THE SITE PLAN

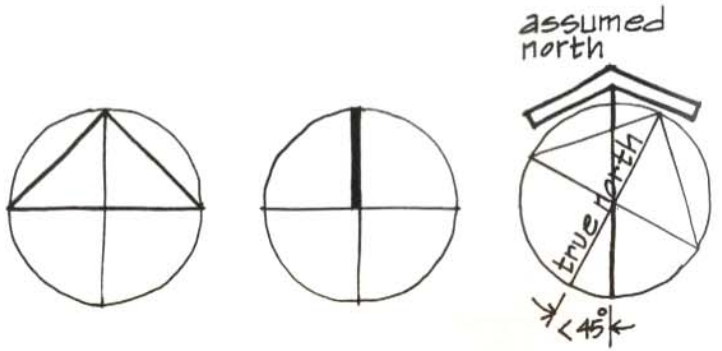
The roof plan of a building is usually combined with the site plan, which is intended to illustrate the location and orientation of a building and the environmental context within which it sits.

The site plan is normally drawn at an engineer's scale of 1"= 20', 1"= 30', etc. but may also be shown at 1/16"=1'0 or 1/8"=1'0 if detail requires and space permits.

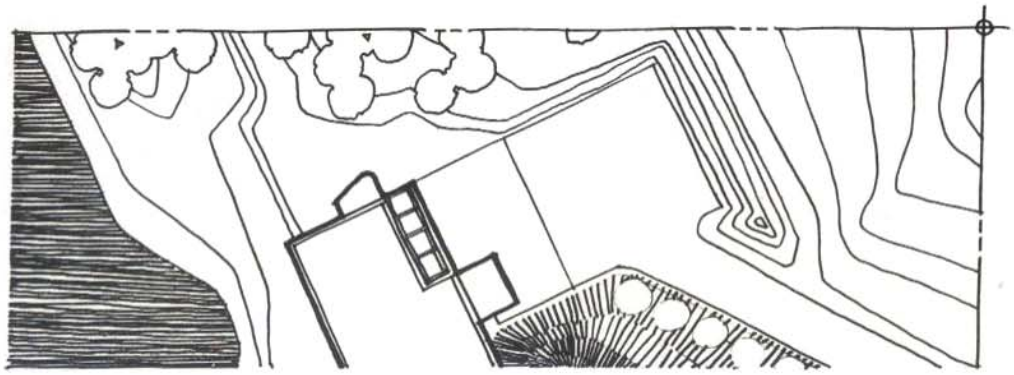
At larger scales, the floor plan may be combined with the site plan if you wish to illustrate the relationship between indoor and outdoor spaces (see also page 41).

SITE ORIENTATION:

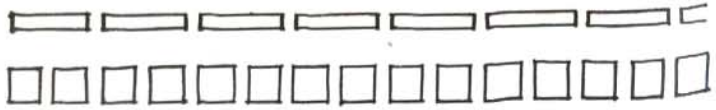
The orientation of a building on a site is indicated by a north arrow. Whenever possible, north should be oriented up on a sheet. If a building is oriented less than 45° off the compass points, an assumed north may be used to avoid wordy drawing titles (see page 48).



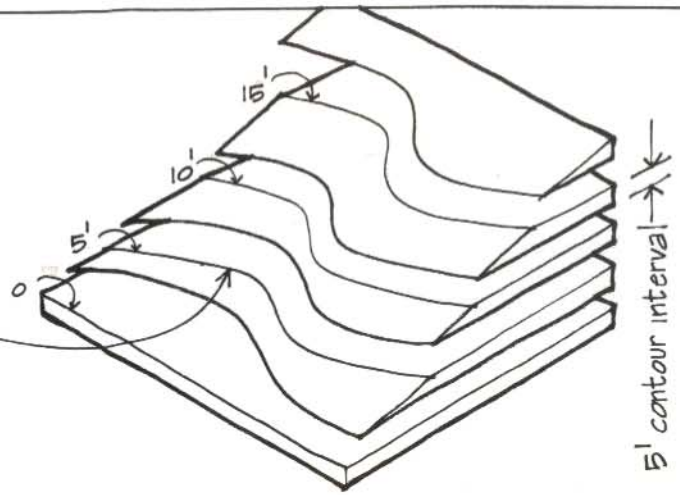
SITE BOUNDARIES:



If time permits, a strong contrast in value can be used to indicate site boundaries (see pages 106, 142).



5' elevation (every point along this line is 5' above a common measuring point)



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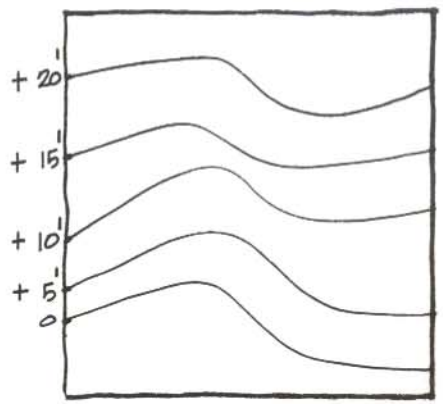
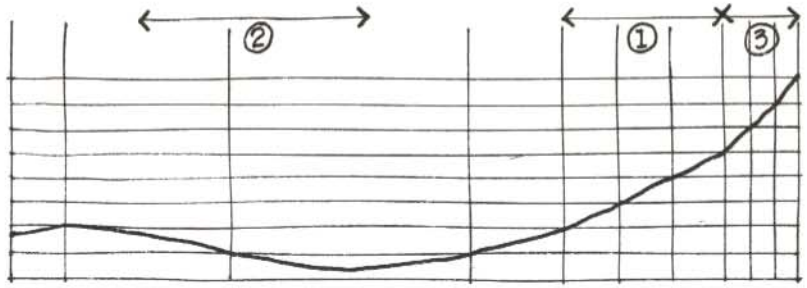


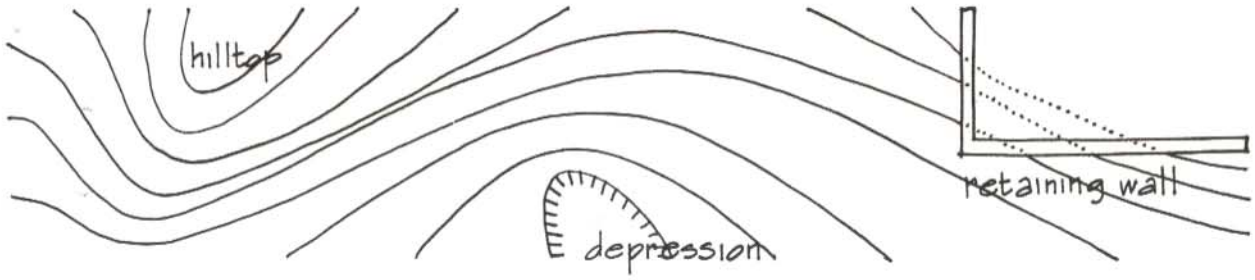
Contours represent changes in topography in orthographic plan drawings by lines of common elevation. With an understanding of contour lines, the viewer can get a relatively accurate idea of the lay of the land from a two-dimensional site plan.

① equally spaced contours indicate a constant slope
② widely spaced contours indicate relatively flat or very gently sloped land
③ closely spaced contours indicate steeper slopes



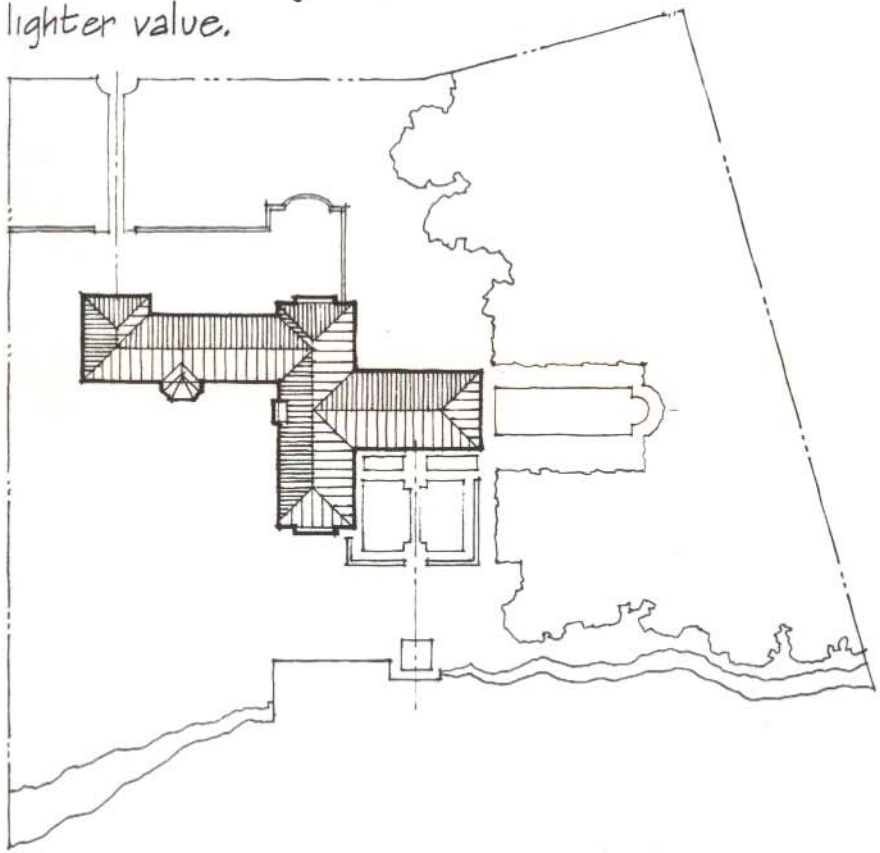
The contour interval is determined by the scale of the drawing, the size of the site, and the nature of the topography. The larger the area and the steeper the slopes, the greater the contour interval must be; conversely, for a small site or one with a relatively flat slope, a 5', 2', or even 1' contour may be used.

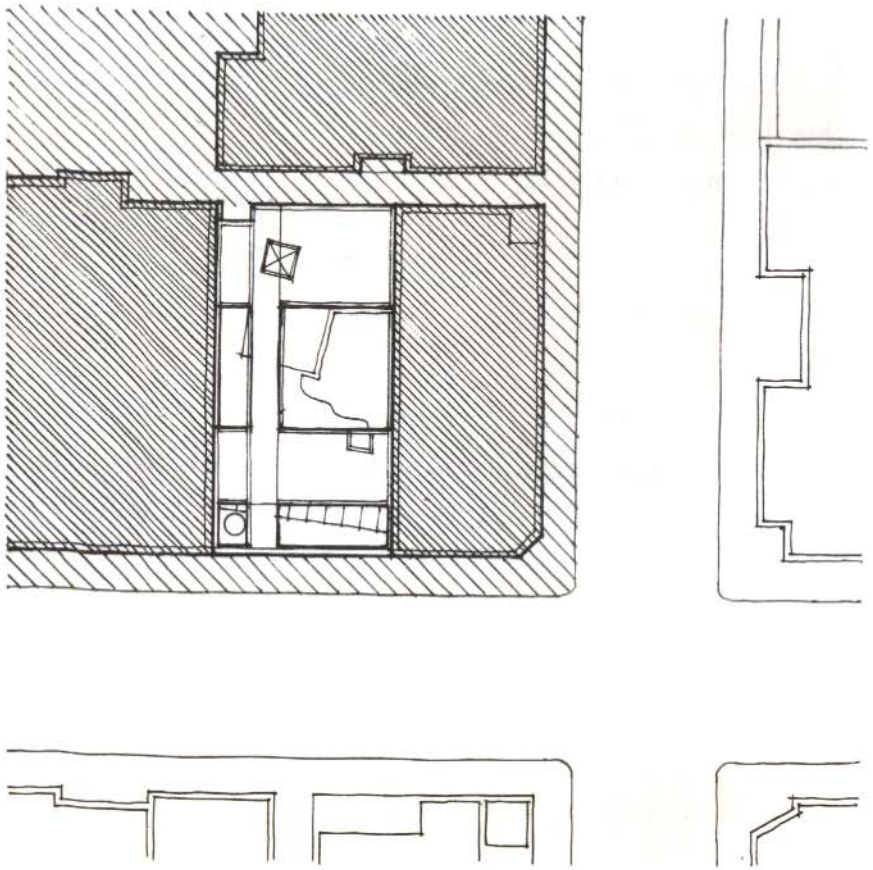
contour lines are continuous and never cross one another - they coincide only when they indicate a vertical surface



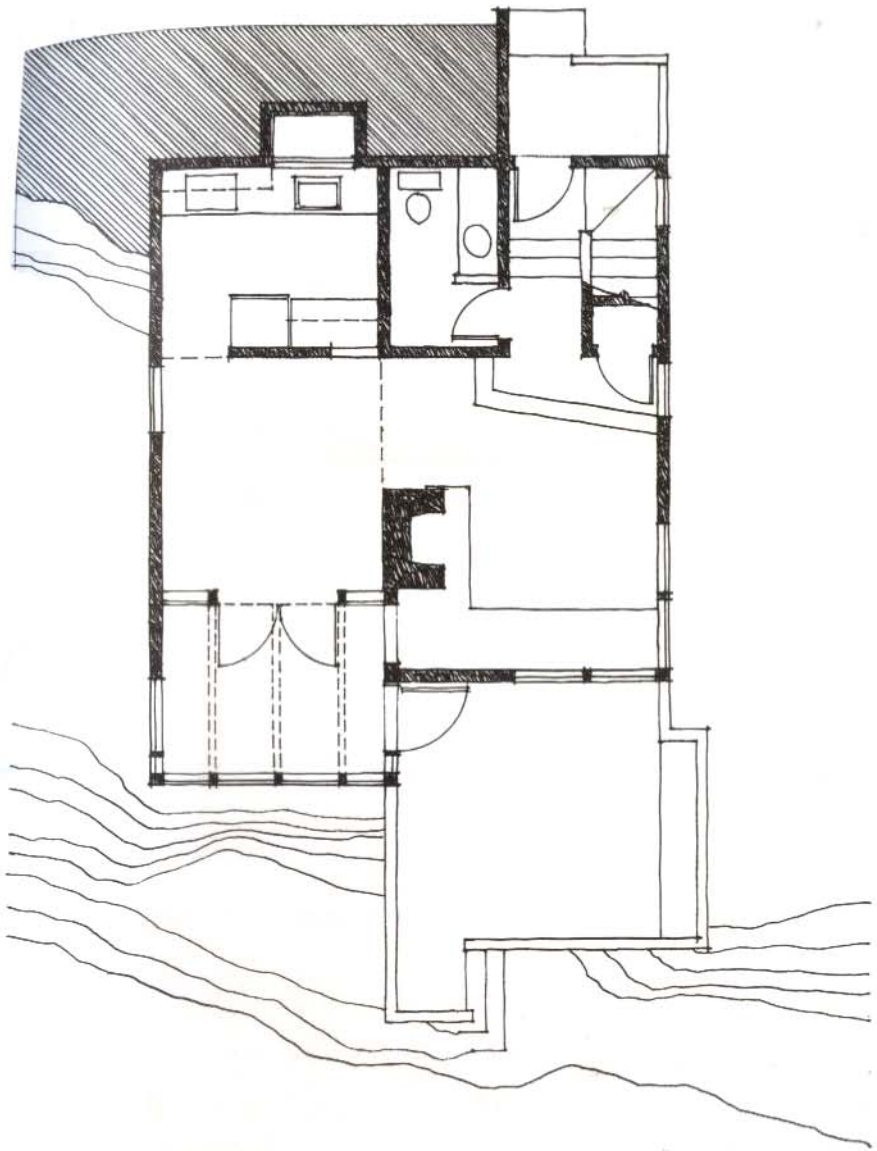
These drawings illustrate how a building can be related graphically to its site and context. The drawing below uses a rendition of the building's roof forms to give it a tonal value that contrasts with the surrounding landscape.

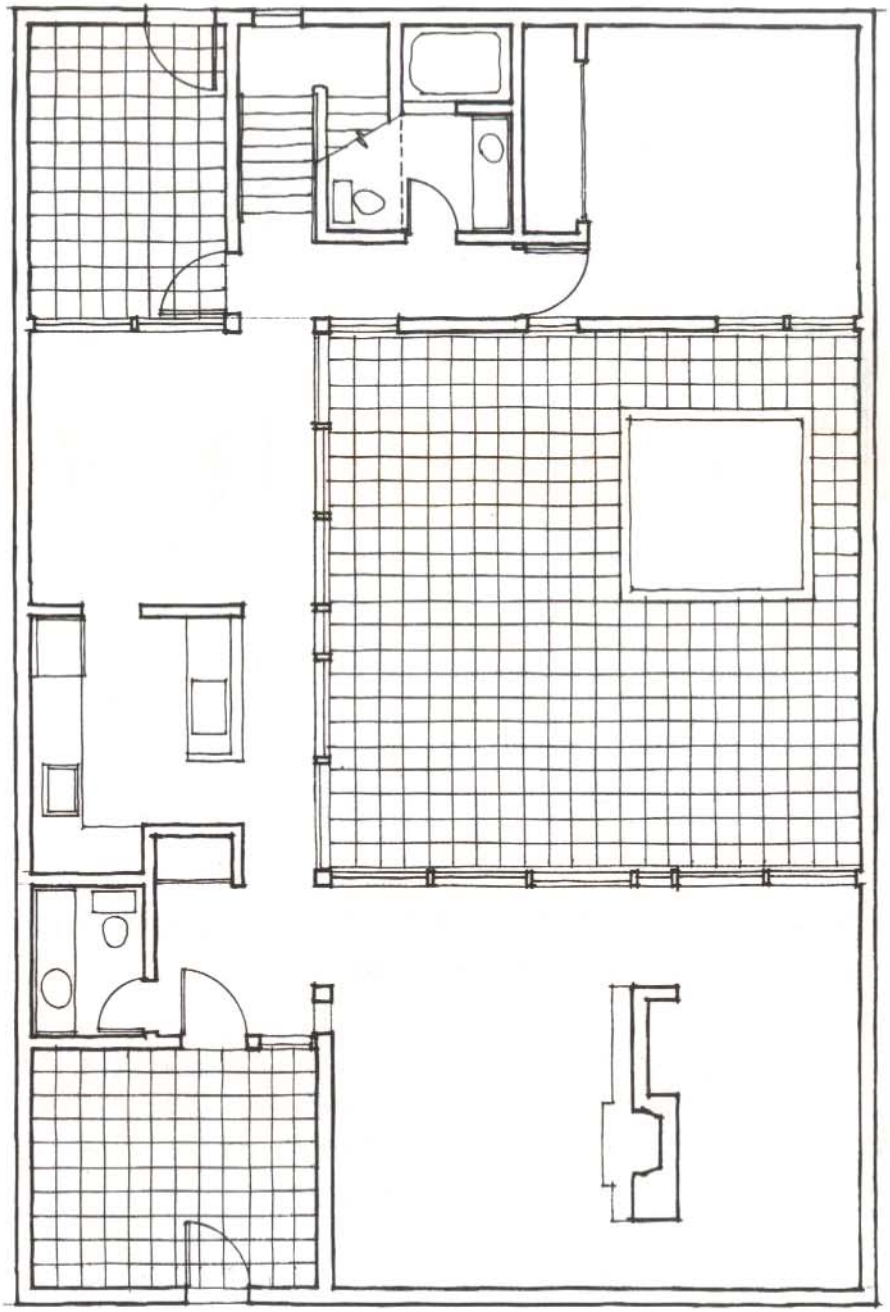
The drawing to the right reverses the value system and uses a darker field to contrast with the building site that is rendered in a lighter value.





The first drawing on the facing page combines a floor plan with the site plan. The shape of the plan and the dark rendition of the wall elements give the building a figural quality that contrasts sufficiently with its surrounding field.





The drawing on the right illustrates a building whose walls encompass the site; it is therefore a composite floor plan and site drawing.