



Building Success 101

Q: What's meant by a "front formal" floor plan?

A: A "front formal" floor plan means that the formal spaces -- traditionally the living room (or parlor) and the dining room -- are located along the front of the house, usually on either side of a (formal) entry foyer. The less-formal areas of the house, mainly the kitchen/family room, are located along the back of the house and out of the immediate sight of guests entering from the front door. This design concept is still very popular. An alternative to this concept is the "great room" floor plan. In this type of plan the living room and sometimes the dining room are combined as the gathering place for

First Step: Site Prep

If you've ever driven past a new subdivision just getting started or the beginning of a single home, you've likely seen earth-moving equipment, multiple colored stakes in the ground, and the beginnings of utility construction and foundations. These are the tell-tale signs of the building site being prepared for construction.

Site preparation includes several steps. A survey comes first. Topographical features -- trees, streams, rocky outcroppings, relative elevations, and open areas -- are carefully marked, providing the basis for everything that follows. Property lines must be located precisely to confirm setbacks (the allowable distance between a structure and a property line) in compliance with local codes. Streets and sidewalks are mapped and flagged. Then the surveyors stake out the location of the various underground utility conduits through the neighborhood and to each house. In the case of a single house under construction, the existing utility services in the neighborhood must be located and the connections to the proposed house carefully plotted. Finally, a soils test should be made to help determine the type and design of the foundation construction.

Most, if not all, of this information is mandated by the local building authority. Copies of the surveys and tests, usually signed and stamped by a registered professional engineer, must be attached to the proposed construction drawings and submitted for permits or approvals from that authority.

Once those steps are taken and the plans are approved by the building department, the next "site prep" step can be taken. The location of the foundation or footprint of the home is staked to provide a guide for excavation. Typically, the stakes and batter boards (which demarcate every corner or turn in the layout) are connected by nylon strings to outline the exact perimeter of the foundation to be built.

Then backhoes or excavators can get to work, digging ditches to extend existing or new utility conduits -- for electrical, plumbing, natural gas, etc. -- to serve the house (or houses). Foundations are excavated using the staked-out lines as a guide. The plans will call for footings and -- according to individual designs -- a crawl space, full basement, concrete slab, and/or perimeter foundation walls in preparation for concrete forms, blocks, or other materials to support the main floor.

all activity both formal and informal. There is no separate family room. Often the kitchen is open or at least adjacent to the "great room."

Every new-home project requires these site prep steps, and it is important for our homebuyer clients to understand this phase of the job to track our progress and get a complete picture of what is required to build their new home.

Warm regards,

Richard

Richard Dickson
Dickson Development Corporation
666 Plainsboro Road, Suite 1300
Plainsboro, NJ 08536
(609) 799 0220 - phone



info@dicksondevelopment.com
www.dicksondevelopment.com

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