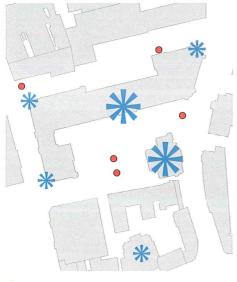
2.2.4 Landmarks and monuments

Presenting these on a plan not only illustrates and emphasises areas/points of great importance or sensitivity, but also helps orientate those familiar with the area. Signs or symbols on a base-map, exaggerated in scale clearly indicate the location (as some monuments may not be visible on a map) and the hierarchy of significance.

Chancery Lane, London





What it shows:

- location of landmark buildings, features or significant monuments
- relative importance of landmarks
- relationships between landmarks.

Why it is good graphically:

- landmarks emphasised with a star in bold colour
- monuments highlighted in red (the colour of importance or sensitivity).

2.2.5 Designated areas

Plans indicate areas of protection, preservation, management, or restoration of historic importance, natural or scientific interest, or resources such as forests, soils and water. They are normally presented on a base-map with definitive boundary lines. The differentiation of designated areas is illustrated by use of tone, texture or pattern within the boundary.



What it shows:

Conservation Area

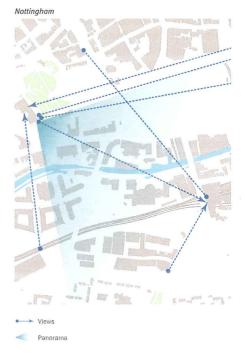
- boundaries of conservation areas
- special zones within
- relative proportion of designated areas.

Why it is good graphically:

- boundary emphasised as a definitive line
- conservation areas coloured to make clear which side of the line is designated (this may not be clear if extracts from the map are used separately)
- historic park delineated with a pattern
- consistent use of colour.

2.2.6 Views

Plans highlight lines of visibility, view corridors and panorama vantage points. Some views may be protected. It is normally presented on a map base or figure ground.



What it shows:

- key views
- key panoramas.

Why it is good graphically:

- shows viewpoint, direction and viewed object
- consistent line weight, type (i.e. dash) and colour
- graphics indicate the extent of the panorama
- transparent colour allows the map base to show through.