K1 Client Brief Workshop 5 Site Strategy

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Workshop Aims

- Review key factors effecting site layout.
- To identify positive and negative points for 3 indicative site layouts.
- Refine groups land use priorities

Key Factors

Assessing site layout

Environmental Factors

Light, Sound and Wind

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Light, Sound and Wind



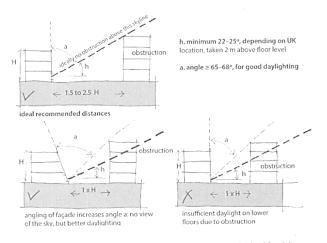


Fig. 3.7.4 Vertical Sky Component diagram and ideal building spacing

Light

Dense, close-spaced vegetation from ground up.
To be placed close to **noise source**.

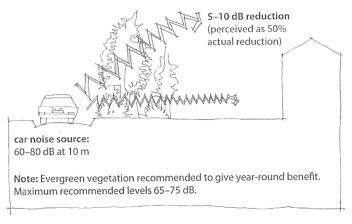
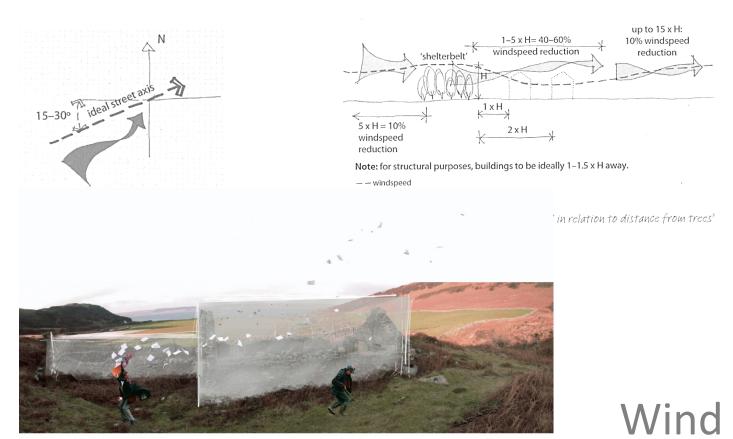


Fig. 4.2.5 Distance noise source and vegetation and dBA reduction³

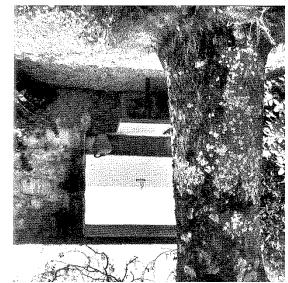


Sound



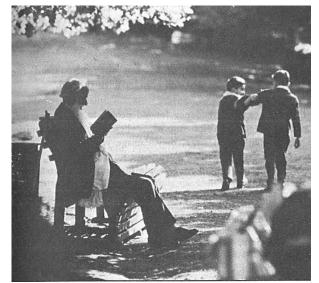
view towards west - catacol bay





Sight Lines and Views Security and safety





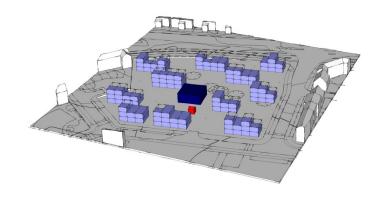
Space Between Building

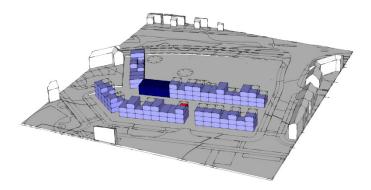
Social Spaces

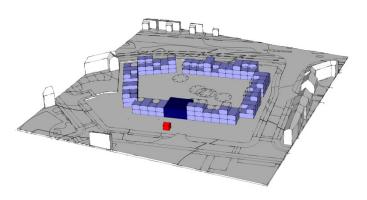
Front and Back Definitions

Layout

3 indicative site typologies





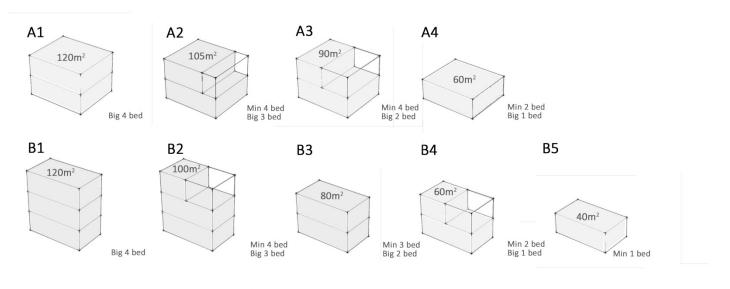


Cluster, Lane and Courtyard

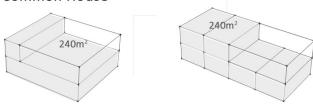
Assumptions

Fabric First

3 storey Narrow Frontage



Common House

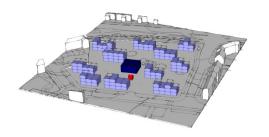


Unit Mix Menu

Site Typologies

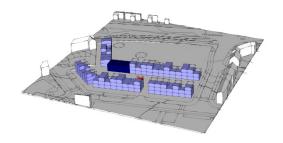
Cluster, Lane and Courtyard

Positives	Negatives
?	?



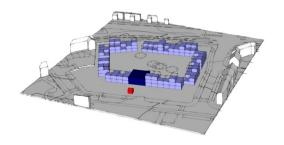
Cluster

Positives	Negatives
?	?



Lane

Positives	Negatives
?	?



Courtyard

2 storeys:

- More traditional family dwelling
- Less overshadowing
- More intimate street space
- Less onerous fire regulations

3 storeys:

- Better thermal performance
- Smaller footprint on site = more private/shared garden space
- Lower construction costs
- View
- Requires closed stairs

How Many Storeys

Narrow plot width:

- Traditional form
- More privacy at the back of a property
- Improved thermal performance

Broad plot width:

- More interaction with shared space
- More space for parking
- More flexibility for roof terraces
- Better Light into building

Narrow or Broad Frontage