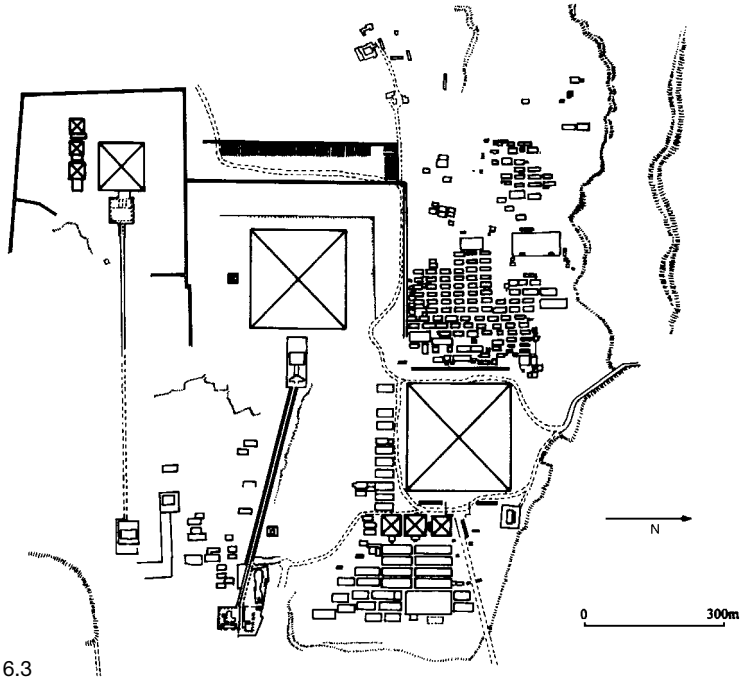

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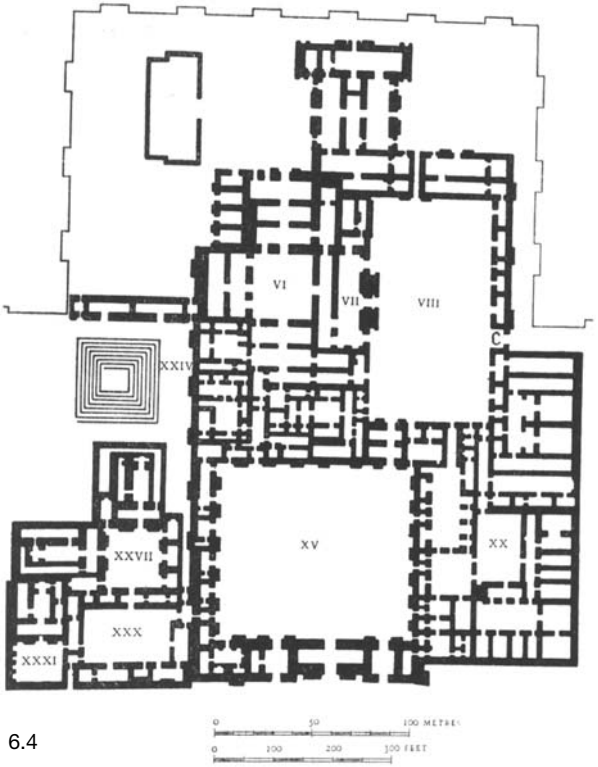
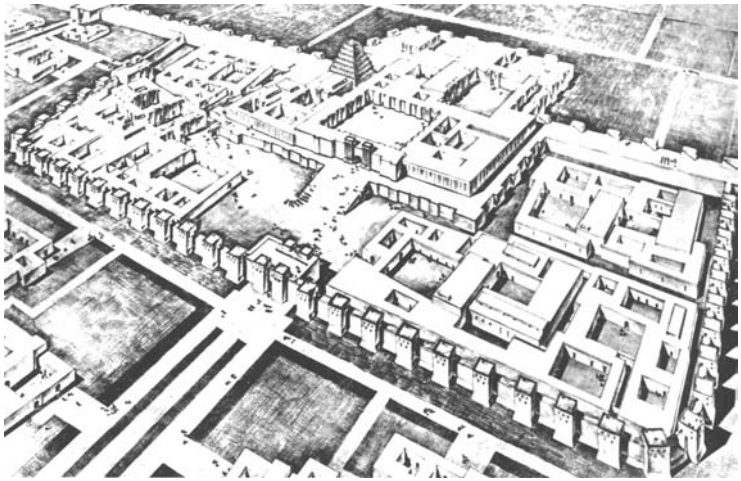


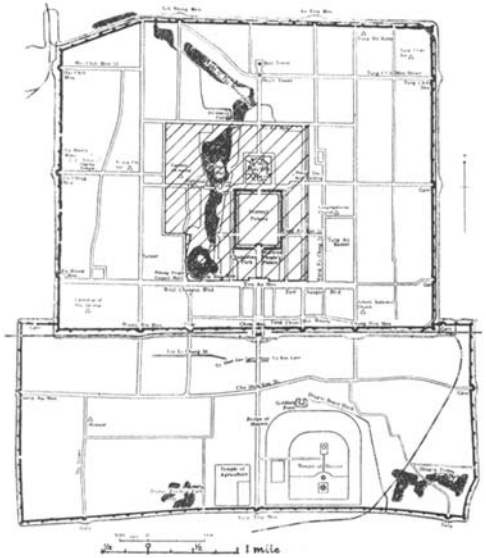
6.4

Figure 6.3 City of the Dead, Gizeh, Egypt (Stevenson Smith, 1958)
Figure 6.4 Plan of Sargon's Palace, Khorsabad (Frankfort, 1954)

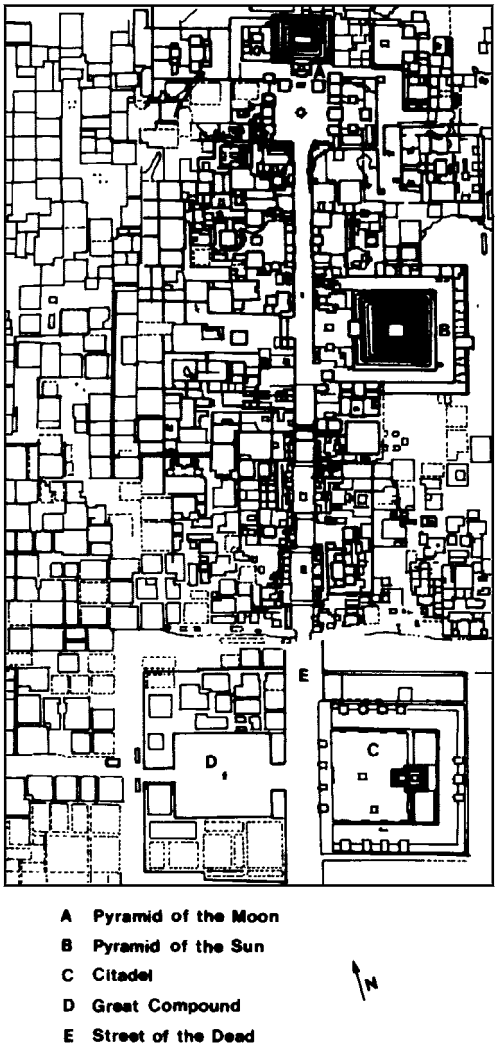


6.5

Figure 6.5 Reconstruction of the Citadel, Khorsabad (Frankfort, 1954)



6.6



6.7

Figure 6.6 The Chinese city (Boyd, 1962)

Figure 6.7 Plan of the Central Area of Teotihuacan. (From *Urbanization at Teotihuacan*, Mexico, University of Texas Press, © René Millon, 1973)

sun (Millon, 1973). The idealised city plan in Pharaonic Egypt is best illustrated by the cemetery at Gizeh where the tombs of the courtiers and high officials crowd close to the pyramid tombs of the Pharaohs. Being close to the Pharaoh in death was obviously as important as it was in life. The Egyptian city of the dead is laid out in a rectangular grid with the less influential members of society buried in graves on the outskirts of the cemetery (Fairman, 1949).

Orientation and relation to the environment was of paramount importance in the planning of the early city. The parts of the building were also organized to be in harmony with the forces of nature and the local environment. Chinese city planning emphasized the need to relate built form with the environment. The sensitive relationship of buildings and the landscape is epitomized by the Chinese city. In China, over many centuries, the ideal layout for the city was codified as sets of principles. In China, the ideal city should be square, regular and oriented correctly: a strong emphasis is on enclosure with gates and approaches to the enclosed areas related to the cardinal directions and to the meaning given to those directions. In addition, symmetrical compositions were used to maintain the balance between left and right (Wheatley, 1971). This complex relationship of physical city form and the environment has developed