

## GLOSSARY

### **SITE PLAN**

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".

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.

**Geomorphology:** the geology dealing with the origin and nature of landform with emphasis on erosion process.

**Physiographic** is the description of landform. The subfield of geography that studies physical patterns and processes of the Earth. It aims to understand the forces that produce and change rocks, oceans, weather, and global flora and fauna patterns.

**Geologic map:** The important of geologic information where to get the information (sources of data)

**Geologic base:** The depth and type of rock below the soil's surface are significant factors for site development, to answer the question of its specification as a foundation base.

**Topography:** The **form of land** is called its topography. This is the most important factor to be analysed. Geology and the slow process of natural erosion (soil being worn away because of wind or water) are responsible for **landforms and slopes**.