PATH
Channels along which the observer customarily, occasionally or potentially moves. They may be streets, walkways, transit lines, canals, railroads. For many people, these are the predominant elements in their image.

EDGE
The linear elements not used or considered as paths by the observer. They are the boundaries between two phases, linear breaks in continuity ... may be seams, joins along which two regions are related and joined together.

DISTRICT
The medium-to-large sections of the city conceived of as having two-dimensional extent, which the observer mentally enters "inside of", and which are recognizable as having some common, identifying character.

NODE
Points, the strategic spots in a city into which an observer can enter, and which are the intensive foci to and from which he is traveling ... places of a break in transportation, a crossing or convergence, moments of shift.

LANDMARK
Landmarks are another type of point-reference, but in the case the observer does not enter within them, they are external. They are usually rather simply defined physical object, building, sign, stone, or mountain.

Understanding a city through experience, perception and form. Kevin Lynch's elements of the city image.