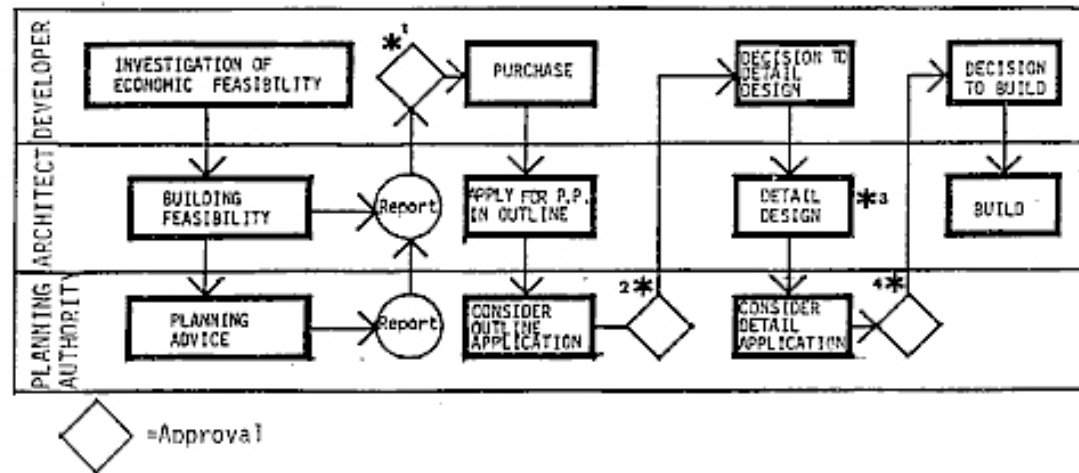


***Percy Johnson - Marshall &
Associates,
Design Briefing in Towns, 1978***

Fig. 1, 2, 3

**Stages of the design process at which a Design brief may intervene –
Fasi del processo progettuale in cui può intervenire un Design brief**



The diagram indicates the stages through which a developer goes in preparing a development. There are several stages at which a design brief may intervene. These are indicated by asterisks.

1. * The provision of an urban design brief will indicate to the developer the general volumetric and visual criteria which will apply within the area in which he intends to build. It will also indicate whether his chosen site has any special characteristics which will require a site brief to be prepared by the local authority. This information, together with other information on building feasibility drawn from its architect or surveyor, will affect his decision to purchase the site.
2. * Upon the submission for outline planning permission the local authority will test the general character and volume of the proposal against the brief to ensure that the proposal does not grossly infringe the criteria for the area. At this point a site designated in the urban design brief would have its own brief prepared by the authority.
3. * The architect will refer to the provisions of the appropriate brief in preparing his design for submission in detail.
4. * The local authority checks that the design conforms to the brief provision and gives or refuses planning permission.

Fig. 4

*Types of requirements that different actors may have for information in a brief –
Tipi di informazioni richieste da diversi attori a un Design brief*

		AGENCY	INFORMATION REQUIRED	ANALYSIS	OBJECTIVES	CONTROLS
PRIVATE		INDIVIDUAL OWNER	EXAMPLES, DIMENSIONS, CONTROLS.		●	●
		PRIVATE ARCHITECT	URBAN DESIGN CRITERIA, ENVELOPE		●	●
		" DEVELOPER	REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANNING PERMISSION			●
PUBLIC		PUBLIC DEVELOPER	URBAN DESIGN CRITERIA, CONTROLS		●	●
		DEV. CONTROL	DECISION CRITERIA	●	●	●
		PLANNERS/ TRAFFIC ENGINEERS	MOVEMENT, USE, SIGHT LINES, DIMENSIONS			●
		ESTATES	AVAILABLE ENVELOPE, DIMENSIONS, QUALITY		●	●
		ELECTED REPS.	DESIGN EDUCATION, DECISION CRITERIA	●	●	●

LOCATION OF INFORMATION

Fig. 5

**Historical stages in development of gap sites and limits of future growth –
Fasi del processo storico di costruzione interna al lotto e limitazioni alla crescita futura**

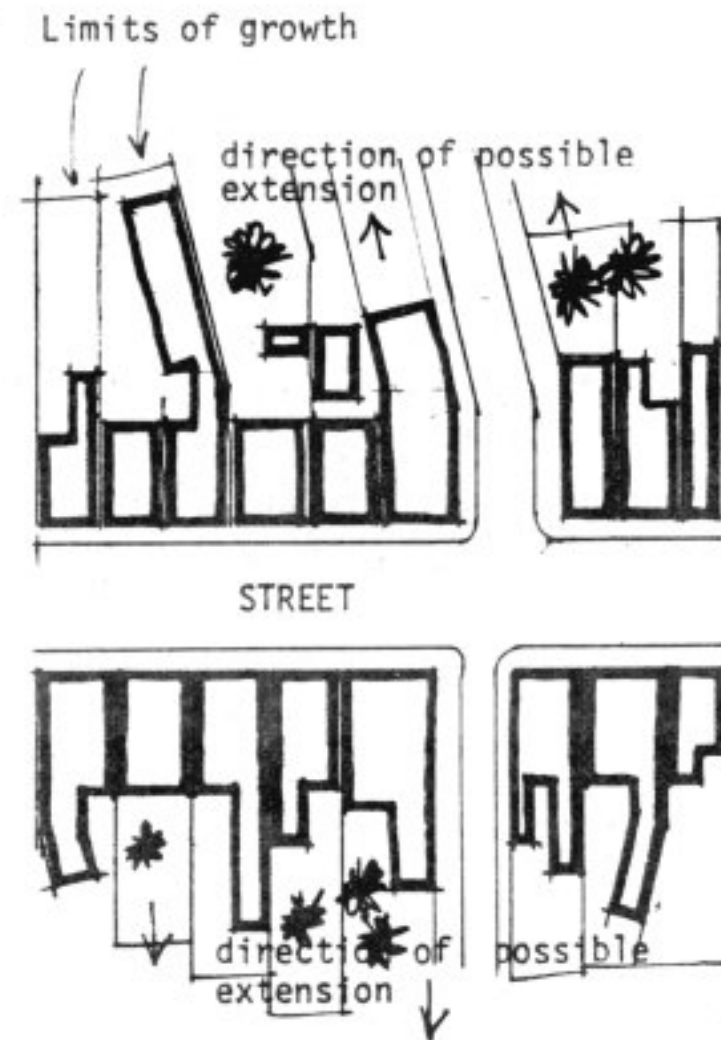
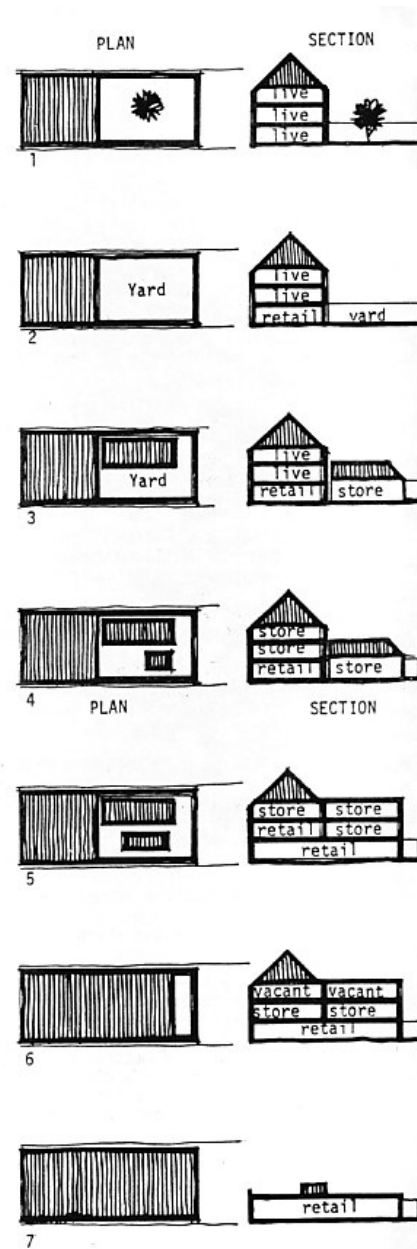


Fig. 6

Study of urban skyline – Studio dello skyline urbano

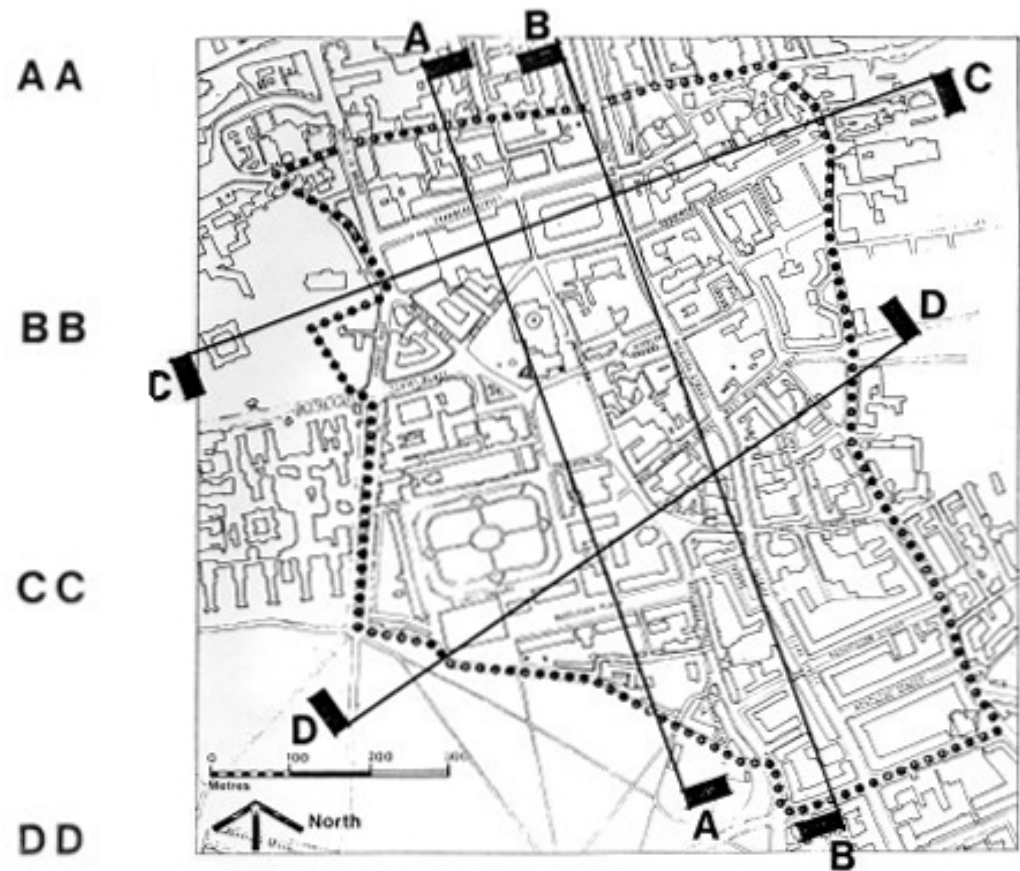
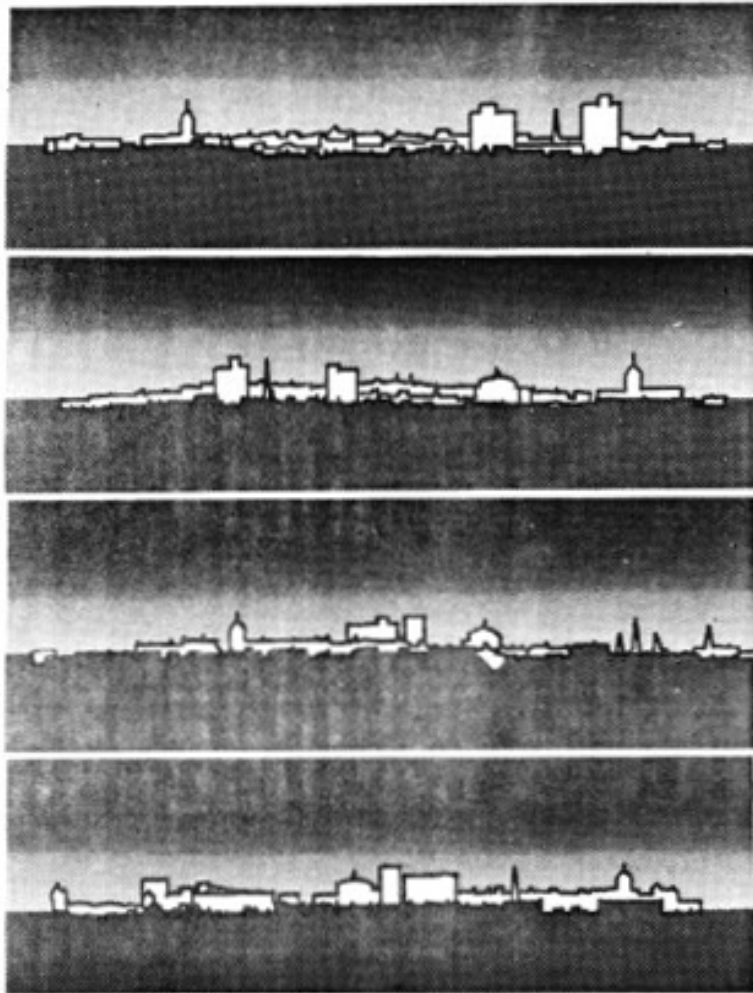


Fig. 7

Dundron: West Port block site. Analysis of primary characteristics of the urban design context

Analisi delle principali caratteristiche del contesto di progettazione

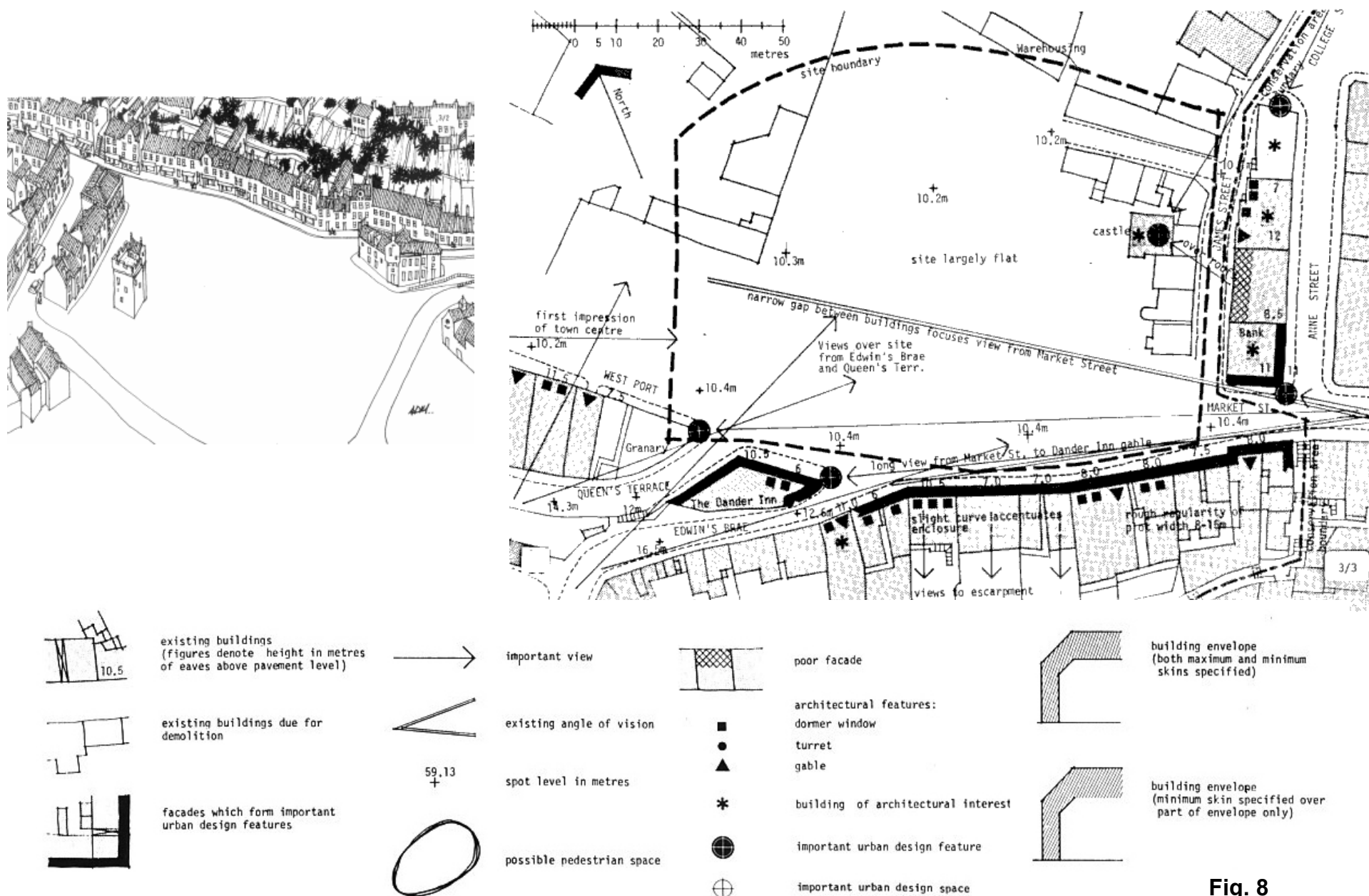


Fig. 8

Dundron: West Port block site. Urban design objectives – Obiettivi di progetto

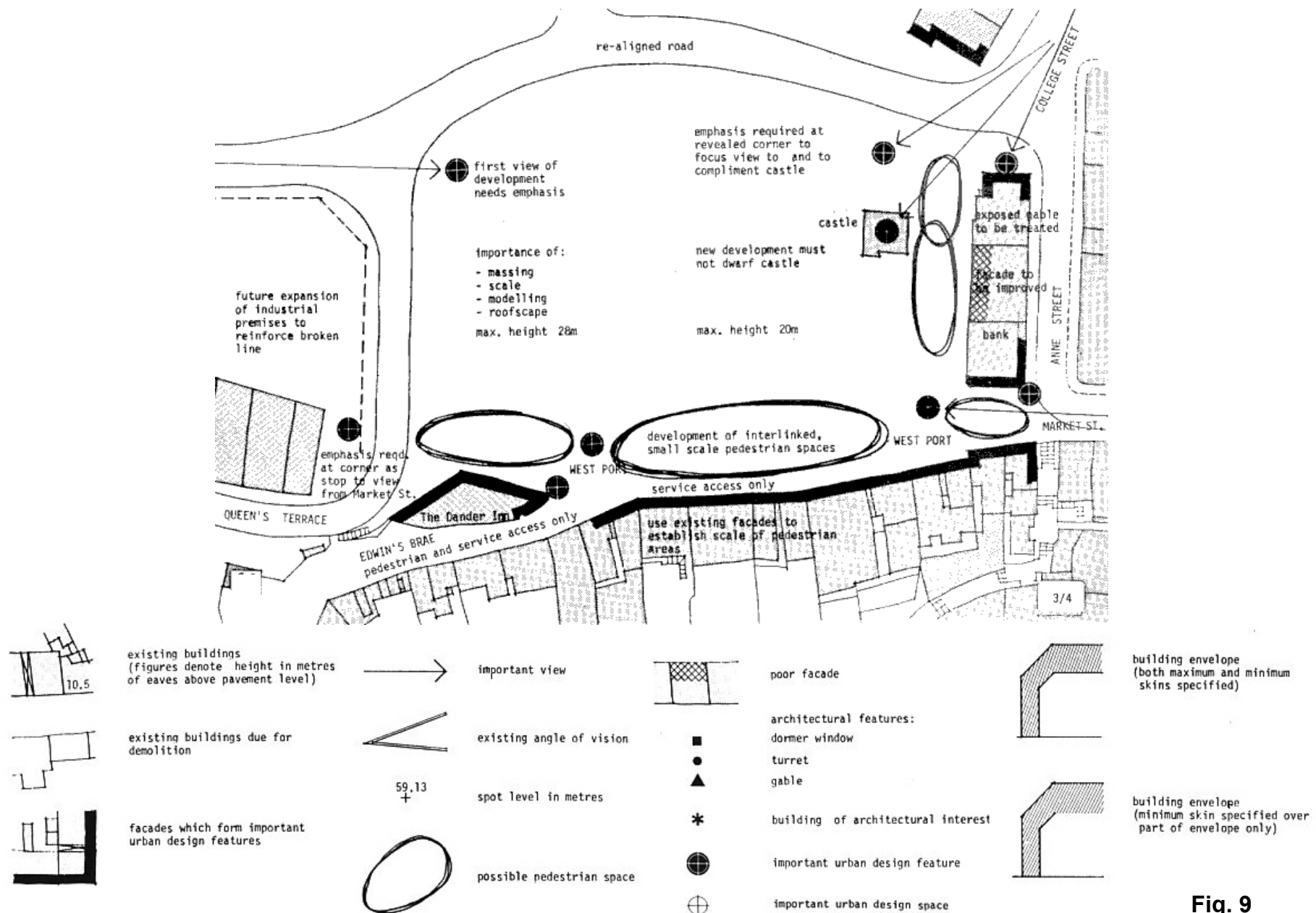


Fig. 9

**Dundron: West Port block site. Two and three dimensional framework controls –
Norme di assetto planimetrico e volumetrico**

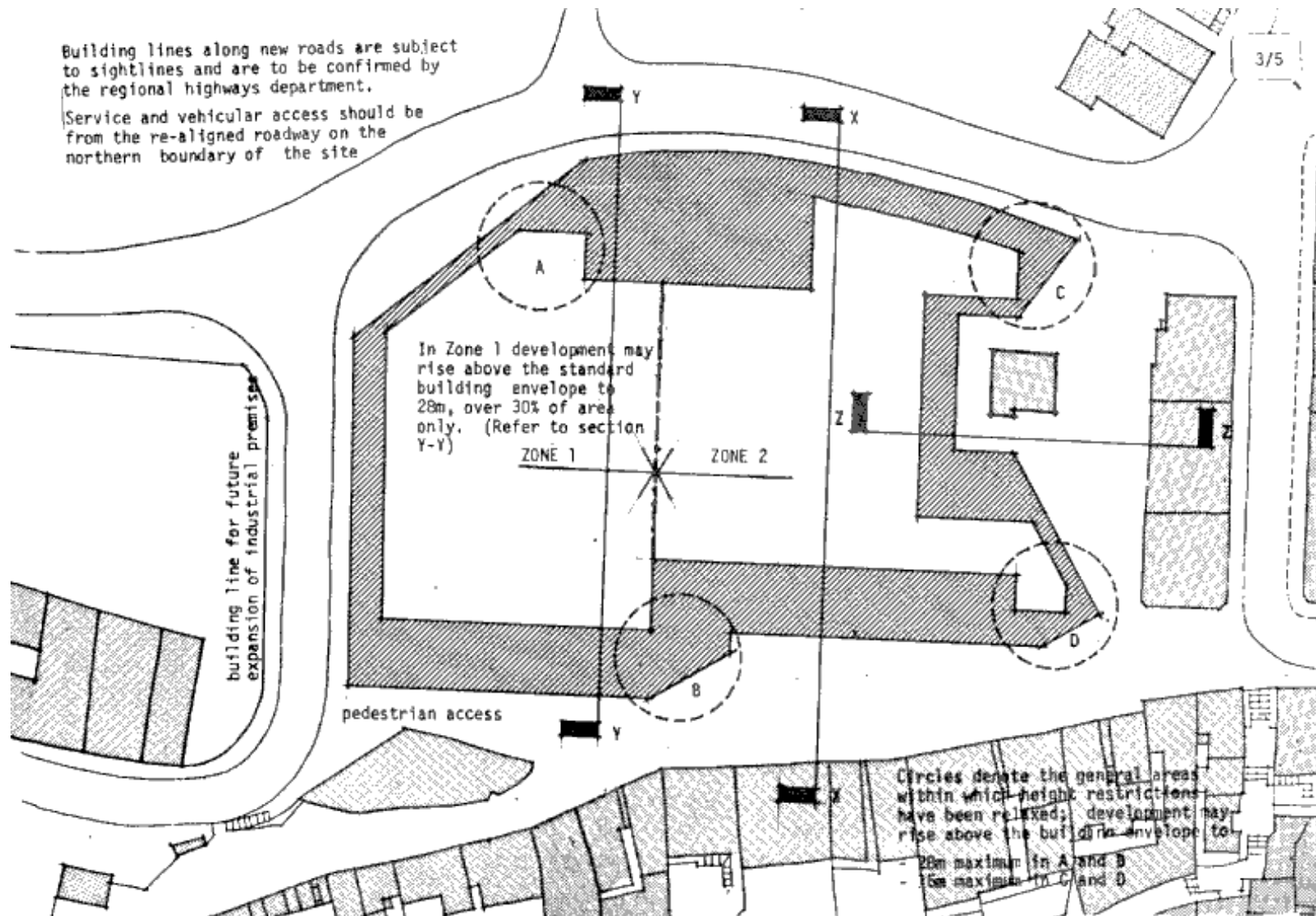


Fig. 10

***Dundron: West Port block site. Two and three dimensional framework controls –
Norme di assetto planimetrico e volumetrico***

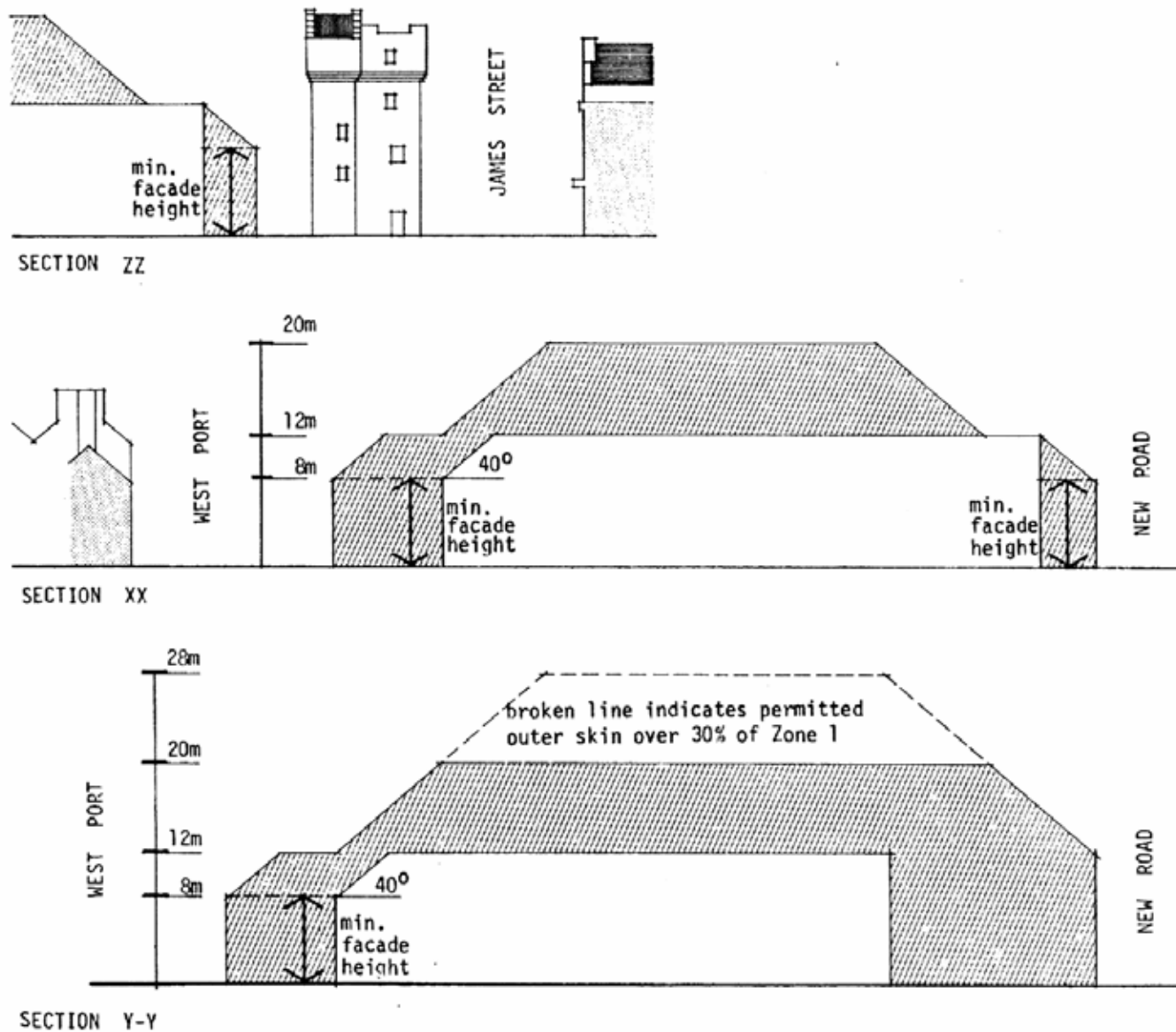


Fig. 11

Corbiehill: Conservation Area. Analysis of primary characteristics of the urban design context – Analisi delle principali caratteristiche del contesto di progettazione

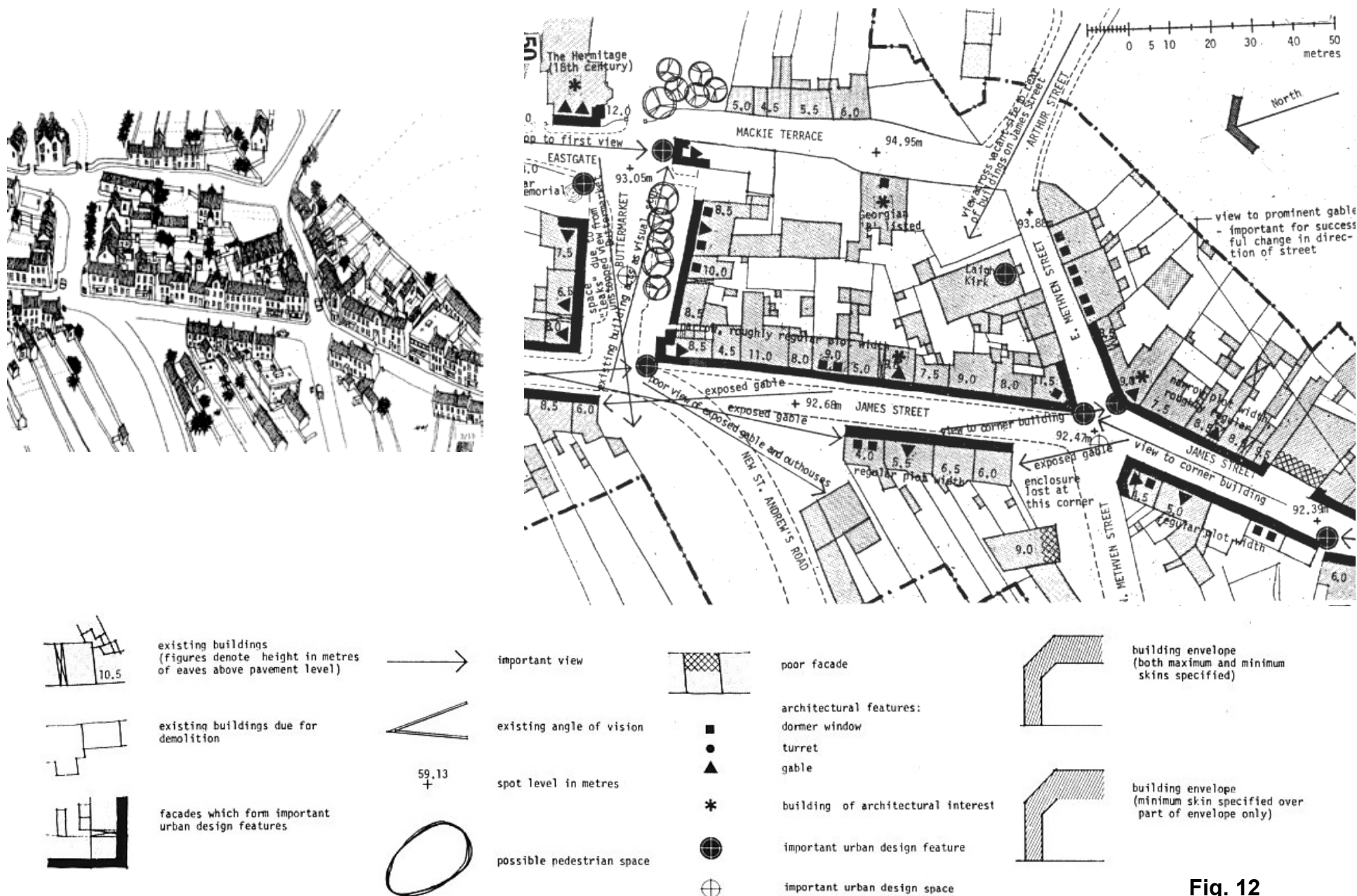


Fig. 12

Corbiehill: Conservation Area. Urban design objectives – Obiettivi di progetto

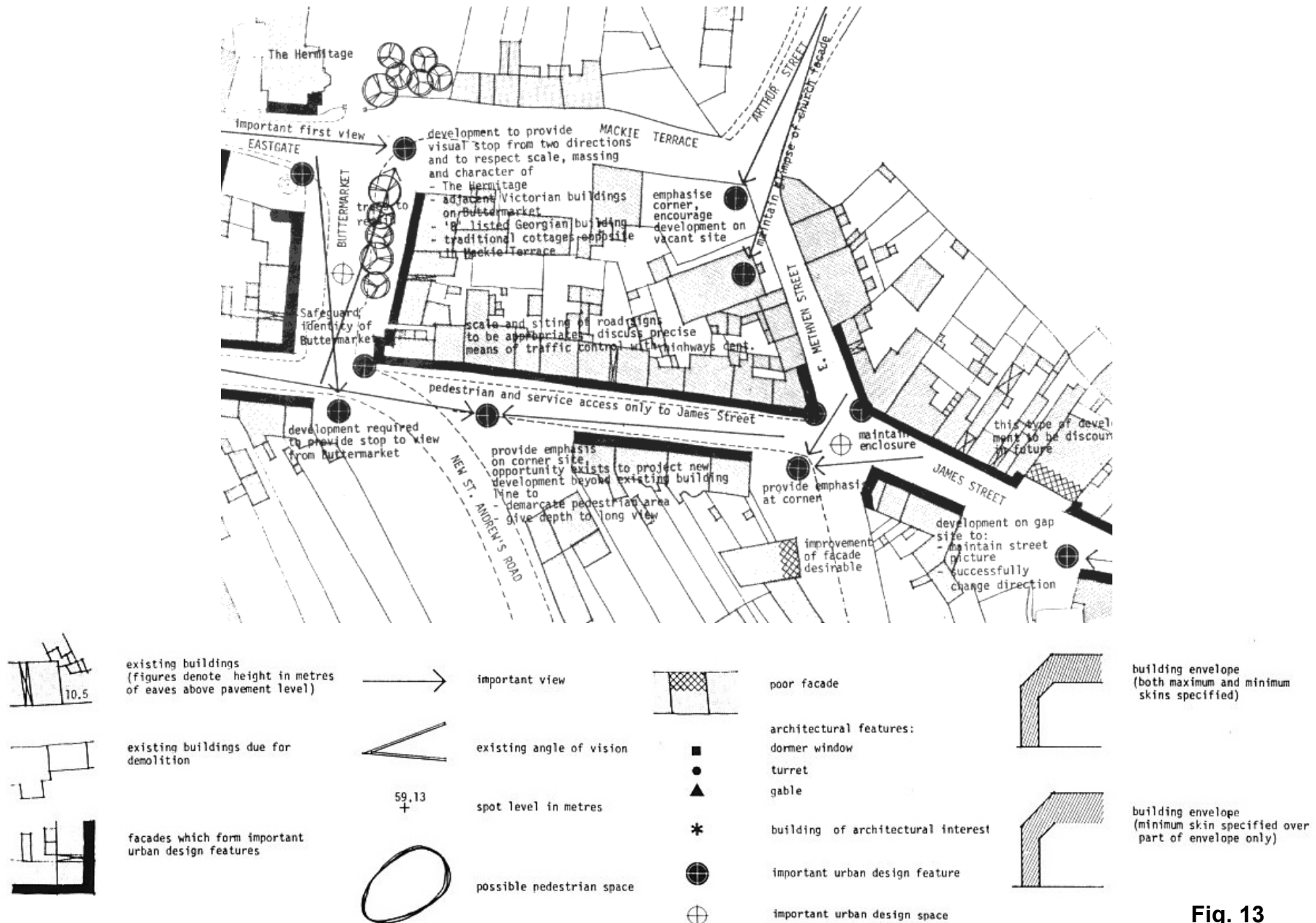


Fig. 13

Corbiehill: Conservation Area. Tables for the execution of extensions and roofs, doors and windows, openings of garages and stores –

Abachi relativi all'esecuzione di sopraelevazioni e tetti, porte e finestre, aperture di garage e negozi

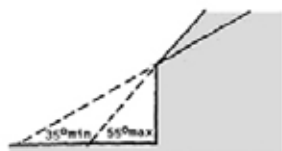


Fig. 3/22



Fig. 3/23

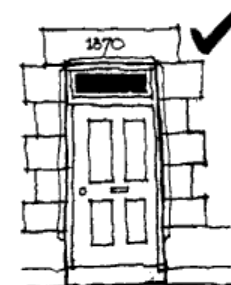


Fig. 3/24

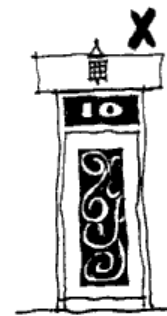


Fig. 3/25



Fig. 14