





# URBAN DESIGN SALAK SELATAN


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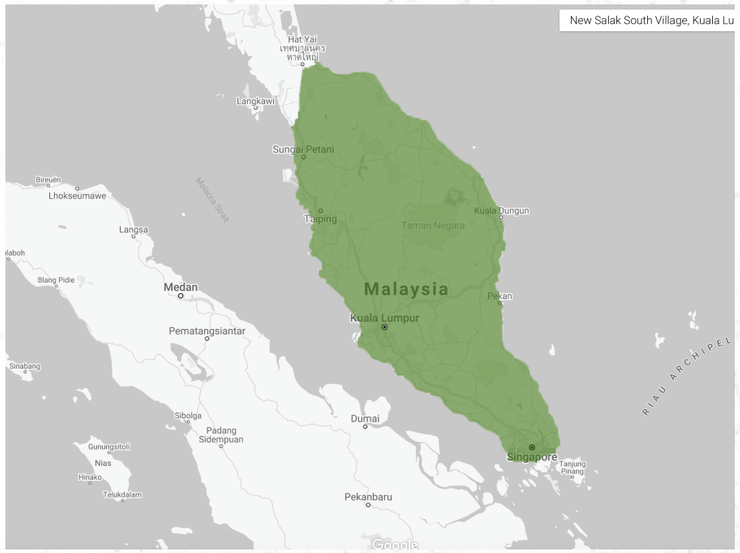


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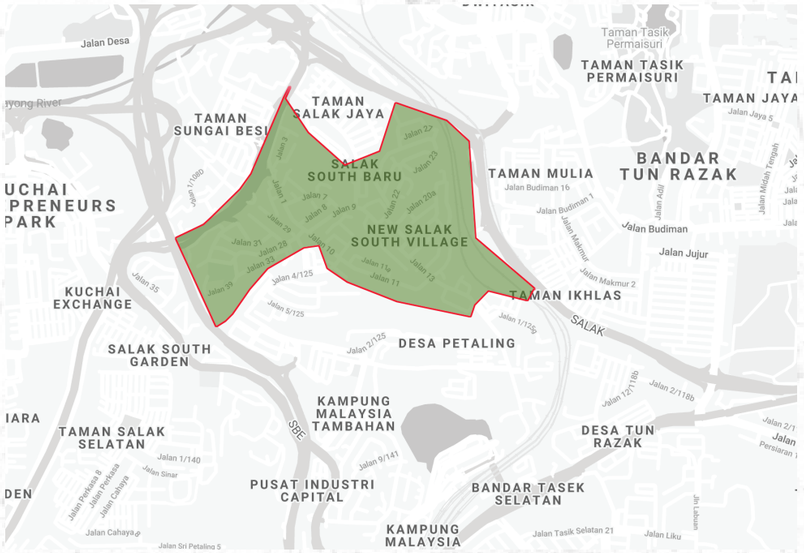
# URBAN DESIGN SALAK SELATAN

## SITE LOCATION










## INTRODUCTION

LOCATION OF SALAK SELATAN

Salak South was established in 1952, The main language spoken in this village is Mandarin. Today, the village is mostly occupied by the older generation as most of the younger residents have moved out to the city to look for better job opportunities. There are several places in which the community can gather and socialize. This shows that the community in Salak South practices and realizes the importance of building rapport with one another. It is very rare that a close-knit community still exists in this new era. In the urban city, people all stay at home when they are home and not willing to mingle with their neighbors.

# GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

## SUN ORIENTATION

Kuala Lumpur only has 2 seasons - wet and dry. Having said that, in Salak South, it can and does rain heavily at any time of the year.

The wet season begin in November to March, with November being the wettest month of all. If you visit in November, you can expect the rain on up to 20 days of the month, with a total rainfall of around 12 inches. The dry season runs from May to September, with the driest month of the year being June - with "just" 10 rainy days a month, and rainfall of around 4 inches.

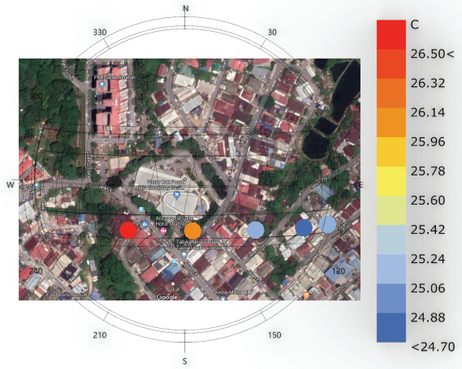
**LATITUDE: +3.11(3°09’36”N)** **LONGITUDE: +101.72 (101°42’36”E)**
**TIME ZONE: UTC+8Hours** **COUNTRY: Malaysia**

## RAINFALL DATA

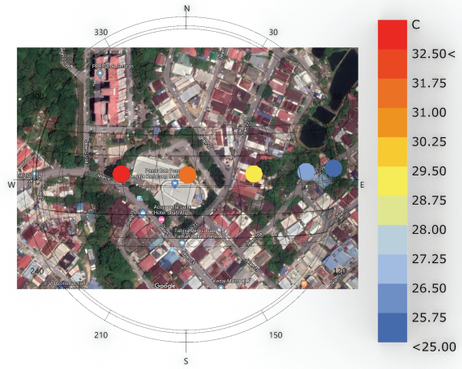
Kuala Lumpur inherits on average 2366.2 mm (93.2 in) of rainfall per year, or 197.2 mm (7.8 in) per month. On average there are 202 days per year with more than 0.1 mm (0.004 in) of rainfall (precipitation) or 16.8 days with a quantity of rain, sleet, snow etc. per month. The driest weather is in June when an average of 126.8 mm (5 in) of rainfall (precipitation) occurs. The wettest weather is in April when an average of 284.8 mm (11.2 in) of rainfall (precipitation) occurs.

REFERENCES

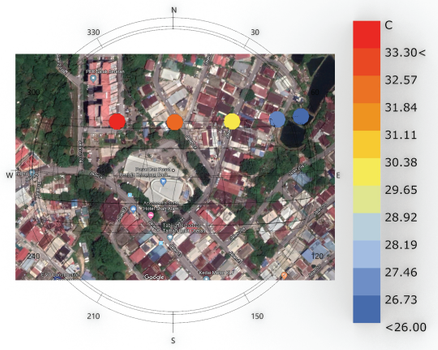
www.weather-and-climate.com
rhinoceros 6 - grasshopper plug-in



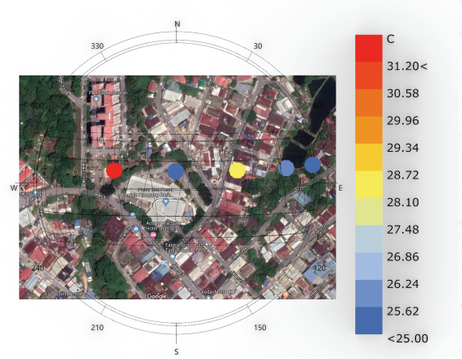

The graphe show the sun path from 8 am to 2 pm in Februray .




The graphe show the sun path from 8 am to 2 pm in April.

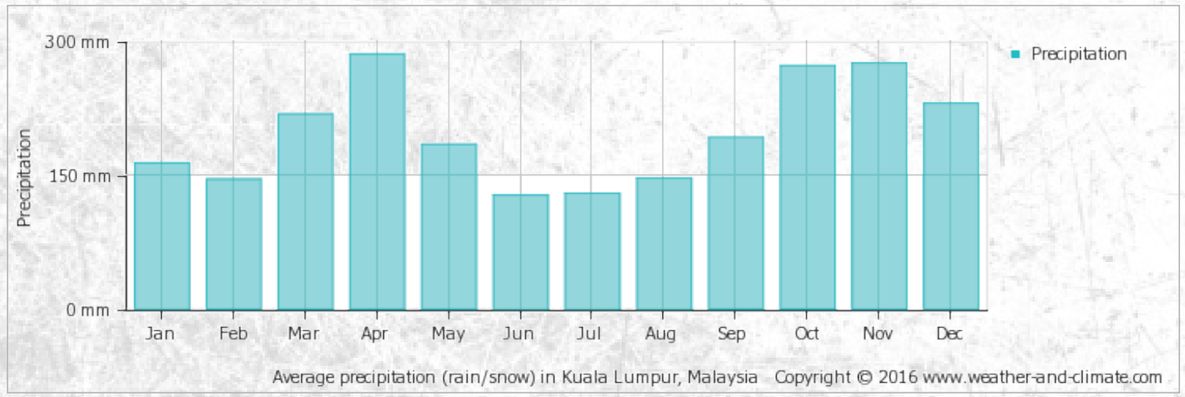



The graphe show the sun path from 8 am to 2 pm in July.




The graphe show the sun path from 8 am to 2 pm in december.

**DATA WAS EXTRACTING FROM GRASSHOPPER SOFTWARE BY USING LADYBUG PLUG-IN**

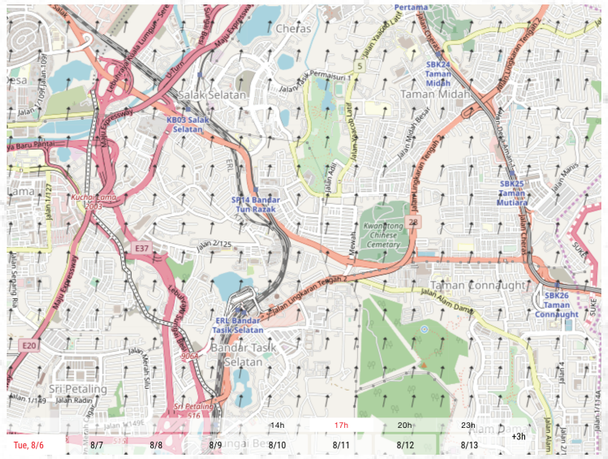


# URBAN DESIGN SALAK SELATAN

## GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

### WIND ANALYSIS

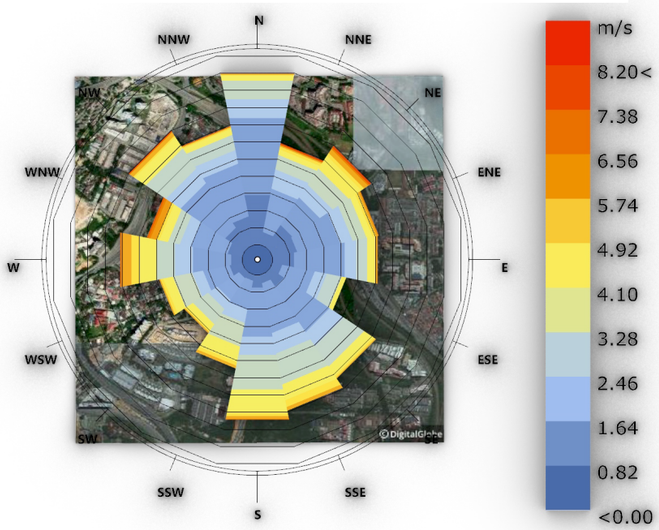
The average daily wind speed in August fairly windy during the late afternoon times which is great for lounging and tea breaks. Many don't spend time in the outdoors due to the hot weather.




| Local date | Saturday, Aug 10 | | | | | | | | Sunday, Aug 11 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local time | 02am | 05am | 08am | 11am | 02pm | 05pm | 08pm | 11pm | 02am | 05am | 08am | 11am | 02pm | 05pm | 08pm | 11pm |
| Wind direction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wind speed (kts) | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Wind gusts (kts) | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| Cloud cover | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Precipitation (mm/h) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Precipitation type | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Air pressure (hPa) | 1007 | 1006 | 1007 | 1008 | 1006 | 1004 | 1005 | 1007 | 1007 | 1006 | 1007 | 1008 | 1007 | 1004 | 1005 | 1007 |
| Air temperature (°C) | 26 | 25 | 25 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 25 |
| Wave direction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wave height (m) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Wave period (s) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |

| Local date | Monday, Aug 12 | | | | | | | | Tuesday, Aug 13 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local time | 02am | 05am | 08am | 11am | 02pm | 05pm | 08pm | 11pm | 02am | 05am | 08am | 11am | 02pm | 05pm | 08pm | 11pm |
| Wind direction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wind speed (kts) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Wind gusts (kts) | 4 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Cloud cover | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Precipitation (mm/h) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Precipitation type | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Air pressure (hPa) | 1007 | 1005 | 1008 | 1009 | 1007 | 1004 | 1005 | 1007 | 1007 | 1006 | 1008 | 1009 | 1007 | 1004 | 1006 | 1008 |
| Air temperature (°C) | 25 | 25 | 26 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 28 | 27 |
| Wave direction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wave height (m) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Wave period (s) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |

| Local date | Wednesday, Aug 14 | | | | | | | | Thursday, Aug 15 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local time | 02am | 05am | 08am | 11am | 02pm | 05pm | 08pm | 11pm | 02am | 05am | 08am | 11am | 02pm | 05pm | 08pm | 11pm |
| Wind direction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wind speed (kts) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Wind gusts (kts) | 6 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Cloud cover | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Precipitation (mm/h) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Precipitation type | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Air pressure (hPa) | 1007 | 1006 | 1008 | 1009 | 1007 | 1005 | 1007 | 1009 | 1008 | 1008 | 1009 | 1010 | 1008 | 1005 | 1006 | 1008 |
| Air temperature (°C) | 26 | 25 | 26 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 26 |
| Wave direction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wave height (m) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Wave period (s) | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |




GRASSHOPPER PLUG-IN FOR RHION 6




WWW.windfinder.com

## HISTORY

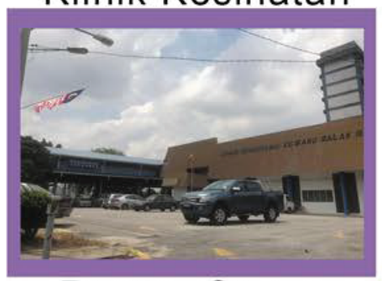
Salak South is a small town situated at the southern part of Kuala Lumpur. The town was established in the year 1952. The government offers a 30 years lease to the people of Salak South; only 800 residents received their certificate of fitness. After 1957, immediately after Independence Day, there was a curfew (darurat) in the village to prevent the communist from entering the village. The township has seen significant development over the years, especially with the addition of a new satellite town, The New Salak South Village. This town is also linked to the Salak South LRT station and KTM Salak Selatan station. Both stations bear the same name. The Salak Selatan LRT Station is located next to old Salak South, which is about 400m from the Komuter station. Thus, any users of one of these stations trains will have to walk along a stretch of road to reach to the other station. Due to the distance between both stations, they are not effectively integrated. Unlike other examples in Kuala Lumpur, the two stations are not noted on transit maps as interchange stations between the two lines. There is a population of ten thousand villagers living in this place. In the 70s, many small industrial factories were developed by businessmen who came from Ipoh and Taiping, Perak. Most of them were in the shoe, furniture and steel industries. In the 80s, the government stepped in to develop the place. Most of the industrial factories were moved to Serdang and only one hundred factories managed to maintain themselves with a license.

# 1.0 URBAN STRUCTURE

## 1.1 LANDMARK



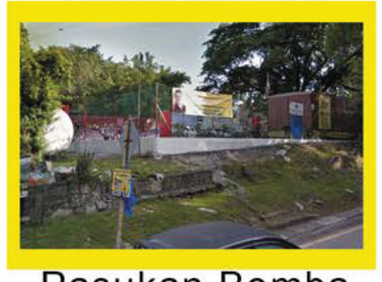
Klinik Kesihatan



Dewan Orang



Police Station



Pasukan Bomba

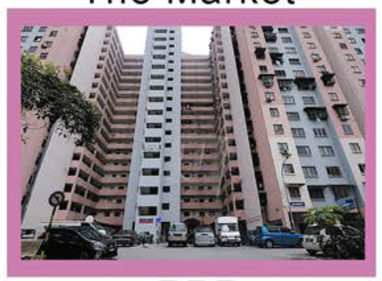


Chinese School

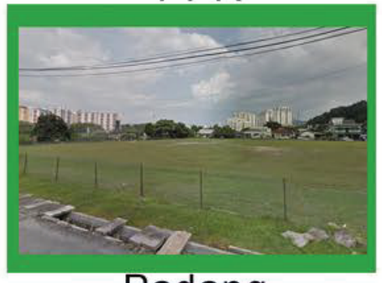




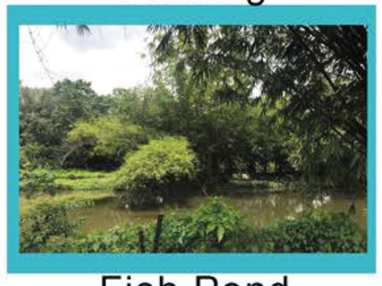

The Market



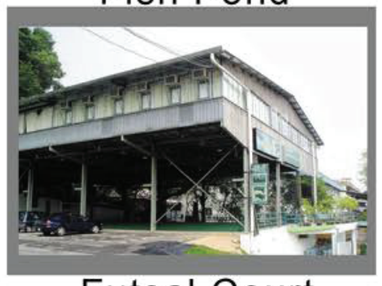
PPR



Padang



Fish Pond

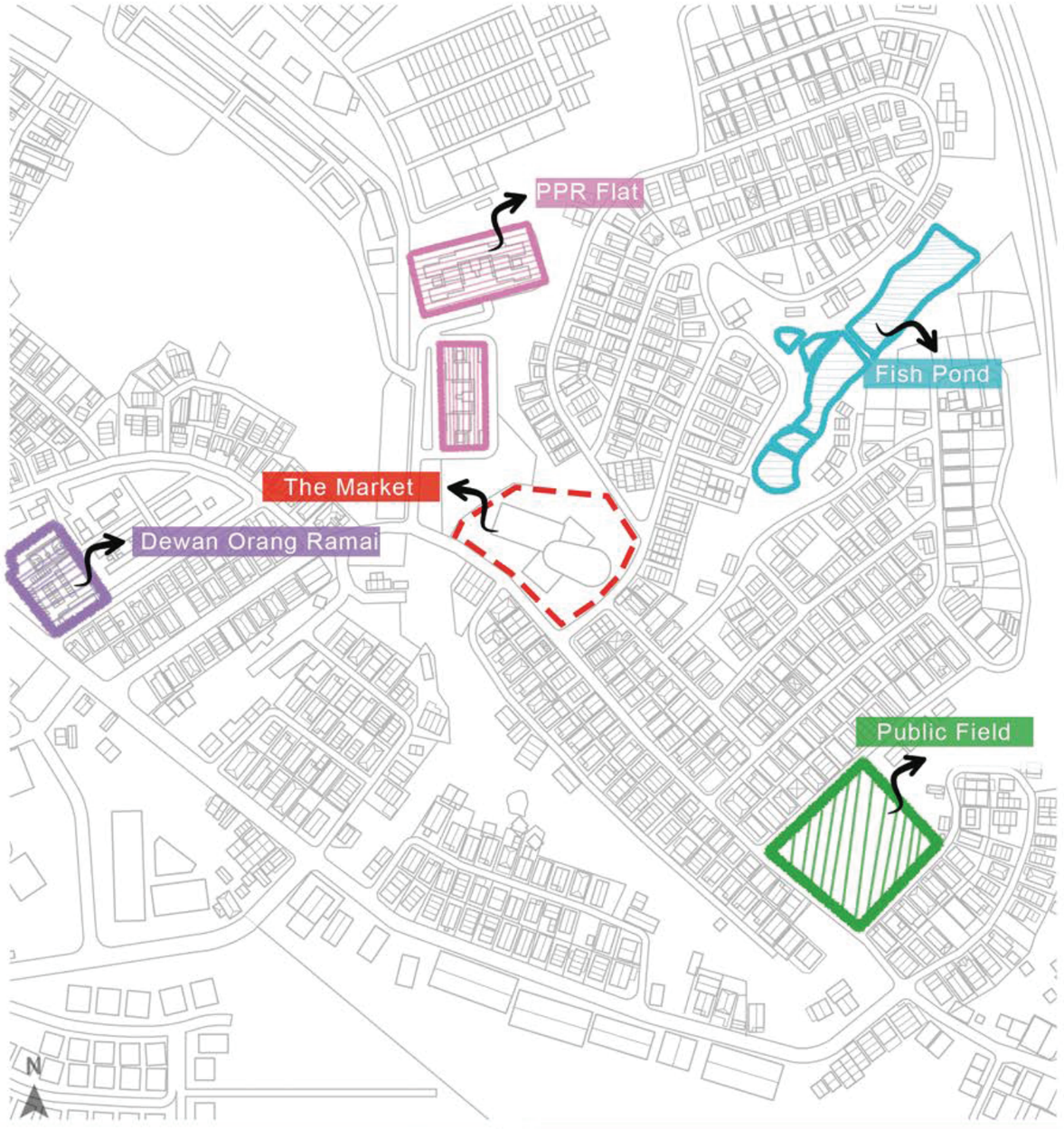


Futsal Court

# 1.0 URBAN STRUCTURE

## 1.1 LANDMARK

Landmark is a vertical element that is most recognisable by the local even outsiders. It establishes outstanding feature and can be recognised immediately. However, in Baru Salak Selatan, there is no any recogisable vertical element that can be identified as landmark. There are a few places that used by the locals to identified location to outsiders, which we can call it as place maker.





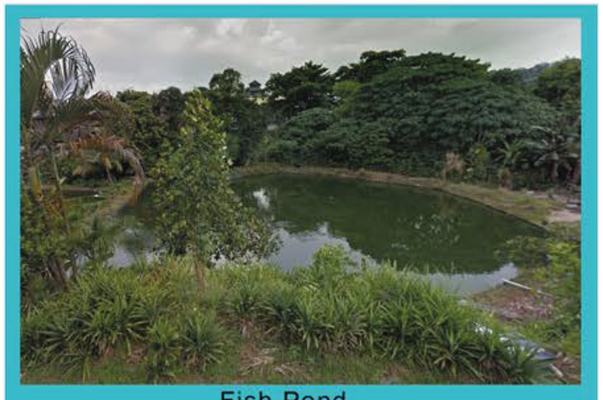

DBKL Land



The Market



PPR Flat



Fish Pond



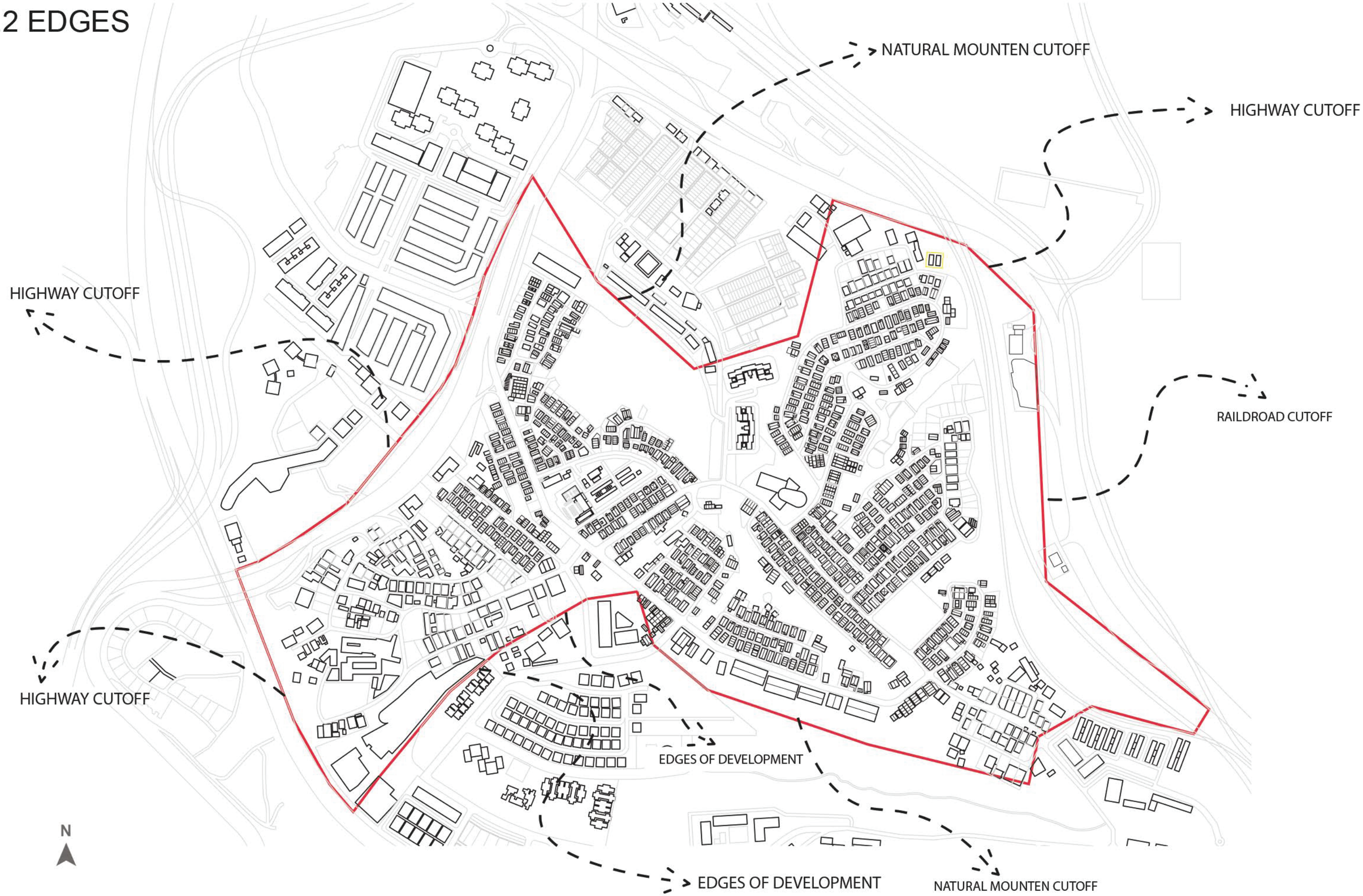
Dewan Orang Ramai



Public Field

# 1.0 URBAN STRUCTURE

## 1.2 EDGES



# 1.0 URBAN STRUCTURE

## 1.3 PATH

The significant path in Baru Salak Selatan is the one coming from the high-way which is Jalan 1 extending through the whole site until it reaches Jalan 13. This road became the main road for the residents and outsiders due to it's accessibility and because this road is linked to most of the residential and commercial areas.



# 1. URBAN STRUCTURE

## 1.2 DISTRICT

It is hard to identify the district in Kampung Baru Salak Selatan as the planning is not well-planned and considered before. Through our observations and experience on the site, we come out with 6 zones in Kg. Baru Salak Selatan. The zones are being identified based on the circulations of the area. The circulation for each zone is a loop and starts & ends at the same junction.



# 2.0 HISTORICAL & MORPHOLOGY STUDY

## 2.1 CHRONOLOGICAL TIMELINE

### 1952



During the Malayan Emergency, the colonist government forced relocation of squatter communities into guarded camps called “new villages” (Kampung Baharu). This to control covert support for the guerrillas (MNLA). Kg. Baru Salak Selatan were established at this time.

### 1957



31 August 1957, Malaya gain independence from the Britsh Empire become Malaysia. Kg. Baru Salak Selatan then set free from barbed wire and police posts surrounding the villages.

### Early 1970



In the 70s, many small Industrial factories were developed by businessmen who came from Ipoh and Taiping, Perak. Most of them were in the shoe, furniture and steel industries.

### Late 1970




In the late 1970 the Dewan Orang Ramai Kg. Baru Salak Selatan was burned down. This is one of the photo with the hall in 1965.

# 2.0 HISTORICAL & MORPHOLOGY STUDY

## 2.1 CHRONOLOGICAL TIMELINE

### 1980



In the 80s, the government stepped in to develop the village. On 12 May 1985, the hall was reestablished by the former Kuala Lumpur Mayor. The hall consisted of badminton court, basketball court and performing stage.

### 1993



13 October 1993, a plane owned by (TUDM) crashed and exploded at Kg. Baru Salak Selatan shortly after take-off at Sungai Besi Airport.

### 2000



In the 00s, the Pasar dan Pusat Penjaja Kg. Baru Salak Selatan was established.

### 2019

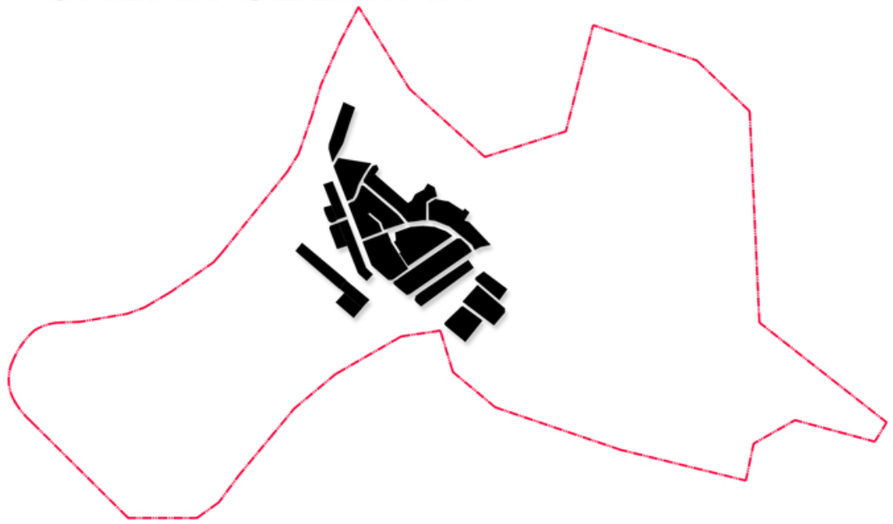


Nidoz Residences (aparment) is the new development at Kg. Baru Salak Selatan. It started construction in 2017 and planned to complete in 2022.

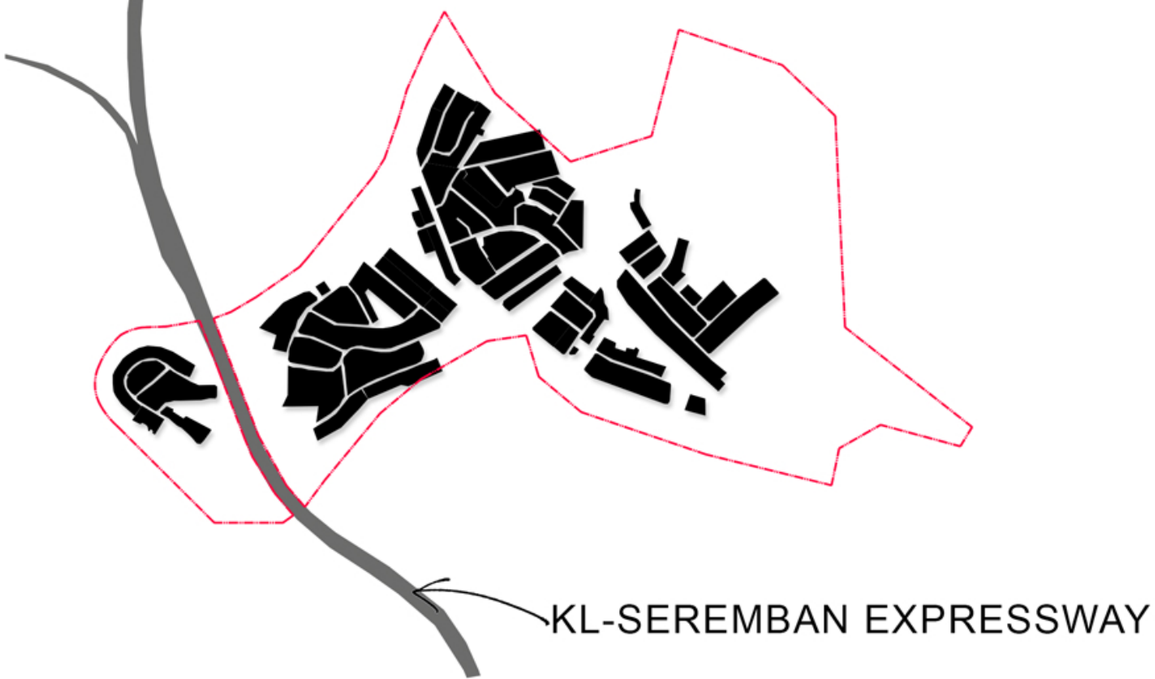
# 2.0 HISTORICAL & MORPHOLOGY STUDY

## 2.2 MORPHOLOGICAL STUDIES

**1952 - FORMING OF KG. BARU SALAK SELATAN**



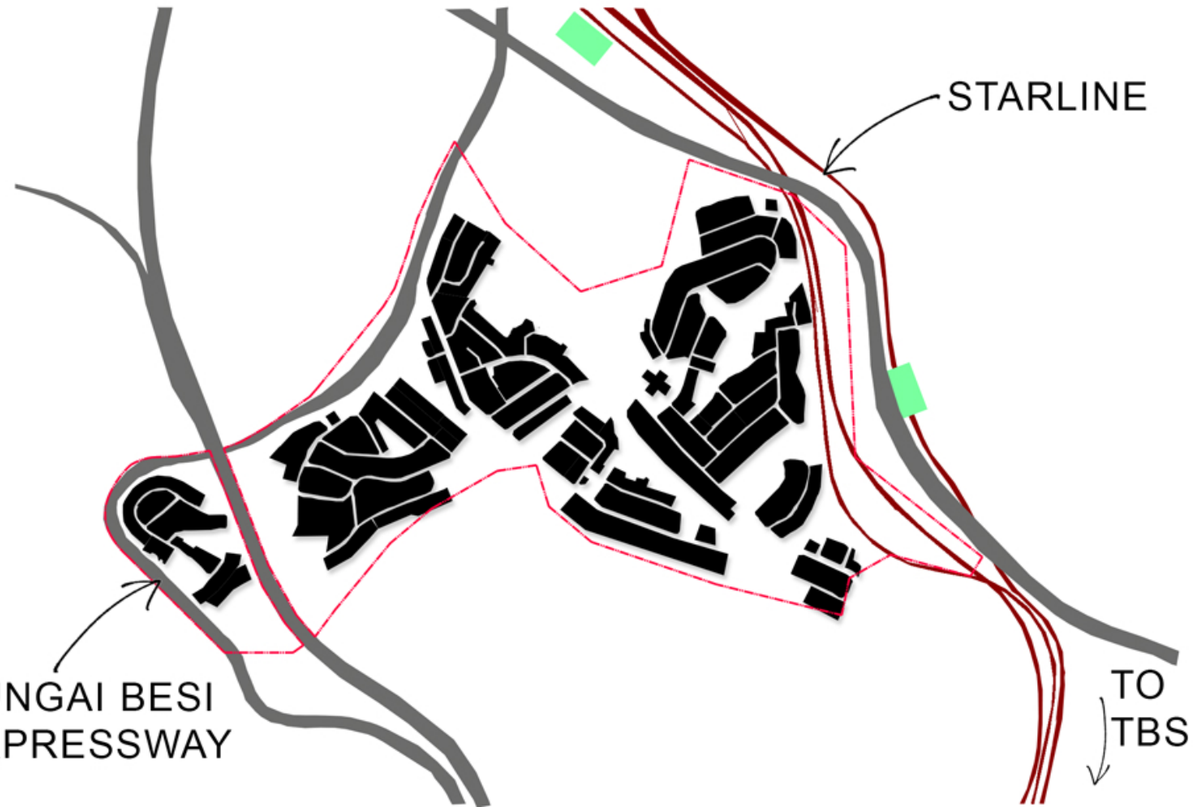
**1974**




**1995**



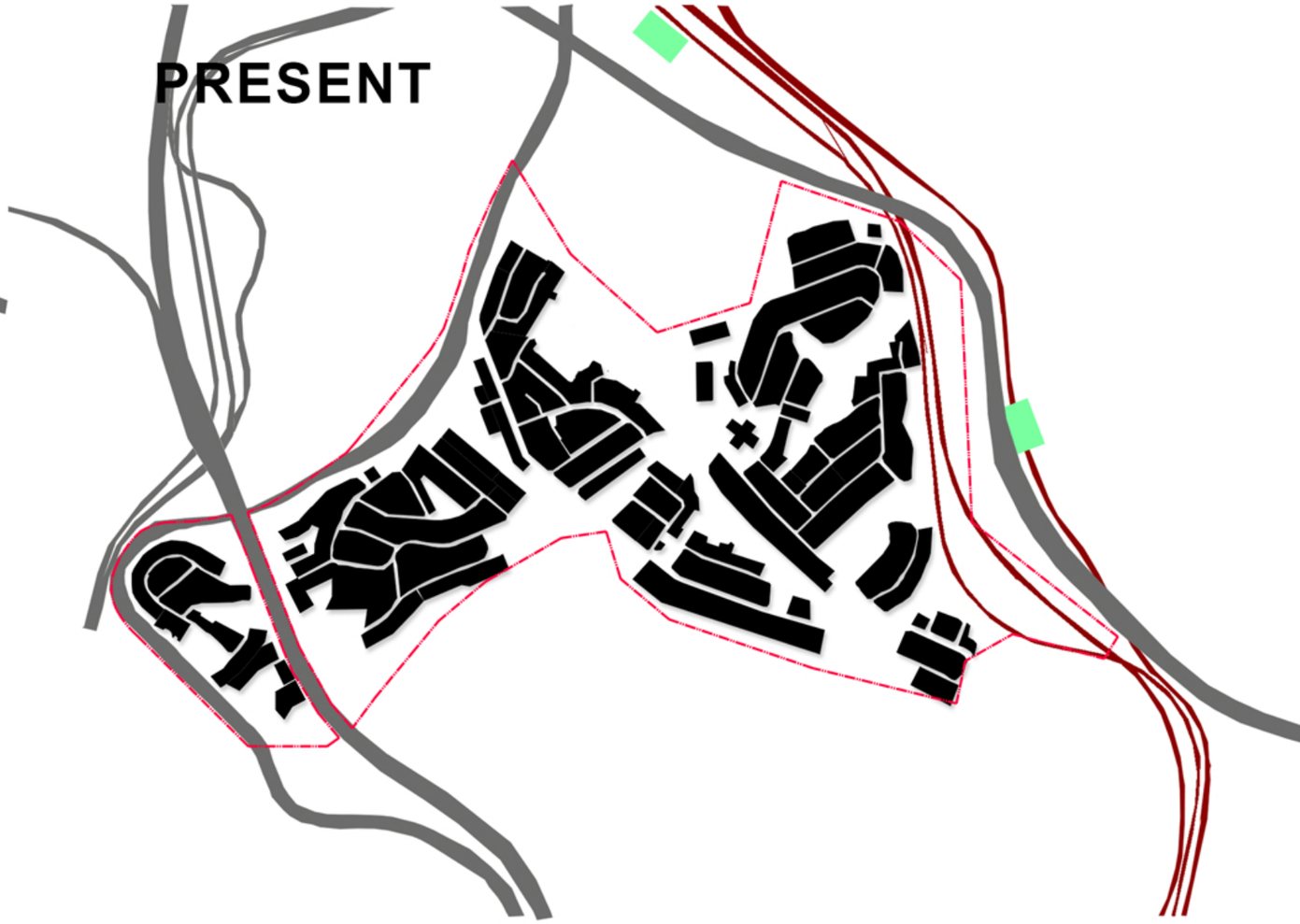

**1998**

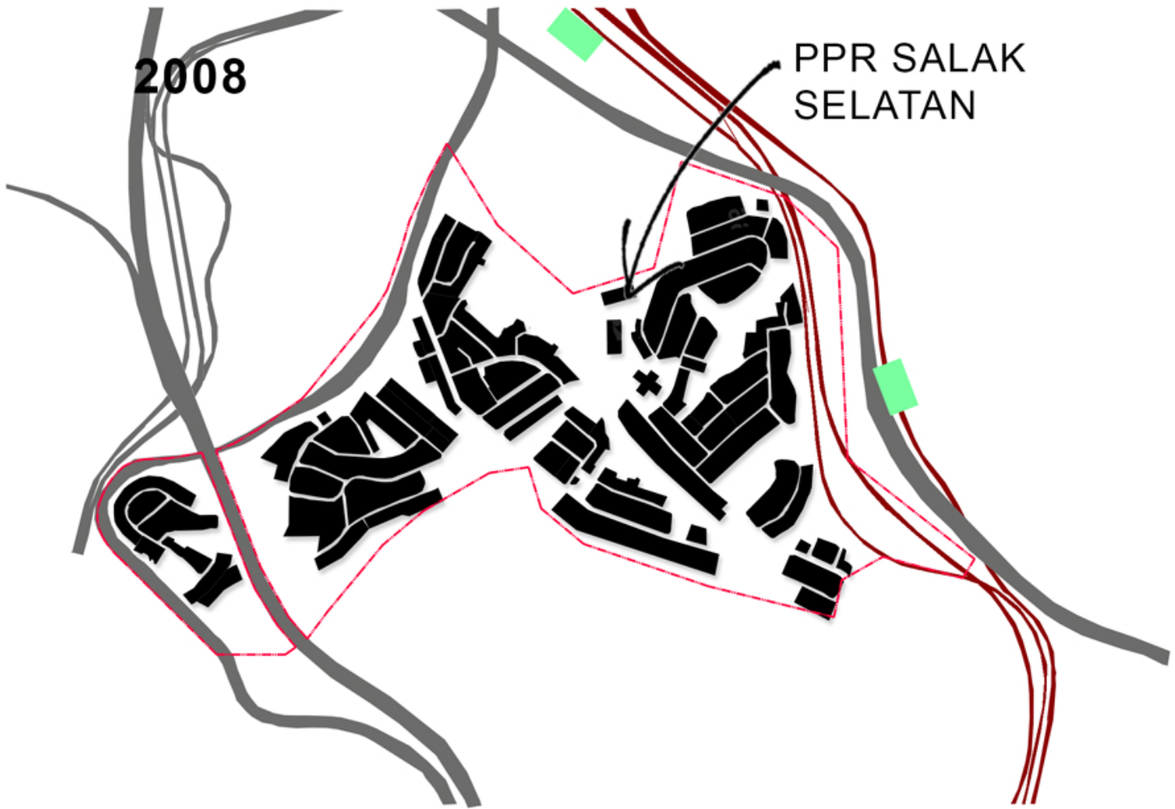


# 2.0 HISTORICAL & MORPHOLOGY STUDY

## 2.2 MORPHOLOGICAL STUDIES



# 3.0 PHYSICAL COMPONENTS

## 3.0 STUDY AREA

The map shown the overall site of Kg. Baru Salak Selatan. Our study area for the physical components is the highlighted area. Mainly focus at 200m radius from the Pasar dan Pusat Penjaja Kg. Baru Salak Selatan.



# 3.0 PHYSICAL COMPONENTS

## 3.1 PROFILE & SETTING

Kg. Baru Salak Selatan has an organic urban fabric due to  it's early settlements during the Malayan Emergency in 1952. When the squatter communities forced to relocate into this "New Village" (Kampung Baharu), they just follow the hilly setting of this area. Therefore, the village comprises mostly low-cost first generation single-storey chinese houses. Thoughout the time and also being attacked by termites, some of these houses are forced to refurbish and renovate. These houses are the second generation single-storey chinese houses. Due to modernisation, some of this houses turned into third generation single or double storey chinese houses. Over the years, Kg. Baru Salak Selatan has lost it's greenery and forest, but it's then created an interesting pocket of greens and small valleys.



VIEW FROM NORTH-NORTHEAST



VIEW FROM EAST-SOUTHEAST



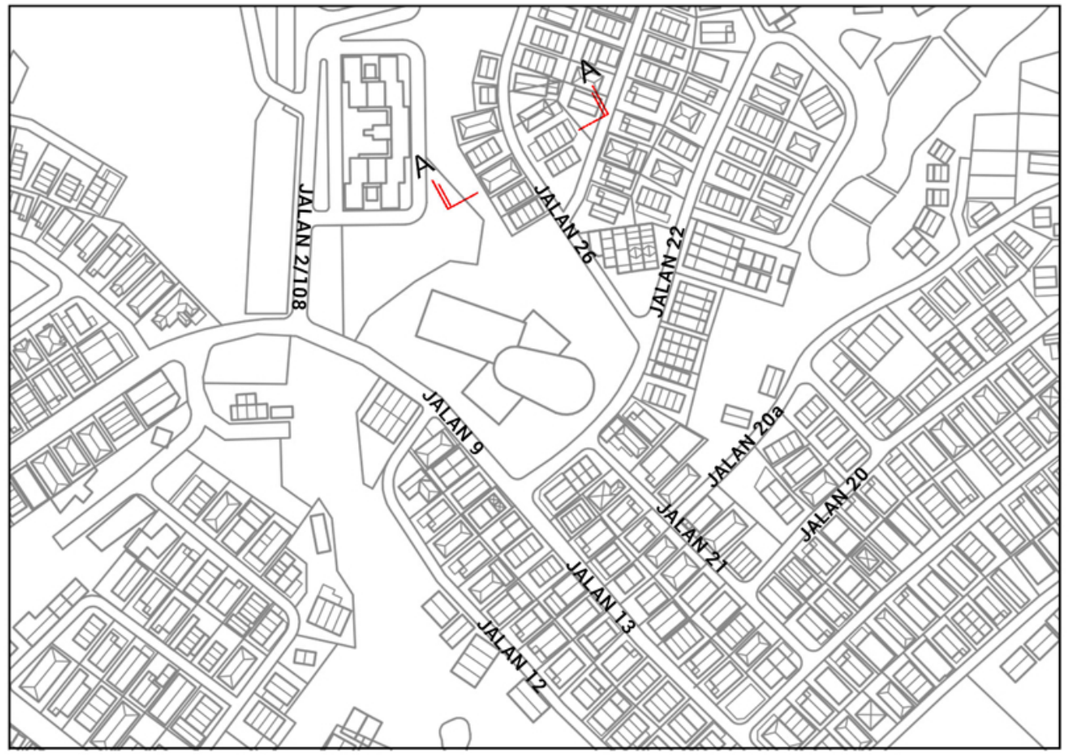
VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST-WEST

# 3.0 PHYSICAL COMPONENTS

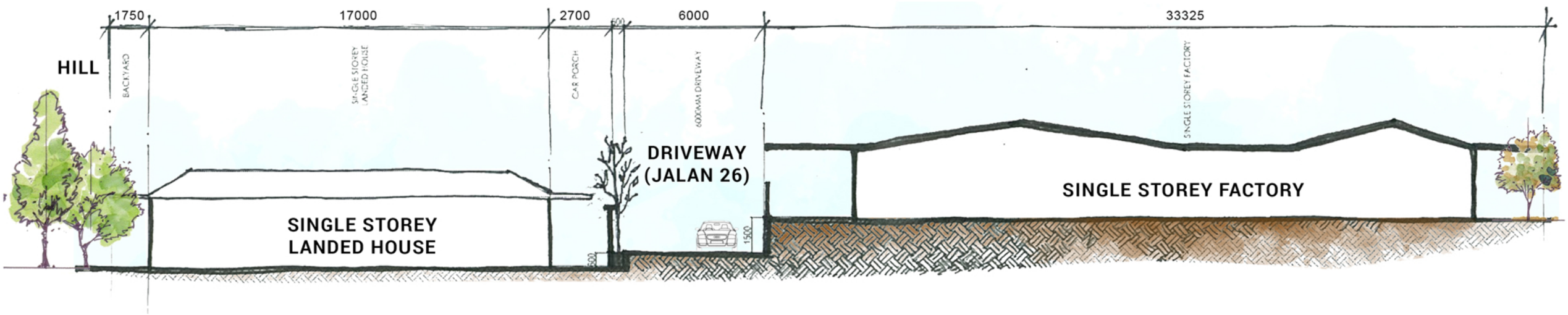
## 3.2 URBAN FORM

### 3.2.1 SECTION A-A

Kg. Baru Salak Selatan sits on a hilly ground in the southern part of Kuala Lumpur. Section AA shown that behind the single storey landed house there is a green pocket. The width of the road at this area is 6 meter.




Map of Kg. Baru Salak Selatan




Section A-A

# 3.0 PHYSICAL COMPONENTS

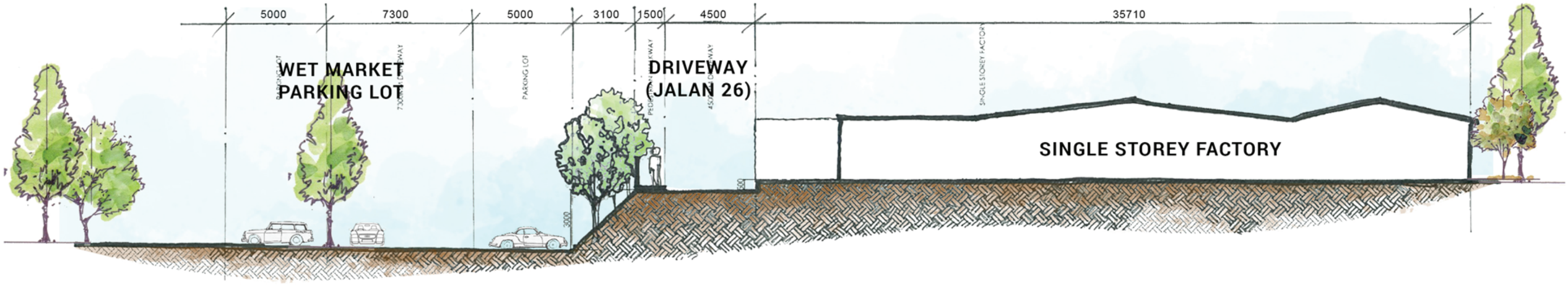
## 3.2 URBAN FORM

## 3.2.2 SECTION B-B

Section BB shown that there is a 3 meter drop from the driveway to the wet market parking lot.




Map of Kg. Baru Salak Selatan




Section B-B

# 3.0 PHYSICAL COMPONENTS

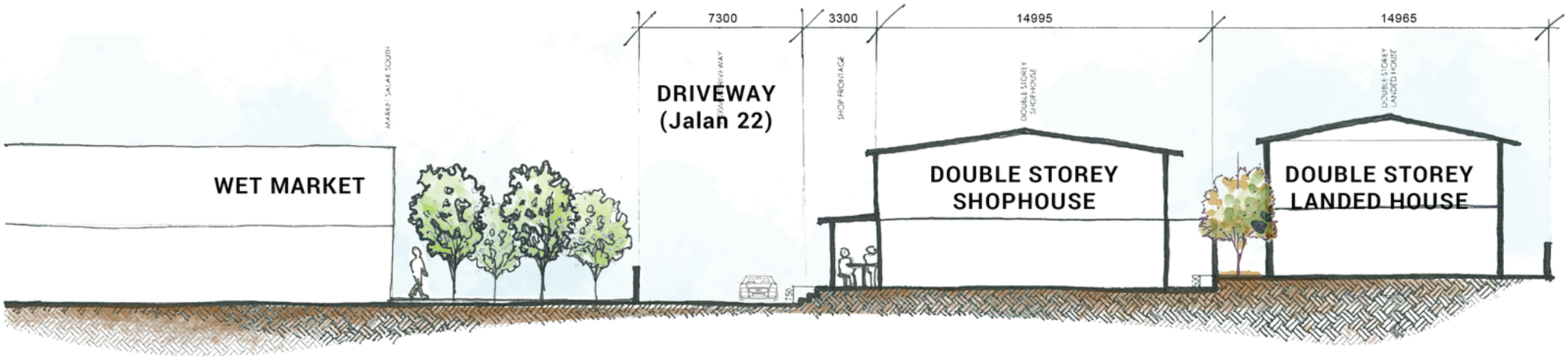
## 3.2 URBAN FORM

### 3.2.3 SECTION C-C

On the southeast direct of the wet market, Jalan 22 and Jalan 21 is comparative flatter than Jalan 26 as shown in Section CC.




Map of Kg. Baru Salak Selatan




Section C-C

# 3.0 PHYSICAL COMPONENTS

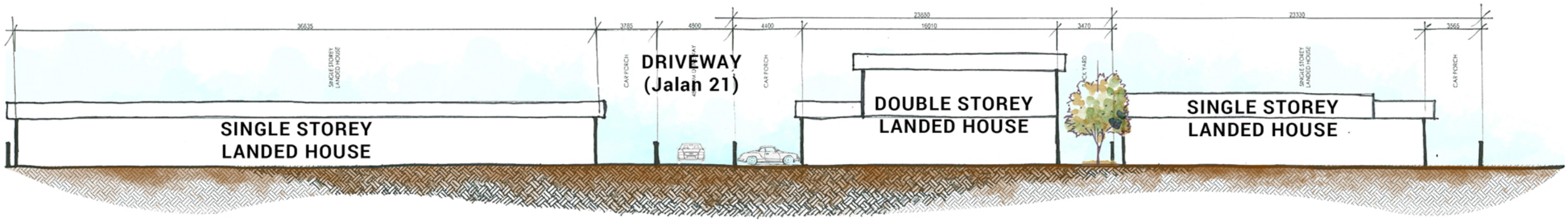
## 3.2 URBAN FORM

### 3.2.4 SECTION D-D

On the southeast direct of the wet market, Jalan 21 is almost completely flat as shown in Section D-D.




Map of Kg. Baru Salak Selatan




Section D-D

# 3.0 PHYSICAL COMPONENTS

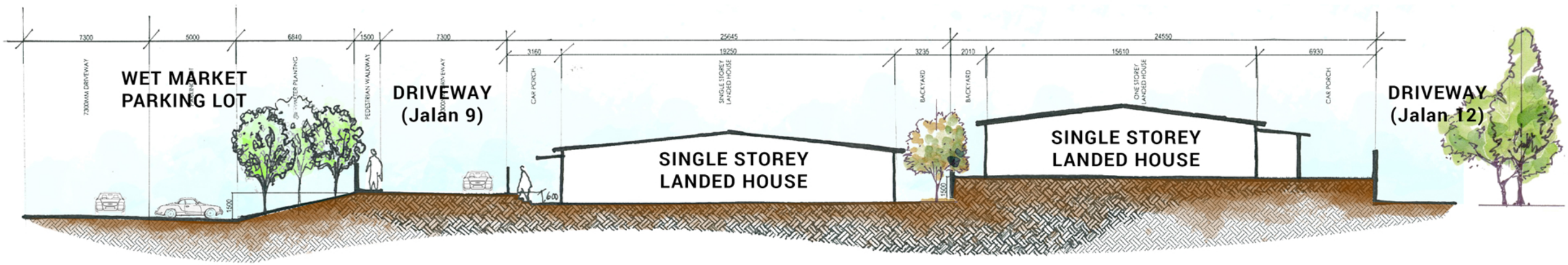
## 3.2 URBAN FORM

## 3.2.5 SECTION E-E

On the south direction of the wet market, the drop from Jalan 9 is more gentle than the drop from Jalan 26.




Map of Kg. Baru Salak Selatan




Section E-E

# 3.0 PHYSICAL COMPONENTS

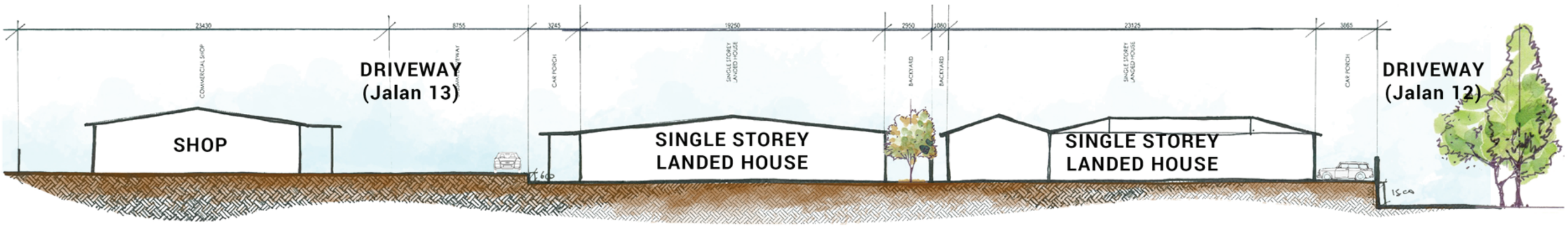
## 3.2 URBAN FORM

## 3.2.6 SECTION F-F

On the south direction of the wet market, Jalan 13 is is continuing of Jalan 9. This area is flatten compare to Jalan 26.




Map of Kg. Baru Salak Selatan




Section F-F

# 3.0 PHYSICAL COMPONENTS

## 3.3 URBAN SPACES

The Pasar & Pusat Penjaja Kg. Baru Salak Selatan(1) would be the ancor of the whole area where most the residents will purchase their goods in the morning from 5am to 10am. Then the elderly will gather around the food court at the second floor to chit chat and “Yum Cha”. There is a multi-purpose hall and field established(2&3) in this area but both are quite a distance away from the wet market. The playground(6) in between the wet market & PPR Salak Selatan mostly being used in the morning and evening time.

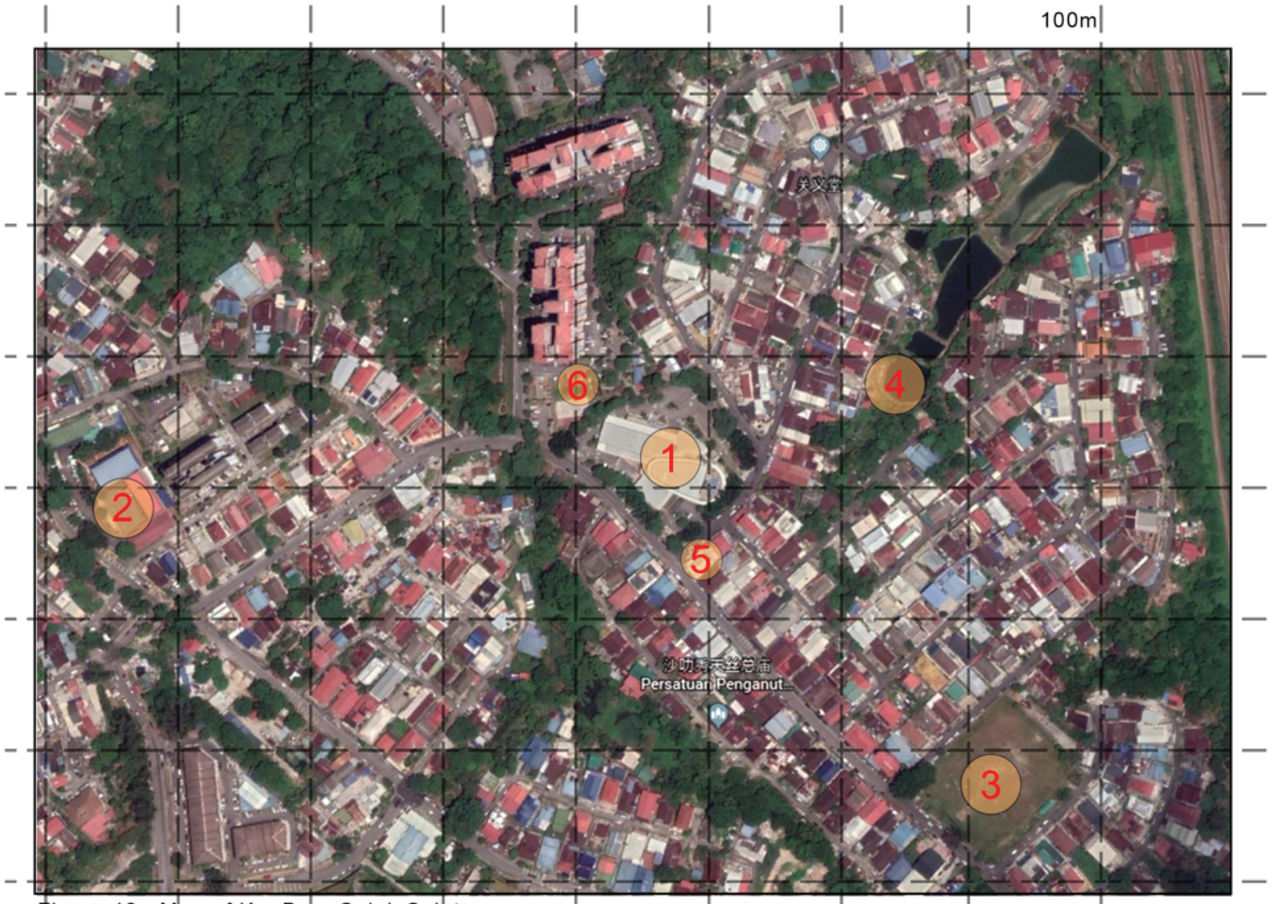



Figure 19 : Map of Kg. Baru Salak Selatan




Pasar & Pusat Penjaja Kg. Baru Salak Selatan




Dewan Orang Ramai Kg. Baru Salak Selatan




Public Field




Fish Pond




Hawker Stall




Public Playground

# 3.0 PHYSICAL COMPONENTS

## 3.4 LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS
## SOFTSCAPE

Salak Selatan New Village is quite secluded from the busy part of the city althought it is surrounded by highways and train tracks. There is a pocket green with fishing pond and a piece of preserve green could be potential to develop as a recreation park to make the village more vibrant in the future.






Green at pedestrian walkway



Pocket Green along Jalan 9



Fishing Pond/ Pocket Green



Reserve Green

# 3.0 PHYSICAL COMPONENTS

## 3.4 LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

Trees in Salak South New Village are widely spread randomly. It can be found from the reserve green or pocket green and pedestrain walk along Jalan 9, Jalan 22 and Jalan 26. It is compound with some fruit trees that planted by the resident's. The most common trees found are rambutan trees, banana trees and mango trees.






RAMBUTAN TREES



MESUA FERRA



BANANA TREES



MANGO TREES



BAMBOO



KHAYA SENEGALENSIS



CINNAMOMUM INERS

# 3.0 PHYSICAL COMPONENTS

## 3.5 ARCHITECTURE FEATURE



A. Commercial/ shop-lot located at Jalan 9 which is facing to the major road. It is more accessible for business purpose.



B. Commercial (hawker food shop) located at Jalan 22 that facing to the secondary road and near to the ingress/ egress 2 of the market which is can direct access to first floor hawker center.It is pedestrain accessibility for surrounding resident gathering purpose.



C. Residential zoning located at Jalan 25 / 26 which is facing to the secondary road. May proposed a pedestrian access to improve accessibility to the market.

- Ingress from the main road
- Ingress/Egress 1&2
- Pedestrian Access
- Propose pedestrian access

PPR Salak Selatan

Facilities for funeral for PPR Residential

Temple

Playground

Future Development

A Commercial

B Food Stall

C Residential

Fish pond + Urban Farming

Jalan 9

Jalan 13

Jalan 21

Jalan 22

Jalan 23

Jalan 26

PRL20.00

PRL23.00

PRL23.90

PRL25.40

N

SITE PLAN NTS

# 3.0 PHYSICAL COMPONENTS

## 3.5 ARCHITECTURE FEATURE

The market place, commonly known as Pasar Dan Pusat Penjaja Kg. Baru Salak Selatan opens on Tuesday to Sunday from 5.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. This is a market place located at the centre of the village for the residents to get their everyday goods as most of the prefers to cook and eat at their houses. Meantime, The food stalls on first floor is a meeting place for retirees,and senior residents for breakfast most days.

There is 2 access for vehicle to the ground floor market. Ingress 1 is located along at Jalan 9 and Ingress/ egress 1 is located at Jalan 22. Meanwhile, there is a pedestrian access provided for the resident who living at PPR Salak Salatan (*figure 4.5.1*).

Ingress / egress 2 located at Jalan 22, it is at the highest platform level of the site. Therefore it can be a direct access from the commercial food stalls that located along Jalan 22 to the first floor market hawker center (figure 4.5.2).

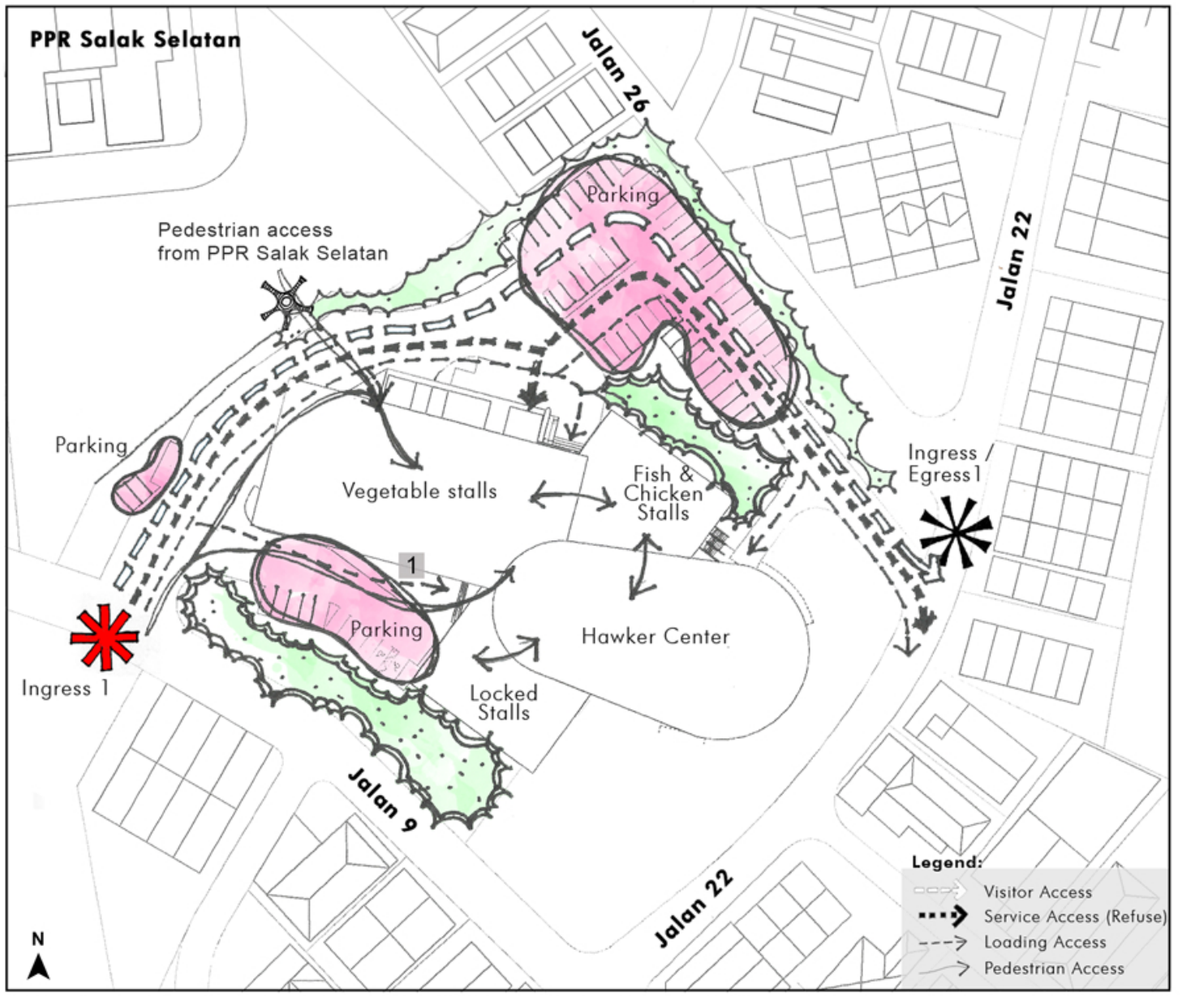



Figure 4.5.1 : General Space Planning Layout Diagram at Ground Floor

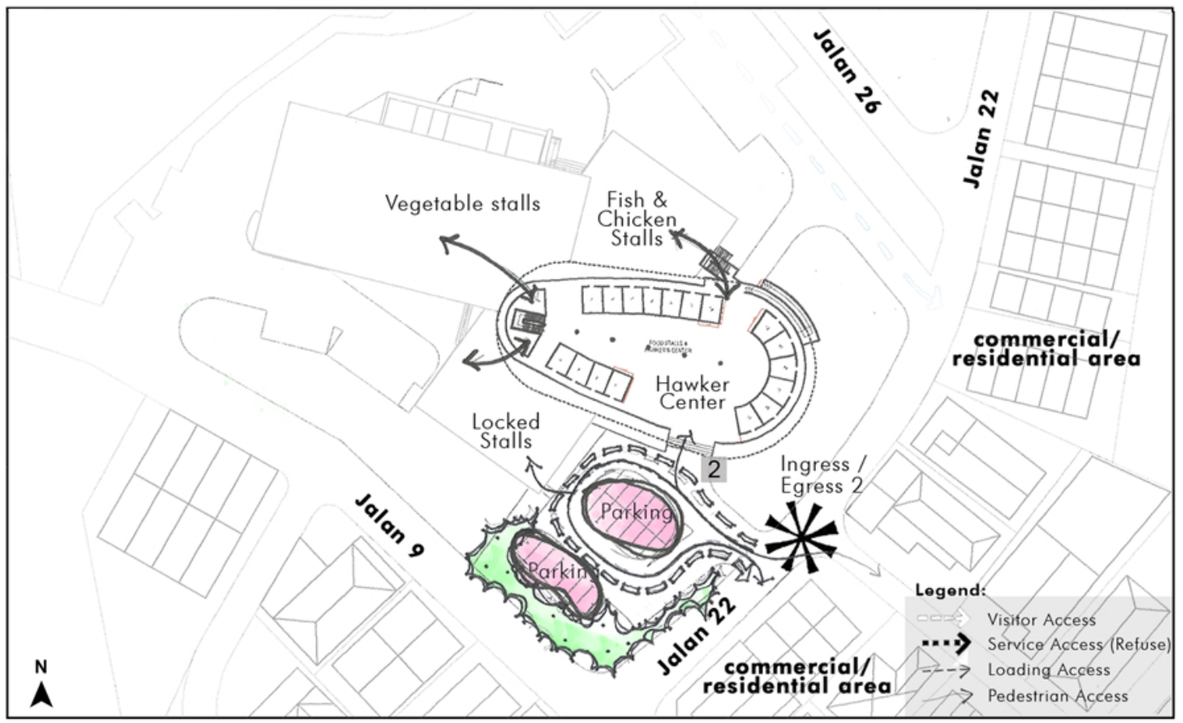



Figure 4.5.2 : General Space Planning Layout Diagram at First Floor







Figure 4.5.3 : Entrance near locked stalls at ground floor and hawker center at first floor .

# 4. HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

## 4.1 Working Life

PAST



PRESENT



In the past when the sub Chinese group, Hakka people in Selangor mostly worked as agricultrue planters for cloves, nutmegs and rubber back when they came over to Malaya & their work are mostly hard labour and working in bad conditions with multiple health risk.

In present day Salak South new villagers are working of different background, villagers has proper workplace from the factory sector to the food and beverage sector. Work life balance is at a good level.

# 4. HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

## 4.2.1 Hakka Marriage

### Betrothal Ceremony
### Guo Da Li 口大礼



An appointed matchmaker will help both families gather and pick an date for the Betrothal Ceremony, which acts as an official marriage proposal. The groom's family will present a set of gifts to the bride's family and once the latter accepts the offerings, both sides will choose an auspicious date for the wedding. Afterwards, the bride's family will return a portion (usually half) of the gifts received to express their hopes that the two families will maintain a good relationship with each other.

### Setting up the Matrimonial Bed
### An Chuang 安床



Depending on the flexibility of both families, the matrimonial bed will usually be set a few days to a week before the wedding. Ideally, a lady "of good fortune" (happily married, in the pink of health and has children) will set up the bed, but it can also be done by the groom's parents or a married couple (of good fortune) from the family.

### Fetching the Bride
### Ying Qin 迎口



As the groom sets off to fetch his bride from her home on the day of the wedding. He would need to complete a series of 'quest' to enter to see the bride. When he finally meet his bride, he wil present the bouquet. Prayers will then be made to heaven, earth and the couple's ancestors. With a bow of gratitude to the brides's parents,the groom will make his way back to his home, this time with his bride in tow.

# 4. HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

## 4.3.1 Festivals

### Chinese New Year



Chinese New Year is the first day of the year according to the Chinese lunar calendar. Actual celebrations starts on the day before the new year, where family members gather for a reunion dinner. The reunion dinner is the a major celebration and gathering for the family - a once a year affair for many who have children working out of town. Many Taoists and Buddhist Chinese will go to the temple to pray for blessings for a good year.

### Winter Solstice Festival
### 冬至



In Malaysia the Dongzhi Festival is celebrated as family get together event. It is the time where families gather to make and eat tangyuan or balls of glutinuous rice balls, which symbolize reunion. Tangyuan are made of glutinuous rice which is grounded to a flour and then coloured. Some Chinese Taoist and Buddhist will make tangyuan offering to their ancestors on this day.

### Hungry Ghost Festival



This festival is linked to the Chinese practice of ancestor worship. According to traditional Chinese belief, the seventh month of the lunar calendar is the time when restless spirits of the dead roam the earth. Many temples will hold prayer ceremonies throughout the month-long Hungry Ghost Festival (Phor Thor) to appease the spirits. Chinese households will pray and make offerings of food and faux money, to 'ghosts' and their ancestors to use in the afterlife.

# 4. HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

## 4.3.2 Festivals

### Dragon Boat Festival



This day falls on the fifth day of the fifth month of the Chinese lunar calendar.The tradition of making dumplings (called 'chang')is celebrated by the Chinese community in Malaysia with the offering of the dumplings to the gods and their ancestors. The festival is celebrated in Penang annually with an international dragon boat competition which is immensely popular and attracts participants from all over the world.

### Ching Ming Festival
### 清明



This event falls on the third month of the lunar calendar and usually coincides with April. It is the Chinese equivalent of All Souls' Day. During this month, the Chinese will visit the cemeteries to clean the ancestral graves and make offerings to the spirits of their departed loved ones.

### Mid-Autumn Festival



In Malaysia, shops sell a variety of mooncakes which are often offered during prayers to the moon fairy or ancesters. These cakes are also exchanged as gifts among relatives and friends during the month before the festival. Children would light colourful lanterns in the shape of animals or other fun objects during the night.

# 4. HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

## 4.2.2 Hakka Marriage

### Leaving the Bride's House
### Chu Ge 出口



From the moment the bride steps out of her house, she is to be protected like royalty — either the matchmaker, the maid of honour or the bride’s father will shelter her with a red umbrella to ward off any negative elements. The matchmaker will also have throw rice grains and/or red beans (symbols of good luck) on the way to the bridal car.

### Entering the Groom's Home
### Guo Men



Before entering the bridal room, the couple will once again pray to heaven, earth and their ancestors.

The Tea Ceremony or Jin Cha (敬茶) will then commence. The couple will kneel in front of their elders to serve them sweet longan tea and in return, the couple will receive red packets and gifts.

### The Bride’s Homecoming
### San Chao Hui Men 三朝回口



Traditionally, the homecoming will take place three days after the wedding, however in present day, the bride may return on the same day. She will, however, have to change to a different wedding outfit, to give the impression that three days have passed since her earlier departure. Once again, gifts will be exchanged. This time around, the groom come along bearing a whole roasted pig (traditionally as a sign of the bride's virginity) for the bride’s family.

# 4. HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

## 4.4 Relation between dialect group

### The Chinese Immigration



There is a problem of communication across dialect groups. Among older people many more men than women are able to speak at least one additional dialect it is because man who frequents the coffee shop where they exposed to conversations with other dialects groups. Meanwhile, it is because man will go out-station to work therefore they will pick up a new dialect than a woman. For young people there is no difficulty in conversing with other dialect because their school will bring different dialect groups of young people together by improve their dialect capabilities.

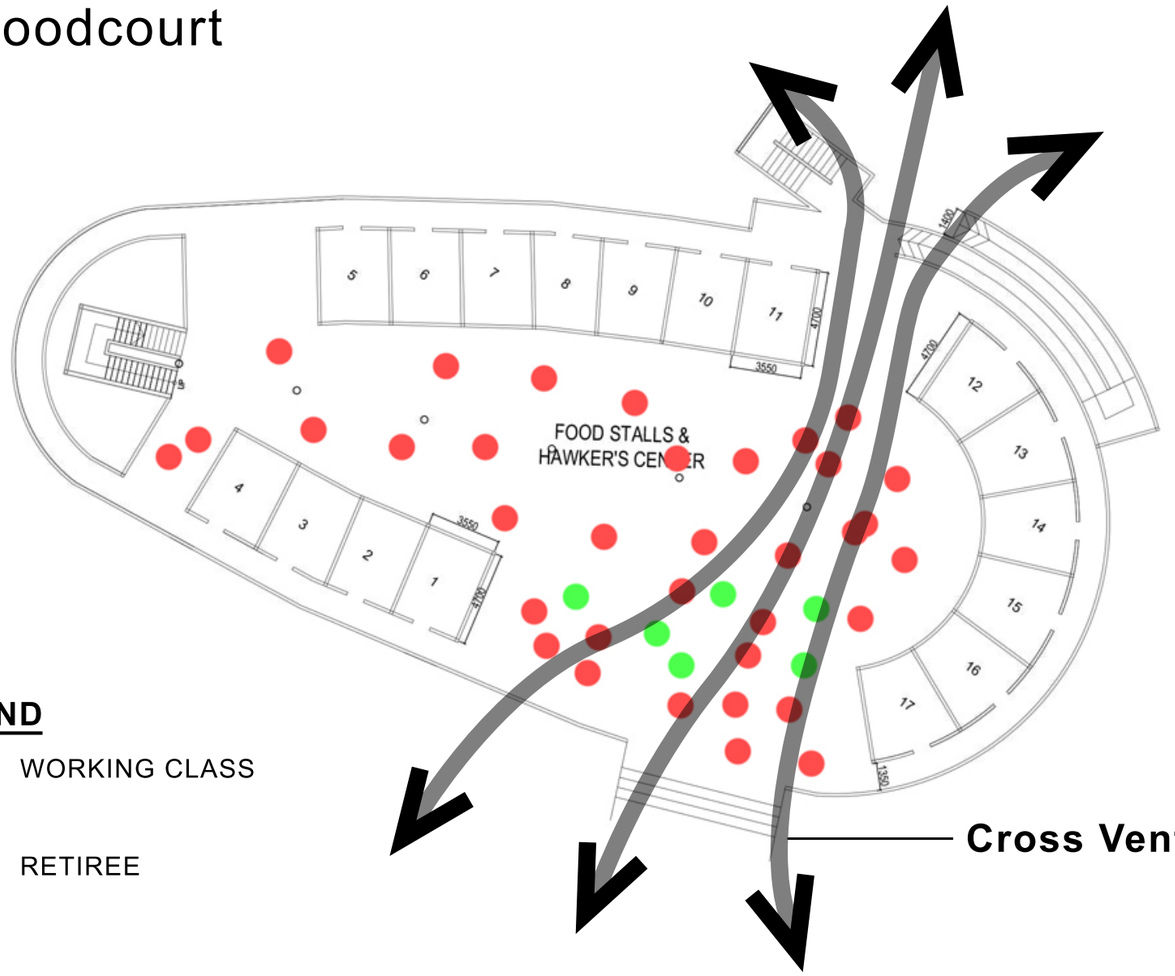
### The Malaysian Chinese



Fast forward to present time, most Malaysian Chinese from the 6 sub- ethnic groups can communicate with each other with Mandarin thanks to the education provided in the community and also the government. Some Chinese people can speak a few different dialect due to their parent's different sub-ethnic background. Dialect is normally passed down through their family. However, there has been a decline of dialect speakers.

# 4. HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

## 4.5 Foodcourt




**LEGEND**

- WORKING CLASS
- RETIREE

**FOODCOURT**

The foodcourt consist of 95% retiree and 5 percent of the people in the working class. The main entrance is a popular seating location due to the cross ventilation. The entrance also has a big opening for better natural lighting ambiance as well as a outdoor view to the village.

The working class poeple would maximum spend their time in the foodcourt no more than an hour. where as the retiree tend to stay in the food court for a long period of time in between of 1 hour to 3 hour to pass their time.



WORKING CLASS



RETIREE



RETIREE



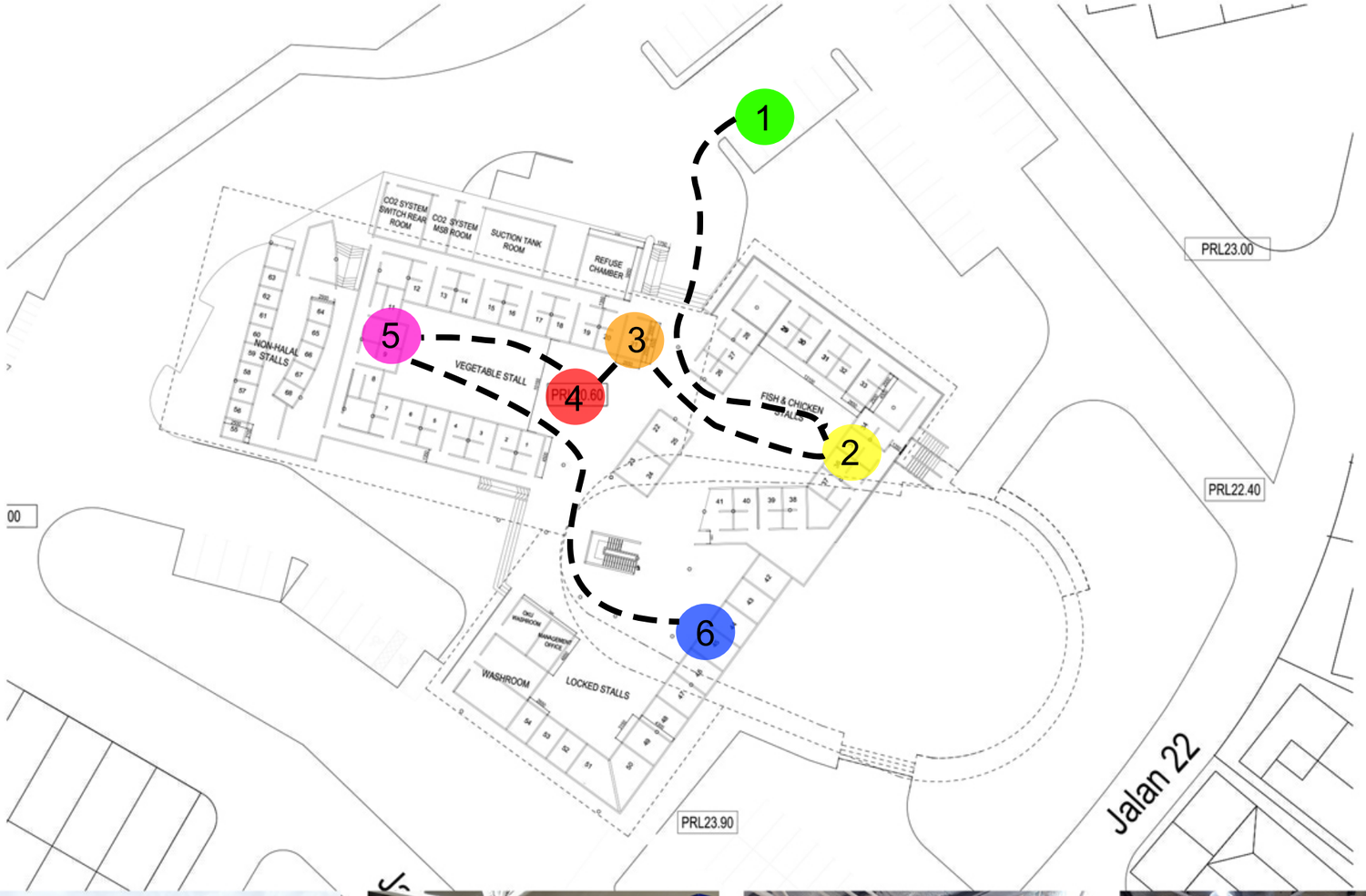
RETIREE



RETIREE

# 4. HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

## 4.6 MARKET SHOPPING ROUTE




**Market Shopping Route**
**(Shopper 1)**

Shoppers 1 hastily headed to the chicken & fish vendors for fearing that they would sold out quick because there are only 1 stall each selling them.

Shoppers would then proceed casually to the Kuih or cake stall and later visited a few vegetable stalls before choosing her prefered stall to buy.

Lastly Shopper 1 made her way to the dry food vendor & bought the dried items and left the market.



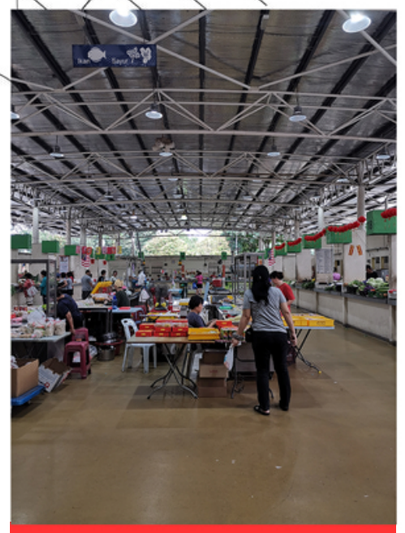
1. Parked & Enter



2. Chicken Vendor



3. Fish Vendor



4. Kuih Vendor



5. Tofu Vendor




6. Dry Food Vendor

# 4. HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

## 4.7.1 PLACE OF WORSHIP




Salak Selatan New Village is a Chinese village hence the majority of the villagers are Buddhist evidently with 2 Buddhist temples marked in red dots on the map & the smaller red dots indicates public shrines. Human traffic in the temples increase through the weekends but weekdays are not busy. The Catholic church would have their service on the Saturdays & Sundays, their would also have chinese culture events throughout the year like Chinese New Year & Mid-Autumn Festival. Madrasah Al-khairiah Surau is located just outside of the Chinese village and Friday prayers would draw Muslim into the building. The Indian temple is closed gated temple for the small Indian community around it.

### BUILDINGS OF WORSHIPS



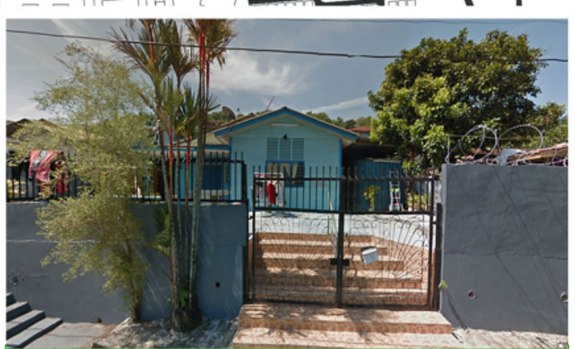
1. Persatuan Penganut Buddha Tian Sin



2. Yuan Liang Gong Sheng Fo Temple



3. Our Savior Catholic Chruch



5. Sri Maha Kaali Mariamman Temple



4. Madrasah Al-khairiah Surau

# 4. HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

## 4.7.2 PLACE OF EATERY




In Kampung Baru Salak Selatan, most of the food can be found along the main road & almost all food sold are chinese food. There are 3 types of eastery in, there is the foodcourt located in the market on the ground floor open for business from 6am to 1pm and the other KK foodcourt opens 24/7 is located at the Dewan Orang Ramai Salak Selatan where people tend to crowd. There are abundance of shoplot food along the main road and there are only a handful of street food stalls.

### BUILDINGS OF EATERY



1. Foodcourt - Kg Baru Salak South Market (6am - 1pm)



2. Foodcourt - KK foodcourt (opens 24/7)



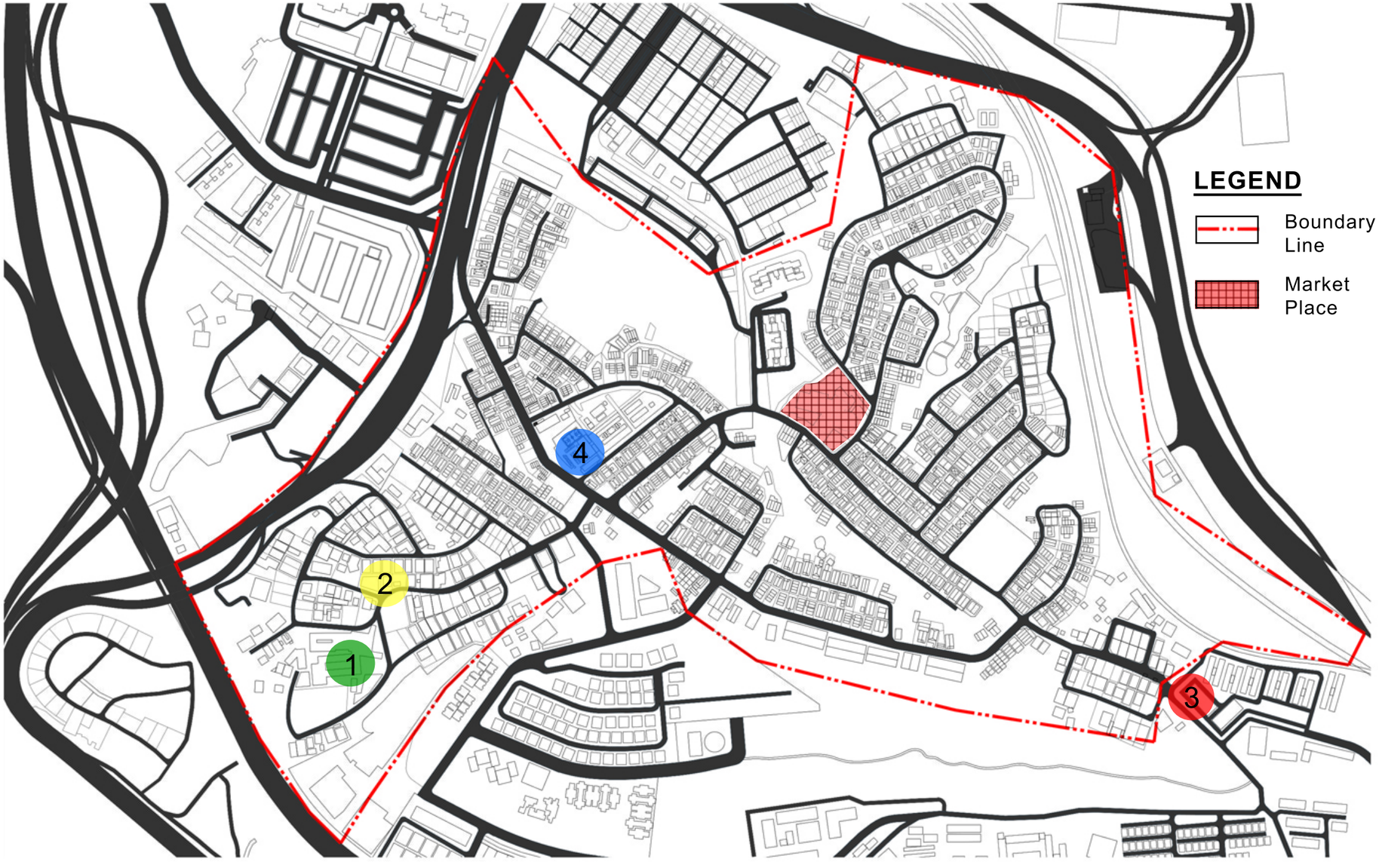
3. Shoplot food (6am-2pm; 5pm-11pm)



4. Street food

# 4. HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

## 4.7.3 PLACE OF EDUCATION




In Kampung Baru Salak Selatan, SJK(C) Salak South is the only government school to be in the vicinity which cater towards the chinese community and there is no high schools to be found this village. There is also a Catholic school within walking distance from the government school which offers pre-school and religious workshops. Pre-schoolers from the village would study in a Tadika next to the Dewan Orang Ramai. Tuition centre Sri Cerdik Maju operates after school hours 3pm to 10 pm.

### BUILDINGS OF EDUCATION



1. SJK(C) Salak South




2. Our Saviour Catholic School



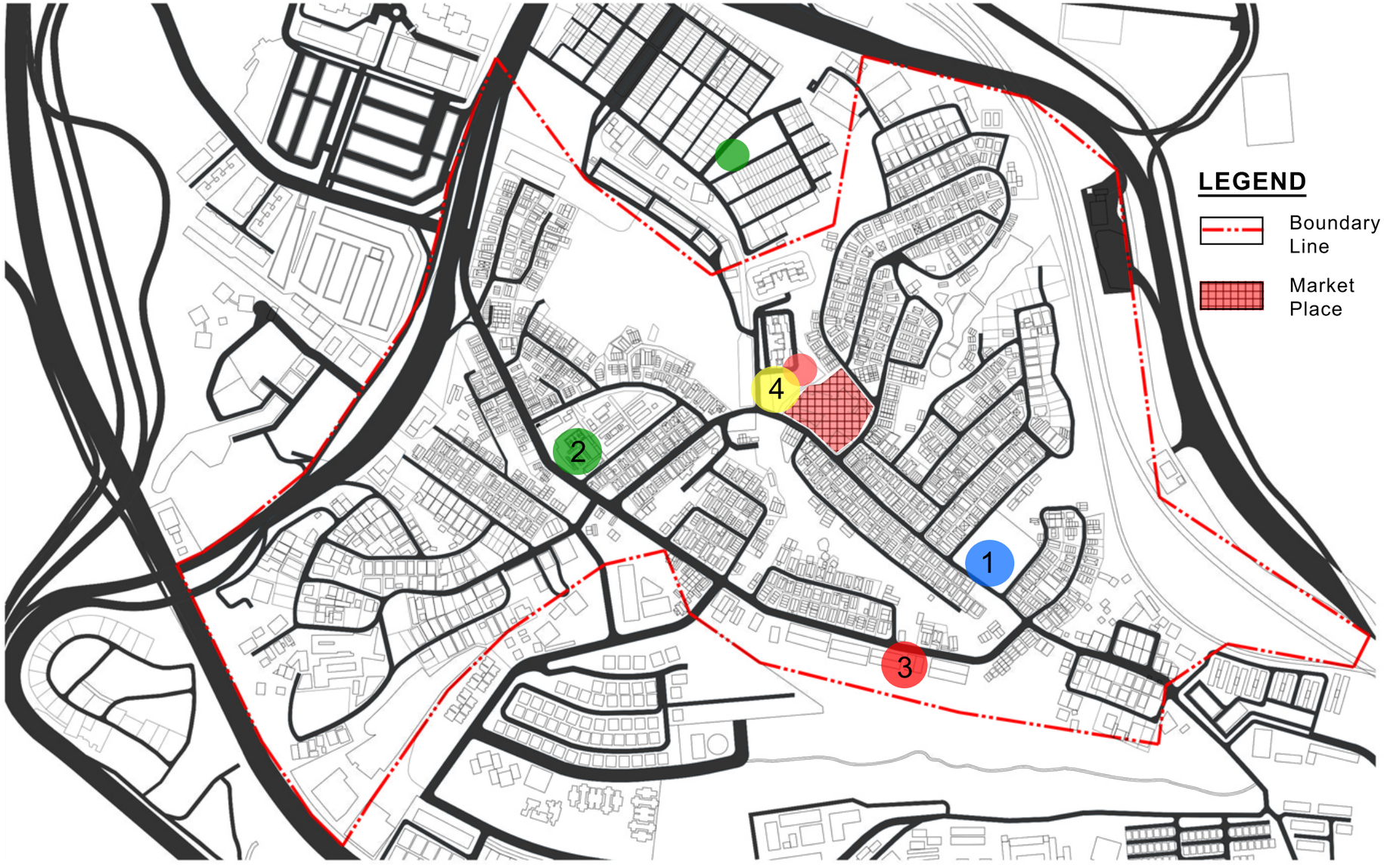
3. Sri Cerdik Maju Tuition Centre




4. Tadika P.M.T. SRJK(C)Salak South & R.T. Salak South Baru

# 4. HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

## 4.7.4 PLACE OF LEISURE




There are 4 main place for community to gather for  leisure and most of them are active activities which cater to the younger age group from kids to adults. Salak Selatan New Village's place of leisure are not concentrated in a single location but are well spread out. The football field is well kept it has been underutilized by the villagers but foreign workers have been utilizing the field. As for the Dewan Orang Ramai, the basketball & badminton court are used during weekdays evening & all day in the weekends. There also is a privately owned futsal building which is active during the evening among the working class. Lastly, playground at the PPR are mainly used by the children of the PPR. Overall there has basic sport amenities but there are no sign of activities provided for the retirees.

### BUILDINGS OF LEISURE



1. Football field



2. Dewan Orang Ramai Salak Selatan



3. Futsal Impact



4. Playground

# 5.0 LAND USE

## 5.1 Land Use Zoning

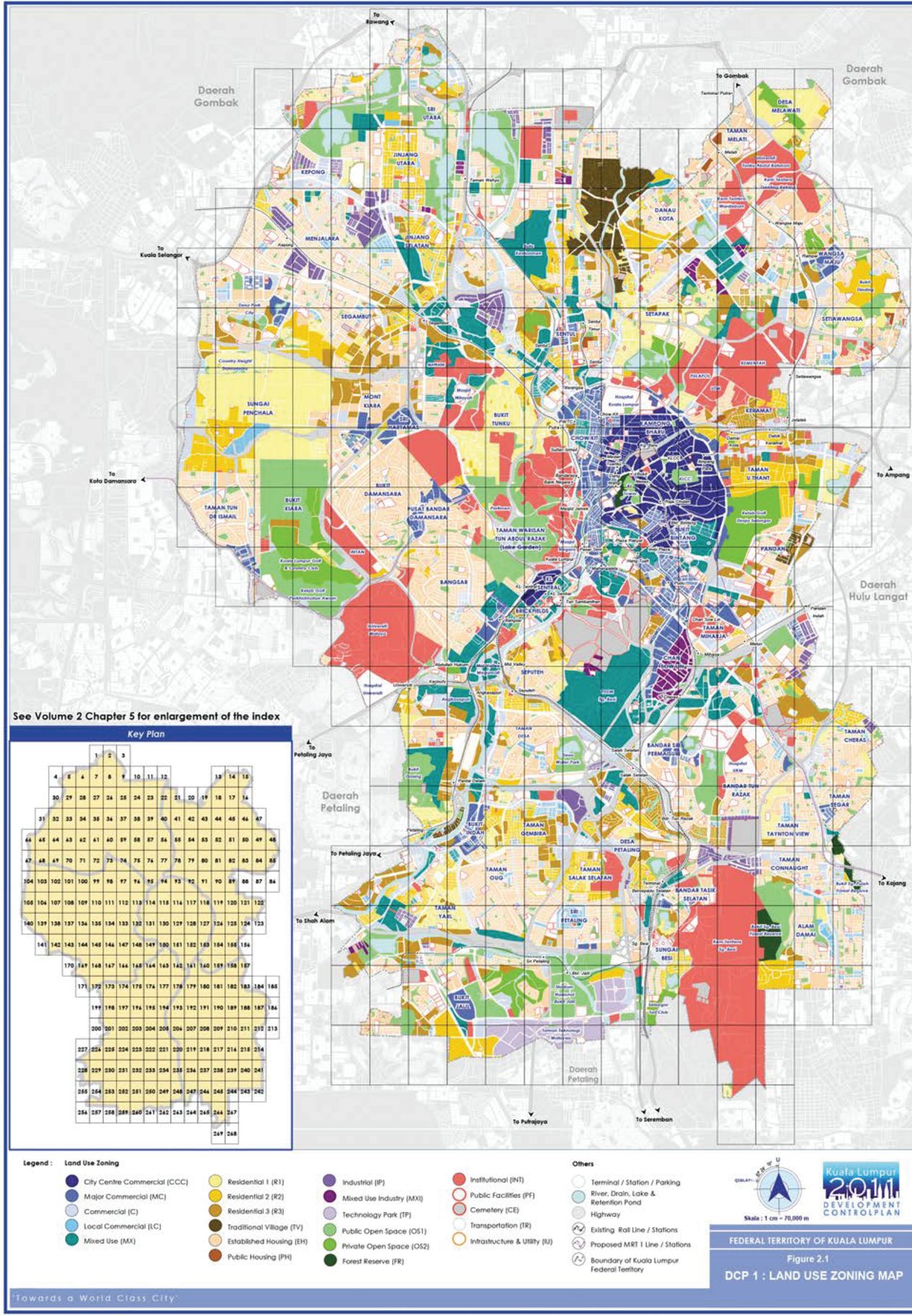
The KL City Plan 2020 has called for sustainable use of land to overcome the rising issues of urbanization by managing land use in a manner that the needs of the present communities are met without compromising the needs of the future communities in Kuala Lumpur.

Key initiatives and strategies have been identifi ed in the KL City Plan 2020 to achieve these objectives and the KLDCP 2011 has established a Land Use Zoning Map that will refl ect the tenets of sustainable use of land which includes:

- **Strengthening the development of existing commercial and employment centres.**
- **Meeting the needs of new economies that will enhance Kuala Lumpur as a global city.**
- **Integrating land use development with transportation network.**
- **Protecting environmentally sensitive areas.**
- **Encouraging development on infi ll sites and redevelopment/revitalization of existing sites that is no longer economic to Kuala Lumpur.**
- **Protecting heritage areas and sites in Kuala Lumpur.**
- **Improving the quality of living for new villages, Malay Reserve Land, traditional villages as well as public housing areas in the City.**
- **Protecting and providing parks and open spaces in the City.**
- **Enhancing the natural assets including rivers and hills.**
- **Protecting the stable areas in the City.**
- **Encouraging the development of varied types of housing in the city to meet the needs of all its local communities.**


Reference:

1. Kuala Lumpur City Plan 2020: Towards A World Class City. (2011). Kuala Lumpur: Printed by Percetakan Nasional Malaysia.

# 5.0 LAND USE

## 5.2 ZONING

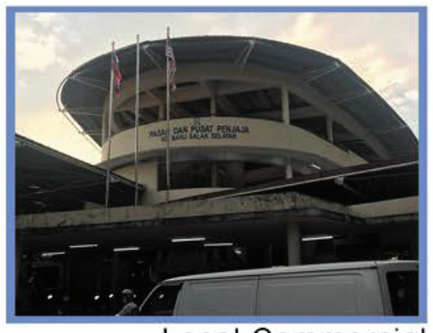
The Kuala Lumpur Development Control Plan (KLDCP) 2011 has designated land use zones the reflect the predominant use of land within each plot of land in KL. The DCP 1 - Land Use Zoning Map shall regulate land use, prevent land-use conflict and allow growth to occur in a sustainable manner.



Residential



Commercial



Local Commercial



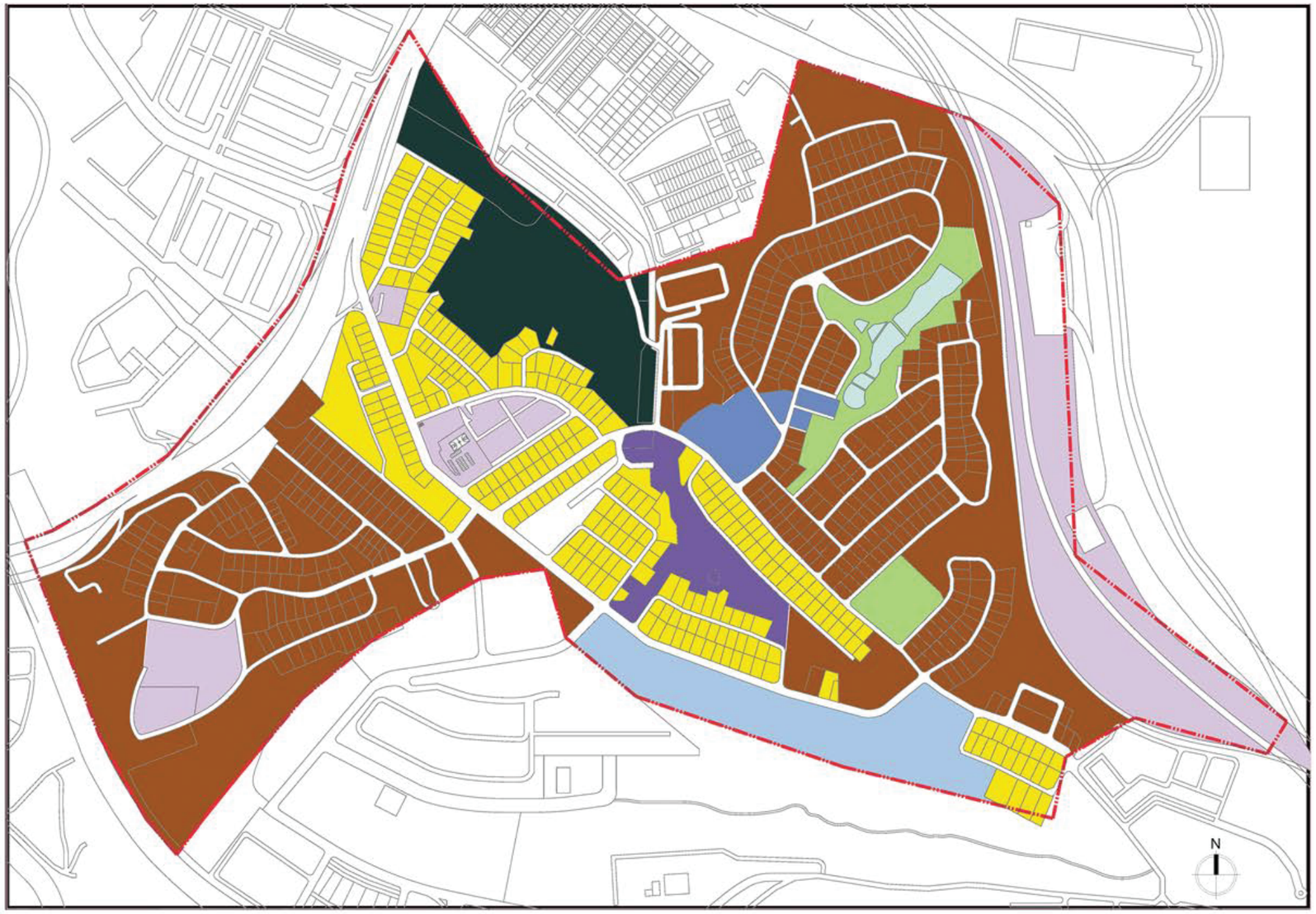
Open Space



Public Facilities



Industrial




Residential R2

Residential R3

Commercial

Local Commercial

Mix Use

Open Space

Public Facilities

Industrial

# 5.0 LAND USE

## 5.3 Type of Zoning

| Land Use Zoning | Abbreviation | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Residential 2 | R2 | I. Medium density residential areas where residential developments of 41 persons per acre to maximum of 120 persons per acre. |
| Residential 3 | R3 | I. High density residential areas where residential developments of 121persons per acre to maximum of 400 persons per acre. |
| Commercial | C | I. Refers to commercial area. |
| Local Commercial | LC | I. Commercial areas located within or in close proximity to residential neighbourhoods.<br>II. Serves the local communities by providing common daily products and services. |
| Mixed Use | MX | I. Area intended for the development of a mix of varied but compatible land uses and activities.<br>II. Primarily commercial such as retail, offices and hotels with residential or residing activities such as condominium, apartment and serviced residences.<br>III. Residing activities must not be less than 30% of the total gross floor area. |
| Public Open Space | OS1 | I. Land ownership of KLCH or other public authority.<br>II. Public open space for recreation, games, sports or cultural activities. |
| Public Facilities | PF | I. Land and building designated to provide educational, religious, health, community or safety and security for the public and local communities. |
| Industrial | IP | I. Land and building designated for light industry.<br>II. Packing, manufacturing, servicing and warehousing. |

# 5.0 LAND USE

## 5.4 Classes of Use

The focal land is fall under local commercial (LC) zoning, on this particular zoning there is specific class of use for this land. The table below shown the classes of use allowed at the focal site.

| Classes of Use | Abbreviation | Description |
|---|---|---|
| General Retail | B1 | Spaces used for general retails. |
| Business | B2 | Spaces used for a business. |
| Office | B3 | Spaces used for operating an office. |
| Financial Institution | B4 | Spaces used for financial or banking activities. |
| Food and Drink | B5 | Spaces used for sale of food and drink. |
| Education Facility | D3 | Any type of educational institution for any level of education. |
| Civic Use | D4 | Any type of premises used for public and cultural activities. |
| Community Facility | D5 | Any type of premises used for specific community activities. |
| Emergency and Security | D10 | Any type of premises used for operation od the Government agencies dealing with emergency and security matters. |

# 5.0 LAND USE

## 5.5 Density & Plot Ratio

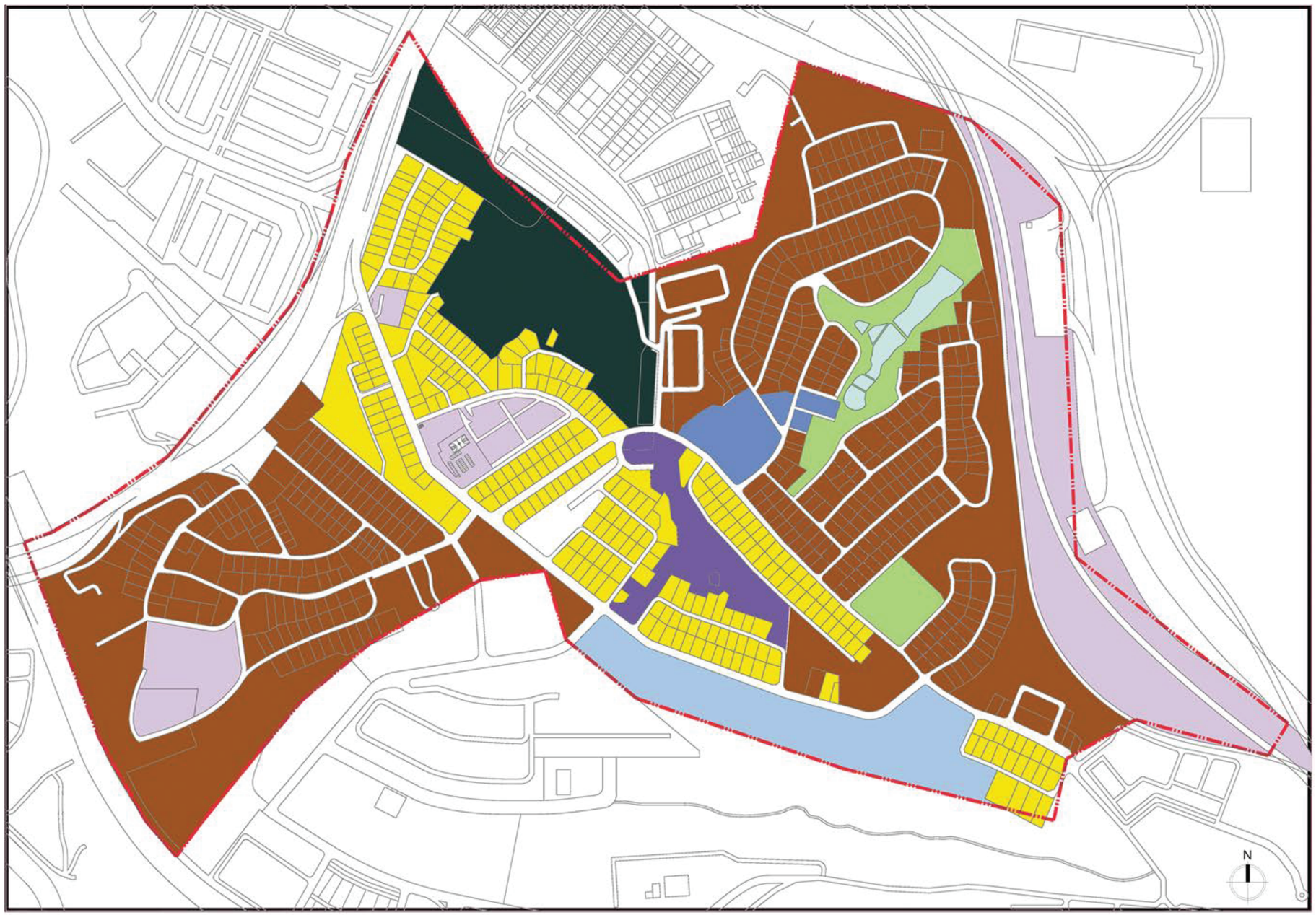
**Density**

- 80ppa
- 320ppa

**Plot Ratio**

- 2
- 2
- 4
- 2

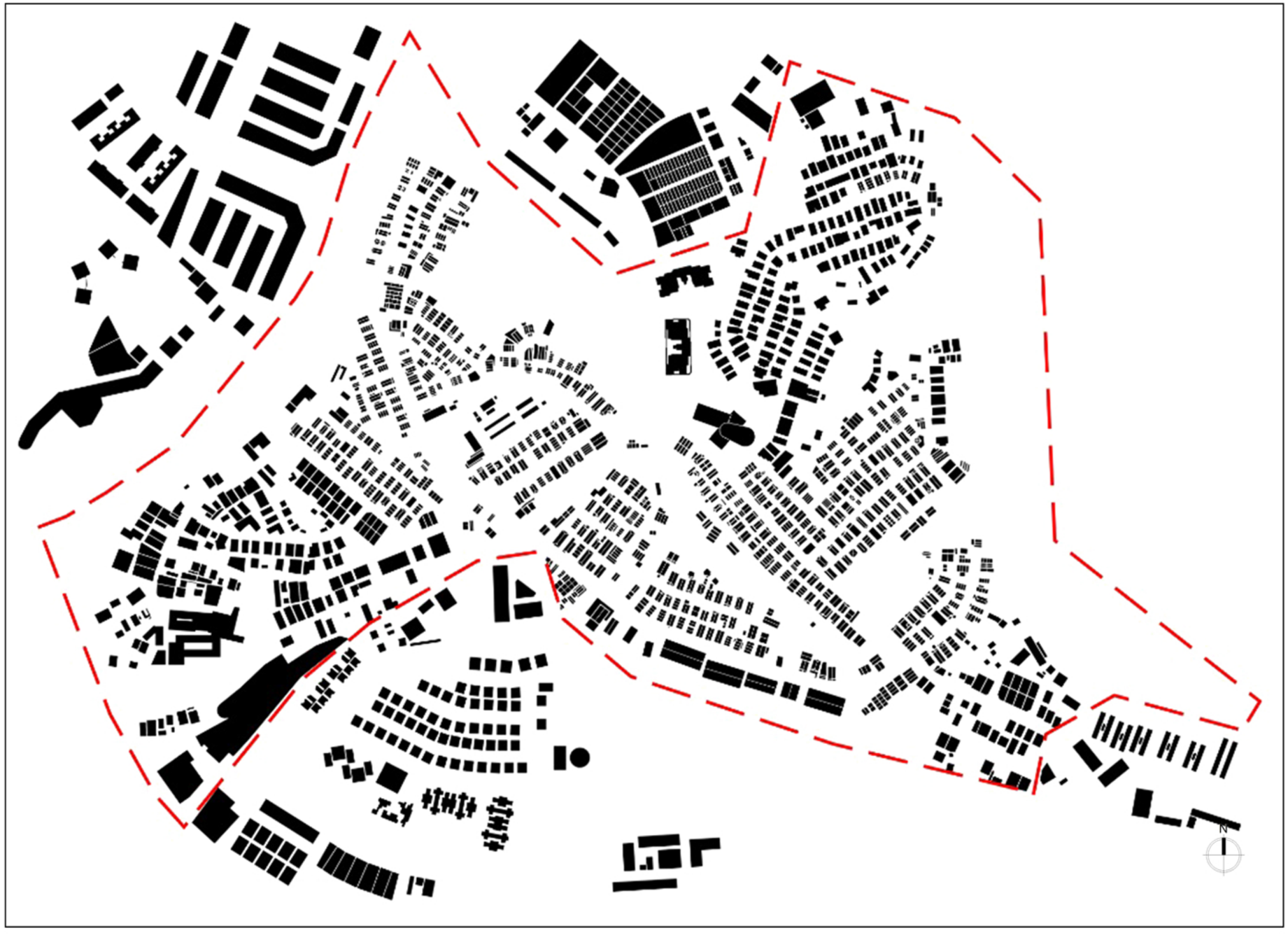
Density (people per acre) means highest and best usage of the land. Whereby, the higher the plot ratio for the land, the more gross floor area allowd on the site.



# 5.0 LAND USE

## 1.6 Figure-Ground

Figure-ground diagram is a two-dimensional map of an urban space, city, town or village that shows the relationship between built and unbuilt space. In the diagram, it shows that in Kg. Baru Salak Selatan there is a lot unbuilt spaces. Few of these major unbuilt spaces are currently mountains or hills.



# 7.0 PERMEABILITY STUDIES

## 7.2 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION [BUS]

In this area, the public buses only stop along Jalan 1, Jalan 9 and Jalan 13. It does not go into the residential area. Therefore people need to walk few minutes to reach the nearest bus stop. There are two well established bus stops, and other stops are just signboard beside the road.




LEGEND:

No Public Transportation Provided

350 m to bus stop - 4 minutes walking

500 m to bus stop - 6 minutes walking

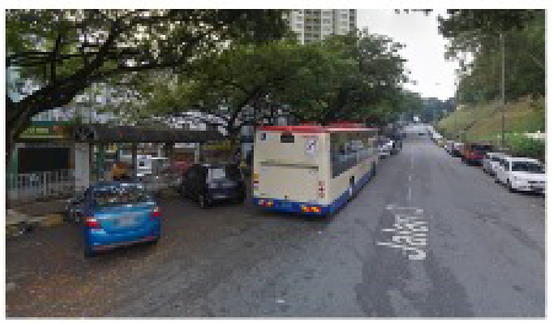
650 m to bus stop - 8 minutes walking

750 m to bus stop - 9 minutes walking

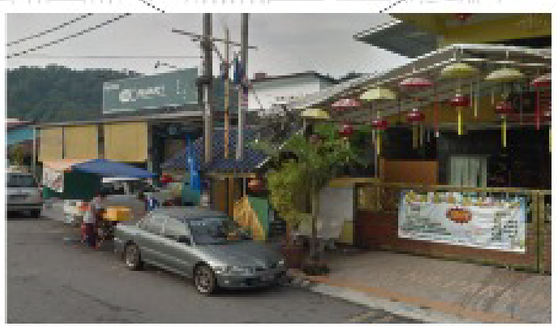
PRIMARY ROAD

SECONDARY ROAD

ACCESS POINTS TO SITE



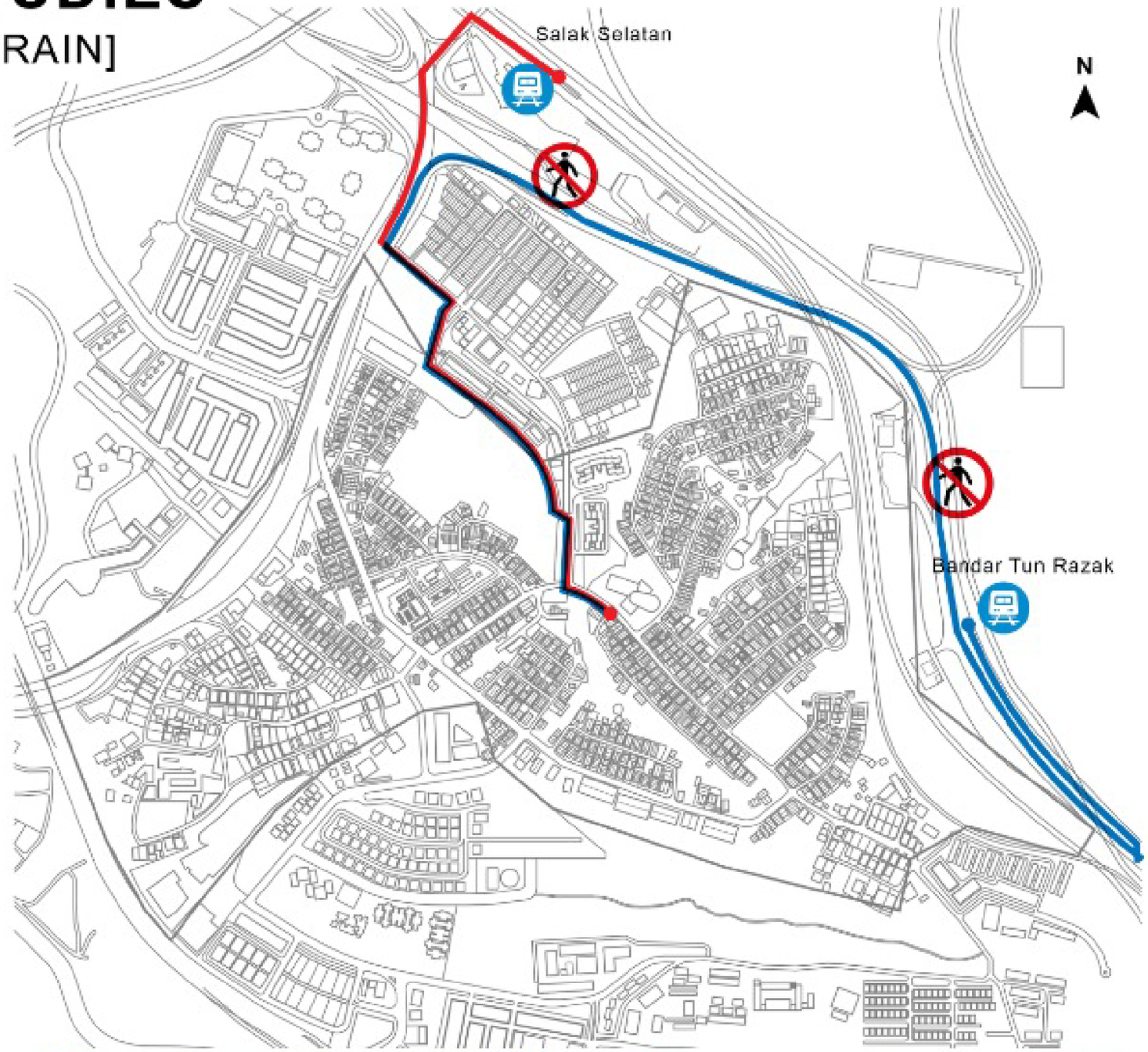




# 7.0 PERMEABILITY STUDIES

## 7.3 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION [TRAIN]

In this area, the public train stations are only two, one is Bandar Tun Razak on the east side of the site and the other one is Salak Selatan in the north.
Pedestrian can't walk from the stations to the site because it's very dangerous. The only way to go to site is by car.
Although these 2 train stations are close to the village, there is no preparation or planning to allow access to them, so close yet so far.




LEGEND:

5.8 km from Bandar Tun Razak - 12 minutes driving

1.5 km from Salak Selatan - 4 minutes driving






# 6.0 PERMEABILITY STUDIES

## 6.1 VEHICULAR & PEDESTRIAN

Approximately 300 acres only provide five entrance point the to the site; main access is from Sungai Besi Expressway.Given the high population density in neighbouring districts and along the city's edge,SBE is the linkages to major roads provide an alternative route for traffic heading north towards the eastern side of Kuala Lumpur .Motorists often have to contend with significant peak-hour congestion – especially during the working hours.



via Jalan 1 and Jalan 7 — 3min, 1.1 km



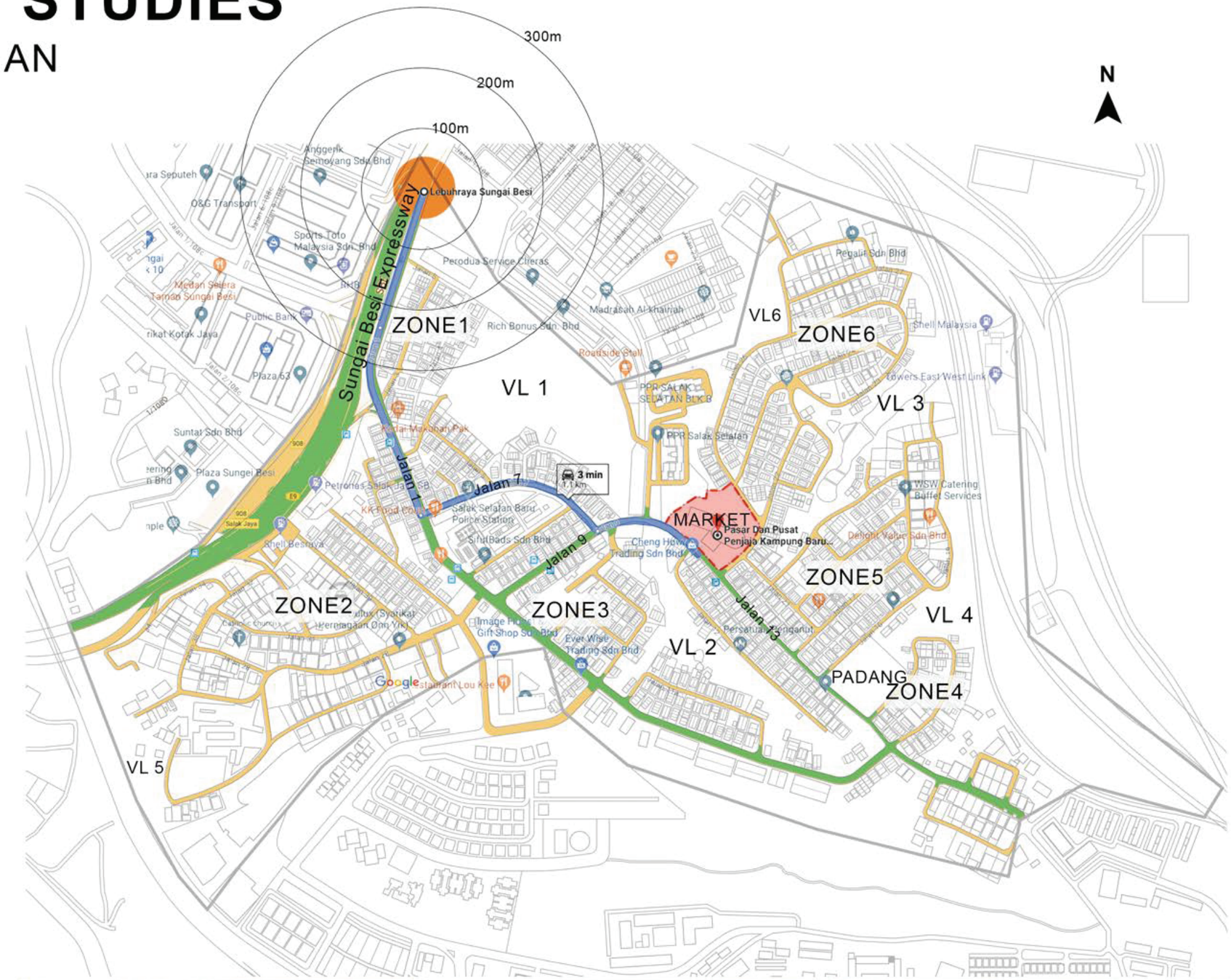
via Jalan 1 and Jalan 7 — 14 min, 1.1 km

PRIMARY ROAD

SECONDARY ROAD

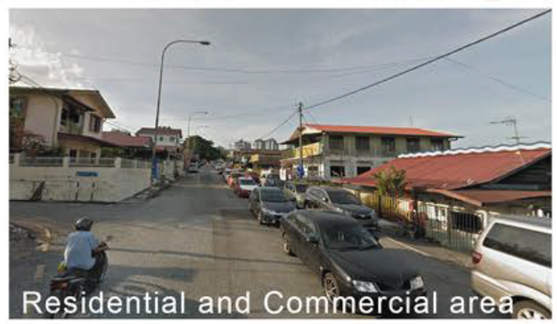
DRIVING / WALKING DISTANCE

MAIN ACCESS POINT






Entrance from SBE



Residential and Commercial area at Jalan 1



Police Station located at Jalan 7

# 6.0 PERMEABILITY STUDIES

## 6.1 VEHICULAR & PEDESTRIAN

The closest access to the site is from Jalan 2/108. Less traffic jam during the day because it is do not passby SBE, mostly connect the less active area which is factory and residential areas. Some of the secondary road are one way and the width it's not enough for two car to pass with other cars parking along the street.(Jalan 2/108 along PPR)

The Street are unfriendly to pedeatrian users.It is not shaded or sheltered.

via Jalan 2/108 & Jalan 9 1min
Fastest route 350 m

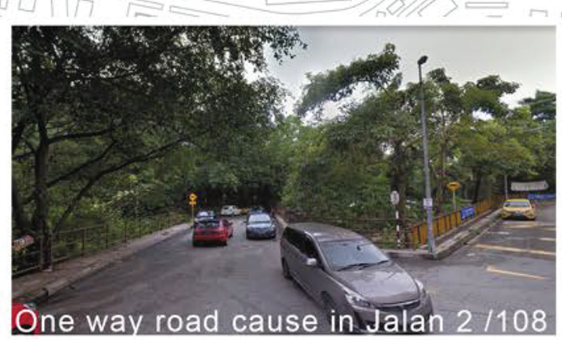
via Jalan 2/108 & Jalan 9 5 min
400 m

PRIMARY ROAD
SECONDARY ROAD
DRIVING / WALKING DISTANCE
ACCESS POINT 2





Factory areas

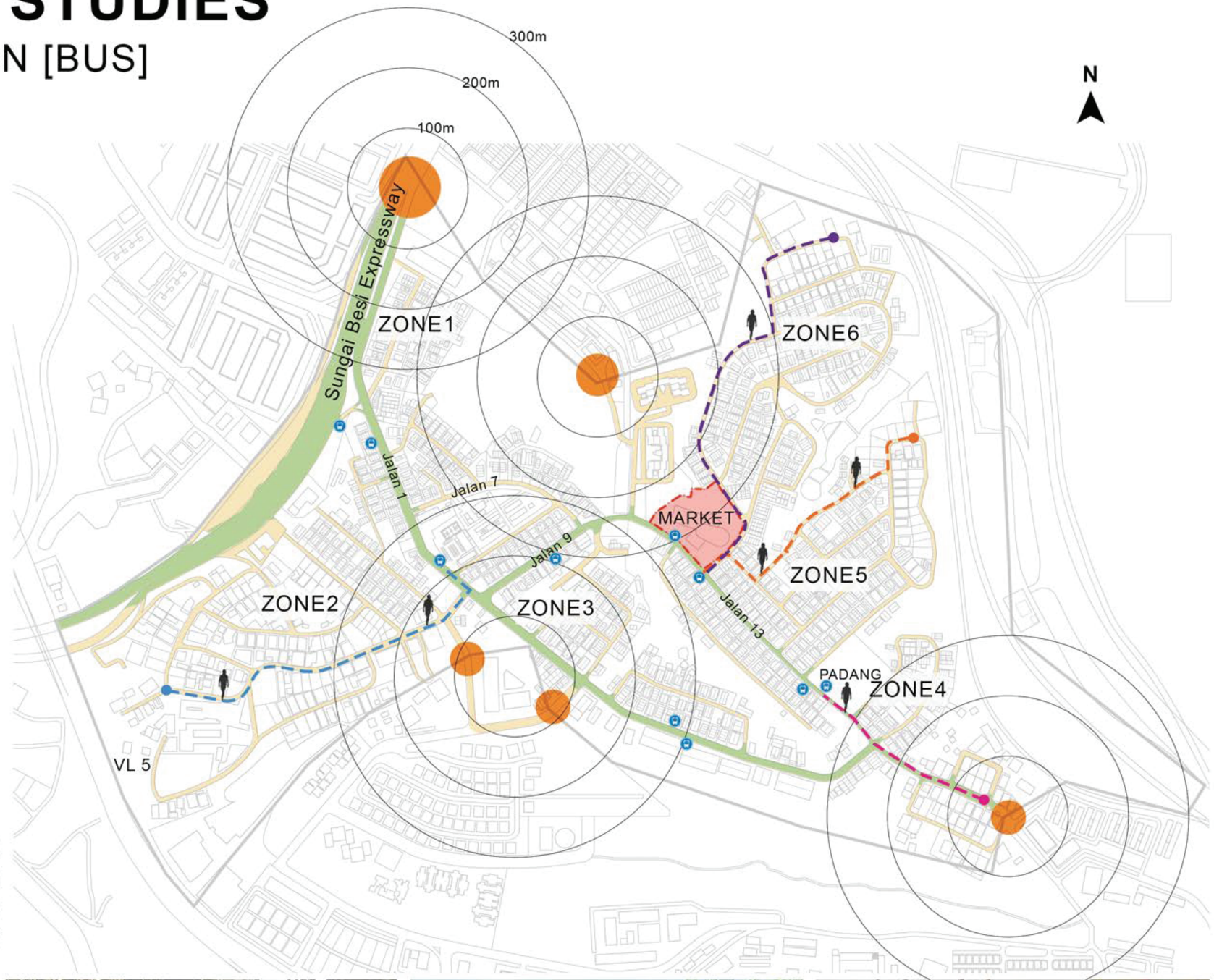

One way road cause in Jalan 2 /108


Residential areas(PPR)

# 6.0 PERMEABILITY STUDIES

## 6.2 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION [BUS]

In this area, the public buses only stop along Jalan 1, Jalan 9 and Jalan 13. It does not go into the residential area. Therefore people need to walk few minutes to reach the nearest bus stop. There are two well established bus stops, and other stops are just signboard beside the road.




LEGEND:

- 350 m to bus stop - 4 minutes walking
- 500 m to bus stop - 6 minutes walking
- 650 m to bus stop - 8 minutes walking
- 750 m to bus stop - 9 minutes walking

- PRIMARY ROAD
- SECONDARY ROAD
- ACCESS POINTS TO SITE



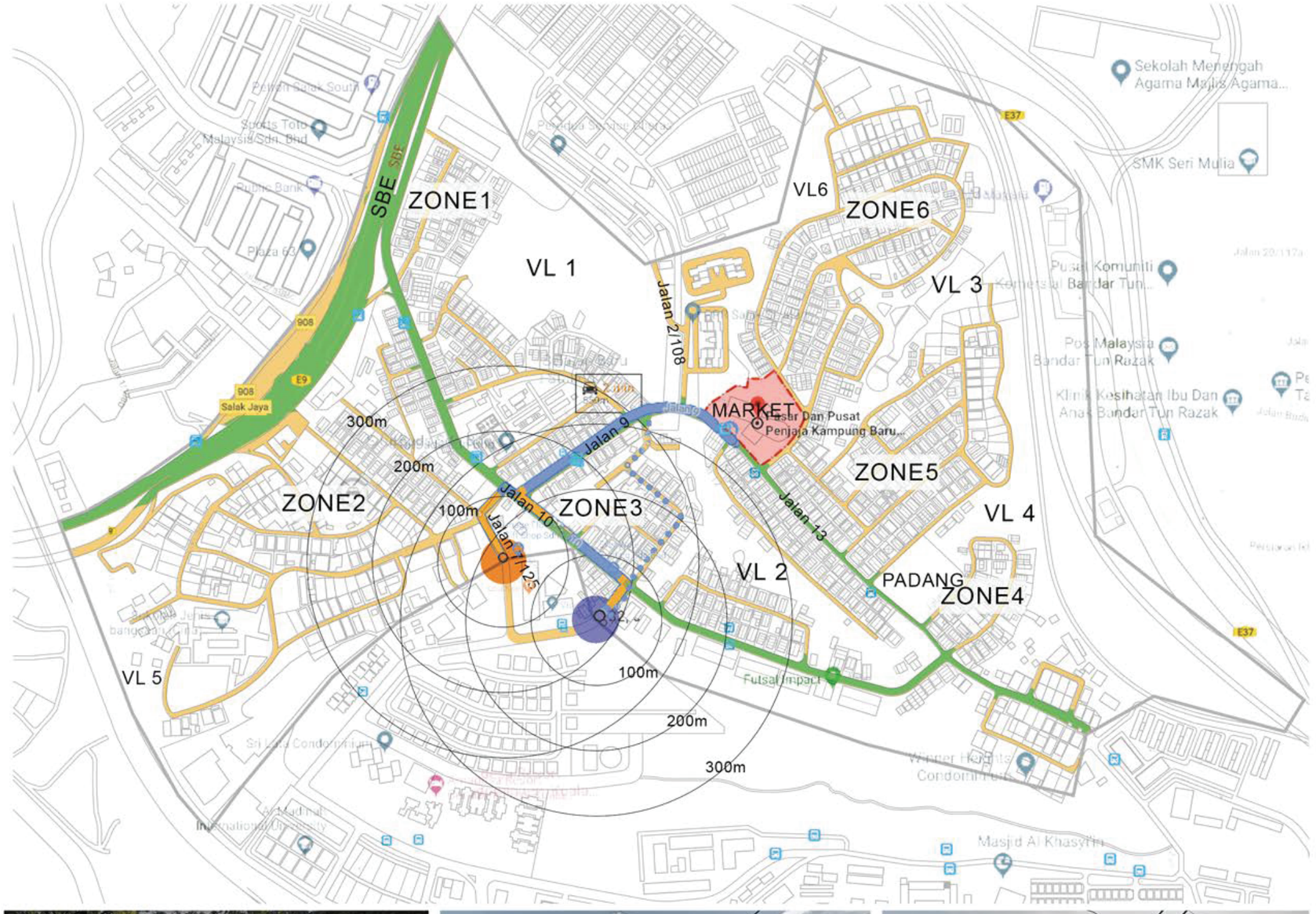





# 6.0 PERMEABILITY STUDIES

## 6.1 VEHICULAR & PEDESTRIAN

Access 3 and 4 is close to each other which is within 180m. Mostly connect between commercial and residential areas. Both of the access will pass through the major street which is Jalan 9 to reach the site(market).




| | | |
|---|---|---|
| via Jln 7/125, Jln 28, Jln 10 and Jln 9 | 2min | 550 m |
| via Jln 7/125, Jln 28, Jln 10 and Jln 9 | 7 min | 550 m |
| via Jln 4/125, Jln 10 and Jln 9 | 2min | 700 m |
| via Jalan 2/108 & Jalan 9 | 7 min | 550 m |

PRIMARY ROAD

SECONDARY ROAD

DRIVING / WALKING DISTANCE

ACCESS POINT 3

ACCESS POINT 4



Access 3 pass through commercial areas located at Jalan 28



Access 4 pass through Residential areas located at Jalan 4 /125



Access 3 & 4 pass through Residential areas located at Jalan 9

# 6.0 PERMEABILITY STUDIES

## 6.1 VEHICULAR & PEDESTRIAN

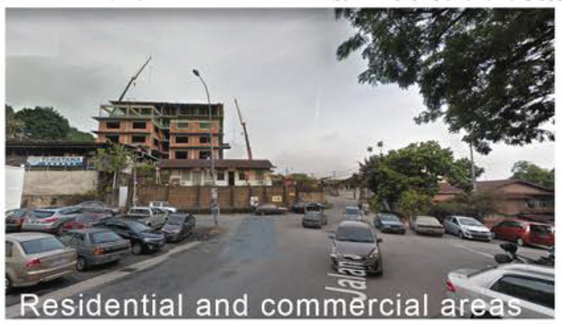
It is the primary road from the access 5 to the market. The traffic is congestion during the peak-hour which is morning when people do their shopping in the market or retail shop along jalan 13 , mostly they connect commercial and residential areas Some of the road are narrow and the width it's not enough for two car to pass with other cars parking along the street.




via Jalan 13 & Jalan 9 2 min
750 m

via Jalan 13 & Jalan 9 8 min
750 m

PRIMARY ROAD
SECONDARY ROAD
DRIVING / WALKING DISTANCE
ACCESS POINT 5

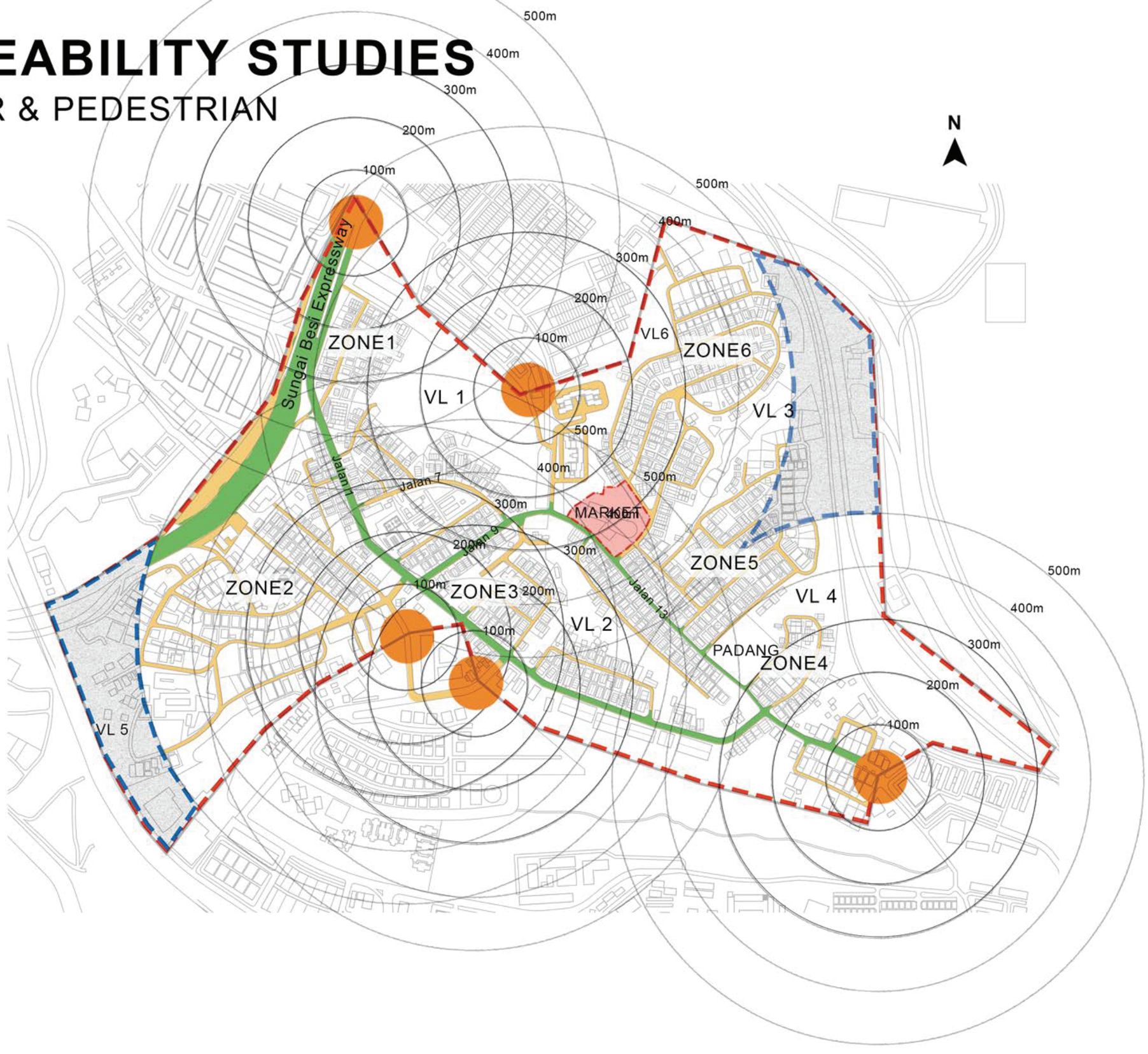

Residential and commercial areas along Jalan 13


Residential area with narrow road at Jalan 13


Residential areas at Jalan 13

# 6.0 PERMEABILITY STUDIES

## 6.1 VEHICULAR & PEDESTRIAN

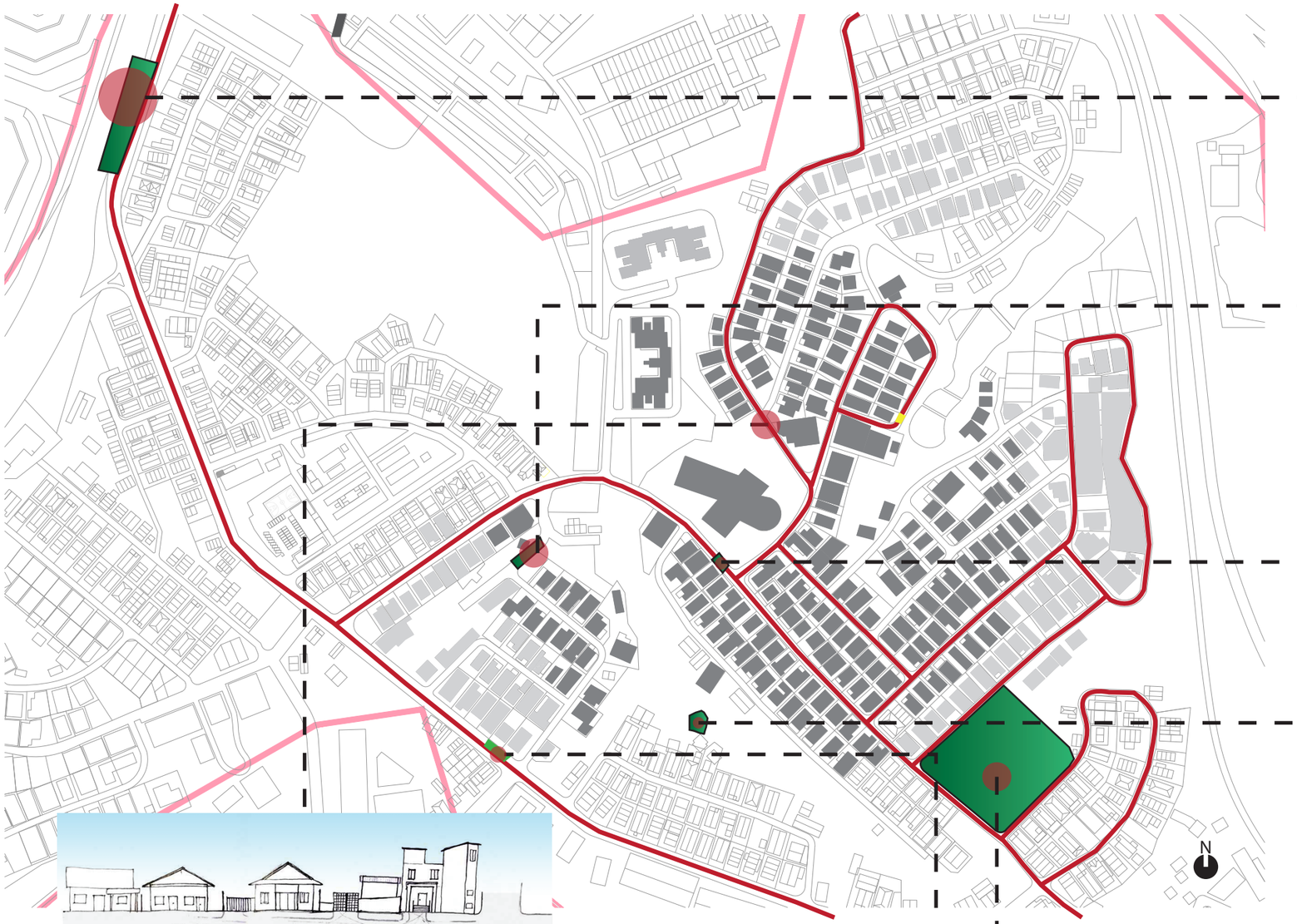



PRIMARY ROAD

SECONDARY ROAD

ACCESS POINT

# TOWNSCAPE  SENSORY SURVAY
## VIEW & STREET















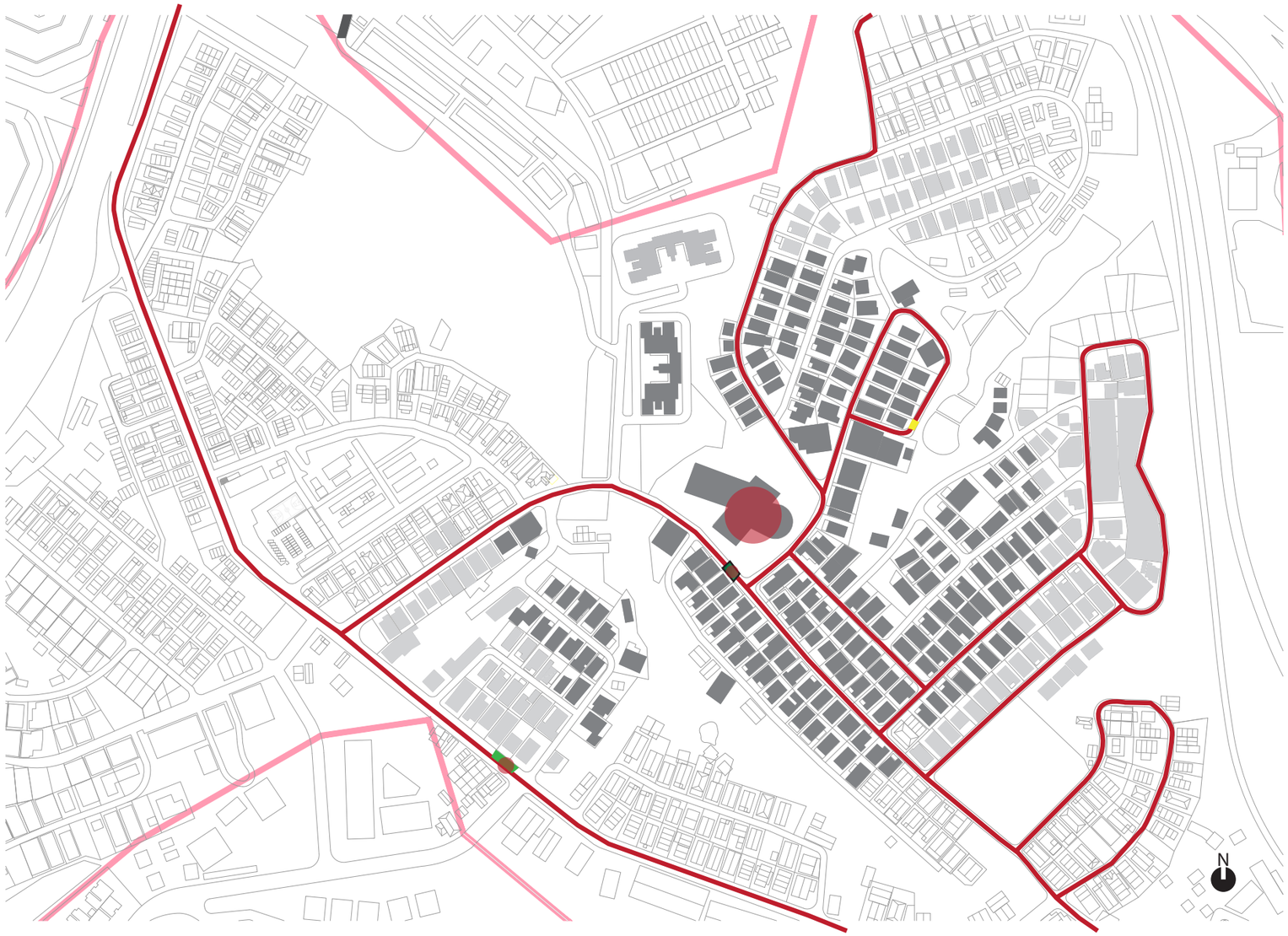


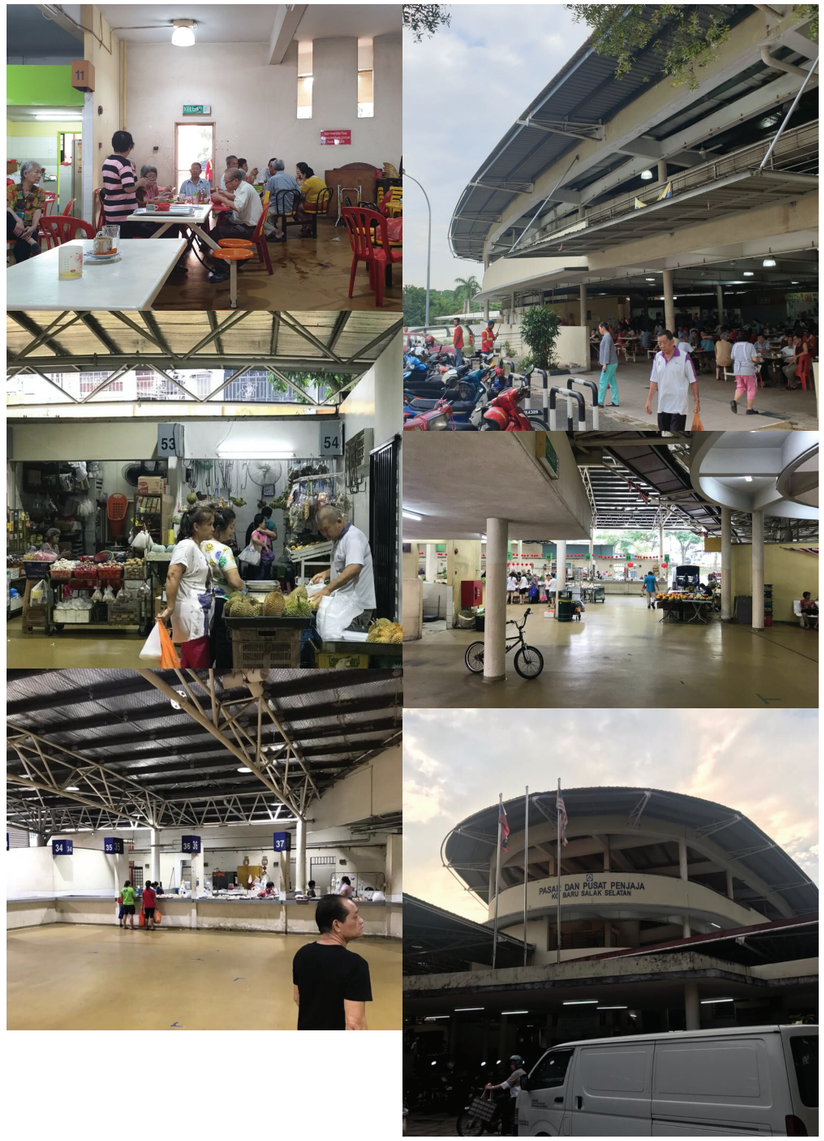


not all the streets in salak Selatan are friendly in term of bicycles and walkability. Public transport barely reaches to the area to connect people there to the other stations.  some of the traffic circulations are not smooth because of the street width which is barely enough for two cars.

# TOWNSCAPE SENSORY SURVAY
## EXPERIENCE OF THE SPACE

- Pasar Dan Pusat Penjaja Kampung Baru Salak Selatan



| ELEMENT | ITEM | STRENGTH | WEAKNESS | OPPORTUNITY | THREAT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Social | New Salak South Village public market | • Main interaction space for villagers<br>• Main place for people to shop for daily essential<br>• A place for people to eat<br>• Cleanliness | • Badly placed loading bays<br>• Unpleasant entrance from parking lot<br>• Lack of parking space<br>• Over provision of stalls<br>• Lack of accessibility for disabled or elderly people<br>• Lack of public toilet on ground floor & 1st floor<br>• Lack of stall diversity | • Rearrangement of stall for a better layout to promote better businesses<br>• Provide better facility for disabled & the elderly<br>• Provide additional car parking | |
| | Ethnicity | • One race, Chinese<br>• Share a common tongue<br>• Unity | • Lack of racial diversity<br>• Lack of trust in other race including foreigners | • Introduce possible interaction activities between races. | • Disharmony in between races |
| | Open field | • Only outdoor space | • Lack of social activities<br>• Lack of public amenities<br>• No lighting which might promote negative activities. | • Create sport complex<br>• Introduce an open communal space<br>• Create perimeter landscape & street lighting as a sense of security | |
| | Dewan Orang Ramai Kampung Baru Salak Selatan | • A gathering place for communal & sport activities<br>• Well maintained facilities | • Lack of modern improvement | • Introduce more modern facilities<br>• Provide dedicated communal space for village and religious event | |
| Economy | New Salak South Village public market | • Focal point for businesses<br>• Main place for people to shop for daily essential<br>• A place for people to eat | • Lack of diverse shoppers<br>• Lack of diverse shops<br>• Challenging for small individual business<br>• Specific spending group<br>• Mostly elderly people | • Impose limitation for same specific type of business<br>• Reorganize the layout, time, type of stalls of market to improve business<br>• Improve facilities like lifts, clean public toilet.<br>• Provide proper & welcoming entrance for better user experience | |
| | Water body (Fishpond) | • Fishing industry generates income | • Lack of activities relates to economic gains<br>• Public space has been privatized. | • Proposed lakeside activities such as aquaponic, fishing, recreational park to boost economic & social interaction | |
| | Shoplots | • Existing restaurants | • Lack of diverse shops which leads no inconvenient for the people | • Pushing people towards different types of business other than restaurant. | |

| ELEMENT | ITEM | STRENGTH | WEAKNESS | OPPORTUNITY | THREAT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENVIRONMENT (NATURAL) | Existing 3 green pockets | • Oxygen Resource<br>• Strong linkage between house zones | • Breaking up the existing connection<br>• Greeneries are outgrown | • To create linkage between housing zone<br>• Restore natural habitat<br>• To create recreational park | • Potential breeding ground for mosquito.<br>• Potential criminal hiding spot |
| | Occurring trees at Jalan 9, Jalan 22, Jalan 26, Jalan 2/108 | • Provide natural shading<br>• Create sense of green | • No continuity of green along the street. | • Openings for more selected trees to be planted for better walking green experience | |
| | Water body (Fishpond) | • Provide agriculture activity<br>• Provide water cooling effect | • Lack of proper accessibility<br>• Public space has been privatized.<br>• Water resource from drainage & rainwater | • To create a public park<br>• Improve environmental spaces<br>• Introduce a more agriculture programs in a systematic structure. | • Potential breeding ground for mosquito if unkept well. |
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT (MAN-MADE) | Landmark | • The market which acts as the center of the community | • No recognizable vertical elements in the site | • Vacant / abandon buildings can be redesigned to public space like park | |
| | Node | • The Market acts as an active node for locals | • No encouraging robust activities | • To propose a public square for human activities | |
| | District | | • No clear differentiation in district between different types of buildings | • Rearrange the district where buildings that shares similar characteristic | |
| | Path | • Street are accessible for cars which makes the area alive | • Most streets are narrow<br>• Lack of circulation | • Create more path as a linkage for housing zones | • Dead-end leads to robberies & crime |