



# Architecture Site Analysis Presentation Checklist.

## Structure of Site Analysis Presentation

### 1. Site Context

#### ✓ 1.1 Defining Site Context

Investigating the site context is fundamental to understanding the environment in which your architecture will occupy. Being sensitive to your sites context will increase the connection between the site and your proposal.

#### ○ 1.2 Physical Context

To analyse the physical characteristics of the site involves a study into the mass, existing structures, form, spaces and any natural or man-made elements impacting the immediate physical surroundings.

By defining the site context your building's form and spaces will be responsive to the site's physical surroundings.

#### ○ 1.3 Surrounding Context

Analysing the surrounding context involves a study into the wider surrounding building fabric and mass and its relationship towards your site. Presenting the surrounding context in relation to your site is often in the form of a physical massing model.

#### ○ 1.4 Cultural and Historical Context

Researching the cultural and historical context of your site helps create a significant connection to the site heritage and evolution, providing valuable insights into design considerations. This research could be presented through short graphic written passages, historical photos and historical maps/plans.

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Read the full guide [here](#).





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### 2. Site Conditions and connectivity

#### 2.1 Natural Light and Shade

Analysing natural light and shading patterns helps to determine the optimal placement and orientation of structures and spaces within the site.

#### 2.2 Microclimate

Assessing the microclimate involves understanding the local climatic conditions, including temperature, humidity, wind patterns, and their impact on the site and your buildings [sustainability](#).

#### 2.3 Key Views

Identifying key views from and towards the site aids strategic placement of openings, spaces and architectural elements, creating important views and a connection with the surrounding context. Present key views in the form of site sketches and photographs

#### 2.4 Access and Circulation

Evaluating access points and circulation patterns will allow you to carve out spaces and inform where to create mass while also ensuring efficient movement within and around the site. Diagrammatic overlaid site plans are an effective way of presenting the site access and circulation.

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### 3. Opportunities and Constraints

#### 3.1 Design Challenges

The [site analysis](#) you have conducted will allow you to identify challenges within the site, such as spatial constraints or irregular terrain. These design challenges allow architects to strategise solutions to optimise the site's potential.

#### 3.2 Design Opportunities

Similarly discovering opportunities within site analysis can lead to innovative design features that maximise unique site features to enhance the overall design.

#### 3.3 Unique Findings

Unearthing unique elements during site analysis, such as unusual natural features or historical elements of significance, can inspire creative design approaches and innovative architecture.

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### 4. Visual Representation in Site Analysis (how to present)

#### ✓ 4.1 Site Sketches

*Sketching* provides quick visual interpretations of the site's architecture, spaces and activities, capturing the site's qualities to be used as visual aids for the design process.

#### ○ 4.2 Site Photos

Photographs capture the existing conditions of the site and frame key views, recording the site's appearance and features.

#### ○ 4.3 Site Analysis Diagrams

Site analysis *diagrams* simplify the complex information found during the site investigation, presenting patterns and relationships within the site for easier comprehension and presentation.

#### ○ 4.4 Existing Drawings

Sourcing existing drawings from the planning portal and historical archives helps you to understand how the site has been developed. They also serve as useful drawing aids providing a platform to base your design development.

#### ○ 4.5 Site Model

Physical or digital model of the site and its surrounding contexts offer a three-dimensional representation of the massing, scale and spatial relationships as well as design concepts.

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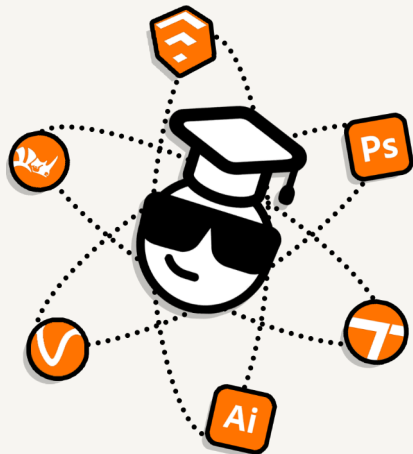




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