



BENHA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

AE1342-URBAN DESIGN(1)-LECTURE 3

THE CITY IMAGE AND ITS ELEMENTS

DR. MONA SHEDID

ASSOCIATED PROFESSOR , FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, BENHA UNIVERSITY

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THE CITY IMAGE AND ITS ELEMENTS



CONTENT

An aerial photograph showing a two-lane road curving through a landscape. The road has a white car in the upper lane and a red car in the lower lane. The surrounding area is filled with trees displaying vibrant autumn colors in shades of yellow, orange, and red. A dark green, curved shape is visible in the top left corner of the image.

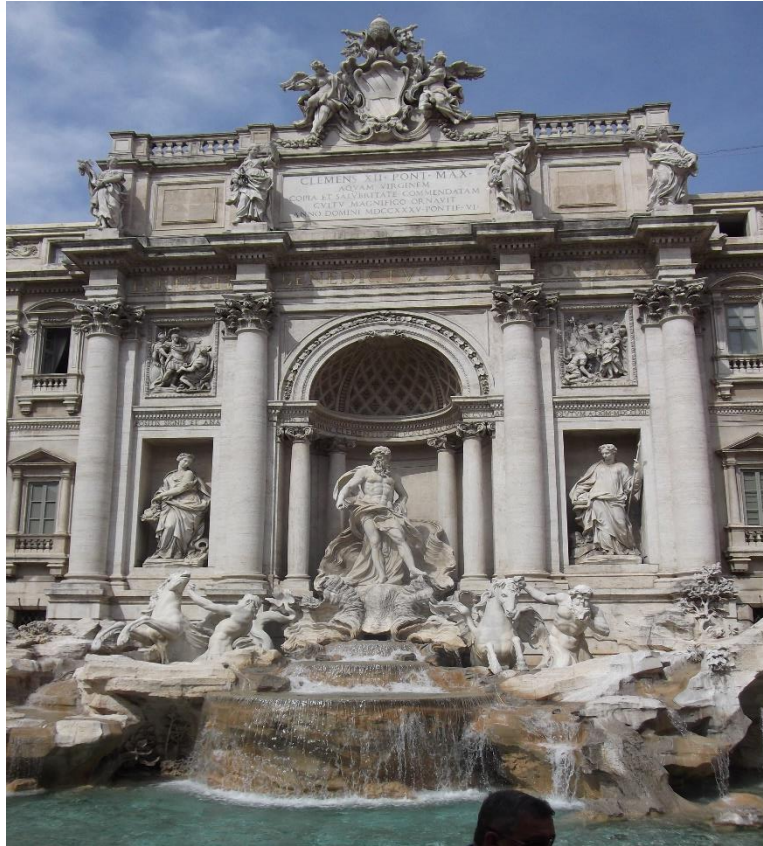
- INTRODUCTION
- THE IMAGE MAKING OF THE ENVIRONMENT
- THE IMAGE OF THE CITY: KEVIN LYNCH
- ELEMENTS THAT AFFECT THE CLARITY OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE VISUAL MAP
- ASSIGNMENT #6

INTRODUCTION...

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION



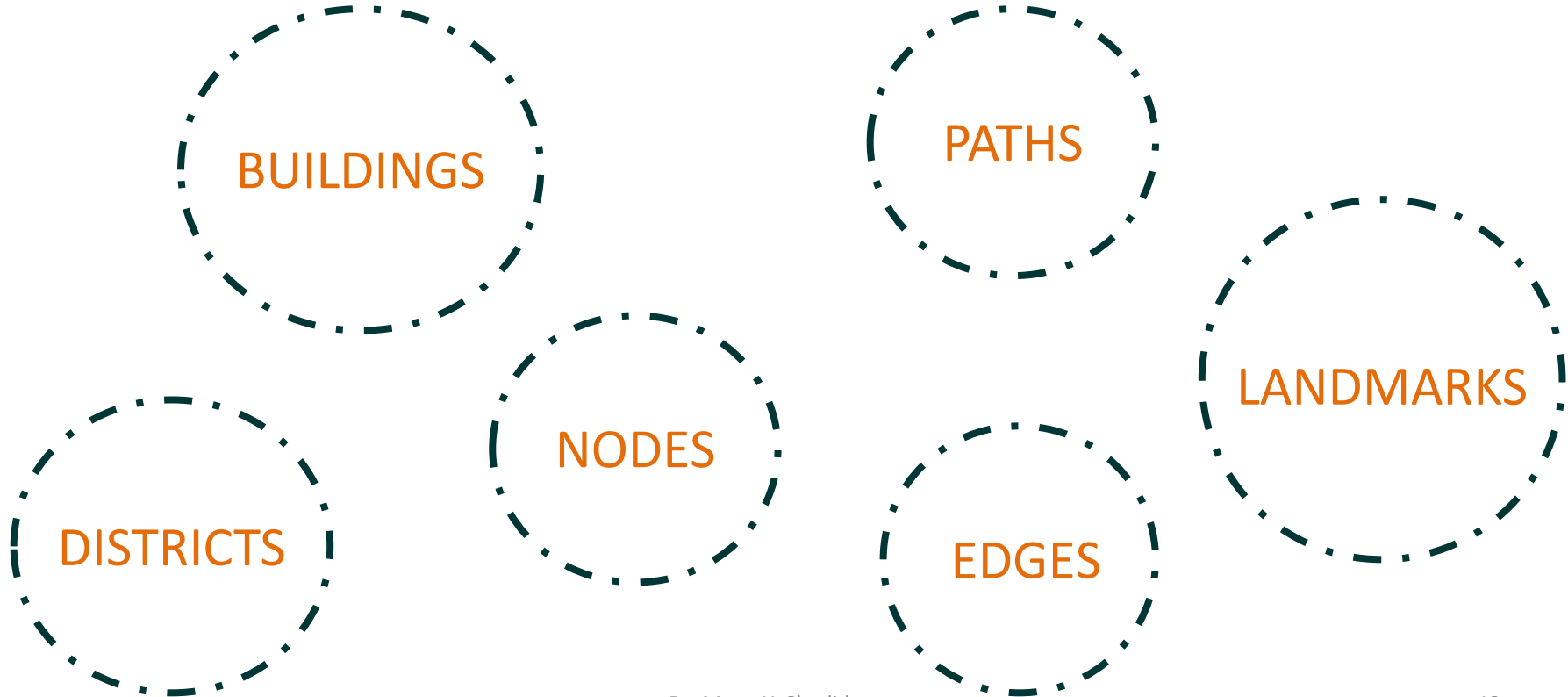
INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION



THE IMAGE MAKING OF THE ENVIRONMENT....

IMPORTANCE OF URBAN IMAGE

الغرض من دراسة الإنطباع الذهني لمنطقة ما هو:

توجيه المصمم إلى طرق للتصميم من شأنها تثبيت مكونات العمران المختلفة في أذهان المستعملين وتوضيحها لتسهيل حركتهم داخلها.

أهمية تكوين إنطباع ذهني قوي وواضح:

1. يعطي إحساس بالامان والقدرة والإستمتاع بالعمران لمستخدمي المدينة.
2. يزيد من قدرة المستعملين على إستخدام العمران بسهولة.
3. تكوين علاقة مكانية بين عناصر العمران تضيي عليها معنى.
4. تكوين إنطباع ذهني واضح عن العمران للفئات العامة.

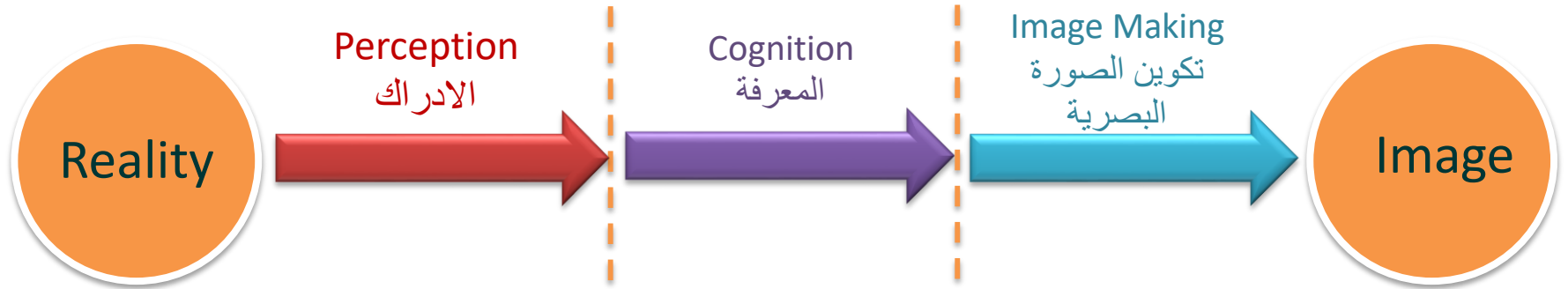
MENTAL SCHEMA

The users of the city react with environment using SENSES



MENTAL SCHEMA

عملية تكوين الإنطباع الذهني:



يتكون داخل أذهان المستعملي
الفراغ العمراني يحمل إحساس
وشعور تجاه الأشياء

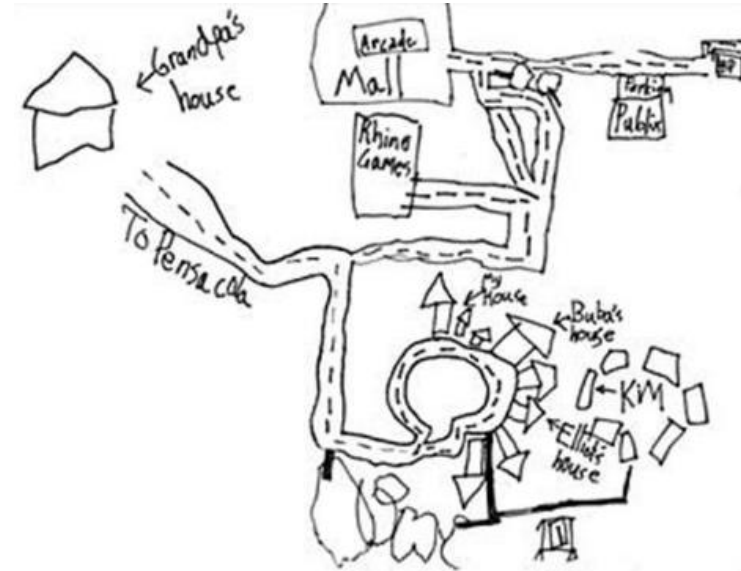
مكون مادي حقيق ثلاثي
الأبعاد

MENTAL IMAGE

Mental Image Properties:

The overall mental image of an urban environment will be:

1. Partial: not covering the whole city
2. Simplified: omitting a great deal of information
3. Unique: each individual has his own
4. Distorted: not necessary has distance or direction



THE IMAGE OF THE CITY....

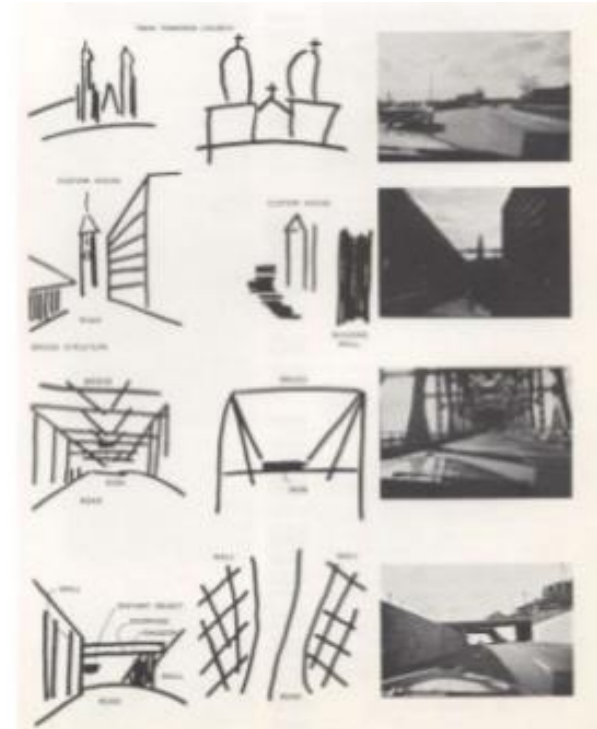
KEVIN LYNCH

THE IMAGE OF THE CITY

Subjective human thoughts ↔ Objective city image

The key work in the field of urban imagery is **Kevin Lynch's the image of the city (1960)** based on mental mapping techniques, and interviews with the residents of Boston, Jersey city and Los Angles. (How people orientate themselves and navigate within cities)

A picture especially in the mind

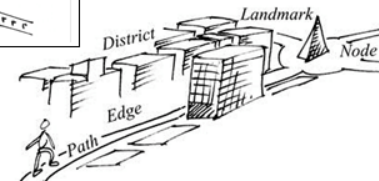
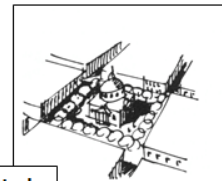
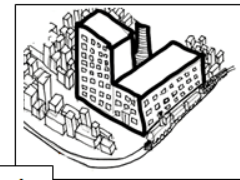
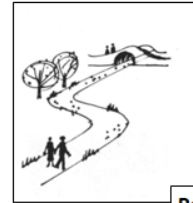


THE IMAGE OF THE CITY

The contents of the city image can be classified into five types of elements:

1. PATHS
2. EDGES
3. DISTRICTS
4. NODES
5. LANDMARKS

The image of the city
kevin lynch



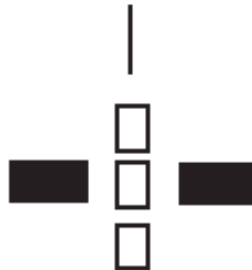
THE IMAGE OF THE CITY

PATHS



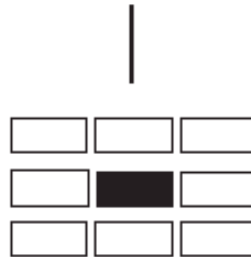
- Streets,
 - Rail lines,
 - Trails.
- Berlin's Kurfürstendamm; Champs-Élysées in Paris

NODE



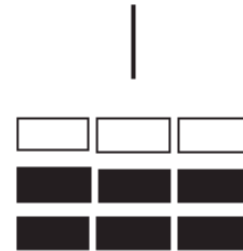
- Strategic meeting points,
 - Squares,
 - Junctions or
 - Train stations.
- Dam in Amsterdam ;
Plaza Mayor in Madrid.

LANDMARK



- Physical objects serve as public reference points,
- Bilbao's Guggenheim Museum
Malmö's Turning Torso

EDGE



- Clear transition zones and linear boundaries, waterfronts
- Green zones

DISTRICT



- Quarters,
 - Neighbourhoods
 - Other sections of the city with distinctive character,
- London's Soho ;
Toronto's Chinatown;
Little Italy

PATH

- **Definition:**
 1. The streets, sidewalks and other channels in which people travel.
- **Importance:**
 1. They organize the mobility.
 2. Pattern of street network is what defines a city and make it unique.
- **Characteristics of path:**
 1. They are defined by their physical dimension, size, shape and character of the buildings that line them.
 2. They range from grand avenues to intimate small paths.



[Street Of Montmartre, Paris](#)



[The Avenue des Champs-Élysées, Paris, France](#)

PATH

- A clear network of routes or path allows:
 1. An easily useable series of connections between places
 2. Creating a favorable image in the memory.
- The most memorable routes are often:
 1. With a varied sequence of long and short views.
 2. Terminated with landmarks.

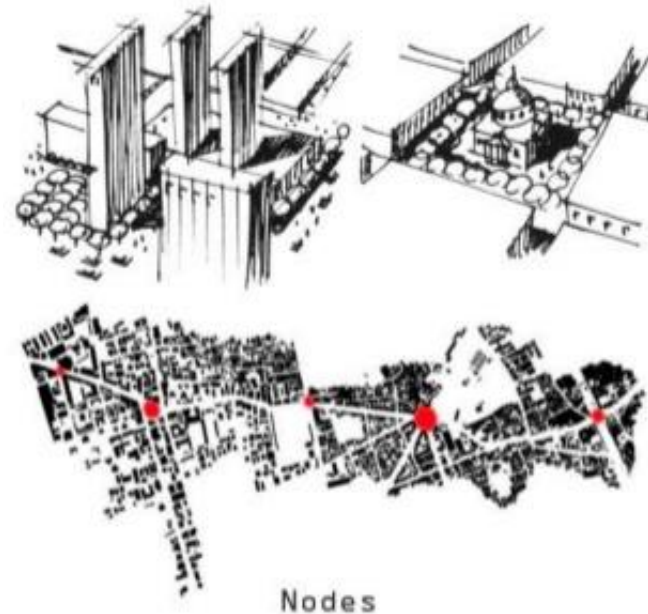


Paths



NODES

- **Definition:**
 - A common point where **two or more roads meet** to form a junction or square.
- **Importance:**
 - To increase the perception of an active, urban corridor and to encourage more walking.
- **Characteristics of nodes:**
 - Pedestrian nodes should include such benches, trash canes,...to increase the users' sense of comfort.



LANDMARKS

- **Definition:**

- External points of orientation, easily identified objects (towers, hills, sculptures,...).



Landmarks



LANDMARKS

1. Make it easy to find your way around.

- People find it easier to oriented themselves and recognize where they are

2. Emphasize the hierarchy of a place.

- Help to provide reference points and emphasize the hierarchy of a place. These are best created at main centers of activities.

3. Create the skyline.

- Skyline created by roofs of buildings not only adds visual interest, but also convey particular activities..



London eye added a new landmark to the London skyline



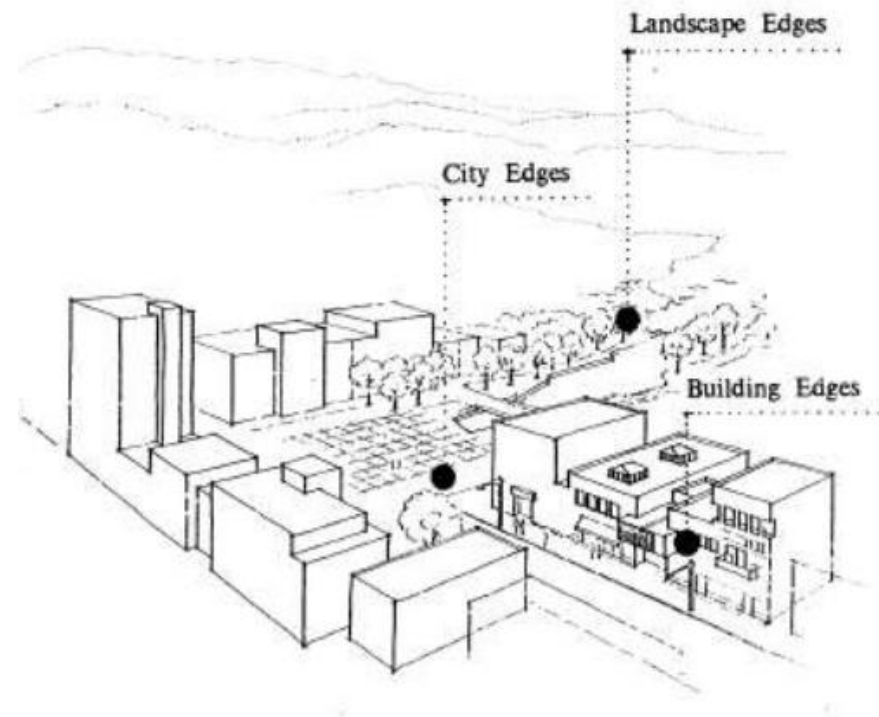
EDGE



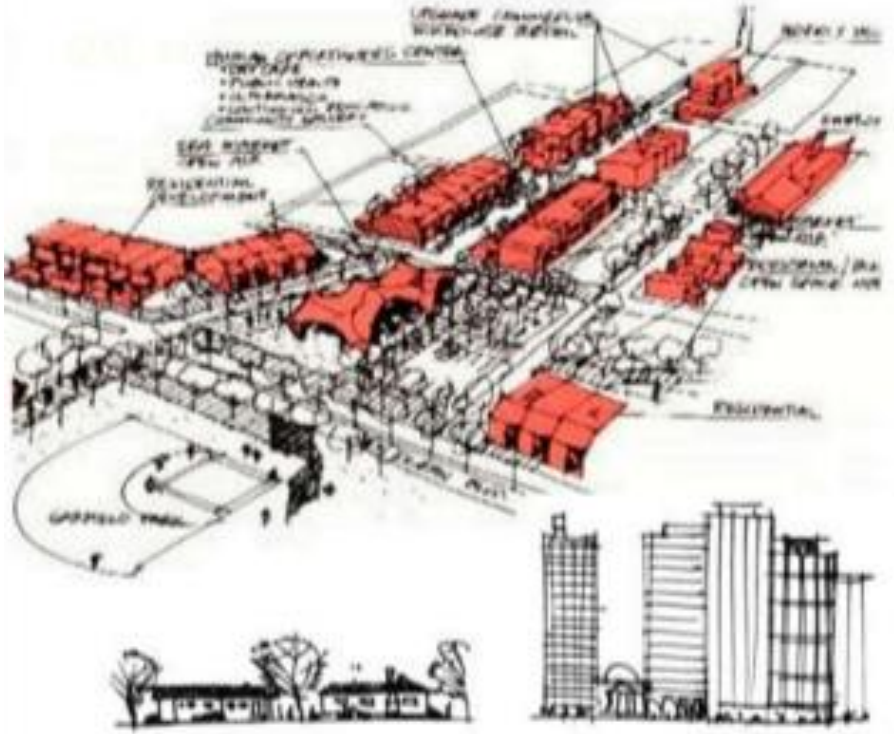
Edges

EDGE

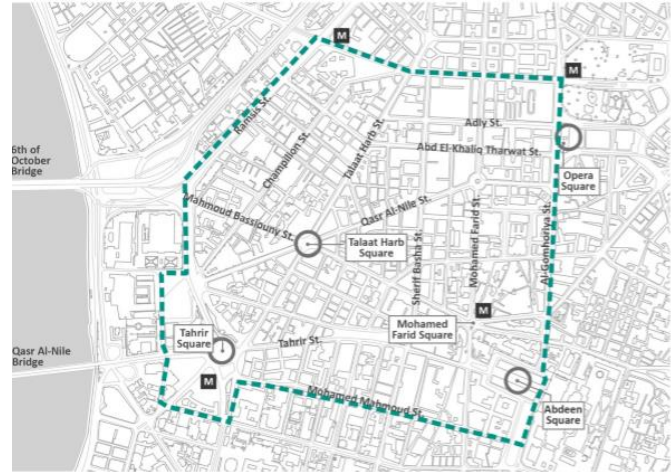
- **Definition:**
 - They are boundaries between two phases, bodies of water (ocean, river, lake), landforms (mountains, hills), manmade structures (buildings, railroad, walls)
- **Importance:**
 - Functionality and usage of the spaces are clearly defined by edges.



DISTRICT



الحي (المناطق) العمراني هو منطقة عمرانية متجانسة بصريا ولها مميزات ايجابية أو سلبية تجعلها واضحة في أذهان المستعملين سواء من خلال الخصائص المعمارية أو العمرانية أو المعنى الاجتماعي أو القيمة الثقافية أو عناصر التنسيق





ELEMENTS THAT AFFECT THE CLARITY OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE VISUAL MAP....

THE MAIN ELEMENTS

هناك أربعة عوامل مهمة لتقوية الصورة الذهنية عند الأشخاص وهي:

Main Elements of Mental Image

Exposure

التعرض

Form

التشكيل

Meaning

المعنى

Structure

التكوين

Exposure

كلما زاد تعرض العنصر ووضوحه امام المشاهدين، كلما كان اكثر وضوحا في الخريطة الذهنية لهم.
كلما كان العنصر أكثر تعرضا كلما زاد عدد الأشخاص الذين يستطعون رؤيته.



ويؤثر على التعرض: محورية الرؤية – إمكانية الرؤية التفاصيل – تكرار الرؤية من اماكن مختلفة – الوجود على اكثر من محور حركة قوي – إرتباطه بمعنى قوي.

Exposure



Form

The **simple formation** of the element is very important in making these components of the mental image visible to the users, and it is very important for the **shape to be strong, clear and simple.**



Meaning



أي عنصر من العناصر المكونة للصورة الذهنية إذا كان له معنى فإنه يليق بالذهن أكثر والمشاهد يوقعه على الخريطة الذهنية له بوضوح.

برج القاهرة يرتبط بالصحة المصرية بع ثورة 1952:
شكله قوي ومستوحى من زهرة اللوتس، معناه قوي يخوله إلى رمز.

Structure

The most important component of the structure is the **axis**.

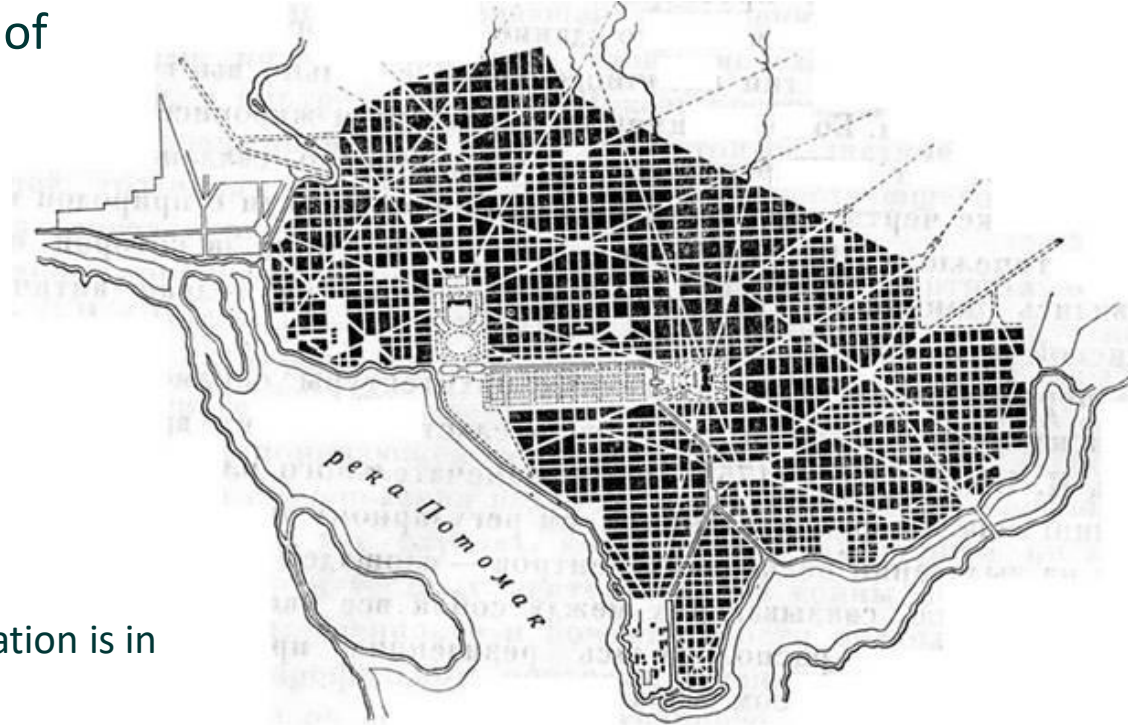


Central to the internal composition of the Vatican

Structure

The most important component of the structure is the **axis**.

The focal configuration is in Washington City



REFERENCES

An aerial photograph showing a two-lane road curving through a landscape. A white van is driving in the upper lane, and a red car is in the lower lane. The road is bordered by a yellow curb on the left and a dense forest of trees with autumn foliage on the right. The top left corner of the slide has a dark green background with the word 'REFERENCES' in white.

The references to multiple sources are text & figures
(sketches, drawings, pictures, photos,..etc.)

**ALL THE RIGHTS BELONG TO ORIGINAL
AUTHORS**

ASSIGNMENT #6....

ASSIGNMENT #6

- Draw your mental map using Lynch's elements to describe the area (from the main gate of the faculty to architecture building), to show how they perceived it.
- You need to apply all comments that you have received from the staff members on your work.
- Assignment #6 submission is next week in a Hard-copy (A2) format as well as Soft copy.

ASSIGNMENT #6

Lynch's Elements

EDGE & BUILDING HEIGHT



OLD AND NEW

- The area of Jalan Petaling is maintained as it is because cultural and historical values.
- A clear division between the facades of the old and new along Jalan Tun Cheng Lok can be observed.



BUILDING HEIGHT

- Site A is surrounded with high rise buildings which makes lower building to blend easily in the skyline.
- Site B has more similar height buildings in its vicinity. A taller building with 4 or more levels has potential to stand out from the buildings in the area.

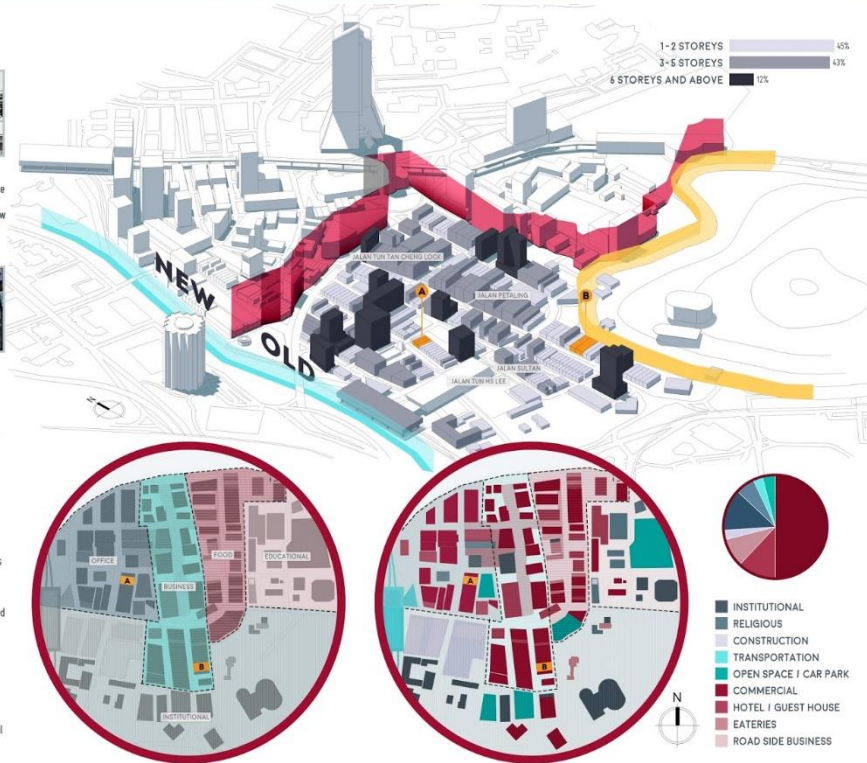
DISTRICT & BUILDING FUNCTION

BUILDING FUNCTION

- Site A and B are dominated by commercial shophouses with various functions.
- Site A will be crowded as most of the major activities are happening nearby.
- Site B is closed to the institutional area and is reported to be less secure to be on the street at night.

DISTRICT

- Districts are identified through the density of functions in the area of the site.
- The major districts found in the vicinity of both sites are office, business, food, educational and institutional district.



ASSIGNMENT #6

NODES & HUMAN DENSITY



GLOBAL NODE
WHERE THE PUBLIC GATHER
THE MOST AND DISPERSE TO OTHER PLACES

TRANSIT NODE
WHERE PEOPLE GATHER TEMPORARILY
AND POSSIBLY HAVE A CHANCE OF INTERACTING

LOCAL NODE
WHERE ONLY LOCALS
KNOW AND FAMILIAR ABOUT



8AM
LESS CROWD
MOSTLY FOREIGN WORKERS
AND OLDER GENERATIONS LOCALS

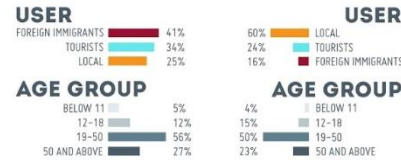
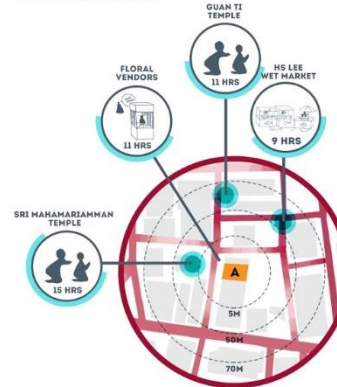


12PM
DENSER CROWD
MOSTLY FOREIGN WORKERS,
TOURISTS, STUDENT AND LOCALS.



6PM
LESS CROWD
MOSTLY FOREIGN WORKERS
AND LOCALS

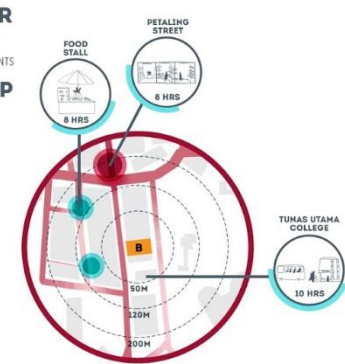
Lynch's Elements



CONCLUSION

Nodes at tertiary path creates a high intensity of contact point while at secondary path forms a low intensity contact point. These paths leads people to pass by site A and site B could potentially form a new node at the area.

Mainly local teenagers and adults will gather at nodes around the site possibly due to the students from the high schools and shop keepers operating business around, the future nodes could target on users at age around 19-50 years old.



ASSIGNMENT #6

Lynch's Elements

LANDMARK

A MEANS OF WAYFINDING



VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN MAIN PATHS

- SECONDARY VEHICULAR PATH (MAINLY USED)
- MEDIUM DENSITY PEDESTRIAN (MAINLY USED)
- CAR PARK

- GLOBAL LANDMARK
- LOCAL LANDMARK

LANDMARK LEGEND

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| ● CENTRAL MARKET | ● BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION | ● PASAR SENI LRT | ● 7-11 MART |
| ● PUBLIC BANK | ● PETALING STREET ENTRANCE | ● BUS STATION | ● TRIANGULAR BUILDING |
| ● INDIAN TEMPLE | ● BERJAYA KOTA RAYA MALL | ● TUN HS LEE WET MARKET | ● POLICE STATION |
| ● TUNAS COLLEGE | ● WISMA METHODIST CHURCH | ● WENG HOA FLOWER BOUTIQUE | ● KUAN TI TEMPLE |

STUDENT PATH



HERITAGE TRAIL



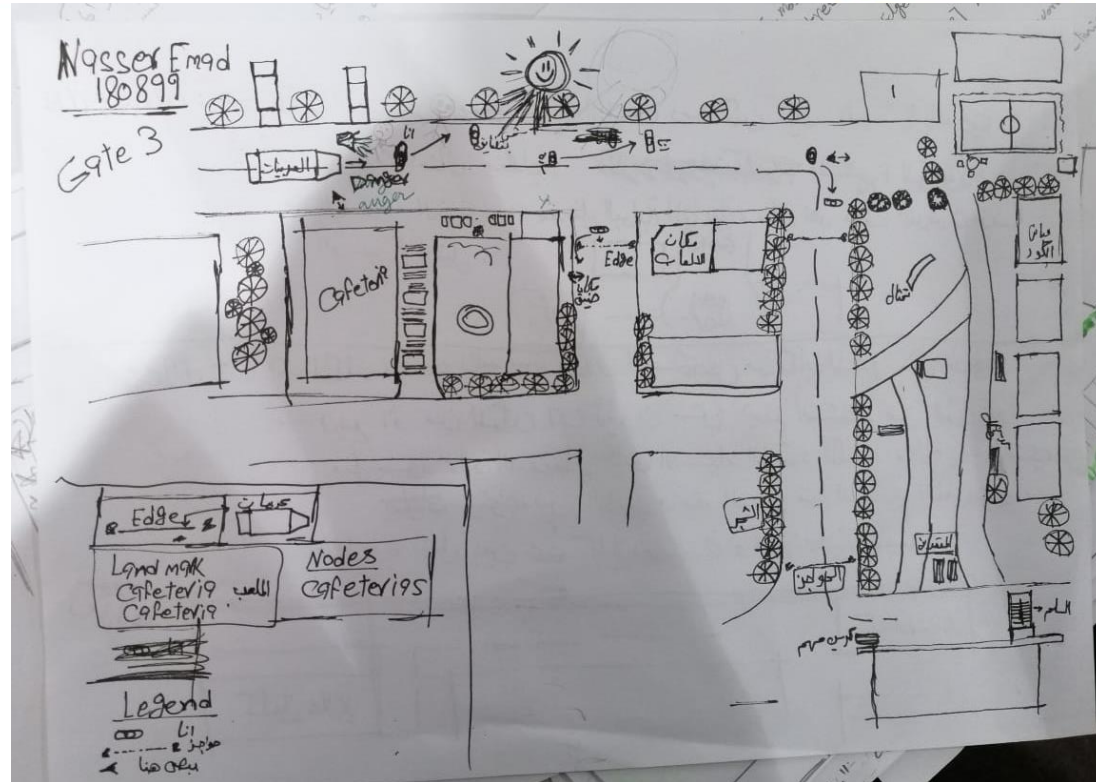
SERIAL VISION

LANDMARKS ALONG MAIN TRAILS



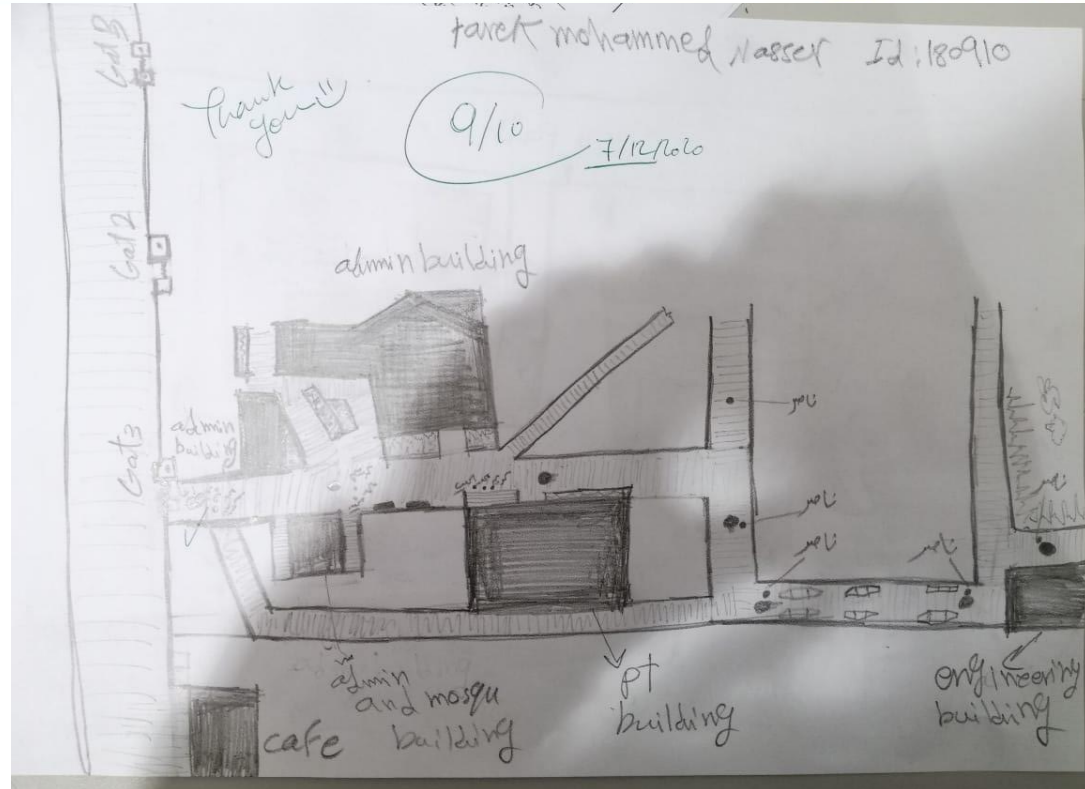
ASSIGNMENT #6

Student Work



ASSIGNMENT #6

Student Work



ASSIGNMENT #6

Student Work

How can you define Landmarks around/in your Campus HU?!

- * Cafe near Engineering Faculty
- * Cafe near pharmacy Faculty
- * petrol near HU
- * المنفذ

مبنى او ميدان او تال يلدان يندل
الى المنطقه منه خلال معرفته
ويكون بالقرب منه المكان المطلوب
الوصول اليه

المسائل (major Landmarks)
التي (minor Landmarks)
ويكون تكون لا ترى من مكان
بعيد ولاكن معروفه بالمنطقه

Rahma abdalla
180244



ANY QUESTIONS???

THANK YOU...