Week 11 Control Process

박소현

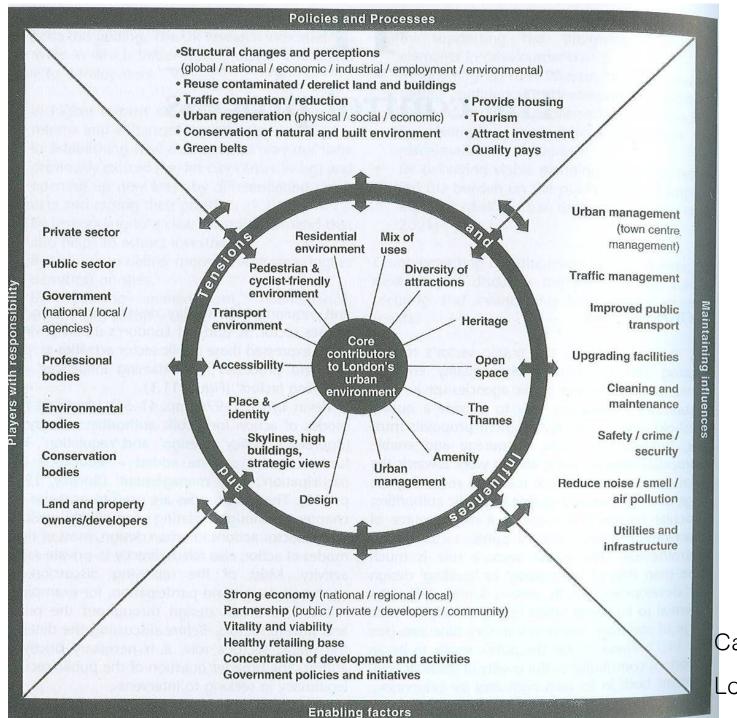
• "Control"

- Public sector's role in securing and maintaining high quality environments
- Public agencies' power, responsibility,
- a range of "control" 허가 에서 교육 까지

BOX 11.1 – ACTIONS PERFORMED BY PUBLIC SECTOR

- Urban management and maintenance.
- Town centre management.
- Conservation activity.
- Land use allocation (zoning).
- Design control/review.
- Design guidance, policy and briefing.
- Advertisement control.
- Urban regeneration and grant making.
- Transport management, investment and planning.
- Parking control.
- Public education.

- Image-building and promotion.
- Local environmental action such as Loc Agenda 21.
- · Land reclamation.
- Public involvement and participation.
- Open space and recreational resources.
- Social housing funding and/or provisio
- Public order management and crime control
- Partnership and joint venture schemes.
- Public building and demonstration pro
- Building/development permits/control.
- Cultural events and public art.



Carnoma, p 238 London 시청,1996

- Public Sector's Intervention: 당위성 논의
 - 개입
 - "free market"
 - 평가
 - 도시계획, 도시설계 흐름
 - 안전, 위생,
 - Aesthetic
 - Intentions and outcomes

Modes of action for public authorities

- diagnosis (appraisal)
- policy
- design
- regulation
- education and participation
- maintenance

Lynch (1974), Rowley (1994)

1. Appraisal

Region

District

Area

Character

BOX 11.3 – CHECKLIST FOR SITE-SPECIFIC APPRAISAL

(source: adapted from Chapman and Larkham, 1994, p. 44)

- Record general impressions of the site: e.g. existing sense of place; use notes, sketches, plans, photographs to record information including legibility.
- Record site's physical characteristics: e.g. site dimensions/area, features, boundaries, slopes, ground conditions, drainage and water resources, trees and vegetation, ecology, buildings and other features.
- Examine relationships between site and surroundings: e.g. land uses, roads and footpaths, public transport nodes and routes, local facilities and services and other infrastructure.
- Consider environmental factors affecting the site:
 e.g., orientation, sunlight/daylight, climate,
 microclimate, prevailing winds, shade/shelter,
 exposure, pollution, noise, fumes, smells.
- Assess visual and spatial characteristics: e.g. views, vistas, panoramas, attractive features or buildings, eyesores, quality of townscapes and surrounding spaces, landmarks, edges, nodes, gateways, spatial sequences.
- Note any danger signals: e.g. subsidence, landslips, poorly drained or marshy ground, flytipping, vandalism, incompatible activities or adjacent uses, sense of security.
- Observe human behaviour: e.g. desire lines, behaviour settings, general atmosphere, gathering places and activity centres.
- Consider area's background and history: e.g. local and regional materials, traditions, styles, details, prevailing architectural and urban design context, urban grain and archaeological significance.
- Assess existing mix of uses: e.g. variety, on site, around site, contribution to vitality.
- Research statutory and legal constraints: e.g. ownership, rights of way, planning status (policies and guidelines), planning conditions, covenants, statuary undertaker's services.
- Use a SWOT analysis: can provide the starting point for design appraisal and brief writing, focusing attention on prescription as well as

Carmona, 2003, 244

Policy, Regulation, Design

- -design review
- -design guidelines
- -design code

Carmona, 2003, 246

Applicable Do	es Comp	Case File No: Date:
	00000000	A. PORTLAND PERSONALITY A1 Integrate the River A2 Emphasize Portland Themes A3 Respect the Portland Block Structures A4 Use Unifying Elements A5 Enhance, Embelish, and Identify Areas A6 Re-use/Rehabilitate/Restore Buildings A7 Establish & Maintain a Sense of Urban Enclosure A8 Contribute to the Cityscape, The Stage, & the Action A9 Strengthen Gateways
	0000000	B. PEDESTRIAN EMPHASIS B1 Reinforce & Enhance the Pedestrian System B2 Protect the Pedestrian B3 Bridge Pedestrian Obstacles B4 Provide Shopping & Viewing Places B5 Make Plazas, Parks, & Open Space Successful B6 Consider Sunlight, Shadow, Glare, Reflection, Wind & Rain B7 Integrate Barrier-Free Design
		C. PROJECT DESIGN C1 Respect Architectural Integrity C2 Consider View Opportunities C3 Design for Compatibility C4 Establish a Graceful Transition between Buildings & Public Spaces C5 Design Corners that Build Active Intersections C6 Differentiate the Sidewalk Level of Buildings C7 Create Flexible Sidewalk Level Spaces C8 Give Special Attention to Encroachments C9 Integrate Roofs & Use Rooftops C10 Promote Permanence & Quality in Development

- Education and Participation

- Maintenance:
 - Transport
 - Regeneration
 - maintenance

TABLE 11.1 Improving the high street environment					
QUALITIES OF CONVENIENCE	ACTIONS TO IMPROVE CHARACTER	QUALITIES OF CHARACTER	ACTIONS TO ENHANCE CHARACTER		
Welcome	 Tidy up car park entrances Make car park interiors welcoming Integrate paths to the high street 	Pavements	 Specify quality pavements Reduce street furniture clutter Rationalise traffic street furniture 		
A cared for place	 Clarify pedestrian direction signs Eliminate flyposters and graffiti Clear litter and rubbish Position waste recycling bins Calm traffic 	Shops	 Improve shop fronts Reduce impact of vacant shop fron Relate shop signs 		
Comfort and safety		Urban space	 Design infill development Create incidental urban space Plant street trees Introduce seasonal colour 		
		Street life	 Encourage market stalls and kiosks Vary activities in urban spaces Establish special events 		
		Local landmarks	 Accentuate landmarks Design paving for special places Install public lighting Place art in public places 		









