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TESTIMONIAL

This is to clarify that this thesis has been read and verified by:

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This thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of Bachelor Landscape Architecture, KAED,
International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)

I declare this is my original work and any reference from other writer has been
acknowledged in this research.

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March 2003

ABSTRACT

Design thesis is a subject offered to the final year students of Landscape Architecture. Design thesis basically is an individual work conducted by each of respected students with their own title and design idea. This design thesis is conducted about 4 months.

For this subject I have chose to do a community design which titled Proposing Landscape Development for Community Park at Pudu Ulu, Cheras. The proposed site is located at Pudu Park at 90 A, Jalan Cheras, KUALA LUMPUR. The size of the area is about 29.5 hectares(64.1 acres).

Proposed site is an open area that has been gazetted by DBKL to be as park area in the future to fulfill the need of the community surrounding. Pudu Ulu Park is situated adjacent to institutional center, commercial building and human settlement. This site can be easily accessed from several direction either by using personal vehicle, bus or taxi.

This report will discuss about the design proposal for landscape development at Pudu Ulu in relation towards creating a community green area design for the beneficial of community surrounding . This report also included the analysis report and the process that have done to the derivation of the proposed master plan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am indebted to many people who have taught and inspired me to study about landscape design. First and foremost I would like to express my thankful to my studio master and advisor Br. Ramzi who constantly give support and idea from the beginning of my study in this subject till it is completed. In the mean time, thankful to my studio co-ordinator Mdm. Amira and all my beloved lecturers who always support and guide me to the successful of my design thesis project especially Br. Ruzaimi, Br. Zainul Mukrim, Br. Rashidi, Mdm.Norliza, Mdm.Jamilah and Mdm. Marliza who willingly helping me in the process of producing good research and design.

I would like also to express my particular gratitude to Pn. Azah, Landscape Architect at DBKL, En. Hasarudin and En Shakir who had willingly assist me to get related information until this project is completed successfully.

Last but not least not to forget to those people who were involved in realizing the success of this design thesis. Among them are my classmate, fellow friends and also the public. I dedicate this design thesis report for both of my parents Ishak bin Masri and Ruhani bte Mad Sadri who never give up in giving encouragement and moral support for me to achieve big success in my life. To my dearest close friend Intan, thanks for your support in my study. Finally, it is hoped that this thesis can contribute to the development of landscape design for a better environment for human life.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

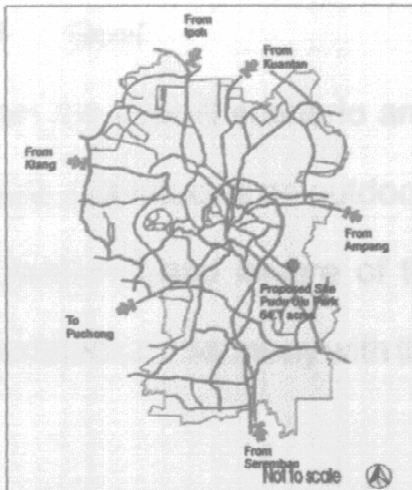


Fig. 1 Key Plan

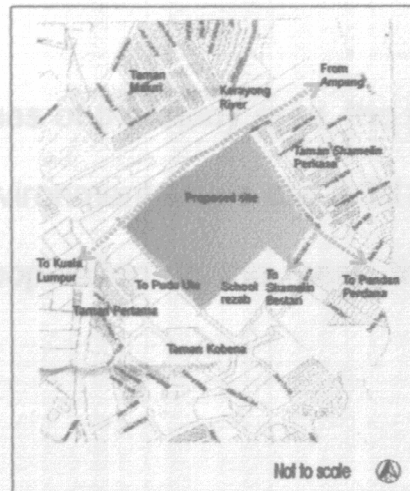


Fig. 2 Location Plan

1.1 Introduction to site

The proposed site is located at Pudu Park at 90 A, Jalan Cheras, KUALA LUMPUR. The size of the area is about 29.5 hectares (64.1 acres). The nearest neighbors is Taman Shamelin Perkasa to the East and Party Gerakan's Headquarters building by the west.

Proposed site is an open area that has been gazetted by DBKL to be as park area in the future to fulfill the need of the community surrounding. Pudu Ulu Park is situated adjacent to institutional center, commercial building and human settlement. This site can be easily accessed from any several direction either by using personal vehicle, bus or taxi.

1.2 Issue and problem

From the overall scenario as looking at the site context the main issue for this project is there is a need of green area for neighborhood surrounding as the nearest existing park available to the local population is Taman Tasik Pemaisuri which are quite far away from their settlement.

1.3 Goal

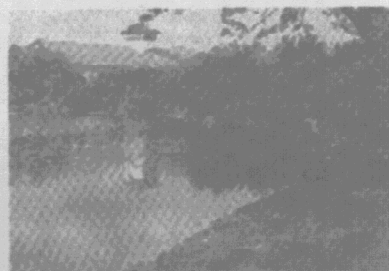
From the overall scenario and the issues of the study area, the goal of this project is to create a conducive outdoor living environment where can fulfill the need of educational, recreational and leisure of the local population. In the mean time the community can coexisted and harmony with the nature.

1.4 Objective

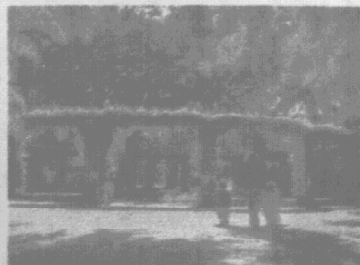
- To conserve the natural environment that geared people to appreciate the nature.
- To create a space not only for people to utilize but also be used as learning tools.
- Integrating the softscape and hardscape elements using the concept approach which can bring the coexisted outdoor living environment and harmony with the nature.
- Providing facilities that can fulfill the need of the users of the park.

1.5 Project brief

In relation towards the aim Kuala Lumpur City Hall to provide city dwellers with high quality of urban life where they can live comfort, work in hassle-free environment and relax with the best of recreational facilities, proposing a community park is where recreational and leisure needs can be fulfilled. In the mean time providing park can conserve and restore the green area and leads towards good social interaction through the development of park.



Pic. 1.1 Water element is among the need of people in the park for pleasant viewing and recreational purpose.



Pic. 1.2 Natural surrounding brings the fresh air and peaceful environment in urban community life.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

Literature review is the beginning process of the design thesis project. Generally, literature review can be defined as a collected data from secondary sources either from books or internet. Literature review is really important that may leads towards decision making and as support resources for the concept and arguments of the design.

The function of community park

The function of community park is to provide a type of park that suitable for the proposed site. The park should be able to serve about 12,000 up to 50,000 people in the surrounding area. The park must be easy to be accessed and should be able to provide a good environment for the community to use.

The most important thing is to provide a place to enjoy the view and enjoy the services. The

park should be able to provide a good environment for the community to use.

The park should be able to provide a good environment for the community to use.

Among the services provided are:

1. Provide a good environment for the community to use.



CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Literature review is the beginning process of the design thesis project. Generally, literature review can be defined as a collected data from secondary sources either from books or internet. Literature review is really important that may leads towards decision making and as supportive sources to strengthen the concept and arguments of the design.

2.1 Definition of community park.

From the study that have been conducted the type of park that suitable for the proposed site is community park. Community park is a park that serve about 12,000 up to 50,000 people in a radius of 3 km (1.8 miles) from the residents. The park also must be easy to be accessed by foot (pedestrian), bicycle and vehicle. Public transportation also must serve to this park.

The most important thing is the park is close to neighbourhood and public services. The main function of this park is as a center for social and cultural integration. The size of community park is a range of 8 hectare up to 40 hectare whereby as we can see Pudu Ulu is about 29.5 hectares. Among the facilities provided for this park are swimming pool, playground, picnic area, adventure ground, hall and parking.

2.2 Design towards healthy environment.

Nature plays a vital role in speeding the healing process. Environmental psychologists tell us that plants, daylight, the sounds and smell of garden are beneficial to healing process.

LITERATURE REVIEW

As the environment playing important role for health, specific environmental needs for defined users group -community at large or individual person need to be taken into account.

Among the needs are:

- I) Functional needs (appropriate space and equipment)
- li) Perceptual needs (data from the environment enabling human being to create the sensation of an experience). (Marberry, 1997)

As functional needs all be met, the environmental design for the perceptual needs also need to be considered to create increased health and well being. Our physical environment is rich with source of information that enables us to manage our experience. We move forward to the environmental information that resonate with our needs and move away from those environment that are offensive to us.

2.3 Stimulating the senses.

2.3.1 Sight

Sight is one of important senses. Visual interest towards the environment can be achieved by having seasonal blooming plants, vibrant colors and the richness texture that engage to the eye. Color can alarm, excite, calm and uplift. As color therapy practiced in indoor space, it should be extend to the outdoor environment.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.3.2 Sound

The sounds of songbirds, rustling leaves and falling water help to reduce stress and give the feeling of comfort. The sound of water is probably one of the most significant, as it can screen out conservation and other unwanted noises. Water possesses tremendous healing qualities . It symbolize the source of life and the washing away of disease. The sound of waterfalls, river, and the ocean soothe and refresh, as is evidenced by their popularity on recorded relaxation tapes and sound machines

2.3.3 Touch

We know that touch heals and it promotes the growth of hormones in our body. The sense of touch in the landscape is critical to the successful patient garden. Plants and garden elements need to be soft and interesting enough to touch. Fountains should be designed to provide accessibility for those who wish to feel the moving water. Dr. Depak Chopra, an endocrinologist, said, ' Our skin is the richest source of both hormones and immune cells. So, when we stimulate the skin, we can cause a shower of growth hormones to be released into our bloodstream' (Chopra 1989). The therapeutic garden should adequately address the need of touch, both with our hands and foots.

2.3.4 Smell

The fragrance of garden is critical to create a restorative experience. Aromatherapy is becoming popular as a complementary treatment for a variety of conditions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Vincent Healy, who teaches landscape architecture at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, "Fragrance can work to recall fondly remembered or traumatic past experience and thus be an important tool towards the clearing up of unfinished business. Different fragrances evoke powerful emotions".

(Healy 1986)

2.3.5 Taste

Closely associated with the sense of smell is the sense of taste. Edible gardens is the design elements that offer the visitors fascination of seeing a landscape that give back aesthetically and nutritionally. Apart from that herbal gardens also add interest by allowing the passerby the opportunity to pick a sample and experience the taste of a favourite herb.

2.4 Activity areas

Park offer enjoyment activities with conducive environment. Park also offer quiet contemplation, an important asset to release the tension and have a soothing relaxation. Proper walkway provided within the park encourage the community to walk or jog under natural sunlight and with semi shade of trees canopy and pergola along the walking distance. Somehow the activities help the blood circulation in the body with the assist of right choice of environmental surrounding.

LITERATURE REVIEW

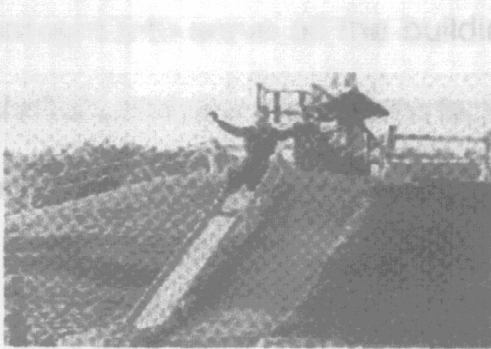
2.5 Conclusion

In conclusion, literature review is one the stages cannot be neglected in the design process in relations towards to achieve a good result in design making. Deep study and right understanding helping and guiding us towards solving the problems and come with a good solutions.

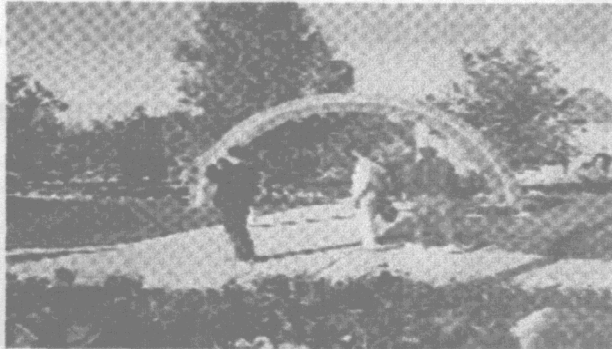
REFERENCE STUDY.

Aberdeen's Wylie Park, South Dakota, U. S . A

3.1 Introduction.



Pic. 3.1 Jack and Jill's Hill



Pic. 3.2 A symbolic of rainbow entrance.

Wylie Park in Aberdeen, South Dakota is covers approximately about 210 acres. Among the popular attraction of this place exhibits of some buffalo and wildlife animals, large pavilion that has been used for picnics, meetings, weddings, family reunions, Saturday night dances, a Lawrence Welk concert, and other special events.

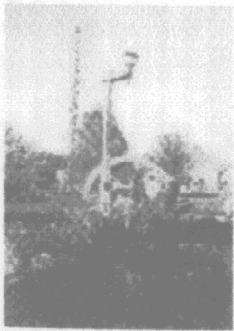
A lake was built in 1920, which continues to be a popular venue for swimming and fishing. Wylie Park not only offer big recreational opportunities to the citizens but also as important. Every year it is stocked for the children (up to age 16) who are allowed to fish there. A Major change occurred to Wylie Park in 1971 when a children's theme park called Storybook Land began development.

4.2 Design review.

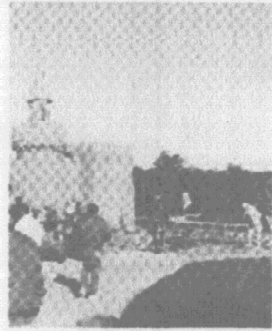
The main attraction of this children's theme park name with Storybook land is featuring the fairy tales and nursery rhyme amusement. Among them are, brick house built by a local mason, 'Piggy Bank' provided by some association, designed to encourage visitors' donations, Jack and Jill's Hill, complete with a well was built to provide views of the park, and the hill act as a ride for children who can slide or roll from the top.

REFERENCE STUDY.

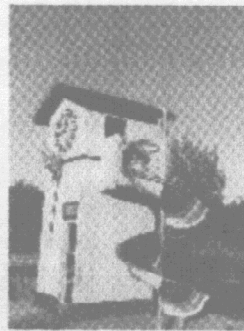
The popularity of this park is so high that visitors demands often exceeds the facility's capacity. In 1986, municipal effort led to the improvements to the facility. A city sewer was brought into serve all the buildings, the picnics area was doubled in size with additional shelters and new recreations facilities, a larger beach was built, the zoo wild life exhibits were enlarged and so on.



Pic. 3.3 'Mary, Mary Quite Contrary'



Pic. 3.4 Knight around the castle



Pic. 3.5 Slide house

3.3 Synthesis

Wylie park is not only offer big recreational opportunities to the citizens but also as important to tourism value. The park continues to be successful because it continues to change with the times.

This park is successfully in achieving the objective to promote pride in the community apart from providing people with access to the fresh air and nature for recreation where they can meet and enjoy each other's company. They key towards the truly outstanding park is parks that are beautiful, have extremely high attendance, excellent maintenance and the ultimate asset to their city and its park department.

INVENTORY, ANALYSIS, SYNTHESIS

4.1. INVENTORY

4.1.1. INVENTORY

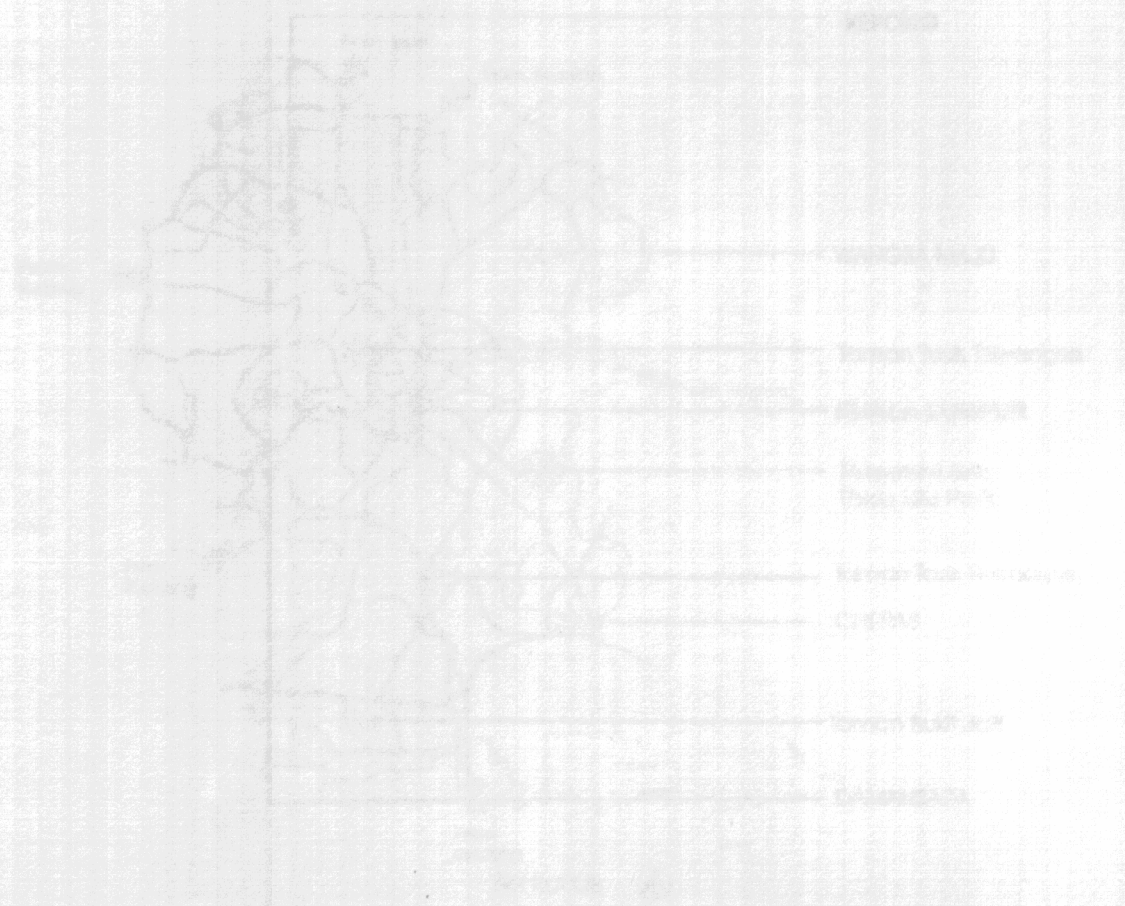
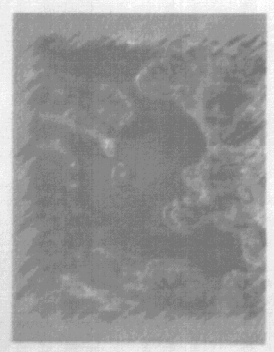


Fig. 4.1. Inventory, Analysis, Synthesis



CHAPTER 4

INVENTORY, ANALYSIS, SYNTHESIS

INVENTORY, ANALYSIS, SYNTHESIS

4.1 SITE CONTEXT

4.1.1 MACRO CONTEXT

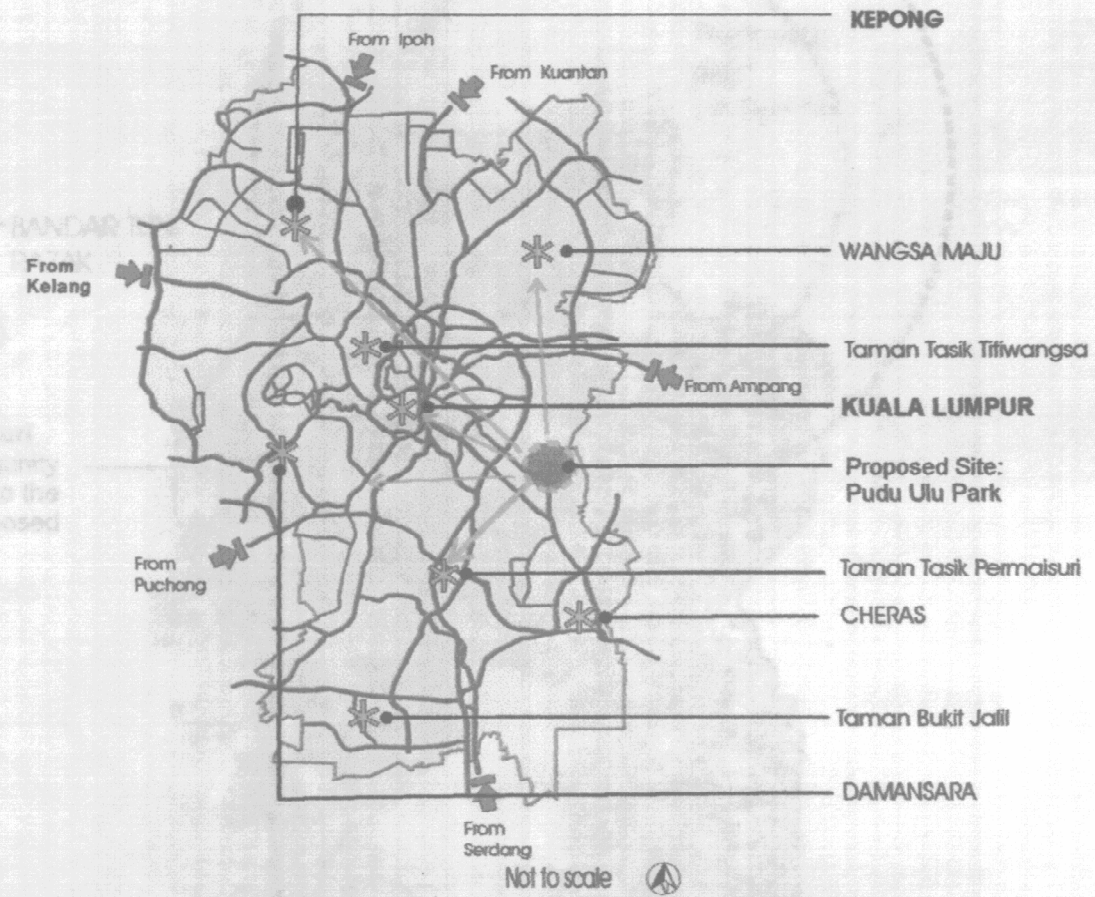


Fig. 4.1 Kuala Lumpur map.

Approximate duration of time transportation from below places:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| i) Kuala Lumpur | 15 minutes | iii) Damansara | 25 minutes |
| ii) Gombak | 35 minutes | iv) Kepong | 45 minutes |

Fig. 4.2 Bus Stop Timi Kepek

The nearest site competition are Taman Tasik Permaisuri, Lake Garden, KLCC park and Merdeka Square.