

## **FAQs**

### **1. How is a site plan prepared?**

- An overall master plan is prepared for the site incorporating all design elements. This provides a framework for all activities that will take place within the market. The following points should be covered:
- All relevant design information obtained during the previous stages should be gathered together.

### **2. What all are reflected in a site plan?**

The site design should be organized to reflect the:

- The road system inside the market should be designed to maximize efficient circulation.
- Supplementary uses, such as public spaces and landscaping, should be incorporated into the site plan.
- The site plan should be finalized. Changes made during the detailed design of buildings and infrastructure should be incorporated

### **3. Name few infrastructure facilities shown in a site plan?**

Maps showing the surrounding land uses and infrastructure facilities, such as

- Main drains, sewers,
- Overhead power lines,
- Adjacent buildings, and
- Bus stops;

Tabulation of the areas of buildings required, the number of users' spaces and lists of any special facilities that may be required, including environmental impact mitigation measures.

#### **4. What is the main purpose of organising land use for a site?**

The purpose of this step is to reflect the views of the users on how the activities on the site might be organized for maximum efficiency; which can be done in following stages:

- Zoning land uses
- Grouping sales outlets
- Temporary and small-scale vendors

#### **5. Explain the importance of vehicular access and circulation in a market space**

- Easy access to the market is essential for efficient movement of goods and people. The best form of access is for public transport to be provided with a stopping point at the front of the site and for the service access to be at the side or rear of the premises. With a small rural market this is achieved by providing:
  - An access road to one side of the market; or
  - A perimeter road around the market site (the typical market square).
- For larger markets, an internal road system, which has neither short cuts to other destinations nor dead-ends (cul-de-sacs), could be provided.
- A road running through the centre of the market area (i.e. Effectively creating a street market) causes the most congestion and is not a recommended option.