Courtney Vickers | 30018869

DG4D04 | Coursework | Web Design and Implention

https://christianlettering.wixsite.com/my-site

- I. Know your Client
 - I.I Client
 - 1.2 Design Brief
 - 1.3 Goals, Objectives & Deliverables
 - 1.4 Initial Ideas
 - 1.5 Initial Inspiration
- 2. Research
- 2.1 Design Inspiration
- 2.2 Layout Inspiration
- 2.3 Charities

Friends of the Earth

Oxfam

Craftivist Collective

2.4 Companies

Enchanted Orchards

2.5 Artist/Designers

HomSweetHom

- 3. Design Strategy
 - 3.1 Concept one | Simply Apples

Inspiration

Colour & Logo

Typography

Layout

3.2 Concept Two | Illustrapples

Inspiration

Colour & Logo

Typography

Layout

3.3 Concept Three | Appleography

Inspiration

Colour & Logo

Typography

Layout

4. Concepts

4.1 Concept one | Simply Apples

Concept Board

Logo Options

4.2 Concept Two | Illustrapples

Concept Board

Logo Options

4.3 Concept Three | Appleography

Concept Board

Logo Options

5. Publication

- 5.1 Website Page Guide
- 5.2 Website Page View

I. KNOW YOUR CLIENT















Apple growers warn that the industry is in the middle of a crisis that threatens to bring it to its knees. The British apple market is dominated by cheap imports, and the past three decades have seen a steady decline in the number of growers and orchards. The figures are stark: according to the trade group British Apples and Pears, there were some 1,500 registered growers in 1987; today, there are just 500. Commercial apple trees are usually replaced every 10 or 15 years, but the current low profits mean farmers are unable to re-invest. In areas such as Kent, Somerset, Devon, Hereford and Worcestershire, which for centuries have been defined by their orchards, many farmers face the grim choice of selling off their land, or grubbing up their orchards and turning to other kinds of farming. "The UK produces very good quality apples, but we desperately need to support our horticulture industry," says Dan Keech, campaigner on orchards at the environmental group Sustain. "If we continue losing farming at the rate we are, we're going to have to find other ways to use the land.

It's a ridiculous waste of skills, resources and local distinctiveness." Friends of the Earth (FoE) laid the blame for the crisis on Britain's convenience stores and supermarkets, which sell 80% of the country's apples. According to an FoE survey, only 38% of the apples sold in Tesco and Asda, the country's biggest chains, were British, while convenience stores scored lower, with 27%.

"The supermarkets are only paying lip service to supporting British growers," claims Sandra Bell, of FoE's Real Food campaign. "It's plain from our survey that the majority of the apples on the shelves are imported. That doesn't match up with the PR about supporting British growers." Both supermarket chains deny the charges and point to their aggressive promotion of British apples, complete with Union Jack crates. But clearly there is a problem: Britain now imports more than 70% of the apples it consumes, with some brought from as far away Chile and China.

Apple production overseas has tended to prioritise bulk over quality, and supermarket-led economies of scale have encouraged the British apple industry to follow suit, rather than playing to its strengths, which are diversity and flavour. More than 2,000 varieties of apple exist in Britain, but only some 30 are grown commercially. "Buyers want lorry-loads of the same product, the same size, same price, week in, week out, which, with our traditional English varieties, is very difficult to do, unless we have a long-term commitment from them and could have a major replanting programme," says John Breach, chairman of the British Independent Fruit Growers Association. Farmers say this obsession with perfection obliges them to apply more chemical treatments, and leaves them vulnerable to changes in buying fashions. "You're told they're too red, or too green, or too big or too small. But it's not like a baked bean factory - things change every year," says David Knight, a Kent farmer who supplies Asda, Sainsburys and Co-op. With a buyers' market dominated by a few supermarket

chains, producers have no choice but to play along, or face losing their only customers. "We need more long-term commitment from supermarkets and government if we're going to see a fruit industry continue in this country," John Breach says. "You can't change an orchard overnight. It takes years, and you can't do that every time your client changes his mind."

The supermarkets say they are working closely with British apple growers, but that their primary role is to meet customer demand. "The only reason these specifications exist is because we know that's what customers require," says John Church, a spokesman for Tesco. "It's pointless to put into a store an apple that is too small, too big or too brown, because it just won't sell." The purpose of this site is to re-educate the public who need to be made more aware of the apple diversity that Britain has to offer.

Produce a web site of no fewer than six distinct sections with R/O links and text based content informing the public of the need for British variety and support for UK based apple producers/growers. Offering a tasting service for purchasers linked to a calendar of supply and a season based system whereby users can log on and immediately find local suppliers of unusual varieties is seen as the only way forward. This national website is to be seen as a main reference site for apple growers of the UK and links to registered suppliers can be made from this platform.

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BRITISHAPPLECONSORTIUM.CC

AIMS:

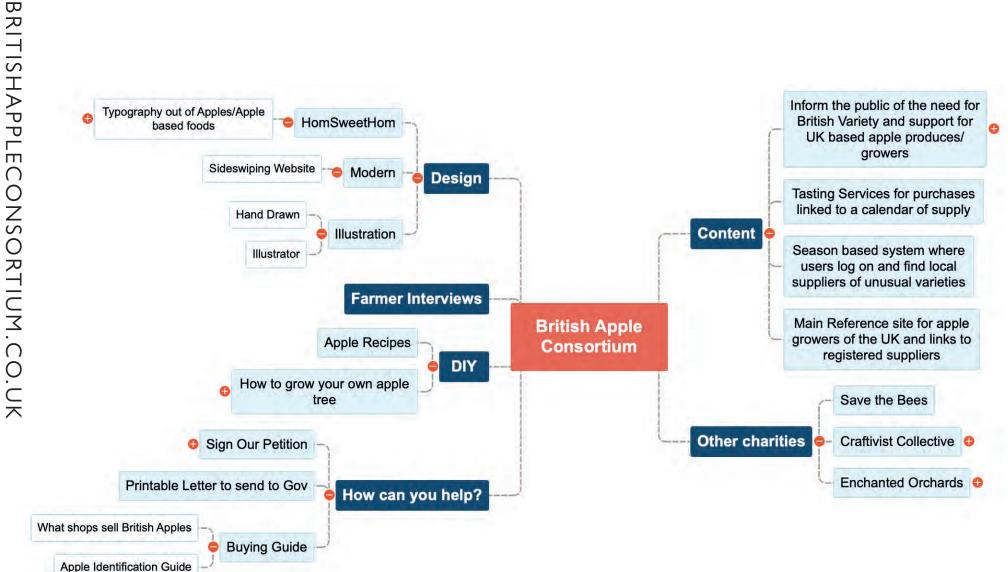
- Heighten your awareness of web creation and the associated technical aspects of ftp.
- Begin to appreciate the complexities of creating a screen-based design project
- Addressing the technical aspects and termanology of the web.
- Consider issues of such as suitability, creativity and the market place in which this web site exists.

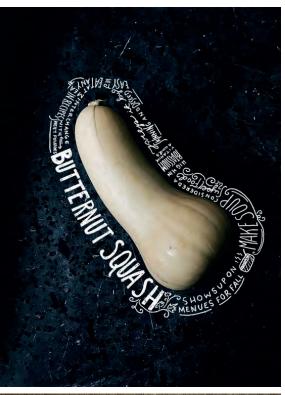
OBJECTIVES:

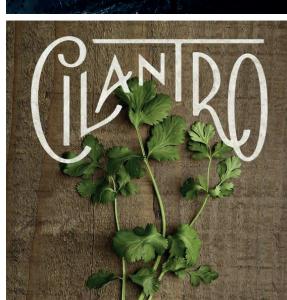
- Demonstrate an appreciation of varying creative web site decisions.
- Apply concepts of marketplace suitability.
- Further develop design skills and research.
- Encounter issues of legibility in relation to a given task.

DELIVERABLES:

Produce a web site of no fewer than six distinct sections with R/O links and text based content informing the public of the need for British variety and support for UK based apple producers/growers. Offering a tasting service for purchasers linked to a calendar of supply and a season based system whereby users can log on and immediately find local suppliers of unusual varieties is seen as the only way forward. This national website is to be seen as a main reference site for apple growers of the UK and links to registered suppliers can be made from this platform.











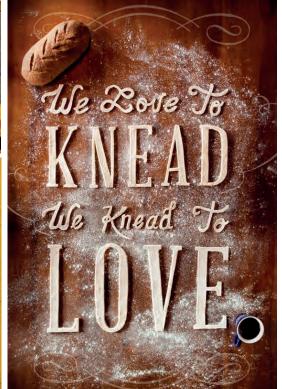




2. RESEARCH

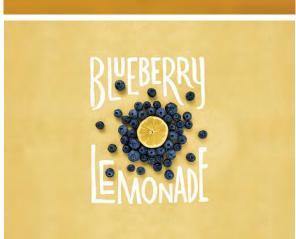




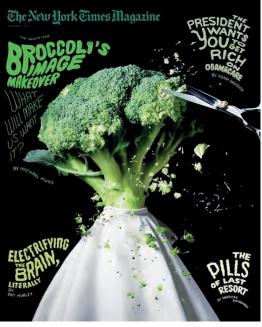


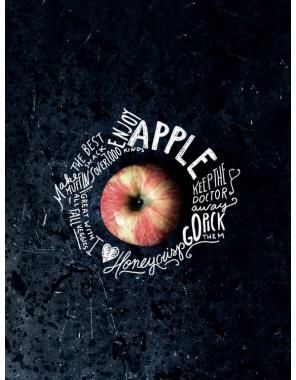






INSPIRATION





RECIPE using fresh sicilian demons



























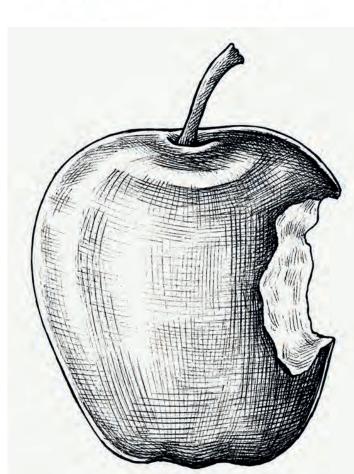


















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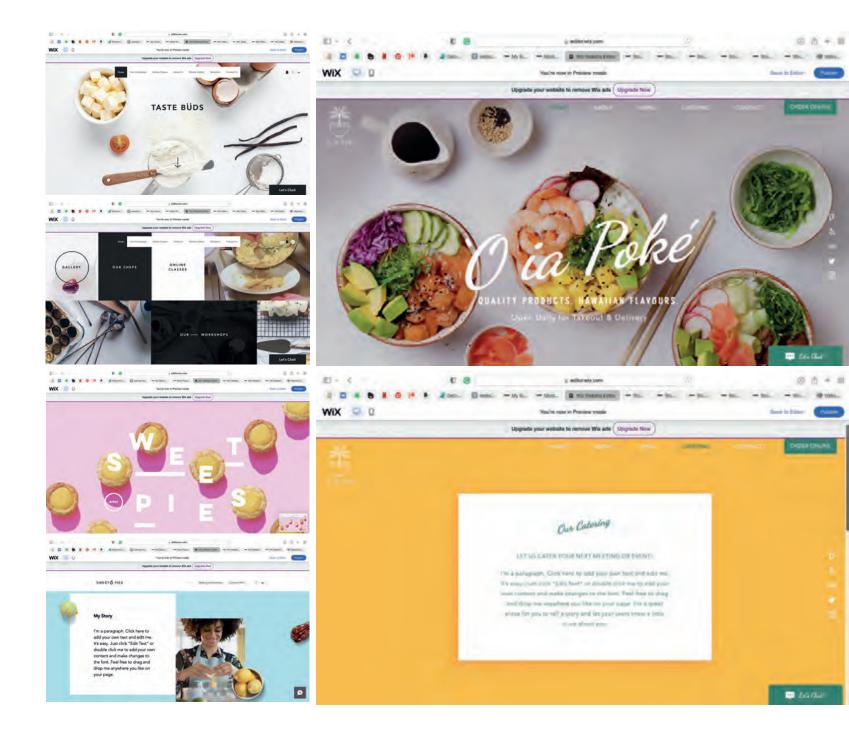
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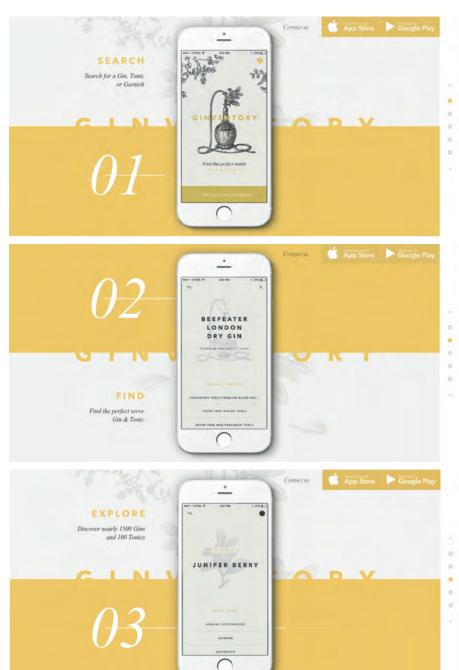
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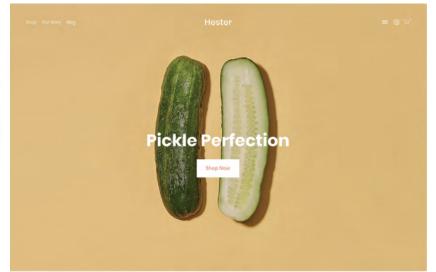
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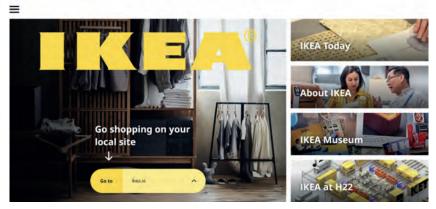
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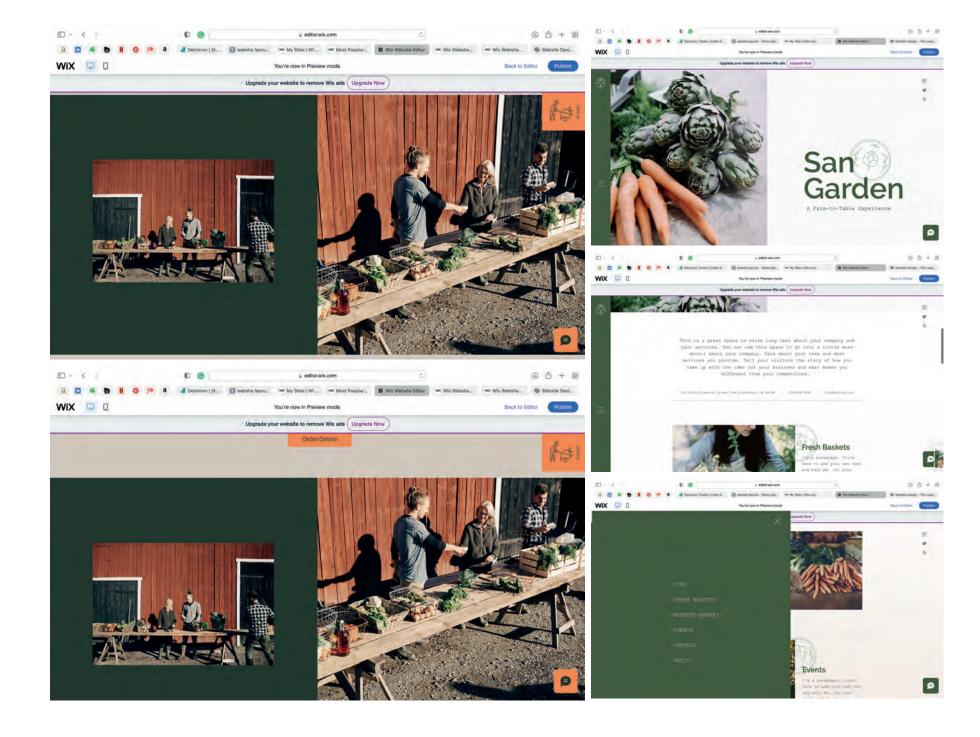


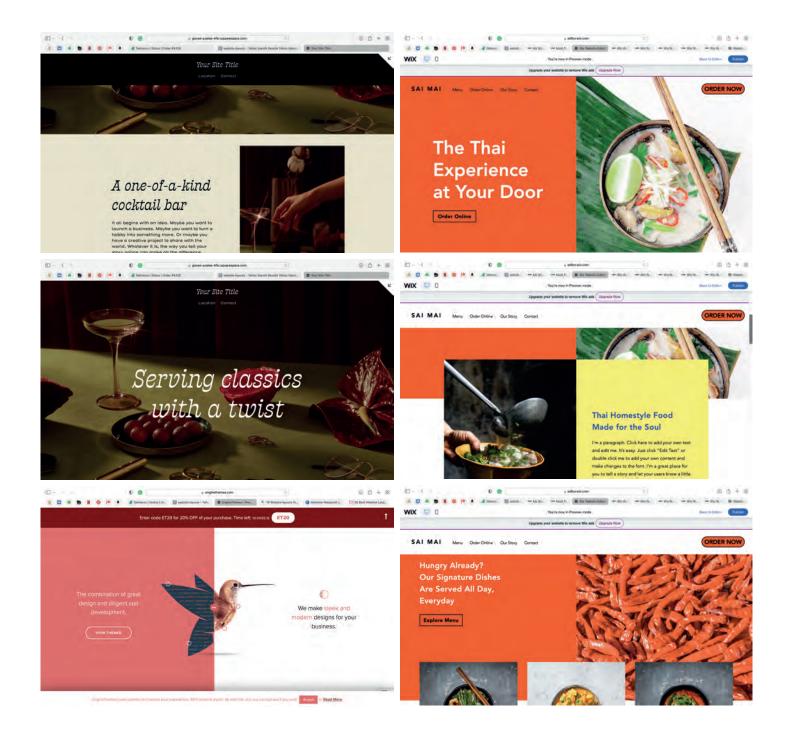
Le festival



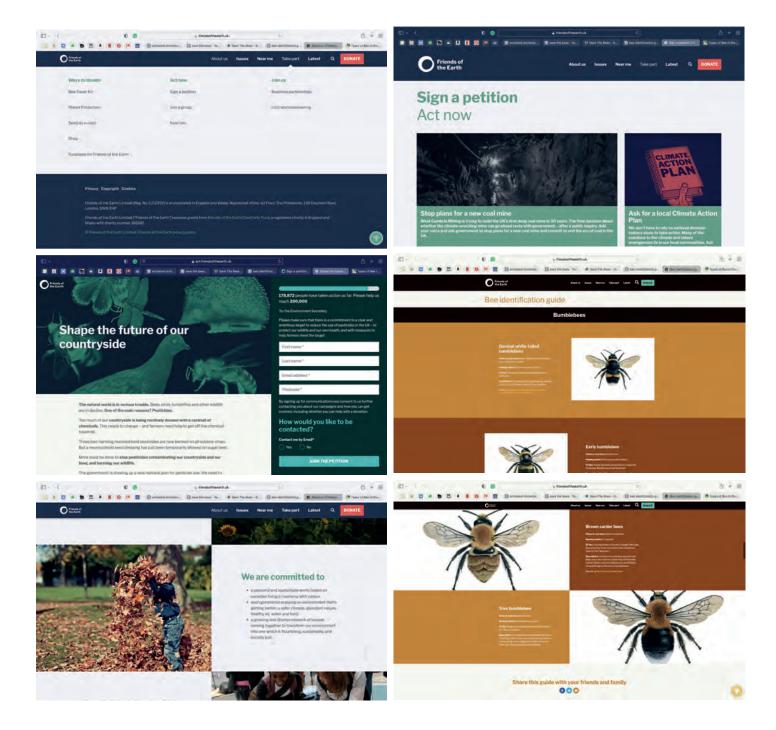




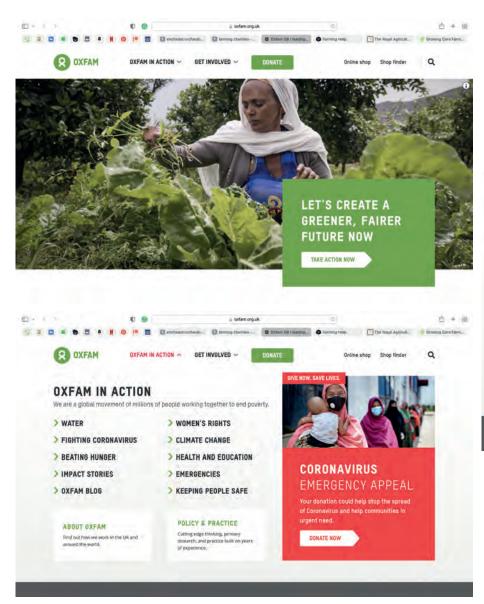


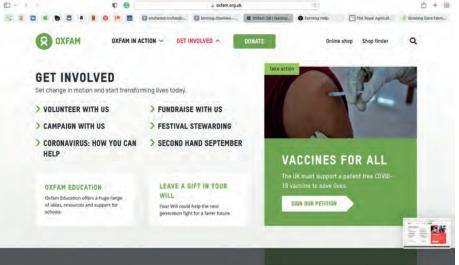


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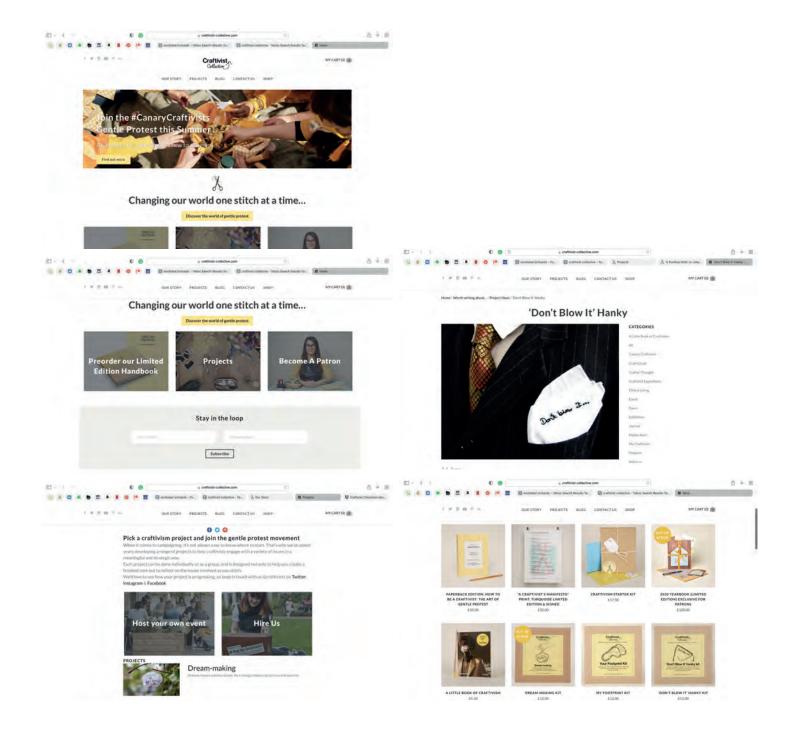


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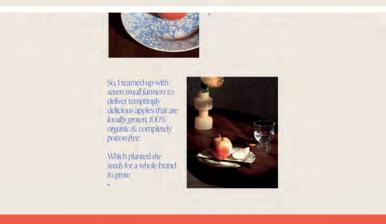
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3. DESIGN STRATEGY

CONCEPT ONE | SIMPLY APPLES

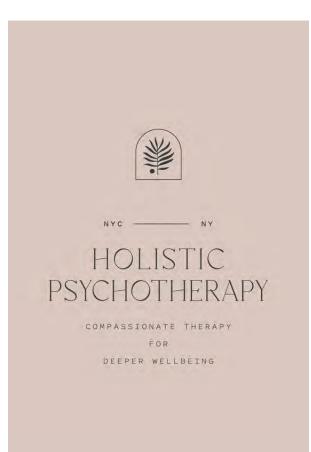
















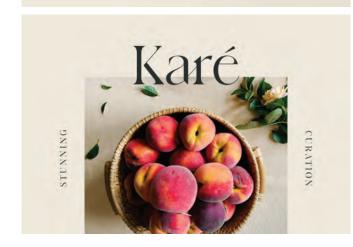


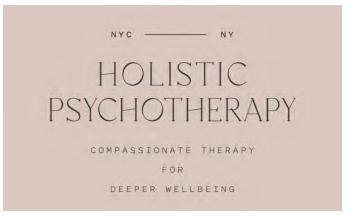






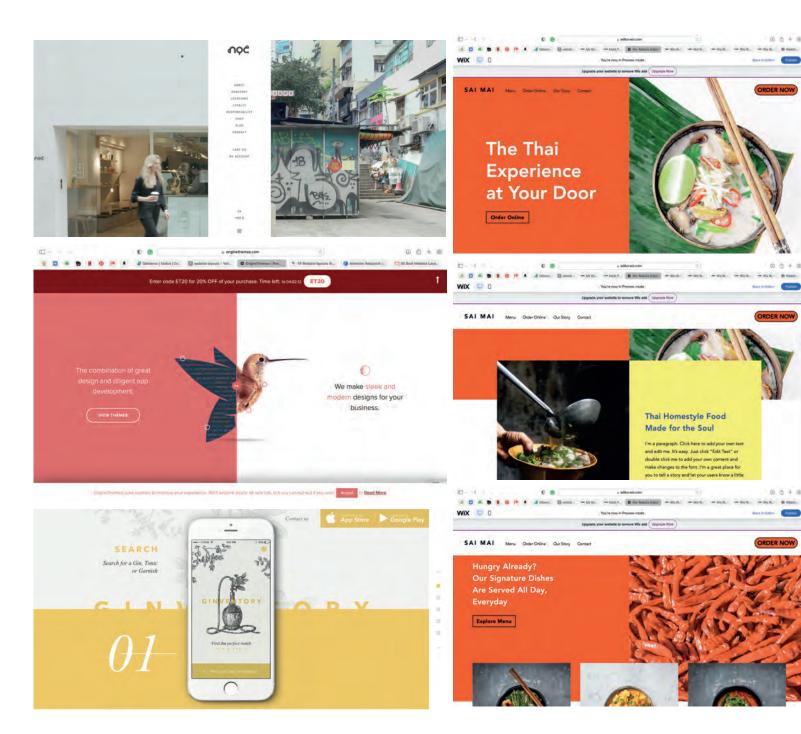






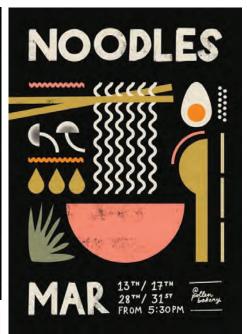






ORDER NOW

CONCEPT TWO | ILLUSTRAPLES







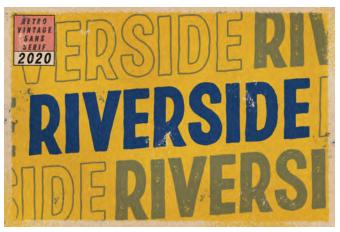






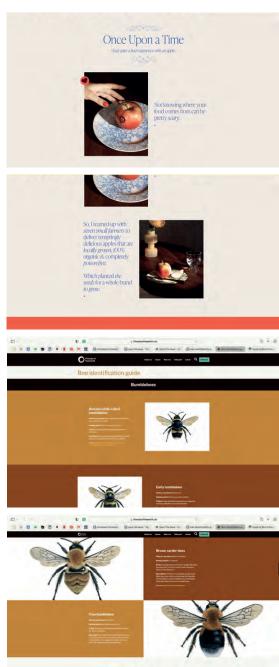




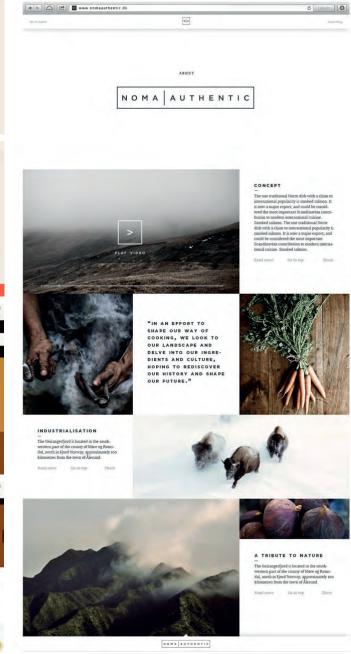




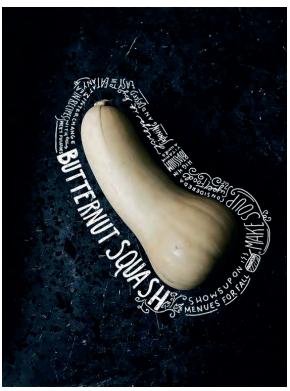




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CONCEPT THREE | APPLEOGRAPHY























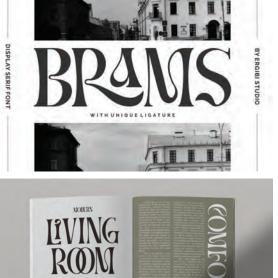




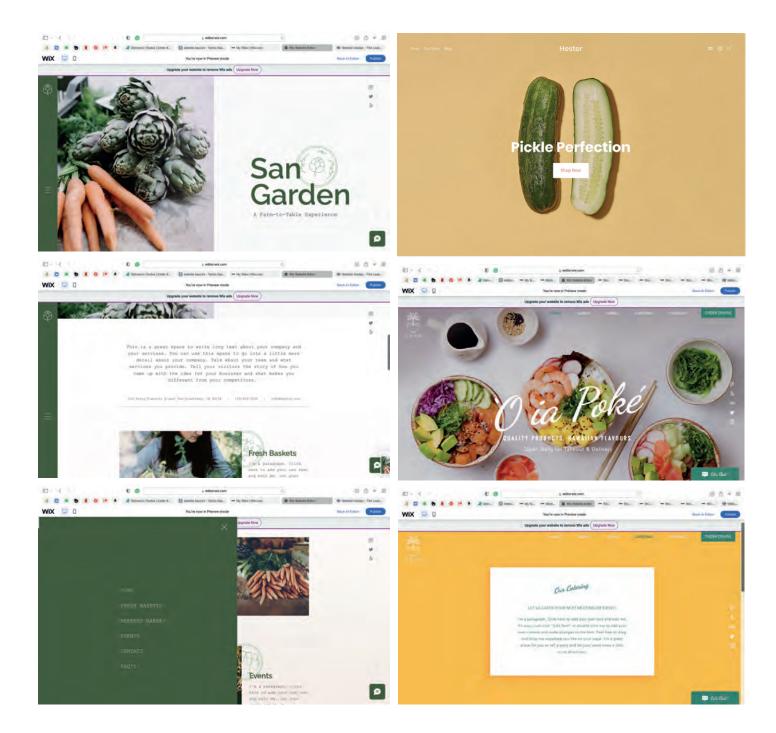












4. CONCEPTS

CONCEPT ONE | SIMPLY APPLES





Barlow Extra Light

MARION & THE ESSENTIALS

Acumin Variable Concept Extra Light

Skylar Sans Regular

Baskerville Regular

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CONCEPT TWO | ILLUSTRAPLES

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Futura Medium RIVERSIDE ITALIC

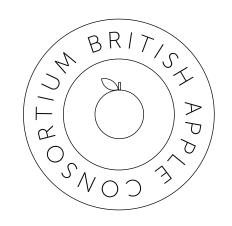
Museo Sans 100

ARYA DOUBLE THINK REGULAR

BRIS TSH APPLE CONSORTIUM





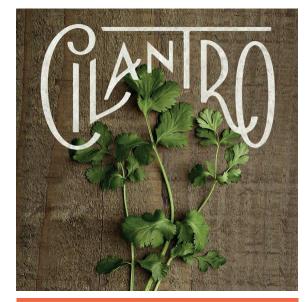




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CONCEPT THREE | APPLEOGRAPHY

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CHERRY REGULAR KINDNESS MATTERS SOLID

HELLO PARIS

CIRCE ROUNDED REGULAR

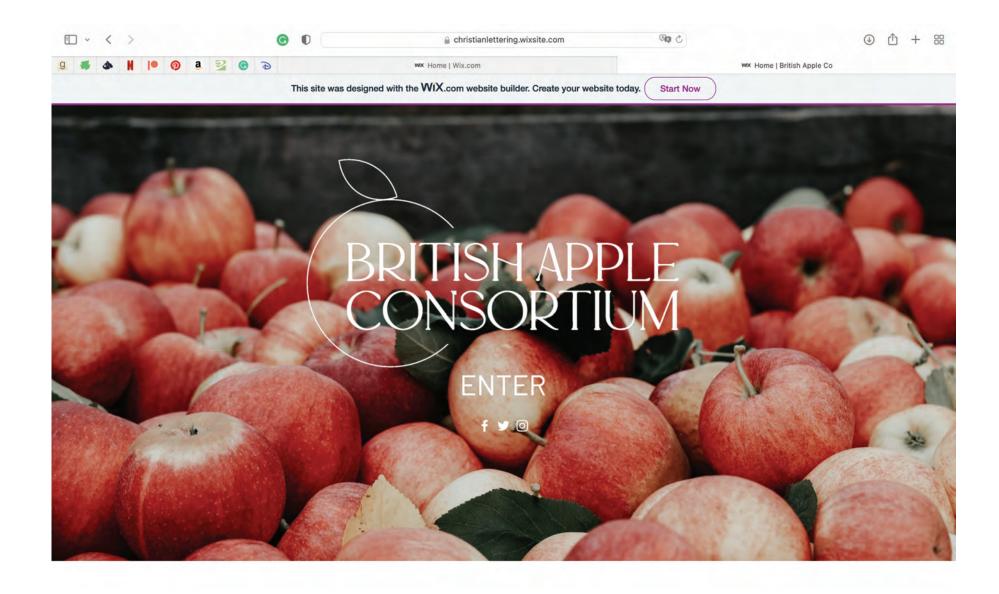
JOLLY REGULAR

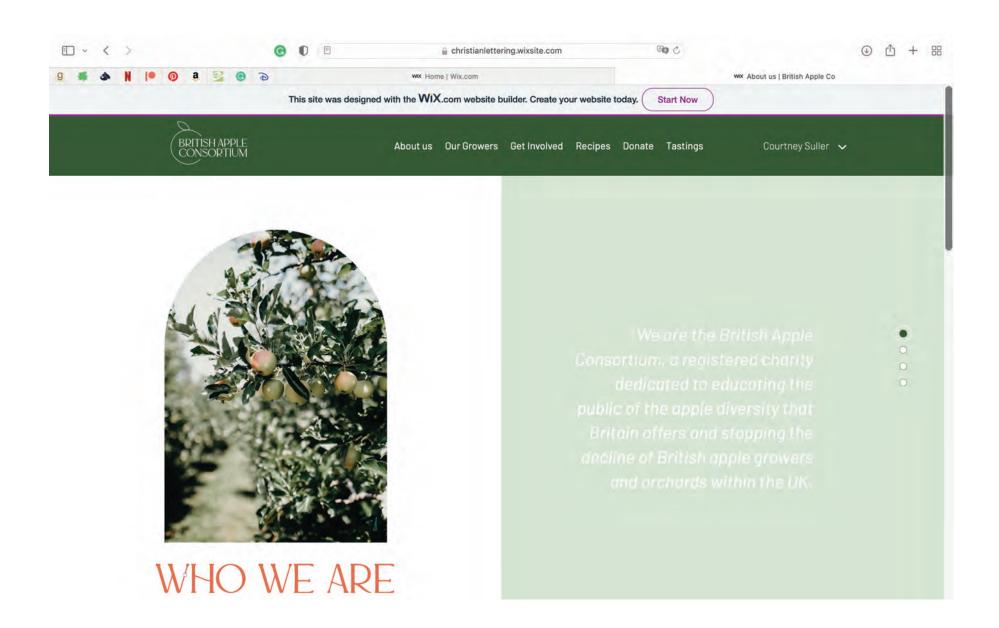
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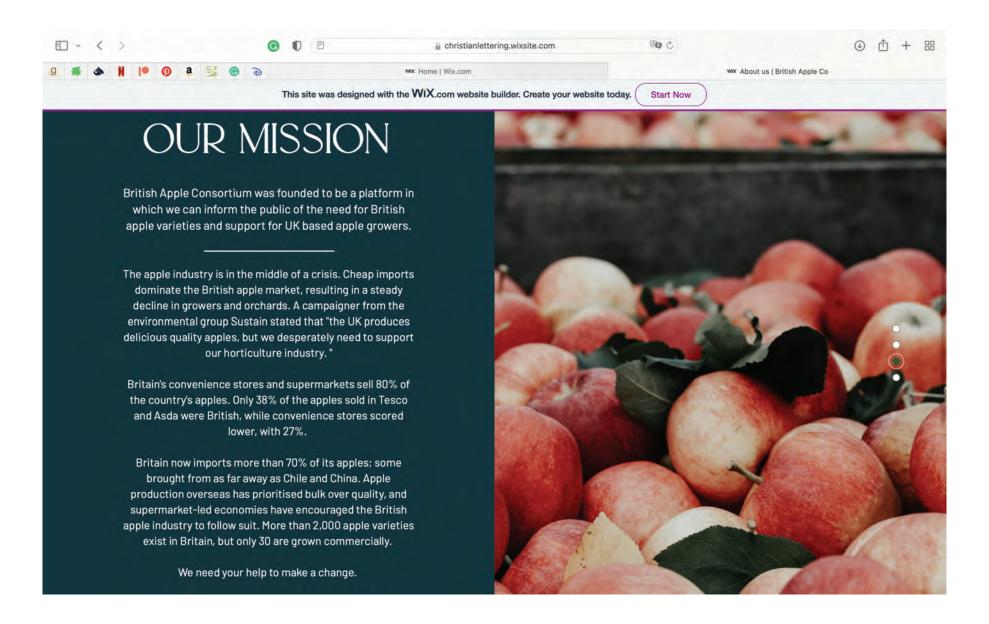
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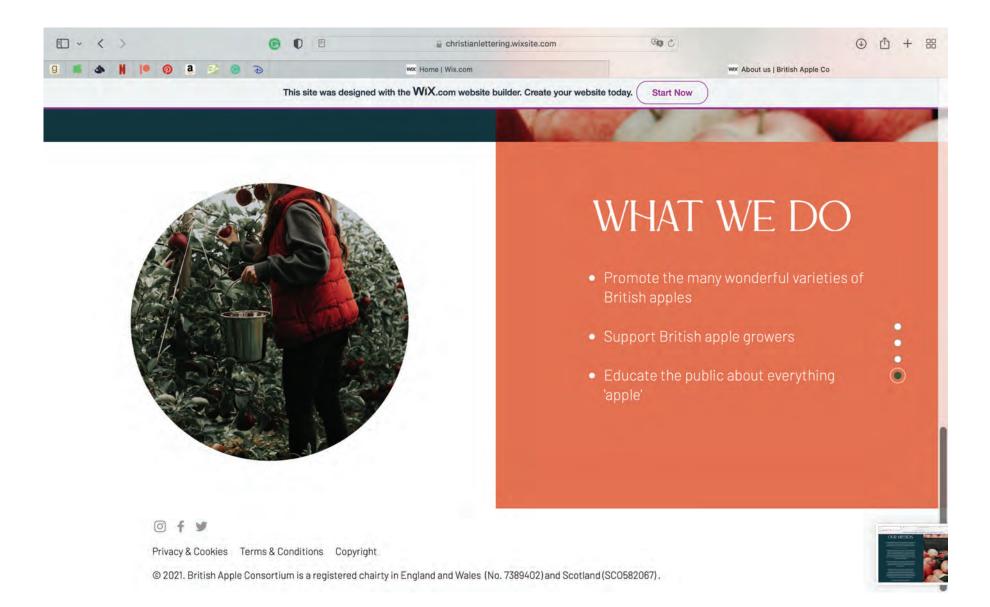
5. PUBLICATION

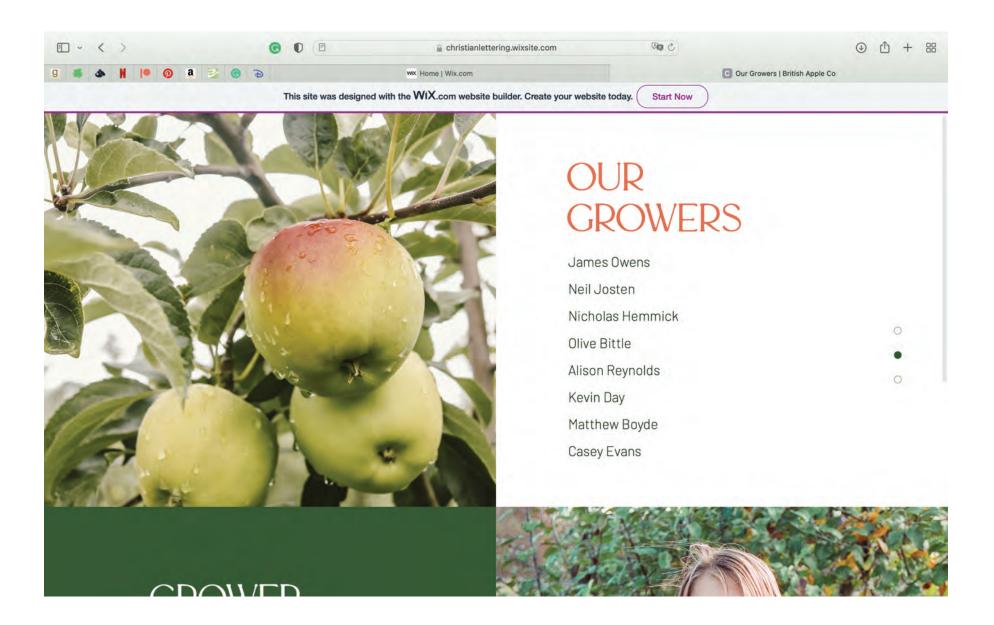


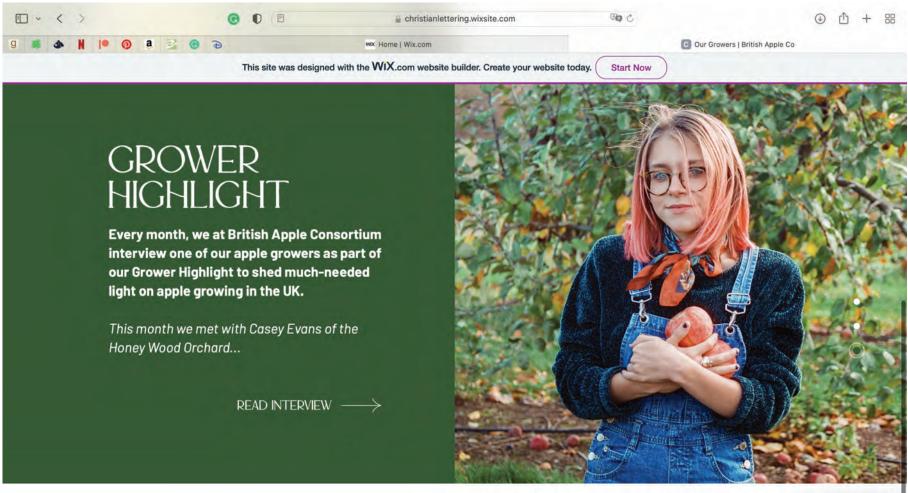














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Every month, we at British Apple Consortium interview one of our apple growers as part of our Grower Highlight to shed muchneeded light on apple growing in the UK.

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This month we met with Casey Evans of the Honey Wood Orchard...

BAC: Hi Casey, I am anxious to hear about organic farming, but let's start with information about your orchard. Where is it located, and how many acres do you farm? CE: Honey Wood Orchard is a 400 acre site located in gorgeous Hertfordshire that has been in my family for over 100 years and is currently managed by myself and my brother.

BAC: What kind of fruit is growing organic in the orchards? CE: We specialise in growing organic apples. Currently, we are about 70% organic; the rest is still in transition. We will eventually be 100% organic.

BAC: Why the decision to start

CE: We started transitioning our orchard to organic about 15 years ago when organic wasn't famous yet. It was considered a crazy move back then! People grow organic for different reasons, but we feel like it is the right thing to do. We are proud of our apples and feel we are delivering a highquality product.

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Start Now

BAC: What does the future hold for Honey Wood Orchard? CE: My brother and I both have young children interested in taking over the orchard in the future. The family business is set up so that our children will have the opportunity to buy into it, so it will stay in the family and eventually transition over to them. The only way we feel we can compete in this ever-changing industry is to work together as a family. There are some great models in our sector of families who have done this. We hope to incorporate what we learned from those businesses and pass it down to our children. We also want to be progressive enough to make it possible for them to come back after they have earned their education.

BAC: Tell us about your organic Golden Delicious apples; I hear they have a story!

Casey Evans | British Apple Co

CE: Over the last ten years, we have identified what varieties the fresh market wants and doesn't want. We have developed an organic processor market for the Golden Delicious, which goes into baby food. How incredible to think about feeding babies' organic fruit!

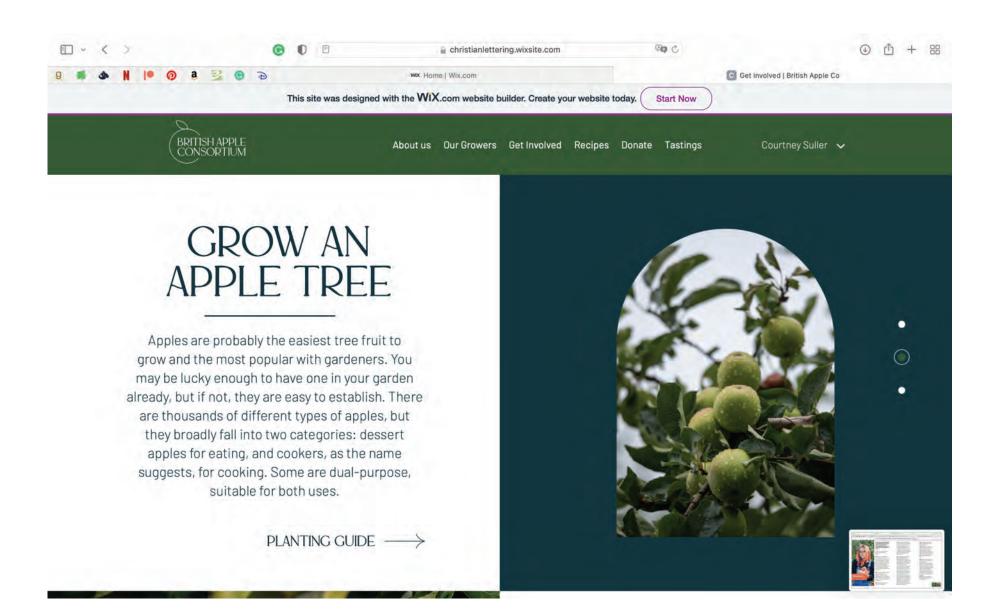
BAC: That is exciting! Where do you think the organic market is going from here?

CE: The organic demand is good from a grower's perspective. We believe that as millennials hit the workforce, they will be consuming more and more organic fruits, vegetables, and dry goods. You see more organic out there than you did even five years ago; that is because of growing demand and awareness.

BAC: Thanks so much for your time, Casey, and good luck with harvest this year!



transitioning to organic?



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GROW ANAPPLE TREE

PLANT

f you don't have an apple tree in your garden, planting one is a good nvestment, for there is nothing like eating the fresh fruit straight rom the tree in autumn. It's generally recommended to buy hamed cultivars of apples from a eputable specialist nursery. They are putable as young trees ready or planting.

Sowing apples from their pips would just take too long, and just as children are not identical to their parents, fruit trees are not true to type when reproduced from seed. The ideal position for an apple tree is a sunny, sheltered site, well away from any frost pockets. Avoid poorly-drained or shallow soils.

You will see apple trees for sale ir two forms:

These have been lifted from the ground while dormant, with little or no soil around their roots. Various plants may be available bare root, ncluding fruit trees, hedging plants and some perennials. They are generally cheaper than plants on containers, but are only available n winter/early spring, while dormant bare-root stock (as the name suggested, the roots are exposed when you purchase these plants) or in containers. Bare-root olants should be planted from late autumn until early spring; containerised plants can be planted at any time of year, though winter is preferred.

If planting in the garden, dig a hole no deeper than the roots, but up to to three times the diameter of the root system (spread the roots out on the ground before digging the hole). If the sides or base of the planting hole are really hard, break the soil up with a fork before planting. Place the plant in the planting hole and carefully refill, placing soil between and around all the roots to eliminate air pockets. Firm the soil gently by stepping on it.

GROW

Once established, apples require very little care throughout the year. Water apples during dry spells and from when the fruit starts to swell, particularly if they are newly planted or in containers. The most effective method of doing this for rows of fruit trees is to place a drip line or seep hose under the trees. Large, established trees will be more resistant to periods of drought.

FEEDING

In early spring, feed with a high potassium general fertiliser, such as Vitax Q4. Scatter one handful per square metre/yard around trees growing in bare soil, and one and a half around those growing in grass. Cookers are hungrier – scatter one and a half handfuls per square metre/yard around trees in bare soil, and two around those in grass.

PRUNING

Apples should be pruned every year to get the best crop. Timing and method of pruning depends or the type of apple you are growing.

HARVESTING

Apples ripen from late summer through to late autumn, depending on the variety.

As with most fruit, the obvious way to test if an apple is ripe is to taste it. Another indication that apples are ready to pick is that there are a few windfalls on the ground. Ripe fruits should have swelled to a good size and started to colour up.

To pick an apple, cup it in your hand, lift gently and give a slight twist. It should come off easily with the stalk intact. If it doesn't, then it's not ready for picking.

COMMON PROBLEMS



BROWN ROT

Brown rot is a fungal disease causing a brown, spreading rot in fruit, sometimes with white pustules of fungi on the surface. It is usually worse in wet summers.

REMEDY

Remove all rotten fruit as soon as you see it and destroy, this will prevent the spread of the rot.

SAWFLY

The sawfly lays its eggs in apple blossom. When the larvae hatch they create scar-like markings on the skin of the forming fruits.

REMEDY

Remove damaged fruitlets to prevent larvae moving to other fruitlets.

ABBLE SCAB

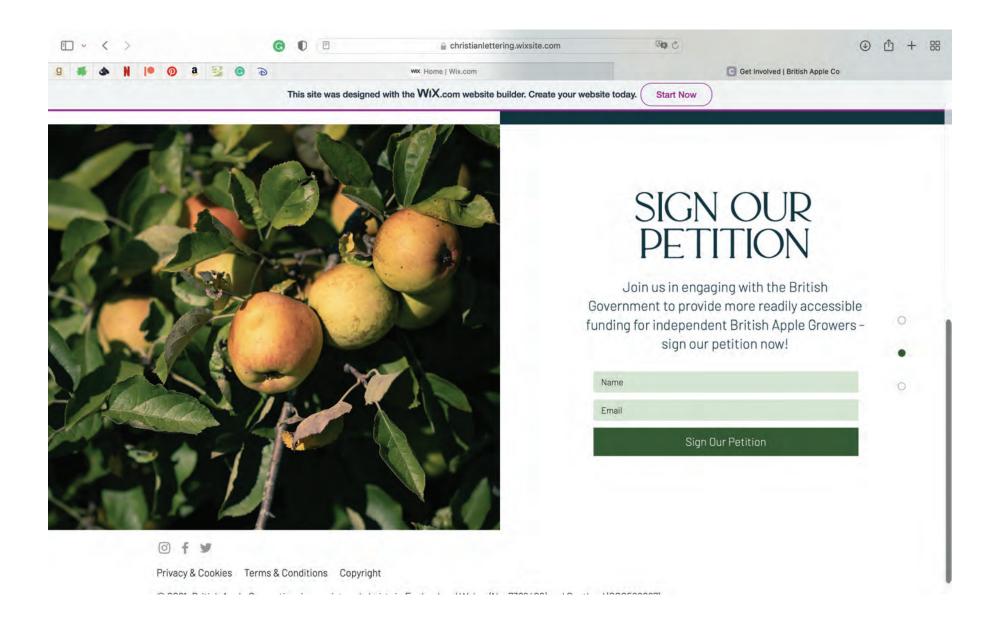
Dark green patches appear on leaves followed by raised, brown or black corky scabs on the surface of the fruit.

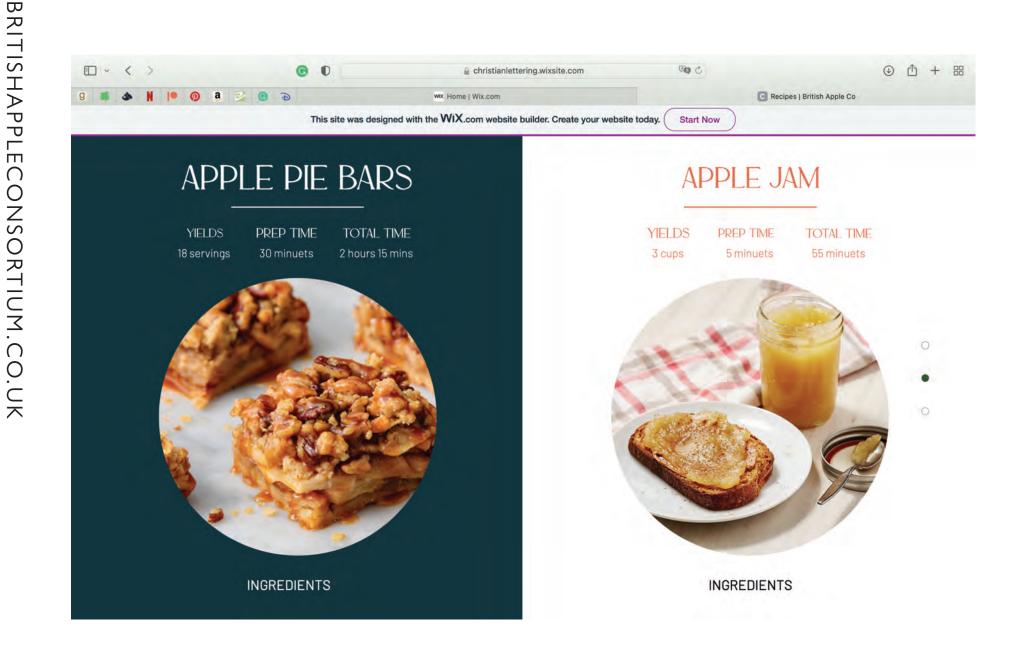
REMEDY

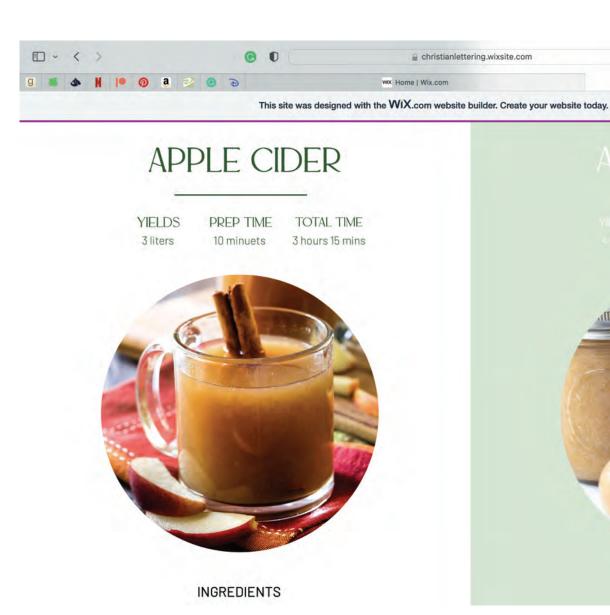
Prune out infected stems or shoots, and burn or compost fallen leaves and infected fruit, which will help prevent the spread.

BRITISH APPLE CONSORTIUM

www.britishappleconsortium.org.u



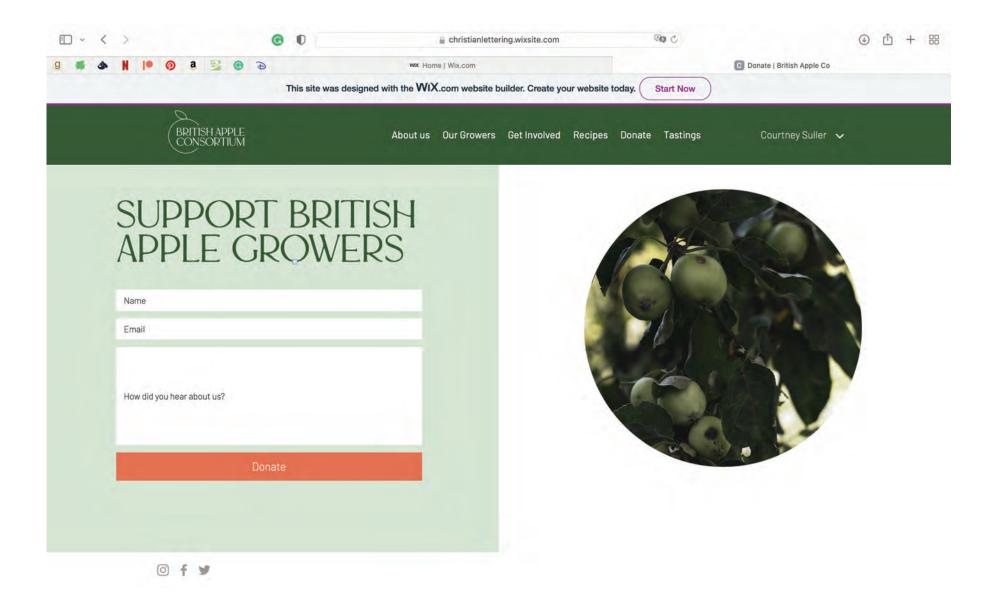






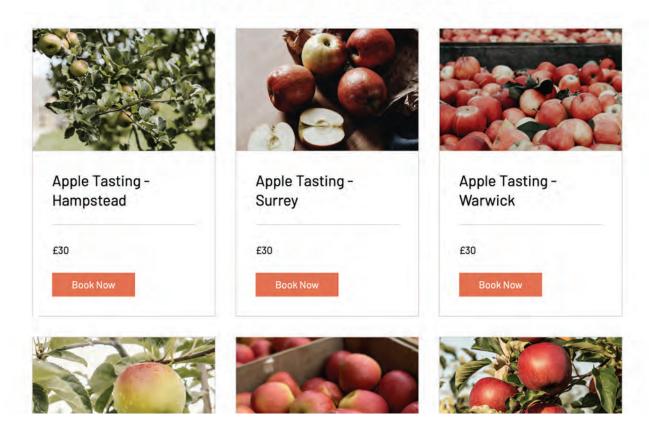
Recipes | British Apple Co

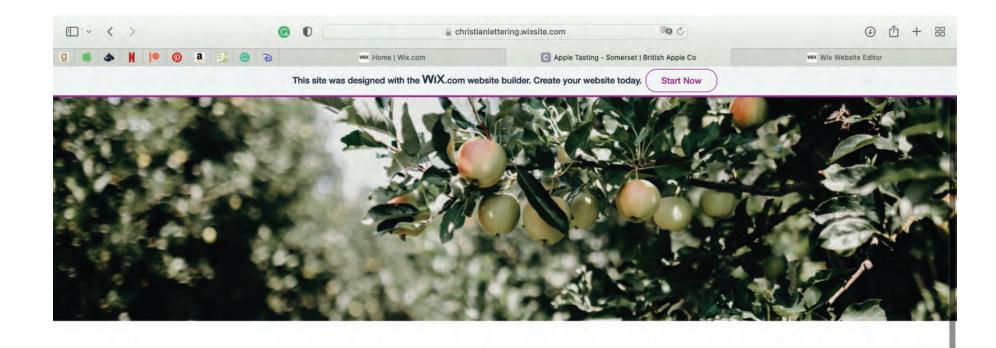
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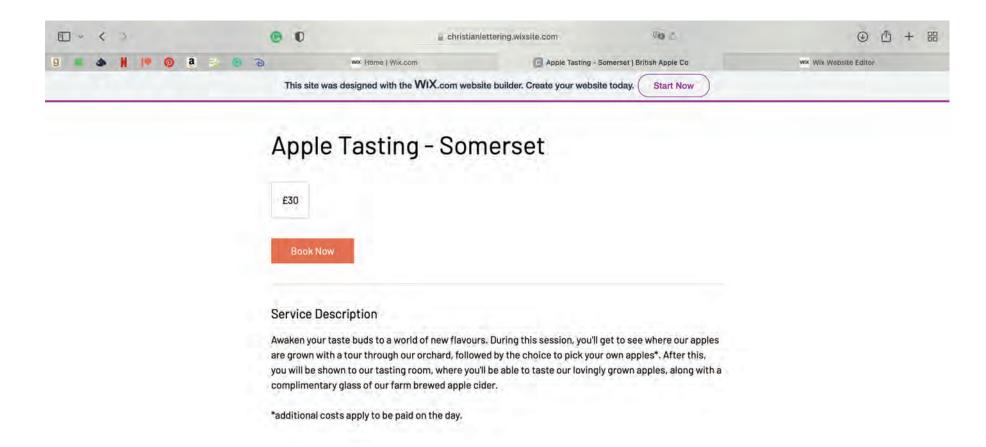
BOOK A TASTING



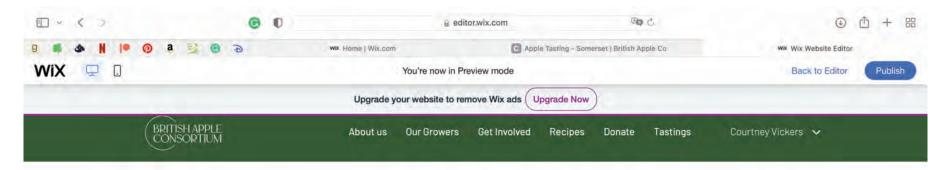


Apple Tasting - Somerset

Book Now		







SCHEDULE ONLINE

