Stage 4: 1:500 scale modelling
This was created using the toolbox, which consisted of:

- the structure plan from Stage 1
- a set of street sections from Stage 2
- a palette of building types from Stage 3.

Using foam block models and a large base-plan, the composition of streets and spaces began, taking primary streets first and working down into smaller streets and the subdivision of development blocks.

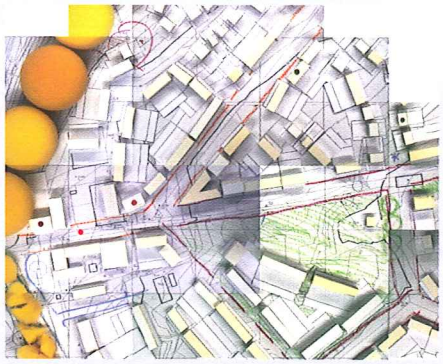
Preparing 1:500 3-D model

Figure 3: Working up the masterplan with a 1:500 scale model
The process of master planning in Stage 4 using the set of tools developed in stages 1-3. The advantages of this technique are:

- using physical modelling allows a three-dimensional approach to placemaking and a continual testing and review of the emerging masterplan
- immediate review of development capacity, quantum and density throughout
- a set of tools developed from robust analysis of development form and capacity, providing a constant 'reality check'
- a large centrepiece model provided a focal point for lively and productive group design sessions and client reviews.

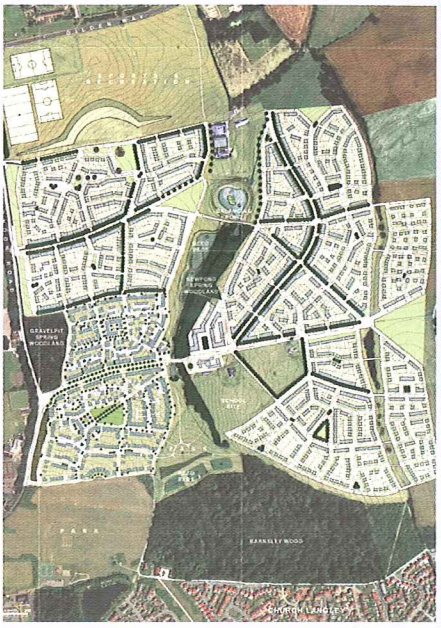
Stage 5: Orthogonal rectification
The model was photographed and orthogonally rectified (distortion and perspective corrected) so that it was true to scale in 2-D plan format. The masterplan was then transcribed, along with notation for the house types, storey heights etc, to enable a detailed analysis of development form and quantum.

Figure 4: Recording and orthogonal rectification of the model into two dimensions
A sample of the process involved in transcribing the masterplan into a form that is capable of detailed analysis in terms of development form and amount.

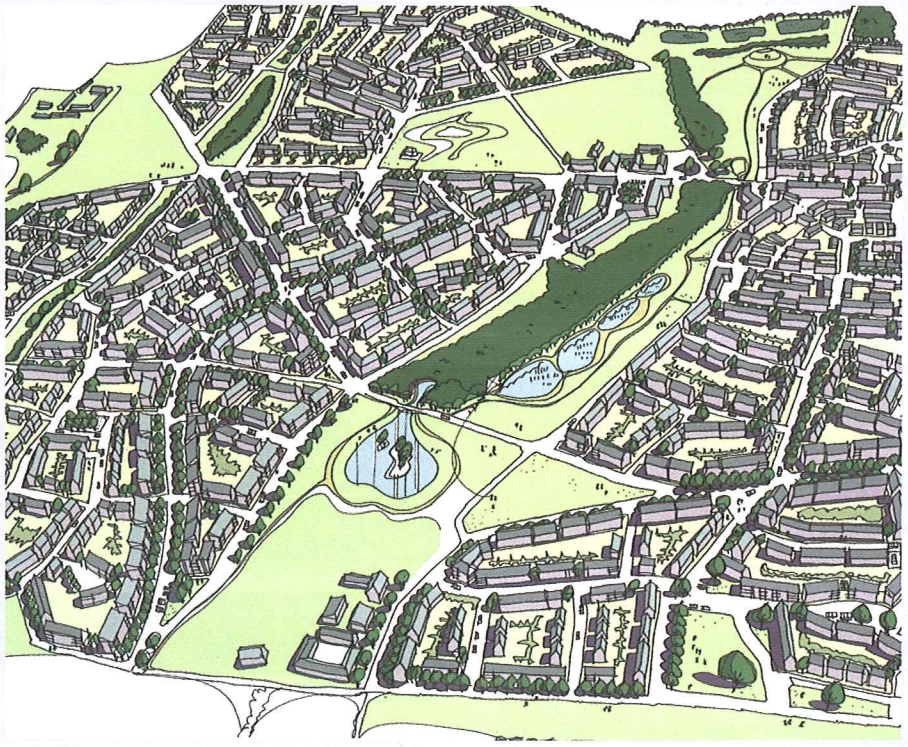


Working up the masterplan with a 1:500 scale model

Figure 5: 2-D rooftop masterplan.



Resultant masterplan



Aerial perspective of proposals