FAQs

1. **Define the terms Site and Site Planning.**

SITE: Any location which has been selected for study or development is known as a site. Each site is unique and has its own special characteristics related to its particular location in the urban or rural region, its topography, its vegetation and biodiversity and its surface and ground water regime. A site is never inert but is an ongoing set of very active networks that are intertwined in complex relationships.

SITE ANALYSIS: Site planning is the process whereby the requirements of the program are provided , located, and connected to each other and to the outside world with minimum destruction of the site with imagination and with sensitivity to the implications of the site analysis.

The process of establishing a coherent and definitive scheme to organize buildings, open spaces and infrastructure on a site keeping in mind its inherent natural character, its relationship with the surrounding areas and uses and activities required by the proposed design programme is known as site Analysis.

2. **List the factors that can modify microclimate.**

Climatic condition within a site may deviate from the climate of a larger area. Factors that can modify microclimate are Landform, Waterbodies, Vegetation and Building clusters.

3. **List the strategies that you would adopt to make a site cooler and increase the wind flow.**

Strategies to reduce heat gain and make a site cooler:

Make extensive use of shade trees as an overhead canopy
Use overhangs, arbors or canopies where possible
Use groundcovers or turf on earth rather than paving
Improve and increase air circulation – Remove elements that would limit airflow of prevailing breezes during the warmer months
Use areas on the north and east of the building for outdoor activities
Strategies to increase wind flow:

Remove all obstruction to prevailing warm season breezes – low brances in trees
Limit plant growth that would obstruct wind flow
Use plants and landforms to funnel and accelerate warm season breezes

4. **List the various components of campus landscapes.**

Surrounds, Perimeter, Boundary marker, Gateways, Campus roads & Walks, Open spaces (Primary, Secondary and tertiary spaces) are few important components of Campus Landscapes.

Open space network in a campus play an important role in shaping the campus experience. Substantiate this treatment

Open space network in a campus shape campus building development patterns and establishing movement and wayfinding patterns.

Interconnected hierarchy of green spaces at a variety of scales provides users with opportunity for a range of scales of gathering. Based on the general role, function and hierarchy within the larger network, open spaces in a campus can be classified as Primary/ Iconic/Heritage, Secondary and Tertiary spaces.

Primary spaces have Great visual and symbolic impact. Its presence defines a memorable landscape experience. They can serve as outdoor rooms for campus rituals, Ceremonies and Celebrations. They can be a Major setting for campus life - Social encounters, formal and informal meetings and discussions. They allow Unstructured recreation and relaxation . Examples: Louis Kahn Plaza, IIT Ahmedabad.

Secondary spaces are similar to primary space. They include courtyards, plazas, terraces etc. They are used in the course of the day.

Tertiary spaces provide opportunity for more quiet places set aside from the larger, more actives spaces. Individual and small groups can participate in informal activities in tertiary spaces.

The street network is also an important element of the public realm. They provide many of the connections and open spaces that hold the campus together and connect it to the surrounding community.

Street networks support place-making, enhance the larger open space network and address wayfinding issues.