

Shi Jie  Jul 30, 2020 3 min read

[A DYNAMIC KAJANG: SITE B] - Project 1 - 'Preliminary Study' - Urban Analysis & Precedent Studies

Hi, I am Yeo Shi Jie, 0330176.

The Preliminary Studies is a preparatory assignment that focuses on investigating basic notions of the city, and learning from examples of Community Centre around the world. This assignment aims to firstly introduce students to the basics in urban design and its relation to architecture, and secondly, studying and determining the programmatic function, societal role and spatial layout of an Community Centre and architectural responses for urban blocks.

The Preliminary Studies comprises of three components: Site Documentation, Site Analysis, and Precedent Studies of Urban Blocks and Community Centre. The Site Documentation and Site Analysis will equip students with a firm understanding of the site they will be working with this semester, while the Precedent Studies will provide an insight into architectural responses for designing an urban block Community Centre. The outcome of the Preliminary Studies will include the production of site documentation materials (drawings and models in both digital and physical copy for further use), a comprehensive analysis of the site, and a detailed case study of a relevant urban block and Community Centre.

Objectives:

- To have an overview of the formation of cities and introduce basic concepts of urban design in relation to architectural design.
- To introduce and implement basic methodologies of urban studies.
- To investigate the role of multi user typologies in traditional and contemporary urban societies.
- To examine various examples and architectural responses for urban blocks.

Tasks / Methodology / Focuses:

1. **Urban study:** The study has to be done in two levels of complexity, namely, the macro and, with more focus to, micro contexts. Whilst the macro study is about the role and how the location fits into the city. In micro study the students are to make a comprehensive study on urban form, activity and movement-pattern.
2. **Site information:** The site context is in a few in-fill corner-lots with a significant characteristic of an adjacent public spaces in Jalan Tukang and Jalan Sulaiman. The extent of studies for macro and micro studies are 500m radius and 200m radii from the street, respectively. For the analytical stage you are to analyze two block-corner sites. For the subsequent stages in the studio, you must choose either of the block-corner sites.
3. **Urban Theories:** For micro studies, in addition to using perceptual theories of Kevin Lynch on Legibility analysis and Way-finding (5 Lynchian elements of legibility), key concepts and theories

- a. MORPHOLOGICAL: Built-form typologies and Morphology, Figure/Ground Mapping (Roger Trancik)
- b. SOCIAL: Patterns of Movement, Human Behaviour, Street Culture (Gehl's Contact point)
- c. FUNCTIONAL: Land use diagram and building types (Functionalism by J.Lang)
- d. TEMPORAL: Time-lapse mapping, What time is this space by Lynch
- e. VISUAL: Serial vision (Gordon Cullen's)

4. **Urban Walls:** A special focus to be given to URBAN WALLS. A façade study on the walls to be done to exemplify the understanding on:

- a. Positive outdoor space
- b. The edges
- c. Building size and scale
- d. Usages
- e. Public realm

5. **Precedent Studies:** To study and analyse two precedent studies; one from international context and the other from tropical cities; to cover the aspects of:

- a. Community Centre
- b. Tropical architecture
- c. Urban block context

Outcomes:

For the Micro-site analysis, I have chosen SITE B - Jalan Sulaiman, Kajang as my micro-site context. Whereas for the urban thoery, I have chosen the Social Dimension: Contact Points by Jan Gehl.



INTRODUCTION

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MORPHOLOGY of KAJANG

The Orang Asli, the Temuan set up their settlement by the Chua River, where they lived as nomads. No record of permanent settlement was stated.

1820s - Origin



1870s - 1890s - Materials & Infrastructure



Kajang became a quiet Chinese trading town surrounded by Malay villages and Indian Plantation labour. Traditional local organisations such as Yu Hwa School, Shiyu Temple and Merchants Club are still running. Timber shophouses still exist in this time until they were destroyed by a great fire. Hence, some shophots were rebuilt.

Batal Polis Kajang was built in 1875, & also became the first brick building in Kajang along Jalan Mendaling, Jalan Tengah & Jalan Tukang. Kajang Station was introduced by the British to the settlement in 1897, providing intercity services for the town. Expansion of local industries of coffee, rubber and tin mining, which attracted more immigrants to benefit the industries.

1960s - Community



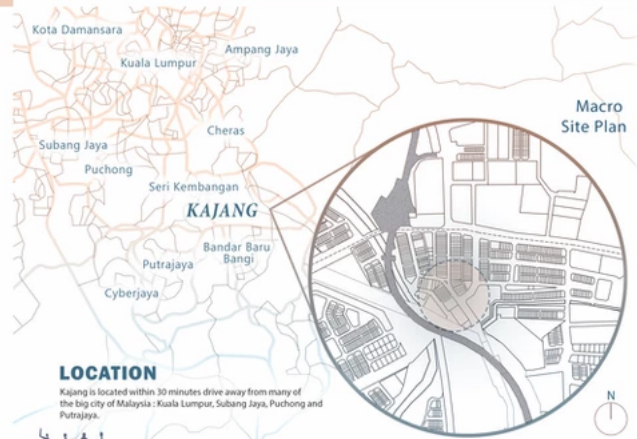
The national government improved development with the introduction - New Economic Policy. This became major factor in the economic and political life of the community.

1980s - Modernism & Order



Another public transportation service - MRT was introduced. High accessibility service brings people back to Kajang through promote to public. It has further developed into an administrative city. The settlement is more dense and organised, with different zones such as administration, recreational, commercial, industrial and residential zones.

2020 - Now



LOCATION

Kajang is located within 30 minutes drive away from many of the big city of Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur, Subang Jaya, Puchong and Putrajaya.



AGE GROUP



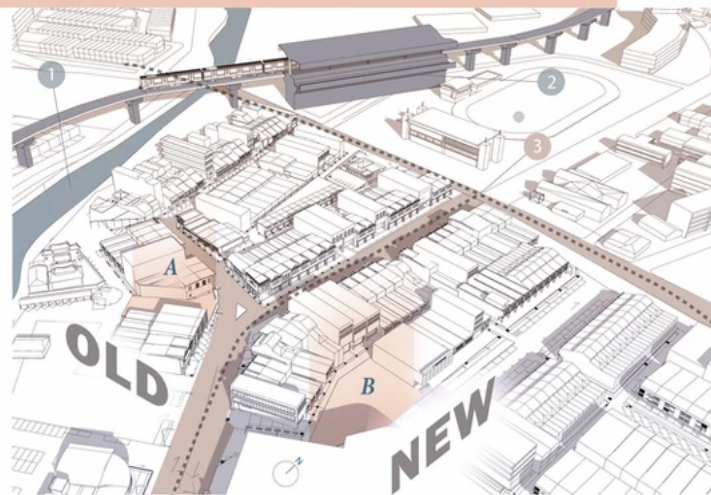
DEMOGRAPHIC

- 1 FROM JALAN REKO
- 2 FROM JALAN SEMENYIH
- 3 FROM MRT STATION

ACCESSIBILITY

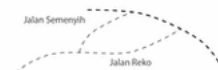
LEGIBILITY BY K. LYNCH

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EDGES BY ACCESSIBILITY

- RIVER** Langkat river, a natural edge (town West), divides the residential area and the old town of Kajang.
- ELEVATED HIGHWAY** Passes by travel from old town area towards modernised area through a tunnel beneath Jalan Reko.
- ROADS** Jalan Semenyih divides the commercial district with public services & educational district of within Kajang.



Old & New Kajang

The contrast can be seen with the users where site A houses older businesses and owners whilst site B provides opportunities with new businesses. The older generation can be seen living a calmer, slower paced lifestyle while site B's movement and business is reflected in its shops and street.



The absence of older building designs in site B shows that the site has moved on with the times but site A still holds a connection to the past by maintaining its older facades and businesses. However, the fusion between both old and new encourages young and old generation to interact.

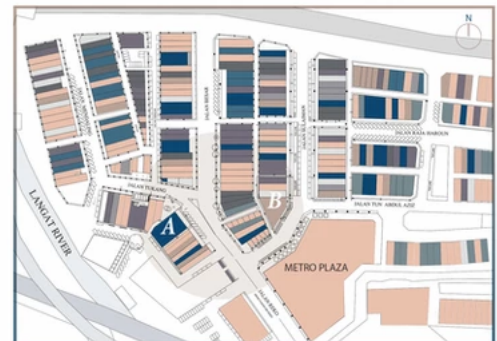
Types of business

- GENERAL COMMERCIAL
- RESTAURANTS
- CLINICS
- TELECOMMUNICATION
- SERVICES
- FURNITURES
- CLOTHINGS
- PRINTING



DISTRICT MACRO CONTEXT

- MRT RAILWAY
- RIVER LANGAT
- HIGHWAYS
- 1 MIX-USED RESIDENTIAL
- 2 PUBLIC SERVICES & EDUCATION
- 3 COMMERCIAL



DISTRICT BY FUNCTIONS MICRO CONTEXT

Most of the commercial district of Kajang consists of retail that run old businesses in the shophouses. However, the site accommodates the needs of the users which makes the site very inclusive as it can cater almost the needs of users. Different areas and functions intersect with one another to allow a more diverse Kajang town.

LEGIBILITY

BY K. LYNCH

YEO SHI JIE

NODES



MORNING
10am - 11:30am
Fast moving nodes within the town as the locals and foreigners travel to work by public transportation. People would meet up for a morning coffee as a start for the day.



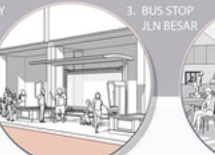
AFTERNOON
12:30pm - 1:53pm
Majority of the nodes resulted from eateries business and public transportation, signifying that there are not much function within the town which allow the people to linger around and travel to different destination.



NIGHT
19:30pm - 21:00pm
The town is relatively quite during the night and lesser people due to the closure of most of the shops.

Weekdays & Weekends

— INTENSITY ● LOW ● MODERATE ● HIGH



PATHS



MORNING
10am - 11:30am



AFTERNOON
12:30pm - 1:53pm



NIGHT
19:30pm - 21:00pm

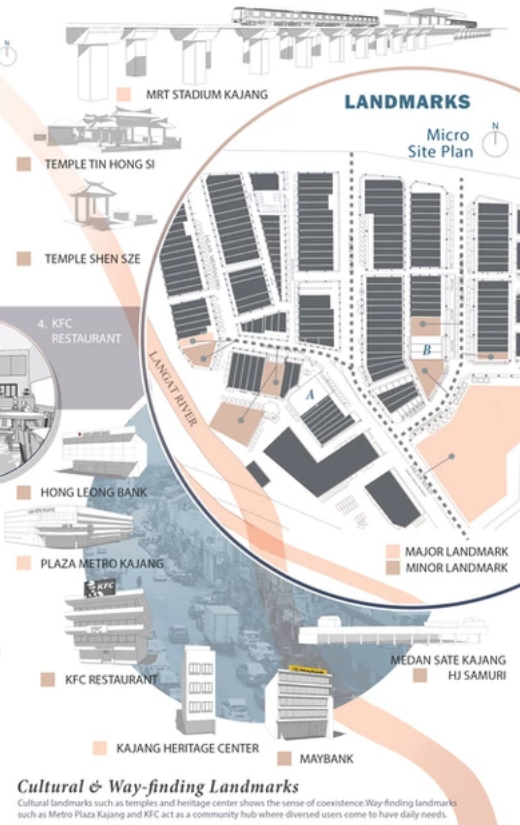
— PRIMARY ROUTE (HIGH)

— SECONDARY ROUTE (MODERATE)

— TERTIARY ROUTE (LOW)

Path - Nodal Relationship

The intersection between primary & secondary routes shows the dynamism of circulation, where nodes tends to occur.



LIFE BETWEEN BUILDINGS

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MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF DIFFERENT USER GROUPS



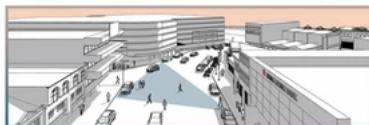
The movement pattern of taxi drivers, shopworkers and delivery man are mostly stagnant.



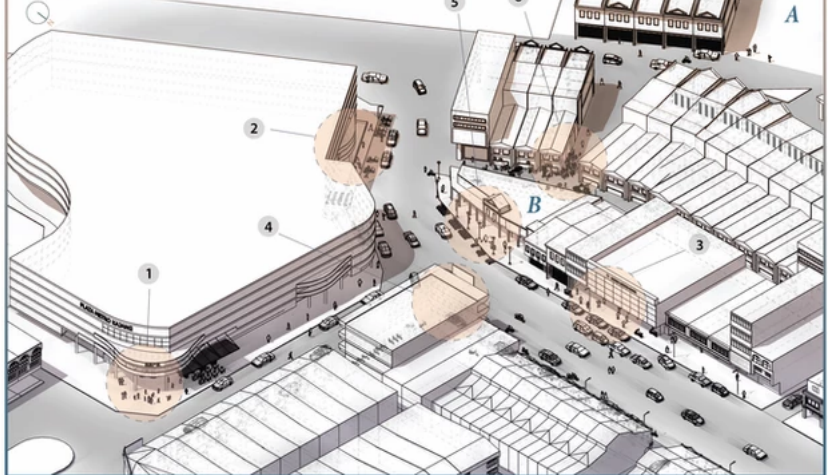
Visitors, students, and locals such as customers are meandering around the town.



People tends to circulate the paths that provides shade to avoid unnecessary exposure.



A DYNAMIC TOWN - Micro Site Plan



OVERALL INTENSITY OF CONTACT POINTS

● HIGH INTENSITY ● MODERATE INTENSITY ● LOW INTENSITY



MORNING



AFTERNOON



NIGHT

It changes - accordingly

Most of the users will come across contact point at KFC, which is an intersecting contact points connecting various user groups. Higher flow of movement patterns allows higher chances of new interaction. KFC as a landmark can be a potential to my Site B as it attracts and connects various contact points around it.

Different setting, different people, different contact

The condition of the open spaces and the availability of activities offers the people a place to interact with the public spaces, allowing various various contacts. Transitional zones are brought up as soft edges between the buildings, defining major busy roads and minor roads that are less busy. They are connected with one another to ensure public liveliness. It forms a dynamic circulation within the walkability of Kajang.

SOCIAL DIMENSION

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CONTACT POINT 1



METRO PLAZA MAIN ENTRANCE

A row of local food stores attract passengers to stop-by and have meal.
Grand main entrance act as a focus visual point that can be noticed from a distance.
Having shading device such as awning provides comfortable environment for waiting area.



PASSIVE CONTACT - Observing passengers and traffic

CHANCE CONTACT - Pedestrian asking and giving for direction

ACQUAINTANCES - Shop workers and colleagues have their discussion on works

FRIENDS CONTACT - Spending time shopping and having meals



USER GROUPS

Shopworkers (local), security guards, visitors, migrant workers

Street Section



CONCLUSION



NECESSARY ACTIVITIES

Worker setting up stalls & waiting for friends (morning-afternoon)



SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

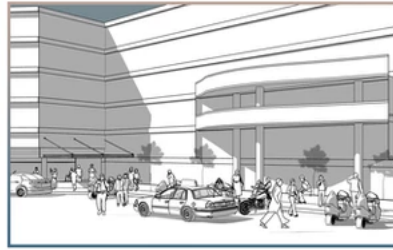
Interactions between stall owner with customer (morning-afternoon)



OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Sheltering from sun (afternoon)

CONTACT POINT 2



METRO PLAZA SIDE ENTRANCE

Designated public sitting place with planter box, creating contrast that softens the surrounding context.
Utilise planter box to wait, turning the space into a pickup, drop off spot - a node.
Shading device such as awning provides comfortable environment for people to sit.



PASSIVE CONTACT - Observing passenger and traffic

CHANCE CONTACT - Pedestrian asking for direction

ACQUAINTANCES - Shop workers and colleagues have their discussion on works



USER GROUPS

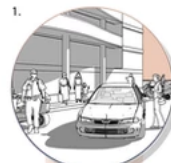
Shopworkers (local), security guards, visitors, migrant workers

Street Section



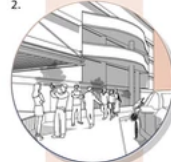
MULTI-FUNCTIONS

- A LOT OF ACTIVITIES HAPPENING TOGETHER WITHIN THE SAME SETTING, YET DIFFERENT ACCORDINGLY



NECESSARY ACTIVITIES

Waiting for friends, drop off passengers (afternoon)



SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Talking to colleagues (afternoon)



OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Resting, taking fresh breathe (most of time)

SOCIAL DIMENSION

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CONTACT POINT 3



MEDAN SATE KAJANG HJ SAMURI

The frontage of the shape is wrapped by continuation of five-foot walkway allowing pedestrian traffic to flow freely in front of the eatery.
Completely open to public so it creates an interest for passers-by to try out the food within.



PASSIVE CONTACT - Observing people interacting with the customers

CHANCE CONTACT - Customers communicating with each others

FRIENDS CONTACT - A landmark known by locals which they will choose to have gathering



USER GROUPS

Shopworkers (local), visitors, migrant workers, customers

Street Section



CONCLUSION



NECESSARY ACTIVITIES

Having foods and drinks, a gathering point (all day)



SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Intersection between customers (all day)



OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Passing by, resting, sheltering from sun (morning-afternoon)

CONTACT POINT 4



KFC RESTAURANT

Well known franchise restaurant that provides food services such as delivery and dine in (searchability).
Modernised design form of KFC creates juxtaposition in terms of colors used and building heights.
Comfortable indoor environment quality avoid pedestrians from busy vehicular roads and hot climate.



PASSIVE CONTACT - Deliveryman observing passers-by

CHANCE CONTACT - Communication between delivery man while waiting for orders, customers queuing up while ordering meals

CLOSE FRIENDS CONTACT - Families and close friends gather inside and exchange pleasantries



USER GROUPS

Shopworkers (local), customers, deliveryman (students, family, teenagers)

Street Section



NECESSARY ACTIVITIES

Having foods and drinks, a gathering point (most of the time)



SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Interaction between workers and deliveryman (afternoon)



OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Passby going from/to plaza (morning-afternoon)

OPENNESS & FREE

- DRAWING ATTENTION PASSING THROUGH
- A SENSE OF WELCOMING WITH ITS OPENNESS

INTERSECTING

- AN INTERMEDIATE EXCHANGE POINT
- TRIANGULAR CONNECTION NETWORK

SOCIAL DIMENSION

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CONTACT POINT 5



HONG LEONG BANK

Bollards along the bank provide physical strength needed to deter unwanted vehicular traffic. Designated taxi lane provides convenient transport service for locals and non-locals. Shoplot uses five foot way to display and extend goods encourage the passenger to make a pause.



PASSIVE CONTACT - Observing people passing by or interacting with shop-owners (optional)

CHANCE CONTACT - Communication with kiosk officer, queue up during transaction, taxi-awating stops, Shop owners greeting customers (necessary)

FRIENDS CONTACT - Colleagues have their discussion on works (social)



USER GROUPS

Shopworkers(locals), visitors, adults, businessmen, office workers, professions (dentists, tailors...)

Street Section



CONCLUSION



NECESSARY ACTIVITIES

Running errands of transaction, banking, (morning-afternoon)



SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Interaction between customers and taxi drivers (most of time)



OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Waiting for transport, smoking along five foot way (morning-afternoon)

CONTACT POINT 6



BACK ALLEY

Exits as a shortcut to cross from Jalan Besar to Jalan Sulaiman. Food vendors at the backalley offer a taste of local culture. Spatial transition between the public and private zones defining soft edges in between buildings.



PASSIVE CONTACT - Exploring/observing the back alley

CHANCE CONTACT - Pedestrian taking short route

FRIENDS CONTACT - Strolling through the alley

CLOSE CONTACT - Families and close friends gather around and having meals



USER GROUPS

Workers, customers, passers-by

Street Section



CONCURRENT

- MEANDERING AND WEAVING THROUGH THE BUZZ OF ACTIVITY
- A SENSE OF LAYERING OF OLD & NEW BUSINESSES RUNNING CYCLICALLY



NECESSARY ACTIVITIES

Workers cleaning dishes(all day), customers having meals and drinks(all day), unloading goods(morning-afternoon)



SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Interaction between workers and customers (all day)



OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Privacy operation (early morning & night)

PERMEABILITY

- INDUCES CURIOSITY TO DISCOVER
- A CONNECTED HIDDEN CITY LAYER

URBAN WALLS

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FAÇADE STUDY



POSITIVE WALLS
NEGATIVE WALLS

1920s NEOCLASSICAL 1960s EARLY MODERNISM 1990s MODERNISM

OLD SHOPHOUSES



SENSE OF HARMONY & CONSISTENCY

MODERN SHOPLOTS



CONTRASTING VIBRANT & GLASS DESIGN

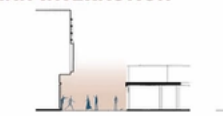
Dynamic Continuity of Growth

The consistency of the facade of old shophouses has been interrupted by new development as they tend to have higher and attractive facades along the street. It shows the continuity development of business and the dynamic growth of culture along the years. Inconsistency enhances the dynamic curve of scale and engagement as it enhances the wider scale of engagement that attract diverse community comes to interact.

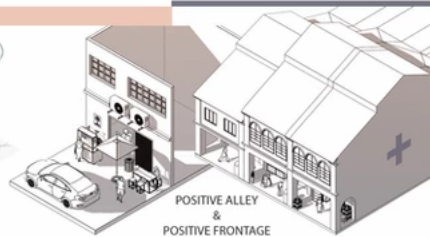
ENCLOSURE AND HUMAN INTERACTION



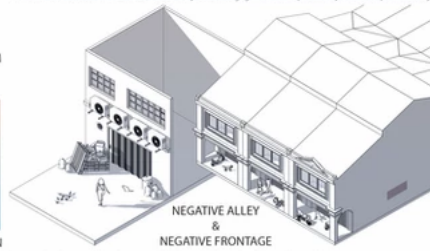
The engagement between buildings are connected as depth height ratio of buildings matches perception of users. Interaction increases due to close distance.



The proximity of buildings in the alleyway creates an intimate space for social activities and interaction.



Activation of the back alley through introduction of hawker stalls attracts people to discover the alley for local food. The business that are extended to the walkway allows engagement with passers-by due to its permeability.



Sense of enclosure with no human activities results in minimal interaction and flow. Closed shops do not attract interest and occasionally decrease the legibility of the site and obstruct views.



JALAN SULAIMAN FRONT ELEVATION



Unused and enclosed alleyways are prone to criminal activities which reduces the sense of security which discourages social activities and interactions.



Wide street creates a sense of distance which mitigates interaction between users. Scale of building also disrupts the continuity of skyline.

FRONTAGE TRANSPARENCY



OPEN FAÇADES

1. Strong interaction with visual, smell and sound between passers-by & shops.
2. Enables passers-by to access freely into almost all parts of the storefront due to no partition in between.



GLASS FAÇADES

1. The glass partition blocks outside smells from indoor space.
2. Mostly air conditioned and some sticks promotional banners onto glass, which becomes a visual barrier.



GLASS TINTED

1. Tinted glass maximises visual barriers between inside and outside.
2. Some use shutter doors to cover majority part of the shopfront, leaving only the door for private access.



EXTENDED BUSINESS

1. Cobblers working on five-foot walkway.
2. Goods are arranged between five-foot walkway.
3. Mechanics utilize parts of the five-foot walkway for repair and servicing works.



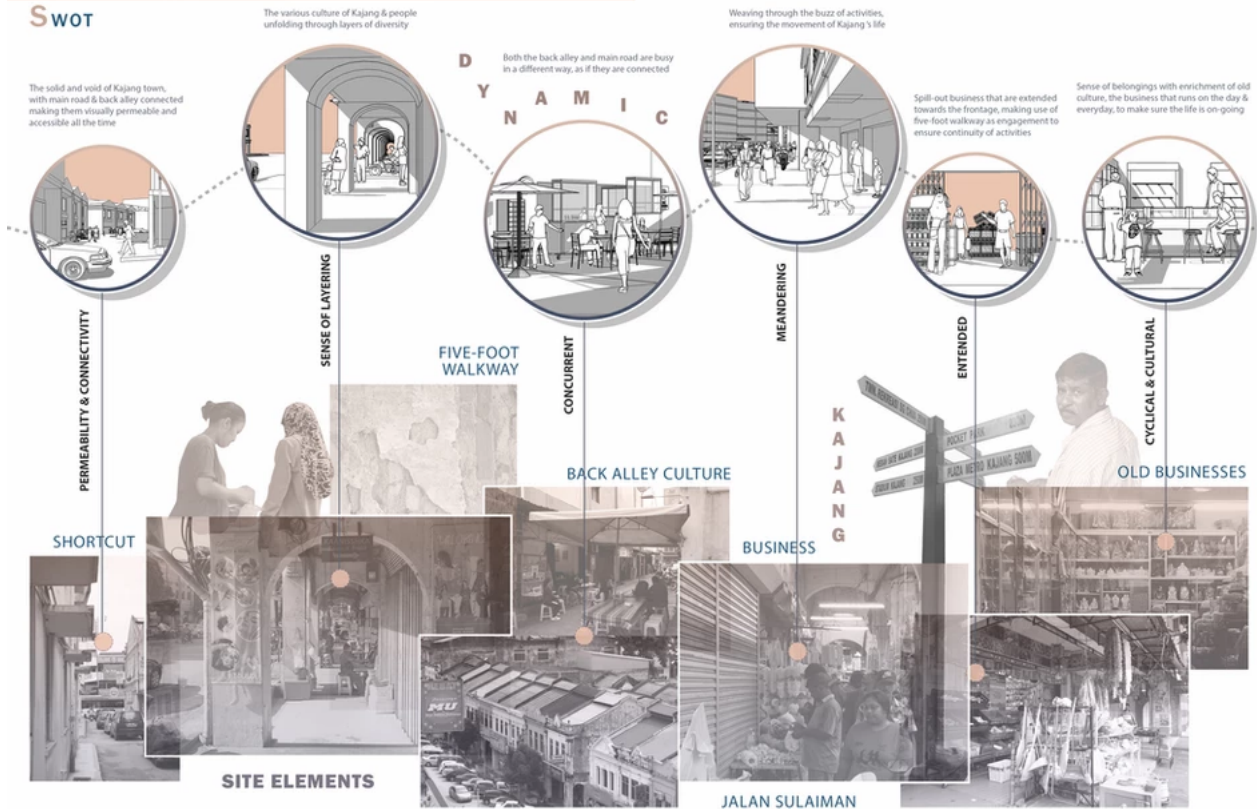
UNOCCUPIED

1. Closed shops do not attract interests of passers-by and occasionally used as illegal parking and sheltering for homeless.
2. The frontage are mostly unmaintained that makes the passers-by directly pass through them.

INSPIRATION

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SWOT



URBAN ISSUES

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SWOT



THE COMMONS

COMMUNITY CENTER + TROPICAL + URBAN BLOCK

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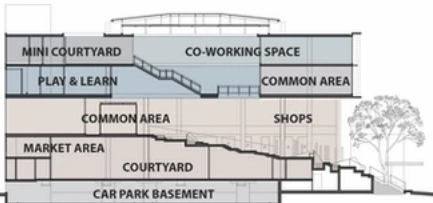


ARCHITECTS : DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
LOCATION : BANGKOK 10110, THAILAND
PROJECT YEAR : 2016

SITE CONTEXT & COMMUNITY



It caters the community such as food lovers, vendors and various local people to running the food business within, attract locals to engage in the community center.



DYNAMISM

The extended function and openness of the building connects users together, indulging in the various activities while having visual permeability towards outside to have interaction with outdoor spaces.

PROGRAMMING

'PEOPLE ATTRACT PEOPLE' + INTERIOR INTERACTIVE THRESHOLD



An interior courtyard is created as a zone of flux, a place for users to pause and interact. It also houses communal activities such as musical playing, dining and discussion.

BRINGING IN THROUGH SPILLING OUT

Cafe spilling out towards the street, allowing activities to have layers of transition from indoor to outdoor, adding vitality and interest to enhance public realm. It also shows the continuity of space as extended function going on.

VISUAL PERMEABILITY

Porous steel mesh allows views to exterior, whilst peeking the interest of passers-by to peek within, allowing visual interactivity



'BREATHING EFFECT'

Lighting strips illuminating the building facade slowly and continuously changing the intensity. It gives the user a sense of moving and dynamic.



WOOD PLASTIC COMPOSITE

A substitute of timber floor while recreating the texture of wood, as the real timber could be a potential problem in tropical countries. It is also durable, easy maintenance, and affordable materials.

MAXIMISING DAYLIGHTING DURING THE DAY

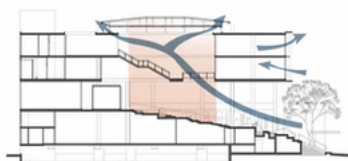
Large voids on upper floor plates, sunken central courtyard, semi-permeable facade help to bring daylight into interior spaces.



TROPICAL RESPONSES

SHEER STEEL MESH FACADE

The porosity of the facade allows winds to permeate in and out of the building. Interior seems faintly discernible, with the porosity of mesh to allow visual connection between inside and outside.



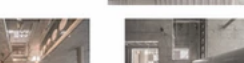
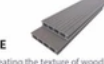
SPATIAL ORGANISATION

The 'in and out' arrangement of spaces not only creates interesting pocket spaces but also encourages natural ventilation throughout the building.



NATURAL VENTILATION

The central courtyard opens up vertically with large voids, allowing the spaces to be better ventilated with aid of fans below the skylight. One set draws hot air upward and out; the other set blows the wind downward to effectively increase the air movement in extra hot days. This airy semi-outdoor space is well incorporated with gardens on all levels.



SOPONG-GIL

COMMUNITY CENTER + URBAN BLOCK

YEO SHI JIE



ARCHITECTS : UNSANGDONG ARCHITECTS
LOCATION : NOWON DISTRICT, SEOUL, KOREA
PROJECT YEAR : 2018

SITE CONTEXT & COMMUNITY



NOWON-DISTRICT COMMUNITY

The site is an old unauthorised construction used to be a restaurant before, the surrounding is a residential area with lots of terraced houses & apartment. Absence of friendly community due to low satisfaction with living condition.

'Spong-gil Community' is a barrier free local community center placed at Nowon-district, Seoul, South Korea. It is part of an urban renewal program that was organized to do what local people wanted by improving the environment with the assets of the local. It is based on public opinion on what kind of programs there will be and how to operate them.

DYNAMISM

Culturally-dynamic

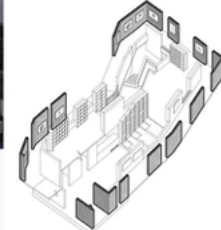
Small and diverse programs coexist. The purpose of 'Spong-gil community' is to engage small community that greets the people of various classes greet each other, and the mutual understanding.

The excursion path is a means of movement & an extension space for various communities and amplifies the relationship between the two. The scenery facing people in the excursion path is small, but it contains a natural & cozy sensibility that can not be seen anywhere.

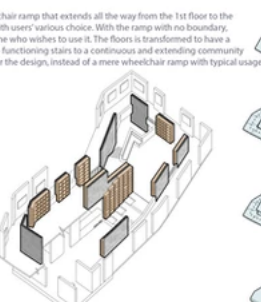
PROGRAMMING

MULTI-PURPOSE RAMPWAY

The community center, which is more than a mere wheelchair ramp that extends all the way from the 1st floor to the roof top on the 3rd floor, invites interactive connection with users' various choice. With the ramp with no boundary, various activities can take place with the needs of everyone who wishes to use it. The floors is transformed to have a much more subtle change of floor levels. It makes a mere functioning stairs to a continuous and extending community place with no boundary. Building code became a motif for the design, instead of a mere wheelchair ramp with typical usage.



Creative & Fun Extension Space



'BORDERLESS COMMUNITY SPACE' + OPEN PLAN W/ ENGAGEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Nowon-district people can enjoy at the borderless place. To create a community place with no boundary, the vertical circulation provides space for book shelves, rest area, seats for performances and so on. It was important architectural device that makes a mere functioning stairs to a continuous and extending community place with no boundary.



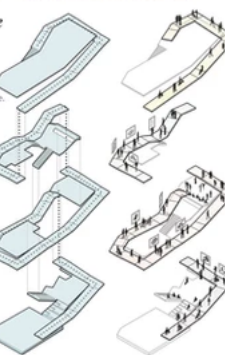
In this way, programs such as lobby, Spong-gil ramp, book cafe, performance hall, and group education room are linked not by fixed disconnection using walls but by mutual communication. The space is determined by the purpose and reason of the user and the size and usability are determined, and a variable environment is set up to form a borderless community where the actual communication between programs is more important than anything else.

BRINGING THE OUTDOOR LIGHT INSIDE



To bring as much natural lighting into the space, the openings are well placed to control the amount of light enters the space to ensure indoor comfort.

SPATIAL CONCEPT



- AREAS**
1. MEETING ROOM
 2. CAFE
 3. STORE ROOM
 4. BOOK CAFE
 5. COOKING AREA
 6. GROUP TEACHING ROOM
 7. OFFICE
 8. MULTI-PURPOSE HALL

POSITION

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SWOT



SOCIAL OPENNESS

A public gathering space that connects the diverse community of Kajang to establish a dynamic cultural community, it can serve as an exchanging and sharing center. A place for sensorial interaction.



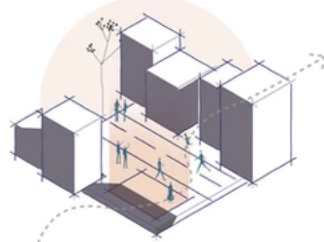
CULTURALLY DYNAMIC

Sense of belongings and inclusion with one another reaching out to all ages, sex, and race. A community center that houses different socio cultural background and make everyone feel engaged and involved.



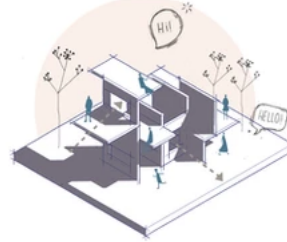
MULTI - FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMES

Fusion of cultural programmes that suits all diverse community in Kajang and enrich the uniqueness of Kajang through multiple culture. Promotes the essence of culture to one another to have memories.



DYNAMIC TRANSITIONING

Soften the edges in between main road and backalley way by injecting better accessibility and visual permeability to have a dynamic walkability within the site.



LAYERS OF SPATIAL TRANSPARENCY

Visual connectivity between in and out to ensure a dynamic contact that creates public realm. The spatial vision of externalising indoor spaces ensures a dialogue between building & its context.



EXTENSION OF FUNCTION

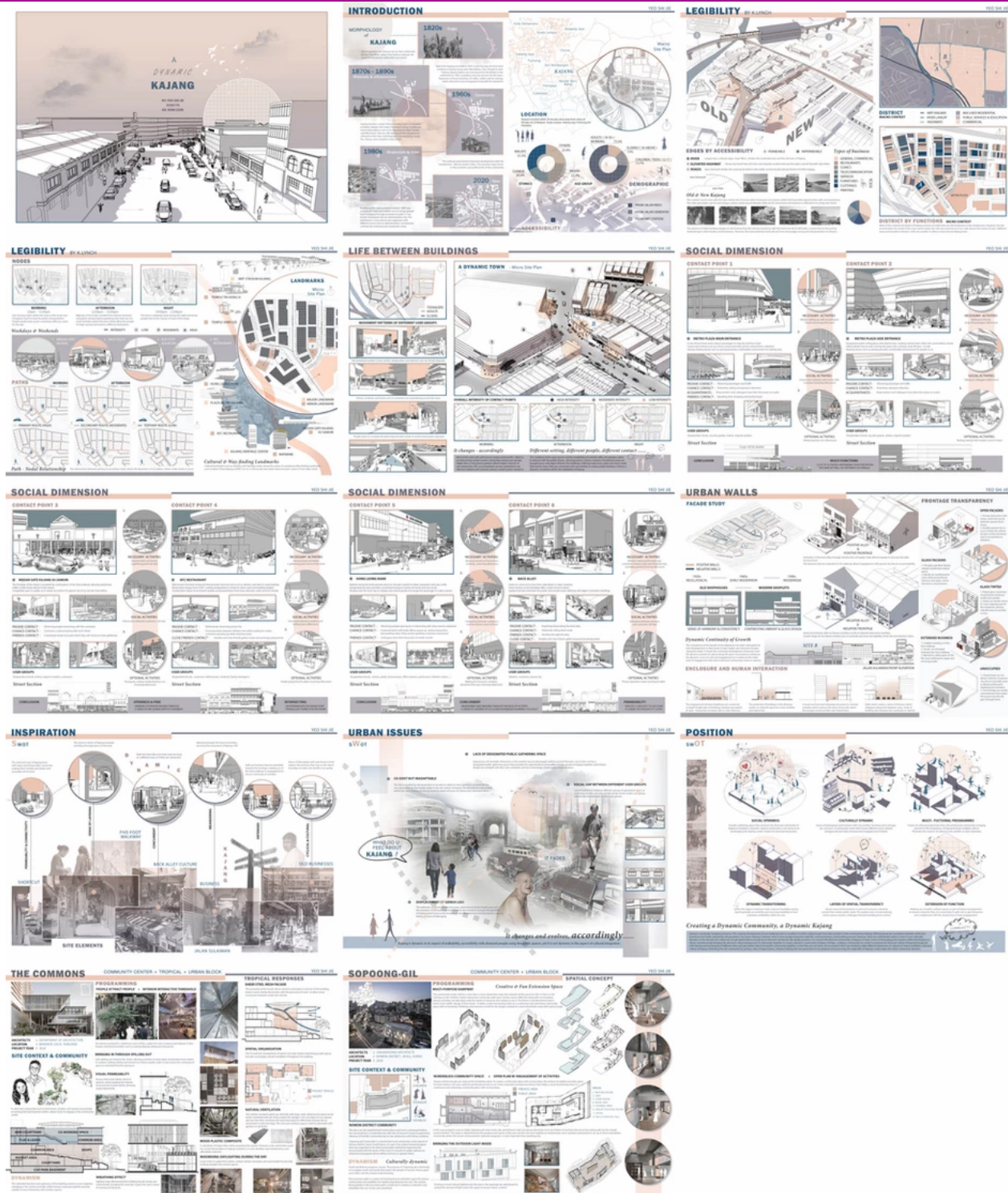
Making use of public outdoor spaces as part of interior programmes to ensure a dynamic flow of connectivity. It spills out to gain attraction and complement with the shophouses to have engagement

Creating a Dynamic Community, a Dynamic Kajang

Kajang is constantly changing around us. The ongoing development of new buildings lead to condition in which cultural aspect lose their position in the contemporary Kajang. Old businesses are considered obsolete while new businesses are hardly adapted by old generation vice versa. Kajang is dynamic with its busy people living their daily life, running business and travelling around, however, what was unthinkable before is that it is not culturally dynamic as the old and new culture do not get appreciation enough by its diverse community. My design position is to connect the diverse community in Kajang, to have a sense of belonging and inclusion within the Kajang as a whole, simultaneously bringing the diverse culture background of community together to create a dynamic community in Kajang. Perhaps, creating a community art center to promote the diverse culture of Kajang through art, with sharing and exchanging of different ideas and perception help to bring this community together, so that they are not static and enclosed in their own thinking, while different dimension of cultural art help to establish a dynamic culture of Kajang. Defending the old community by giving a value of appreciation, whereas helping the new generation to be adaptive and preserving the originality of Kajang is what makes the entire community dynamic.



Overall Site Analysis Boards:

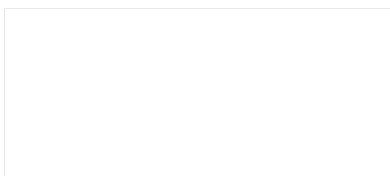


Learning Outcomes:

- To analyze and interpret urban situations to identify conditions that determine the place making characteristics of the street, with theoretical inquiry.
- Investigate and examine the effective conditions to propose architectural strategies that connects to the urban communities and complies with the Design Codes and Regulations.

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