

Influences On Site Design Final Exam

1. Another goal for site design may be to apply _____ to the design.
 - a. Historic detailing
 - b. Sustainable principles
 - c. Budget concerns
 - d. Rapid resolution

2. One way to be a good neighbor is to try to blend in, instead of being an eyesore created by _____.
 - a. A lack of context
 - b. Use of hazardous materials
 - c. Excessive use of fossil fuels
 - d. Slovenly occupants

3. Outside site-related consultants may be needed in areas of soil remediation, soil stabilization, _____, zoning variance expeditors, etc.
 - a. Acoustics
 - b. HVAC design
 - c. Security
 - d. Erosion control

4. Graphics used to analyze sites can be of help in the defense of our choice of _____ on the site.
 - a. Consultants
 - b. Occupant density
 - c. Excavation equipment
 - d. The ideal location

5. Any area with a one percent chance of experiencing a flood in any given *year*, is a _____.
 - a. Risk too great to take
 - b. 100-year flood plain
 - c. Excellent place to locate rain gardens
 - d. Good location for a detention pond

6. What is a means of regulating land development to achieve a specific urban form, using physical form, rather than use separation, as the organizing principle.
 - a. Having form follow function
 - b. Form based zoning
 - c. Occupancy overlays
 - d. Neighborhood approval

7. A narrow strip of transitional land between upland habitats and perennial or intermittent bodies of water, including creeks, streams, rivers, wetlands and lakes, is a _____.
 - a. Riparian zone
 - b. Set-aside
 - c. Recurring wetland
 - d. Buffer strip

8. The biggest constraint of all in site design may be the _____ .
 - a. Owner's project budget
 - b. Neighborhood resistance to the project
 - c. A sharp rise in the terrain
 - d. A lack of fees to design it properly

9. The ADA established guidelines for model codes. When those model codes are adopted by jurisdictions, with or without amendments, they become _____ .
 - a. Law
 - b. Local guidelines to be considered
 - c. Zoning concerns
 - d. Enforceable if users are handicapped

10. Limiting the square footage of hard surfaces covering a piece of land, compared to the total size of that land, is usually related to limiting _____ coming off new impervious services.
 - a. The reflected sunlight
 - b. The total landscaping
 - c. The increased amount of drainage
 - d. The retained heat

11. Which of the following is NOT a reason for zoning regulations to include parking requirements?
 - a. Make sure project users don't park in space reserved for others
 - b. Make sure project users don't ignore historic district overlay concerns
 - c. Make sure project users don't park in space reserved for easements
 - d. Make sure project users don't park in areas for other land use restrictions

12. An owner must provide enough parking so that users of their facility will not be parking on the streets or _____ .
 - a. In lots for other businesses
 - b. In nearby city parks
 - c. In metered parking spaces
 - d. In lots reserved for mass transit users

13. With easements, _____ is not transferred, and it can be restricted based on the terms of the easement.
 - a. Airspace
 - b. Ownership of the property itself
 - c. The right to minerals below
 - d. Solar access

14. _____ can be used to deflect or reflect the sound coming from nearby objectionable sources.
 - a. Nearby traffic sound
 - b. Berms or walls
 - c. Louder noise sources
 - d. Water features

15. Specific examples of archeological concerns include _____ , protected wetlands, tribal burial markers, and ruins of archeological significance.
- a. Human remains
 - b. Previous building foundations
 - c. Early water sources like springs
 - d. Buried fuel tanks