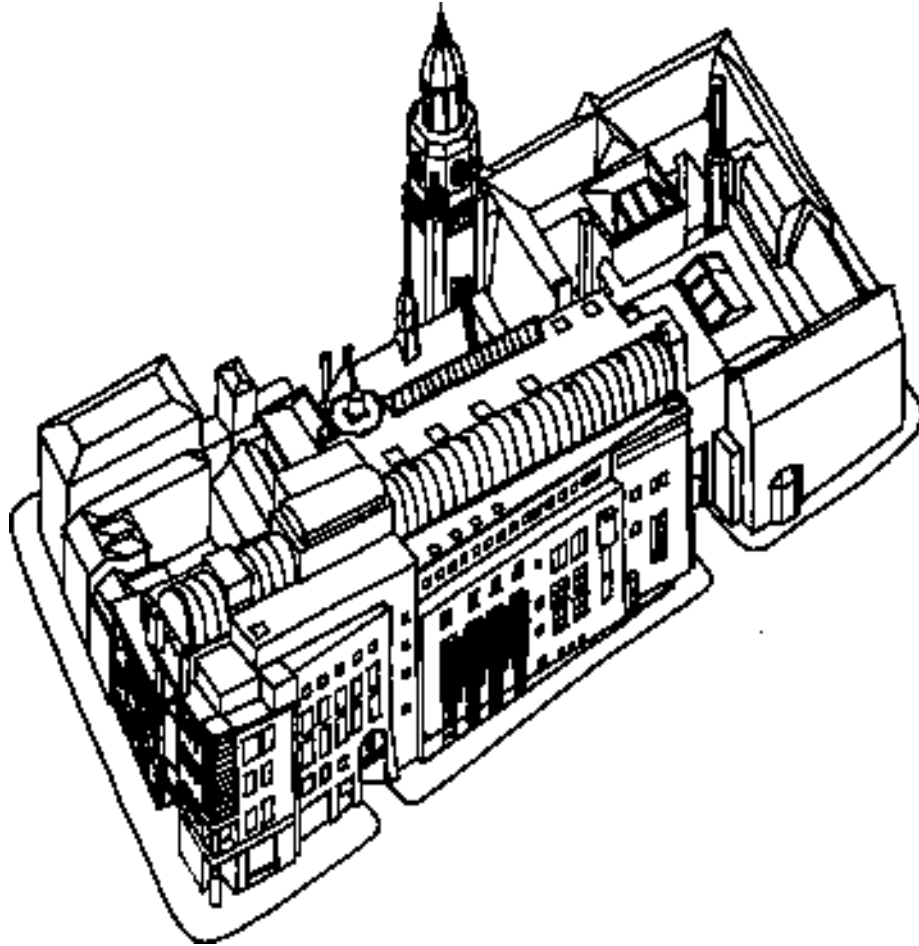


**Figure 7.8** Axonometric by Francis Tibbalds.



limited use of vivid colour. The aim of the drawing is to catch and hold the attention of an observer moving about in a large space. It is meant to be viewed at a distance of one to two metres and is designed to have an impact at that distance. The illustration for a report is small in size and scale. It is often in black and white for ease of reproduction and is designed to be read as a page of a book, that is, at a distance of about twelve inches or thirty

centimetres (Figure 4.8; see Tibbalds *et al.*, 1991).<sup>12</sup> Both drawing types are often unsuitable for slide presentation. Some information included in drawings for reports cannot be read on a slide at normal seating distances for such presentations. Such material only tends to confuse the observer and obstructs communication. Large-scale drawings for exhibition, if bold enough in style, may be converted into effective slides, provided they

**Figure 7.9** Axonometric by Francis Tibbalds.



contain little written information. Before deciding on the techniques to be used in the preparation of the final design drawings, the method of presentation should be determined. If the presentation is to include a public exhibition, an illustrated report and a talk accompanied by slides, ideally, three sets of drawings would be required.

A set of design drawings normally includes a location map showing the site in relation to the city or its region; a layout of the site showing access points, internal vehicular and pedestrian circulation, the main building blocks and the landscaping; sections through the site and its buildings showing the relationship of the floors and the positions of