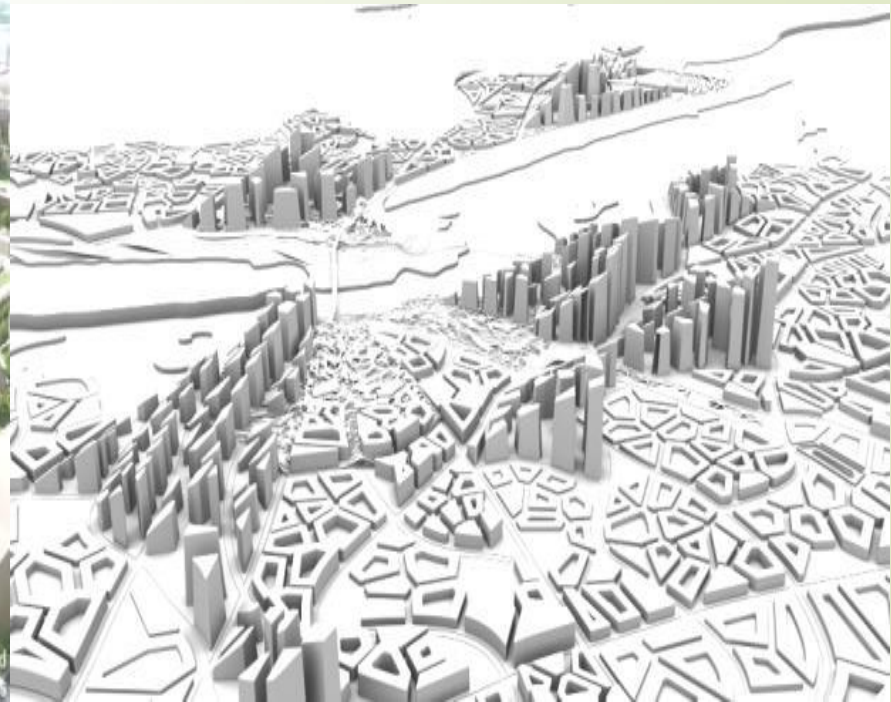
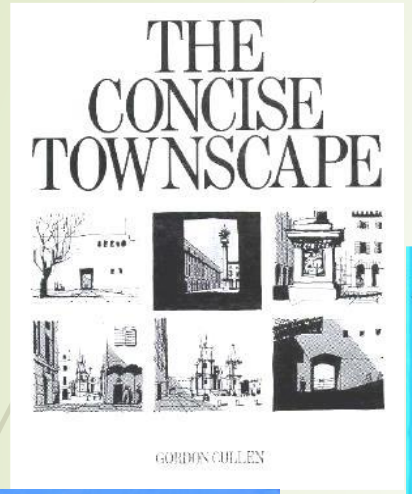
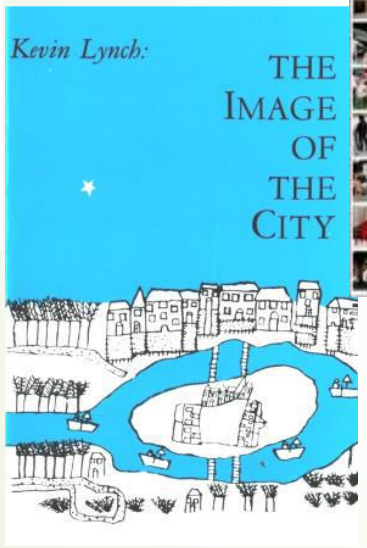
INTRODUCTION

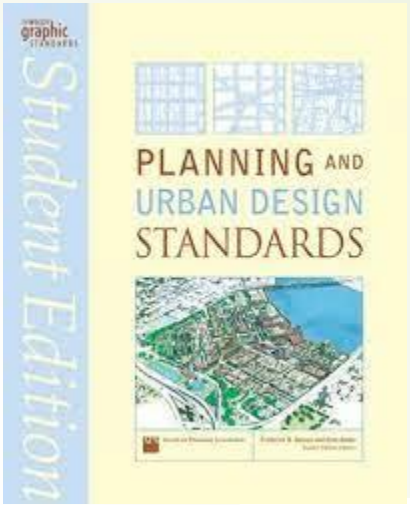
Urban Design as a Distinguishing Discipline

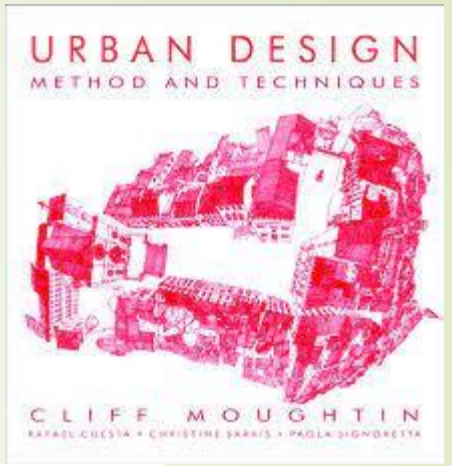


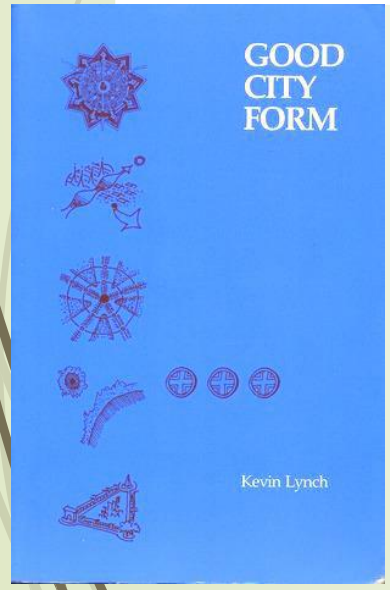

THE CONCISE TOWNSCAPE
GORDON CULLEN

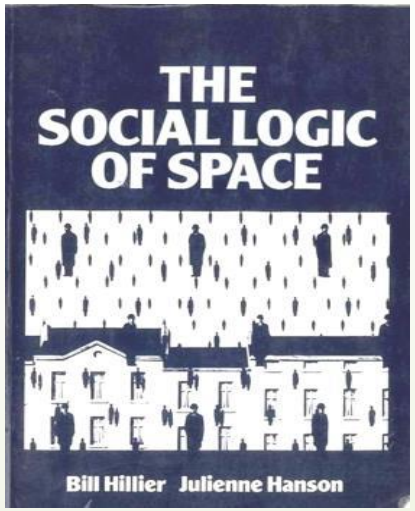

Kevin Lynch:
THE IMAGE OF THE CITY

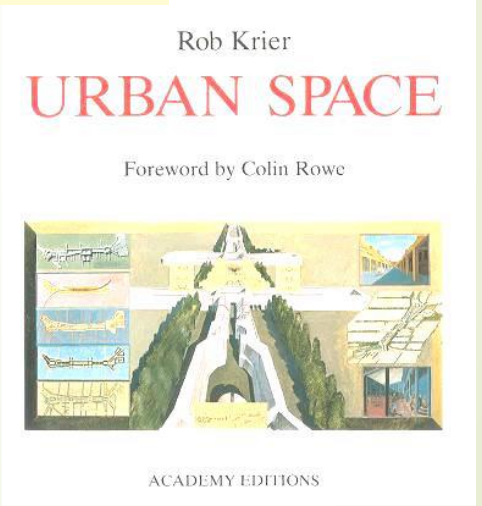
PUBLIC PLACES
URBAN SPACES
THE DIMENSIONS OF URBAN DESIGN

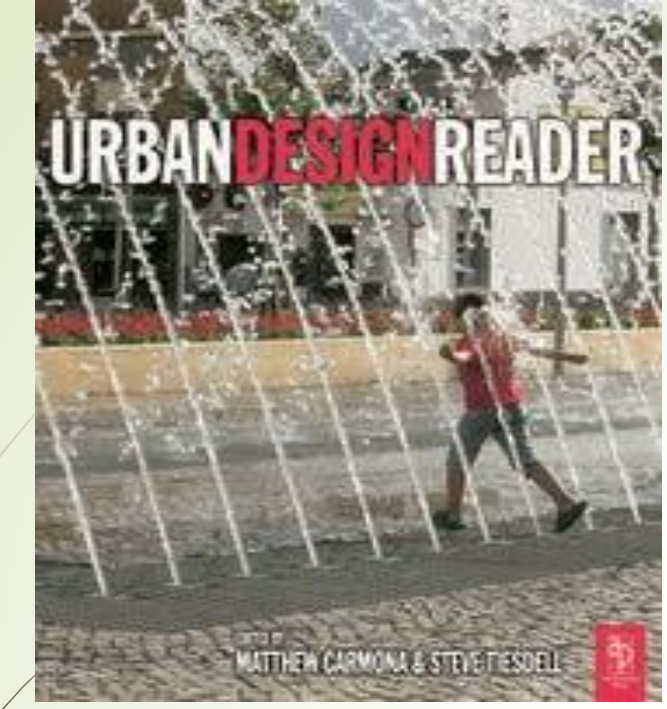

graphic
Student Edition
PLANNING AND
URBAN DESIGN
STANDARDS


URBAN DESIGN
METHOD AND TECHNIQUES
CLIFF MOUGHTIN


GOOD CITY FORM
Kevin Lynch


THE SOCIAL LOGIC OF SPACE
Bill Hillier Julienne Hanson


Rob Krier
URBAN SPACE
Foreword by Colin Rowe
ACADEMY EDITIONS

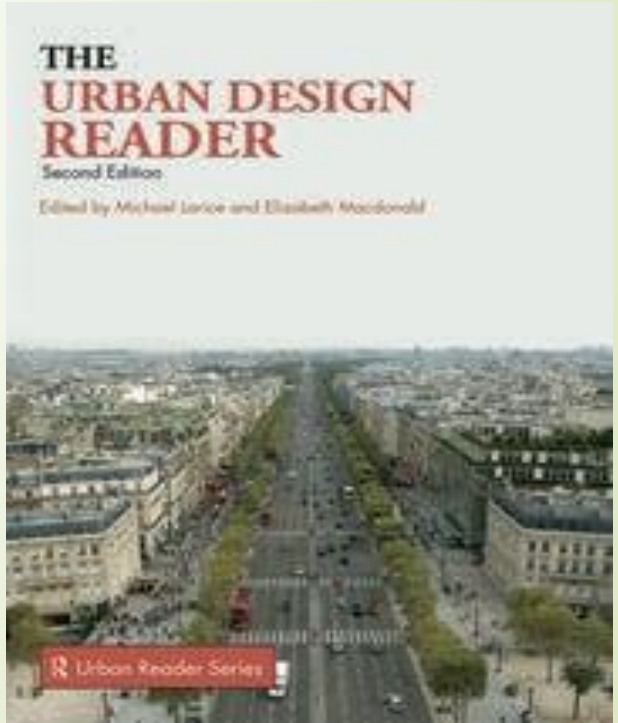


Essential reading for students and practitioners of urban design, **this collection of essays introduces the 6 dimensions of urban design** through a range of the most important classic and contemporary key texts.

Matthew Carmona, Tiesdell Steve

The Urban Design Reader draws together the very best of **classic and contemporary writings to illuminate and expand the theory and practice of urban design.** Nearly 50 generous selections include important contributions from Howard, Le Corbusier, Lynch, and Jacobs to more recent writings by Waldheim, Koolhaas, and Sorkin.

Michael Larice, Elizabeth Macdonald



The concept and definitions of urban design.

- Urban design is the process of shaping the physical, perceptual and morphological setting of the places in the cities.

- It is the art of making places. It involves the design of groups of buildings, spaces and landscapes, and establishing the processes that make successful development possible.

- Urban design is the process of giving form, shape, and character to groups of buildings, to whole neighborhoods, and the city.

- "Urban design is the art of creating and shaping cities and towns and deals with buildings as a group.

- It is about making a connection between people and places by giving a meaning to the place." (Carmona and Tiesdell, 2007).

- **The perceptual dimension**
- in this case could be defined as **how these public spaces represent itself as a symbol or an image to the city and its people by ways of legibility and identity**.
- **Legibility**
- means **the possibility of organizing an environment within an imageable and coherent pattern**.

- **A physical dimension**
- is **a property we associate with physical quantities for purposes of classification or differentiation**. Mass, length, and force are examples of physical dimensions.

- **The morphological dimension**
- **‘Morphological’ dimension of urban design** is the layout and configuration of urban form and space. There are essentially two types of urban space systems,
- ‘traditional’ and ‘modernist’. ‘
- **Traditional’** urban space consists of buildings as constituent parts of urban blocks, where the blocks define and enclose external space.
- **‘Modernist**’ urban space typically consists of free-standing ‘pavilion’ buildings in landscape settings.
- **Urban Morphology:**
- Urban morphology is the study of the **form and shape** of settlements.

definitions of urban design

- It involves the arrangement, design, and coordination of buildings, public spaces, transportation systems, services, and amenities to be used by city dwellers and to meet their needs. It is considered as "multidisciplinary field" (Larice and Macdonald, 2006).

The importance of urban design

- The importance of urban design is related to **the life of people in the city.**
- Urban designers try to create successful places that support **urban social life** and **economic values** of the city.
- „*Urban design*" deals with the equality of the public realm (**physical and socio-cultural**) and with **forms in its three dimensions.**

History of urban design.

- The term „***Urban***" has been derived from the Latin word **„*Urbs*"** which **means „*City*". „**
- ***Urban Design***' as a term was first used in 1956 by Harvard University when it hosted a series of urban design conferences. (Gosling, 2002).
- The term „***Urban Design***" was coined in North America in the late 1950s, and replaced the narrower and somewhat outdated term **„*Civic Design*".**
- **Civic design** focused on the siting and design of major civic buildings- city halls, opera houses, museums and their relationship to open spaces.
- Urban design has become primarily concerned with the quality of the **public realm**–both physical and sociocultural-and the making of places for people to enjoy and use.
- Containing two somewhat problematical words, „Urban Design" is an inherently ambiguous term.

Ambiguity in urban design definition.

- Urban design has had a dynamic meaning since its first use and it is a debatable topic which has made it ambiguous.
- There are **some concerns or questions** that significantly affect the meaning of urban design and its practice.

- **Scales or levels:** Should urban design be focused at particular level?

- **Scope:** Should it focus only on the **visual qualities** of the urban environment or, more broadly, address the organization and management of **urban space**?

- **Spaces and society**? Should it simply be about **transforming spatial arrangements**, or about more deeply seated **social and cultural relations between spaces and society?**

Difference between Architecture, Urban Design & Urban Planning.

- Architecture
  - The art or practice of designing& constructing buildings

“Architecture isn’t just the reflection of the state of society, it’s the reflection of the mind”

Urban Design

The design of Functionality of spaces between buildings & structures.

URBAN DESIGN?

- Art of **Making Places for People**
- **Human Interaction** with the environment.
- Involves places such as **Squares, Piazza, Streets, Pedestrian**

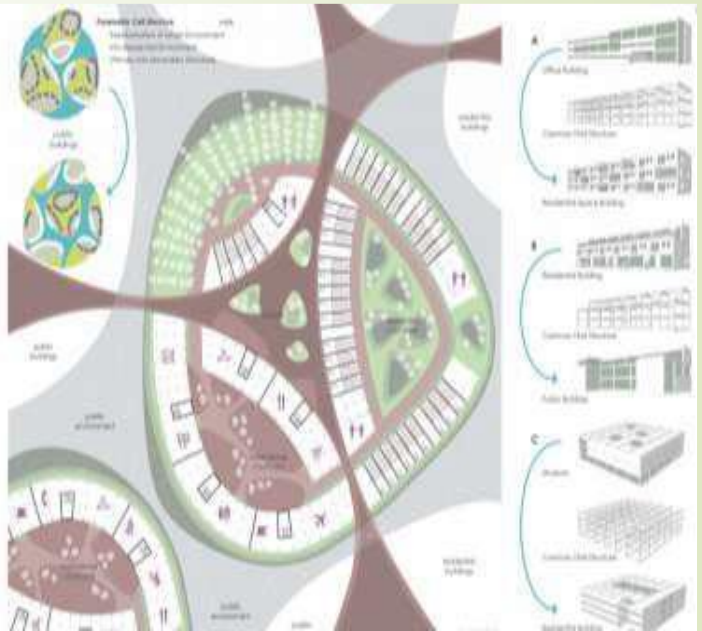
“A street is a spatial entity and not the residue between buildings.”

URBAN PLANNING

The Design & Organization Of Urban Space & Infrastructure

TAKING A LOOK AT URBAN PLANNING

- Layout of neighbourhoods, cities and regions
- Fulfilling needs of community & economy



	Architecture	Urban Design	Urban Planning
Scale	Individual building	Spaces between buildings: street, park, transit stop	Whole neighborhoods, districts & cities
Orientation	Aesthetic and functional	Aesthetic and functional	Utility
Treatment of space	2D & 3D	3D	Predominantly 2D
Time frame	No definite time frame	Short Term (<5years)	Long Term (5 to 20years)

Thank You

Any Questions?