SITE PLANNING

Definitions

• Site planning is the organization of the external physical environment to accommodate human behavior

• Site planning is the organization of an area of land to fit a program for its development which is efficient, expresses the character of the site and provides attractive spaces to use.
• Site planning is the art and science of arranging the structures on the land and shaping the spaces between. An art of arranging uses of land.

• Site planning in landscape architecture and landscape architecture refers to the organizational stage of landscape design process.

It involves the organization of land use; zoning, access, circulation, privacy, security, shelter, land drainage and other factors.
SCOPE OF WORK IN SITE PLANNING

1. The process of designating the use of land in detail is done by:

2. Selecting and analyzing sites

3. Forming land use plans

4. Organizing vehicular and pedestrian circulation

5. Designing visual form and material concepts

6. Readjusting the existing landforms by design grading

7. Providing proper drainage.

8. Developing the construction detail necessary to carry out the project.
EXAMPLE OF A BASIC SITE PLAN
NEEDS AND OBJECTIVES

• A design which is site specific and responds to the unique conditions of each place
• Development which integrate into and harmonizes with the existing landscape
• Outdoor space which respond to orientation, views and microclimate
• The use of sustainable materials and indigenous vegetation.
• Maximize efficiency of services - plan new development in proximity to similar existing/new or future spaces

• Access and inclusion - An inclusive environment is one that can be accessed and used by everyone. It recognizes and accommodates differences in the way people use the built environment
The site design process is divided up into 3 sections; 
*research* phase, 
*analysis* phase, and 
*synthesis* phase.
These three phases are divided into the 8 chronological steps in the design process.
Research phase: The first step is defining the problem and its definition. This is started by a client *contracting* a planner to work with a particular site.
Analysis phase: The next step involves programming the site as well as site and *user analysis*, which is focused on in-depth below. There are numerous site elements related to the analysis during this phase. This is part of the analysis phase in site planning.
Synthesis phase: From the analysis, a program is developed, which is part of the synthesis phase. The third step deals with schematic design of a site plan as well as a preliminary cost estimate for the site. Step four involves more developed designs and a detailed cost estimate. Step five is the construction documents or the plan. Bidding and contracting for the project follows as step six. Construction then will take place as step seven. The final step, step eight, in the site design process is occupation and management of the site.
KEVIN LYNCH'S
SITE PLANNING / DESIGN PROCESS

FIG. 1 (Lynch 11)
COMMISSION  RESEARCH  ANALYSIS  SYNTHESIS  CONSTRUCTION  OPERATION

PROBLEM DEFINITION  RESEARCH  SITE / USER PROGRAM  SCHEMATIC  CONTRACT DOCUMENTS  INSPECTION / EVALUATION

SURVEY  DATA COLLECTION  OPPORTUNITIES  CONSTRAINTS  CONCEPT ALTERNATIVES  DRAWINGS
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT  REVIEW  DESIGN REFINEMENT  CONTRACTS
ACCEPTANCE  SPECIFICATIONS

JOHN SIMONDS’ PLANNING - DESIGN PROCESS

(Simonds 128-129)