

### 2.2.1 Figure ground

This is a graphical device for identifying and differentiating the built-up areas from the public realm and open space to emphasise development patterns, density and scale. Buildings are in solid colour to contrast with spaces. It is created from a map-base but shows only the solids (built form) and voids (open spaces and public realm).



**What it shows:**

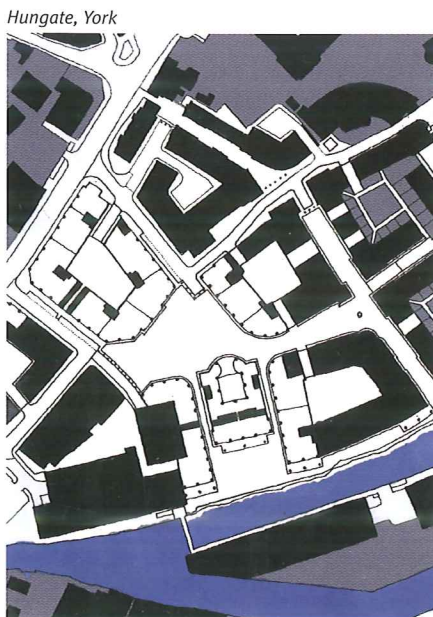
- solid (built form) and void (open space) to indicate urban grain
- different patterns of built form/typology
- intensity of development
- main routes and corridors.

**Why it is good graphically:**

- strong contrast between buildings and spaces
- all extraneous detail removed.

### 2.2.2 Nolli plan

This differentiates between public and private spaces, showing public areas as white, including areas within buildings such as churches or courtyards, and privately owned buildings and land parcels in a solid colour.



**What it shows:**

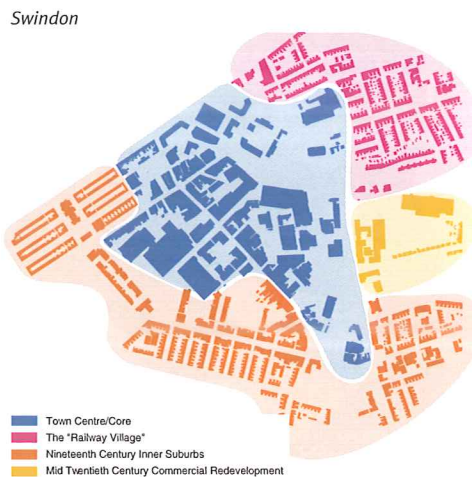
- publicly accessible areas
- space within blocks
- entry points to public space.

**Why it is good graphically:**

- strong contrast between the public (white) and private (grey) spaces
- all extraneous detail removed.

### 2.2.3 Character areas

This plan identifies areas of discrete and distinct character within a wider urban or rural area. It focuses attention on areas of particular interest and may be used to emphasise historic development patterns. It can be presented on a map base or a figure ground; as keyed categories or by annotation onto each area. The emphasis is on broad characterisation of urban grain. Character areas may include transitional and buffer zones.



**What it shows:**

- areas and extent of distinct character
- differences in urban grain
- interfaces between areas.

**Why it is good graphically:**

- areas coloured differently for easy identification
- all extraneous detail removed.