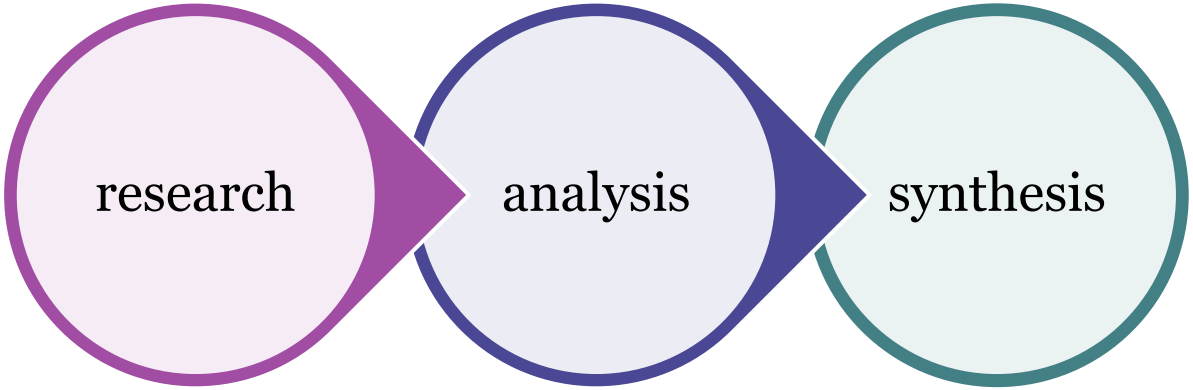
- These sites should be **specified** from the municipality or from any governmental offices to be fit for the project that you have chosen.
  - If there is **no indication** to such projects sites so; you must **select one specified** for a similar projects or close to it (in function).
  - If there is **no any site that specified** from **government** so you have to select one to be the site for your own project **((after analyzing it))**.
- The site must **suit the size** of your project **components & function**.

Site analysis in architecture

- Site analysis in architecture is part of the programming / pre-design stage and is composed of three phases: research, analysis, and synthesis

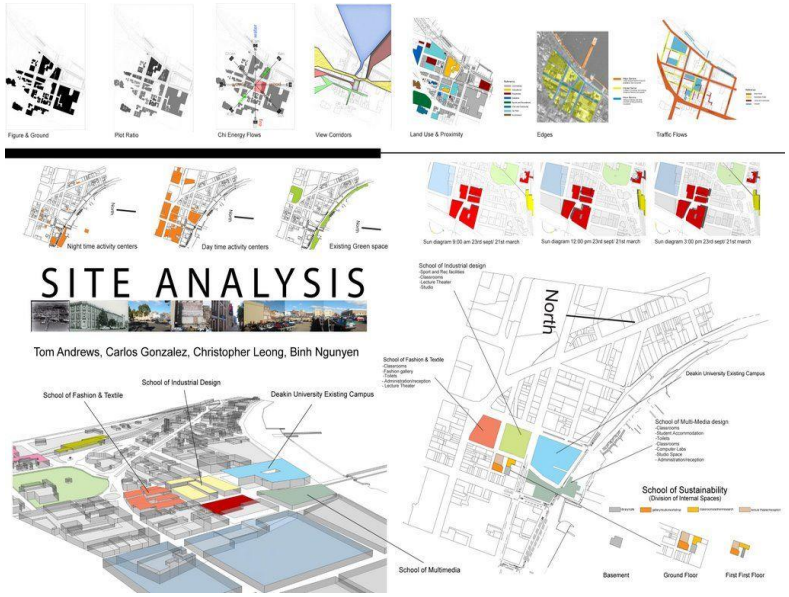


How to do Site Analysis?

The more context you can gather from your site analysis, the better informed you'll be to produce your design.

1-Research

- The first step to beginning site analysis is to research your site before you get there, doing so will **allow you to approach the site with questions in mind**.
- Site analysis should consider the **current physical condition of the site** and its **surroundings**, as well as any relevant **historical** information about what the site looked like previously.



No.	Questions
1	Have there been any **significant changes** to the physical or architectural landscape?
2	What does the **site neighbor**?
3	How long has the **surrounding context** been the way it is today?
4	What is the **significance of this site to the community** it sits within?
5	Does the site have a specific **attractive point**? Or some important building beside?

Generally this information can be acquired via google maps or cad files

2-Analysis
Questions??

- Why do you carry out an architectural site analysis?
- What is Site Analysis?
- How to do Site Analysis?
- **Research!!**
- What to Take with You?
- Once you Arrive at the Site?
- What's included in a site analysis?
- Where does site analysis fit in the project delivery process?

SITE ANALYSIS CHECKLIST

:scale

- [ ] SITE DIMENSIONS
- [ ] BUILDING HEIGHTS → DIGIMAP
- [ ] NEIGHBOURHOOD → SITE MAP
- [ ] SITE ACCESS / CONSTRAINTS → O/C DIAGRAM
- [ ] TRANSPORT LINKS
- [ ] NATURE
- [ ] HOW BUSY THE SITE IS
- [ ] CLIMATE → SUN PATH DIAGRAM
- [ ] COMMUNITY PROFILE

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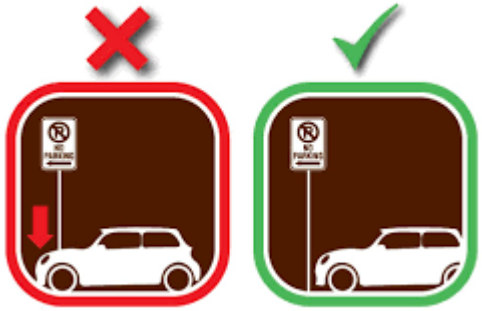
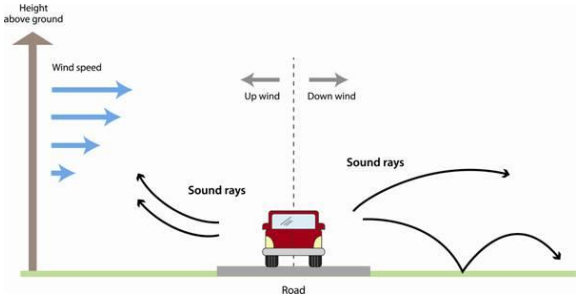
Once you Arrive at the Site

- **First impressions**: take notice of any initial responses to the site, sensory data collection, points of entry.
- **Ask questions**.???
- **How did you arrive at the site?**
- **Is it accessible?**
- **Is there parking**?
- **Nearby traffic or transit**?
- **Does that traffic carry sound**?





Once you Arrive at the Site

- **Take note of existing spatial relationships**:
- **How do people move about the space?**
- **Where do people settle naturally?**
- **Is there a relationship between this movement and sunlight or shade?**
- **Take any necessary measurements**
- **Visual documentation:**
- **photographs**, **sketches**, **video** it's good practice to have photos of the site itself as well as looking out from the site.
- These images can be used for **explanations** or for setting in later perspectives and renderings.

Analysis

- Once you **have visited the site** and **collected your information, you will begin the process of examining your findings**.
- This will mostly consist of **sitting with the information** you've **gathered**, putting your **findings** alongside one another, **and exploring their relationships**.
- **The analysis stage can be visual,** and for some is the iterative stage of site **analysis diagramming**.
- Consider the **goals of your project and** the impacts of the site's **characteristics**, what have you learned, and how will it guide you moving forward?

3-Synthesis

- The **synthesis of your collected information** and **conclusions** drawn throughout **the stages of site analysis** will **inform** each project with context at every step and scale.
- While it is important to **collect data**, **data collection is useless unless transcribed into relevant and digestible content.**
- Through the **process of analysis** you will find that certain **site conditions** will have **greater influence** over design parameters and decision making.
- **Combining** your research, **observations**, and any newfound **limitations**, you will be ready to **apply** your **findings** and begin the **schematic design.**

What's included in a site analysis?

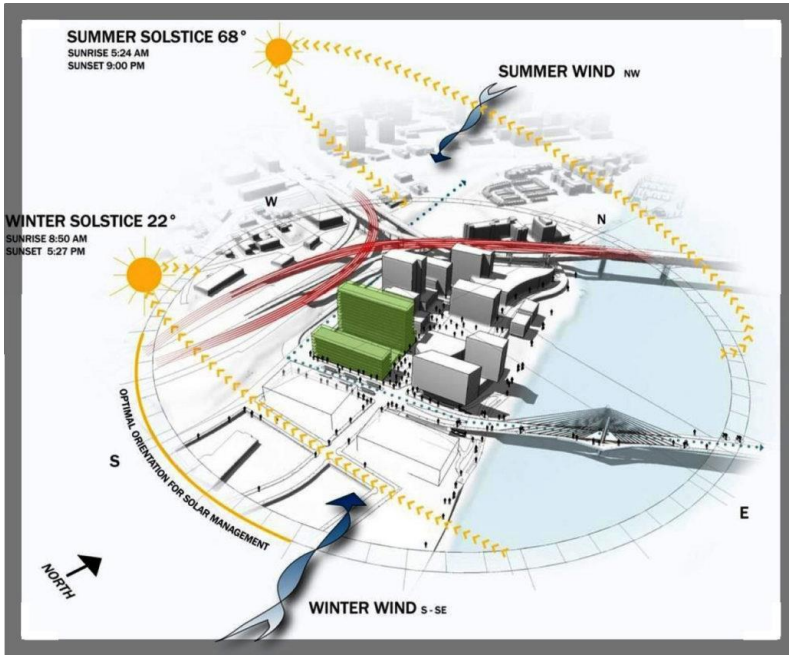
- Site analysis should include **the climatic, geographical, historical, social, legal, and infrastructural context of a given site**.

- **Presentation of site analysis** should include;
  - **visual representation** of the site in the form of annotated **photographs**,
  - initial **sketches** of the site, site **mapping** and site **analysis diagrams**.

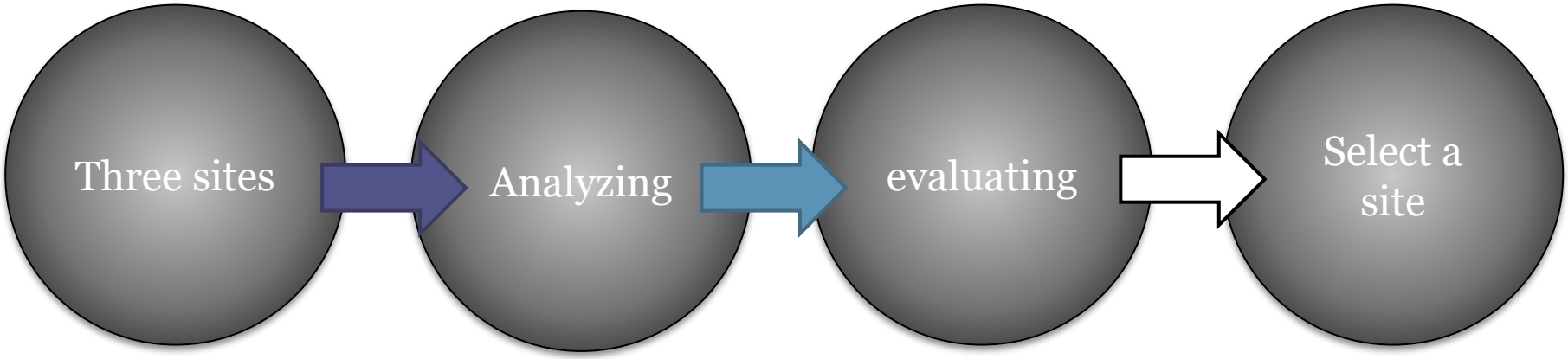
- **Site analysis diagrams** are the **tools** that begin to illustrate the origins of the **design process**, what is possible, and what are the conditions that influence **decision making**

Site Analysis?

- Listing of Site Elements.
- Information about everything in, out, surrounding the site.
- Analyze the features and incorporate them in to the design.



- In order to select a(**site**) & before the **evaluation process** …we should **analyze** the three selected ones:-

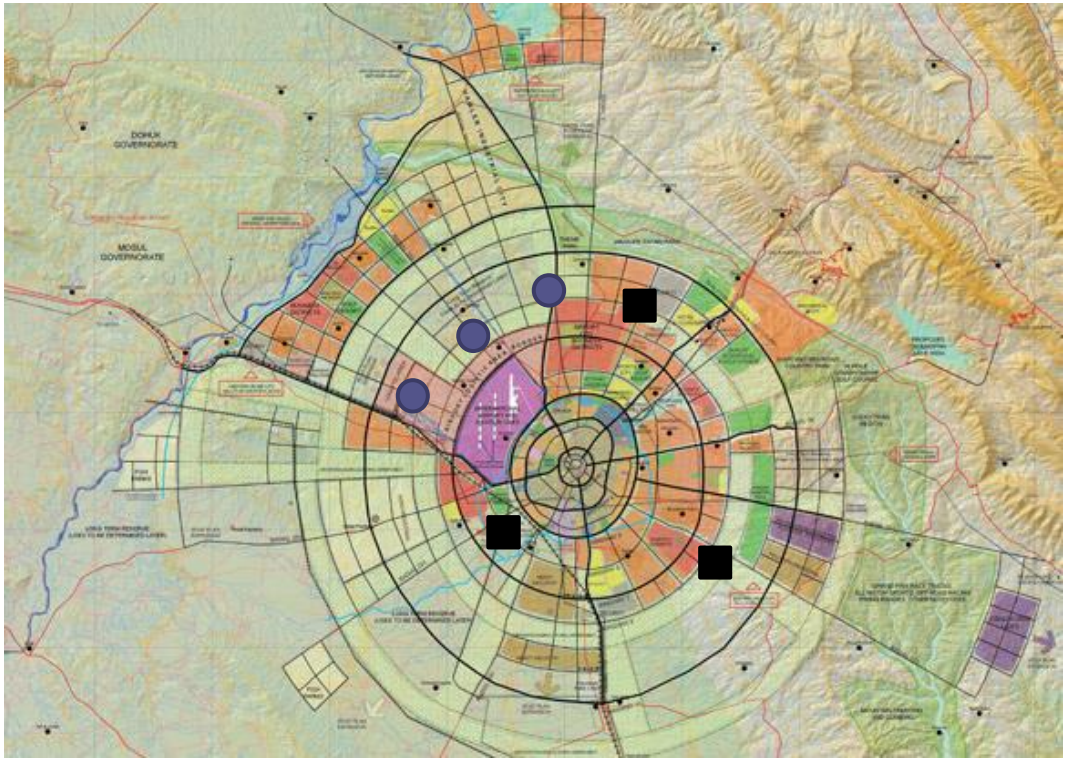


Why we should analyze the three selected sites?

- If we couldn't analyze the site & **indicates the negative & positive points** ….we couldn't know which one is the **best to create our project on it**…. so we should analyze them according to several elements (**criteria**).

• Before indicating your own site!!

- For example we have (Hospital project)…what I should do to chose the site and how?



- **The need** of the project

What kind of information are we collecting?

- Our analysis data can be split into two main categories;

Hard data	soft data.
• Hard data looks at more concrete elements such as site boundaries, site areas, utility locations, contours, dimensions, site features, climate, legal information.	• Soft data looks at site conditions that can be changed.

- **Early site investigations should look at hard data.**
- we are able to establish **which elements** we consider to have a **negative impact** on the **site** or **proposed design** and which conditions have a more **positive influence.**
- This allows us to create a **hierarchy** and gives a more **systematic** approach to **understanding** our data and **developing the design.**

❖ Analyzing the chosen sites:-

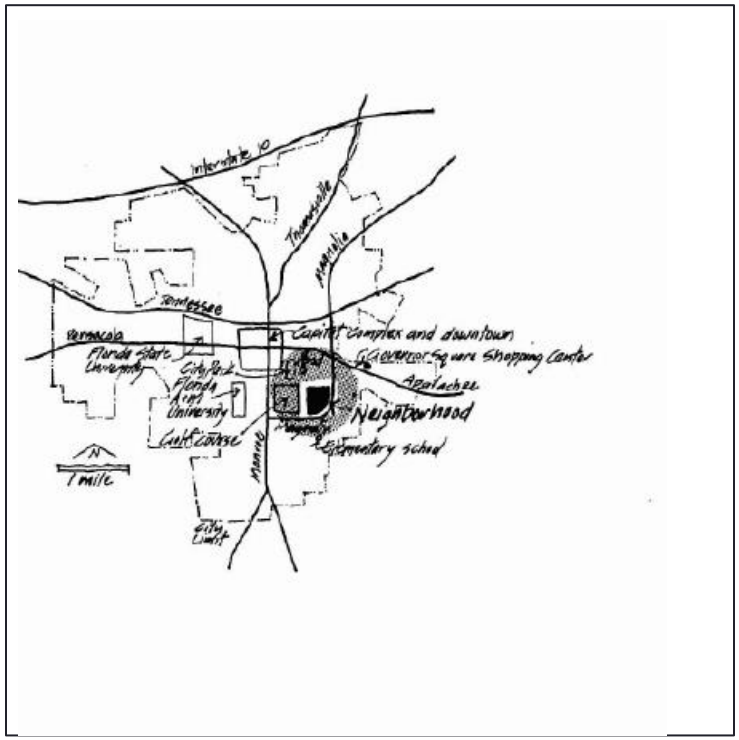
What is the purpose of site analysis?

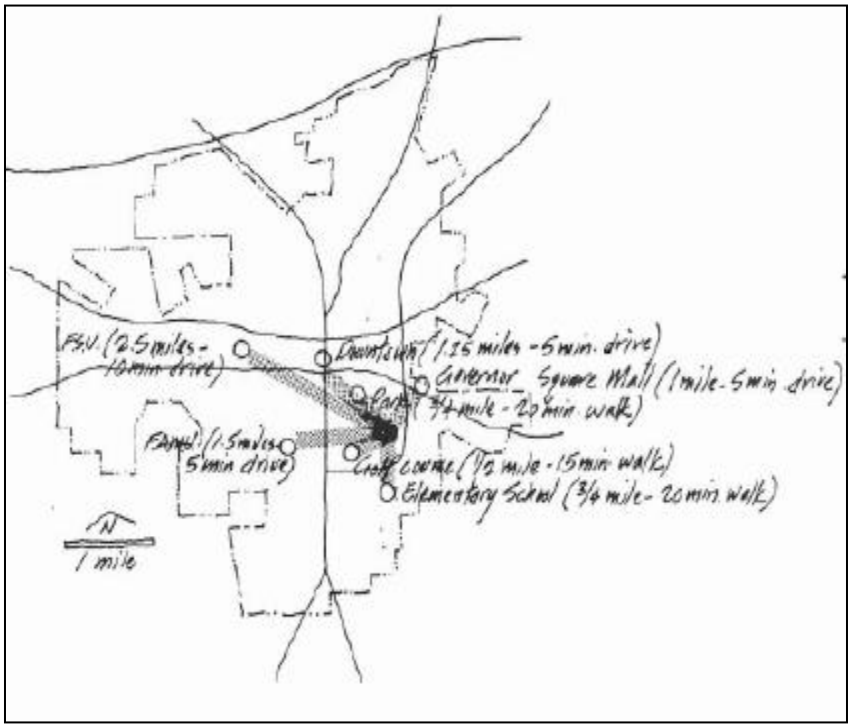
In order to inform design process & achieve a successful project.

- **Site analysis elements (criteria) include:-**

1. Location.
2. Neighborhood context.
3. Site & zoning.
4. Legal elements.
5. Natural physical features.
6. Man made features.
7. Circulation.
8. Utilities.
9. Sensory (**Sensory** describes something relating to sensation — something that **you** feel with your physical senses).
10. Human & cultural.
11. Climatic elements.

- **So we will indicates the:-**





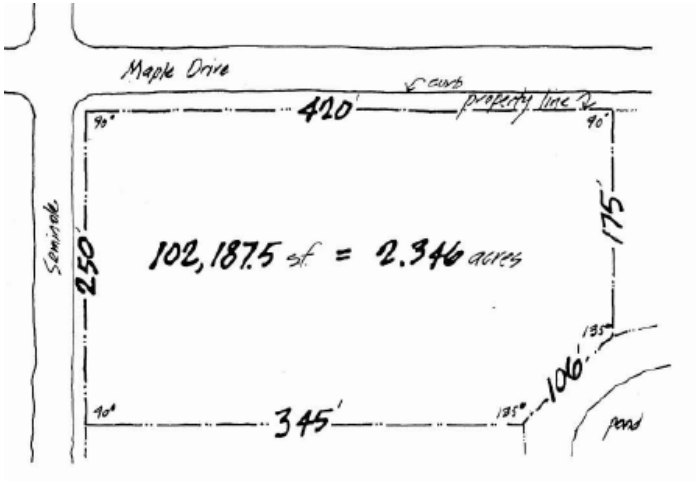
1-location of site in the city

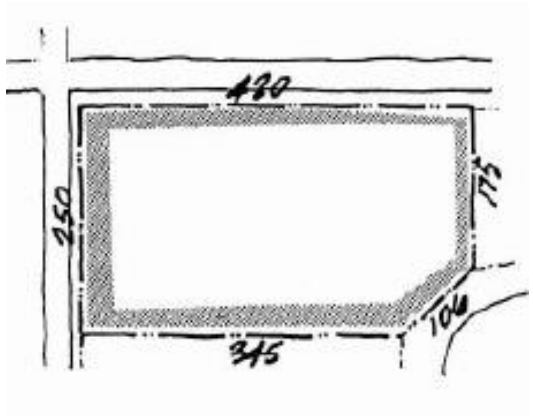
2- distance & travel time between city center & the site.

- **2-Neighborhood context:-**

- Indicates the **zoning of the neighborhood** (get this information from municipal or **from site visit**) this will include:-
  - **Architectural feature**.
  - **Condition of the existing building**.
  - **Site relations with the surroundings** , important buildings & there functions, any elements that affected the site.

- **3-size & zoning:-**
- Shape of the site.
- Indicates the site boundaries & dimensions.
- Indicate suitable entries for the site.
- Zoning classifications and uses.
- Set backs.
- Height specifications.
- Allowable site coverage.
- Parking requirements.
- Dimensions of street & walkways around the site.





Dimensions for the site.

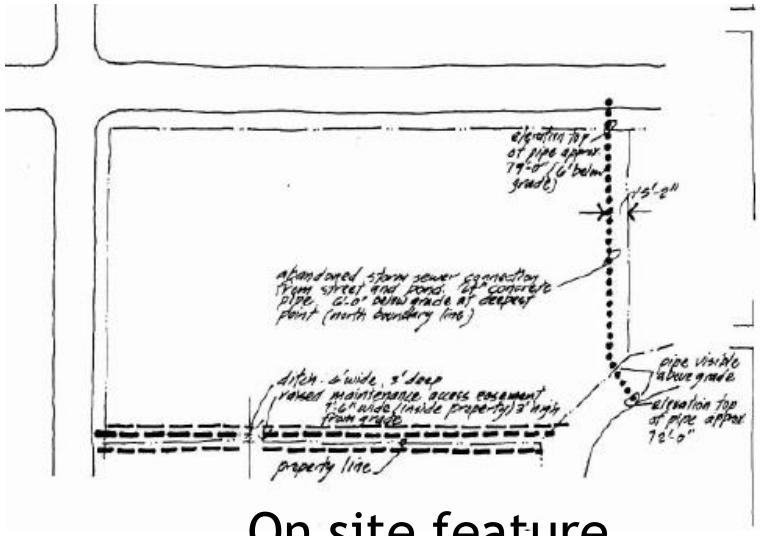
- **4-Legal description:-**
- **Special laws** for ownership.
- **Required limitations** on the site.
- Future expansion plans.

- **5-Natural physical features:-**
- **Topography** feature on the site.
- The **contours** map.
- Natural features (**vegetation**); trees, ground cover, ground texture & soil conditions of the site.

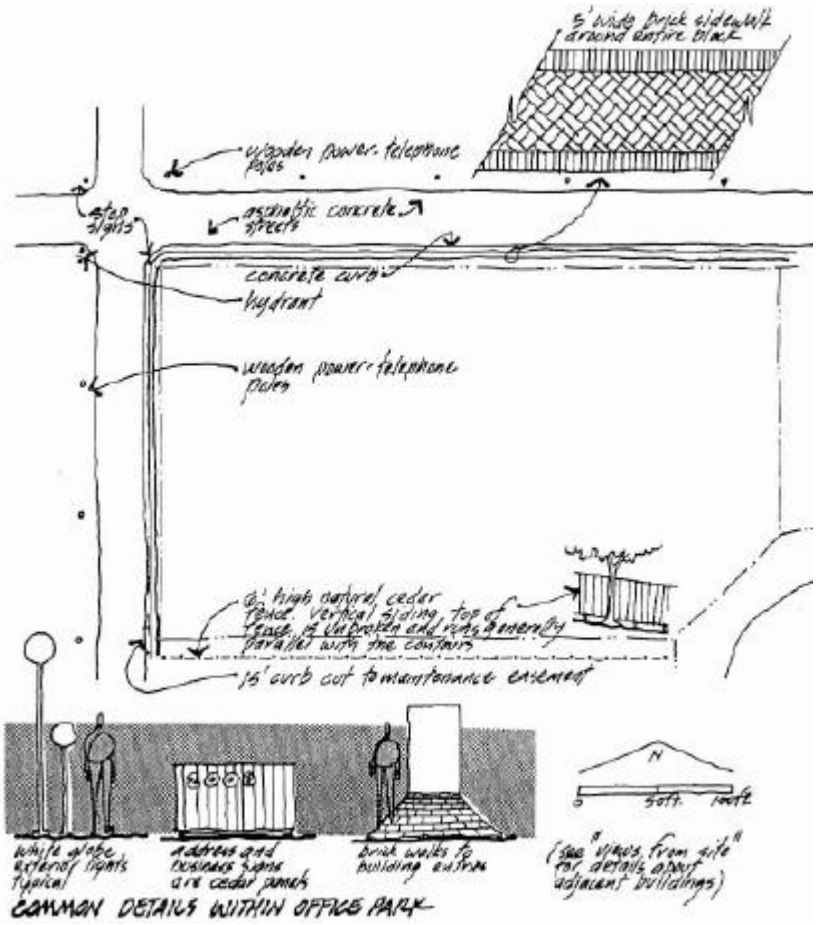
- **<u>6-Man made feature:-</u>**

Any features are located at the site such as:-

- Buildings.
- Walls.
- Fences.
- Patios.
- Colors.
- Visual axis.



On site feature.



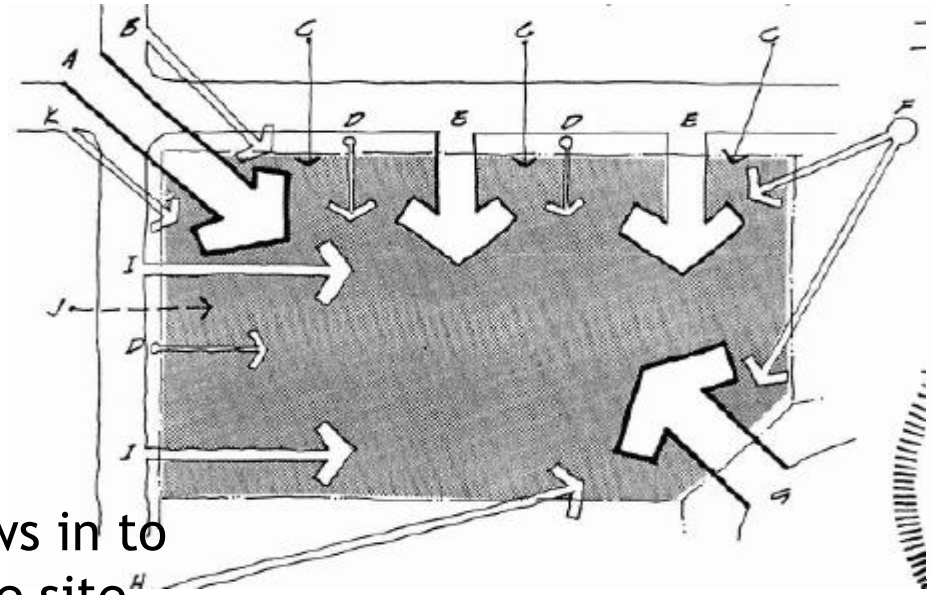
Off site feature.

- **7-Circulation:-**

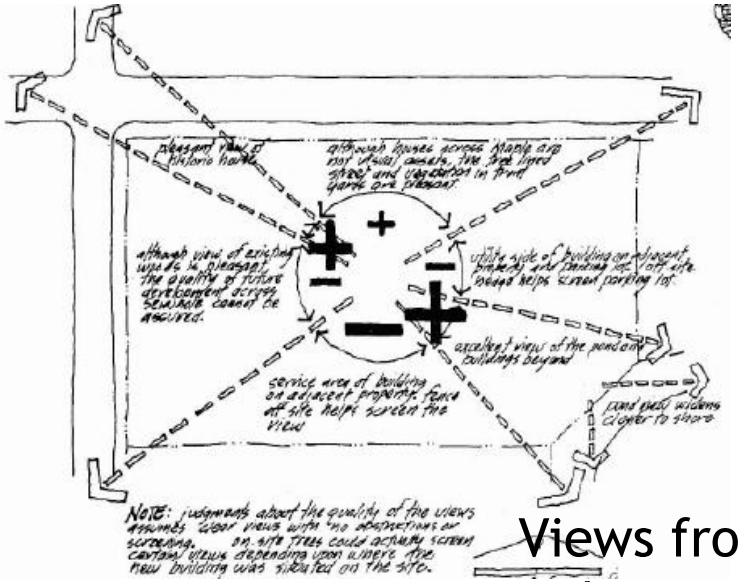
The uses of:-

- **Roads.**
- **Sidewalks.**
- **Plazas.**

- **8-Utilites:-**
- The location of (water , electric , gas…etc.), around or on the site itself.
- **9-Sensory:-**
- Indicating all the **visual auditory viewing**.
- The **negative & positive points**.
- It is important analyze cause it depends on **taking decisions.**



Views in to the site



Views from the site

- **10-Human & cultural:-**
- Include **information** about **people & there activities** on the site, there **relation to these activity**, **analyzing society** around the site & there behavior.

11-Climatic elements:-

- **First indicate the North direction.**
- **Sun path.**
- **Wind direction.**
- **Rain fall.**
- **Snow fall.**
- **Humidity.**
- **Temperature**.

- Now …. We have finished analyzing our (three selected sites)…what will we need to do now?

- **Evaluation**

- **Site analysis elements (criteria) :-**

1. Location.
2. Neighborhood context.
3. Site & zoning.
4. Legal elements.
5. Natural physical features.
6. Man made features.
7. Circulation.
8. Utilities.
9. Sensory.
10. Human & cultural.
11. Climatic elements.

❖ The evaluation:-

- **You will select several criteria & standards according to your project as we told you before:-**

1-We **have three selected sites** (**alternatives**).

2-We have elements (**criteria**).

3-We shall give a **specific weight** for each **criteria** from **(1-10)** & according to its importance to your own project.

4-For each criteria & according to its **relation to the 3 sites** , will give a **value from (1-3) low, medium & high** according to each site & its suitable for the standard we have gave before.

5-Now **flapped** the **weight** with the **value (1-3)** for each standard & for the all alternatives.

6-Finally **collect the results** for each site & compare it with the other alternatives in order to **select a site with the higher sum.**

Standard (criteria)	wei	Site NO.1		Site NO.2		Site NO.3	
Legal elements	**3**	**3**	**9**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**3**
location	5	1	5	3	15	2	10
Area	4	2	8	1	4	3	12
Functional relation with other project	5	3	15	2	10	1	5
Accessibility	3	1	3	3	9	2	6
Vegetation	2	3	6	1	2	2	4
Topography	2	1	2	3	6	2	4
Security	1	2	2	3	3	1	1
			40		52		45

- So… the evaluation indicates that the site NO.2 got the higher value then it will be the best alternative for your project.

Note:-

1-These values No. is not lasting for all the projects, every project has his own criteria & standard.

2-It is important to had a good different values between the three selected sites to insure that our weight is reasonable.

3-Some project had its own special different criteria, ex.. **Security….**