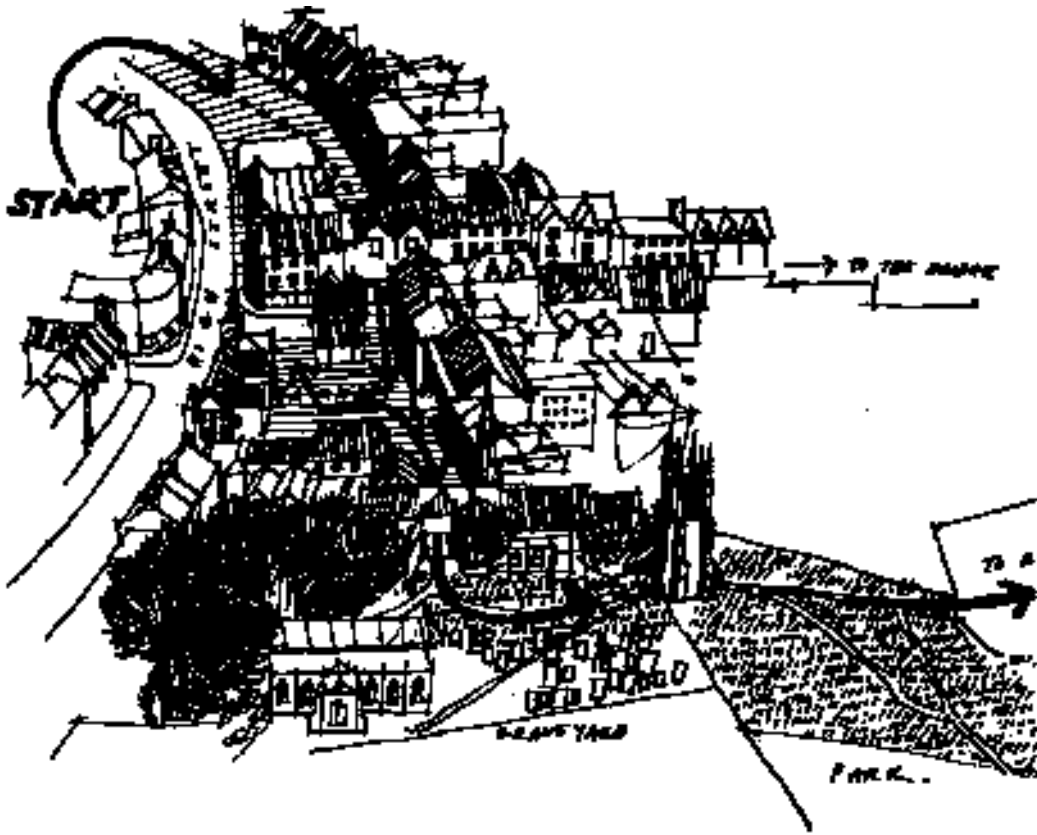


Figure 3.36 Townscape sketch by Cullen.



be carefully chosen along pathways through the area. Particular views are chosen to illustrate dramatic changes in composition, such as the point of emergence from a narrow passage into a bright and expansive public square. It is argued that it is a series of such dramatic pictures as they register on the mind which makes a pathway memorable. This technique because of the compositional nature of each view which is chosen for the record is, of necessity, picturesque, exaggerating the charming aspects of the study area.

The two-dimensional map has long been used to show the form and distribution of public space. Of

particular interest for urban design is the map of Rome by Nolli in 1748 (Figure 3.38). On this map the streets and squares are voids and the buildings solid black, with the exception of the main public spaces or semi-public spaces within buildings which are also depicted as voids. Nolli's map, therefore, shows the external public spaces and their connection with the main internal spaces of churches and other buildings used by the public. This is a most useful technique for recording public space in the city then analysing its distribution and connection. When reading maps the eye is accustomed to seeing the spaces between buildings as voids and the