

FAQs

1. What is site analysis and site plan?

SITE ANALYSIS:

Site analysis is a preliminary phase of architectural and urban design processes dedicated to the study of the climatic, natural, environmental, geographical, historical, legal, and infrastructural context of a specific **site**.

SITE PLAN:

- A site plan is an architectural plan, landscape architecture document, and a detailed engineering drawing of proposed improvements to a given lot. A site plan usually shows a building footprint, travel ways, parking, drainage facilities, sanitary sewer lines, water lines, trails, lighting, and landscaping and garden elements.
- Such a plan of a site is a "graphic representation of the arrangement of buildings, parking, drives, landscaping and any other structure that is part of a development project".

2. What are the natural factors that affect site analysis?

- Geology
- Topography - slope analysis
- Hydrograph - streams, lakes, swamps
- Soil - classification of types and uses
- Vegetation
- Wildlife
- Climate factors - solar orientation, wind, humidity etc.

3. Why do we need hydrology?

Hydrology Helps in the following ways:

- Hydrology is used to find out maximum probable flood at proposed sites e.g. Dams.
- The variation of water production from catchments can be calculated and described by hydrology
- Engineering hydrology enables us to find out the relationship between a catchment's surface water and groundwater resources.

4. Define spot elevation and grading object

SPOT ELEVATION

- Spot elevations are inserted points that designate a design point position and elevation.
- Design Surface A surface created by the designer to represent the finished condition following construction.

GRADING OBJECT

- Grading objects are created from feature lines and consist of slope projection lines, a target (a surface, a distance, an elevation, or a relative elevation) and a dynamic daylight line.

5. What are the process involved in hydrological cycle?

- Precipitation
- Evaporation
- Transpiration
- Infiltration
- Overland flow
- Surface Runoff
- Groundwater outflow