Urban Morphology, Identity of Place and Place Identity

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What is a city?

• It is made of physical and non-physical elements.
• The physical elements are the squares, centers, streets, and buildings, and hills and rivers.
• The non-physical elements are the people’s economical and daily activities.
• Composition of these elements formed the urban structure.
What is a city?

Nagoya  Hanoi
Urban Structure Change

- Urban structure change is a part of cultural landscape in form of physical and spatial system.
- The change can be continuity and discontinuity.
- Continuity is shown by the continuous recognition of urban fabric serving same or expanded function.
- Discontinuity occurs when the moment of changes does not bring any effects to the existing physical and spatial system.
Urban Structure Change
Urban Structure Change

- Urban structure change due to shift in transportation mode, modernization, new road system, population increase, political influences, historical context and planned activities.
Sense of Place

• Is the quality of an affective relationship between people and place based on the experience of recurring engagement towards a particular setting that developed in a period of time.

• Its components are (1) the physical setting, (2) activities and experience within the setting, (3) meaning associated with the setting.
Place Attachment

• It is emotional bonding to a place.
• It develops when a person experiences the place.
• Dimensions: place identity, social bonding, place dependence, nature bonding
• **Place identity**: a person defined himself associated to the place caused by specific setting and symbolic meaning that is important to his life.
Place identity
Place Attachment

• **Social bonding** is an attachment arise from interaction with the society such as a family, patrons, and friends that create a feeling of belonginess or emotional connection.

• **Place dependence** is arose when a person depends much on the ability of a place to conduct their desired activities at the place.

• **Natural bonding** is happened when a person has a emotional responses caused by the natural environment.
Social Bonding, Place Dependence, and Natural Bonding
Place Value

• In having attachment to a place, a person values the place derived from his experience toward the place.
• People identify their city based on memory, meanings and values. Emotive and rational powers in people’s mind on place determine the identity of the place.
• There ten values: aesthetic, economic, learning, biological, spiritual, intrinsic, heritage, future, wilderness.
Urban Morphology

- Urban morphology promotes a place identity in two contexts: built heritage and innovative design.
What is a place?

• It accommodates people activities both routines and occasional.
• People interact with the place by manipulating it accordance to their activities.
Places in Cities

• Place: It is subjective and relational, and generate affective response.
• People located in space but act in a place.
• A space is what it is, but a place is how it is used.
• Place, not space, frames appropriate behavior.

A floating market in Banjarmasin
Place and Behavioral Planning

• A place is a space which is invested understandings of behavioral appropriateness, social meaning and cultural expectation.

• What is the difference between out of space and out of place?
Space and Place

- Human experience of a space turns it into a place. Spatial experience are instinctive, bodily and immediate.
Studies of People, Space and Place

• Human geography, Environmental psychology and Urban sociology: Emphasize on human experience with urban space resulting to affection, attachment, socio-economic and placelessness.

• Urban design, Architecture, Landscape architecture: Concern on Forms and Functions of urban space, rules and regulations

• Pragmatic, Perceptual, Existential
Urban Spaces

- Components of urban spaces are physical, psychological, economic, political and cultural
- Are these spaces sustainable enough for economic, environmental and social concerns?

Banjarmasin waterfront, South Kalimantan

A street in Manado, North Sulawesi
Urban Spaces

• Urban spaces as becoming, as possibilities, as shifting political formations.
• How well are these communities with the provision of bicycle-way?

A street in Nagoya  A street in Delhi

A street in Nagoya
A street in Delhi
Identity of Place

- Human interactions with an environment are closely intertwined with the social system, culture and hierarchical systems.
- They are interested in shared sense of place derived from collective activities and cultural practices.
- Place meanings and values are influenced by social norms and produced by socio-cultural systems and ideologies.
- Identity of a place arises when the identity is reflected by the physical elements located at the place rather than by intangible aspects such as memory and meanings.
Familiarity towards Urban Spaces

- Familiarity of a place allows us to understand the structure of a space with an interpretation.
- Space is the opportunity; place is the understood reality (Harrison and Dourish, 1996).
- Place derives from a tension between connectedness and distinction.
Human-environment Bonding in Everyday Landscape

- Understanding of a place requires comprehending the intimate human-environment bonding and larger social-cultural contexts which create the relationship.

- Place: Multifaceted human experience and emotional responses.
Complexity of a Place

• Complexity of a place can be understood through various levels of human interactions with space, a multifaceted human experience (Relph, 1976).
• Place is an experiential landscape.
• If space is a setting open for movement and experience, place is a pause in movement. The construction of place is influenced by new experiential knowledge (Lee, 2009).
New Urbanism and Everyday Urbanism

• But, designers major interests lie on physical forms and functions rather than actual people and ways people use and occupy spaces.

• **New Urbanism** emphasizes on regional culture, materials and urban forms without taking account on people, their lived experiences, and socio-cultural contexts.

• As **Everyday Urbanism** is based on a deeper understanding of the interplay between existing people’s landscape experience and environments, the design process better implements the full meaning of the place.

• In turn, the Everyday Urbanism perceives urban spaces as experiential landscape.
Design of a Place

• Design should be developed in accordance with the particular characteristics of a specific place, regional materials, and local cultural values.

• Design should strive to create a connection between people and the landscape, as well as building a sense of community.
Place: Visible versus Social

- Designers focus on ‘Visible Place’ rather than ‘Social Place’.
- **Visible place** incorporates particular architectural pattern, physical setting, and spatial composition to design.
- **Social place** is a complex intertwined with individual experience, culture, memory, politics, and many more; an experiential landscape.
Everyday Urbanism Design Forms

1. Enabling form that promotes people interacting with each other,
2. Resilient form that withstands environmental degradation,
3. Impelling form which provides centeredness to bind people together.
4. Orientation and identification are characterized as two most fundamental components which prove one’s existence, establish identity, and building personal bond to environments.