the street, with, at the west end (E-B), the northern passageway considerably lower than the road and the grass verges sloping up between them (see also D). D-G shows the slope at the western point and P-S at the centre of the town where the present row (now slightly to the north (i.e. the slope of the highest point of the town), then falls steeply to the railway below.

PLAN
9, plan of centre of Tenterden showing position of sections.

Diagram
9, linear axis.

REALITY
11, only half the town is seen at a view.
12, restriction of centre.
13, foreshorten.

GROUNDS
Later another consideration of the town structure is considered. While the town consists of rows of buildings, they tend to fall into groups—such groups that are architecturally homogeneous but simply groups of continuous buildings. For instance in 14 cooking next door the High Street, we see our road L-E as a continuous coherent group, as a single whole, although it seems physically divided by an open space. Where it is a junction of three quarters and a quarter, it is a junction of the arcades in their full development where the angle of the roads meets the arcades. Thus from inside the streets much further space for the roads is offered.

Proportions
15, square section.
16, life shown by popo.
17, small projecting building gives sense.
18, normal life shown by projection.
19, trees add shade and romance.
20, facing foreshorten direction.

Turning the corner
Later we are made to look carefully at an important corner (in the Woolpack, D on 15) where an avenue leads through to the churchyard, to see how it works. First we see the X-square solution, 15—a higher diagram, but this is an example of depth to the town. In the angle street line entering the square, we are transgressed in the angle given by a gap—so long a dead corner collecting all movements—we can pass through it. And 14, with the impression blocks given made by the small buildings projecting from the front line of buildings. Next the corner itself is given in one form 15 by the same way the corner of the projection of the vertical plane in a space, and it is apportioned and enlarged for effect.