

Site Plan Architectural Drawing

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About the Study

A technical representation of a structure (or construction project) that comes under the concept of architecture is known as an architectural drawing or architect's drawing.

A site plan, also known as a plot plan, is a form of drawing used by architects, landscape architects, urban planners, and engineers to depict actual and projected conditions for a specific region, usually a piece of land that is to be altered. Buildings, roads, walkways, paths/trails, parking, drainage facilities, sanitary sewage lines, water lines, lighting, and landscaping and garden features are generally shown on a site plan. A site plan is a graphical representation of the layout of a development project's buildings, parking, roads, landscaping, and any other structures.

A site plan is a diagram that depicts the layout of a building, a collection of construction plans used by a builder or contractor to make changes to a home. The site plan may be used by counties to check that development rules are being followed as well as a historical resource. A design consultant, who must be a qualified engineer, architect, landscape architect, or land surveyor, is frequently used to create site plans. Site plans includes Site analysis, Site plan building blocks, Site planning, Transportation planning, Urban planning.

Site Analysis

Site analysis is a preliminary inventory for site planning, which is a type of urban planning that entails research, analysis, and synthesis. It mostly deals with basic information about a given website. The field of architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, economics, and urban planning all intersect with this issue. In order to plan and design a site, it is necessary to do a site study. Kevin A. Lynch, an urban planner, devised an eight-step site design cycle, the second of which is site analysis, which is the subject of this section.

When evaluating a possible development site, the current state of the site should be examined and mapped. The following are examples of this, however they are not exhaustive:

- The plot's location
- Slope, soils, hydrology, vegetation, and orientation are all part of topography.
- Existing structures
- Traffic and roads
- Water, sewage, and electricity lines are examples of public infrastructure and utilities.
- Laws, regulations, rules, and policies that is relevant

By identifying places that are bad for development (such as floodplains or steep slopes) and regions that are better for development (such as open space), the planner or architect may decide

the best placement for certain functions or buildings and construct a design that fits within the space.

Site Plan Building Blocks

A site plan is a scaled-down top perspective of a property, similar to a bird's eye view. Here are some examples of what a site plan may display:

- lines of property
- Sketch of existing and projected constructions and buildings
- Between-building distance
- Property boundaries and distance between buildings (setbacks)
- Designating parking spots in parking lots
- Roadways are surrounded by driveways
- Areas with a view
- Easements
- Utilities for locating ground signs

Site planning

The organizing step of the landscape design process is referred to as site planning in landscape architecture and architecture. It includes land use zoning, access, circulation, privacy, security, shelter, land drainage, and other factors. Buildings, highways, utilities, landscape components, terrain, water features, and vegetation are all part of site design to create the intended site. Site planning is done by city planners in urban planning to establish a clear plan/design of what they desire for a community.

Transportation planning

Transportation planning is the science of determining where transportation infrastructure should be located (generally streets, highways, sidewalks, bike lanes and public transport lines). The rational planning approach of establishing goals and objectives, recognizing issues, generating alternatives, assessing alternatives, and producing the plan has been used in transportation planning in the past. Rational actor, satisficing, incremental planning, organizational process, and political bargaining are some other planning models. The transportation planner's job is evolving from technical analysis to promoting sustainability through integrated transportation policy.

Urban planning

Urban, city, and town planning analyses many different aspects of a place's physical and social surroundings. Regional planning, on the other hand, works with a wider, less detailed environment. The contemporary field revisits the synergy of the disciplines of urban planning, architecture, and landscape architecture.