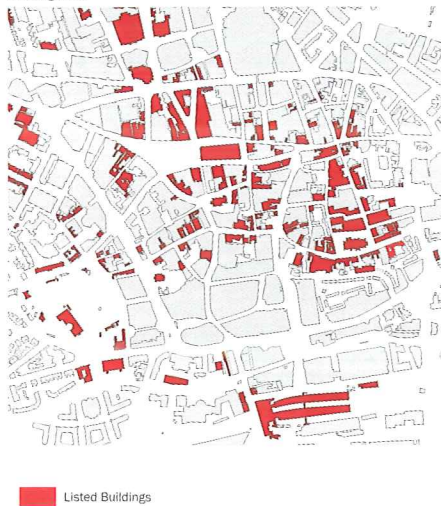


2.2.7 Listed buildings

These plans identify buildings, structures and monuments that are statutorily or locally protected for their architectural or historic interest. Buildings are shown in a solid, bold colour, usually red (colours can be graded according to listing status). Such plans can be combined with conservation area plans if the amount of information is not likely to confuse the user.

Nottingham



What it shows:

- location of buildings and spaces
- distribution of listed buildings.

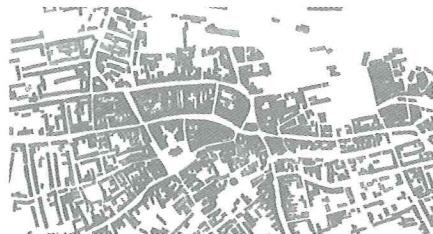
Why it is good graphically:

- listed buildings shown in solid red (the colour of importance or sensitivity)
- all extraneous detail removed.

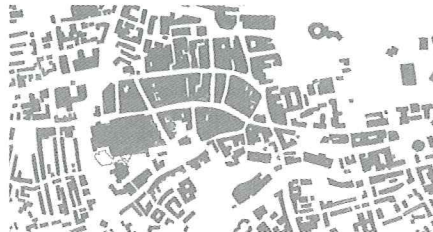
2.2.8 Historic evolution

A sequence of maps of a place from earlier periods in its history can emphasise how a settlement or landscape has evolved over time. They can be presented as a set of individual historic Ordnance Survey® maps in their original form, but can be more easily compared if presented on a common base to a common scale. Digital storage of historic maps enables maps of different periods to be superimposed. This is particularly useful for historic landscape and urban characterisation.

Reading 1900



Reading 1995



What it shows:

- incremental changes in urban grain
- relationship of built form to open space
- changing character of specific areas
- relative intensity of development.

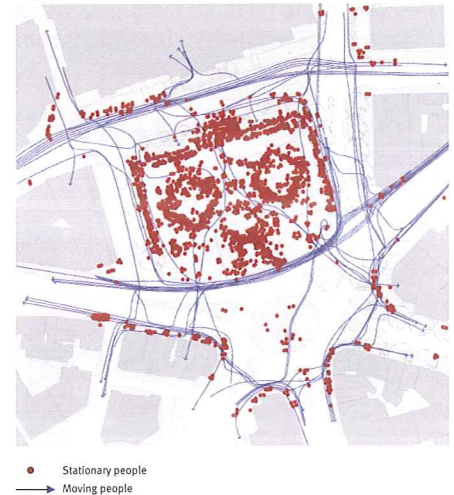
Why it is good graphically:

- strong contrast between buildings and spaces
- all extraneous detail removed
- sequences presented at the same scale
- easy cross-reference.

2.2.9 Pedestrian movement

This illustrates 'fundamental use patterns' in an area – where people move and where they stop. Information is presented on a single plan or a series to illustrate changes in patterns of activity over different time periods, for different categories or user, or before and after a design intervention.

Trafalgar Square



What it shows:

- a snapshot of how people use the area around a square – where they move and where they stop.

Why it is good graphically:

- the difference between categories of information (stationary people vs. moving people) visually emphasised by varying both colour and form.
- forms appropriate to the activity depicted: spots easily interpreted as stasis; lines as movement
- neutral base-map allowing the observed activity to stand out, while buildings, roads and spaces are still discernable
- all extraneous detail removed.