinate below ground

Transformer location, rated equipment, wiring routes and any required protection need an electrical plan. Coordinate trenches, sleeves and attachment points with tree roots, retaining details, irrigation and roof drainage.

Verify after selecting products

No verified lux or photometric model is supplied. Mock up the selected fixtures at night; tune brightness and aiming before final installation. The rendering exposure is not a promise of actual visibility, color or light spill.

Pea gravel and large stone respond differently to light. Retain readable edges without introducing projecting metal corners or abrupt changes underfoot. Review the final material and lighting samples together for the toddler and dogs.

Surface changes are different from construction excavation.

Each option has an oblique view, located side sections and explicit depth/volume assumptions.

The soil reference

A plane through patio 0, O -16 and gravel -26 inches. The low path -29.5 is a separate surface. The plane between references is an assumption; the measured markers remain fixed.

Two separate comparisons

Surface-only compares soil to trial finish. The separate 6-inch assembly test lowers formation another 6 inches; do not add the two quantities. V4 keeps the same footprints and flush stone/gravel finish. Actual assembly depths remain unspecified.

What quantities cover

Defined new hardscape pads only. Retained lawn/bed grades are unchanged. D excludes its graphic 0.9m tree opening, which is not an arborist-approved root zone.

What quantities omit

Root exclusions, actual path construction/removal, wall footings, drainage trenches, stripping, compaction, bulking, unsuitable soil, reuse and construction access. These are not trucking estimates.

C is different: the deck gap is open air, not imported fill. Its 9.8-inch full-footprint underside test shows a possible framing/ground conflict. Actual piers, framing and clearance could change excavation materially; total construction earthwork remains unknown.

Uncertainty: the +/-6-inch scenarios deliberately shift soil over the tested footprints only. They are sensitivity tests, not a confidence interval or a different measured survey. Side sections and oblique views exaggerate vertical scale; read the labeled inches.

Drainage: trial pads are flat for comparison. Real drainage falls, outlet elevation, pipe gradient, overflows and roof discharge need design and will change quantities. A drain symbol and "line to daylight" do not verify the outlet.

6506 Farmdale Lane, Austin, TX 78749

Prepared by Austin Archuleta | Official City GIS screening checked September 17, 2026.

Jurisdiction and zoning

City records resolve parcel 0416380617 in Austin Full Purpose jurisdiction and mapped SF-2 zoning. These are screening results, not a zoning verification letter.

Flood map screening

FloodPro lists Zone X. Whole-parcel queries found no FEMA/City fully developed floodplain or creek-buffer intersections. The watershed is Williamson Creek; localized backyard drainage is still unresolved.

Easement and overlays

GIS intersects a 15-foot PUE record, document 86/80B, with a blank status field. Barton Springs Overlay and WUI Zone C plus A/B records also intersect the parcel. Exact backyard applicability must be checked.

Confirm the project scope

A roughly 187-square-foot roof alone does not establish permit exemption. Attachment, services, height, impervious cover, easements and the complete scope matter. No setback or cover allowance is assumed.

City tree guidance calls for review of work that impacts regulated trees or their critical root zones. Its published screening guidance limits impacts within portions of the CRZ, including cut/fill over 4 inches within the half CRZ. Measure trunks and coordinate the applicable review before using excavation quantities as a construction plan.

Sources: City FloodPro GIS; Property/easement GIS; Zoning GIS; Residential tree guidance; Work exempt from building permits. Full query records and caveats accompany the package.

Locate true north before comparing shade.

Official January 2025 City aerial imagery, parcel context and the supplied survey inform the orientation.

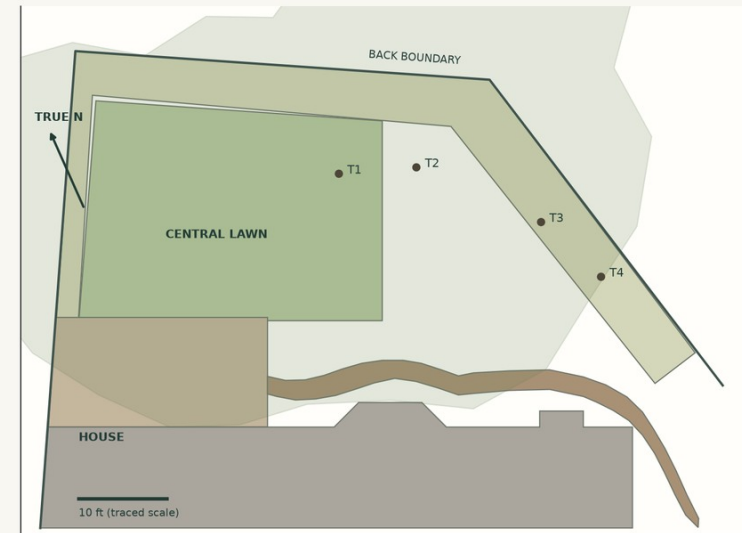
Actual aerial context



City of Austin • January 2025 aerial collection • 6-inch source imagery
North-up map. GIS parcel overlay is approximate; the boundary survey governs.
Canopy outlines and winter shadows are visible; tree heights and seasonal lawn sunlight are not established.
Source: maps.austintexas.gov/image/rest/services/MapTiled/AerialImagery/MapServer/0

Plan orientation from survey + City parcel GIS

6506 Farmdale Lane, Austin, TX 78749 | Model +Y ≈ N24°E; model +X ≈ E24°S



Survey boundary bearings support the rotation; City parcel geometry cross-checks within approximately 1°. Plan tracing adds uncertainty.
Green canopy outline follows an approximate aerial trace; tree dots follow plan symbols. Neither establishes root protection or measured tree positions.

The survey left boundary is N27°27'08"E and rear boundary S62°11'22"E. Matching these to the rotated plan and cross-checking City parcel bearings puts model +Y at approximately N24°E. True north points upper-left on the plan.

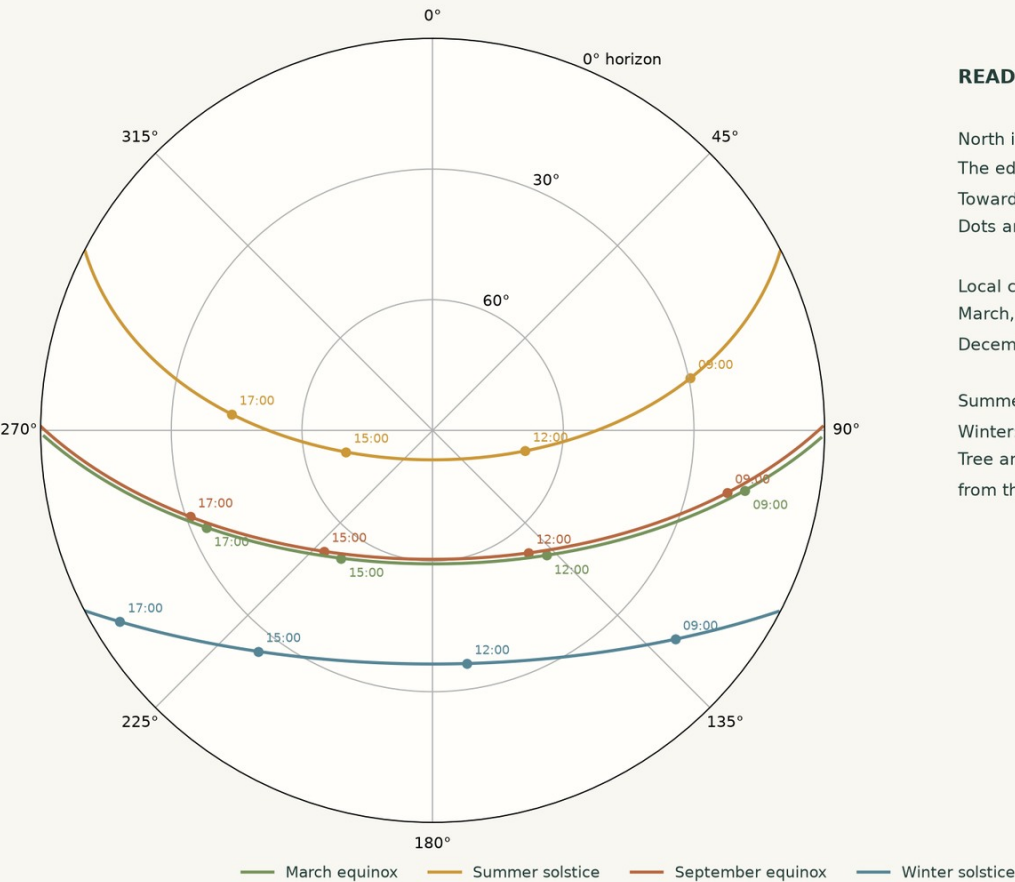
The aerial shows connected canopy over the rear yard. It does not establish crown height, sunlight hours or who owns overlapping branches. The City identifies the source as January 2025, 6-inch imagery; exact capture time is not established here.

Season, clock time and sun direction all matter.

Calculated at the official City address coordinates, with America/Chicago daylight saving offsets.

Seasonal sun paths / 6506 Farmdale Lane

Prepared by Austin Archuleta | True-north azimuth + geometric elevation | Austin local clock time



READ THIS AS A COMPASS

North is at the top.
The edge is the horizon.
Toward the center is overhead.
Dots are 9 am, noon, 3 pm and 5 pm.

Local clock noon is not solar noon.
March, June and September use CDT;
December uses CST.

Summer: high midday sun.
Winter: lower sun from the south.
Tree and roof shadows are separate
from these unobstructed sun directions.

NOAA approximate equations; 2026 seasonal reference dates. No terrain/obstruction or atmospheric-refraction correction.

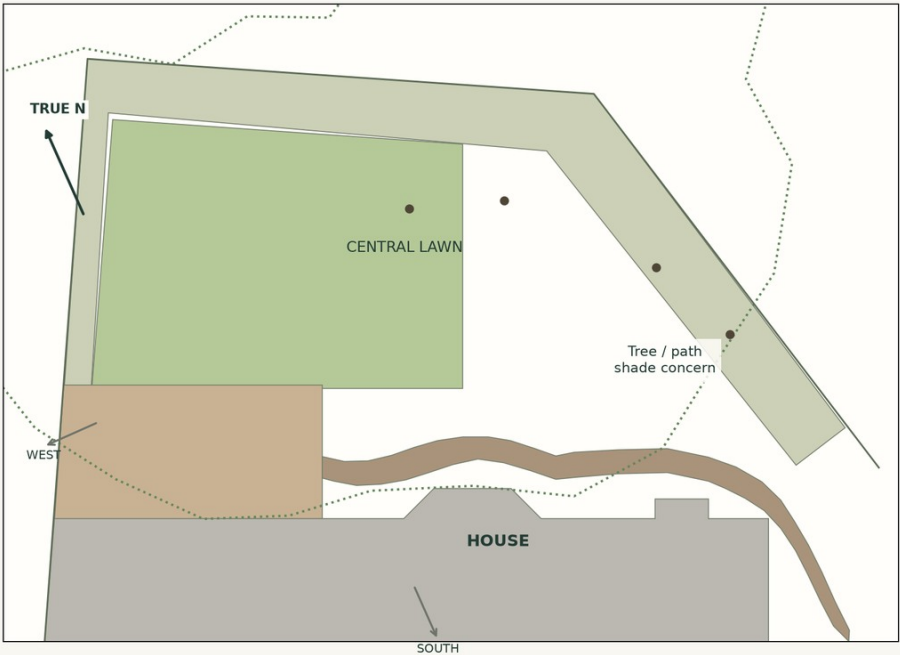
NOAA approximate equations, geometric elevation, 2026 dates. Revised day renderings use calculated June 21, 5 PM CDT direction and illustrative brightness; camera cutaways retain tree shadows. Actual sun exposure depends on measured roofs/canopy, neighbors and weather. NOAA method.

Direct afternoon sun and filtered canopy light coexist.

Owner descriptions are year-round observations; front-left and back-right are viewpoint labels, not registered compass directions.

Afternoon sun / owner observation takes priority

6506 Farmdale Lane · qualitative site evidence + survey/GIS orientation · not a sunlight-hours map



OWNER-REPORTED CONTRAST

Front-left: DIRECT AFTERNOON sun throughout the year.

Back-right corner: consistently filtered light beneath the canopy.

CORNER POSITIONS NOT REGISTERED

Front-left / back-right are owner-view labels. Do not equate them to compass quadrants or corners of this sheet. No new sun-area dots are assigned.

SOLAR DIRECTIONS ARE UNCHANGED

Seasonal sun angles still vary. No exact clock times, hours of exposure, canopy transmission or light levels are measured. Opaque envelopes do not override the owner's reported afternoon sun.

No shade fill: unmarked ground is unclassified. Owner corner labels and photo headings are not calibrated.
Solar location remains 30.21398999° N, 97.88048374° W; model +Y ≈ N24°E. Owner-described west/south views inform context only.
Prepared by Austin Archuleta · Record date/time/location of sun patches to calibrate canopy gaps before specifying lawn or assessing heat exposure.

Front-left: direct afternoon sunlight year-round. Back-right: consistently filtered light under the canopy. These observations correct overly broad shade assumptions; they do not provide exact times, duration, irradiance or a mapped boundary.

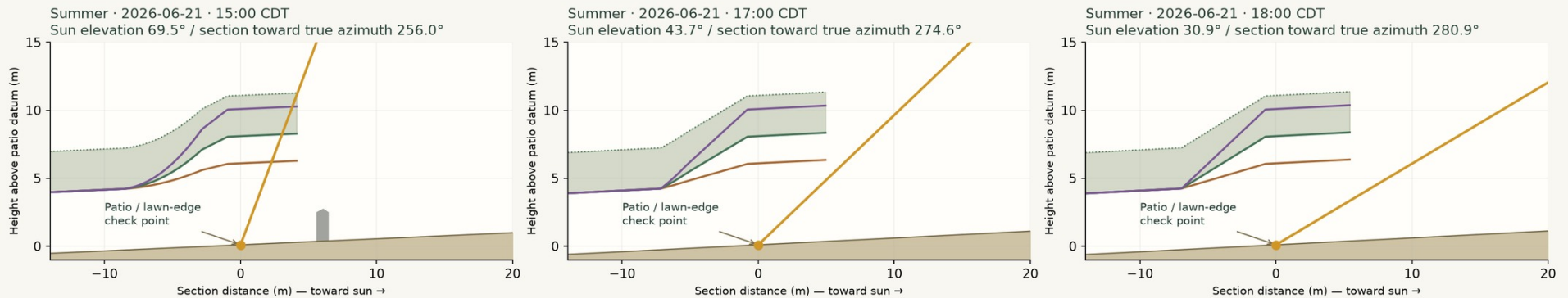
Keep the calculated seasonal solar directions, but evaluate exposure at the actual lawn, seating and planting positions. A sample roof/canopy section is not a prediction for every corner of the yard. Live-oak foliage and neighboring obstructions remain part of the comparison.

Summer sun can pass beneath the high crown.

Owner reports front-left direct afternoon sun year-round and back-right filtered canopy light; view labels are not compass directions.

Summer / afternoon rays below high crowns

June 21, 2026 · 15:00 / 17:00 / 18:00 CDT · Each section rotates toward its stated solar azimuth



Equal metre scales in ray sections. Gold = sun ray; gray = house. Green band = assumed 8 m underside case + 3 m crown depth.

Brown / green / purple underside alternatives: 6 / 8 / 10 m (19.7 / 26.2 / 32.8 ft), higher toward patio; none is a measured crown height.

Owner reports summer afternoon direct sun. Real gaps can transmit light through the opaque proxy; neighbor-roof cutoff remains unmeasured.

Prepared by Austin Archuleta · True solar direction and site orientation retained. No measured sun-hours, complete horizon or clearance claim.

The photos and owner observation support a higher, irregular patio-facing crown. Test underside heights of 6, 8 and 10 m (about 20, 26 and 33 ft), with 3 m of foliage depth. These are geometry scenarios, not measured bounds.

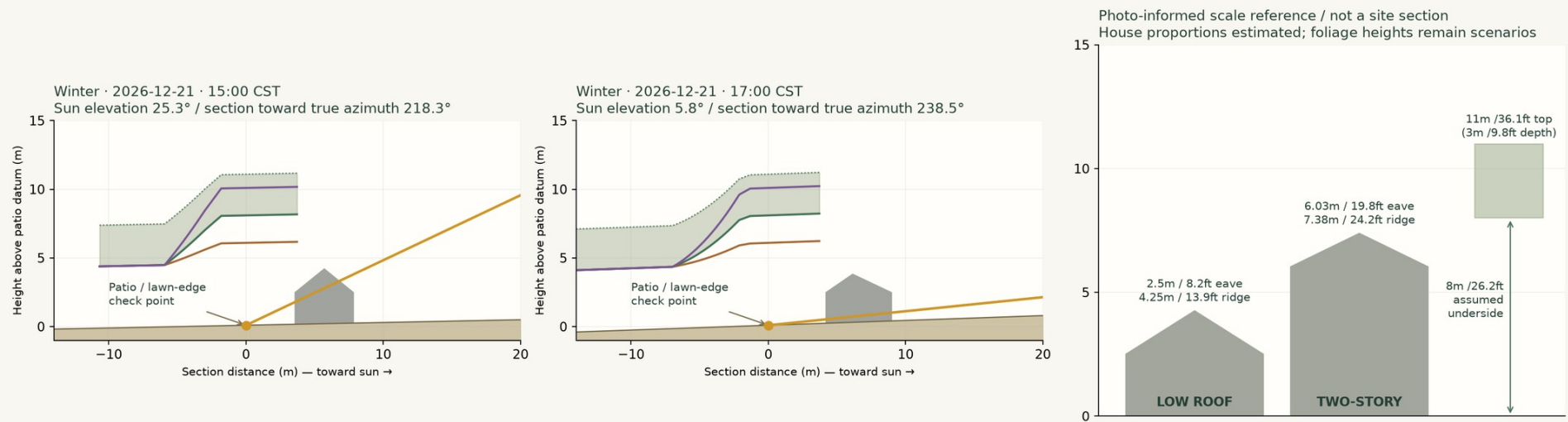
At the illustrated patio-edge point, later summer rays can pass under the high crown. The 3 PM ray can cross opaque foliage; real gaps or a different point can still receive sun. The neighbor roof cutoff remains unmeasured. Preserve seasonal differences; do not infer all-day shade or guaranteed turf success.

Lower winter sun meets a different obstruction.

Each section turns toward that sample's actual solar azimuth; axes share the same distance scale.

Winter / lower southern sun and house obstruction

December 21, 2026 · 15:00 / 17:00 CST · House-height reference is photo-informed, not measured



Equal metre scales in ray sections. Gold = sun ray; gray = house. Green band = assumed 8 m underside case + 3 m crown depth.

Brown / green / purple underside alternatives: 6 / 8 / 10 m (19.7 / 26.2 / 32.8 ft), higher toward patio; none is a measured crown height.

Owner reports summer afternoon direct sun. Real gaps can transmit light through the opaque proxy; neighbor-roof cutoff remains unmeasured.

Prepared by Austin Archuleta · True solar direction and site orientation retained. No measured sun-hours, complete horizon or clearance claim.

Estimated house reference: low eave 8.2 ft / ridge 13.9 ft; two-story eave 19.8 ft / ridge 24.2 ft. Photo proportions support the model, but these are not surveyed heights. Foliage underside and crown top are separate dimensions.

The lower southern winter rays intersect the assumed house roof at this check point. Day renders use calculated June 21, 5 PM CDT sun with raised visual trees; crowns hidden from the camera still cast shadows. Native solar controls retain all seasonal times and add the high-volume scenarios.

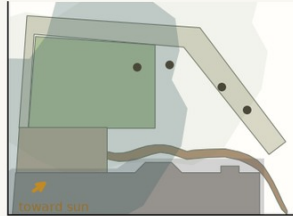
Combine roof geometry with the visible canopy.

Earlier low opaque-envelope test, retained for comparison. It can overstate shade at the patio; see the revised high-canopy study.

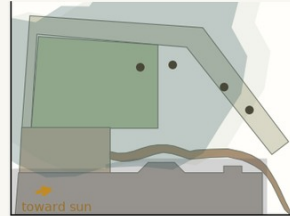
Seasonal house + canopy shadow envelopes

Assumed canopy height 5 m + photo-informed roofs. Illustrative geometric projection, not measured sun exposure.

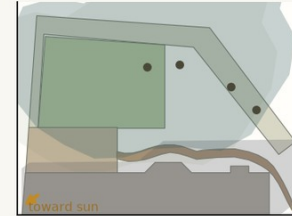
Summer / 09:00 CDT
Sun 30° above horizon



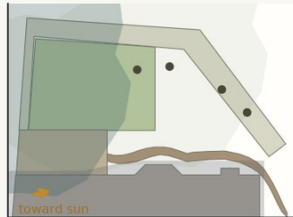
Summer / 12:00 CDT
Sun 68° above horizon



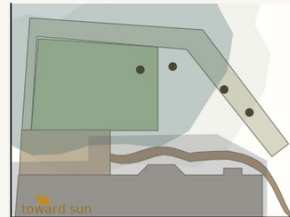
Summer / 15:00 CDT
Sun 69° above horizon



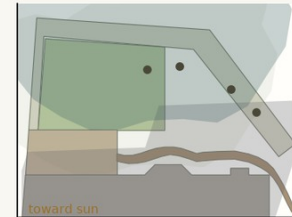
Equinox / 09:00 CDT
Sun 21° above horizon



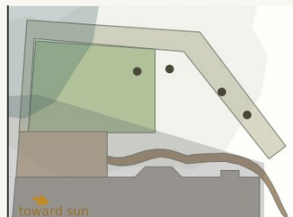
Equinox / 12:00 CDT
Sun 54° above horizon



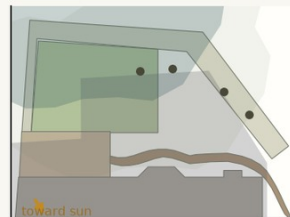
Equinox / 15:00 CDT
Sun 53° above horizon



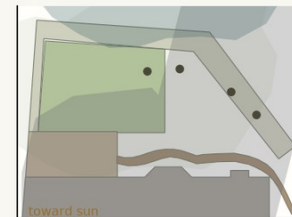
Winter / 09:00 CST
Sun 17° above horizon



Winter / 12:00 CST
Sun 36° above horizon



Winter / 15:00 CST
Sun 25° above horizon



Blue-green = projected canopy envelope • Gray = house-volume shadow • Faint green = canopy above ground

True north is upper-left ~24°. Roof heights: low 2.50-4.25 m, upper 6.03-7.38 m. Fence, shrub and unmapped neighboring-tree shadows omitted.

Canopy sizes/heights, foliage density and ground levels need field verification. Do not use these images to predict lawn success or equipment sun exposure.

Connected canopy is traced from the actual aerial and projected at an assumed 5 m height. House volumes follow the photo-informed low and upper hipped roofs. Foliage gaps/transmission, true crown heights, fences and unmodeled neighbors remain unresolved. Validate with site observations before choosing turf or shade-dependent uses.

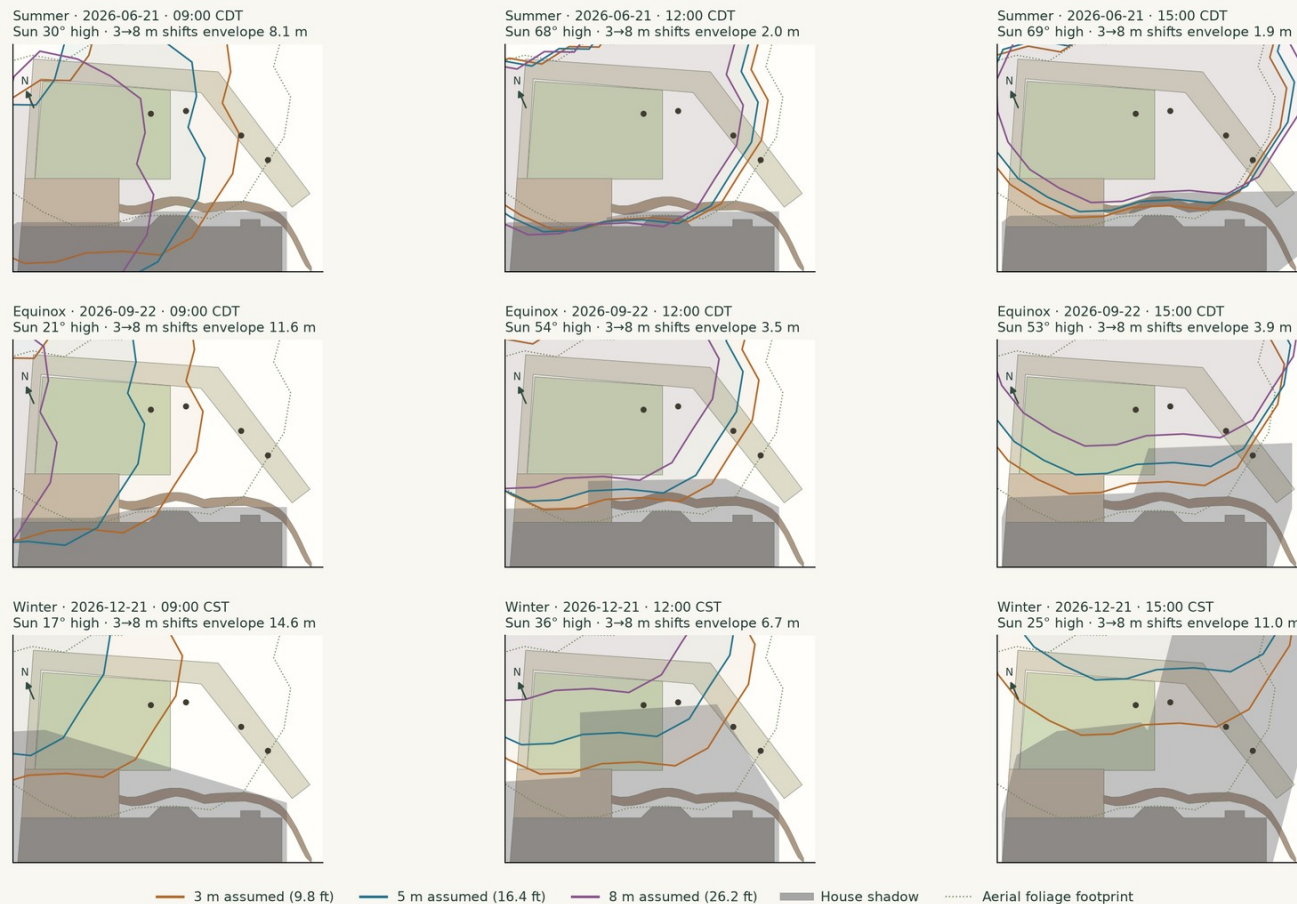
Test canopy height before trusting the shade boundary.

The same aerial foliage outline is projected at assumed heights of 3, 5 and 8 m above modeled soil.

Canopy height uncertainty / same yard, three assumptions

6506 Farmdale Lane · 30.21398999° N, 97.88048374° W · Model +Y = N24°E · Local Austin time

Colored outlines project the same aerial foliage footprint at 3, 5 and 8 m above existing soil. None is a measured crown height.



Colored overlaps do not mean darker shade. Each outline is an alternative geometric scenario; outlines may continue outside the plot.

Aerial crowns overlap across boundaries. Actual crown base/top, branches, gaps, foliage transmission and seasonal density are unknown.

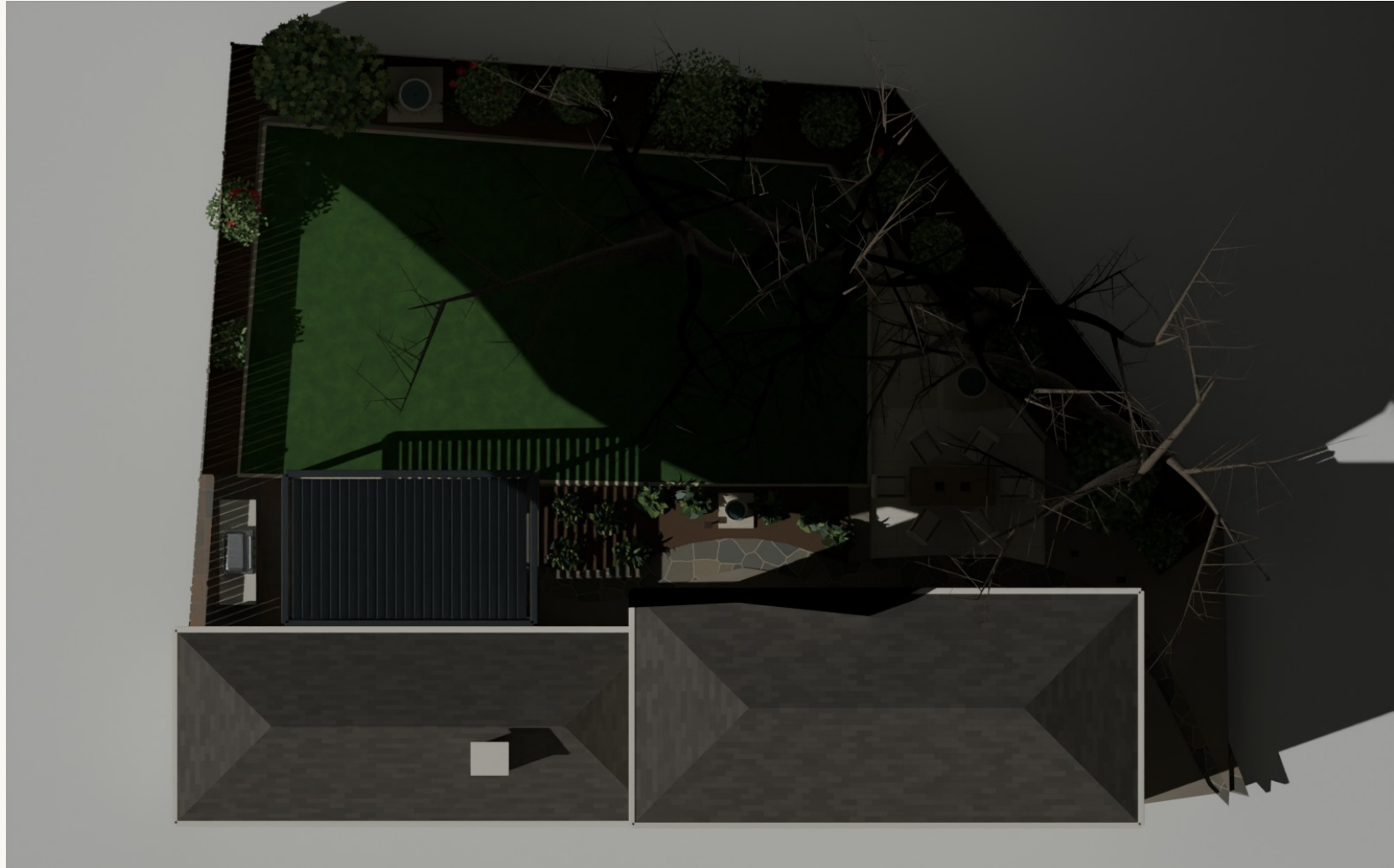
Diffuse skylight, weather, fence/shrub shadows and additional neighboring trees are not modeled. These are not sun-hour or turf-performance maps.

Prepared by Austin Archuleta · Photo-informed roof heights and interpolated soil plane retained; 3–8 m is a sensitivity range, not a confidence interval.

None of the three heights is measured. Colored outlines are alternative geometry scenarios, not shade density or sun-hour estimates. House geometry, orientation, location and soil plane stay fixed. Crown base/top heights, internal gaps, seasonal foliage and light transmission require field verification.

Check the calculated sun in the actual 3D scene.

Option B | June 21, 5 PM CDT | revised high canopy volume; assumed patio-facing underside up to 8 m.



Calculated solar direction, with the modeled house, fence and design geometry casting shadows. The canopy is hidden from the camera but still casts its shadow, making the ground visible.

This separate solar scene uses assumed foliage volumes, not the detailed leaves in the design views. It tests late-afternoon sun beneath a higher crown; the opaque volume is a hypothesis, not measured sunlight hours. Exact crown gaps, heights and density remain unmeasured; the neighboring roof horizon is omitted. Compare the summer and winter sections above.

The previous options remain; these are added adaptations.

Compare material character separately from layout and level changes. Native v3 models and earlier images are preserved.

1 / Fixed-stone baseline

Keep v3 A/B/D/E/G/H as the stable-paving reference. These emphasize chair support, sweeping and containment. They remain editable alternatives, not discarded work.

2 / Pea gravel + formal stone

New v4 adaptations preserve the same pad footprints and trial levels. A gets lounge and dining gravel margins; B/D dining gets gravel. D upper court stays stone. G lounge and H nook gain small pockets; E/F pads stay stone.

3 / Timber C

The timber deck layout remains structurally distinct and unchanged. A small fountain-catchment gravel accent is not a new gravel terrace or fill under the deck. Keep its framing/root/clearance questions separate.

4 / Planted garden F

F retains stone dining and bench landings plus a mulched planted garden. Its tight pads do not receive arbitrary gravel margins. This remains a garden comparison, not the preferred low-mess toddler/dog play surface.

Shared family adaptation: keep chair legs and busy routes on stable stone, with 0.35 m chair buffers and 0.15 m other-furniture buffers where space allows, plus an approximately 0.9 m within-pad route corridor. These are not verified clearance standards; check real furniture and all connections.

Gravel concept: rounded 6-10 mm particles, visually flush surface, narrow fixed-stone containment and a 50 mm graphic collar. No exposed metal edge is proposed. Product, installation, safe transitions, maintenance and drainage require detailed selection.

Compare samples before multiplying layouts.

Potential substitutions within the same shortlisted layout; none is specified or validated for this site.

Natural limestone

Strong garden character; stable units beneath furniture. Select texture and cleaner carefully; test wet grip, staining and surface heat. Base and joint system control movement and runoff.

Textured concrete pavers

Consistent modular units with several tones/textures. Joints, edge restraint and base require maintenance/design; compare actual wet samples and summer heat rather than assuming a cool surface.

Exterior porcelain pavers

Some exterior products offer tested grip and stain resistance. Specify the exact outdoor product and installation; not all porcelain has the same rating. Hot surfaces, joint lippage and unsupported edges still need review.

Resin-bound aggregate

Aggregate mixed throughout resin can retain a gravel-like appearance with fewer loose particles. Distinct from resin-bonded scatter coats. Permeability depends on the complete base; verify local installer, UV system, wet grip, cleaning and repairs.

Timber / deck boards

A warm raised surface as in C. Manage gaps, splinters, algae and finish upkeep; supports and framing clearance remain major constraints. Open air below a deck is not fill.

Rounded pea gravel

Keeps the European gravel garden character. More particle movement/tracking and harder chair support than fixed surfaces; contain it and use stable stone at furniture and busy routes. Not a verified fall-protection material.

Root implications apply to every choice: permeable-looking material does not eliminate base excavation, compaction, edge trenches or footing conflicts. Compare whole assemblies and maintenance, not surface appearance alone.

Primary product references: Belgard exterior porcelain and installation guide; SureSet bound versus bonded and maintenance FAQ. Manufacturer claims are product-specific, not a site approval.

Brick and composite broaden the sample palette.

Two further material choices within the same layouts; no new earthwork scenario is implied.

Clay brick pavers

A warm formal-garden option for a terrace, path or border. Use paving-grade units with even tops and restrained edges. Joint settlement and leaf/algae buildup affect footing; choose texture, joints and the complete base for the actual site.

Composite deck boards

An alternative finish for the raised C structure, not a gravel replacement. Can reduce refinishing but still needs cleaning. Check exact board spacing, supports, thermal movement, wet grip and paw/claw marks. Even heat-mitigating products can become hot in direct sun.

Where they fit

Brick can substitute within a shortlisted stone terrace or form a formal containment band. Composite belongs to the deck comparison and still needs the same root-aware structural design. Neither surface selection solves the underlying slope, drainage or tree conflicts.

Permeable paving is a complete assembly, not a finish color. Reservoir base depth, soil infiltration, drainage and root disturbance need design. Gravel stabilization grids are a possible containment detail, but do not make rounded gravel immobile or remove base excavation; test a sample with the dogs.

Primary references: Brick Industry Association pedestrian paving; Trex surface heat guidance; Trex care and cleaning. Product-specific examples, not endorsements or installed specifications.

Limestone and contained pea gravel

Same camera and geometry within each comparison family; visual material studies, not selected products or installation designs.



Day

Night

Option B provides the first five stable-core and contained-gravel comparisons. Option C provides timber and composite deck references. Compare within each family; the deck pair has a different layout and structure.

No pad footprint, finished level or cut/fill quantity changes in these material-only views. Product texture, grip, heat, cleaning, joints, installation/base depth and structural requirements remain unverified.

Porcelain core and contained pea gravel

Same camera and geometry within each comparison family; visual material studies, not selected products or installation designs.



Day



Night

Option B provides the first five stable-core and contained-gravel comparisons. Option C provides timber and composite deck references. Compare within each family; the deck pair has a different layout and structure.

No pad footprint, finished level or cut/fill quantity changes in these material-only views. Product texture, grip, heat, cleaning, joints, installation/base depth and structural requirements remain unverified.

Concrete core and contained pea gravel

Same camera and geometry within each comparison family; visual material studies, not selected products or installation designs.



Day

Night

Option B provides the first five stable-core and contained-gravel comparisons. Option C provides timber and composite deck references. Compare within each family; the deck pair has a different layout and structure.

No pad footprint, finished level or cut/fill quantity changes in these material-only views. Product texture, grip, heat, cleaning, joints, installation/base depth and structural requirements remain unverified.

Clay paver core and contained pea gravel

Same camera and geometry within each comparison family; visual material studies, not selected products or installation designs.



Day

Night

Option B provides the first five stable-core and contained-gravel comparisons. Option C provides timber and composite deck references. Compare within each family; the deck pair has a different layout and structure.

No pad footprint, finished level or cut/fill quantity changes in these material-only views. Product texture, grip, heat, cleaning, joints, installation/base depth and structural requirements remain unverified.

Resin-bound core and contained pea gravel

Same camera and geometry within each comparison family; visual material studies, not selected products or installation designs.



Day



Night

Option B provides the first five stable-core and contained-gravel comparisons. Option C provides timber and composite deck references. Compare within each family; the deck pair has a different layout and structure.

No pad footprint, finished level or cut/fill quantity changes in these material-only views. Product texture, grip, heat, cleaning, joints, installation/base depth and structural requirements remain unverified.

Timber deck reference

Same camera and geometry within each comparison family; visual material studies, not selected products or installation designs.



Day

Night

Option B provides the first five stable-core and contained-gravel comparisons. Option C provides timber and composite deck references. Compare within each family; the deck pair has a different layout and structure.

No pad footprint, finished level or cut/fill quantity changes in these material-only views. Product texture, grip, heat, cleaning, joints, installation/base depth and structural requirements remain unverified.

Composite deck appearance

Same camera and geometry within each comparison family; visual material studies, not selected products or installation designs.



Day

Night

Option B provides the first five stable-core and contained-gravel comparisons. Option C provides timber and composite deck references. Compare within each family; the deck pair has a different layout and structure.

No pad footprint, finished level or cut/fill quantity changes in these material-only views. Product texture, grip, heat, cleaning, joints, installation/base depth and structural requirements remain unverified.

The side passage is a real walking route.

Photographs distinguish the flagstone walk, river-rock border and adjacent paved storage area; they do not establish measured widths or elevations.



Toward the garden: flagstone walking surface, separate rounded river-rock border, existing gravel patch and tree/bed edge.



Toward the gate: broader flagstone passage, separate river-rock strip and distinct paved woodpile/storage area.

Preserve the route from the far end around the house to the family patio. Register the actual path edges and any wider areas before fixing new pad boundaries; keep border gravel and the separate woodpile paving distinct. Current soil interpolation is not a path survey.

Side-passage render and chart tail use a provisional 36-inch width beyond the pads; this is assumed, not measured. The original house-side edge and inferred grade remain. Pad footprints and quantities are unchanged; the river-rock strip and woodpile ledge are separate unmeasured elements.

Keep the cleanable stone direction in the comparison.

These are the preserved v3 views, not the new gravel adaptations. Full prior gallery and native models remain in the package.



B / connected lawn + stable dining

D / shared stone court

The gravel adaptation changes surface character, not the measured evidence or approved construction status. Compare maintenance, comfort and furniture stability alongside the preferred European look. Keeping both versions makes that choice reversible during design.

Prior gallery: [Gallery v3.html](#). Prior native models: [model/v3/Farmdale - Option A.blend](#) through H. The new gallery links each layout to its baseline as well as its adaptation.

Design for two Great Pyrenees and a 3-year-old.

Make the shaded ground useful; replacing bare dirt with loose mulch alone does not meet the family brief.

A stable gathering surface

Preserve the European pea-gravel and large-stone character. Use stable paver areas beneath chairs and busy routes; test actual furniture and joints. Loose rounded gravel needs containment and maintenance, especially with large dogs.

Keep dirt and loose material contained

Keep gravel behind continuous, smooth-edged containment and mulch in beds. Resolve migration into lawn and retained stone path; allow sweeping and leaf cleanup. Sample the gravel with the dogs before committing to a large area.

Feet, paws and drainage

Review samples wet and dry, confirm slip resistance, check hot-weather surface temperature, and use stable joints and smooth transitions. Design drainage falls and an outlet; paving is not automatically cool, permeable or puddle-free.

Choose the right kind of play

These are family gathering pads, not fall-protection areas. Do not position climbing or swinging equipment over hard paving. Grass is not certified fall protection. F retains a mulched planted garden and is not the preferred low-mess dog/toddler option.

Best next comparison: D for one shared surface versus E or G for smaller destinations, with the healthy central lawn retained. B expands grass into shade, so its maintenance risk remains. Root constraints may require smaller or relocated pads rather than paving every bare area.

Primary guidance: CPSC outdoor home playground safety; ASPCA hot-weather paw protection; University of Maryland Extension on shade, traffic and compaction.

Irregular crowns, overlap and openings - set 1

Owner reports September 17, 2026, around 7:45 PM CDT; time is approximate, not EXIF-verified. Camera bearings are unmeasured.



Branches over the fence and neighboring roof, with visible sky gaps.



The low house roof and patio sit beneath irregular overhead branches.

At the reported 7:45 PM time, calculated sun azimuth is 274.5 degrees and geometric elevation -2.9 degrees, below the horizon. These twilight photos show branches and sky gaps, not direct-sun hours. Confirm crown heights and daytime exposure.

Irregular crowns, overlap and openings - set 2

Owner reports September 17, 2026, around 7:45 PM CDT; time is approximate, not EXIF-verified. Camera bearings are unmeasured.



Overlapping crown layers beside the house corner; openings are uneven.



Upper window bay, low roof and branching canopy share the same space.

At the reported 7:45 PM time, calculated sun azimuth is 274.5 degrees and geometric elevation -2.9 degrees, below the horizon. These twilight photos show branches and sky gaps, not direct-sun hours. Confirm crown heights and daytime exposure.

Irregular crowns, overlap and openings - set 3

Owner reports September 17, 2026, around 7:45 PM CDT; time is approximate, not EXIF-verified. Camera bearings are unmeasured.



Lawn, tree bases and play area show how canopy reaches toward the house.



The central lawn remains green while broad branches span the adjacent beds.

At the reported 7:45 PM time, calculated sun azimuth is 274.5 degrees and geometric elevation -2.9 degrees, below the horizon. These twilight photos show branches and sky gaps, not direct-sun hours. Confirm crown heights and daytime exposure.

Irregular crowns, overlap and openings - set 4

Owner reports September 17, 2026, around 7:45 PM CDT; time is approximate, not EXIF-verified. Camera bearings are unmeasured.



Leaning trunks and overlapping limbs rise above the playhouse area.



Several trees overlap around the playhouse, fence, beds and path.

At the reported 7:45 PM time, calculated sun azimuth is 274.5 degrees and geometric elevation -2.9 degrees, below the horizon. These twilight photos show branches and sky gaps, not direct-sun hours. Confirm crown heights and daytime exposure.

Irregular crowns, overlap and openings - set 5

Owner reports September 17, 2026, around 7:45 PM CDT; time is approximate, not EXIF-verified. Camera bearings are unmeasured.



Layered foliage, upper bay and low roof viewed together from the yard.



Dense foliage and limbs lie close to the two-story facade.

At the reported 7:45 PM time, calculated sun azimuth is 274.5 degrees and geometric elevation -2.9 degrees, below the horizon. These twilight photos show branches and sky gaps, not direct-sun hours. Confirm crown heights and daytime exposure.

Irregular crowns, overlap and openings - set 6

Owner reports September 17, 2026, around 7:45 PM CDT; time is approximate, not EXIF-verified. Camera bearings are unmeasured.



The retained stone path passes close to trees and layered canopy.

What this evidence adds

Real crowns are not identical discs. These photos support asymmetry, overlap and sky gaps, plus the close relationship between trees, path and facade. They do not measure crown height, seasonal transmission or daily sun hours.

At the reported 7:45 PM time, calculated sun azimuth is 274.5 degrees and geometric elevation -2.9 degrees, below the horizon. These twilight photos show branches and sky gaps, not direct-sun hours. Confirm crown heights and daytime exposure.

Retain soil only where the new level needs it.

The existing beds follow the lawn slope, plus roughly 2 inches of mulch. A perimeter bed border does not automatically need a retaining wall.

- A** Two level pads cut into uphill soil and rise above lower soil. Resolve both perimeter interfaces; tree 02 lies inside the upper footprint. Do not excavate that conflict as drawn.
- B** A lawn mowing border belongs around the outside, not between the connected grass areas. The dining pad still needs uphill cut-edge and downhill support details.
- C** Deck perimeter is an elevated structural edge or near-ground framing conflict, not imported fill. Engineer supports, walking transitions and any required edge protection.
- D** One finish removes the step between gathering areas, not the need to support outer edges. The graphic tree opening is not a root protection limit; preserve measured tree soil.
- E** Each small pad has its own cut/fill interface. Use planted sloping ground between pads; avoid turning every garden border into a footing trench.
- F** Retain or feather the dining and bench-pad edges as verified. Thin mulch over unchanged garden soil needs material containment, not a new blanket retaining wall.
- G** The linear lounge and dining pad each need checked transitions. A seating bench is not automatically a structural retaining wall; coordinate footings separately.
- H** The patio-level extension can need support over falling ground. Check its outer edge and the lower nook separately; keep tree and bed soil at existing levels.

Final wall height is the difference between verified adjacent soil and proposed finish at that exact edge. Include paving/base excavation and footing depth separately. Root conflicts can require a different layout; a short visible wall is not proof of shallow construction.

Compare conditional edge depths before detailing walls.

Ranges below are finish minus adjacent assumed soil, in inches: negative = cut face; positive = raised edge.

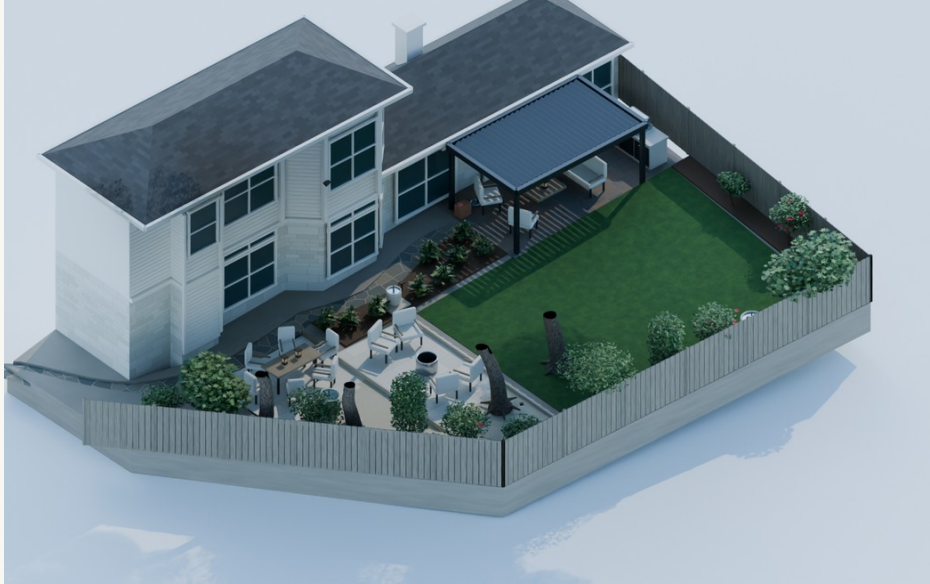
A	Dining -6.67 to +1.67; lounge -6.06 to +1.49	Two trial levels, 6 in apart.
B	Dining -6.67 to +1.67	Lawn perimeter is a mowing edge, not a new terrace.
C	Connector +1.33 to +15.75; dining +15.34 to +23.67	Deck air clearance, not fill or a retaining-wall height.
D	Dining -2.67 to +5.67; lounge -8.06 to -0.51	No internal level change; perimeter and tree opening remain.
E	Dining -4.82 to +1.46; lounge -3.69 to +1.56	Separate small destinations on retained slope.
F	Dining -4.82 to +1.46; bench -3.92 to +0.60	Mulched garden follows existing ground.
G	Dining -4.82 to +1.46; lounge -4.41 to +0.93	Bench supports require their own root-aware design.
H	Extension +1.30 to +7.54; nook -4.41 to +0.85	Extension support can matter despite a small footprint.

These are sampled native-model surface edges against an assumed soil plane, not surveyed wall heights. Actual retaining design must include formation/base excavation, footing/support depth, drainage, surcharge and root constraints. Higher uphill cut faces deserve early arborist review.

Edge ranges reference the trial paver finish; loose gravel and local joint recesses are not separate wall-height measurements. Optional colored grade-face layers show geometry only: orange cut, blue raised edges, purple adjacent level changes. They are not designed retaining walls, and unchanged beds do not receive blanket perimeter walls.

Refined firm layout

Two gathering terraces with lawn, cover and optional water features; revised paving stops before the visible existing stone path.



Day

Trial finishes: lounge -16 in; dining -22 in.

Formal limestone furniture core with rounded pea-gravel margins, narrow stone containment, planted beds and restrained mulch.

Separate dining and conversation spaces. More hardscape and soil interfaces. Tree symbol 02 falls inside the upper footprint; its root conflict is unresolved.

The v3 baseline remains available. Trial pad levels, footprints and earthwork comparisons stay unchanged; these views explore materials and atmosphere.

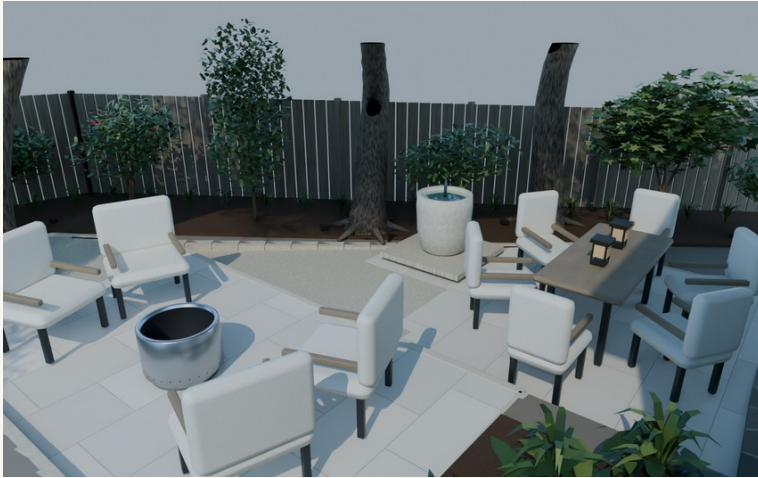


Night

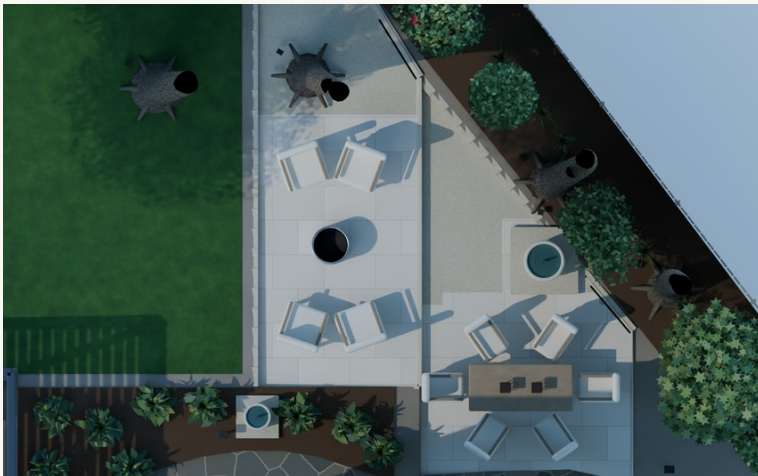
Refined firm layout

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Seating and materials



Lawn, beds and edges



Two level pads cut into uphill soil and rise above lower soil. Resolve both perimeter interfaces; tree 02 lies inside the upper footprint. Do not excavate that conflict as drawn.

Refined firm layout

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Lower-window view



Upper-window view



Window positions and house dimensions are photo-informed; glass/interior are omitted. Garden views selectively clear foreground foliage, retaining shadows. Technical views hide woody shrubs from camera for grade clarity; full-canopy views retain context. No pruning is proposed.

Refined firm layout

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

From the covered patio



Along the retained stone path



Patio view retains canopy context. The original stone path remains visible; exact steps, connections and drainage falls need field measurement.

Refined firm layout - from the far end

The retained stone route connects the far end to the patio. Exact widths, local falls and pad tie-ins remain unmeasured.



Day

Night

New pads stop short of the traced path. Plan continuity does not establish step-free access: compare each trial finish with measured path levels before detailing a connection. Trees and bed soil retain their current inferred grade.

Two level pads cut into uphill soil and rise above lower soil. Resolve both perimeter interfaces; tree 02 lies inside the upper footprint. Do not excavate that conflict as drawn.

Refined firm layout - levels and exposed faces

Trial levels use the patio datum; colored faces compare finish with assumed soil, not measured path steps. Woody shrubs are hidden from camera only; shadows remain.



Orange: adjoining soil above finish. Blue: finish above soil. Purple: adjacent pads at different levels. These are conditional grade faces, not designed walls. No blanket bed raising or arbitrary tree wells is proposed. T1-T4 mark approximate plan tree centers, not root boundaries.

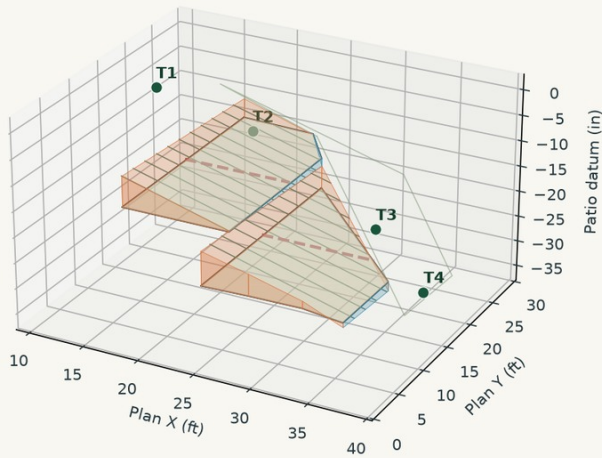
Refined firm layout - conditional earthwork

Defined pad footprints and trial paver levels are unchanged; actual gravel/stone assembly and root exclusions remain unresolved.

A / Refined firm layout

Conditional depth study • Existing soil is an interpolation, not a topographic survey

Oblique depth view — vertical scale exaggerated



SURFACE-TO-SURFACE COMPARISON

Changed hardscape area: 409 ft²

Cut 3.13 yd³ / Fill 0.09 yd³

Deepest cut: 6.7 in

Deepest fill: 1.7 in

ILLUSTRATIVE 6-INCH ASSEMBLY

Formation cut 10.61 yd³ / fill 0.00 yd³

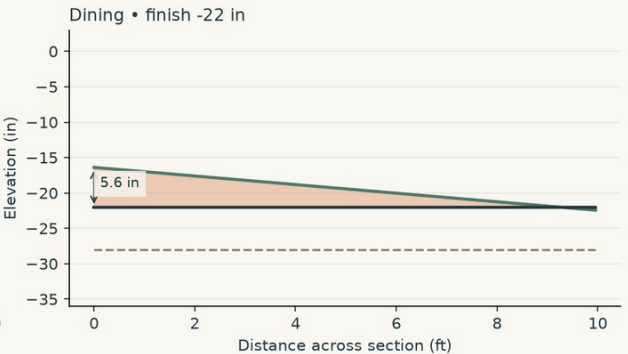
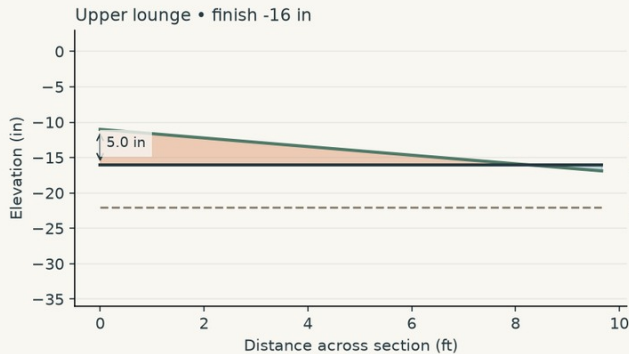
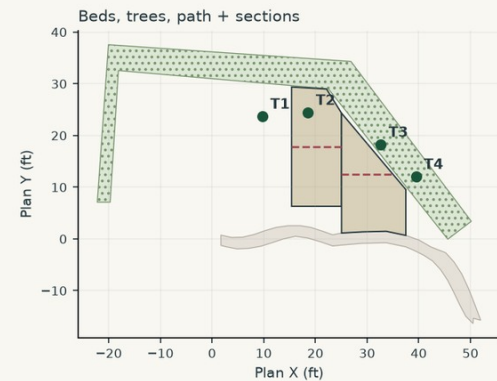
Max formation cut: 12.7 in

6 in is a test depth, not a specification.

WHAT IF SOIL IS 6 IN LOWER / HIGHER?

Cut 0.00–10.61 yd³; fill 0.00–4.52 yd³

Sensitivity only — not a confidence range.



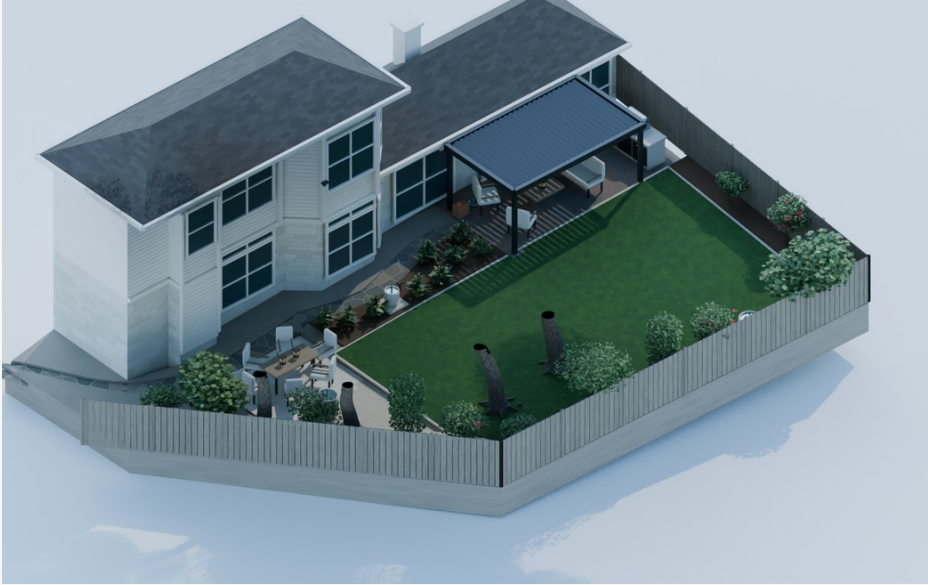
Dashed red on oblique = section locations | Green = assumed soil | Dark = proposed finish | Orange = cut | Blue = fill | Dashed = trial underside

Pale green = bed context; dots = T1-T4, not roots. Tree soil: T1 -8.1 in / T2 -13.6 in / T3 -21.5 in / T4 -25.1 in (assumed soil).

Path tail: assumed 36-in photo correction, not measured. No roots, footings, trenching, stripping, bulking or access included. Vertical scale exaggerated.

Continuous lawn + one dining pad

The hard divider between the lawn areas is removed. A low mowing edge follows the outside of the continuous lawn.



Day



Night

Trial dining finish: -22 in. Upper lawn follows assumed existing ground.

Natural lawn; flush limestone perimeter edge; formal limestone furniture core with contained pea-gravel margins.

Simpler circulation and a larger visually connected lawn. The extra grass remains a shade-performance experiment; the remaining pad still needs roots and grades checked.

The v3 baseline remains available. Trial pad levels, footprints and earthwork comparisons stay unchanged; these views explore materials and atmosphere.

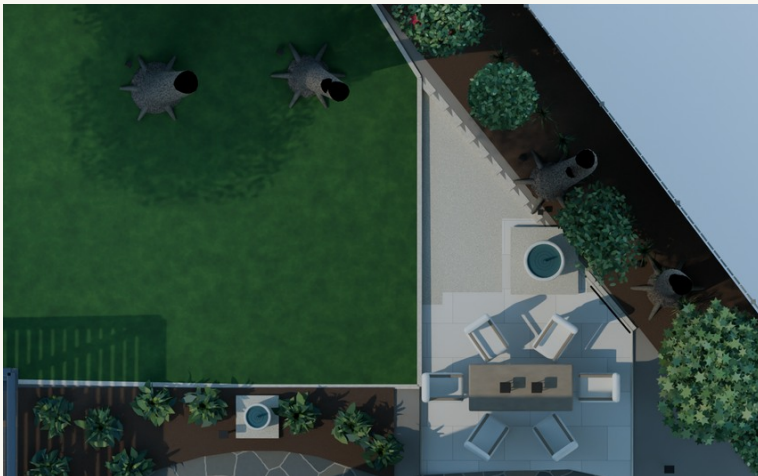
Continuous lawn + one dining pad

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Seating and materials



Lawn, beds and edges



A lawn mowing border belongs around the outside, not between the connected grass areas. The dining pad still needs uphill cut-edge and downhill support details.

Continuous lawn + one dining pad

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Lower-window view



Upper-window view



Window positions and house dimensions are photo-informed; glass/interior are omitted. Garden views selectively clear foreground foliage, retaining shadows. Technical views hide woody shrubs from camera for grade clarity; full-canopy views retain context. No pruning is proposed.

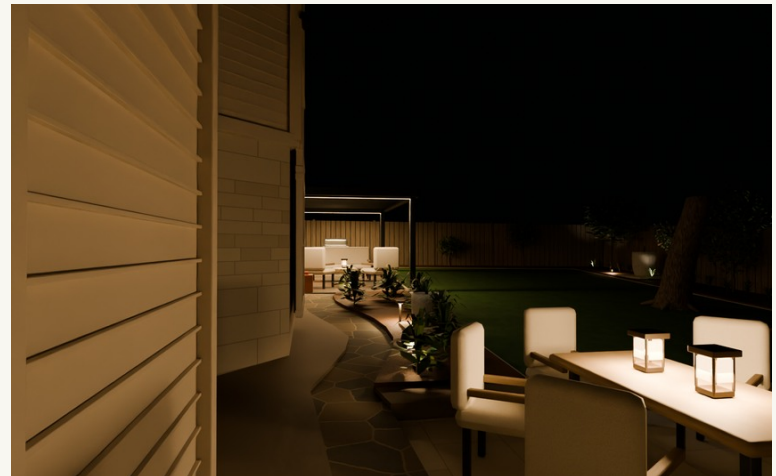
Continuous lawn + one dining pad

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

From the covered patio



Along the retained stone path



Patio view retains canopy context. The original stone path remains visible; exact steps, connections and drainage falls need field measurement.

Continuous lawn + one dining pad - from the far end

The retained stone route connects the far end to the patio. Exact widths, local falls and pad tie-ins remain unmeasured.



Day

Night

New pads stop short of the traced path. Plan continuity does not establish step-free access: compare each trial finish with measured path levels before detailing a connection. Trees and bed soil retain their current inferred grade.

A lawn mowing border belongs around the outside, not between the connected grass areas. The dining pad still needs uphill cut-edge and downhill support details.

Continuous lawn + one dining pad - levels and exposed faces

Trial levels use the patio datum; colored faces compare finish with assumed soil, not measured path steps. Woody shrubs are hidden from camera only; shadows remain.



Orange: adjoining soil above finish. Blue: finish above soil. Purple: adjacent pads at different levels. These are conditional grade faces, not designed walls. No blanket bed raising or arbitrary tree wells is proposed. T1-T4 mark approximate plan tree centers, not root boundaries.

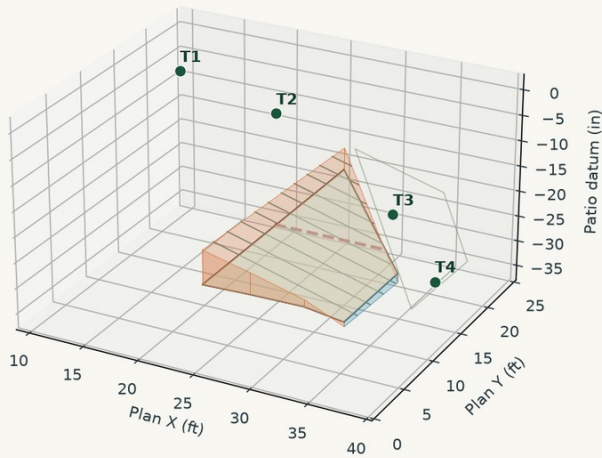
Continuous lawn + one dining pad - conditional earthwork

Defined pad footprints and trial paver levels are unchanged; actual gravel/stone assembly and root exclusions remain unresolved.

B / Keep path + continuous lawn

Conditional depth study • Existing soil is an interpolation, not a topographic survey

Oblique depth view — vertical scale exaggerated



SURFACE-TO-SURFACE COMPARISON

Changed hardscape area: 195 ft²

Cut 1.66 yd³ / Fill 0.05 yd³

Deepest cut: 6.7 in

Deepest fill: 1.7 in

ILLUSTRATIVE 6-INCH ASSEMBLY

Formation cut 5.22 yd³ / fill 0.00 yd³

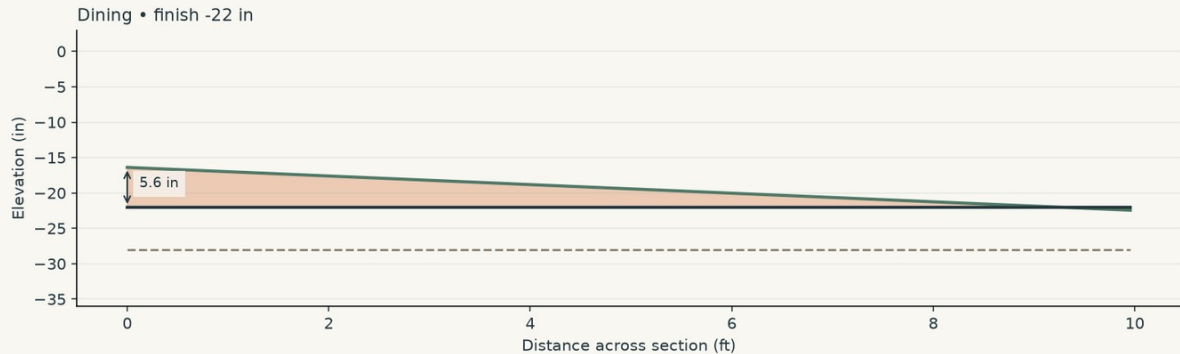
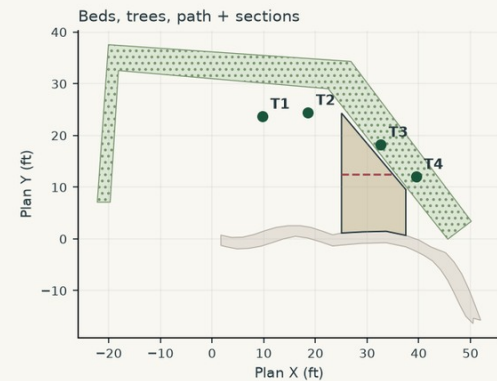
Max formation cut: 12.7 in

6 in is a test depth, not a specification.

WHAT IF SOIL IS 6 IN LOWER / HIGHER?

Cut 0.00–5.22 yd³; fill 0.00–2.00 yd³

Sensitivity only — not a confidence range.



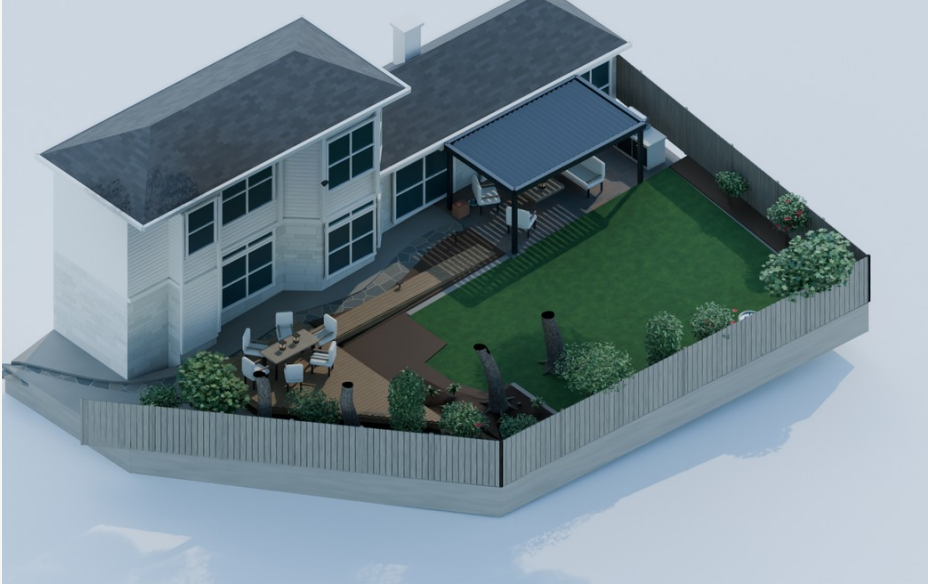
Dashed red on oblique = section locations | Green = assumed soil | Dark = proposed finish | Orange = cut | Blue = fill | Dashed = trial underside

Pale green = bed context; dots = T1-T4, not roots. Tree soil: T1 -8.1 in / T2 -13.6 in / T3 -21.5 in / T4 -25.1 in (assumed soil).

Path tail: assumed 36-in photo correction, not measured. No roots, footings, trenching, stripping, bulking or access included. Vertical scale exaggerated.

Linked deck + planted tree beds

A timber route is shifted north of the existing path to reach patio-level dining. Added lawn connects to the center; shaped beds define the tree zone.



Day

Night

Deck finish: patio datum 0 in. Existing slope remains below.

Timber deck unchanged; gravel accent only in an existing fountain catchment, never spread below the deck. Lawn, planted beds and retained stone path.

A connected family surface without treating the entire air gap as imported fill. The near-patio framing intersects assumed ground. Support locations, structural details, access below and low-path connection remain unresolved.

The v3 baseline remains available. Trial pad levels, footprints and earthwork comparisons stay unchanged; these views explore materials and atmosphere.

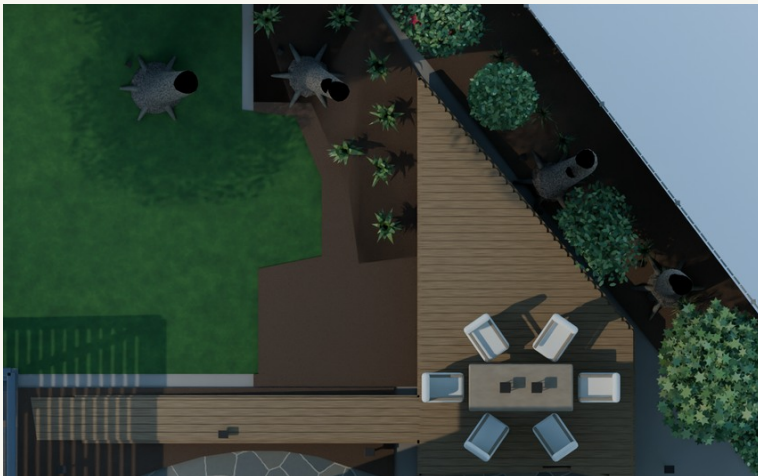
Linked deck + planted tree beds

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Seating and materials



Lawn, beds and edges



Deck perimeter is an elevated structural edge or near-ground framing conflict, not imported fill. Engineer supports, walking transitions and any required edge protection.

Linked deck + planted tree beds

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Lower-window view



Upper-window view



Window positions and house dimensions are photo-informed; glass/interior are omitted. Garden views selectively clear foreground foliage, retaining shadows. Technical views hide woody shrubs from camera for grade clarity; full-canopy views retain context. No pruning is proposed.

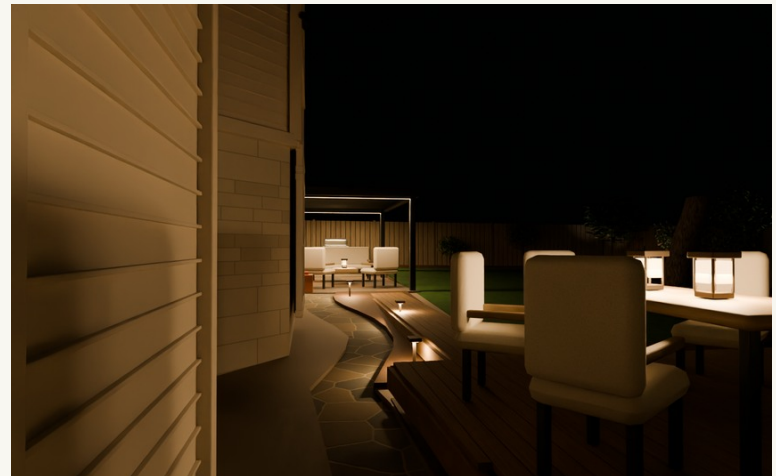
Linked deck + planted tree beds

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

From the covered patio



Along the retained stone path



Patio view retains canopy context. The original stone path remains visible; exact steps, connections and drainage falls need field measurement.

Linked deck + planted tree beds - from the far end

The retained stone route connects the far end to the patio. Exact widths, local falls and pad tie-ins remain unmeasured.



Day

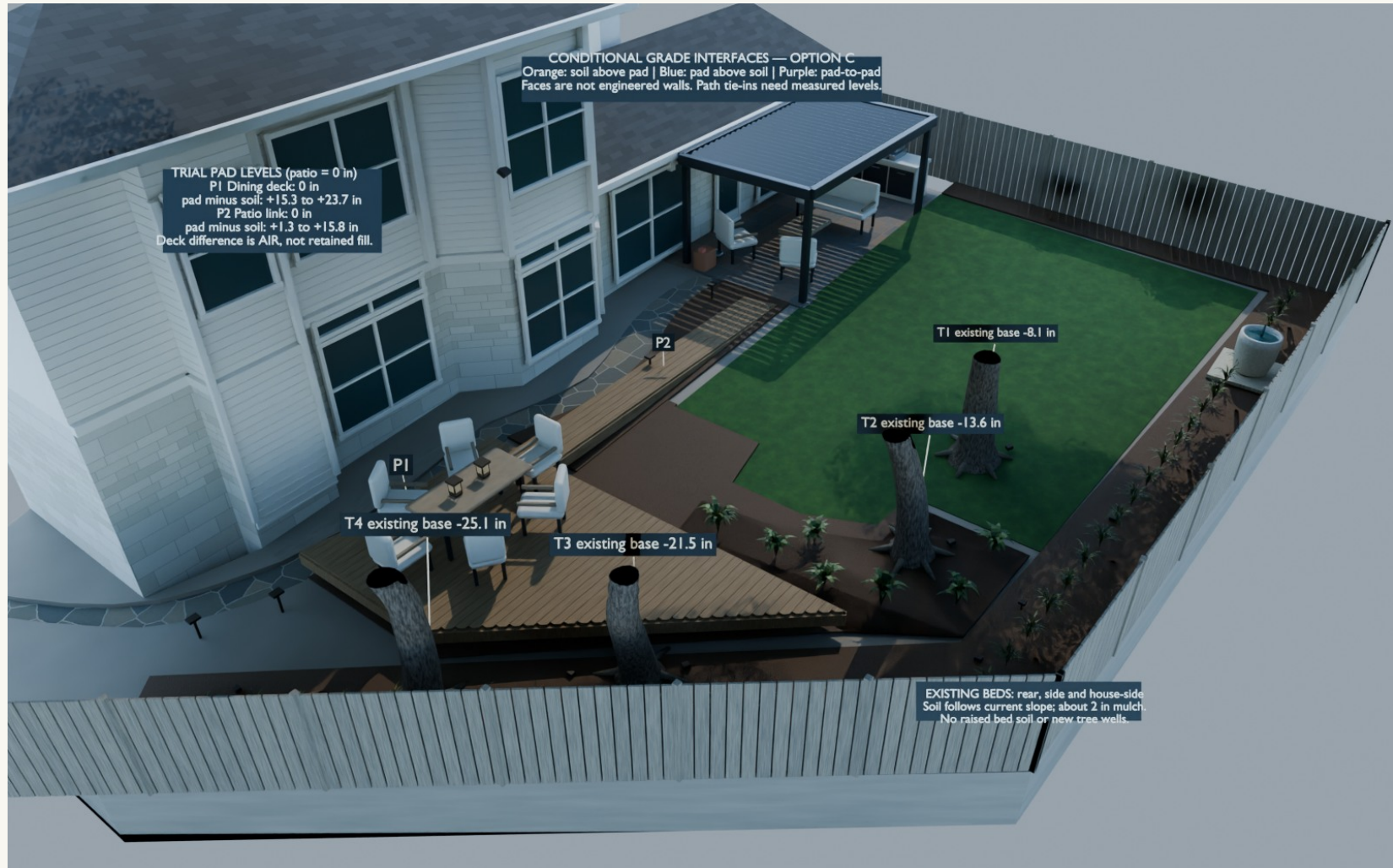
Night

New pads stop short of the traced path. Plan continuity does not establish step-free access: compare each trial finish with measured path levels before detailing a connection. Trees and bed soil retain their current inferred grade.

Deck perimeter is an elevated structural edge or near-ground framing conflict, not imported fill. Engineer supports, walking transitions and any required edge protection.

Linked deck + planted tree beds - levels and exposed faces

Trial levels use the patio datum; colored faces compare finish with assumed soil, not measured path steps. Woody shrubs are hidden from camera only; shadows remain.



Orange: adjoining soil above finish. Blue: finish above soil. Purple: adjacent pads at different levels. These are conditional grade faces, not designed walls. No blanket bed raising or arbitrary tree wells is proposed. T1-T4 mark approximate plan tree centers, not root boundaries.

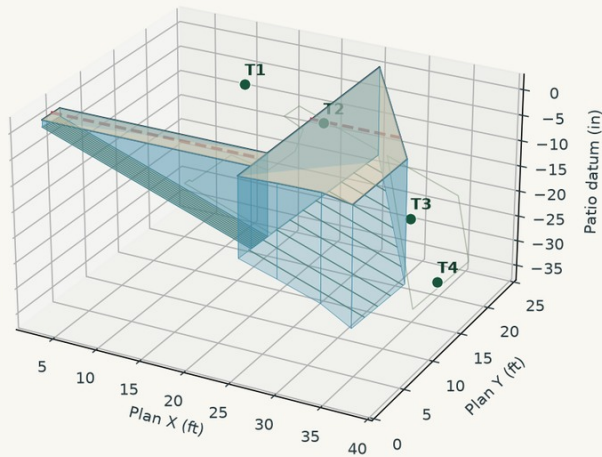
Linked deck + planted tree beds - conditional earthwork

Defined pad footprints and trial paver levels are unchanged; actual gravel/stone assembly and root exclusions remain unresolved.

C / Linked raised platform

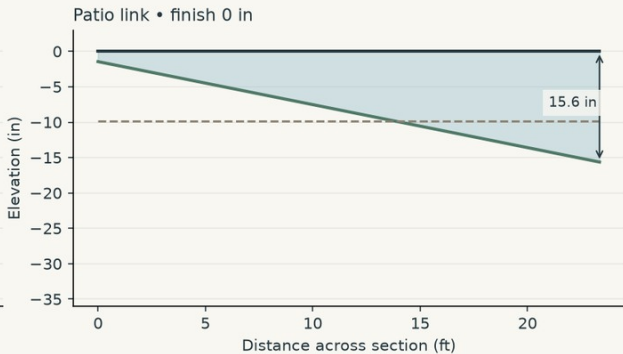
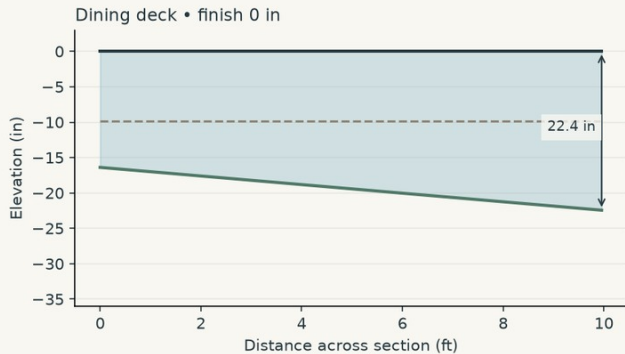
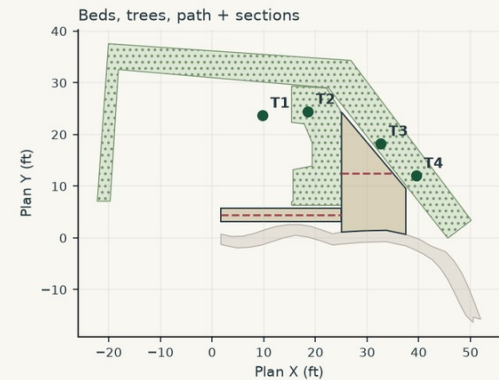
Conditional depth study • Existing soil is an interpolation, not a topographic survey

Oblique depth view — vertical scale exaggerated



OPEN SPACE UNDER THE DECK
Air gaps are not fill volumes.
Floor: patio datum (0 in)
Framing envelope: 9.8 in below floor
Envelope-conflict cut: 0.46 yd³
Footing excavation: unknown
Total project earthwork: unknown

Full-footprint 9.8-in underside test.
This is a clearance screen only.
Actual framing / ground clearance
may require more excavation.



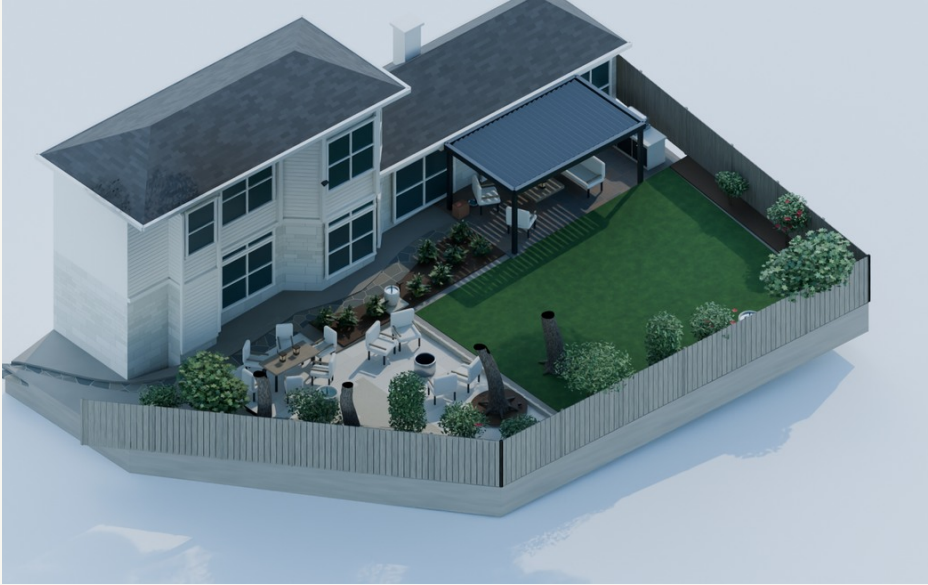
Dashed red on oblique = section locations | Green = assumed soil | Dark = proposed finish | Orange = cut | Blue = open air | Dashed = trial underside

Pale green = bed context; dots = T1-T4, not roots. Tree soil: T1 -8.1 in / T2 -13.6 in / T3 -21.5 in / T4 -25.1 in (assumed soil).

Path tail: assumed 36-in photo correction, not measured. No roots, footings, trenching, stripping, bulking or access included. Vertical scale exaggerated.

One connected seating court

Lounge and dining share one trial elevation, removing their internal step.



Day



Night

Trial finish: -18 in. Tree opening retains assumed existing soil.

Upper court stays full limestone around the graphic tree opening; dining has a limestone furniture core and contained gravel margins. Lawn and path remain.

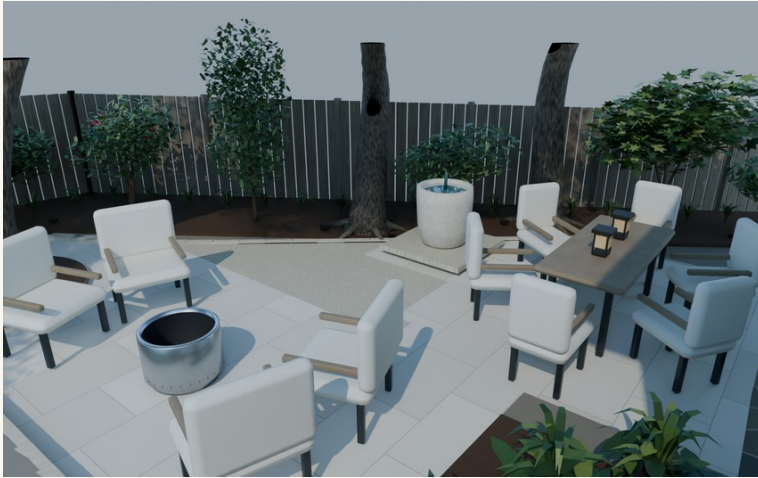
A larger continuous gathering area with fewer internal transitions. A smaller step count does not remove perimeter retaining or root concerns. The 0.9 m graphic tree opening is not a protection prescription.

The v3 baseline remains available. Trial pad levels, footprints and earthwork comparisons stay unchanged; these views explore materials and atmosphere.

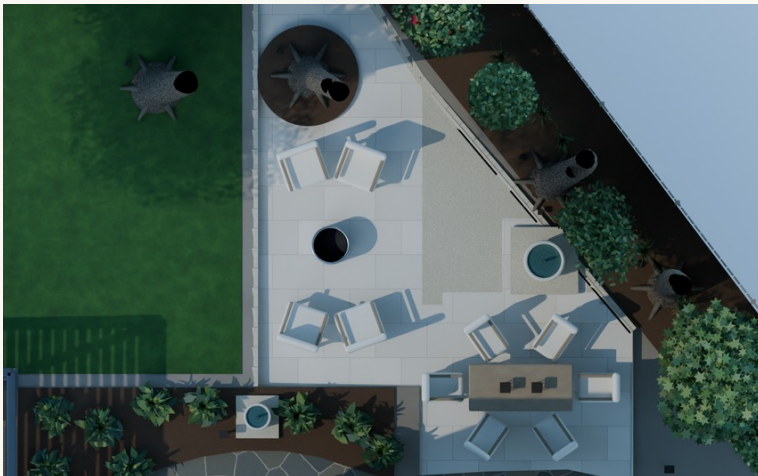
One connected seating court

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Seating and materials



Lawn, beds and edges



One finish removes the step between gathering areas, not the need to support outer edges. The graphic tree opening is not a root protection limit; preserve measured tree soil.

One connected seating court

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Lower-window view



Upper-window view



Window positions and house dimensions are photo-informed; glass/interior are omitted. Garden views selectively clear foreground foliage, retaining shadows. Technical views hide woody shrubs from camera for grade clarity; full-canopy views retain context. No pruning is proposed.

One connected seating court

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

From the covered patio



Along the retained stone path



Patio view retains canopy context. The original stone path remains visible; exact steps, connections and drainage falls need field measurement.

One connected seating court - from the far end

The retained stone route connects the far end to the patio. Exact widths, local falls and pad tie-ins remain unmeasured.



Day

Night

New pads stop short of the traced path. Plan continuity does not establish step-free access: compare each trial finish with measured path levels before detailing a connection. Trees and bed soil retain their current inferred grade.

One finish removes the step between gathering areas, not the need to support outer edges. The graphic tree opening is not a root protection limit; preserve measured tree soil.

One connected seating court - levels and exposed faces

Trial levels use the patio datum; colored faces compare finish with assumed soil, not measured path steps. Woody shrubs are hidden from camera only; shadows remain.



Orange: adjoining soil above finish. Blue: finish above soil. Purple: adjacent pads at different levels. These are conditional grade faces, not designed walls. No blanket bed raising or arbitrary tree wells is proposed. T1-T4 mark approximate plan tree centers, not root boundaries.

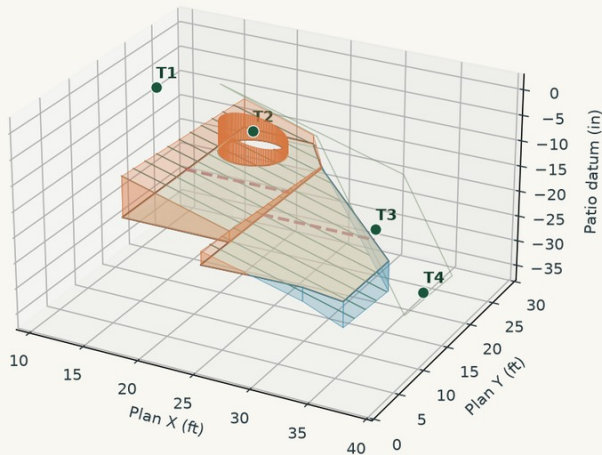
One connected seating court - conditional earthwork

Defined pad footprints and trial paver levels are unchanged; actual gravel/stone assembly and root exclusions remain unresolved.

D / Unified seating court

Conditional depth study • Existing soil is an interpolation, not a topographic survey

Oblique depth view — vertical scale exaggerated



SURFACE-TO-SURFACE COMPARISON

Changed hardscape area: 381 ft²

Cut 2.55 yd³ / Fill 0.96 yd³

Deepest cut: 8.1 in

Deepest fill: 5.7 in

ILLUSTRATIVE 6-INCH ASSEMBLY

Formation cut 8.64 yd³ / fill 0.00 yd³

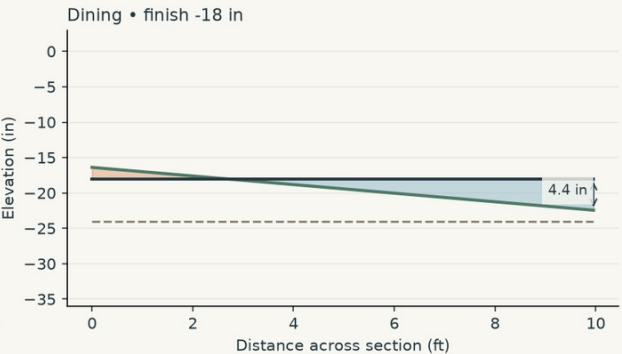
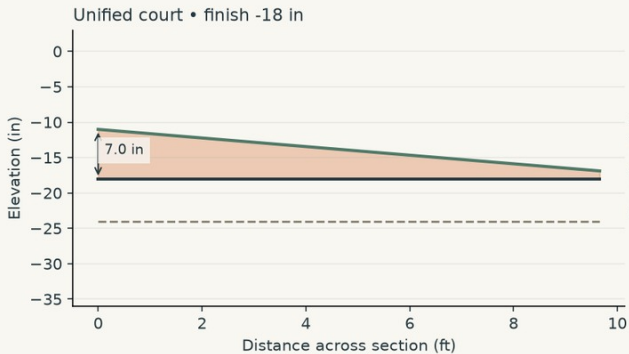
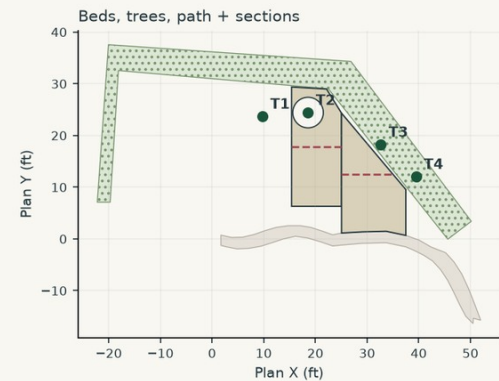
Max formation cut: 14.1 in

6 in is a test depth, not a specification.

WHAT IF SOIL IS 6 IN LOWER / HIGHER?

Cut 0.08–8.64 yd³; fill 0.00–5.56 yd³

Sensitivity only — not a confidence range.



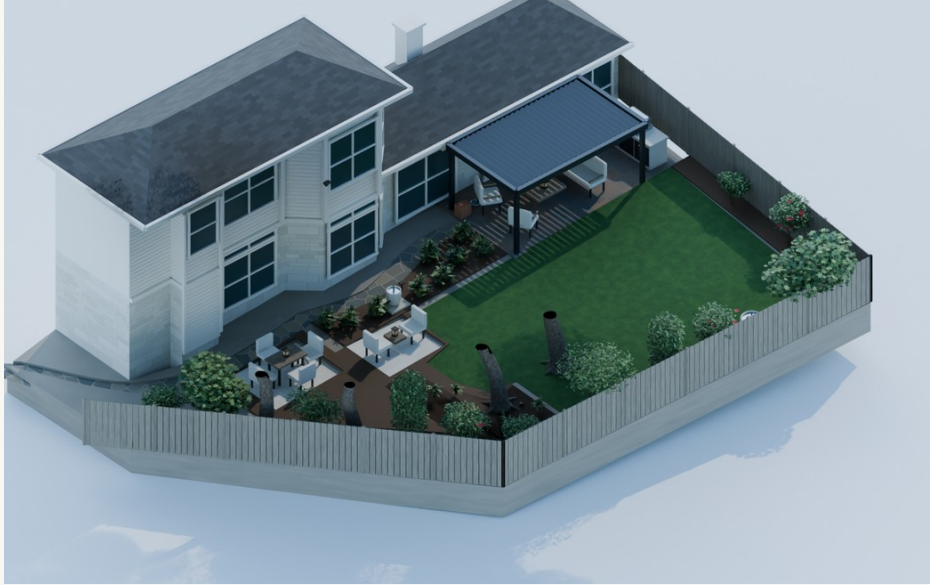
Dashed red on oblique = section locations | Green = assumed soil | Dark = proposed finish | Orange = cut | Blue = fill | Dashed = trial underside

Pale green = bed context; dots = T1-T4, not roots. Tree soil: T1 -8.1 in / T2 -13.6 in / T3 -21.5 in / T4 -25.1 in (assumed soil).

Path tail: assumed 36-in photo correction, not measured. No roots, footings, trenching, stripping, bulking or access included. Vertical scale exaggerated.

Small pads + lawn and beds

Compact dining and conversation pads sit within a planted shaded edge. Lawn connects to the center and paving stops short of the stone path.



Day



Night

Trial finishes: dining -21 in; conversation -14 in.

Both compact pads stay limestone; gravel accents are limited to existing fountain catchments. Natural lawn, planted beds and retained path.

Concentrates level construction where furniture needs it, preserving more existing slope. Small pads still need root-aware base construction and safe walking connections. Grass extension is selective, not a guarantee of shade tolerance.

The v3 baseline remains available. Trial pad levels, footprints and earthwork comparisons stay unchanged; these views explore materials and atmosphere.

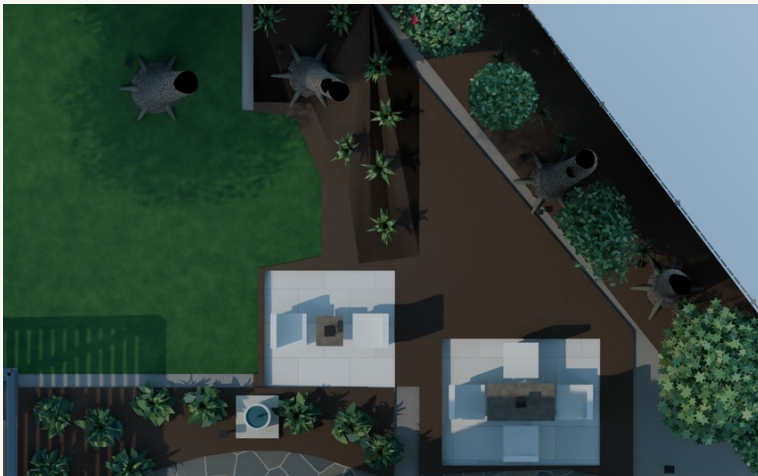
Small pads + lawn and beds

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Seating and materials



Lawn, beds and edges



Each small pad has its own cut/fill interface. Use planted sloping ground between pads; avoid turning every garden border into a footing trench.

Small pads + lawn and beds

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Lower-window view



Upper-window view



Window positions and house dimensions are photo-informed; glass/interior are omitted. Garden views selectively clear foreground foliage, retaining shadows. Technical views hide woody shrubs from camera for grade clarity; full-canopy views retain context. No pruning is proposed.

Small pads + lawn and beds

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

From the covered patio



Along the retained stone path



Patio view retains canopy context. The original stone path remains visible; exact steps, connections and drainage falls need field measurement.

Small pads + lawn and beds - from the far end

The retained stone route connects the far end to the patio. Exact widths, local falls and pad tie-ins remain unmeasured.



Day



Night

New pads stop short of the traced path. Plan continuity does not establish step-free access: compare each trial finish with measured path levels before detailing a connection. Trees and bed soil retain their current inferred grade.

Each small pad has its own cut/fill interface. Use planted sloping ground between pads; avoid turning every garden border into a footing trench.

Small pads + lawn and beds - levels and exposed faces

Trial levels use the patio datum; colored faces compare finish with assumed soil, not measured path steps. Woody shrubs are hidden from camera only; shadows remain.



Orange: adjoining soil above finish. Blue: finish above soil. Purple: adjacent pads at different levels. These are conditional grade faces, not designed walls. No blanket bed raising or arbitrary tree wells is proposed. T1-T4 mark approximate plan tree centers, not root boundaries.

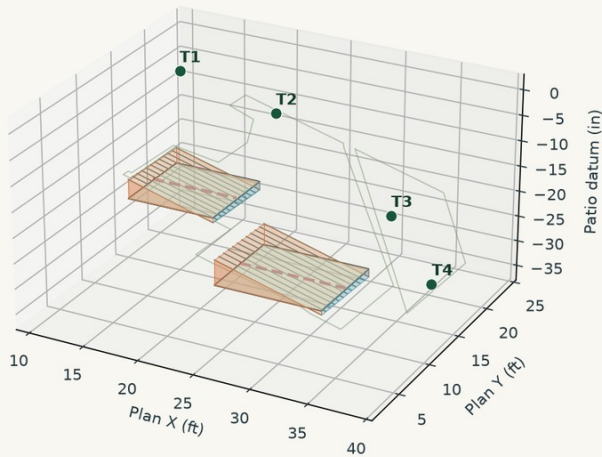
Small pads + lawn and beds - conditional earthwork

Defined pad footprints and trial paver levels are unchanged; actual gravel/stone assembly and root exclusions remain unresolved.

E / Smaller seating pads

Conditional depth study • Existing soil is an interpolation, not a topographic survey

Oblique depth view — vertical scale exaggerated



SURFACE-TO-SURFACE COMPARISON

Changed hardscape area: 122 ft²

Cut 0.58 yd³ / Fill 0.05 yd³

Deepest cut: 4.8 in

Deepest fill: 1.6 in

ILLUSTRATIVE 6-INCH ASSEMBLY

Formation cut 2.78 yd³ / fill 0.00 yd³

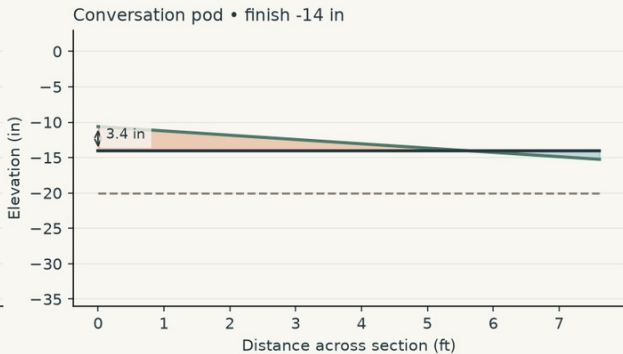
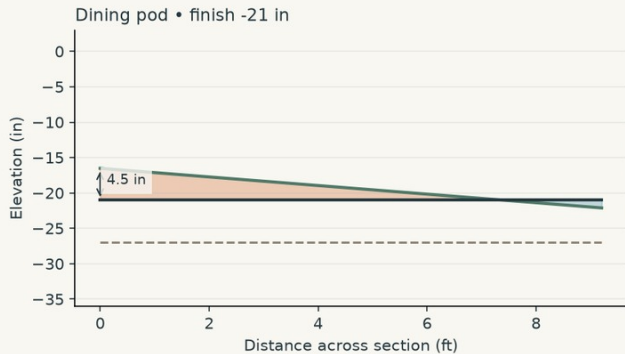
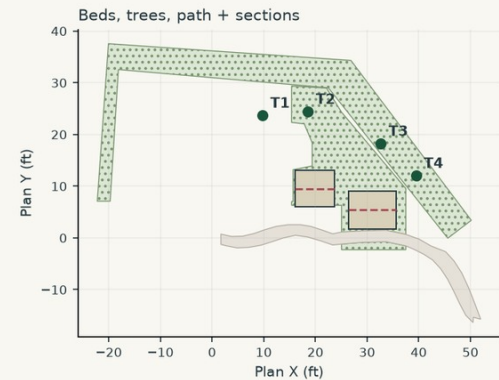
Max formation cut: 10.8 in

6 in is a test depth, not a specification.

WHAT IF SOIL IS 6 IN LOWER / HIGHER?

Cut 0.00–2.78 yd³; fill 0.00–1.72 yd³

Sensitivity only — not a confidence range.



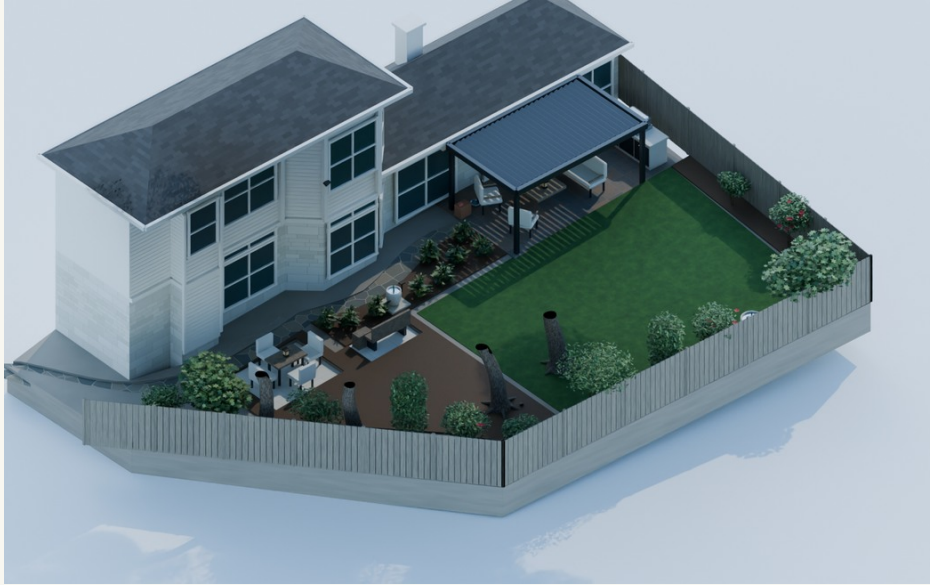
Dashed red on oblique = section locations | Green = assumed soil | Dark = proposed finish | Orange = cut | Blue = fill | Dashed = trial underside

Pale green = bed context; dots = T1-T4, not roots. Tree soil: T1 -8.1 in / T2 -13.6 in / T3 -21.5 in / T4 -25.1 in (assumed soil).

Path tail: assumed 36-in photo correction, not measured. No roots, footings, trenching, stripping, bulking or access included. Vertical scale exaggerated.

Planted shade garden + family pads

Compact dining, bench and storage meet an informal shaded garden surfaced with shredded hardwood mulch.



Day

Night

Trial finishes: dining -21 in; bench landing -14.5 in. Open mulch zone stays sloped.

Compact dining and bench landing remain stone; gravel is limited to existing contained fountain catchments. Planted mulch garden, lawn and timber seating remain.

Provides family dining and a bench landing beside retained central lawn; the open mulched area is a garden. Loose mulch can track on paws and clothes. This is not the preferred toddler/dog surface, a level playground or certified impact-attenuating surfacing.

The v3 baseline remains available. Trial pad levels, footprints and earthwork comparisons stay unchanged; these views explore materials and atmosphere.

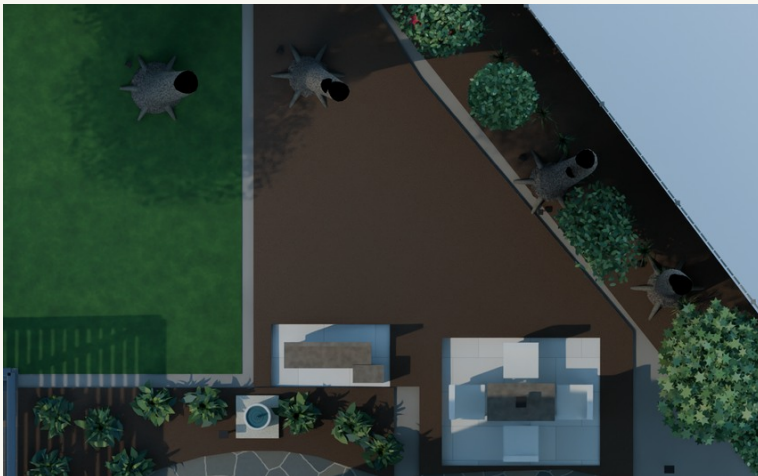
Planted shade garden + family pads

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Seating and materials



Lawn, beds and edges

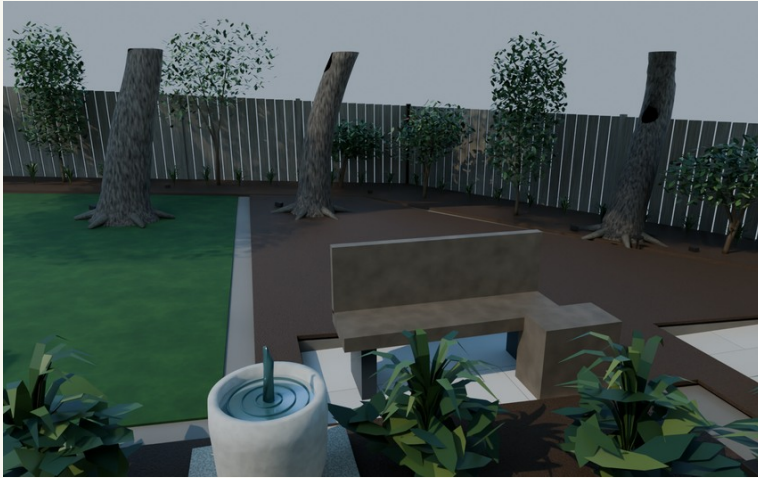


Retain or feather the dining and bench-pad edges as verified. Thin mulch over unchanged garden soil needs material containment, not a new blanket retaining wall.

Planted shade garden + family pads

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Lower-window view



Upper-window view



Window positions and house dimensions are photo-informed; glass/interior are omitted. Garden views selectively clear foreground foliage, retaining shadows. Technical views hide woody shrubs from camera for grade clarity; full-canopy views retain context. No pruning is proposed.

Planted shade garden + family pads

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

From the covered patio



Along the retained stone path



Patio view retains canopy context. The original stone path remains visible; exact steps, connections and drainage falls need field measurement.

Planted shade garden + family pads - from the far end

The retained stone route connects the far end to the patio. Exact widths, local falls and pad tie-ins remain unmeasured.



Day



Night

New pads stop short of the traced path. Plan continuity does not establish step-free access: compare each trial finish with measured path levels before detailing a connection. Trees and bed soil retain their current inferred grade.

Retain or feather the dining and bench-pad edges as verified. Thin mulch over unchanged garden soil needs material containment, not a new blanket retaining wall.

Planted shade garden + family pads - levels and exposed faces

Trial levels use the patio datum; colored faces compare finish with assumed soil, not measured path steps. Woody shrubs are hidden from camera only; shadows remain.



Orange: adjoining soil above finish. Blue: finish above soil. Purple: adjacent pads at different levels. These are conditional grade faces, not designed walls. No blanket bed raising or arbitrary tree wells is proposed. T1-T4 mark approximate plan tree centers, not root boundaries.

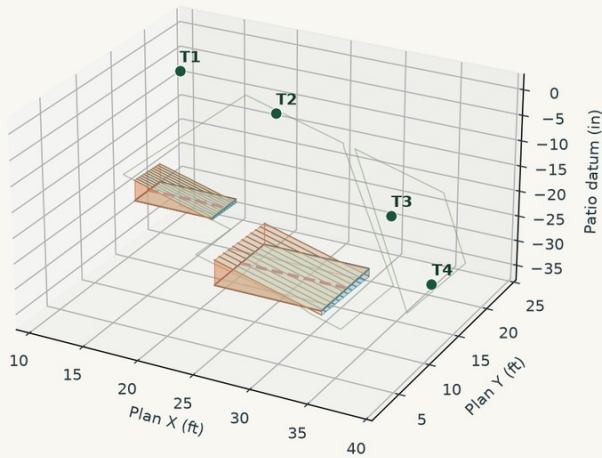
Planted shade garden + family pads - conditional earthwork

Defined pad footprints and trial paver levels are unchanged; actual gravel/stone assembly and root exclusions remain unresolved.

F / Family shade garden

Conditional depth study • Existing soil is an interpolation, not a topographic survey

Oblique depth view — vertical scale exaggerated



SURFACE-TO-SURFACE COMPARISON

Changed hardscape area: 94 ft²

Cut 0.51 yd³ / Fill 0.03 yd³

Deepest cut: 4.8 in

Deepest fill: 1.5 in

ILLUSTRATIVE 6-INCH ASSEMBLY

Formation cut 2.22 yd³ / fill 0.00 yd³

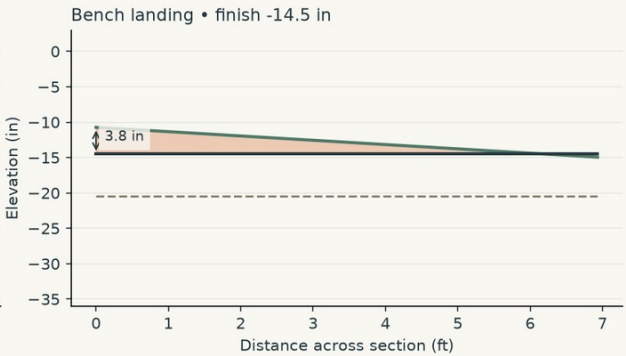
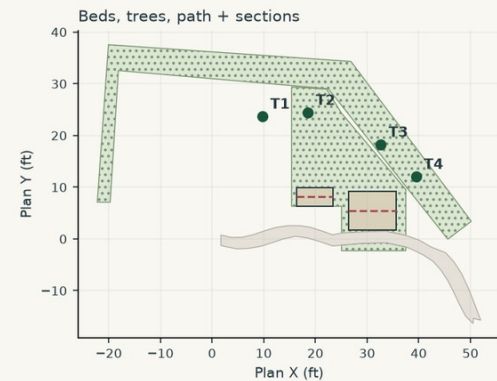
Max formation cut: 10.8 in

6 in is a test depth, not a specification.

WHAT IF SOIL IS 6 IN LOWER / HIGHER?

Cut 0.00–2.22 yd³; fill 0.00–1.25 yd³

Sensitivity only — not a confidence range.



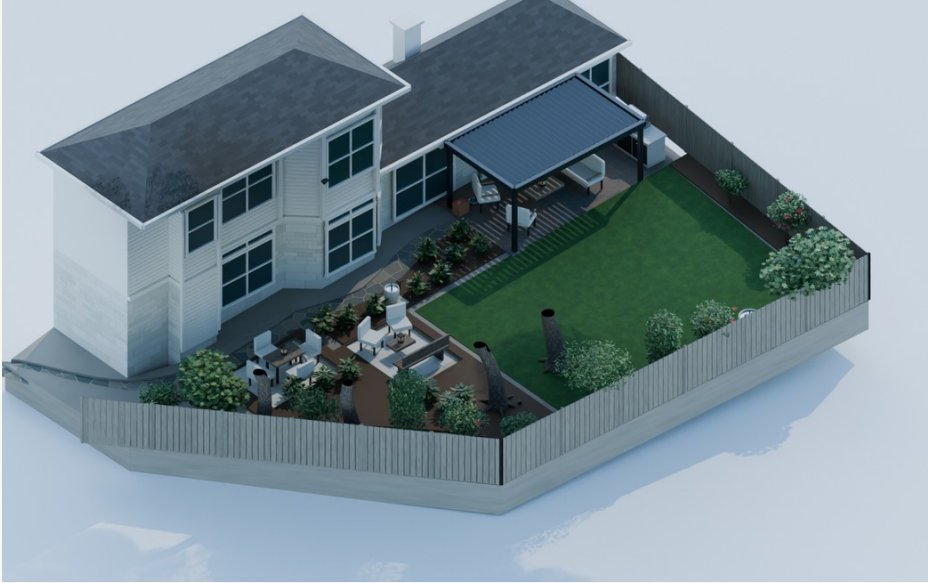
Dashed red on oblique = section locations | Green = assumed soil | Dark = proposed finish | Orange = cut | Blue = fill | Dashed = trial underside

Pale green = bed context; dots = T1-T4, not roots. Tree soil: T1 -8.1 in / T2 -13.6 in / T3 -21.5 in / T4 -25.1 in (assumed soil).

Path tail: assumed 36-in photo correction, not measured. No roots, footings, trenching, stripping, bulking or access included. Vertical scale exaggerated.

Linear lounge + garden pockets

A long bench-focused lounge and compact dining pad create destinations beside the retained lawn and shaded planting.



Day

Night

Trial finishes: linear lounge -15 in; dining -21 in. Dining paving stops before the retained path.

Dining stays stone; linear lounge gains contained gravel beside its stone furniture core. Timber bench, planted mulch beds, lawn and retained path.

Uses a narrower gathering shape and preserves substantial ground between destinations. Bench supports, routes, fence-side constraints, pad edges and roots need coordination; this is not a continuous retaining-wall bench.

The v3 baseline remains available. Trial pad levels, footprints and earthwork comparisons stay unchanged; these views explore materials and atmosphere.

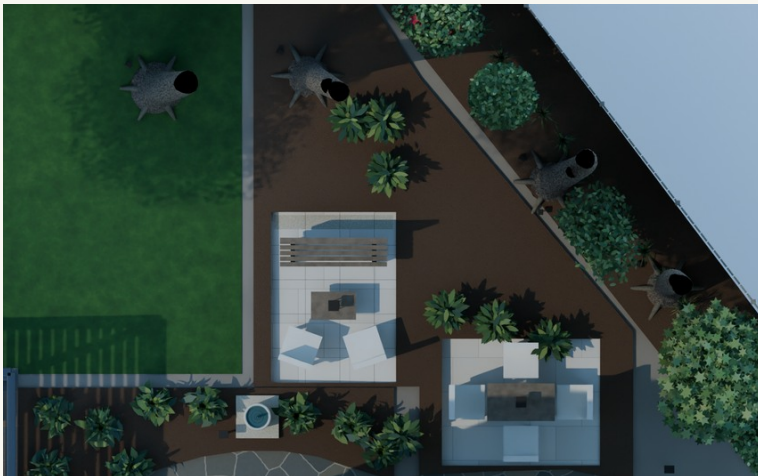
Linear lounge + garden pockets

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Seating and materials



Lawn, beds and edges



The linear lounge and dining pad each need checked transitions. A seating bench is not automatically a structural retaining wall; coordinate footings separately.

Linear lounge + garden pockets

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Lower-window view



Upper-window view



Window positions and house dimensions are photo-informed; glass/interior are omitted. Garden views selectively clear foreground foliage, retaining shadows. Technical views hide woody shrubs from camera for grade clarity; full-canopy views retain context. No pruning is proposed.

Linear lounge + garden pockets

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

From the covered patio



Along the retained stone path



Patio view retains canopy context. The original stone path remains visible; exact steps, connections and drainage falls need field measurement.

Linear lounge + garden pockets - from the far end

The retained stone route connects the far end to the patio. Exact widths, local falls and pad tie-ins remain unmeasured.



Day

Night

New pads stop short of the traced path. Plan continuity does not establish step-free access: compare each trial finish with measured path levels before detailing a connection. Trees and bed soil retain their current inferred grade.

The linear lounge and dining pad each need checked transitions. A seating bench is not automatically a structural retaining wall; coordinate footings separately.

Linear lounge + garden pockets - levels and exposed faces

Trial levels use the patio datum; colored faces compare finish with assumed soil, not measured path steps. Woody shrubs are hidden from camera only; shadows remain.



Orange: adjoining soil above finish. Blue: finish above soil. Purple: adjacent pads at different levels. These are conditional grade faces, not designed walls. No blanket bed raising or arbitrary tree wells is proposed. T1-T4 mark approximate plan tree centers, not root boundaries.

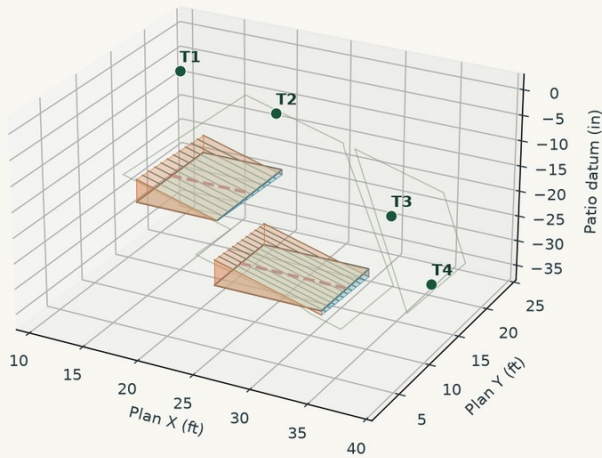
Linear lounge + garden pockets - conditional earthwork

Defined pad footprints and trial paver levels are unchanged; actual gravel/stone assembly and root exclusions remain unresolved.

G / Linear lounge + garden pockets

Conditional depth study • Existing soil is an interpolation, not a topographic survey

Oblique depth view — vertical scale exaggerated



SURFACE-TO-SURFACE COMPARISON

Changed hardscape area: 140 ft²

Cut 0.77 yd³ / Fill 0.03 yd³

Deepest cut: 4.8 in

Deepest fill: 1.5 in

ILLUSTRATIVE 6-INCH ASSEMBLY

Formation cut 3.34 yd³ / fill 0.00 yd³

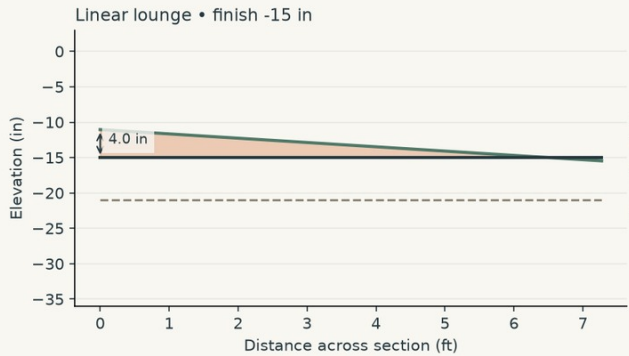
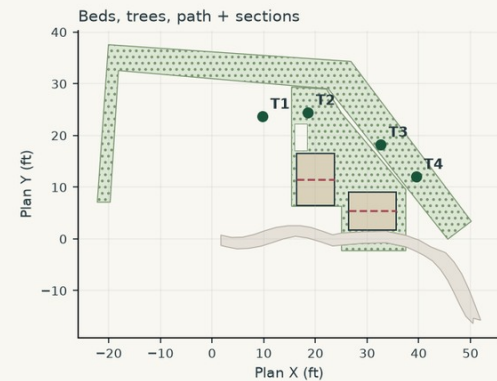
Max formation cut: 10.8 in

6 in is a test depth, not a specification.

WHAT IF SOIL IS 6 IN LOWER / HIGHER?

Cut 0.00–3.34 yd³; fill 0.00–1.86 yd³

Sensitivity only — not a confidence range.



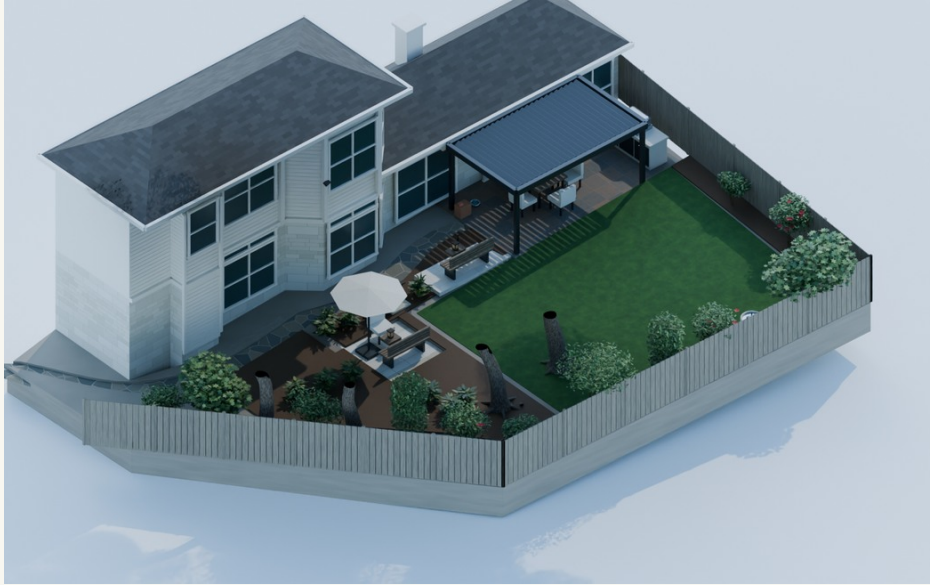
Dashed red on oblique = section locations | Green = assumed soil | Dark = proposed finish | Orange = cut | Blue = fill | Dashed = trial underside

Pale green = bed context; dots = T1-T4, not roots. Tree soil: T1 -8.1 in / T2 -13.6 in / T3 -21.5 in / T4 -25.1 in (assumed soil).

Path tail: assumed 36-in photo correction, not measured. No roots, footings, trenching, stripping, bulking or access included. Vertical scale exaggerated.

Patio extension + shade nook

A compact patio-level bench extension adds a spot beside the house, with a separate shade nook. Main family dining stays on the covered patio.



Day



Night

Trial finishes: extension 0 in; nook -15 in. Extension stops short of the retained path.

Patio extension stays full limestone; only the nook gains a contained gravel margin beside its stone core. Timber, umbrella, lawn, beds and path remain.

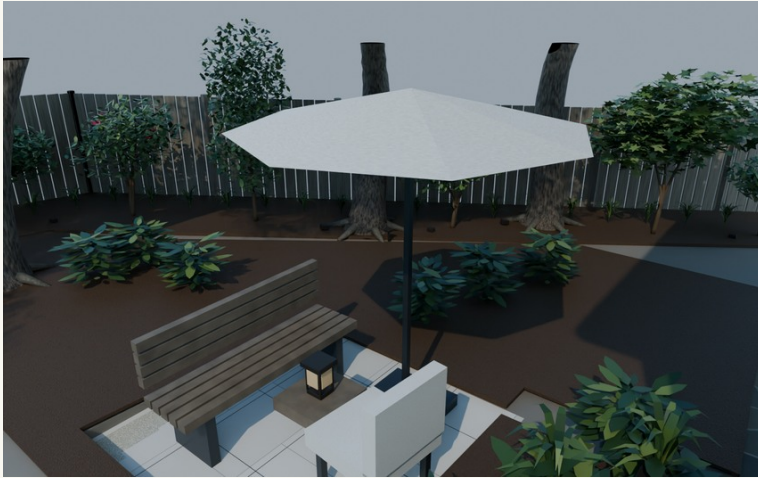
A convenient bench stop near the covered patio, with a smaller remote seating destination. The extension is partly above existing ground, so its support/edge and runoff need design. Preserve useful lawn and resolve each route.

The v3 baseline remains available. Trial pad levels, footprints and earthwork comparisons stay unchanged; these views explore materials and atmosphere.

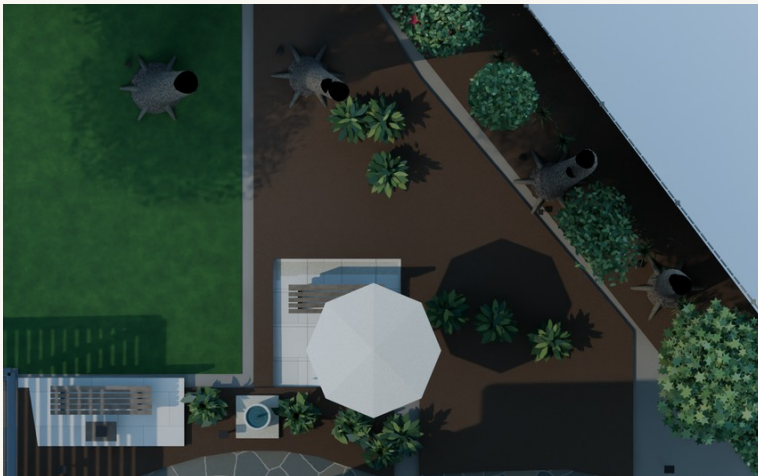
Patio extension + shade nook

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Seating and materials



Lawn, beds and edges



The patio-level extension can need support over falling ground. Check its outer edge and the lower nook separately; keep tree and bed soil at existing levels.

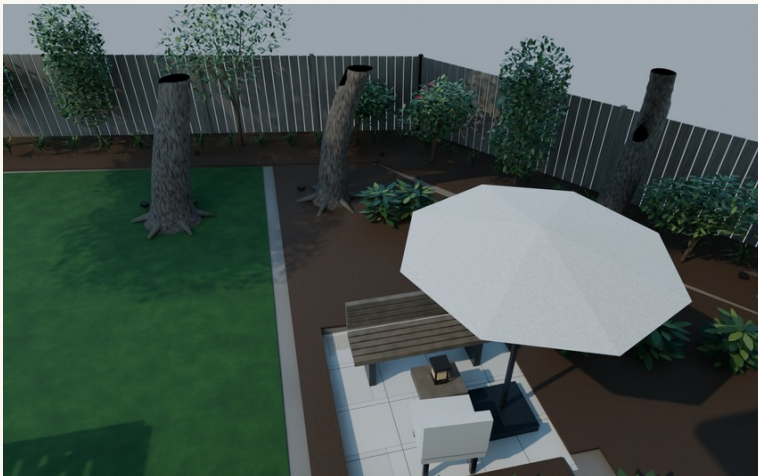
Patio extension + shade nook

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

Lower-window view



Upper-window view



Window positions and house dimensions are photo-informed; glass/interior are omitted. Garden views selectively clear foreground foliage, retaining shadows. Technical views hide woody shrubs from camera for grade clarity; full-canopy views retain context. No pruning is proposed.

Patio extension + shade nook

Left: day. Right: true night. Matching cameras; existing bed-light reference plus proposed lights; output is illustrative.

From the covered patio



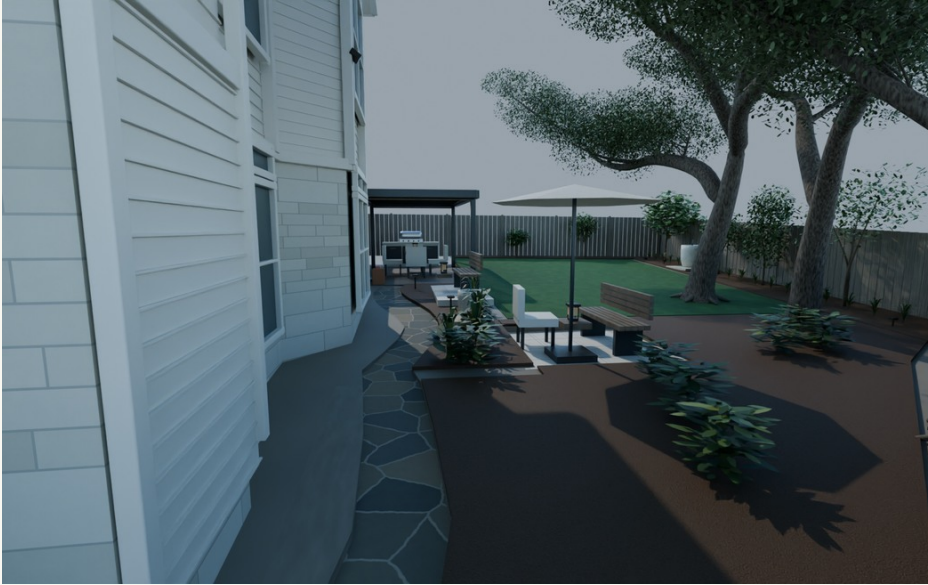
Along the retained stone path



Patio view retains canopy context. The original stone path remains visible; exact steps, connections and drainage falls need field measurement.

Patio extension + shade nook - from the far end

The retained stone route connects the far end to the patio. Exact widths, local falls and pad tie-ins remain unmeasured.



Day

Night

New pads stop short of the traced path. Plan continuity does not establish step-free access: compare each trial finish with measured path levels before detailing a connection. Trees and bed soil retain their current inferred grade.

The patio-level extension can need support over falling ground. Check its outer edge and the lower nook separately; keep tree and bed soil at existing levels.

Patio extension + shade nook - levels and exposed faces

Trial levels use the patio datum; colored faces compare finish with assumed soil, not measured path steps. Woody shrubs are hidden from camera only; shadows remain.



Orange: adjoining soil above finish. Blue: finish above soil. Purple: adjacent pads at different levels. These are conditional grade faces, not designed walls. No blanket bed raising or arbitrary tree wells is proposed. T1-T4 mark approximate plan tree centers, not root boundaries.

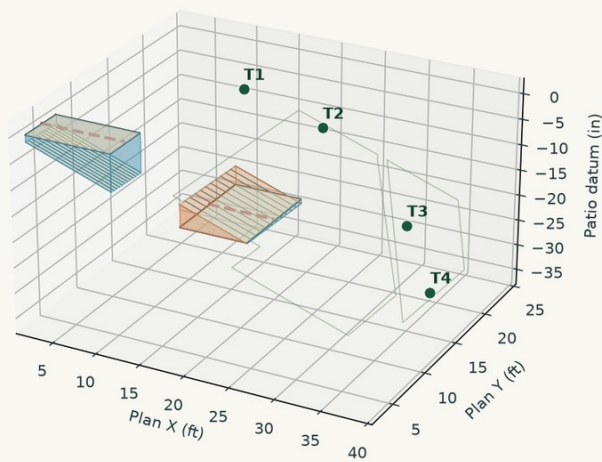
Patio extension + shade nook - conditional earthwork

Defined pad footprints and trial paver levels are unchanged; actual gravel/stone assembly and root exclusions remain unresolved.

H / Patio extension + shade nook

Conditional depth study • Existing soil is an interpolation, not a topographic survey

Oblique depth view — vertical scale exaggerated



SURFACE-TO-SURFACE COMPARISON

Changed hardscape area: 98 ft²

Cut 0.33 yd³ / Fill 0.53 yd³

Deepest cut: 4.4 in

Deepest fill: 7.5 in

ILLUSTRATIVE 6-INCH ASSEMBLY

Formation cut 1.63 yd³ / fill 0.02 yd³

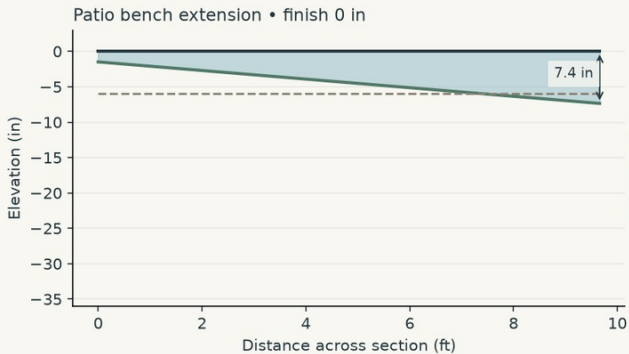
Max formation cut: 10.4 in

6 in is a test depth, not a specification.

WHAT IF SOIL IS 6 IN LOWER / HIGHER?

Cut 0.00–1.63 yd³; fill 0.02–2.01 yd³

Sensitivity only — not a confidence range.



Dashed red on oblique = section locations | Green = assumed soil | Dark = proposed finish | Orange = cut | Blue = fill | Dashed = trial underside

Pale green = bed context; dots = T1-T4, not roots. Tree soil: T1 -8.1 in / T2 -13.6 in / T3 -21.5 in / T4 -25.1 in (assumed soil).

Path tail: assumed 36-in photo correction, not measured. No roots, footings, trenching, stripping, bulking or access included. Vertical scale exaggerated.

Follow the stone path from the far end to the patio.

Plan continuity and walkable level connections are different questions; path tie-in levels remain unmeasured.

Keep the existing route legible

The existing stone path remains the main continuous route from the far end around the house to the patio. New pads stop short of its traced outline. Confirm widths, local highs/lows, crossfall and each pad connection in the field.

Read terrace levels correctly

A finish of -18 inches means 18 inches below the patio datum. It is not an 18-inch retaining wall. Visible support or cut-face depth is the difference between that finish and adjoining soil at the same location.

Preserve tree and bed soil

Bed soil follows the lawn slope with a thin mulch layer. Do not raise whole beds to meet a pad or invent tree wells around every trunk. D has a graphic opening only; A has an unresolved T2 overlap. Neither establishes root protection.

What the interface images mean

Orange: assumed adjoining soil above finish. Blue: finish above assumed soil. Purple: a pad-to-pad level change. These are exposed grade relationships, not engineered wall thickness, footings or measured path steps.

Each option retains its trial levels and cut/fill quantities. New tree markers identify T1-T4 at the traced trunk centers, with their existing assumed soil reference. Pale green chart areas locate approximate planting beds at unchanged soil levels. Marker size is symbolic, not trunk diameter or a root-zone boundary.

The neutral render backdrop is a presentation background, not a measured neighboring horizon. Exact neighboring roof heights, root locations and path elevations remain unresolved. A high leafy crown does not justify raising the photographed low branch forks.

What supports the review - and what to measure next.

The new renderings communicate options; original documents and field verification remain the reference for decisions.

Owner and firm material

260903 Farmdale_ Dimensions.pdf (September 3: L-101, L-103 and perspectives); 280817 Farmdale.pdf (August concept); Survey.pdf signed January 11, 2000, without topographic levels; supplied yard photographs including added facade views; annotated screenshot; owner measurements, bed-soil clarification and named existing-plant inventory; Lindsay's concept-selection correspondence.

Tree construction guidance

Texas A&M Forest Service - protecting tree roots during construction; ISA - Avoiding Tree Damage During Construction. Compaction, root severance and grade changes require early planning with a qualified arborist.

Solo Stove dimensions and operation

Official Yukon bundle: 27 in body diameter, 17 in body height; stand modeled separately at 23.23 in diameter and 2.8 in high (19.8 in overall assumes no overlap). Official Fire Pit 2.0 instructions: level noncombustible surface; avoid overhanging trees/shrubs and overhead combustible construction. Confirm purchased version/accessories.

Measure before selecting levels

Patio/door levels; all pad corners; actual path connections and intermediate highs/lows; paired lawn/bed soil levels and mulch separately; tree centers, diameters and root flares; drain outlet; roof/eaves and post conflicts. Plant heights are measured above their local soil, not from patio datum.

Model and quantity limitations

XY is traced at approximately 17.6 pixels/ft, not independently surveyed. Ground, house proportions, roof openings and plant sizes are approximations. Trial levels, wall faces and supports are not structural, drainage, permitting or arboricultural designs. Volumes integrate the assumed plane over specified polygons; assembly depth is a scenario, not a specification.