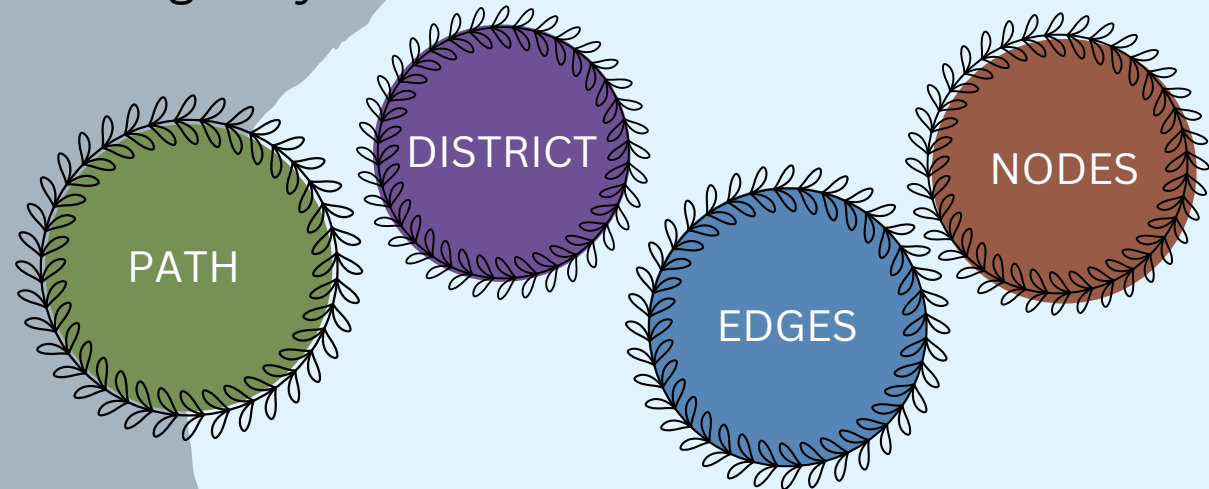UTM — UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

BACKGROUND

Due to metropolitan setting nowadays, it creates the chance to make it simpler for individuals to use and comprehend the built environment and is highly adaptable to navigating through it. There are five important elements in designing the image of the city which are the path , district , nodes , edges and landmark. (according to Lynch's (1981))

PATH — DISTRICT — EDGES — NODES

AIM/ PURPOSE

Aesthetic — Structural — Functional

IMPLICATION

1. Efficient Circulation
2. High Legibility
3. Maximize the Landuse
4. Create Robustness Spaces
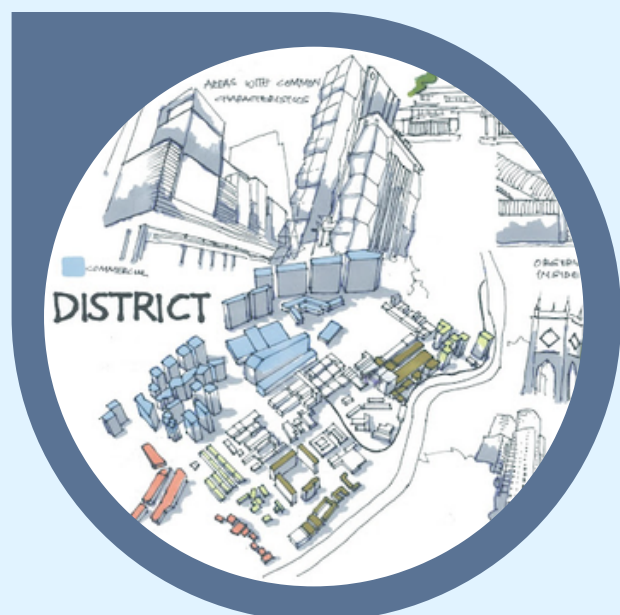5. Propose the Flexible Future Development

PATH

- Refer to the circulation system.
- Act as the city connection.
- For instance, road, pedestrian pathway, cycling pathway and streets.

Importance: **To created a continuous network of residents and the surrounding area of a city**. The city paths were not intended to confound or disorder people. Strong understanding of the community infrastructure to enable engagement with, and pathways into, social networks. According to British colonial rule, it entails the connecting of arterial roads, highways, and collector roads.

DISTRICT

- Refer to the distinct areas withuin a city , often defined by their land use pattern , cultural or economic characteristic or history.

Importance: **To resemble distinct visual identities derived from building form, material, and texture in urban architecture.** It also helps in maintaining the thematic continuity. A well-designed city is portrayed as having distinctive traits in similar regions. Many areas are connected by edges which improves the appearance of the city's urban design.
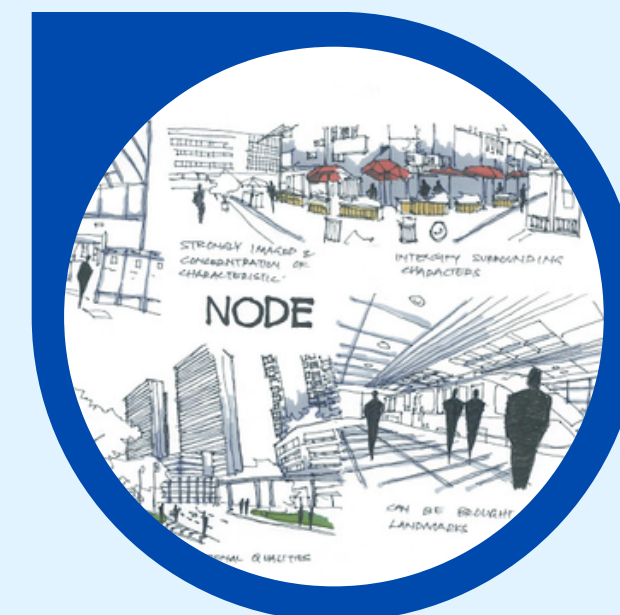
EDGES

- Refer to the physical and perceptual boundaries within a city including waterfronts , parks , and the edges of neighborhoods and districts.

Importance: A spectator can place oneself in this space by using the edges as a **component of the topological bounds.** The definition of borders divides the world into two zones or districts in a linear manner. The zone's compactness can simultaneously produce a variety of places on a large scale. The group of edges includes both physically occurring and natural forms.

NODES

- Refer to the intersections of part or the local points within a city , such as squares , plaza or transportation hubs.

Importance: It is known **as the focal points in the patterns of development**. Nodes are divided into two distinct physical components: intersections of a path or plaza and points to the inhabitants of the town with predetermined focuses. Easily recognizable nodes created by impressive and continuous architectural components.

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METHODOLOGY BRIEF

Based on the research of the urban elements in a city by referring to the Kevin A. Lynch's (1960) book the image in the City, such as path, nodes, edges, and districts the qualitative method was used, and the mental mapping analysis was applied.
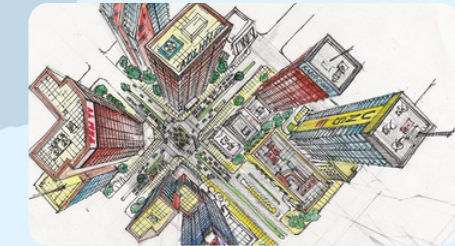
PATH : ADAM MITSKEVICHI STREET, TBILISI

Issue: Physical inactivity, poor air quality and mental health.

Person-environment fit theory: " people have an innate need to fit environments and to seek out environment that match own characteristic" (Van Vianen, 2018)

Methodology: Transform Adam Mitskevichi Street as a pedestrian oriented street which is a pilot area that closed down for a few day in order top familiar citizen with different perception.
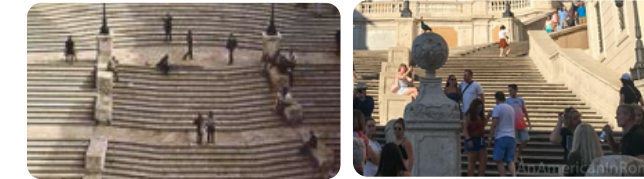
DISTRICT : SIMPANG AMPAT TOWN ,PENANG

Issue: Classification of district is based on the distribution of population density.

Methodology: Based on the figure we can see the divisions of district on the site are according to function of the space . So we will see what is the most important zoning area that can help to differentiate the visual identity for each zone in the site.

NODES : SPANISH STEPS

Issue: Lack of circulation and accessibilities.

Methodology: Tied two topographically different levels of urban structure on site that make it as a residential square that can publicly use.

NODES : THE TOWER OF LONDON CITY

Issue: Low legibility and connectivity of landmarks

Methodology: Are the cores to form and connect the city were mainly medieval cores, which formed around the 2 landmark buildings which are the churches of St. Paul's and Westminster abbey.

EDGES : TYSONS

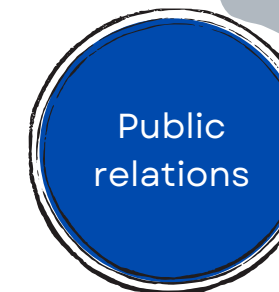**Issue:** Unclear boundaries due to rapid urbanization

Prospect and Refuge: The broad space is prospect while the narrow space is refuge. When observe from one point, the farther space is the prospect.

Methodology: Tysons, Virginia is an edge city of Washington, D.C. whose rapid urbanization has been aided by the extension of the Washington metro Silver Line, which opened four stops in Tysons in 2014.

STRATEGIES

Follow government's rule

Public relations

Environment condition

- To design a legal urban landscape, rules and regulations need to be considered.

- When using the approach of the image of city, public spaces, public activities and public relations also is one of the main aspects.

- Consider and observe the land and environment condition before applying the paths, districts, edges and nodes.

CONCLUSION

Urban design elements play in a specific role in turning the urban area into a functional, attractive, and vibrant place and space for the communities. The design and concept of each case study solves the urban issues and were planned and built successfully with various functions from the urban design element itself and especially to the resident and also the communities. Their continuous design in each area showed the visual perspective, the zoning and space for each area, path nodes, edge, and district as the visual identity value of the city.

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