

**ARCHITECTURE FOR WAYFINDING**  
**Remapping the City**

NAADIYA HANI MOKHTAR

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University Teknologi Malaysia

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## ABSTRAK

Tesis ini bertajuk “Architecture for Wayfinding; Remapping the City” di mana ia merungkai permasalahan hubungan seni bina dan prinsip tunjuk arah. Fokus utama tesis ini adalah mencari hubungan secara langsung bangunan dan seni bina dalam mempengaruhi gerak geri pengguna di dalam kawasan urban.

Tesis ini mengetengahkan idea tunjuk arah berpandukan elemen seni bina yang diusulkan di dalam kajian ini. Potensi kajian ini adalah sangat besar memandangkan situasi urban dan keadaan kawasan bandar hari ini yang tidak mempunyai kesinambungan seni bina dan sistem tunjuk arah. Kadar pembangunan yang meningkat hari ini tidak seiring dengan kemajuan sistem tunjuk arah menyebabkan kegagalan dinamik suatu bandar kepada pengguna.

Rujukan utama tesis ini adalah hasil penulisan Lynch, “The Image of the City” yang membincangkan impak keadaan bandar dan situasi kawasan urban dalam melahirkan kehidupan yang lebih mampan. Beliau menegaskan susasana bandar yang efisien membawa kepada keseimbangan emosi, komunikasi yang lebih berkesan serta kehidupan yang lebih selesa.

Tesis ini akan menyelesaikan perkara-perkara asas dalam konsep tunjuk arah iaitu, keupayaan pengguna untuk mengetahui lokasi mereka, destinasi mereka dan cara pergerakan dari lokasi ke destinasi tersebut. Kajian dijalankan dengan merujuk kepada kaedah-kaedah Space Syntax yang menggunakan pergerakan pengguna sebagai sumber rujukan utama mereka. tapak kajian yang dipilih adalah kawasan Bukit Bintang.

Pada masa hadapan, tesis ini boleh diimplimentasi menjadi suatu sistem tunjuk arah yang lengkap bagi bandaraya Kuala Lumpur.

## ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled “Architecture for Wayfinding; Remapping the City”. The study is centered heavily on the relations of architecture and wayfinding and speaks volumes on how architectural intervention could help assist users in wayfinding matters by providing appropriate visual and directional cues.

Architecture for wayfinding is a highly viable topic to be delved further because of its significance in bridging the gap between a complex and ambiguous urban setting with the eager users. It is crucial to remove unnecessary stress and pressure on users and to make the city an overall more friendly appeal and improve its accessibility.

This design thesis is mainly powered by Lynch's theory in his book, *The Image of the City*, where he discussed the huge impact of “the apparent clarity or legibility of the cityscape” on urban quality of life. He defined legibility as clarity of movement and stresses his stand in which he says legible surroundings promote emotional satisfaction, the framework for communication and conceptual organization, and bring new depths to everyday experience.

The thesis aims to provide the basic essentials in surviving wayfinding, the ability to determine current location, destination and the ability to formulate a movement route between the two. The thesis takes place in Bukit Bintang and targets to assist the district's human movement by providing a network of visual cues in the form of architectural wayfinding markers. Studies are done mostly based on Space Syntax's qualitative method and observations. Outcomes of the studies are mappings on human dispersal, density of movement and physical observations done on site regularly.

The design thesis can further be utilized throughout the city of Kuala Lumpur to come up with a bigger masterplan on wayfinding markers that would assist tourists and pedestrians who frequent the city.