

fundamental geographical reasons for settlement formation, including topography, geology, soils and drainage; the dominant axes of development, including lay lines and vistas of symbolic importance; dominant buildings of historic significance; focal points of activity; movement patterns of ancient origin, including processional routes; changing seats of power and influence; changing economic patterns as evidenced by the ebb and flow of land values, the density of development, building conditions and their occupation; the patterns of population intrusion, invasion and succession; and finally, the developing patterns of functional areas in relation to changing modes of transport.

An example of urban development structured by ancient lines of movement is the transformation of Rome by Pope Sixtus V and his architect Fontana



**Figure 3.5** The Spanish Steps, Rome.



**Figure 3.6** Chester.