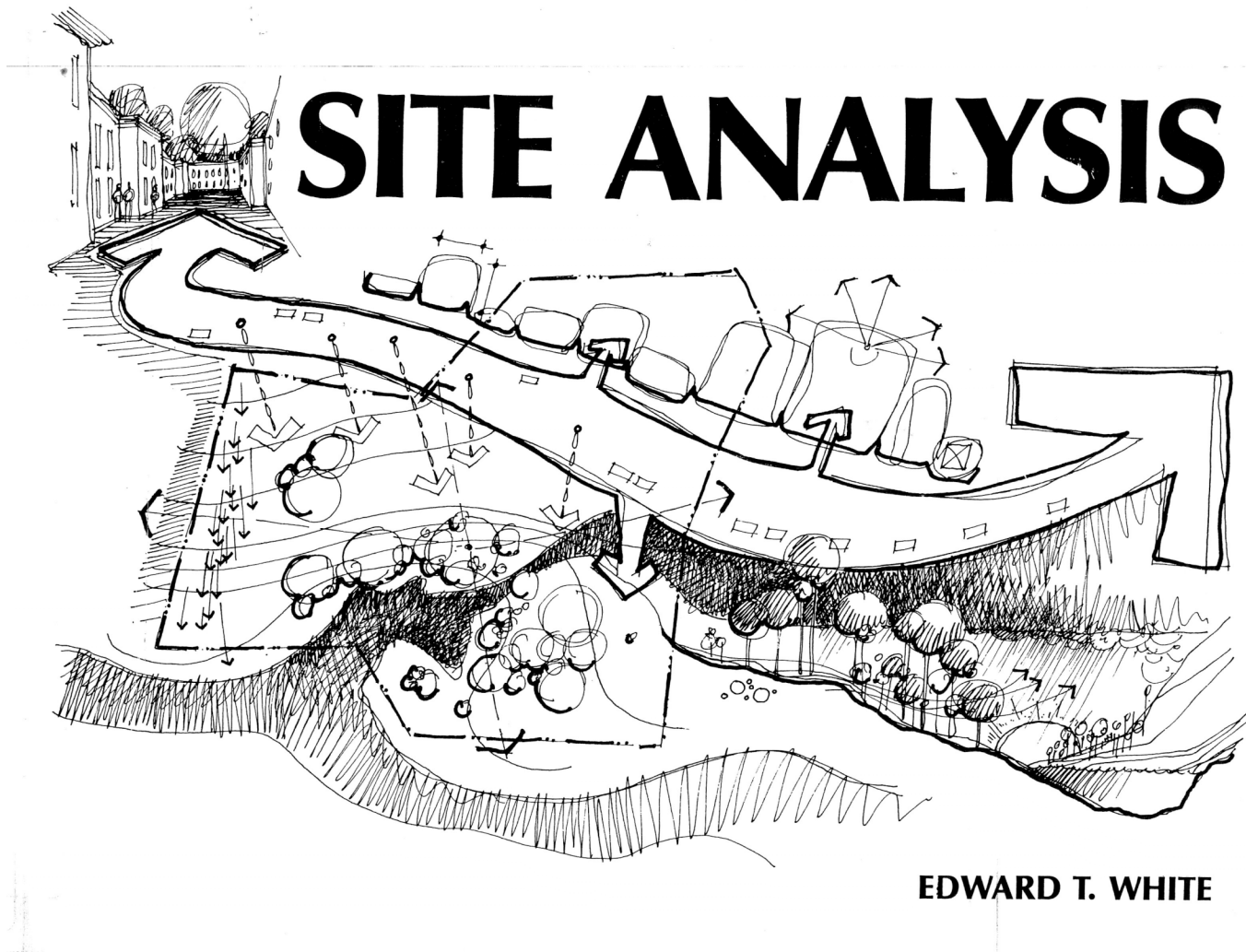
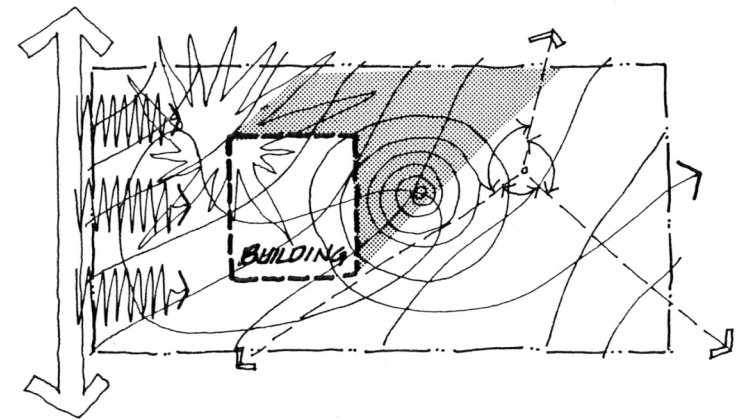
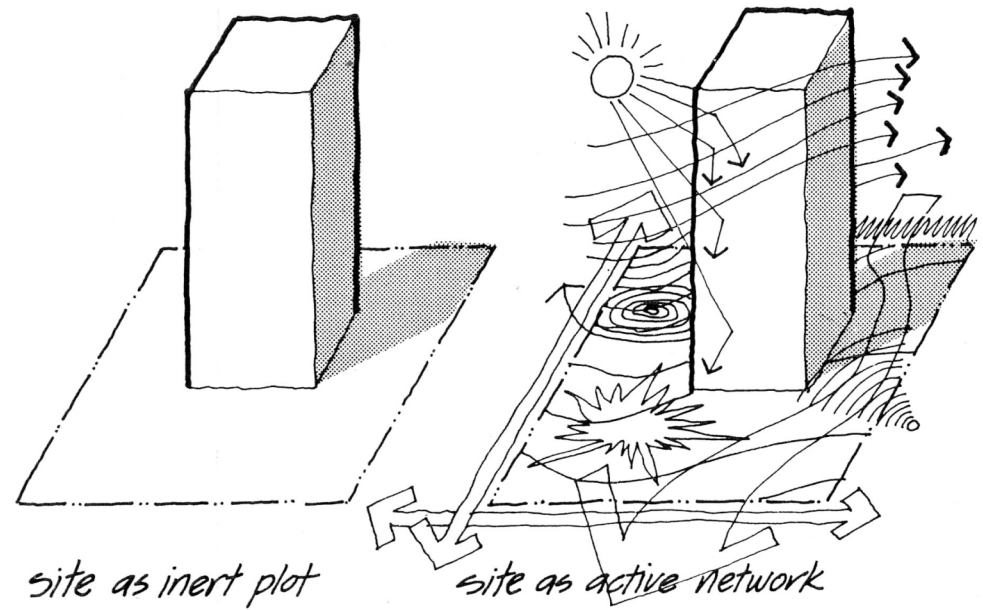


- A presentation of Edward T. White by Professor Welty



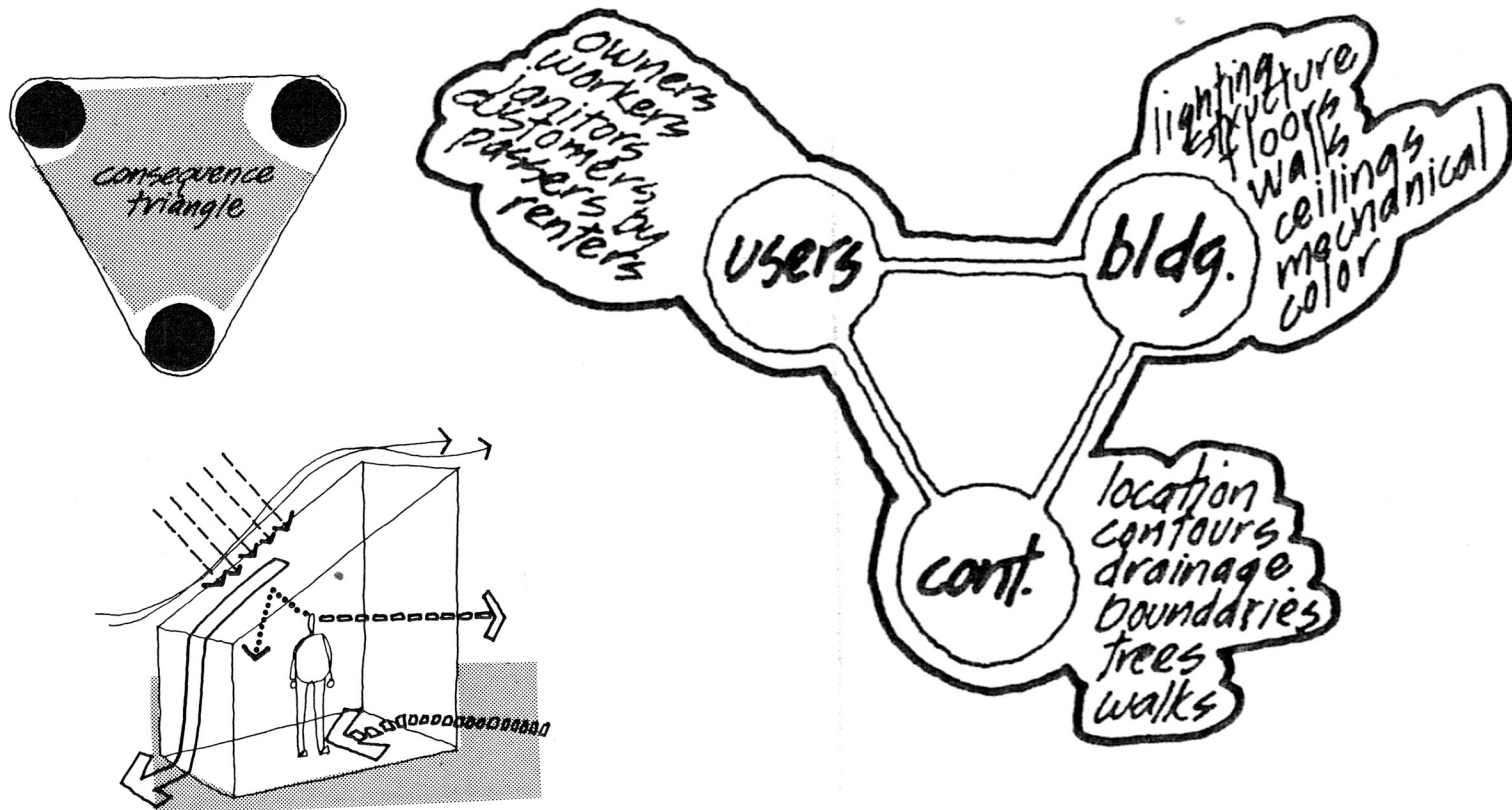
Site Analysis

- Site As Active Networks



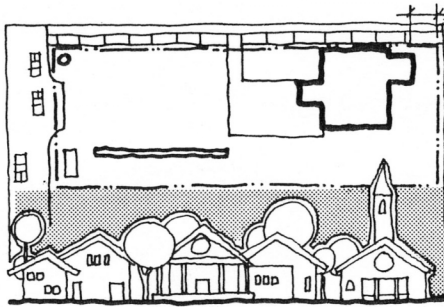
Site Analysis

- Consequence Triangle



Site Analysis

- Influences

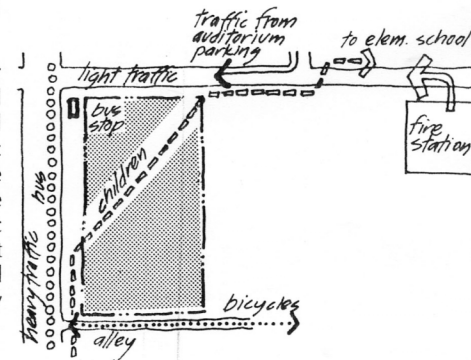
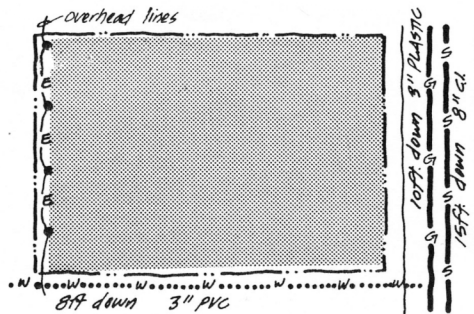
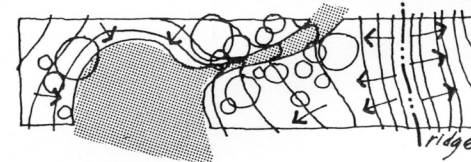


NATURAL PHYSICAL FEATURES Includes contours, drainage patterns, soil type and bearing capacity, trees, rocks, ridges, peaks, valleys, pools and ponds.

MAN-MADE FEATURES Documents on site conditions such as buildings, walls, drives, curb cuts, hydrants, power poles and paving patterns. Off site features may include characteristics of surrounding development such as scale, roof forms, fenestration patterns, setbacks, materials, colors, open spaces, visual axes, paving patterns, landscaping materials and patterns, porosity and assertiveness of wall forms and accessories and details.

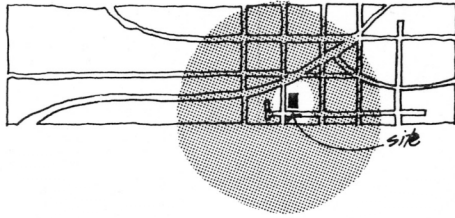
CIRCULATION Presents all vehicular and pedestrian movement patterns on and around the site. Data includes duration and peak loads for surrounding vehicular traffic and pedestrian movement, bus stops, site access edges, traffic generators, service truck access and intermittent traffic (parades, fire truck routes, concerts at nearby auditorium). Traffic analysis should include future projections insofar as they can be made.

UTILITIES This category deals with the type, capacity and location of all utilities on, adjacent to and near the site. Typical utility types include electricity, gas, sewer, water and telephone. Where utilities are some distance from the site, those dimensions should be given. It is useful to document the depths of utilities when they are underground as well as the pipe material and diameter.



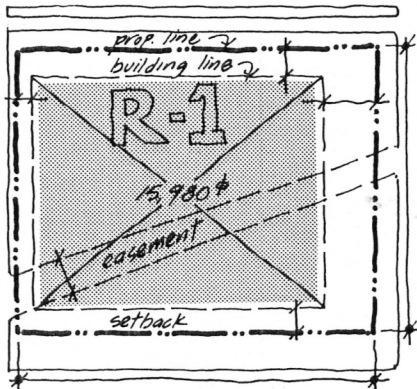
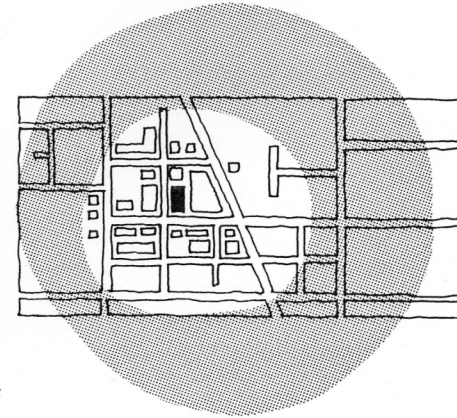
Site Analysis

- Influences



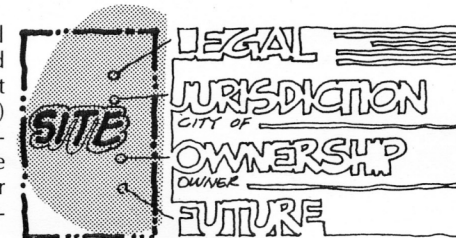
LOCATION May include state map and city map showing location of site in relation to city as a whole. City map may also show distances and travel times to related functions in other parts of the city.

NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT Presents the immediate surroundings of the site for perhaps three to four blocks beyond the site boundary. This may be extended further to include an important factor or because of the scale of the project. Map may show existing and projected uses, buildings, zoning and any other conditions that may have an impact on our project.



SIZE AND ZONING Documents all the dimensional aspects of the site including boundaries, location and dimension of easements and present zoning classification with all its dimensional implications (setbacks, height restrictions, parking formulas, allowed uses, etc.) and buildable area (land available for the project after all setbacks and easements have been subtracted). Analysis should also document the present and projected zoning trends, plans by the city transportation department to widen roads (change rights of way) and any other trend that might affect our project in the future.

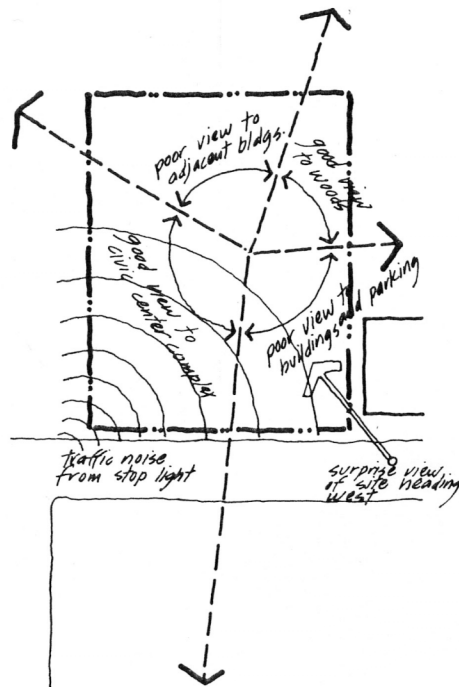
LEGAL This category presents the legal description of the property, covenants and restrictions, present ownership, present governmental jurisdiction (city or county) and any future projections that may influence the project (such as the fact that the site is in a future city urban renewal area or within the boundaries of eventual university expansion).



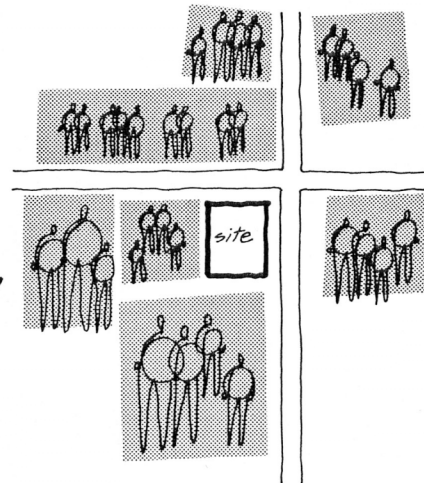
Site Analysis

- Influences

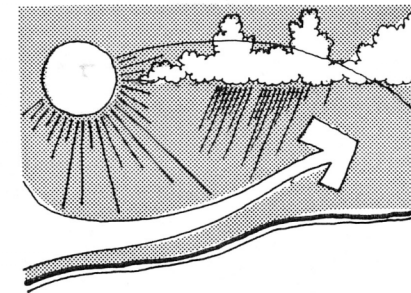
SENSORY Documents the visual, audible, tactile and olfactory aspects of the site. Typical issues are views to and from the site and noise generated around the site. It is of value to record the type, duration, intensity and quality (positive or negative) of the sensory issues. As discussed earlier, this often involves making some judgments about the relative desirability of the different sensory conditions on and around the site.



HUMAN AND CULTURAL Includes an analysis of the surrounding neighborhood in terms of cultural, psychological, behavioral and sociological aspects. This category is different from "Neighborhood Context" listed earlier in that the latter addresses the physical while this category deals with the activities, human relationships and patterns of human characteristics. Issues here might involve population age, ethnic patterns, density, employment patterns, values, income and family structure. Also of importance are any scheduled or informal activities in the neighborhood such as festivals, parades or crafts fairs. Vandalism and crime patterns, although not pleasant, are of value to designers when conceptualizing site zoning and building design.

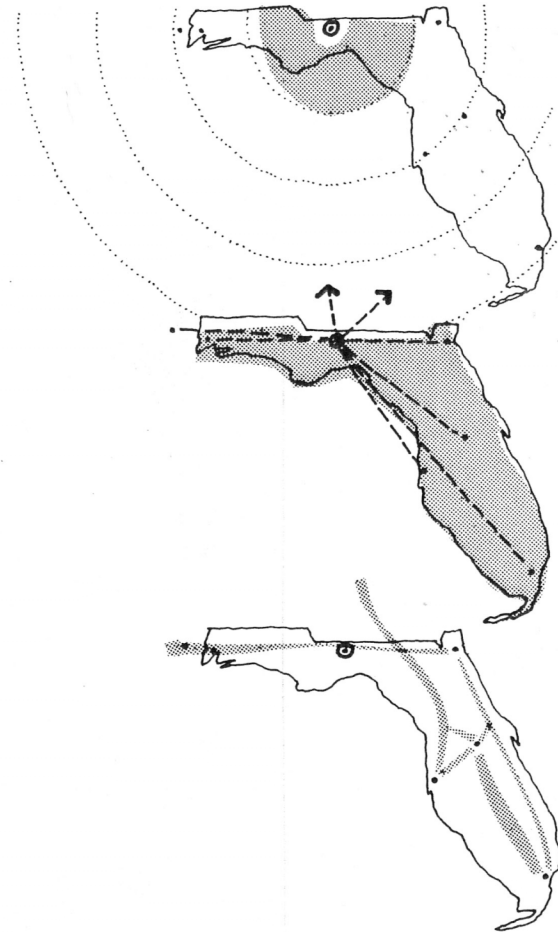
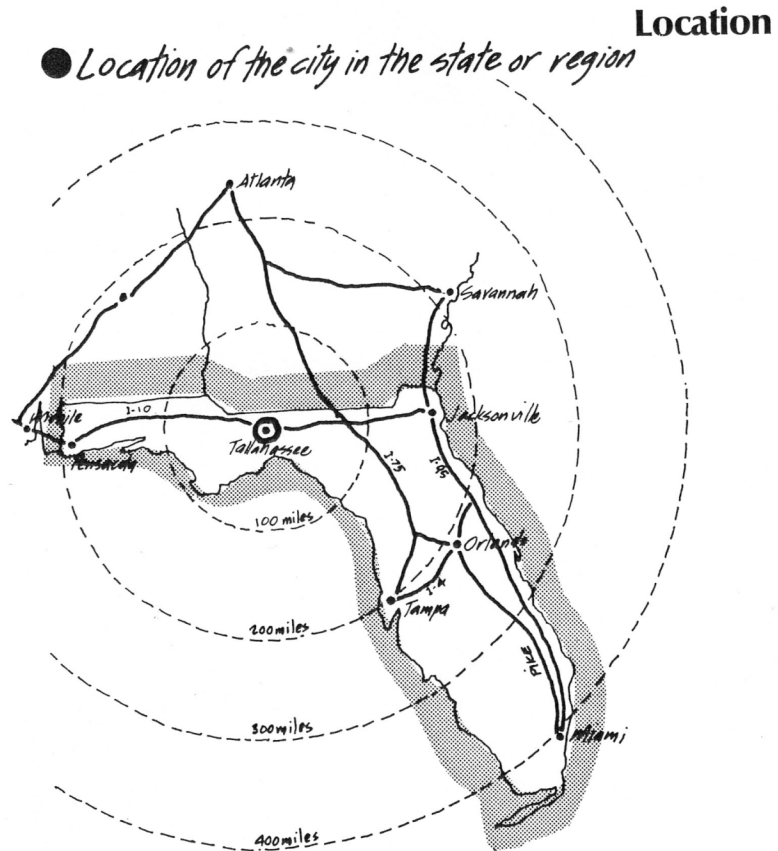


CLIMATE Presents all the pertinent climate conditions such as rainfall, snowfall, humidity and temperature variations over the months of the year. Also included are prevailing wind directions, sun-path and vertical sun angles as they change over the year and potential natural catastrophes such as tornados, hurricanes and earthquakes. It is helpful to know not only how climate conditions vary over a typical year but also what the critical conditions might be (maximum daily rainfall, peak wind velocity).



Site Analysis

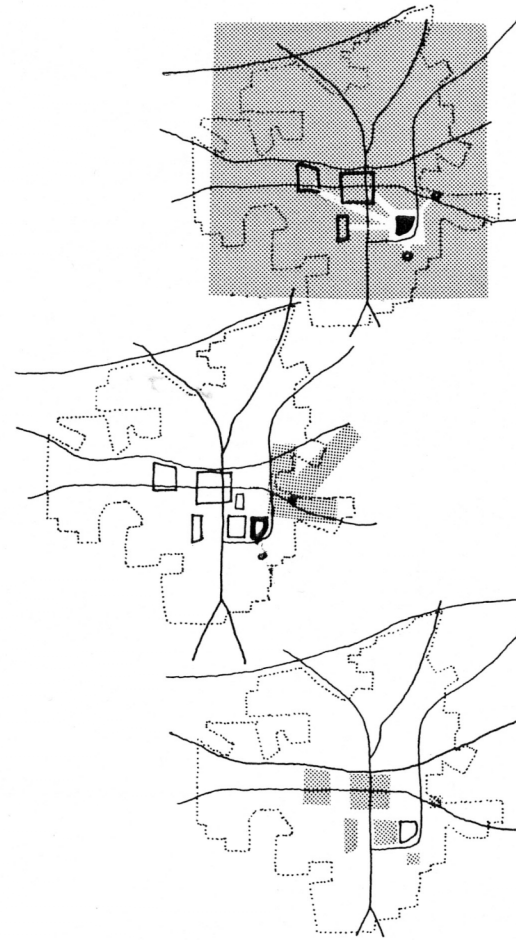
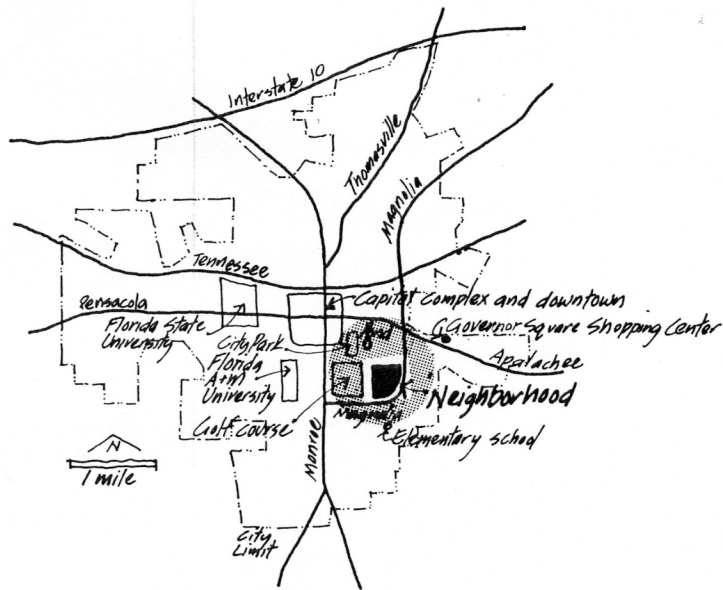
Location of the city in the state or region



Site Analysis

Location of the neighborhood in the city

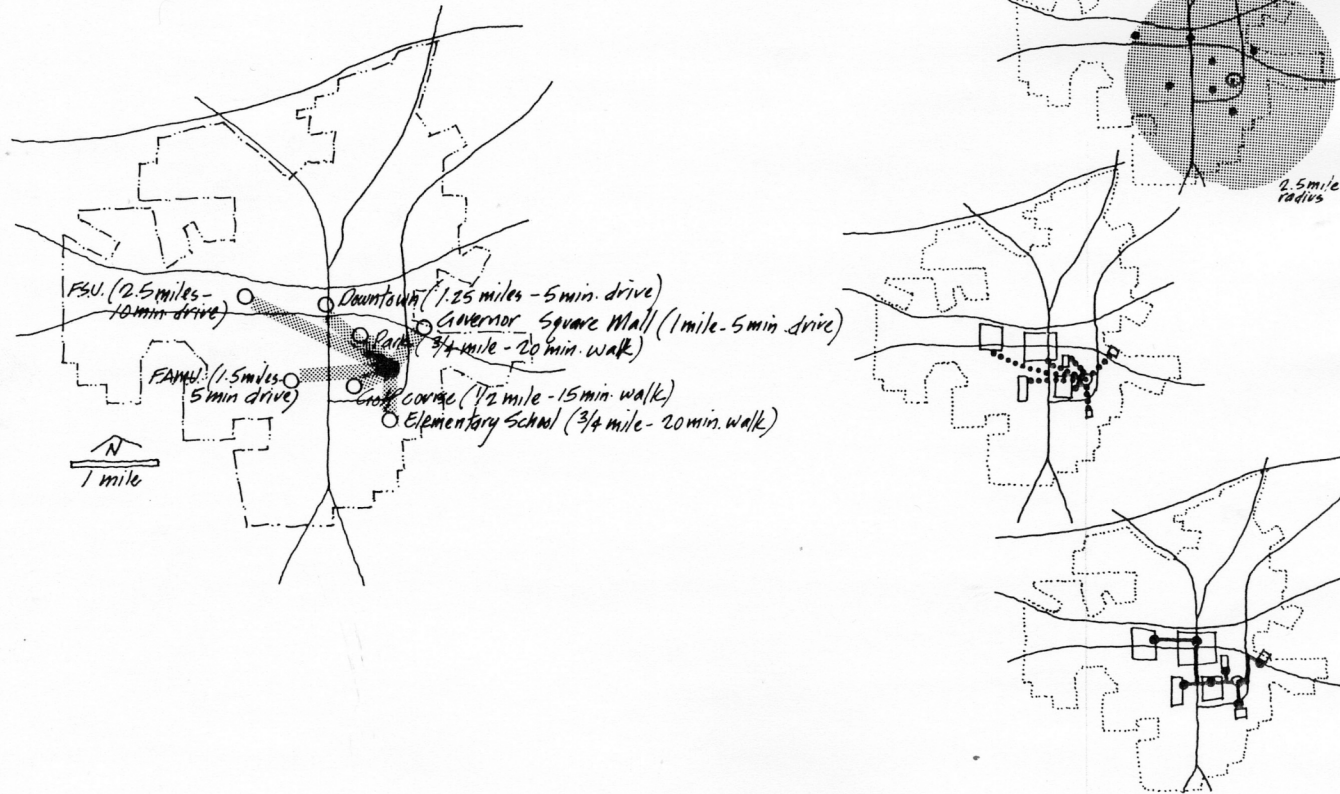
● *Location of the neighborhood in the city*



Site Analysis

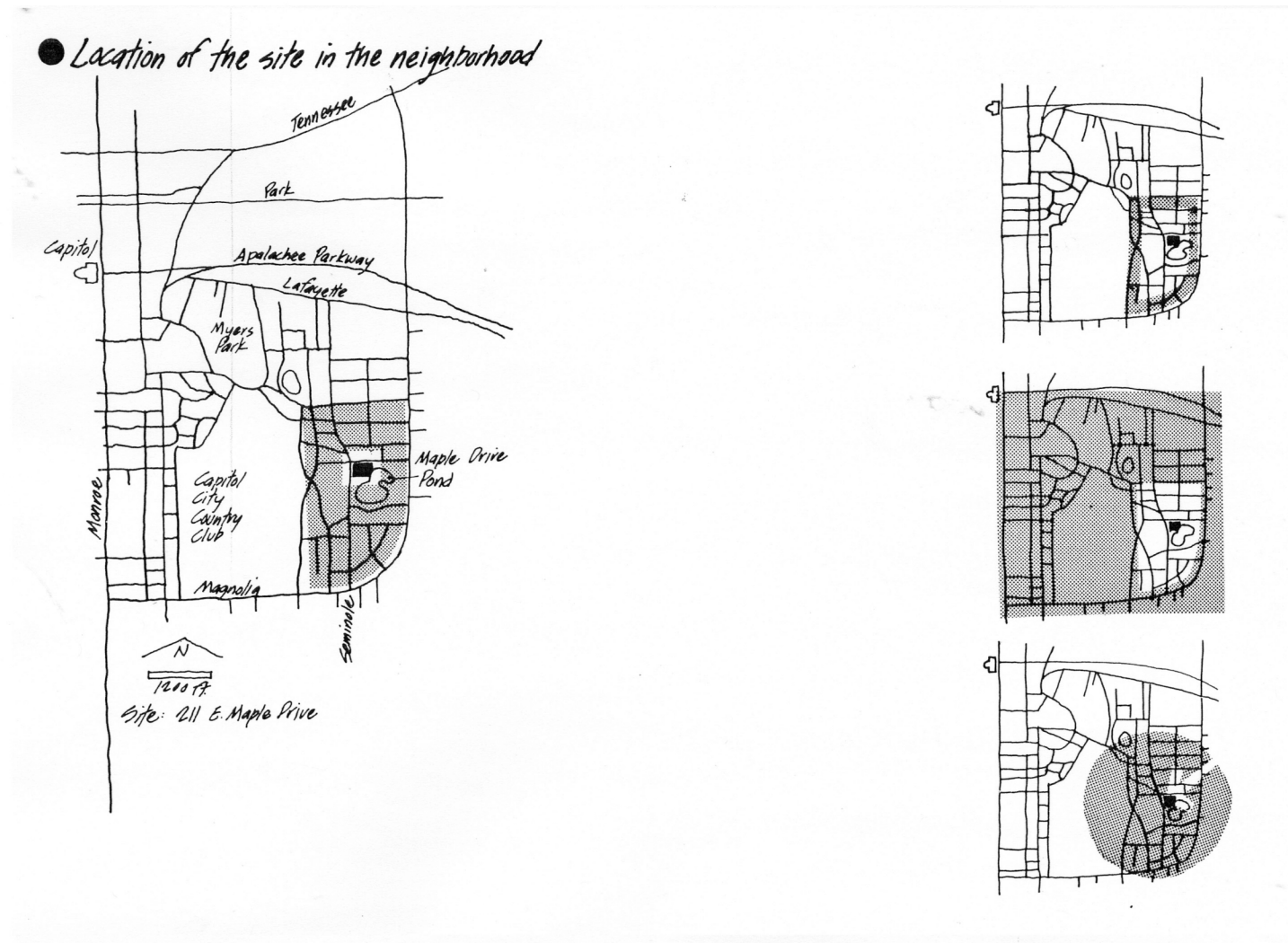
Distances and travel times between site and related locations

● Distances and travel times between site and related locations



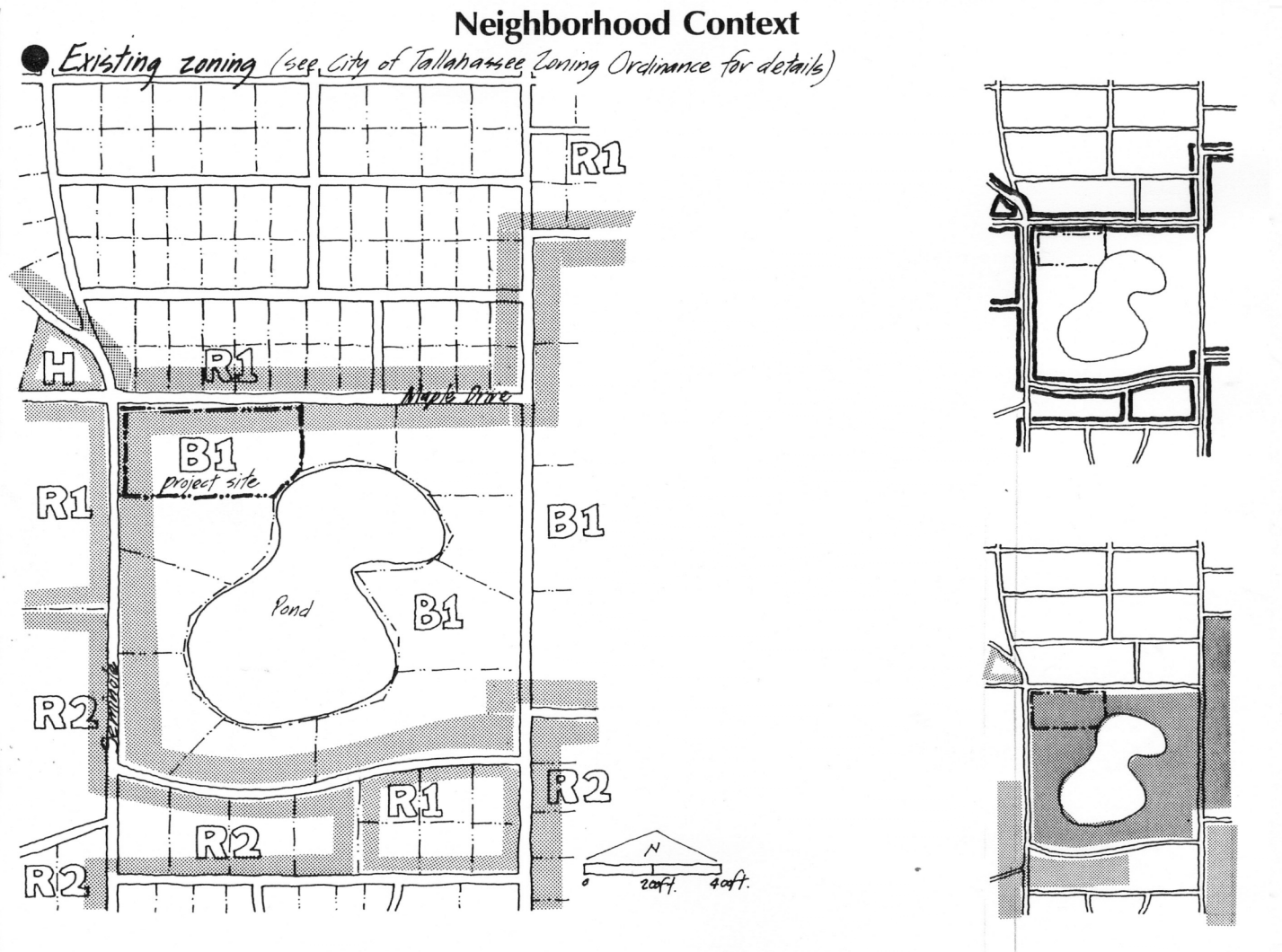
Site Analysis

Location of the site in the neighborhood



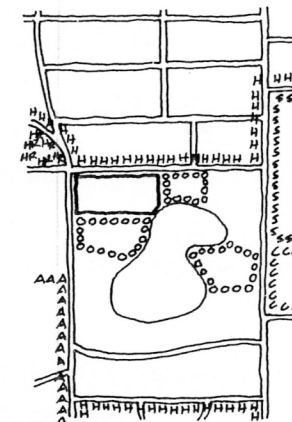
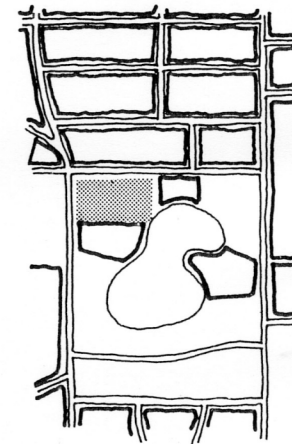
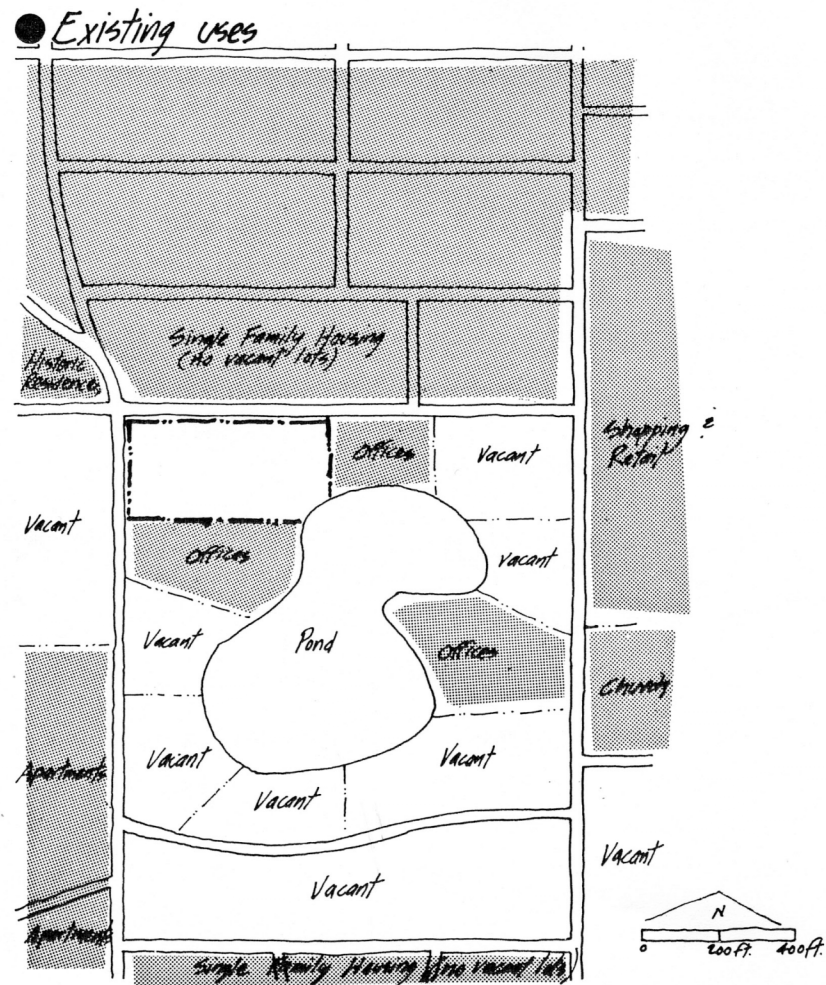
Site Analysis

Existing zoning



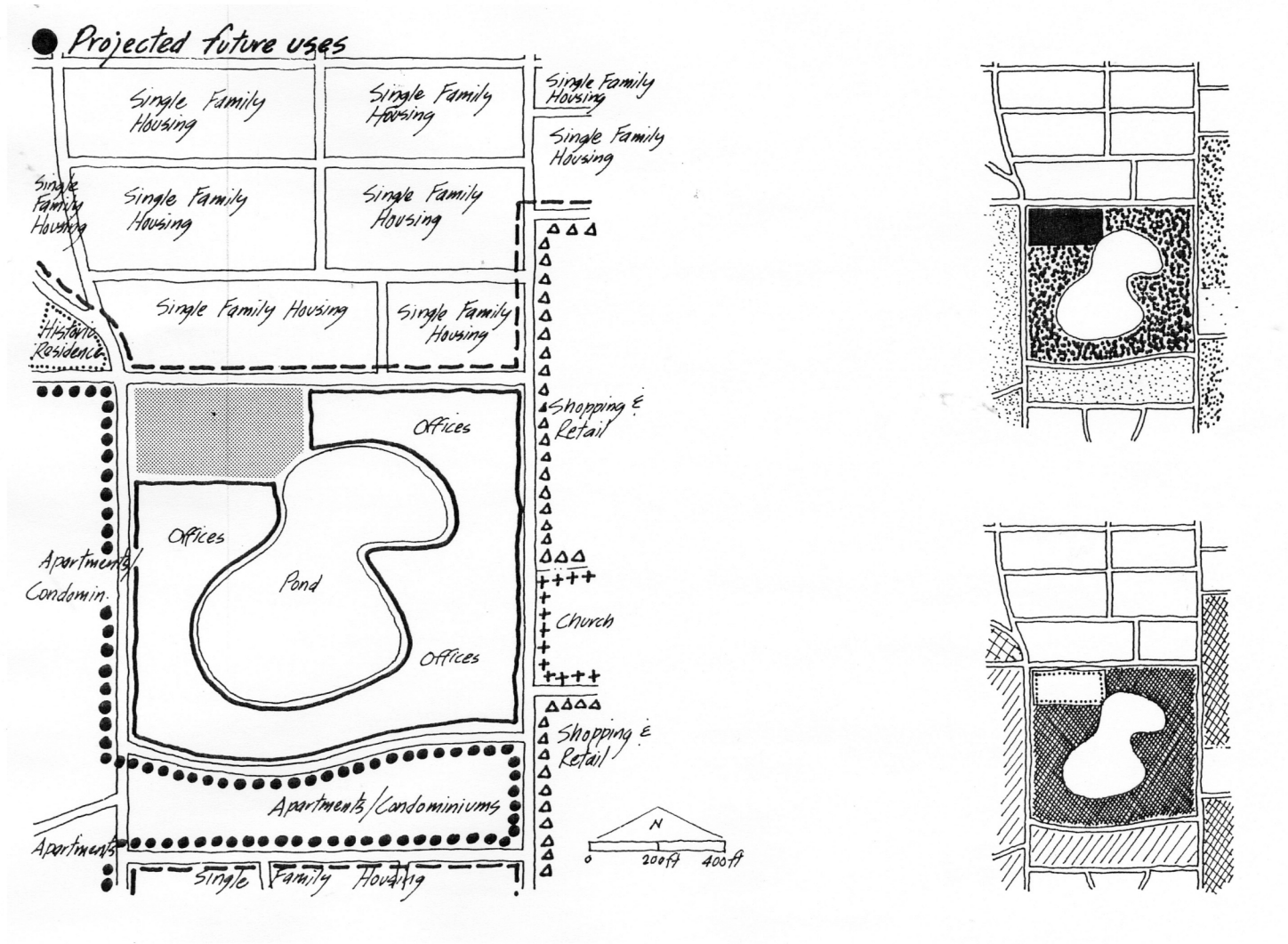
Site Analysis

Existing uses



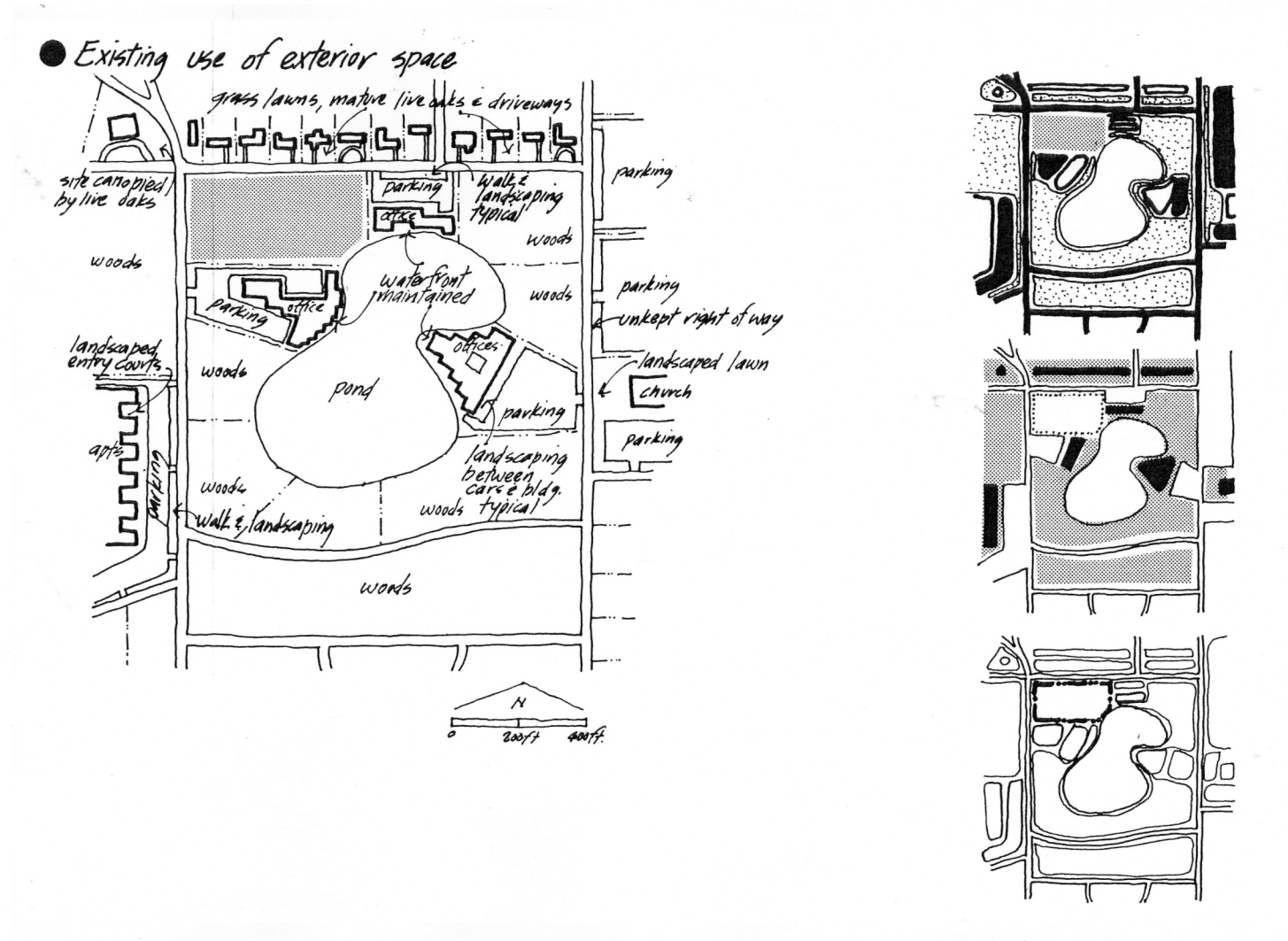
Site Analysis

Projected future uses



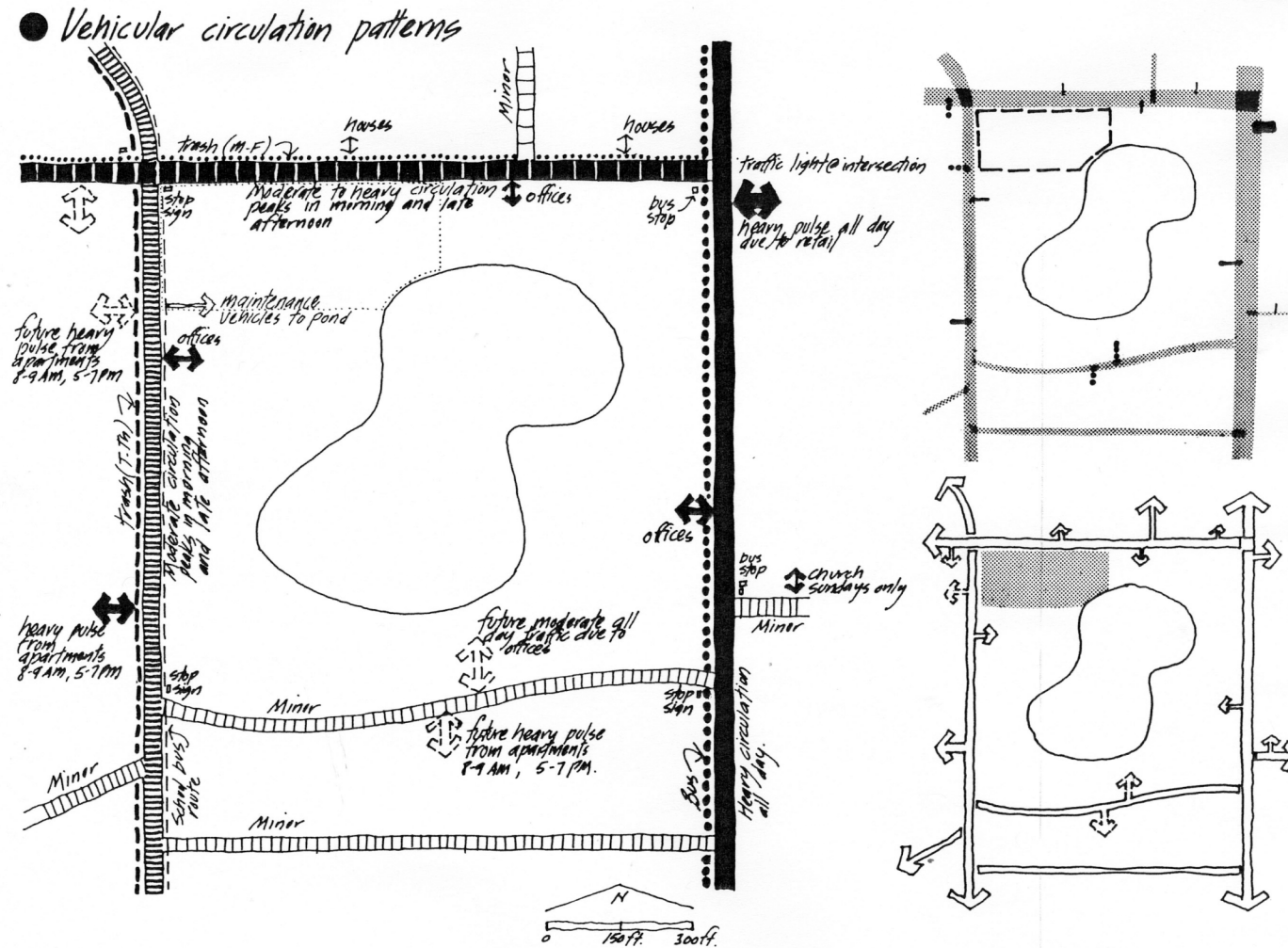
Site Analysis

Existing use of exterior space



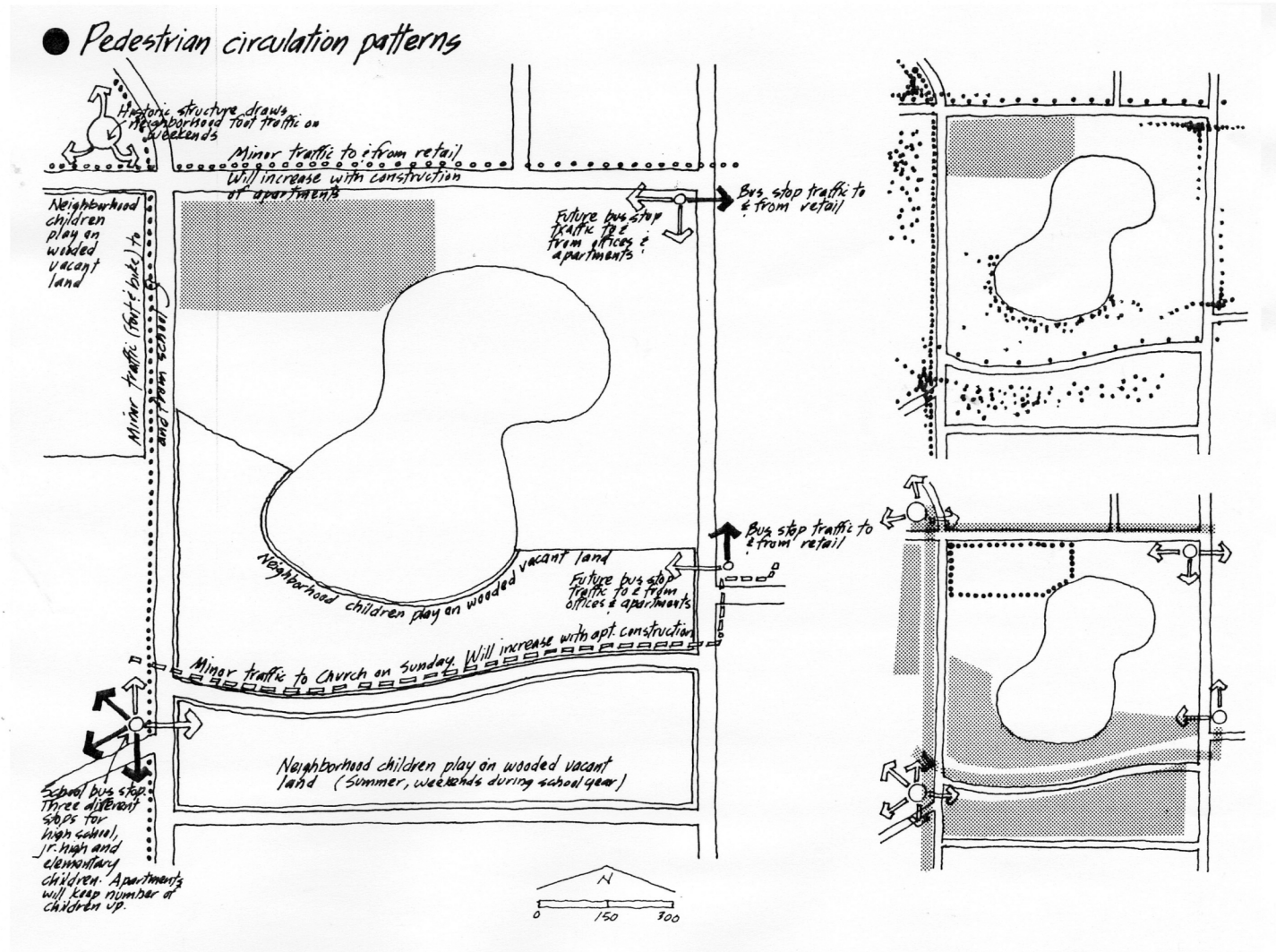
Site Analysis

Vehicular circulation patterns



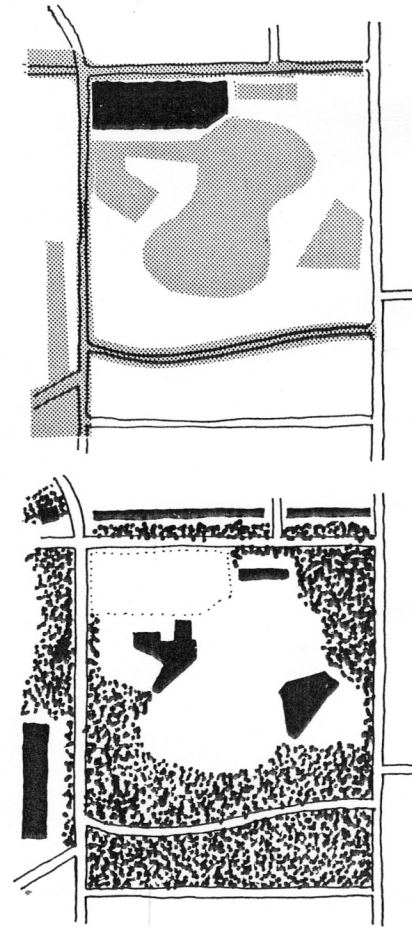
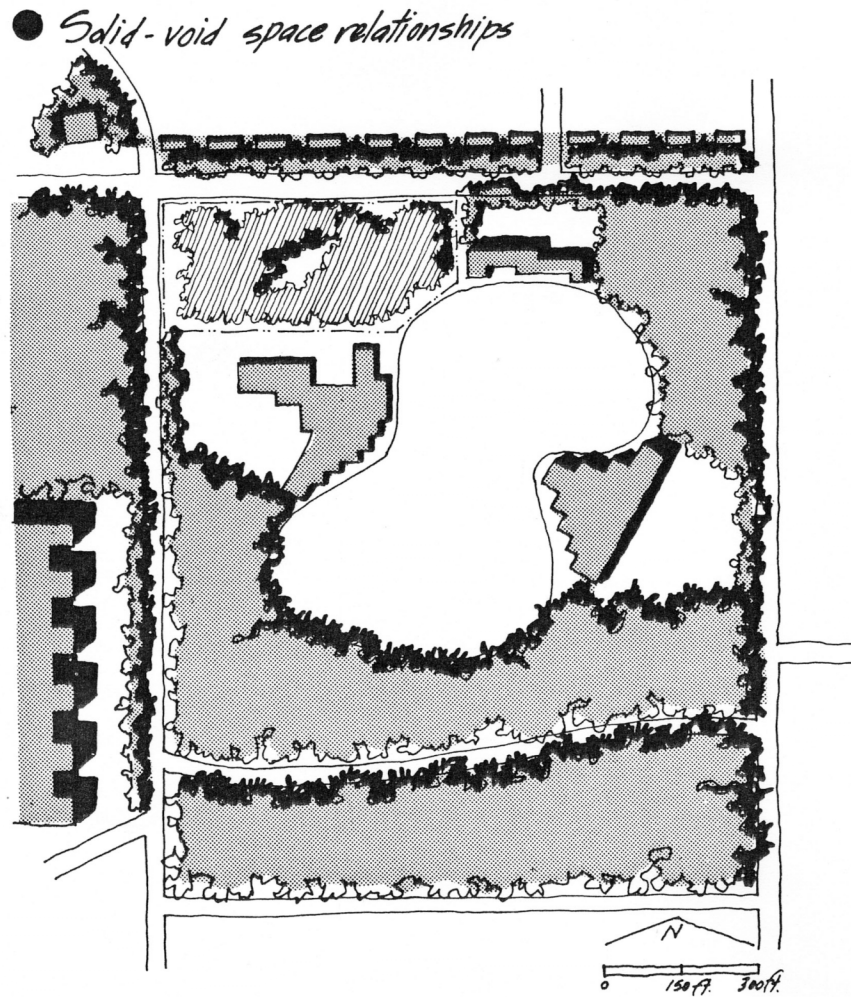
Site Analysis

Pedestrian circulation patterns



Site Analysis

Solid - void space relationships



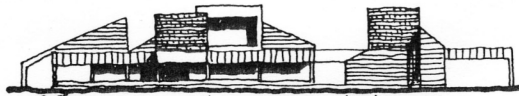
Site Analysis

Significant architectural patterns

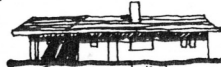
● Significant architectural patterns



Historic structure is two story white structure with a brown slate roof. Exterior in horizontal wood siding. Building is on 3' pedestal with open 2x2 rail around the 2nd story porch. Open porch on all 4 sides. Columns and pedestal are stone.



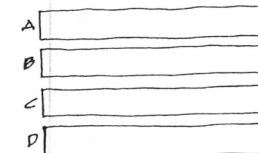
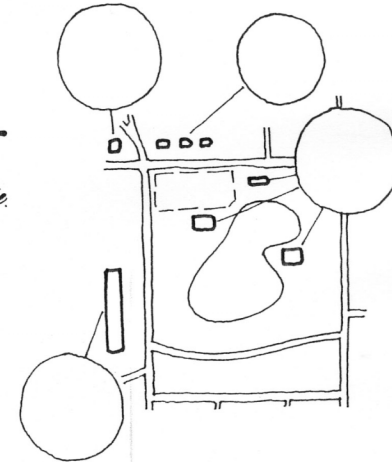
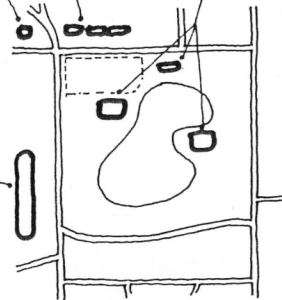
Offices around pond are built to strict image requirements: vigorous roof profile, lumpy form, wood exterior, shake shingle roof, pitched shed roof, porch perimeter and natural landscape on pond side.



Typical subdivision architecture all along Maple Drive. Hip roofs with dark asphalt shingles, mixture of brick and wood siding on exterior. Garage doors facing street.



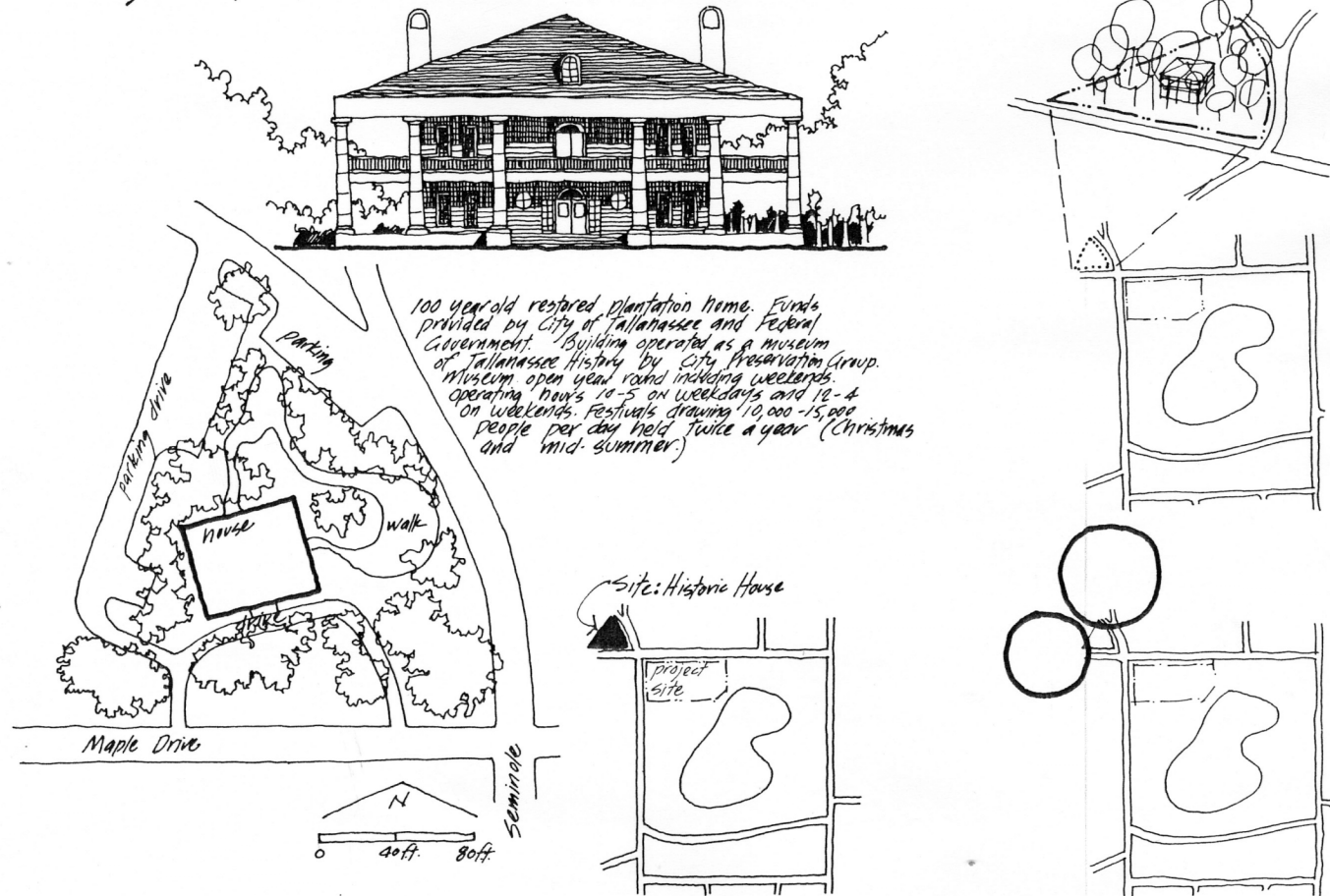
Blocky, 5-story apartments with brick exterior. Emergency stairs on ends of wings present concrete faces to Seminole Drive, 50' deep. Landscaped entry courts between protruding wings. 13M card window pattern. Landscaping in entry courts and in right of way at street softens image considerably.



Site Analysis

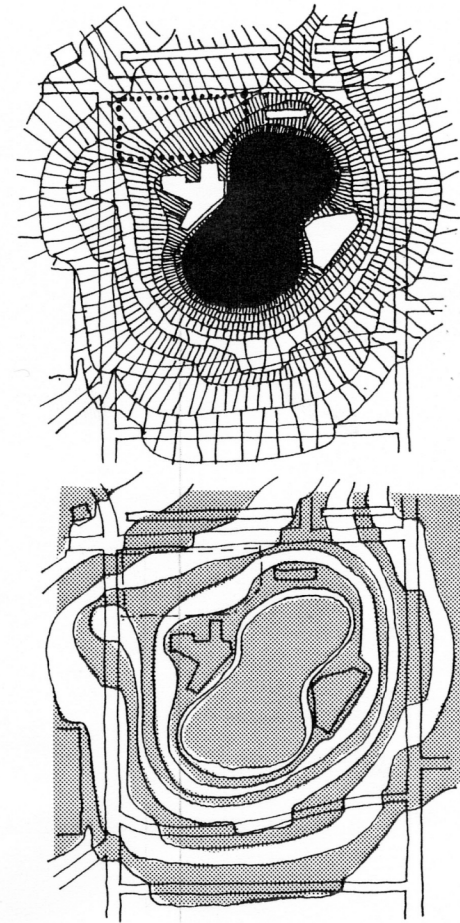
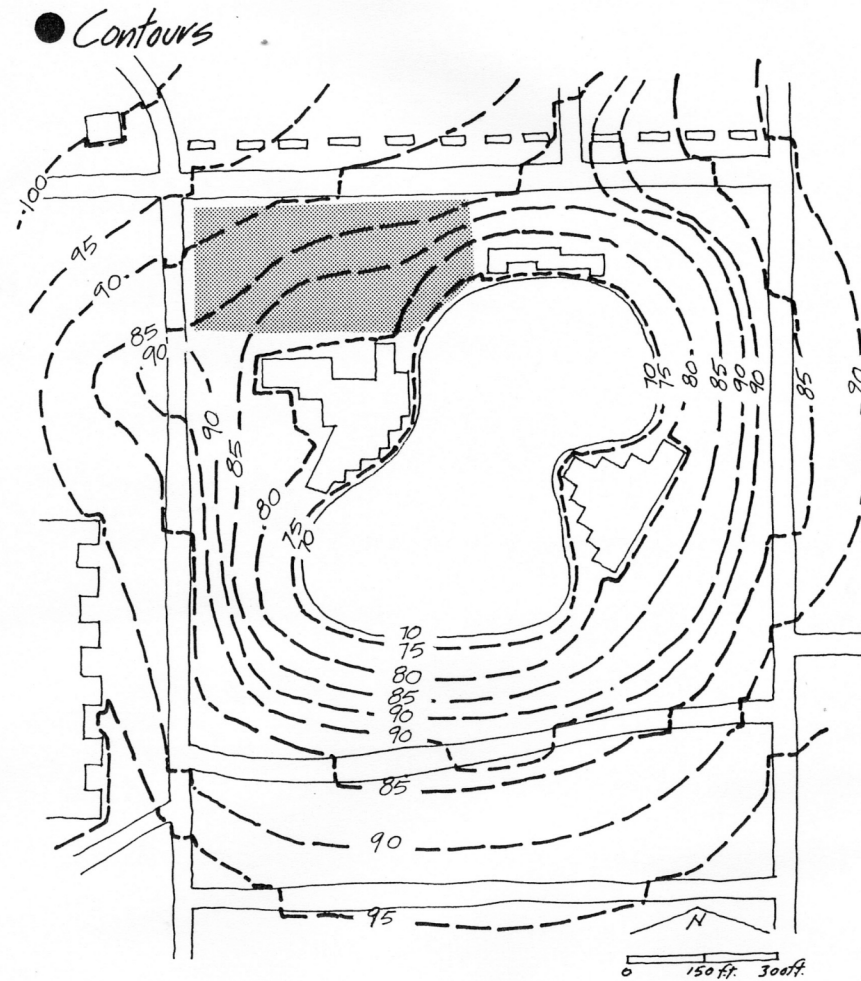
Nearby buildings of particular value or significance

● Nearby buildings of particular value or significance



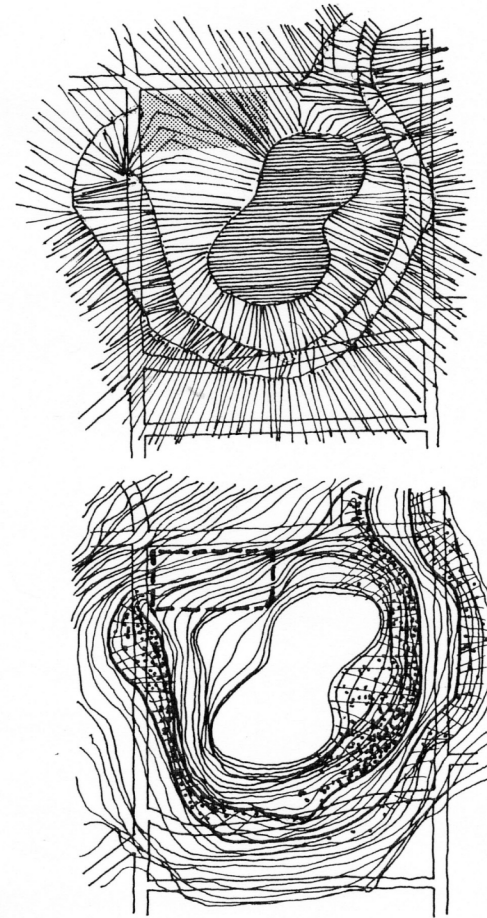
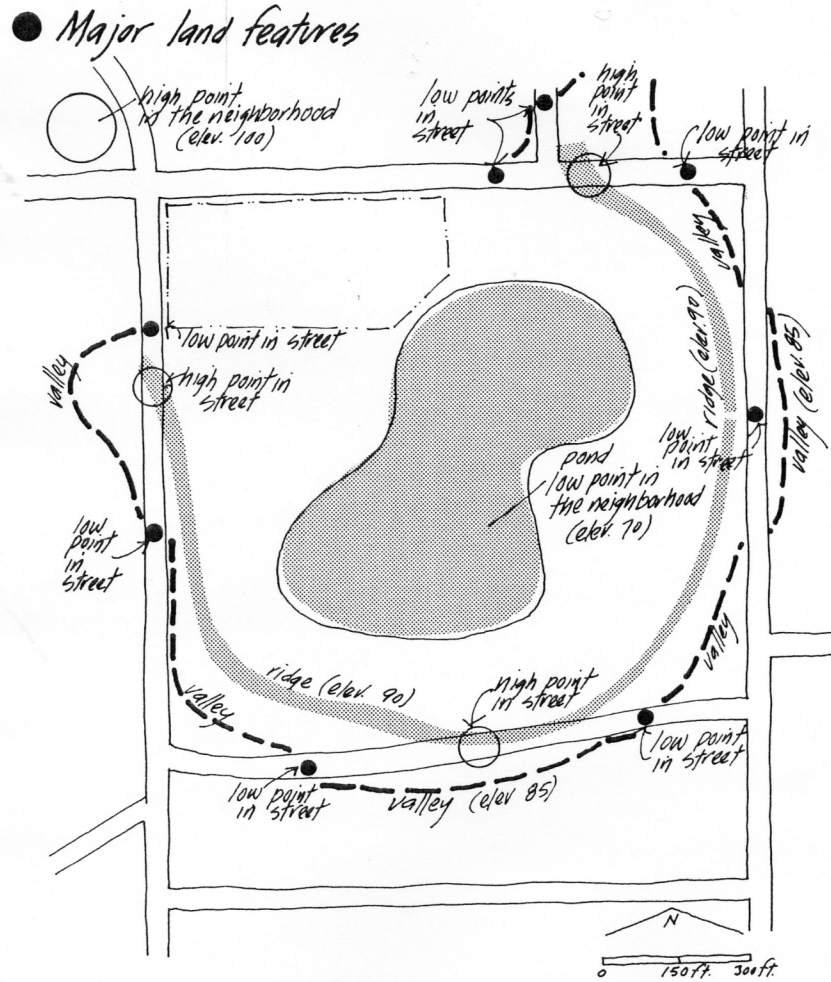
Site Analysis

Contours - (site model)



Site Analysis

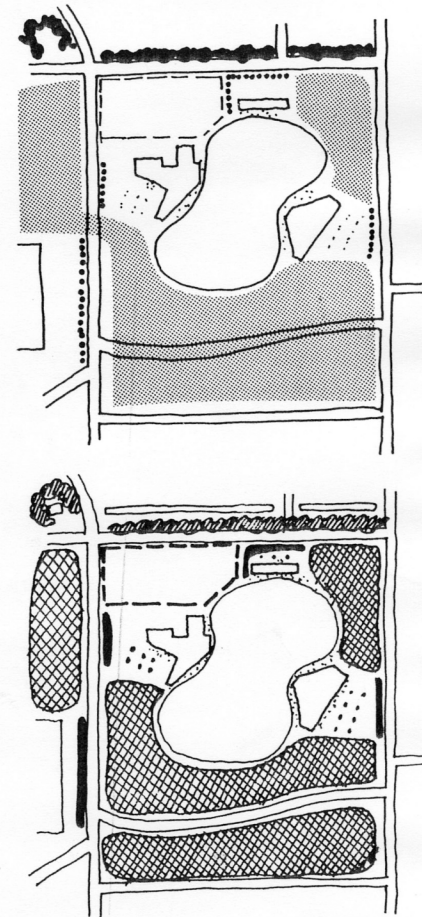
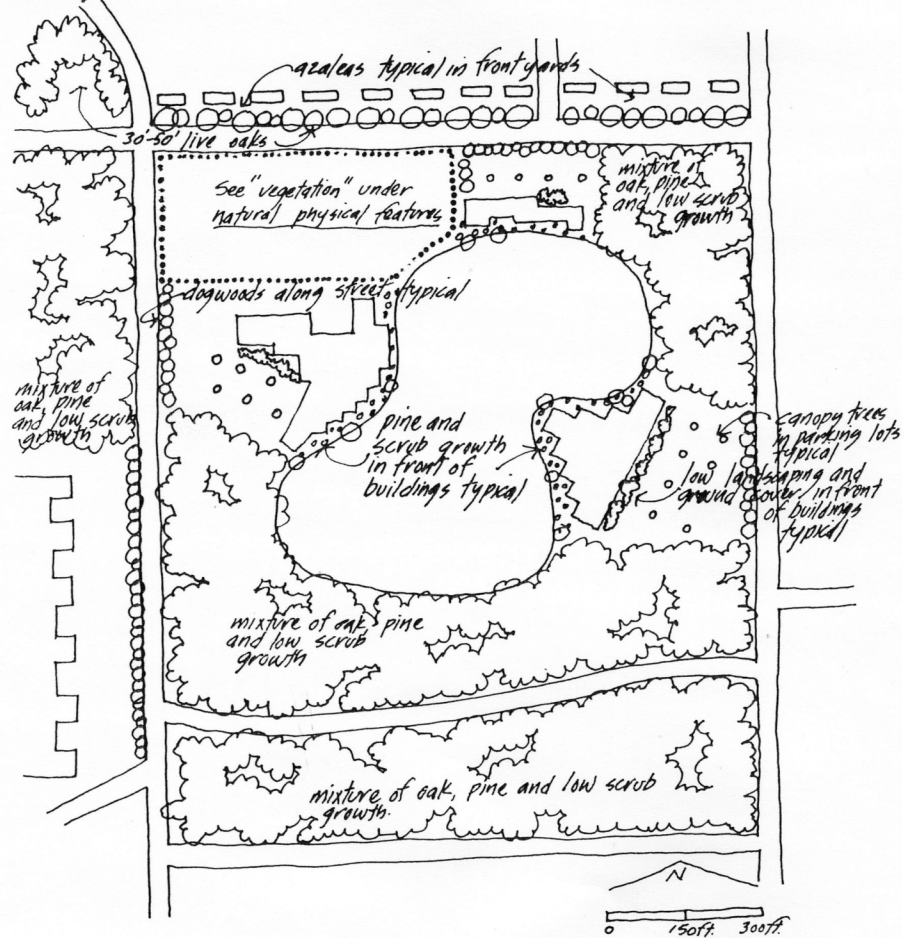
Major land features - (site model)



Site Analysis

Vegetation - (site model)

● Vegetation

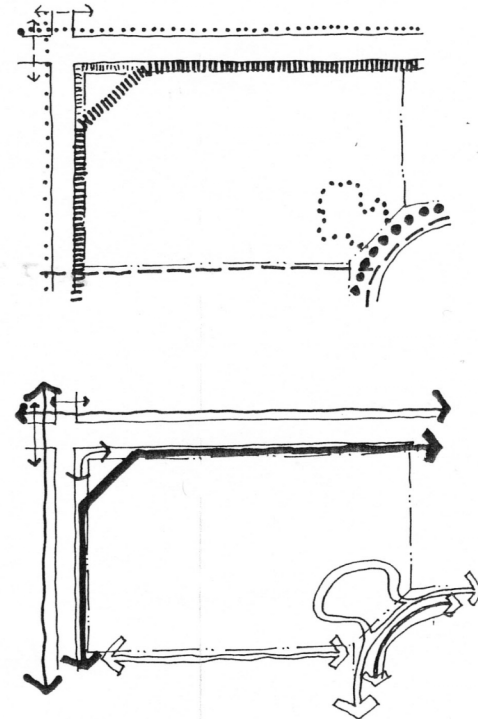
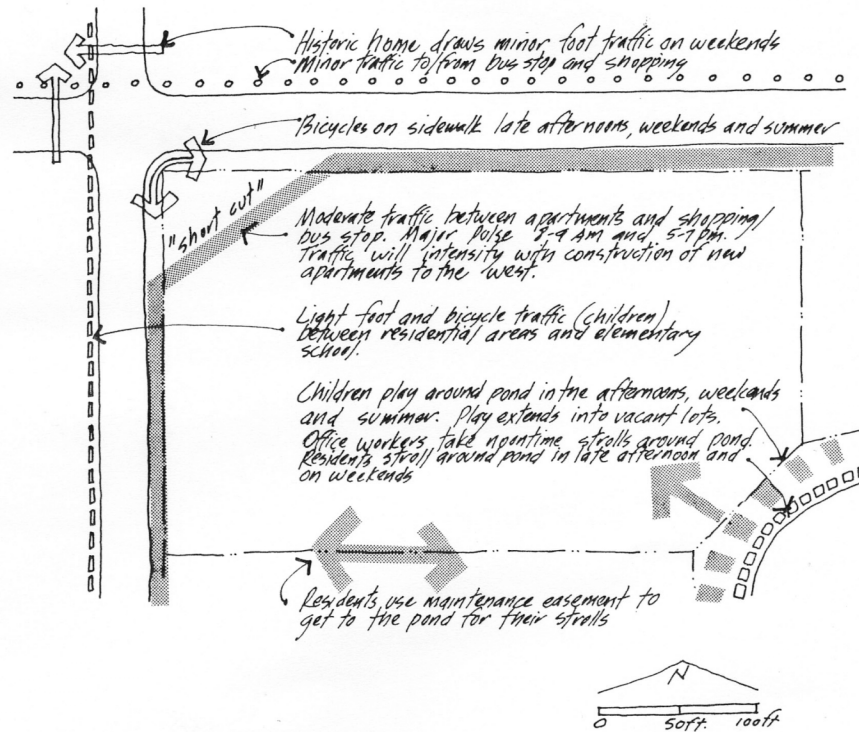


Site Analysis

Site circulation pedestrian

● Pedestrian

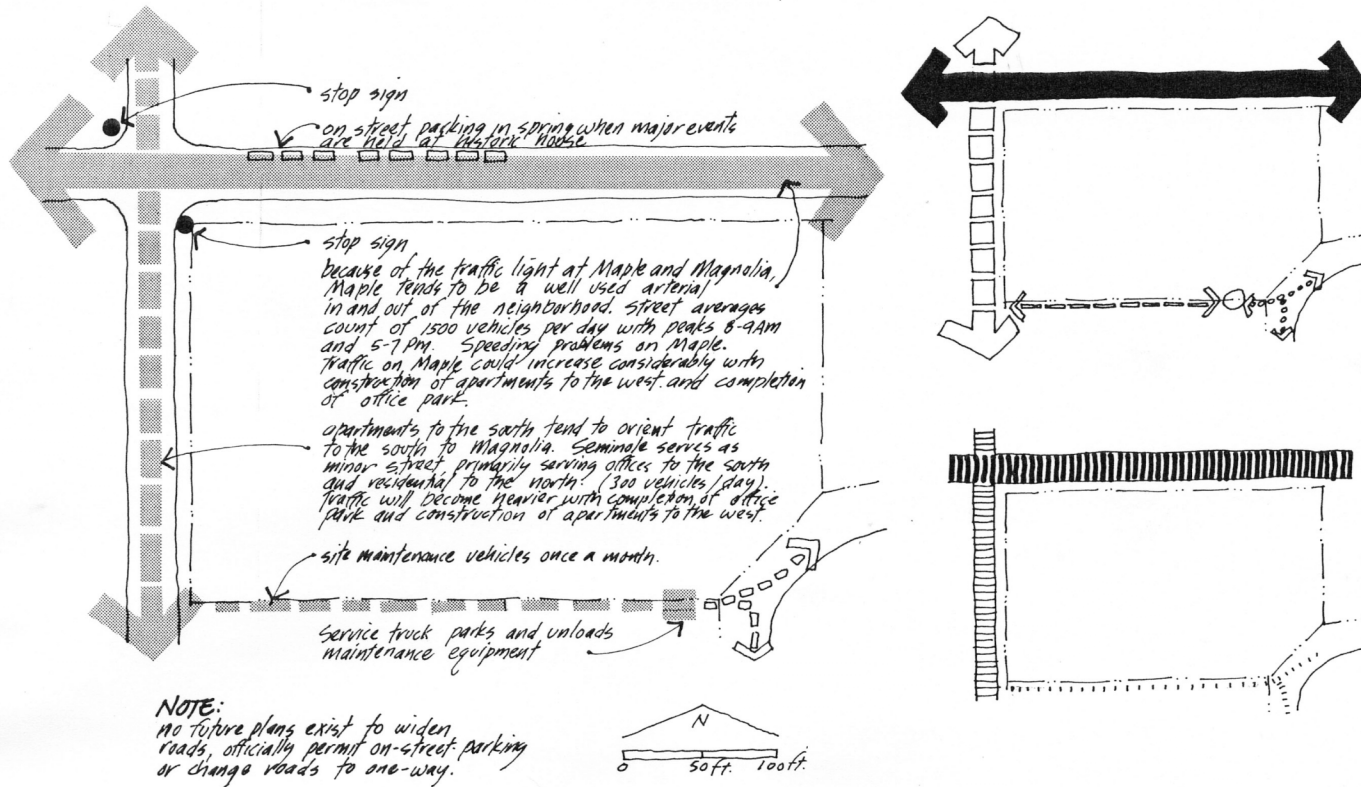
Circulation



Site Analysis

Site circulation vehicular

● Vehicular



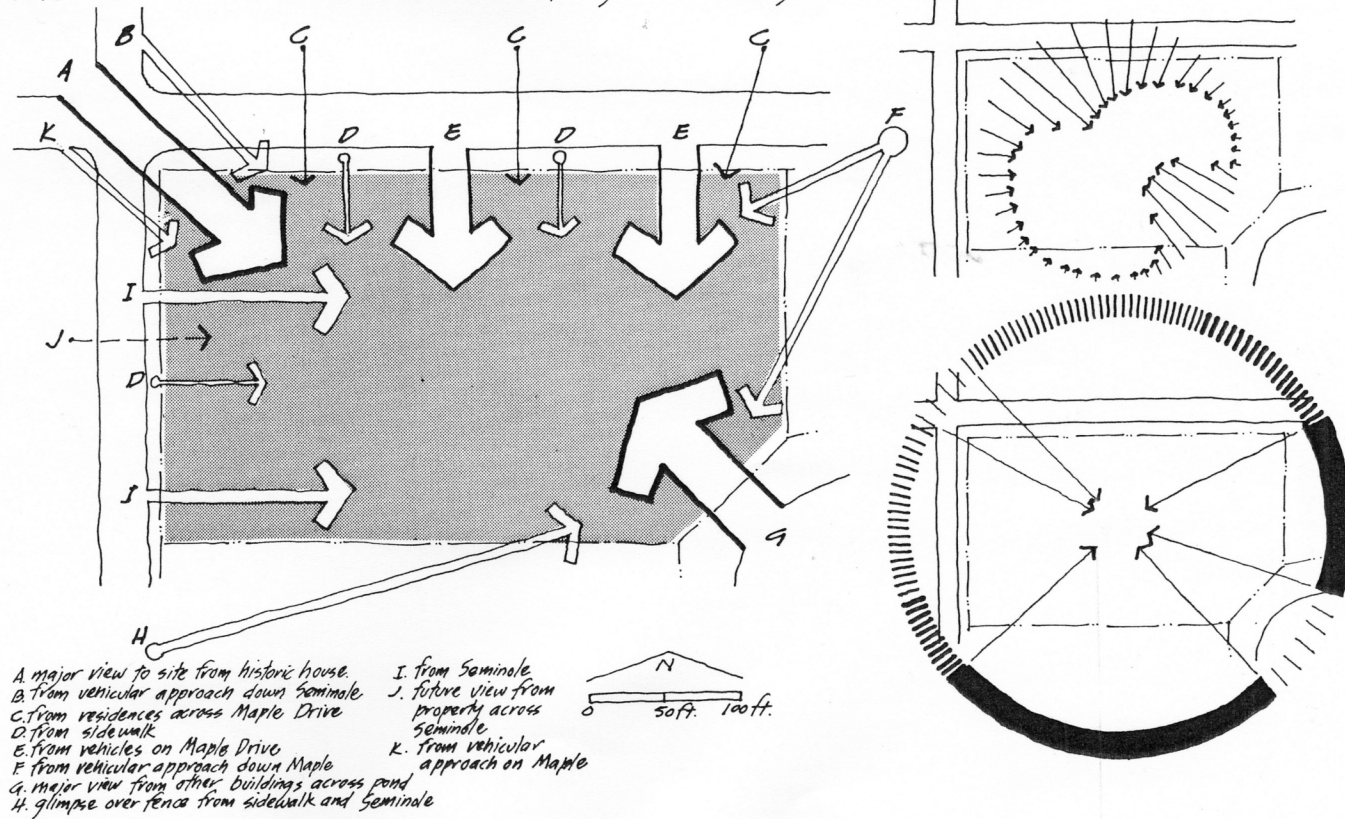
Site Analysis

Site sensory - views into the site

● Views into the site

Sensory

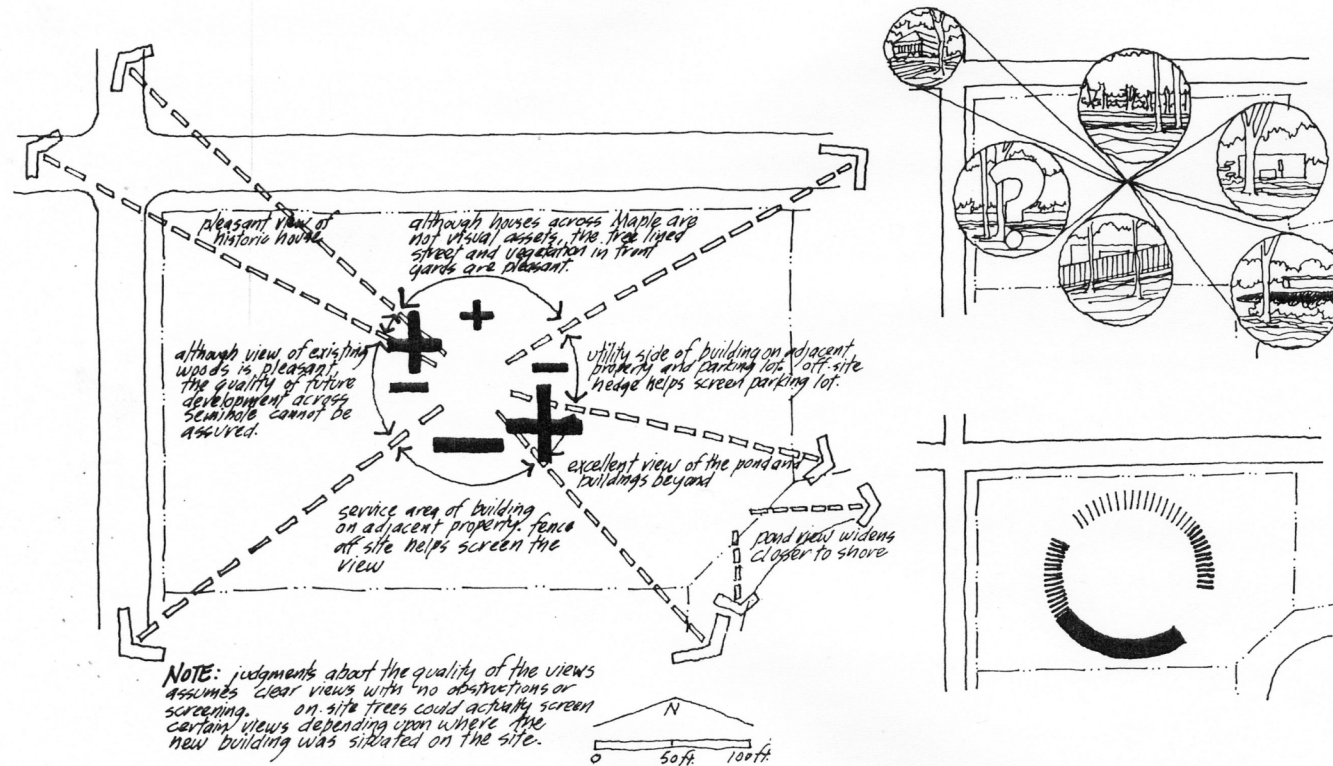
NOTE: width of arrows indicates relative importance of responding to views in design



Site Analysis

Site sensory - views from the site

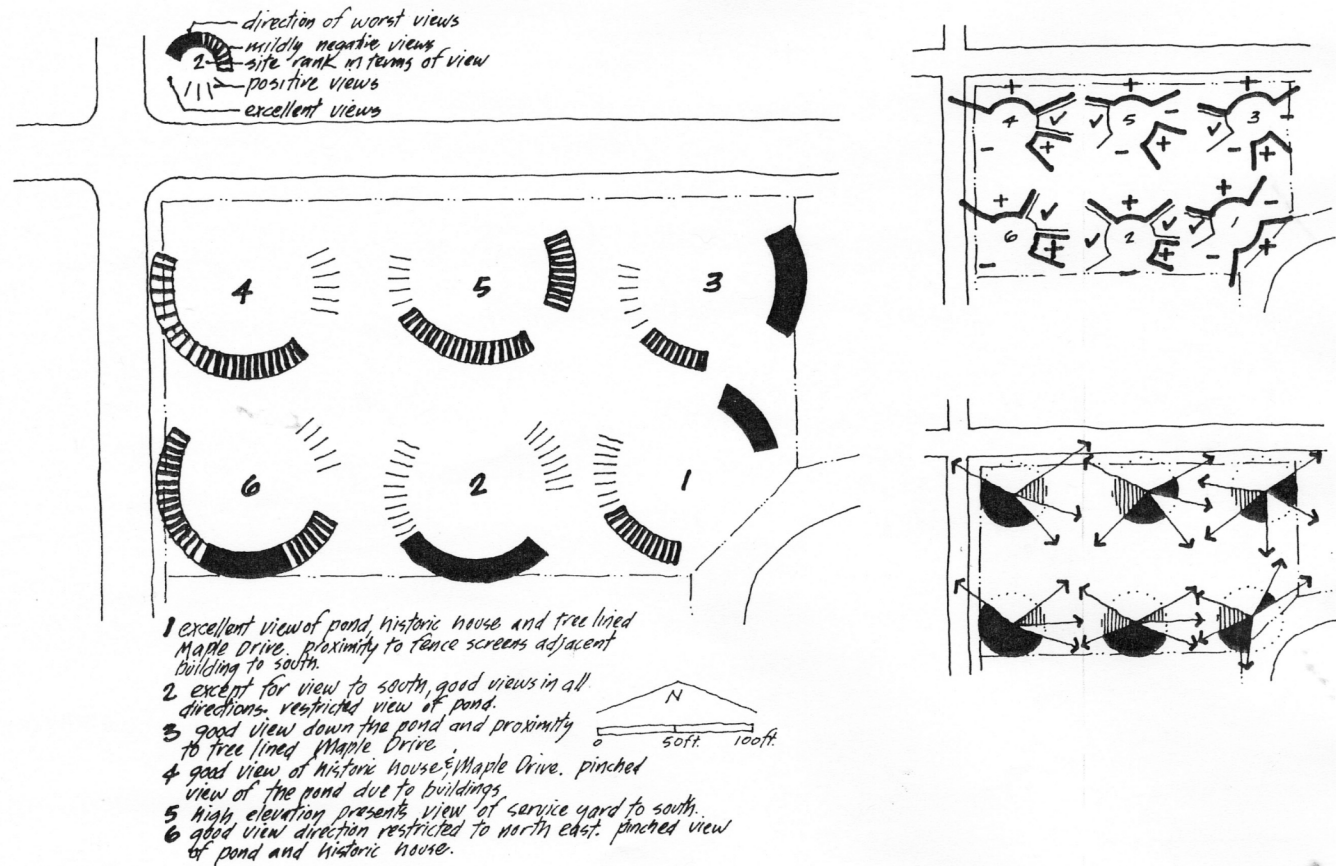
- *Views from the site*



Site Analysis

Site sensory - view quality

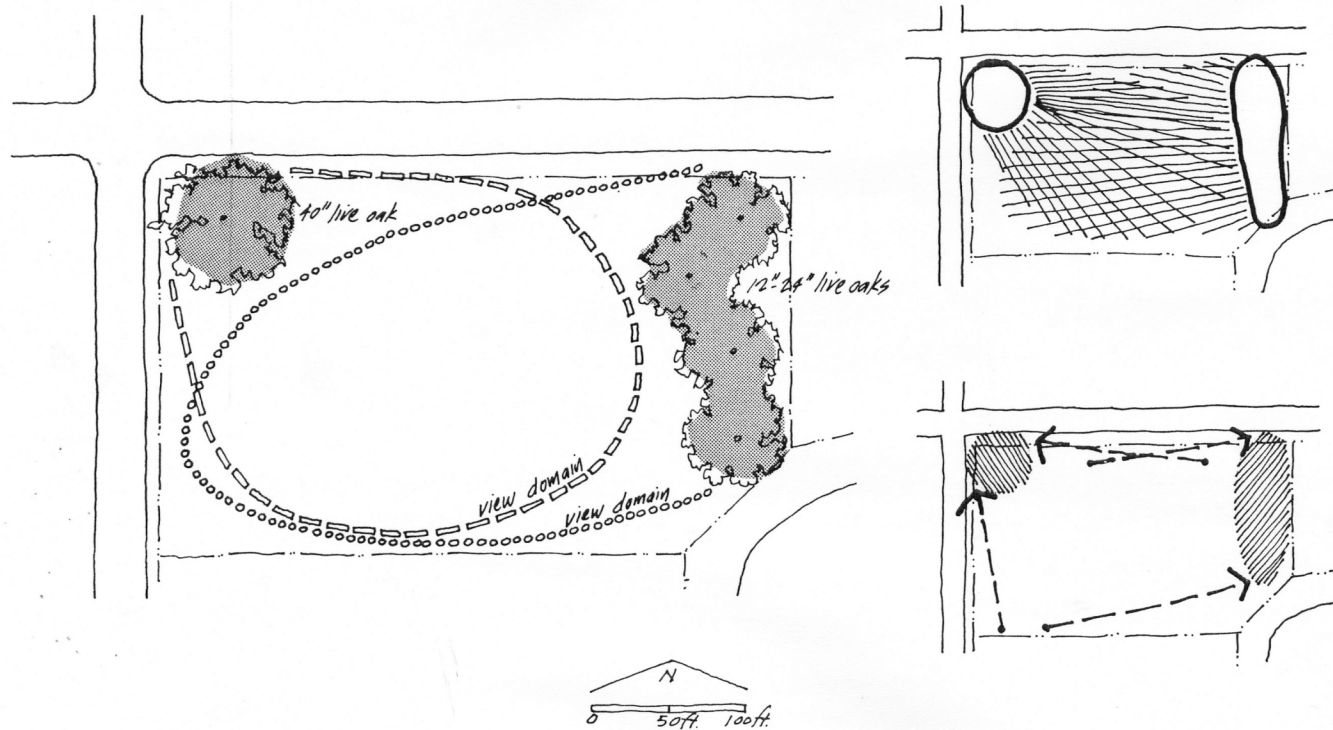
● View quality from various site positions



Site Analysis

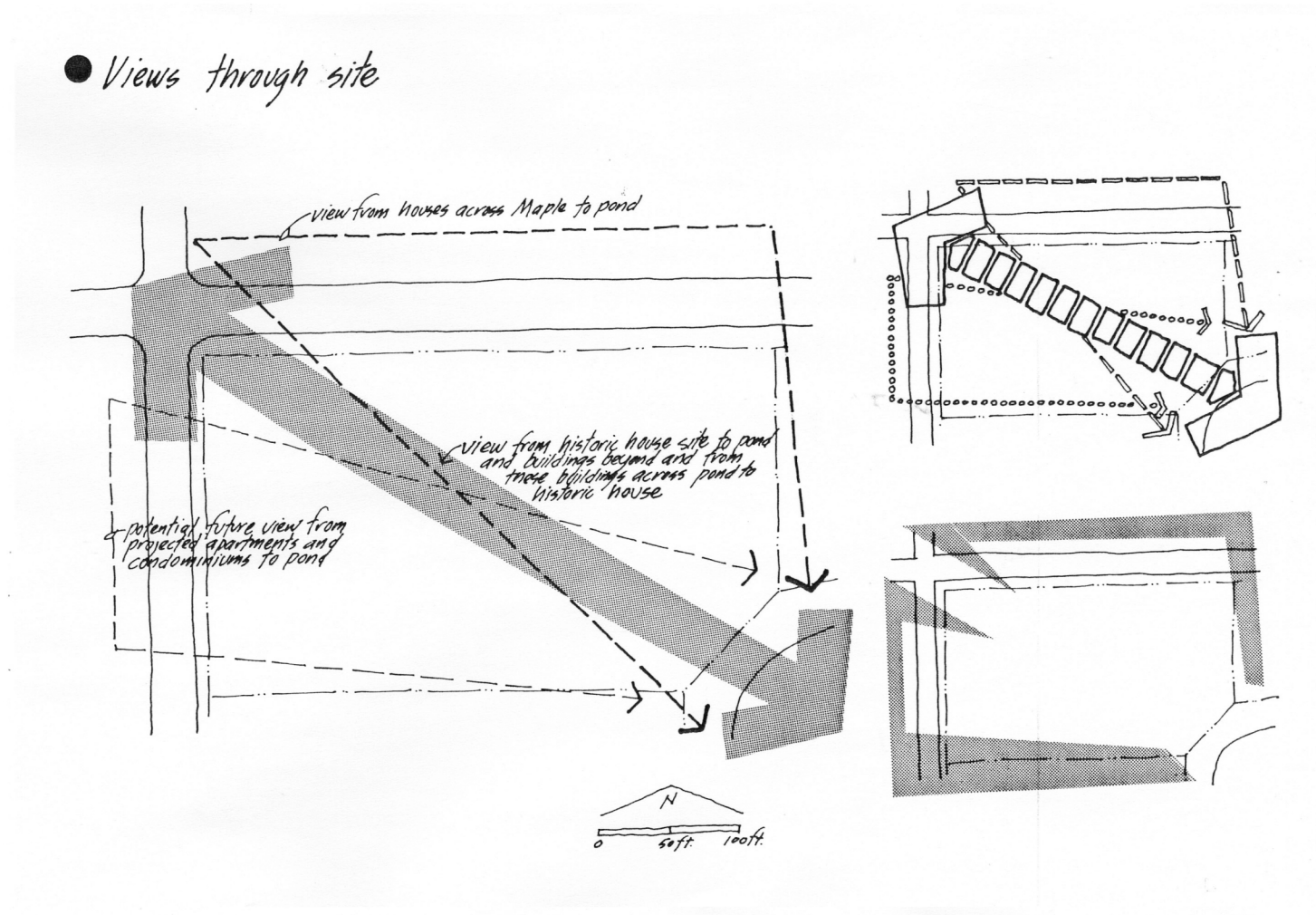
Site sensory - points of interest

- *Points of interest on site*



Site Analysis

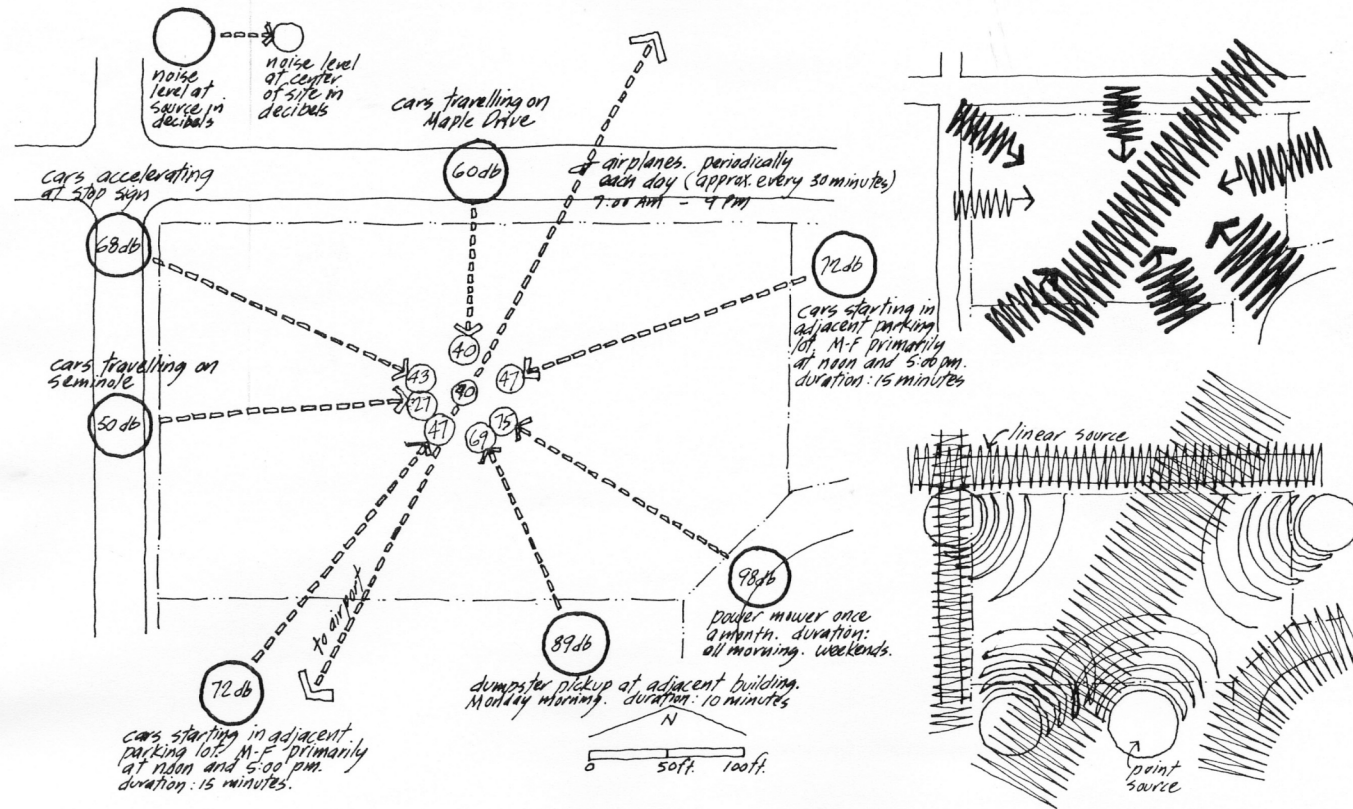
Site sensory - views through the site



Site Analysis

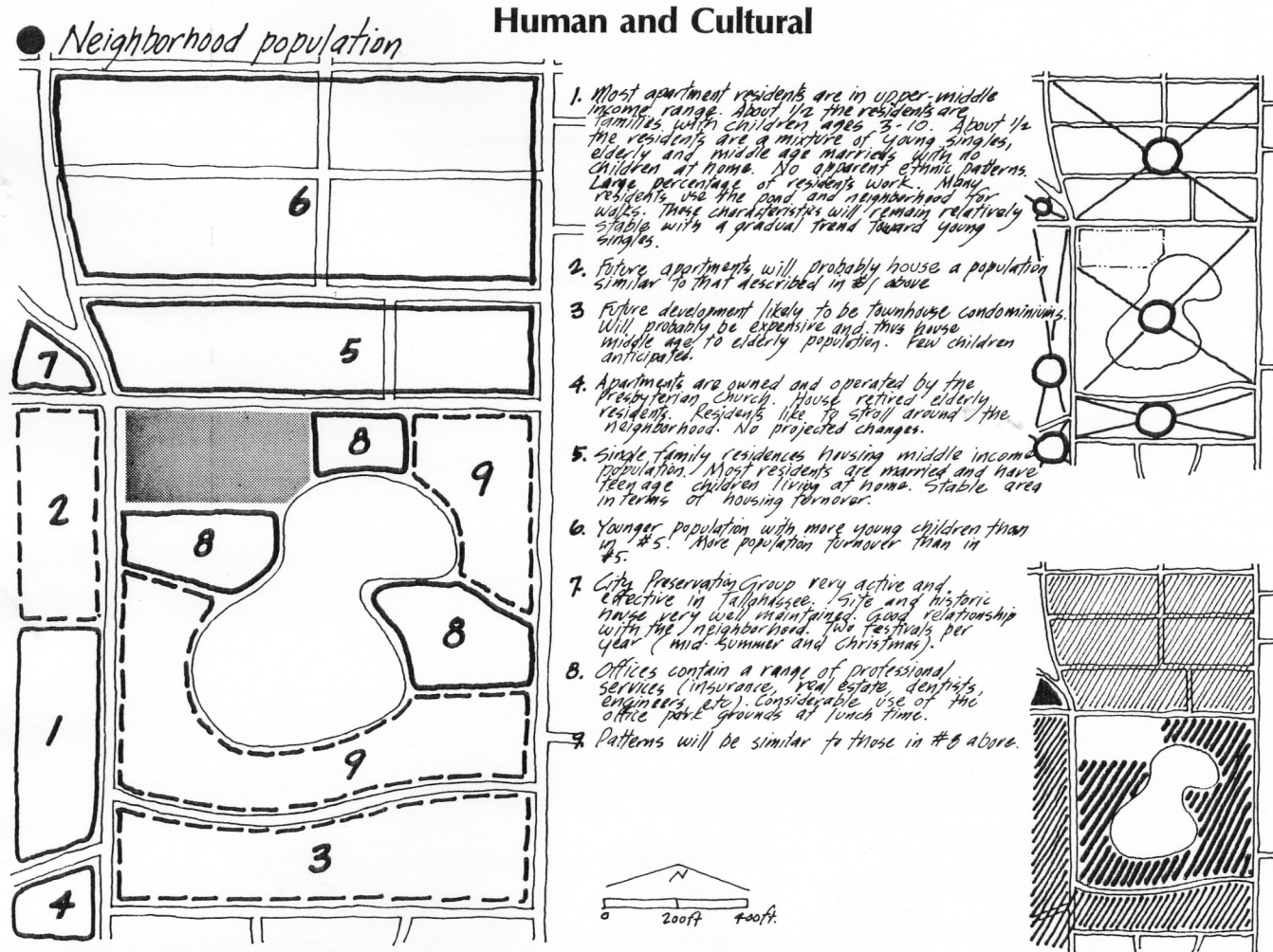
Site sensory - noise

● Noise



Site Analysis

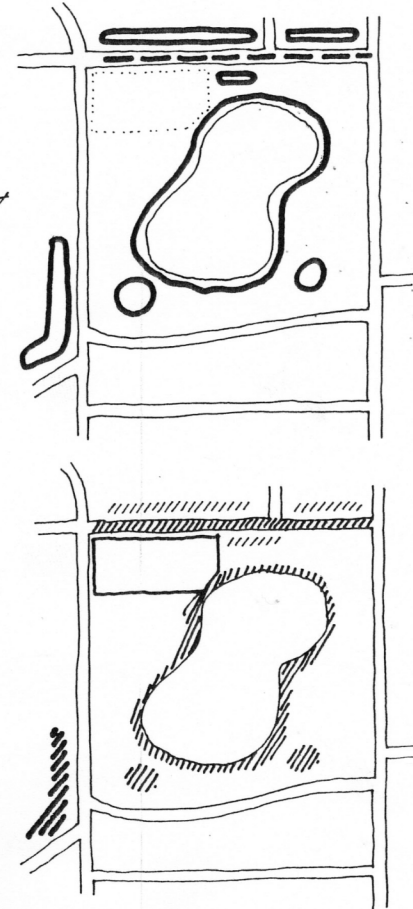
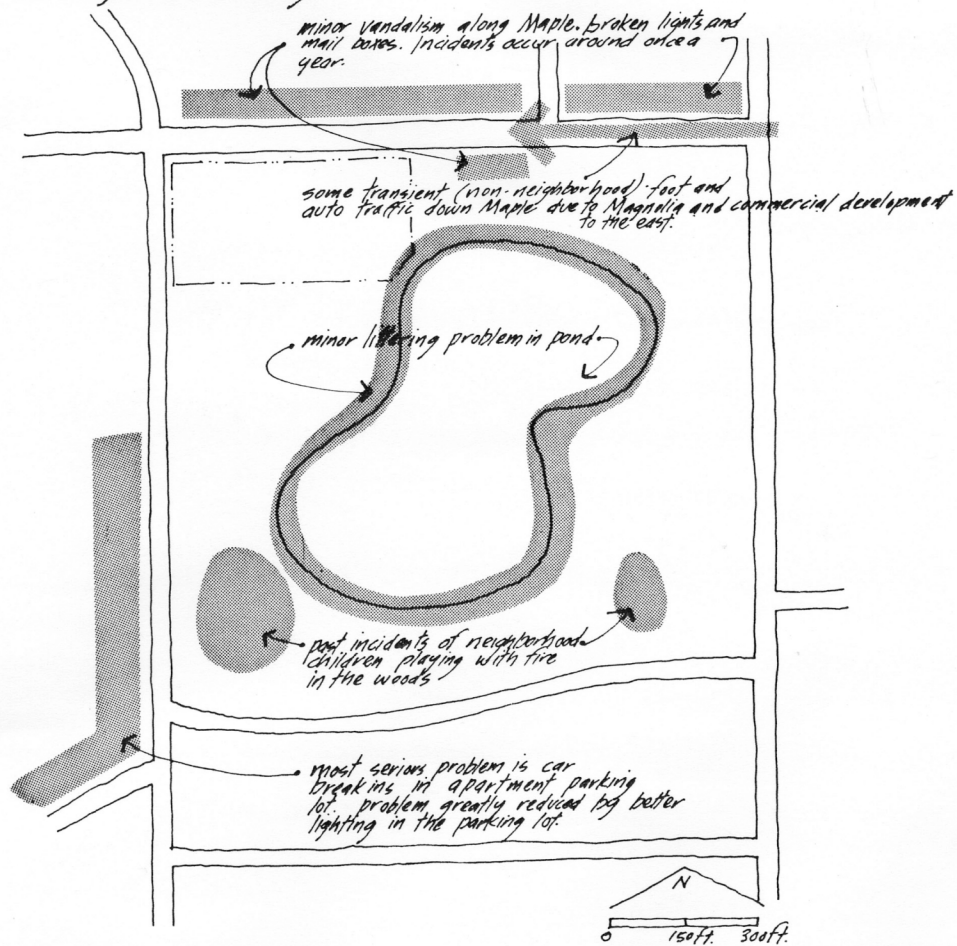
Human and cultural - neighborhood population



Site Analysis

Human and cultural - negative activity

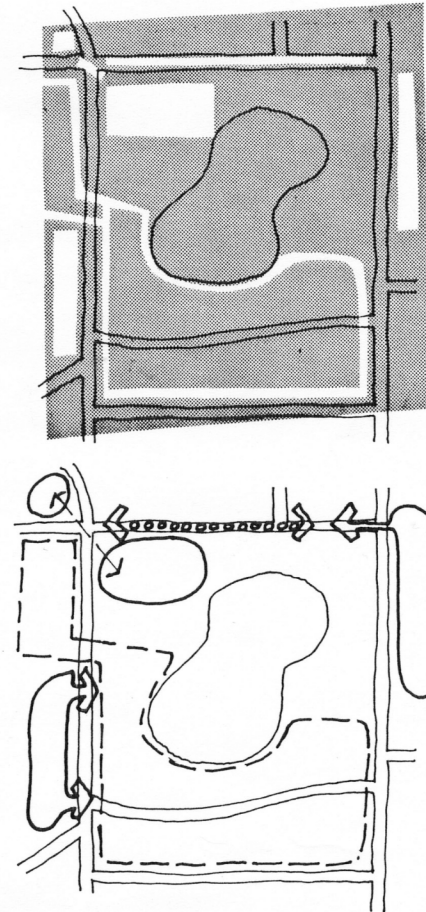
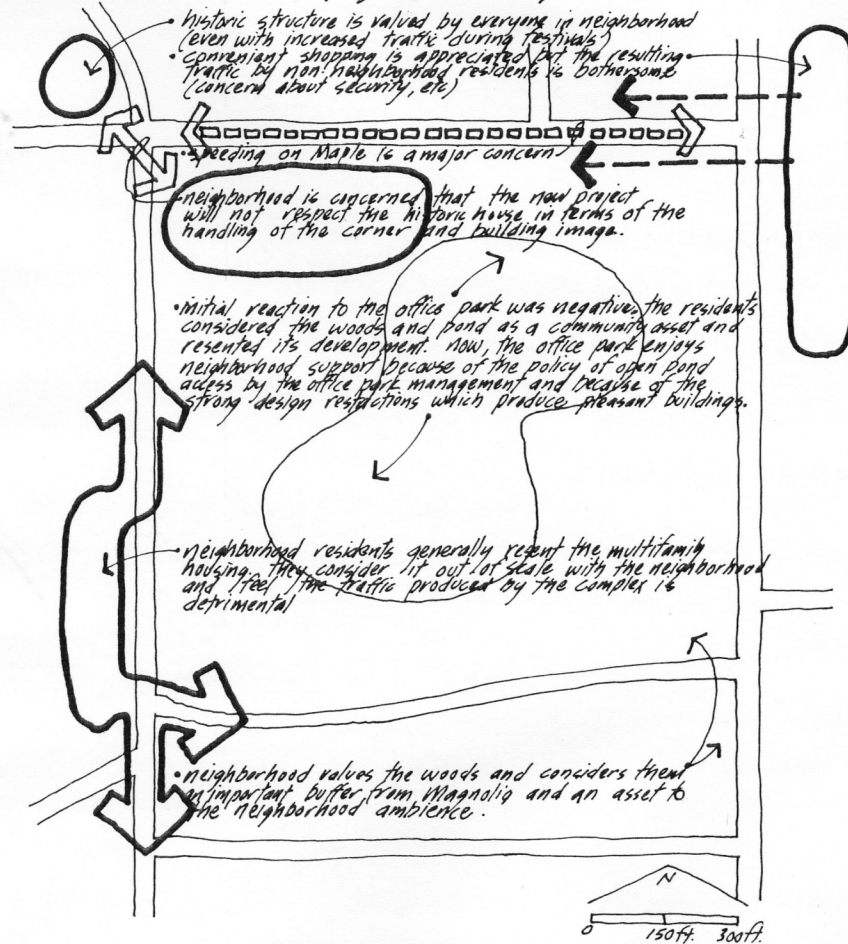
● Negative activity



Site Analysis

Human and cultural - attitudes about the project and neighborhood

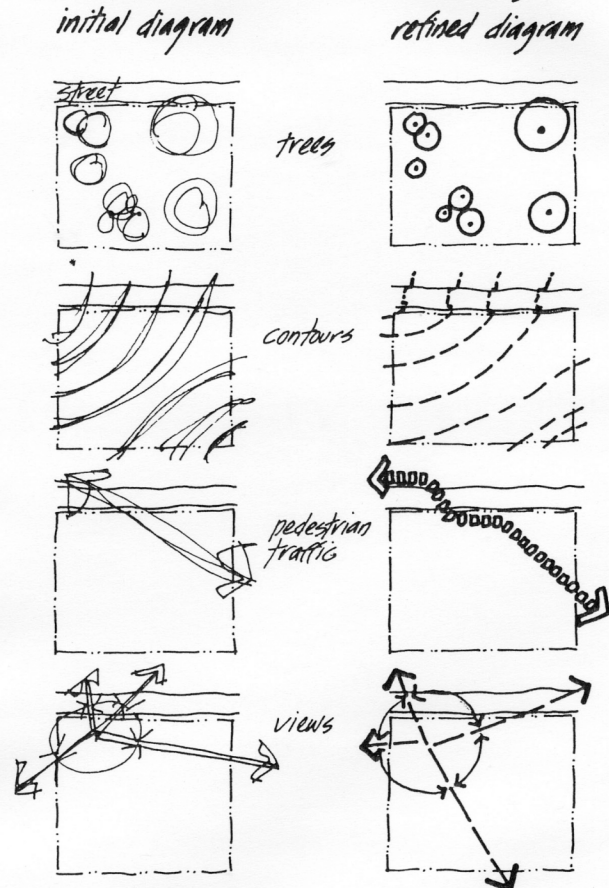
● Attitudes about the project and neighborhood



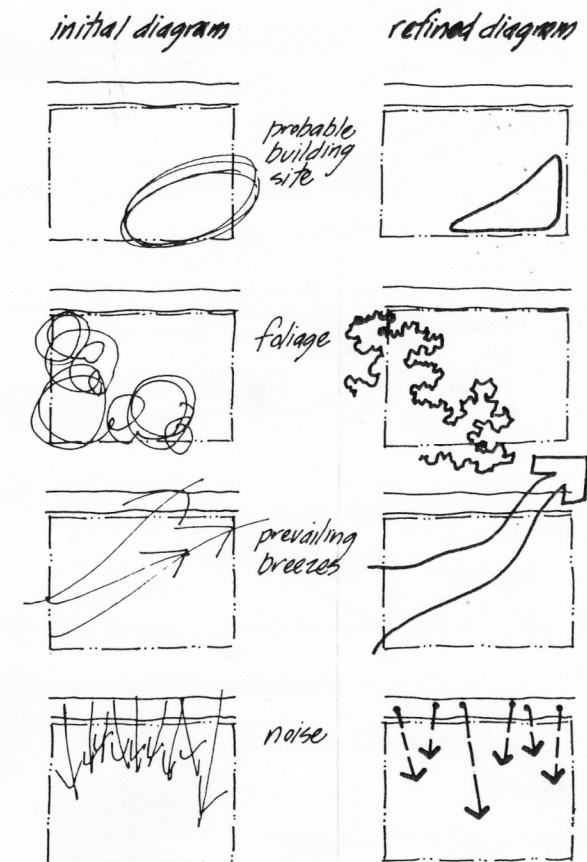
Site Analysis

Examples

- Accuracy of the forms in terms of placement over the referent drawings



- Diagrammatic shapes

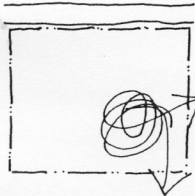


Site Analysis

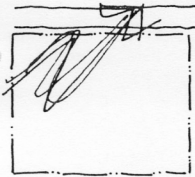
Examples

● Paths of linework

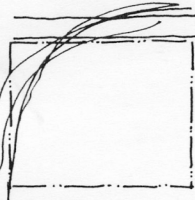
initial diagram



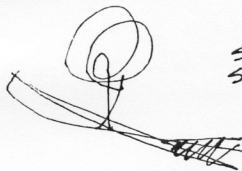
children's
play
patterns



drainage
artery

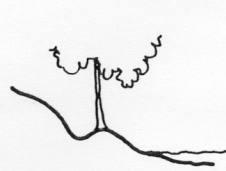
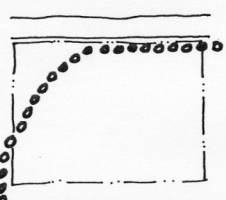
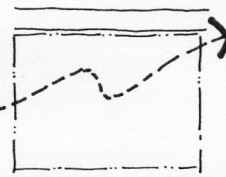
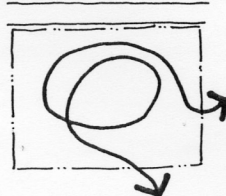


bicycle
circulation



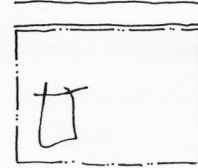
site
section

refined diagram

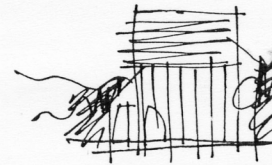


● Quality of linework

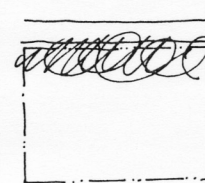
initial diagram



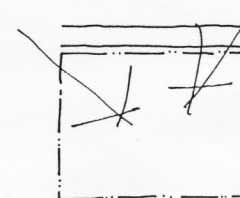
on site
structure



adjacent
building

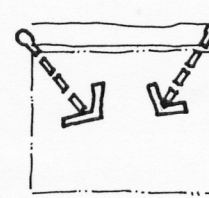
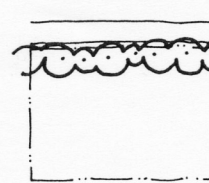
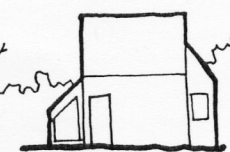
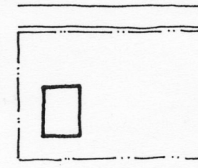


tree
lined
street



major
views
into
the
site

refined diagram



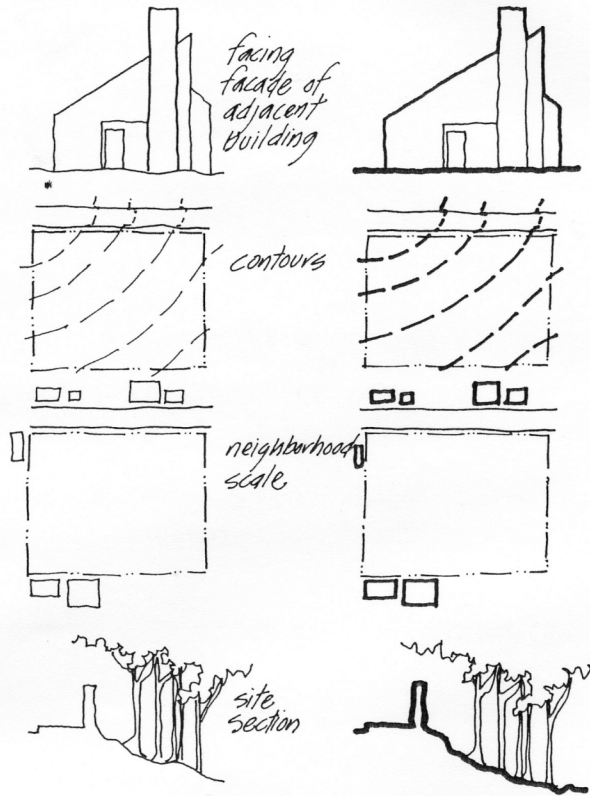
Site Analysis

Examples

● Line thickness

initial diagram

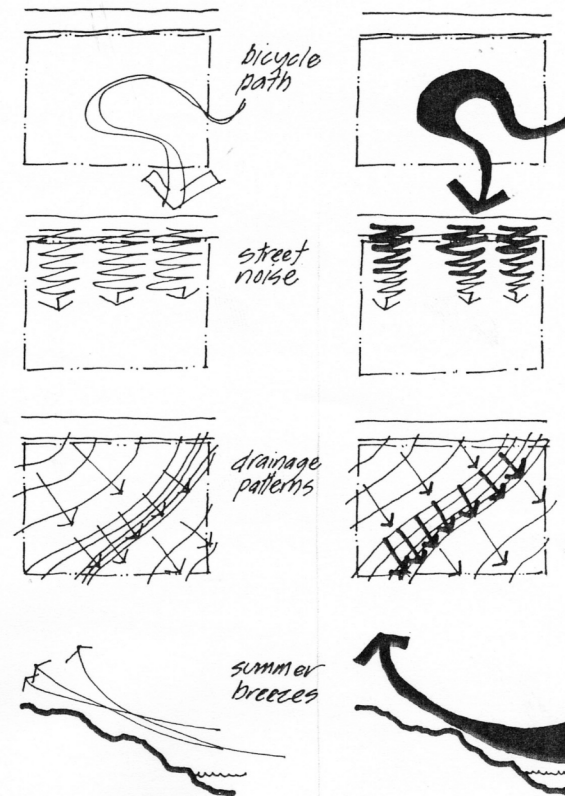
refined diagram



● Variation in line thickness

initial diagram

refined diagram

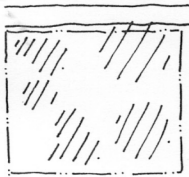


Site Analysis

Examples

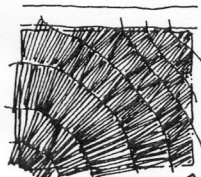
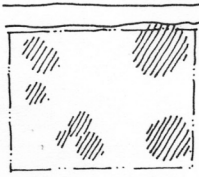
● Choice of tone or color

initial diagram

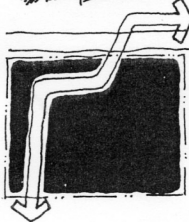
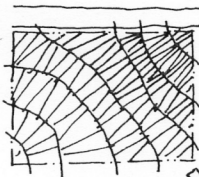


trees

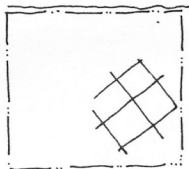
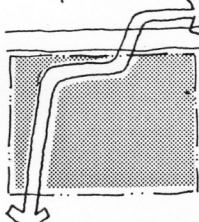
refined diagram



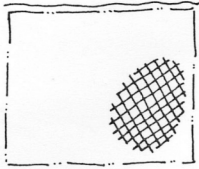
contours



drainage easement

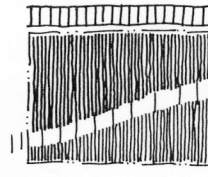


poor soil bearing condition



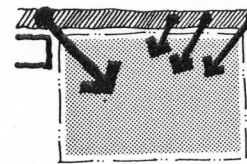
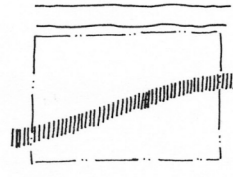
● Number of tones or colors

initial diagram

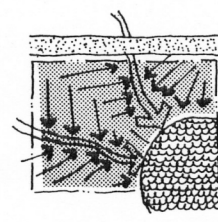
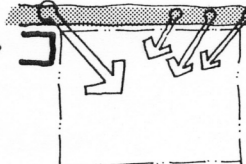


on site creek

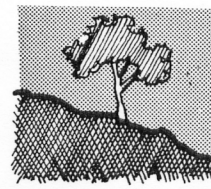
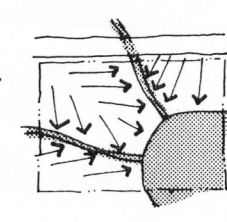
refined diagram



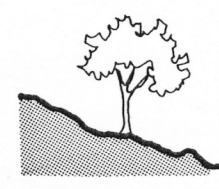
view to site from road



drainage to pond



site section

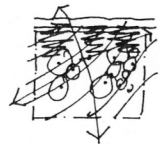


Site Analysis

Examples

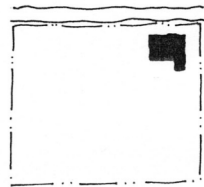
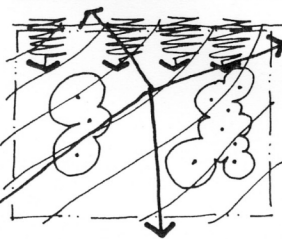
● Diagram size

initial diagram

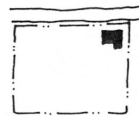


composite diagram

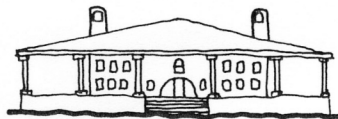
refined diagram



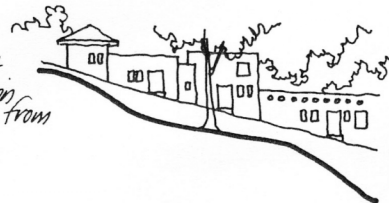
on site structure



historic structure

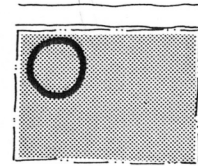


street elevation across from site

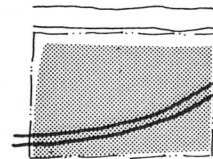
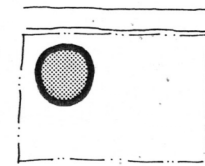


● Placement of tone or color

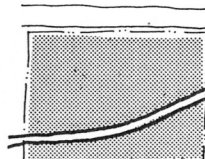
initial diagram



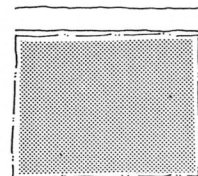
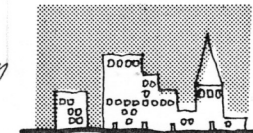
preferable building site



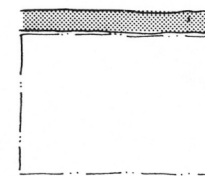
path through site



street elevation



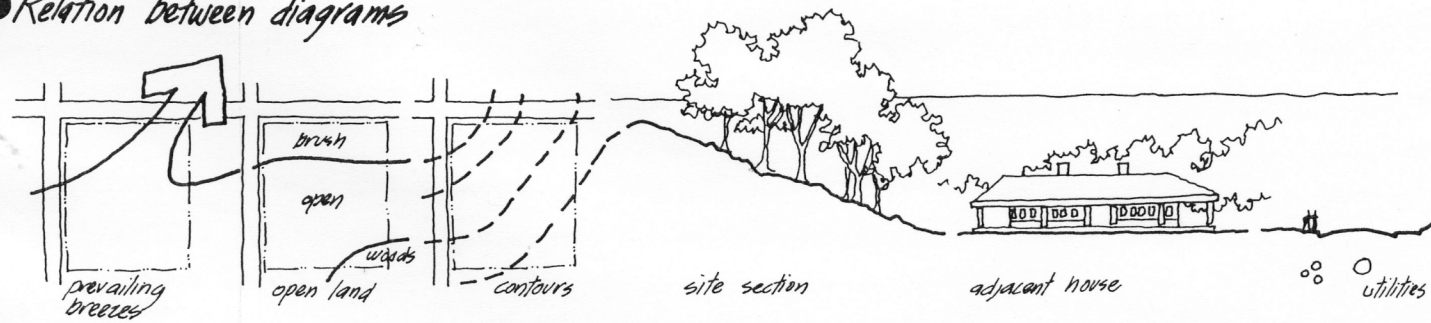
street traffic



Site Analysis

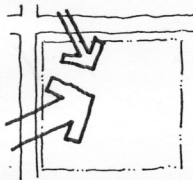
Examples

● Relation between diagrams



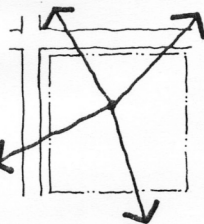
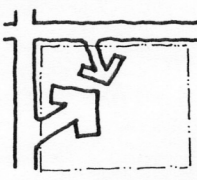
● Relation between diagram and referent drawing

initial diagram

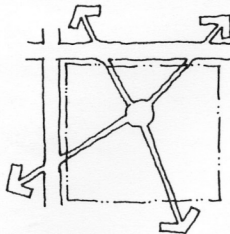


vehicular access

refined diagram

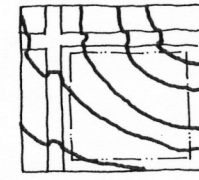


views from the site



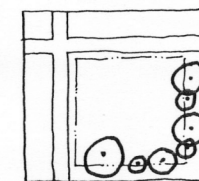
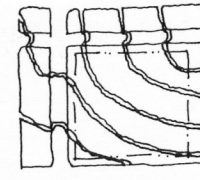
● Relation between diagram and border

initial diagram

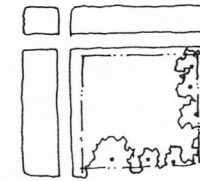


contours

refined diagram



major trees

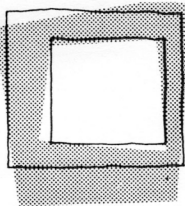
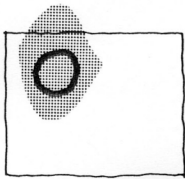
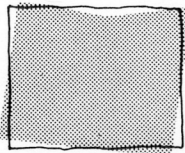
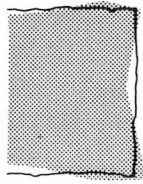


Site Analysis

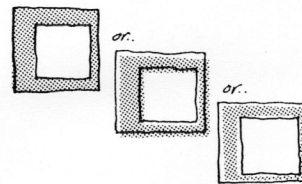
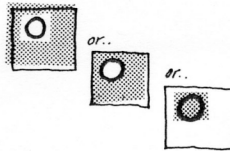
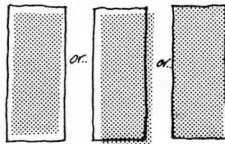
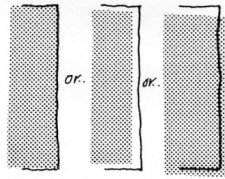
Examples

● Relation of tone to line

initial diagram

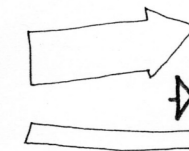
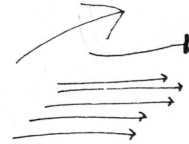


refined diagram

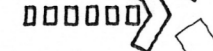
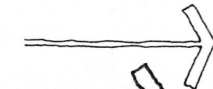
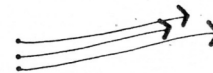


● Arrowheads

initial diagrams



refined diagrams



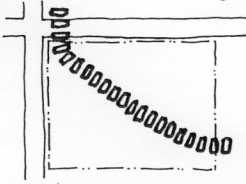
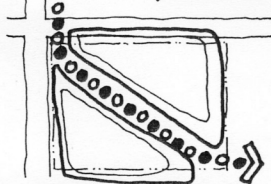
Site Analysis

Examples

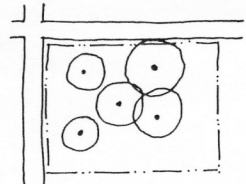
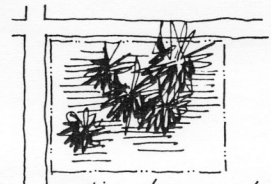
● Examples of diagram simplification

initial diagram

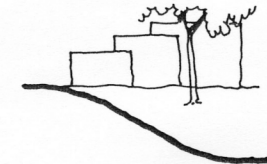
simplified diagram



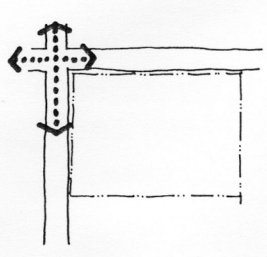
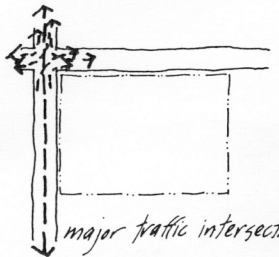
pedestrian traffic through the site



existing trees on the site



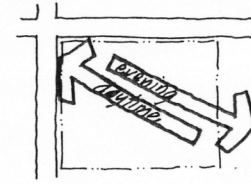
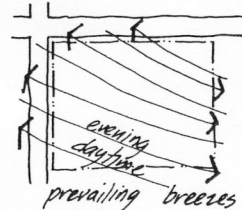
site section



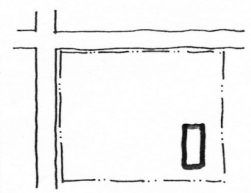
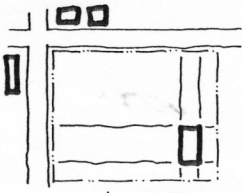
major traffic intersection

initial diagram

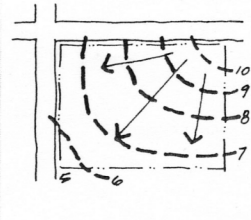
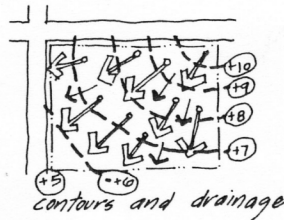
simplified diagram



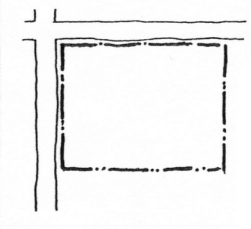
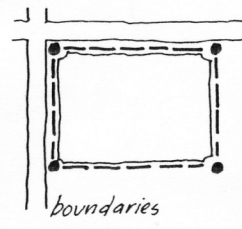
prevailing breezes



on site buildings



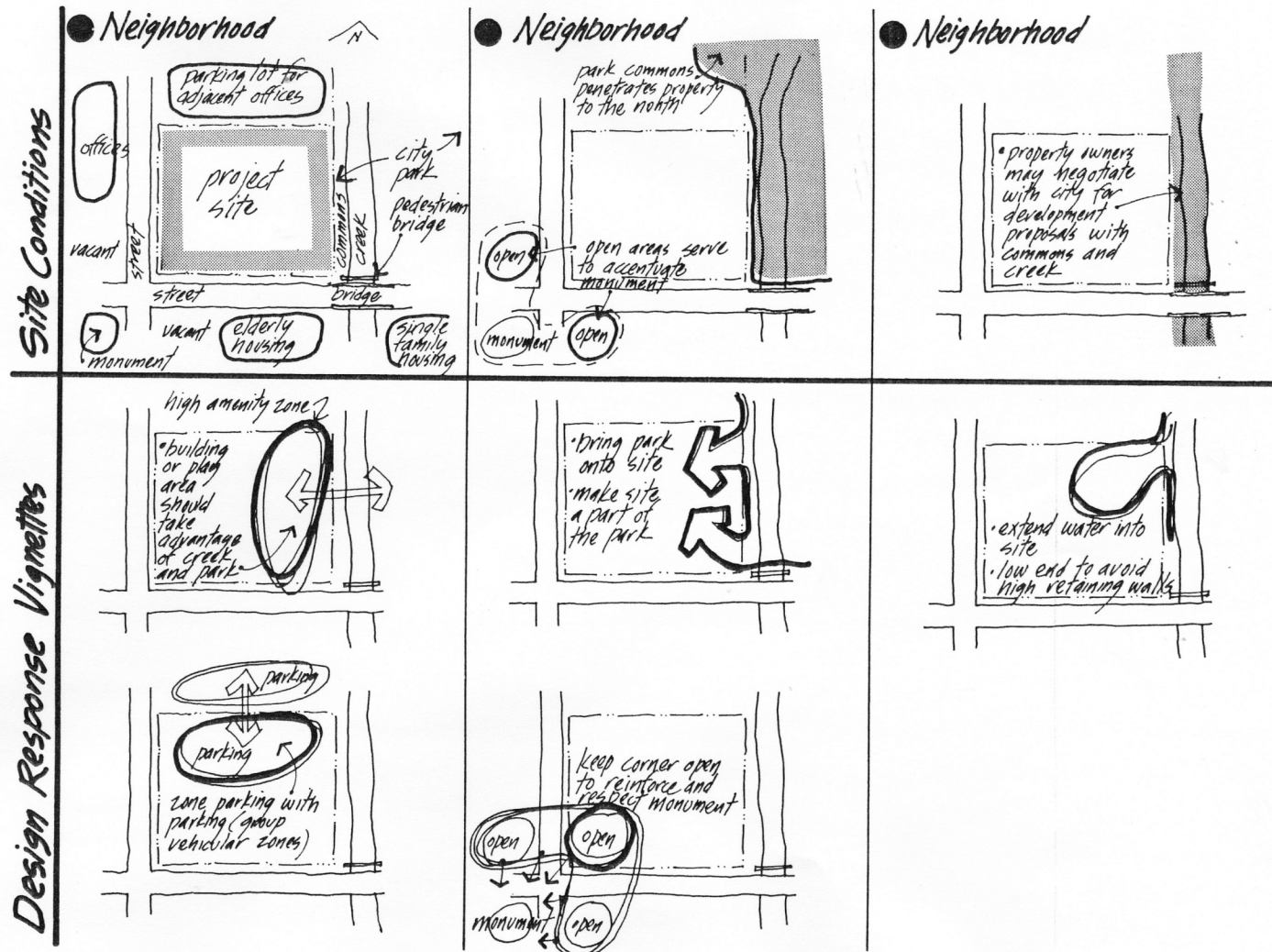
contours and drainage



boundaries

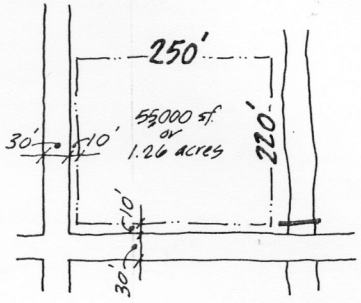
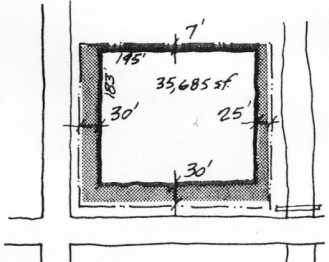
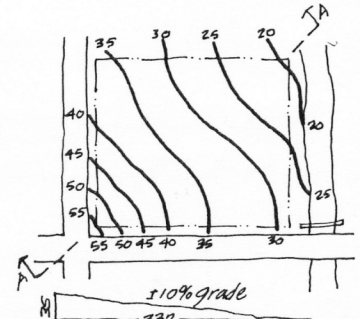
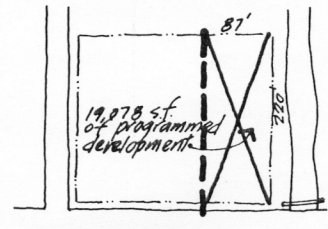
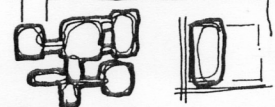
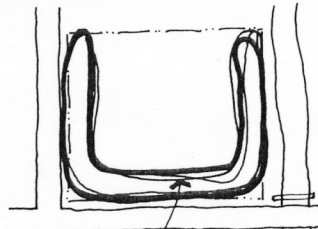
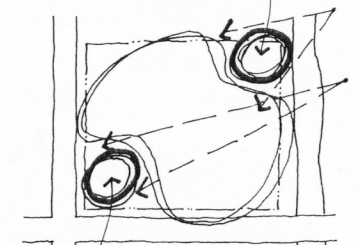
Site Analysis

Architectural responses



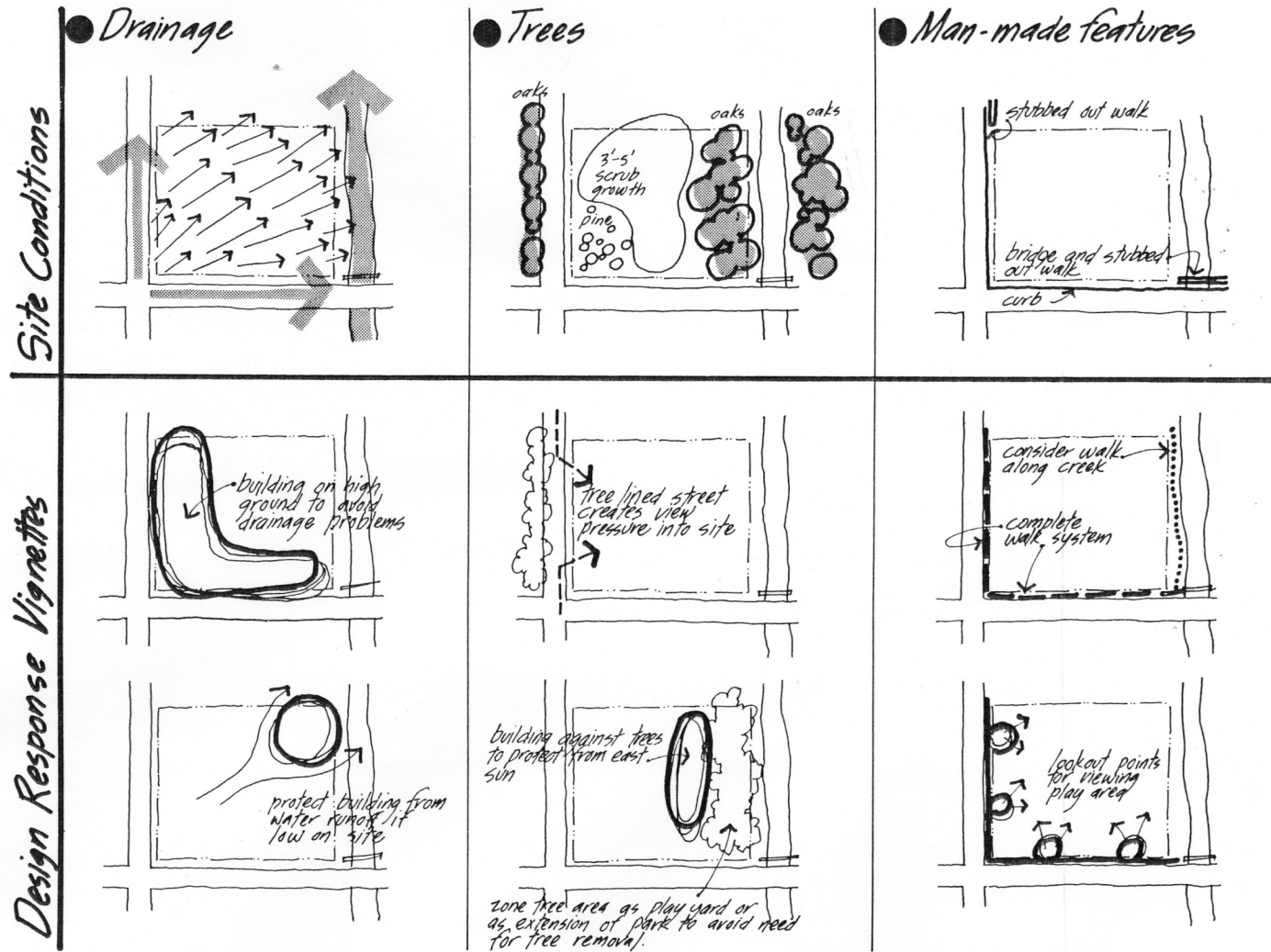
Site Analysis

Architectural responses

Site Conditions	<p>● Size/Area</p> 	<p>● Setbacks/Easements</p>  <p>(no easements)</p>	<p>● Contours</p>  <p>±10% grade</p>
Design Response Vignettes	<p> b. building footprint = 5900 sqf pk. parking (15 cars @ 350 sqf) = 5250 sqf pl. play area = 5000 sqf s. service area = 600 sqf do. drop off-pick up area = 1300 sqf (320 sqf covered) cp. covered play area = 1000 sqf </p>   <p>"loose" site situation means building can ramble and there must be concepts for use of "left over" land.</p>	 <p>area within setback zone may be used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parking • play yard • extension of city park onto site • extending creek into site • landscaped buffer 	<p>one story building footprint is probable because internal functions don't lend themselves to a two story solution</p> <p>building low uses rest of site as background in view from park</p>  <p>building high uses rest of site as foreground in view from park</p>

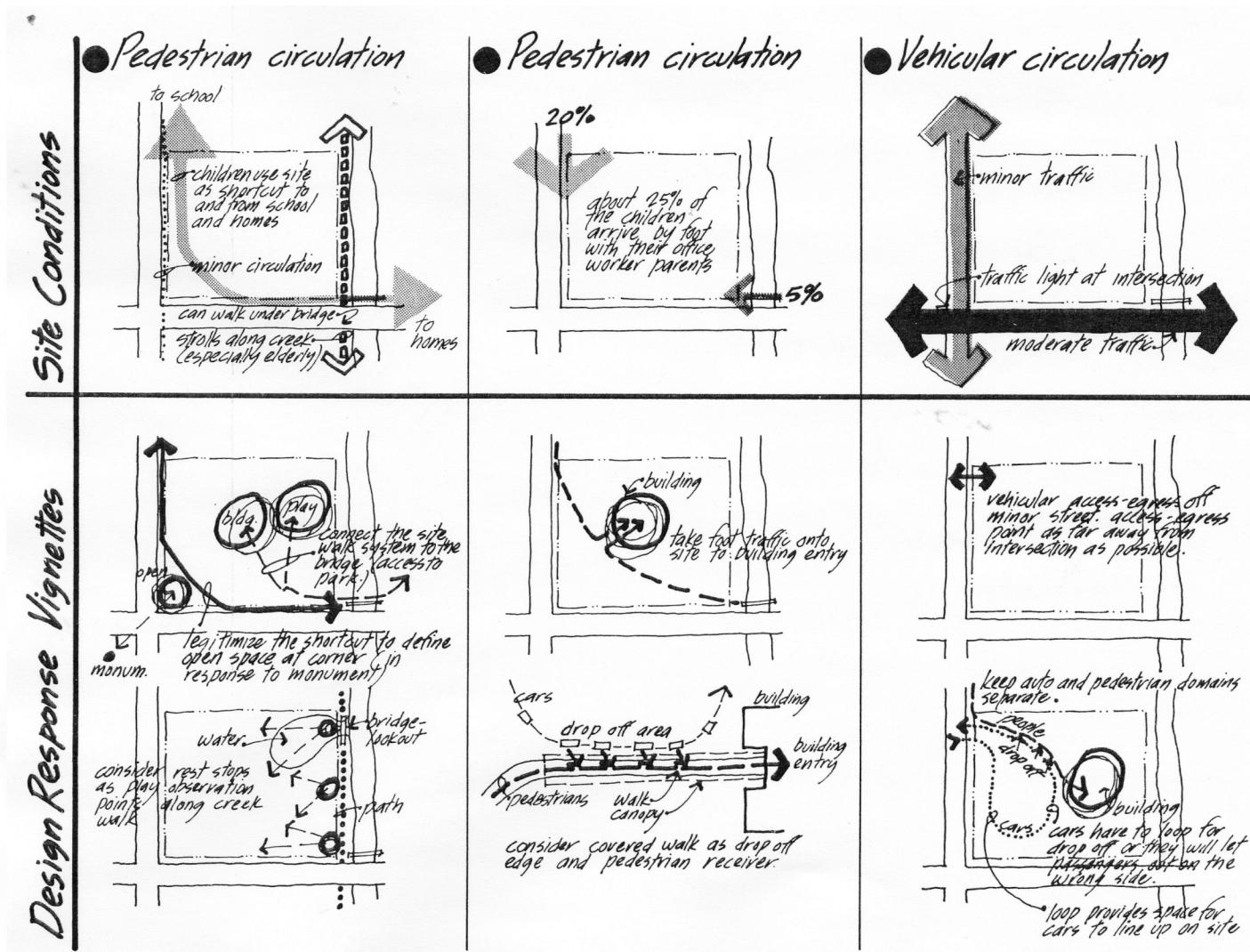
Site Analysis

Architectural responses



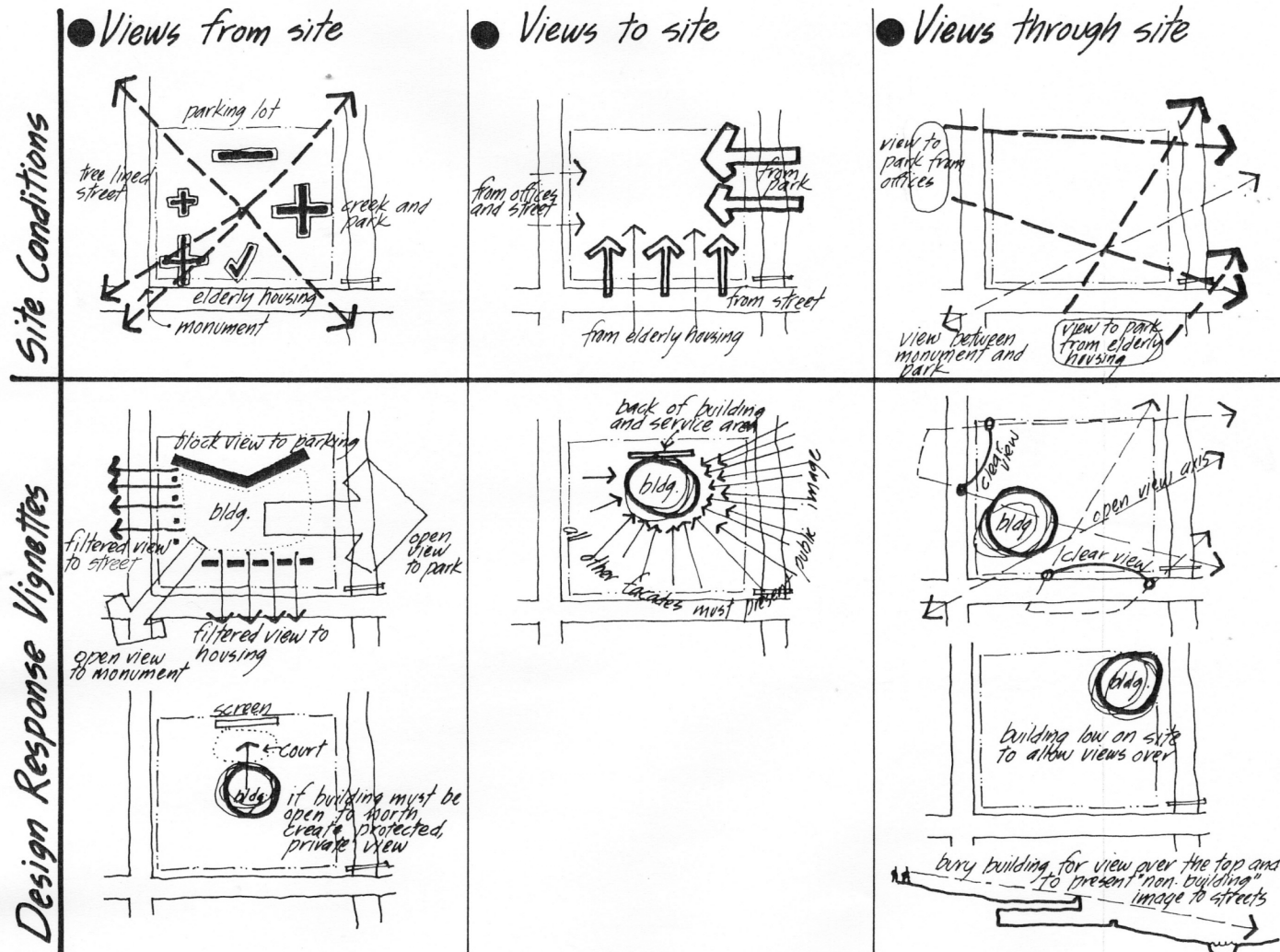
Site Analysis

Architectural responses



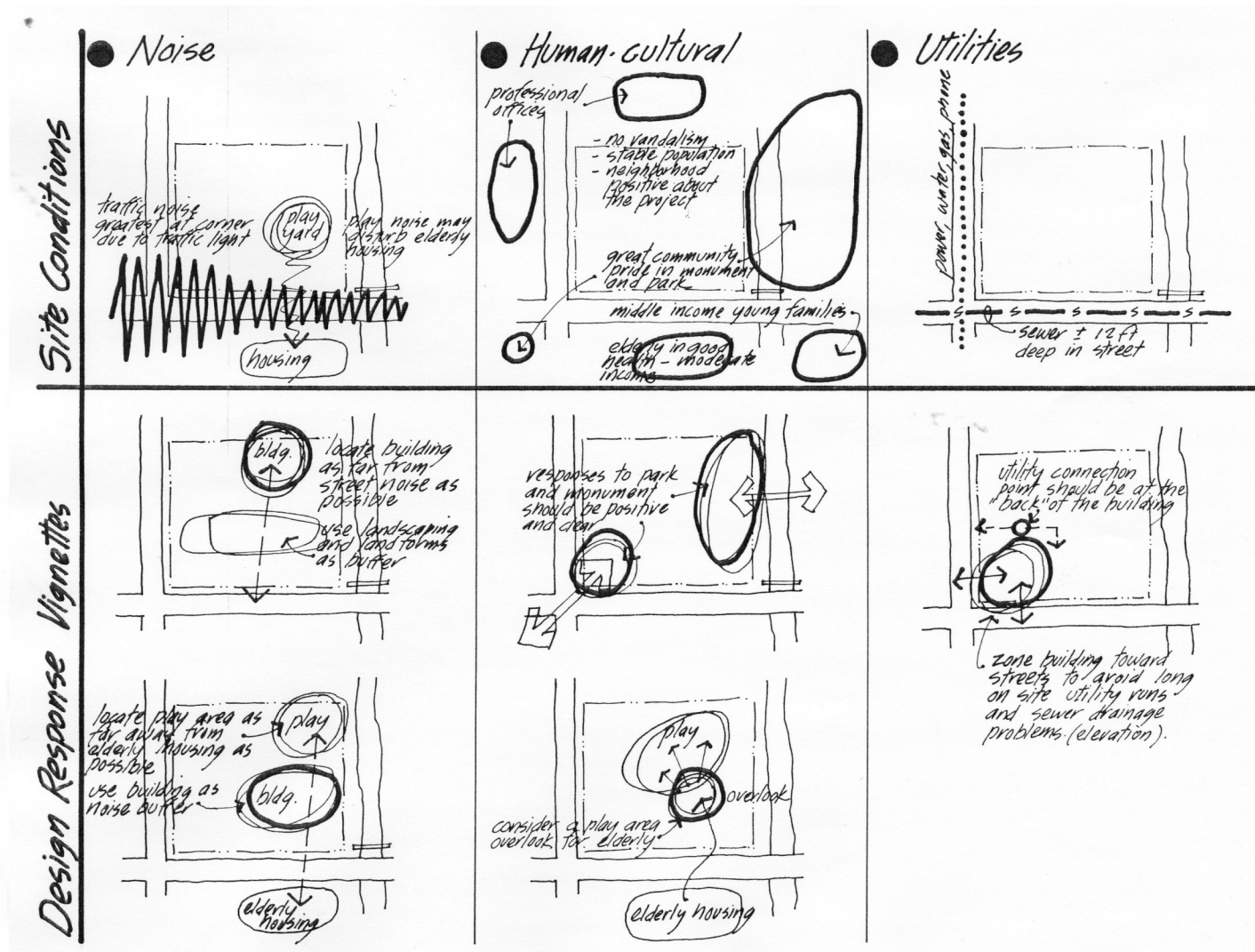
Site Analysis

Architectural responses



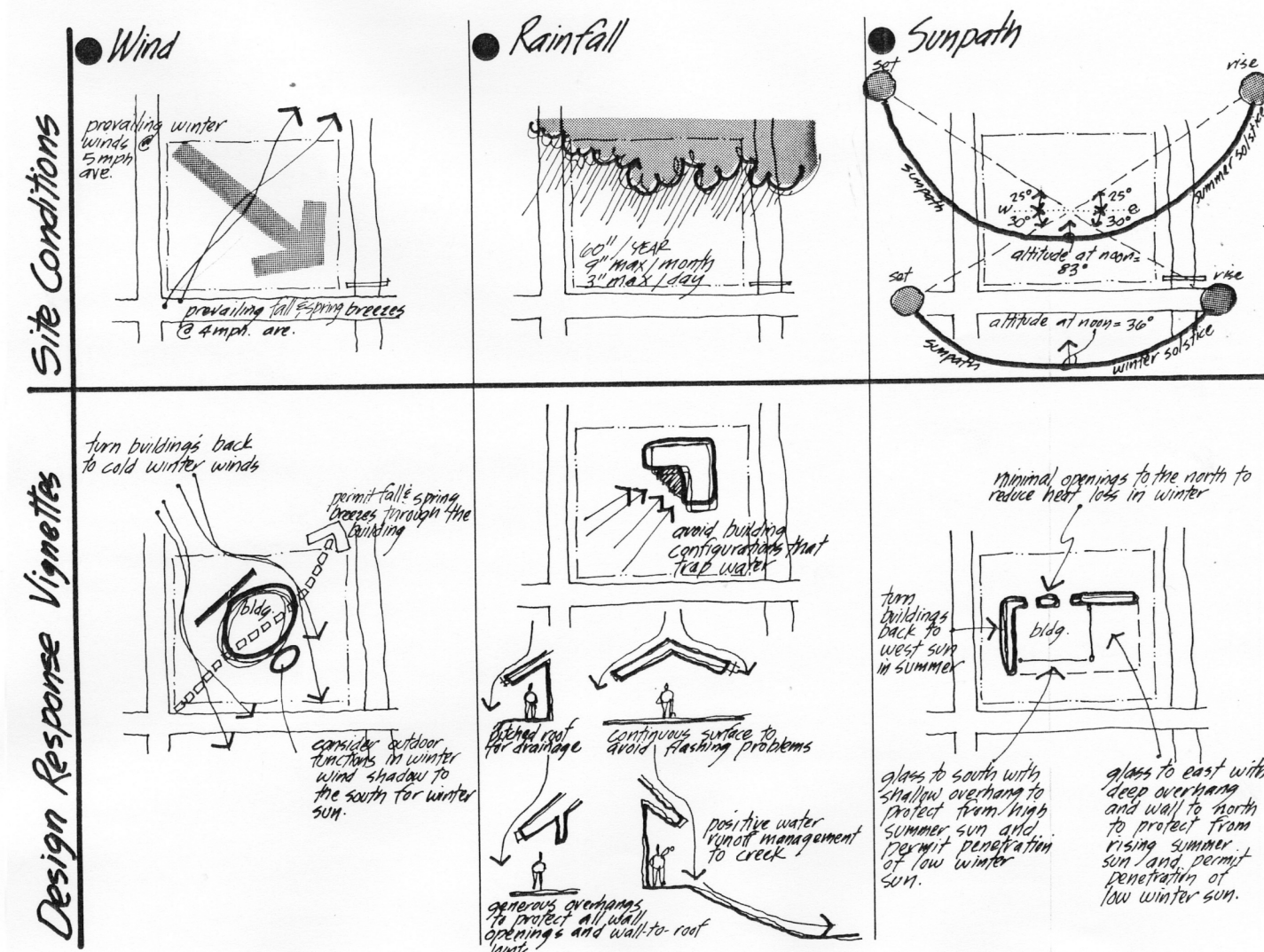
Site Analysis

Architectural responses



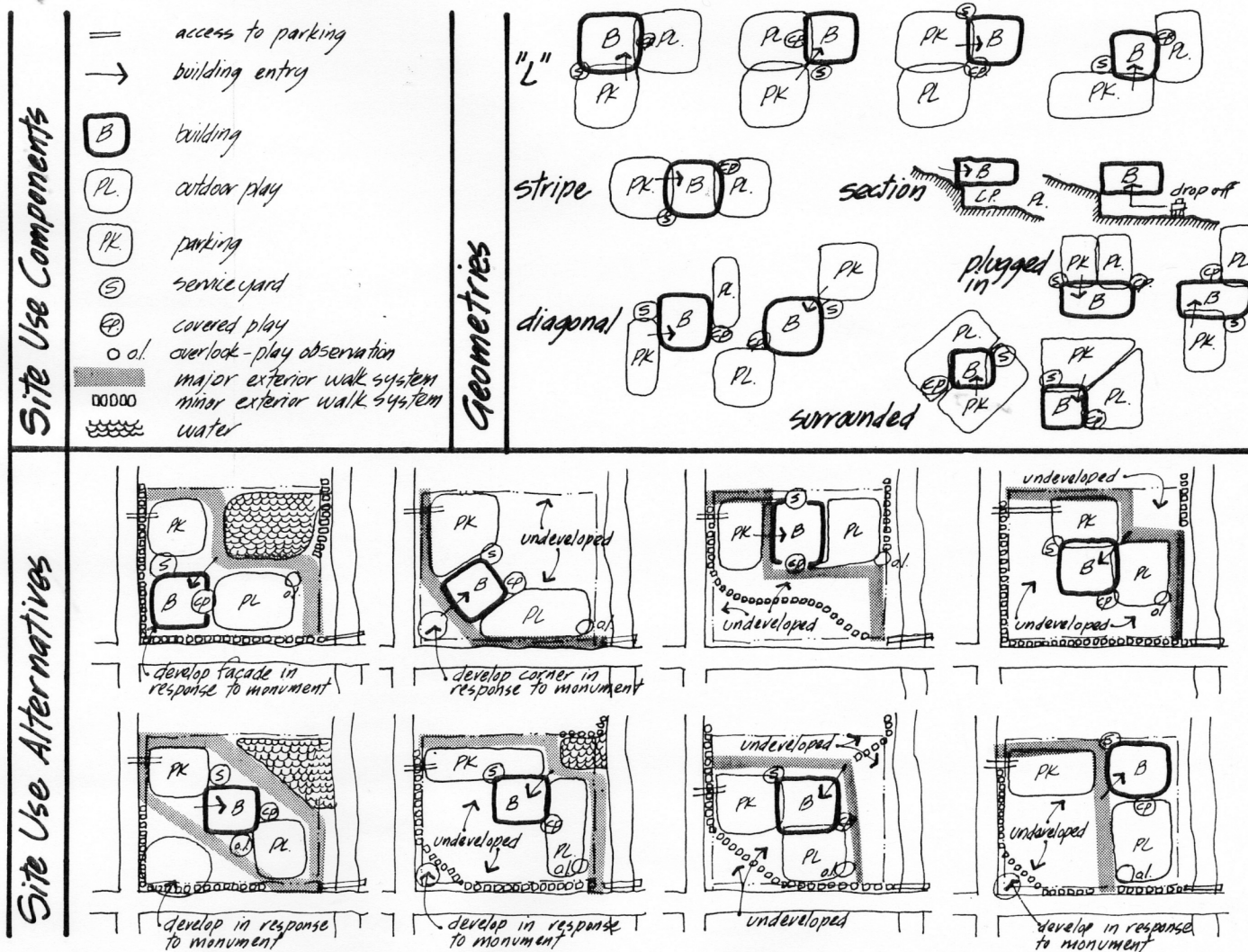
Site Analysis

Architectural responses



Site Analysis

Architectural responses



Site Analysis