

**URBAN DESIGN STUDIO (ARC70109)
FINAL DESIGN REPORT**

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KLANG CULTURAL ARTS CIVIC CENTER

@KLANG NORTH



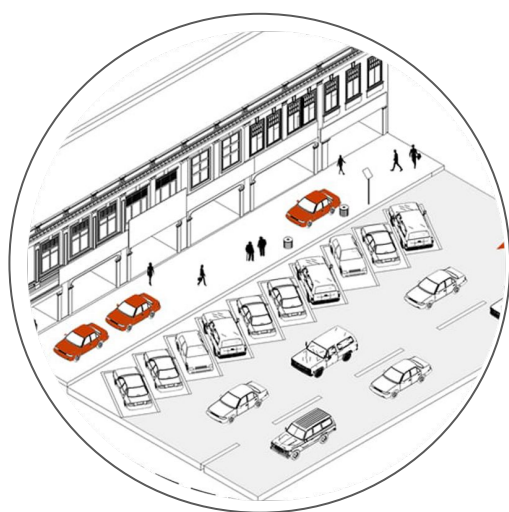
1.1 Design Brief

The brief calls for a civic center to provide ideas and aims to revitalise the urban environment, demographic, and the community in Klang. The main intention of the project is to propose a cultural arts civic center that promotes the historical value, textile and craft artist, businesses and also preserve the cultural significance of Klang. The identity of space often emphasizes the importance of the sense of place. The civic center aims to modify and adapt and assist the existing community context to provide them a space for social convergence, events and also to promote their businesses. The civic center is designed with vernacular style and features that contribute towards the tropical context of Klang and spaces designed specific towards for existing textiles artist, businesses and arts learning spaces. Nowadays, the visual barriers on the street level are dictated by the fast-moving vehicles and parking lots. However, the positioned of the civic center is situated at the center of the public transport interchange point. Hence, the civic center act as an entrance or reference point to introduce a cultural arts hub as the program to the community and a place of gather.

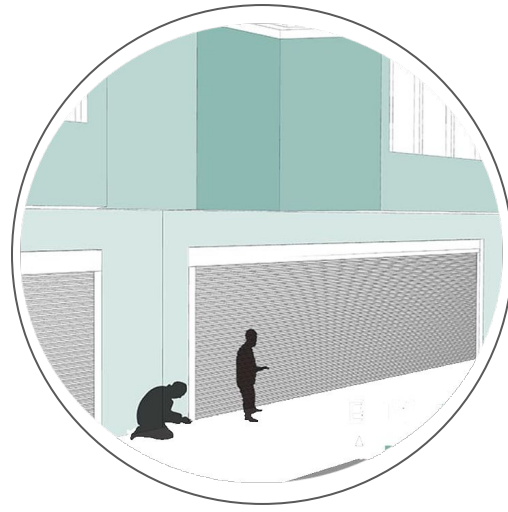
1.2 Issues of Klang

Klang has been a place where many great historical events took place where it can even dates back to the prehistorically time which some of them still traceable on site. Once as a Royal Town prided itself as the principal port of the state of Selangor, the gateway to the Malayan peninsula as well as a major agricultural centre. Klang also used to be the administrative quarter of Selangor before the new once came out (Gullick, J.M. 2006). As time passes by, technological and the modern advancement has result to multiple changes causing rise and fall towards the old towns around the world, Klang is now facing similar destiny where everything gets obsolete and people started moving away from the old town to a new town development with more commercial activities and better environment. In Jacob's The Life and Death of Great American Cities (1961), the modern way of urban planning strategies much emphasizing on automobile circulation ever since the revolution of automobile around the world. Introducing highways and road widening causing lots of damage towards the existing structures and architecture. Besides, the street turn into less pedestrian friendly and no longer safe as before, resulting people to spend more time indoor than on the street. This situation got even worse after the rise of the mobile phone and internet, people spend even lesser time on street as compared to before.

Along the roads of Jalan Raja Hassan and Jalan Melayu that surround the site, it is seen that these streets are vehicular routes which does not encourage the existence of public space and does not emphasize the importance of human factors but mainly focuses on the sense of permanence. For too long the humanization factor have not been taken into account as the focus of public realm have not been fully utilised. With the issues of lacking communal activities and public space are clear on the site as public activities have not been emphasized fully and the idea of public nodes has not been exploited. The other issues on site is the deterioration of young families, business and even its bus terminal have been dragged out of town. With the obsolete commercial activities and lack of communal entertainment which may result in gangsterism or non-beneficial activities around Klang (Suppiah, V.S.; Othman, J.; and Ismail, I.A. 2013). Beside that, by observing the context of Klang, it is known that there are many repetitive business that mostly comprises of clinics, food stalls and textile businesses which may also in the lack of interest to the local and young communities.



Massive traffic and parking issues



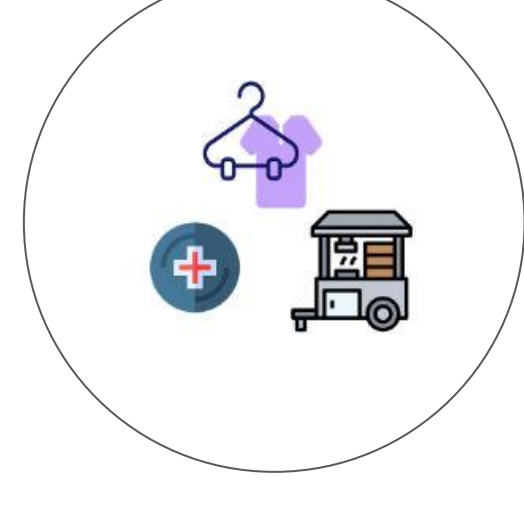
Abandoned buildings



Deterioration of historical culture
and young communities



Limited greenery & commune
spaces



Repetitive businesses

1.3 Textile, arts and architecture

The relationship between architecture and textiles harkens back the Palaeolithic times and represents an archetypal form of building, where the skin of huts uses crudely stitched animal skin as textile to envelope their living shelter (Fritz, 2011). From this basic construction during the beginning of humankind, there is a significant form and expression of physical woven construction which creates a membrane that forms the tent structures and human habitation. Yet the art of textile has been buried under modernized facades and commercialized properties, creating architecture that no longer upholds art on a pedestal (UKdiss, 2020).

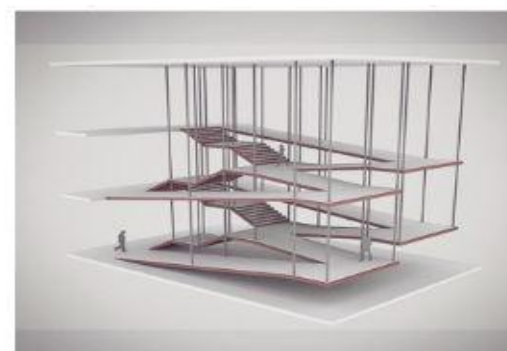
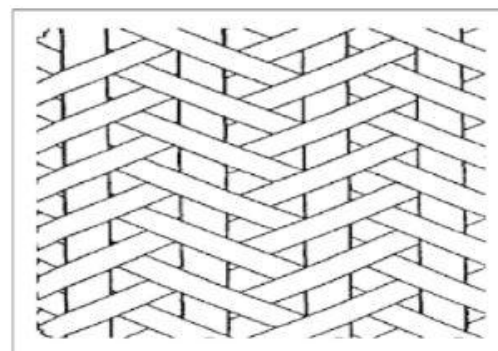
As technology advances in the age of industrialization, the discourse and perceptions of textile use within the realm of architecture gradually becomes rare and less explored. Commercialization has transformed the art of textile into a modernized construction industry instead of its traditional values. Architecture alongside the arts and craft culture of textiles and fabrics should complement each other in a building to appreciate its traditional craft that exists as part of our identity (Cleververtex, 2005).

When textile is used as part of arts and craft in architecture, it can lead to a reconciliation of craft as a creative outlet within a building and its architecture. The architecture is based on a motion to revive the textile arts in Klang, where the architecture and its programmes serves as a sanctuary diverting away from fast-fashion and consumerism that consumes younger generations. Textile is a prominent local tradition, and is part of an arts and culture identity. Designing a building dedicated to reviving an underappreciated art as well as enhancing the public realm creates a social transition of learning, understanding and conserving (Kusisto, 2010).

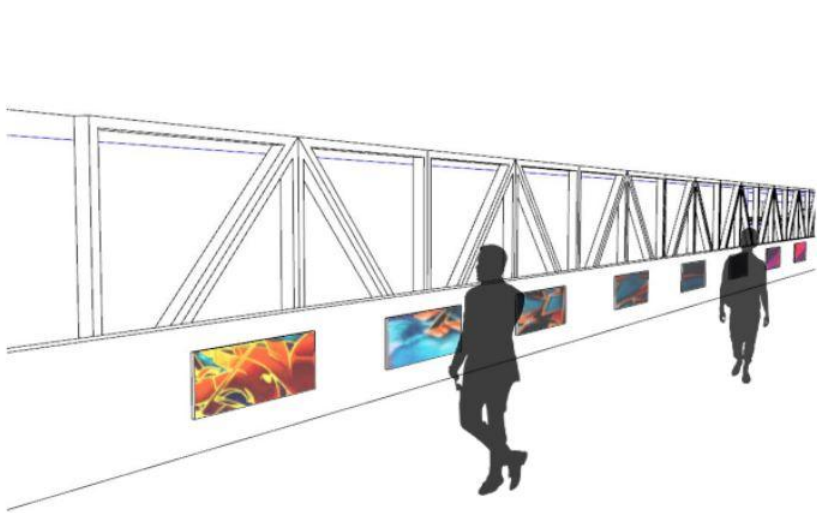
Textile craft in architecture can reconcile the connection between historical and contemporary aspects of a design by applying the traditional idea of craftsmanship in an architecture. Design ideas such as textile inspired elements and crafts can be instilled into a building's programme in reviving the craft, inviting new relationships between textile and younger generations.

In this architecture, there is significance in the connection between textile and the building's architecture, programmes, function and human connection. The design idea is derived from textiles as woven flexible materials, where each intertwined weave is a network that connects different individual strands together. For a town that has little to none public human interaction on a daily basis, the building is designed to connect different individuals through the art and craft of textile making. This is an opportunity to increase the awareness of arts in textile and intertwine the connection between humans and local traditional art conducted in a programmed-based architecture.

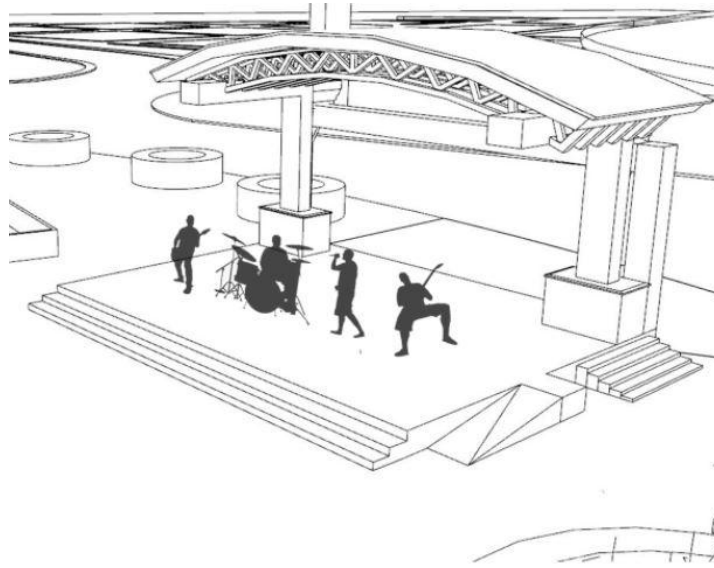
The cultural art hub draws people to its building naturally by creating a continuity through public realms that blends into the existing site. As the users enter the building, there is a vertical central connectivity that conjoins the different floors, seemingly viewing the architecture as a whole whilst providing the necessary privatized spaces. The walkways are weaved into the building as a journey and passage, allowing users to travel through an unravelling fabric of understanding textile as a craft, tradition, and identity of Klang.



1.4 Textiles and arts in the context of Klang



Kota Bridge Exhibition of historical art pieces. Aims to provide historical trail onto our site



Traditional performance are held on Dataran Seni to engage in public gathering and listening to musics.



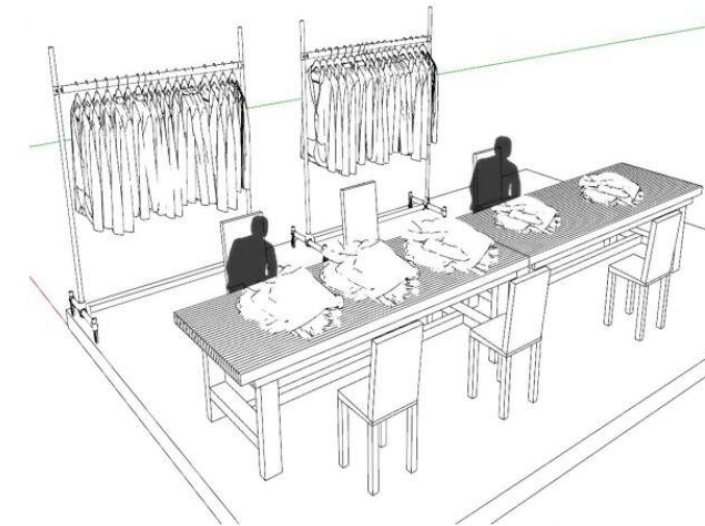
Street vendors are common in Klang to provide quick meals to enjoy and leisure around.



Drawing competition for children were hosted by MPK to promote and embrace their artistic talents.



Textile workspace and retail are common in Klang. As different kind of textile designed are placed on the frontage to attract customers.



Some companies offer the restoration of old textile. The collection of old textiles are then restore to new products and retail it in an affordable price.

1.5 Arts Significance of Klang

Although the issues mentioned may cause the deterioration of Klang, the royal town of Klang still holds its own historical identity and buildings like the Sultan Abdul Aziz Royal Gallery, Dataran Seni, Religious buildings and Chennai Silk Palace which provide best spot for shopping delightful designer silk in Klang. Chennai Silk Palace provide wide range of designer silk sarees and is a significant building towards the textile industry of Malaysia. There are still some performances or event held in Dataran Seni which also surrounded by myriad of textile businesses. However, the current activities are further decline due to its lack of vibrancy and modernity. Hence a rejuvenation needs to be explored in the Royal Town of Klang to attract the younger generation back to reconnect with the communities.



Chennai silk palace



Sultan Abdul Aziz Royal Gallery



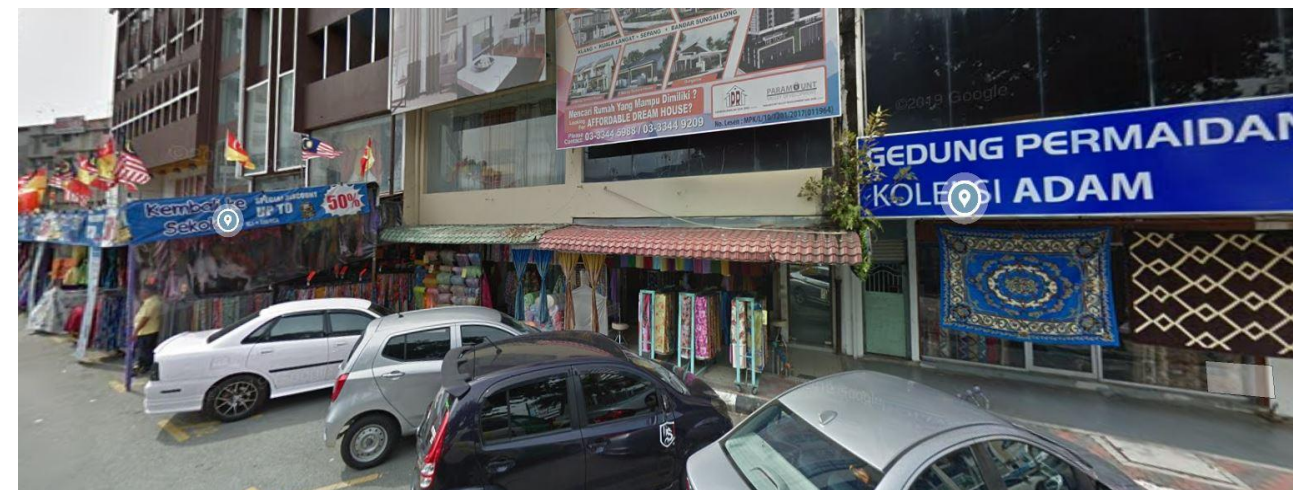
Performance in Dataran seni

1.6 North Klang textile businesses

Klang has a myriad of textile businesses that provides various design in process. The character of a design process and the products and designs that are its result are strongly connected to one another (Kroes, 2002). One of the famous textile design shops is the Chennai Silk Palace on the South side of Klang which won international recognition and records for most expensive designed sold and textile design by famous artist (TheChennaiSilk,2020). Now textile business has grown in North Klang as well to provide different kind of service and design. Textile materials and textile design are a part of countless products, and can be found in everything from home furnishings, clothings and merchandize etc. Thus, they are present in contrasting design fields and industries with very different material traditions and working methods



Rows of textile businesses along Jalan Melayu



Rows of textile businesses along Jalan Taman

1.7 Textile recycling in Klang

Life Line Clothing focuses on logistics collection programme and grading facility that deals with the import and export of recycle textiles and also retail shops that sells the restore textile items. The company tend to recycle and work independently to support the local communities in order to reduced waste and helping the in needs (TheStar,2017)



Textile collection



Textile restoration



Retail for recycled materials

1.8 Handcraft Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur (Case study)

The Kuala Lumpur Craft Complex is an iconic art tourism destination located in the heart of the city. This one-stop craft centre offers a myriad of tourism products such as arts and crafts for local and foreign visitors. The complex is characterised by a Malay Terengganu architectural design, and is a treasury for traditional and modern contemporary products from all parts of the country.



Events & Spaces

- Exhibition for artwork display
- Design retail and publication
- Sell artwork through online platform
- Helps to promote artist (host events space as promotion).
- Host competition space for public gathering and create arts
- Rental space for exhibition or learning
- Provide space and applicant to take part in art competition

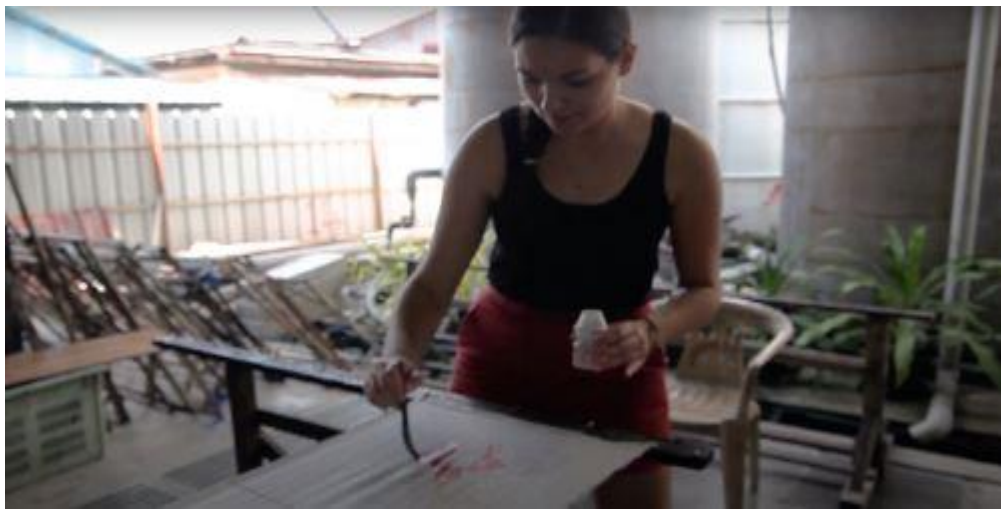
1.9 Craft Batik Penang (Case study)

Craft Batik Penang produced an array of unique Handdrawn Batik and Hand-blockprinted Batik as well as the combination of both, called Hand-painted Batik. Motif of flora and fauna are the main subject that been adopted in the design. The company has become one of the largest traditional Batik manufacturer in the northern region of Malaysia.

Handcraft Batik Spaces



Learning and demonstration spaces for tourist and community to learn



Visitors able to experience to create their own design



Textile retail shops to promote business and earn profits



Drawing space

The space for workstation is at 750mm even apart for the workers to perform efficiently and perform task with 28 to 36 inch workstation.



Waxing space

Its essential to set up a seperate space for the hot wax. With recommended laying down plastic to combat drips.



Dyeing space

Dyeing and waxing space can be situated close to each other to enable the process of wax to dyeing.

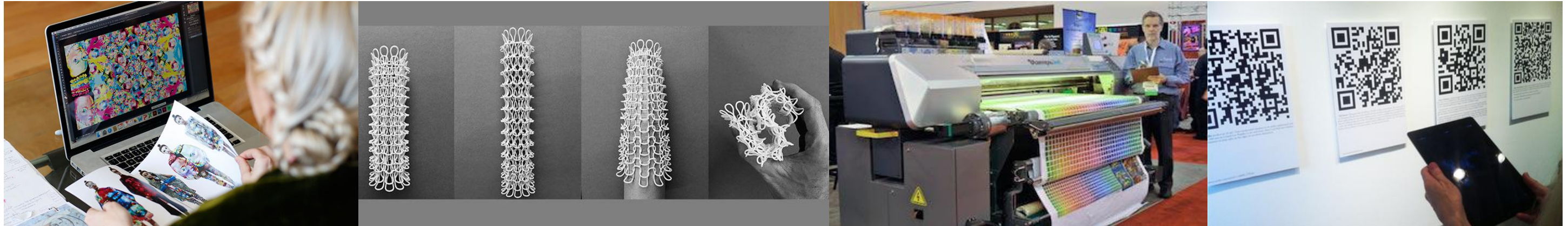


Wax removing/drying space

Small pantry needed to allow the batik to be boiled in hot water and hung to dry under natural condition

1.10 Modern textile and art design

At the present time, contemporary textile design borrows from the minimalism and gender neutrality of modernism. With modern technology like computer in able to aid the design style. Contemporary textile design can be produced through 2d and 3d printing to create various kind of styles.



Arts or textile design can now be designed through various digital platform

2D and 3d printer are also available to produced various artwork including textiles designs in just seconds. Virtual gallery are available to view design through smart apps and the method helps to conserve more spaces and room for more design in a virtual gallery

1.11 Cultural Arts Civic Center

A cultural arts civic center was proposed as a response to the intention to preserve and promote the historical value of Klang with some incorporation of modern influence into the space. The cultural arts mainly focus on textile designs and handicraft as a means to provide platform for textile designer and artist around the city of Klang. Through the Urban Design proposal of the masterplan, the cultural art district was designed along the Jalan Melayu which is located in front of the site, towards the end of the existing Dataran Seni. With the central location of the proposed site acts as a converging place for all people of interest in klang. Hence, it should provide visual transparency and spaces for people, designers to stop by to engage in social activities.

The required space are research thoroughly to ensure adequate amount of workspace for the community to utilised. The required spaces like retail, public square, workshops, gallery, classroom and activities in the culture arts civic center aims to provide business platforms, growth for the existing designers to promote their designs and also provide learning platform for the community to learn new skills. According to Jan Gehl, in order to double the number of people in public space is to draw more people to come to the area and double the length of time for people to stay at the place.

1.12 Design intention



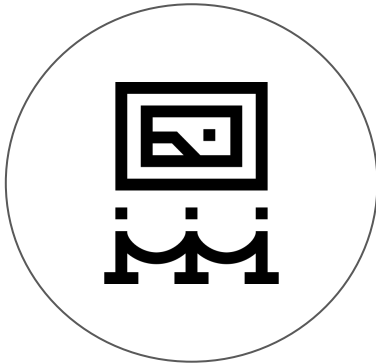
Provide a central gathering point for public community to engage in various kind of social activities.



Retail shops to generate business income and also promote artwork and designs to the community.



Workshop spaces for different kind of work activities for artist and textile designers to work collaboratively.



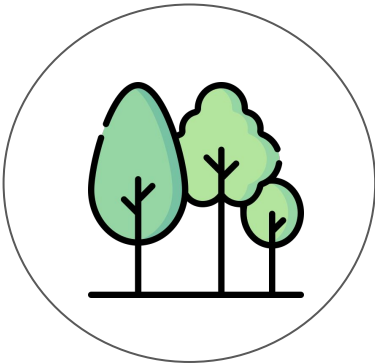
Gallery/ demonstration space art as a platform to showcase artist talents and works to the public community



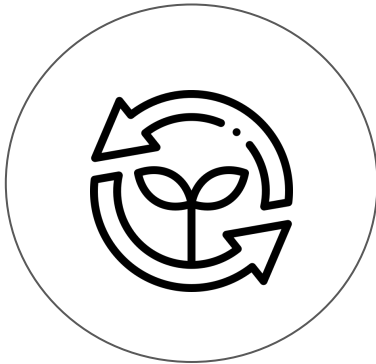
Provide classroom for learning opportunity for designers to share their knowledge to the community. Young art enthusiasts can also learn new skills



Leisure space with vendors and open cafe for the public community to enjoy in the area.



Provide greeneries as shades and buffer to improve the quality of the environment.



Old textile collection space to provide materials for the workshops and also reduced waste. It can also be collaborated with Life Line Clothing in the aid of helping the communities

2.1 Introduction

Klang, with the coordinates of 3°02'N 101°27'E, is a royal town and former capital of the state of Selangor, Malaysia before the formation of Kuala Lumpur. The city comprised of estimated population of 240,000 in the Klang city and 10,000 in the city centre in 2010. Klang is divided into two parts; the North and South Klang by the Klang River. North Klang is known as the commercial district while the South Klang as the heritage district. As time passes by, technological and the modern advancement has result to multiple changes causing rise and fall towards the old towns around the world, Klang is now facing similar destiny where everything gets obsolete and people started moving away from the old town to a new town development with more commercial activities and better environment.

The site where the proposed Civic Center is located on a 0.93 acres plot of land in North Klang, situated on the centre where the surrounding consists of the future Irt 3 station, future multi- story car park and Shaw Centre point. Several landmarks around the site include the Majilis Bandar Diraja Klang, Shaw Centre Point, Gocos Hotel Klang and the future LRT 3 station. The site sits along Jalan Raja Hassan and Jalan Melayu

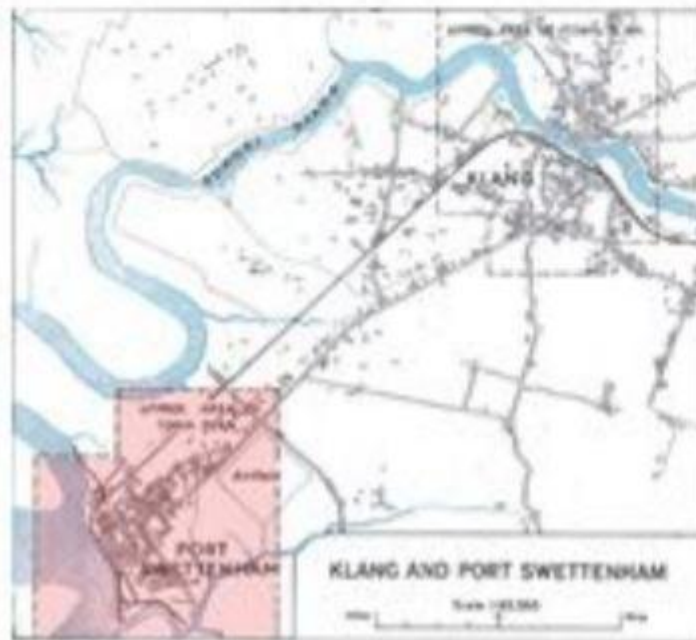
2.2 Urban morphology

1900s

The Formation

Klang river served as the boundary of the old town. Most of the houses/buildings can be seen located closer to the river as travelling by boat ride through the river was one of the main transportation methods. Urban pattern was in loose form at area further away from the river, location of houses were far apart from one another. Buildings were also more seen to be built along the then Rembau Street that used to be the route connecting to the main trading port (highlighted route).

Port Klang which was formerly known as Port Swettenham was constructed in the 1901 with the completion of the Klang Valley railway in the 1886 which was then connected to Klang via the Connaught Bridge that was done in 1890.



2.2 Urban morphology

2020s

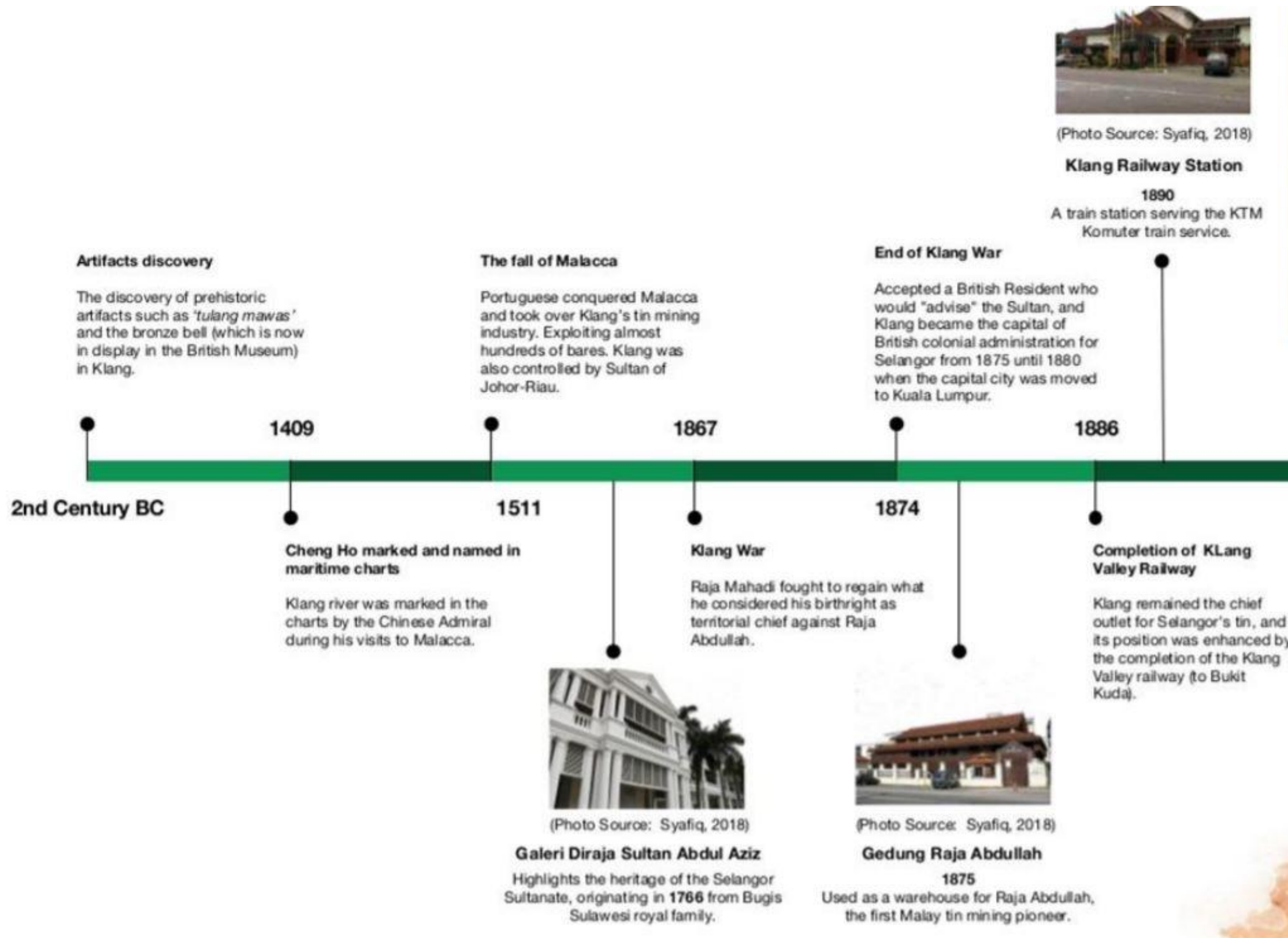
The Current

The connection between the northern and southern parts of Klang was made more contacted when Kota bridge got constructed back in 1950s. And today, the buildings and houses seem to be sprawled apart from just along the river, probably due to the reasons of development of the city and transportation routes that were made more convenient and accessible compared to the 1900s.

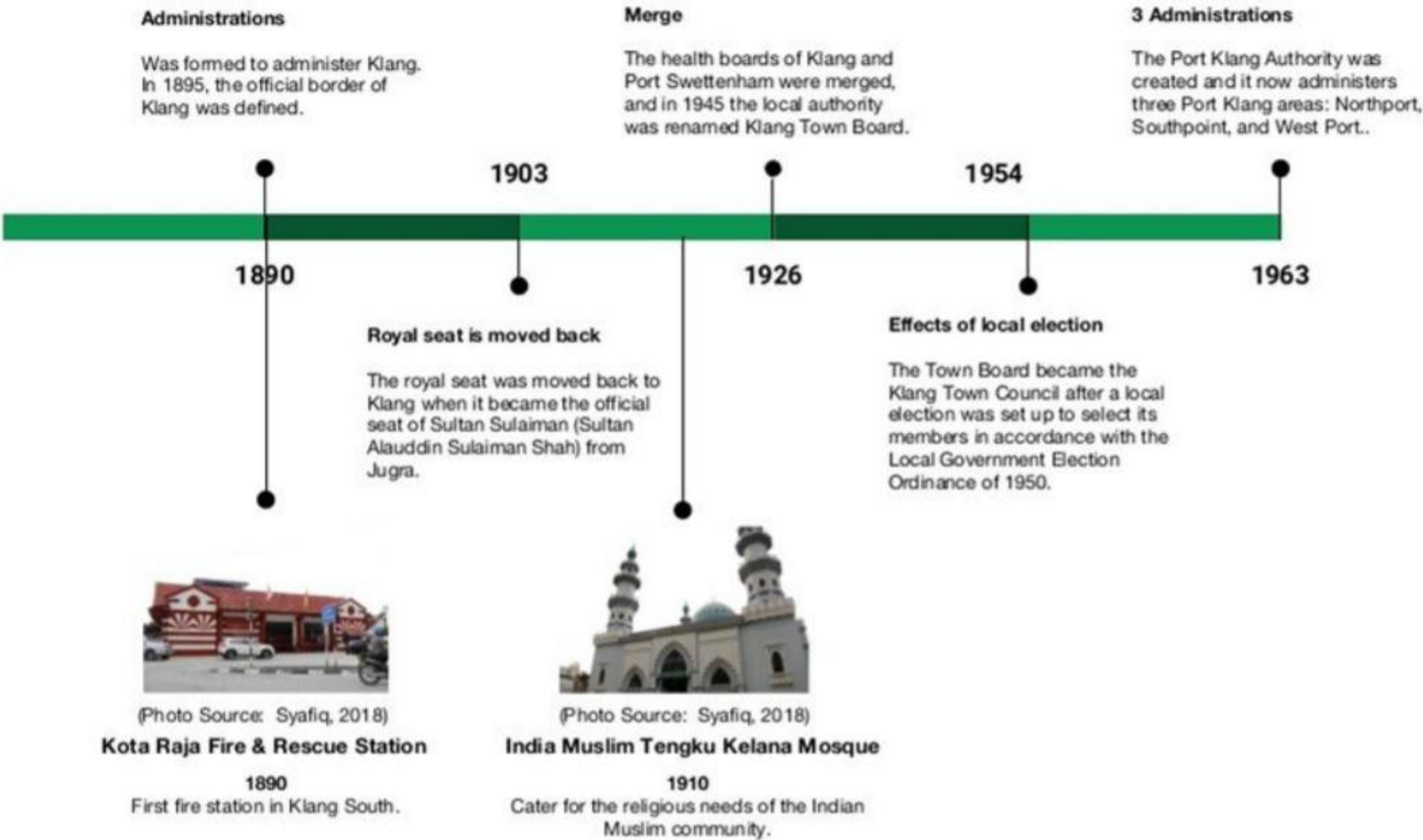
Both northern and southern formed similar urban pattern as distribution from the aspect of social and economy becomes more even.



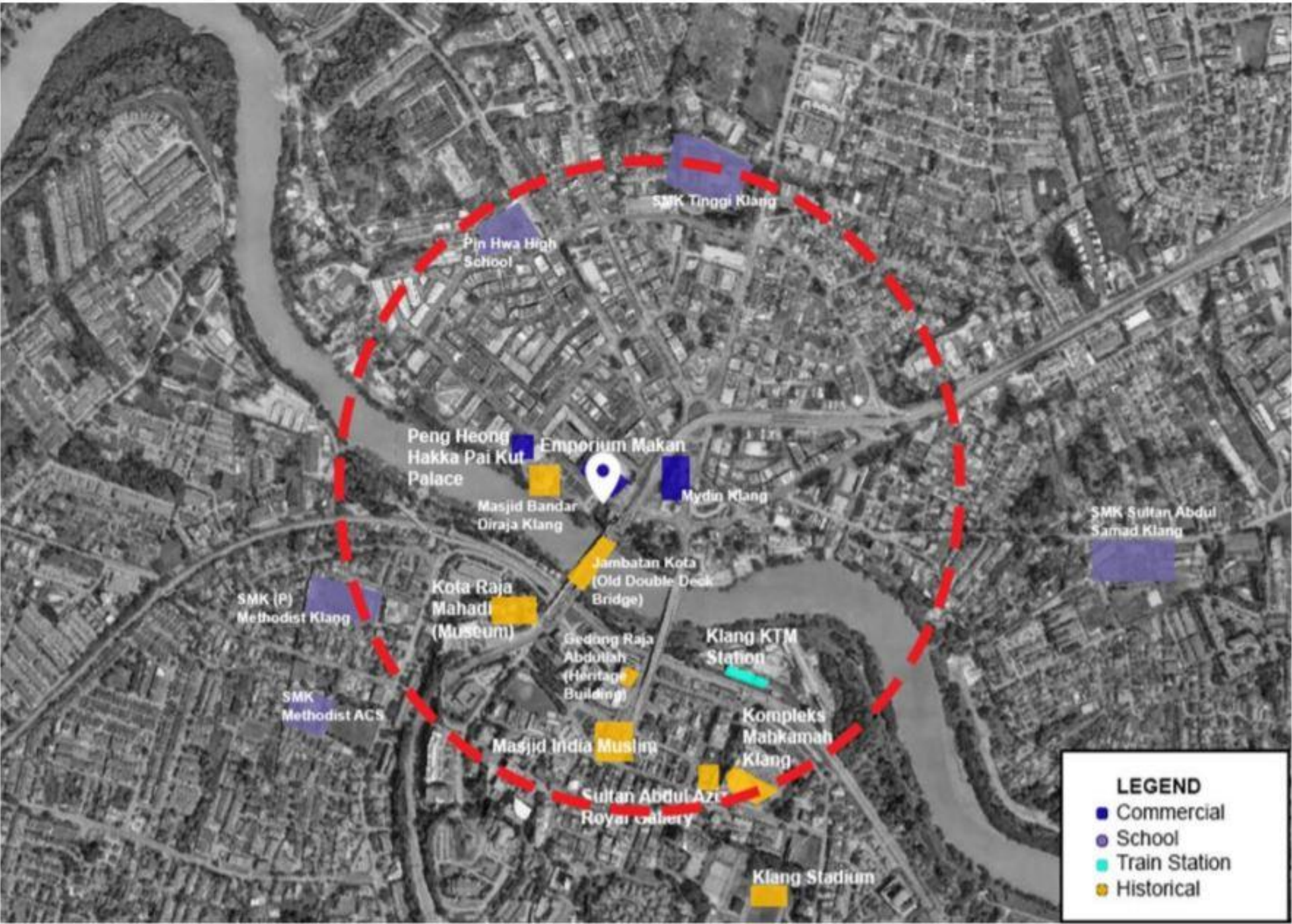
2.3 Historical timeline



2.3 Historical timeline



2.4 Landmark

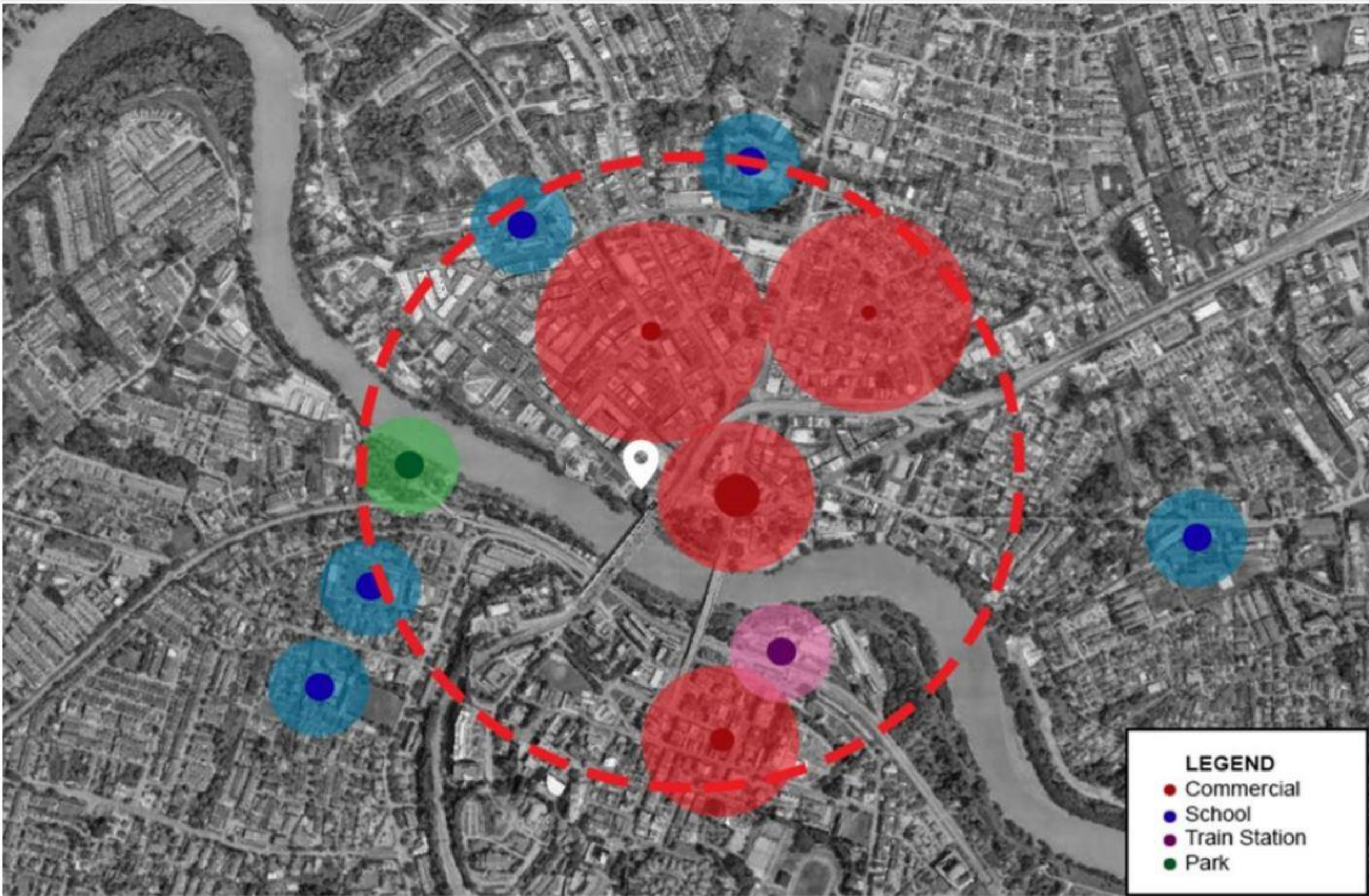


Masjid Bandar Diraja Klang

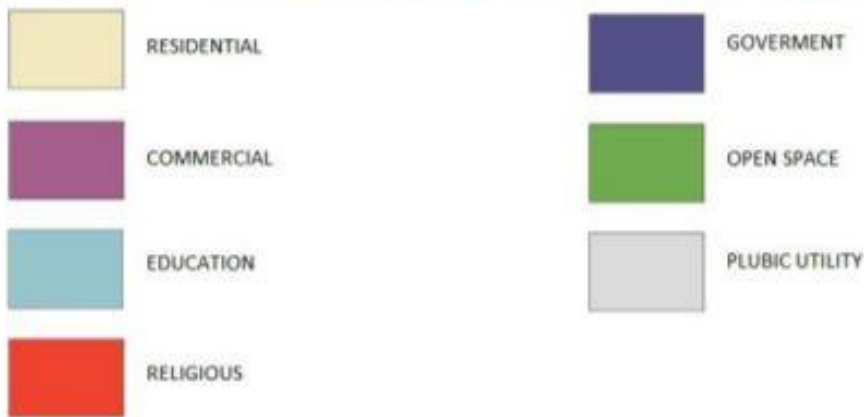


Kota Bridge

2.5 Nodes



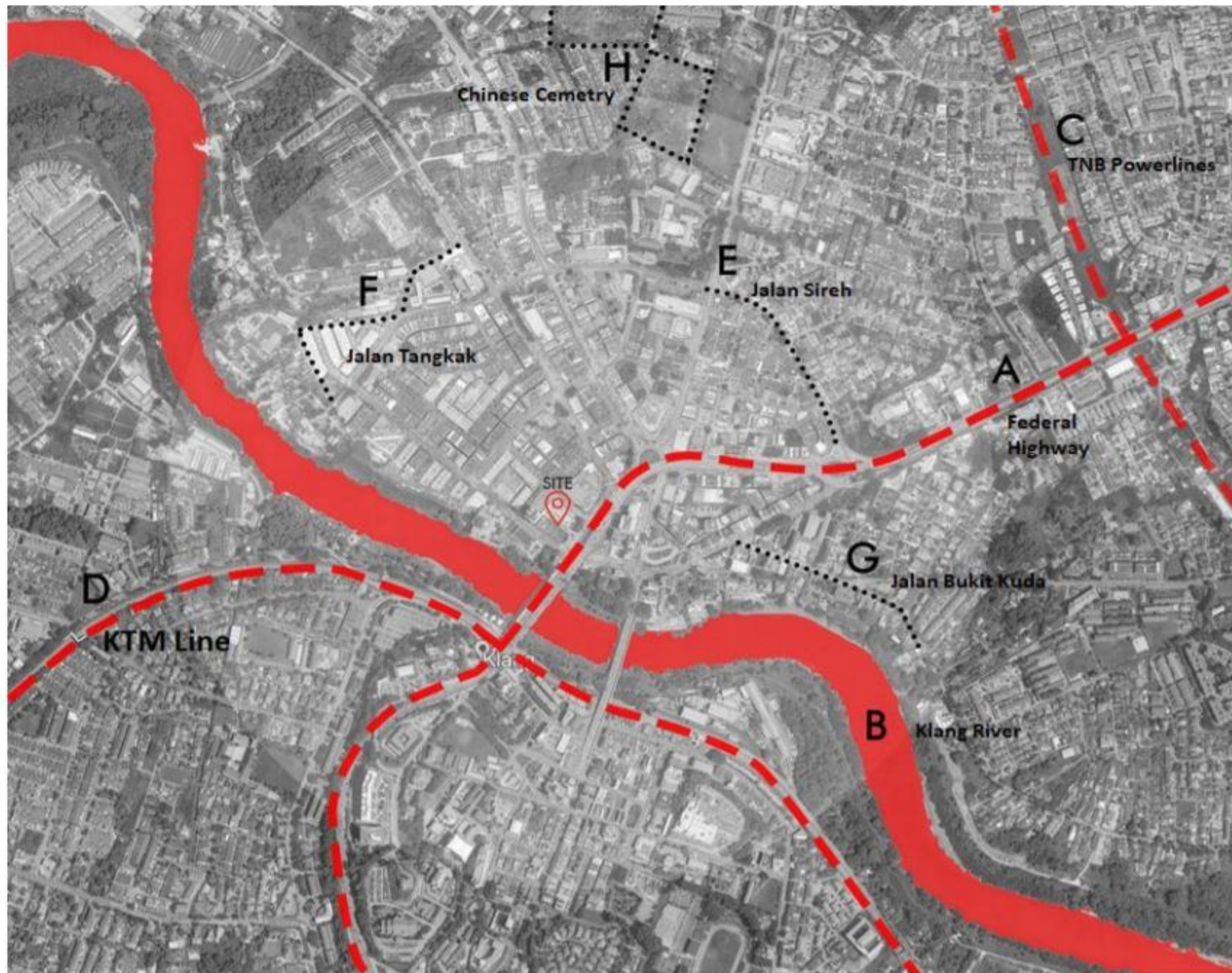
2.6 District



Main Traffic Flow



2.8 Edge

**Federal Highway**

-Tangible edge dividing residential districts and piercing through commercial district via an overpass

**Klang River**

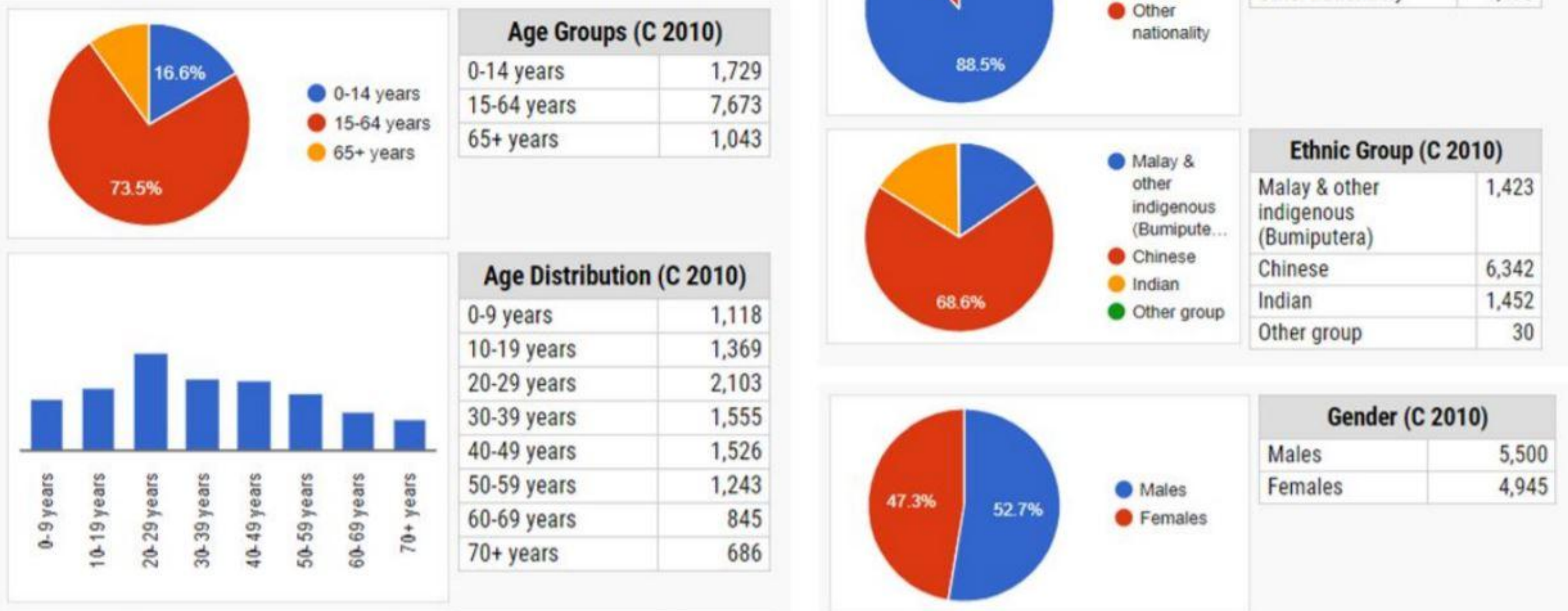
-Main edge dividing north and south Klang.

**KTM Line**

-KTM Rail connection Port Klang up to Batu Caves forms an edge between commercial area and green belt along Klang River.

2.9 Demographic

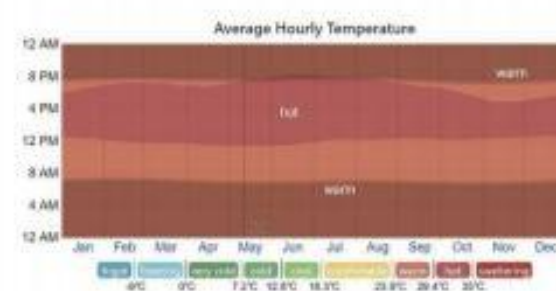
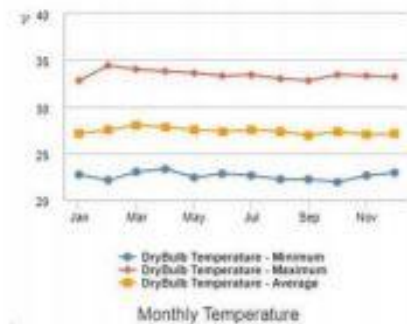
Demographic in Bandar Klang



Bandar Klang is aging as it has higher population of elderly. Even though the majority of population in Klang in Malays but the majority of population in Bandar Klang in Chinese

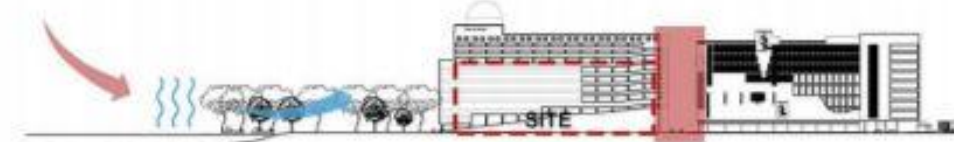
2.10 Climate data

TEMPERATURE DATA



The monthly temperature in Klang varies so little throughout the year. The average hourly temperature indicate that the highest temperature (29°C - 35°C) in a day generally range from 12pm to 6pm.

SITE ENVIRONMENT



The Klang River is located on the southwest side. The river can be the passive cooling system (by evaporation) to the site. The site is also located adjacent to 2 tall buildings (about 10 storey each) which shelter the site from the hot sun and heavy wind on the Northeast and Northwest side. The Northeast side is located with a narrow road, the tight place could trap the heat and causing noise pollution due to the heavy traffic.

SUN & SHADOW ANALYSIS



EQUINOX
21st MARCH/SEPTEMBER
09:00 - 17:00

Equinox will happen twice a year which is on 21st March and 21st September. The site receives almost **40% of shadow coverage** from the adjacent building on the Northwest side throughout the day.



SUMMER SOLSTICE
21st JUNE
09:00 - 17:00

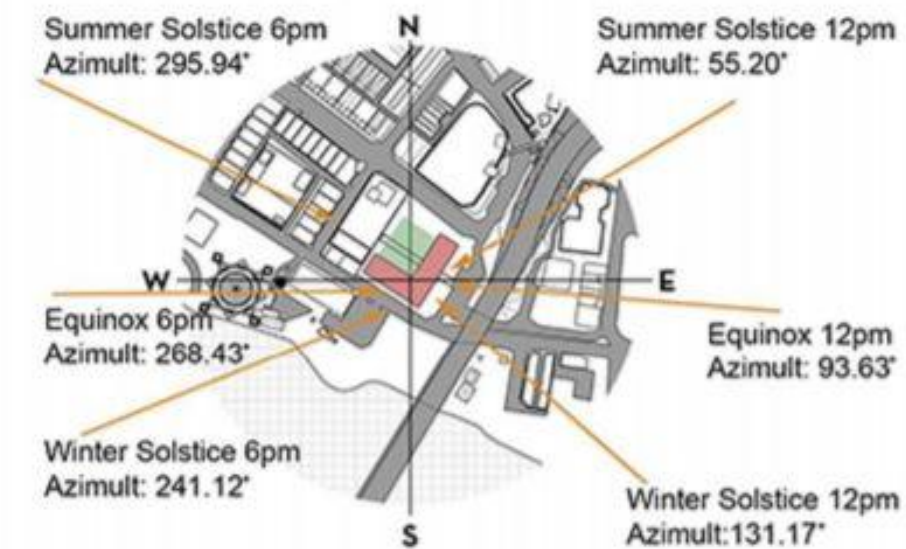
With Malaysia being slightly above the equator line, the sun is further North during the summer solstice. Similar with equinox, the site receives almost **40% of shadow coverage**.



WINTER SOLSTICE
21st DECEMBER
09:00 - 17:00

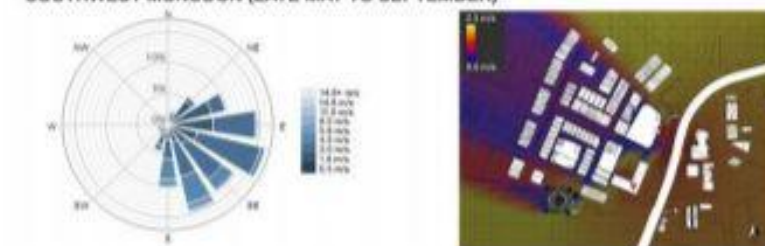
In vice versa, the sun is further South in the month of December during winter solstice in Malaysia. The site receives **approximately 90% shadow coverage** from the adjacent building.

SUN ANGLE



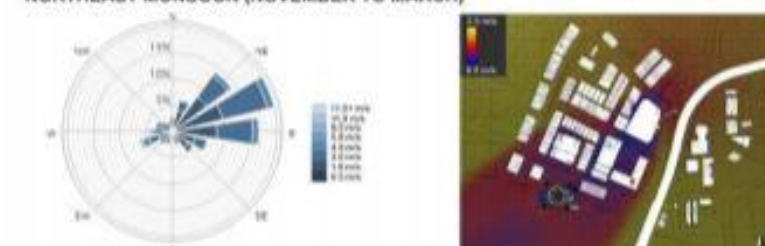
WIND & RAINFALL ANALYSIS

SOUTHWEST MONSOON (LATE MAY TO SEPTEMBER)



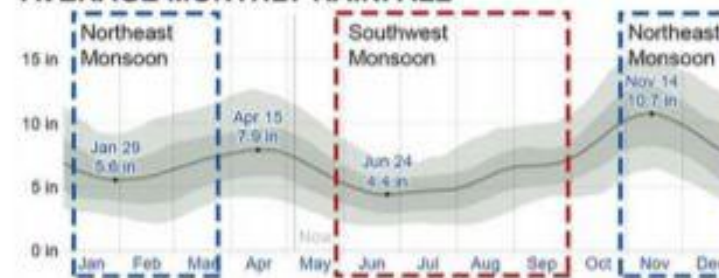
The Southwest Monsoon is the drier season in Klang, the site experience monthly minimum rainfall (refer to average monthly rainfall). The dominant wind is from the Southeast side. Less obstruction for the wind to reach our site and minimum rainfall occur.

NORTHEAST MONSOON (NOVEMBER TO MARCH)



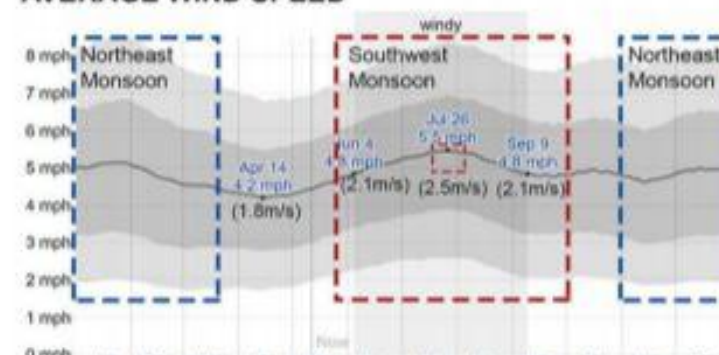
The Northeast monsoon is the major rainy season in Klang, the site experience the most rain falls (refer to average monthly rainfall). The dominant wind is from the Northeast side. The existing shopping centre provides coverage from the incoming prevailing wind that brings the rain.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL



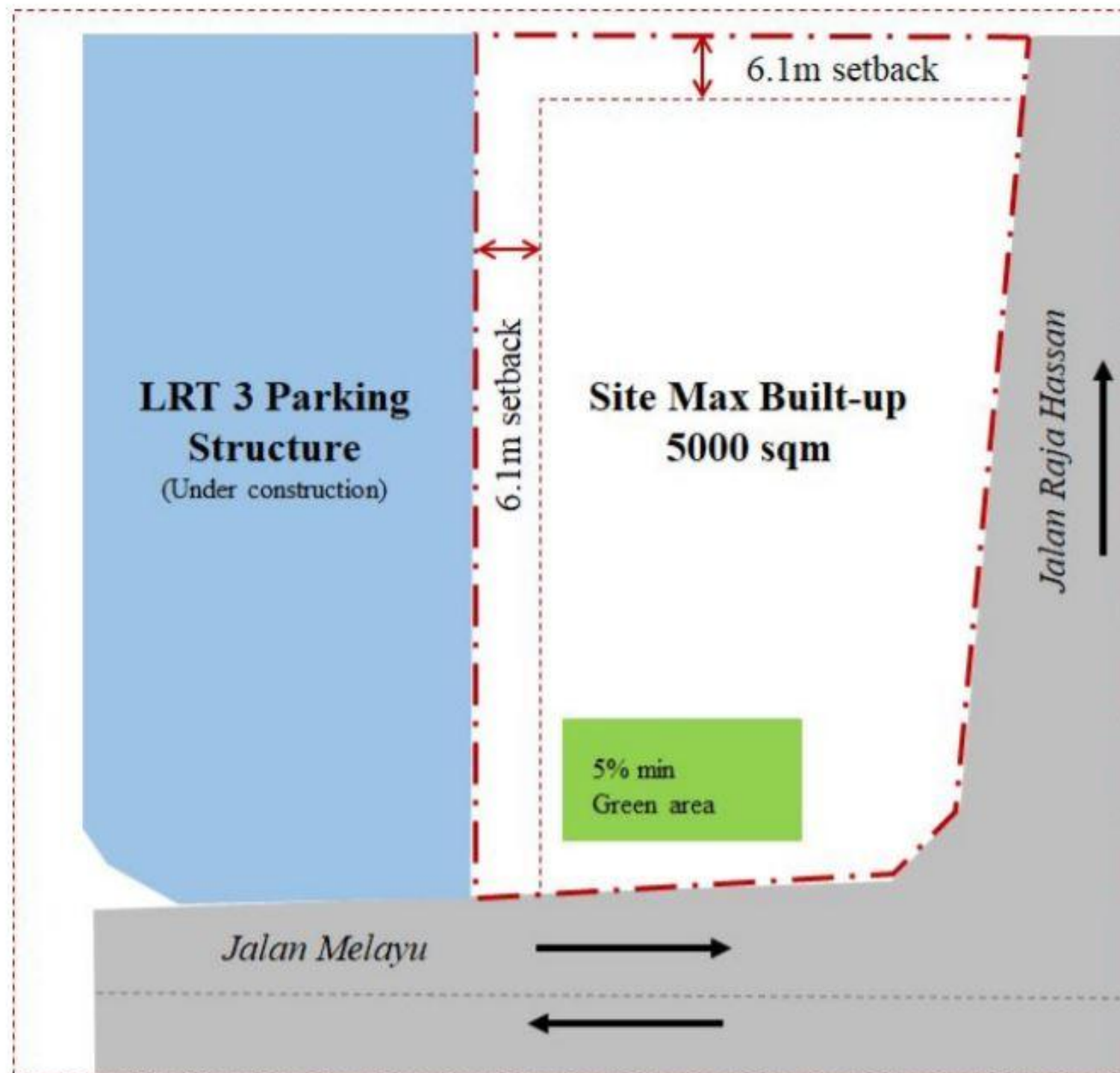
Rain falls throughout the year in Klang. The **most rain falls centered around November 14**, with an average total accumulation of 10.7 inches. While the **least rain falls around June 24**, with an average total accumulation of 4.4 inches.

AVERAGE WIND SPEED



The average hourly wind speed in Klang experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year. The **windiest day of the year is July 26**, with an average hourly wind speed of 2.5m/s.

2.11 Building setback and requirement

**Authority requirement**

- Side setback - min 6.1m
- 1 carpark every 500sqft of built up area + 20% visitors carpark
- 20% of total cp. Motorcycle parking
- 2% of total cp. OKU (disable) parking
- Design to follow 'Universal Design Guidelines' for disable (ramp/facilities)
- Surau (pray room) to be provided (min room size **6mx9m min**)
- Min 5% green area of total site area
[5% x 3647qm = 182 sqm]
- Site under **commercial**, there is no plot ratio limit
- Max built up **5000sqm as stated in design brief**

NETWORK

— TRANSPORT INTERCHANGE IN KLANG —

INTERCHANGE ACTS AS AN INTERCONNECTION OF DIFFERENT PLACE AND PROVIDES CONVENIENT ACCESS BETWEEN THEM (BENFIELD & GEHL, 2010). THE CONNECTION OF SUCH INTERCHANGES HAS A DIRECT IMPACT ON A PEDESTRIAN NETWORK AND STREET LIFE IN A CITY (ALEXANDER & QUINAN, 1981). THE EXISTING TRANSPORTATION PLANNING IN KLANG WAS ANALYZED BY USING THE DUNDEMENTAL THOERY OF PATTERN LANGUAAGUE BY CHRISTOPHER ALEXANDER. HENCE THE ISSUES, OPPORTUNITY, AND CONSTRAINT WEREIDENTIFIED TO DEVELOP OUR OWBN POSITION AND RECOMMENDATION ON THE SITE THAT ACTS AS A TRANSIT POINT WHICH FORMS THE INTERCHANGE NETWORK TOGETHER WITH THE EXISTING KTM AND BUS STOP.

CIRCULATION



2000s

THE OLD BUS TERMINAL ONCE FUNCTIONED AS THE TRANSPORTATION HUB. HOWEVER THE BUILDING CAUGHT FIRE IN THE YEAR 2003 AND HAD TO MOVE TO THE NEW BUS TERMINAL IN JALAN MERU. THE REDUCTION OF THE BUS ON SITE CAUSES THE MIDDLE-INCOME POPULATION TO SHIFT FROM PUBLIC TRANSPORT TO PRIVATE CARS (SPAD, 2015). HENCE, THE INCREASE OF POPULATION SIMULTANEOUSLY LEADS TO SERIOUS TRAFFIC CONGESTION ON THE SITE.



2020s

THE NEW BUS TERMINAL IS TOO FAR FROM THE CITY CENTER, BUSES AND TAXI SERVICES WENT BACK TO THE ORIGINAL LOCATION. THE FLYOVER CONSTRUCTION (2011) IMPROVED THE TRAFFIC CONDITION BUT INFLUENCED THE EXISTING BUSINESS AND LIFESTYLE. THUS, MOST OF THE ROADS HAVE BEEN CHANGED TO ONE-DIRECTIONAL TO WIDEN THE ROAD, REDUCE TRAFFIC CONGESTION. THERE IS ALSO A PROPOSAL FOR A NEW LRT 3 PROJECT, WHICH EXPECTED TO CAUSE ANOTHER CHANGE ON THE SITE IN THE FUTURE.

PATTERN LANGUAGE - TRANSPORTATION PLANNING



RING ROAD

THE LIFTED FEDERAL HIGHWAY DETACHED FROM SURROUNDING LIFE, ACTS AS RING ROAD THAT CONNECTS KLANG TO KL. JALAN SIREH, JALAN PASAR FORM A BELT ROAD SURROUND THE DISTRICT.



LOOPED LOCAL ROADS

THE ONE WAY ROAD FORMS AN INTERNAL LOOP SEPARATE THE HEAVY TRAFFIC FROM THE MAIN ROAD AND REDUCES THE VEHICULAR MOVEMENT DELAY AT THE INTERSECTION POINT.



INTERCHANGED

TOGETHER WITH THE BUS STOP AND KTM, THE NEW LRT 3 PROJECT FORMS A TRANSPORT INTERCHANGE WITH CONTINUOUS PEDESTRIAN NETWORK LINKING WITH EACH OF THE TRANSPORT STATION.



BUS STOP

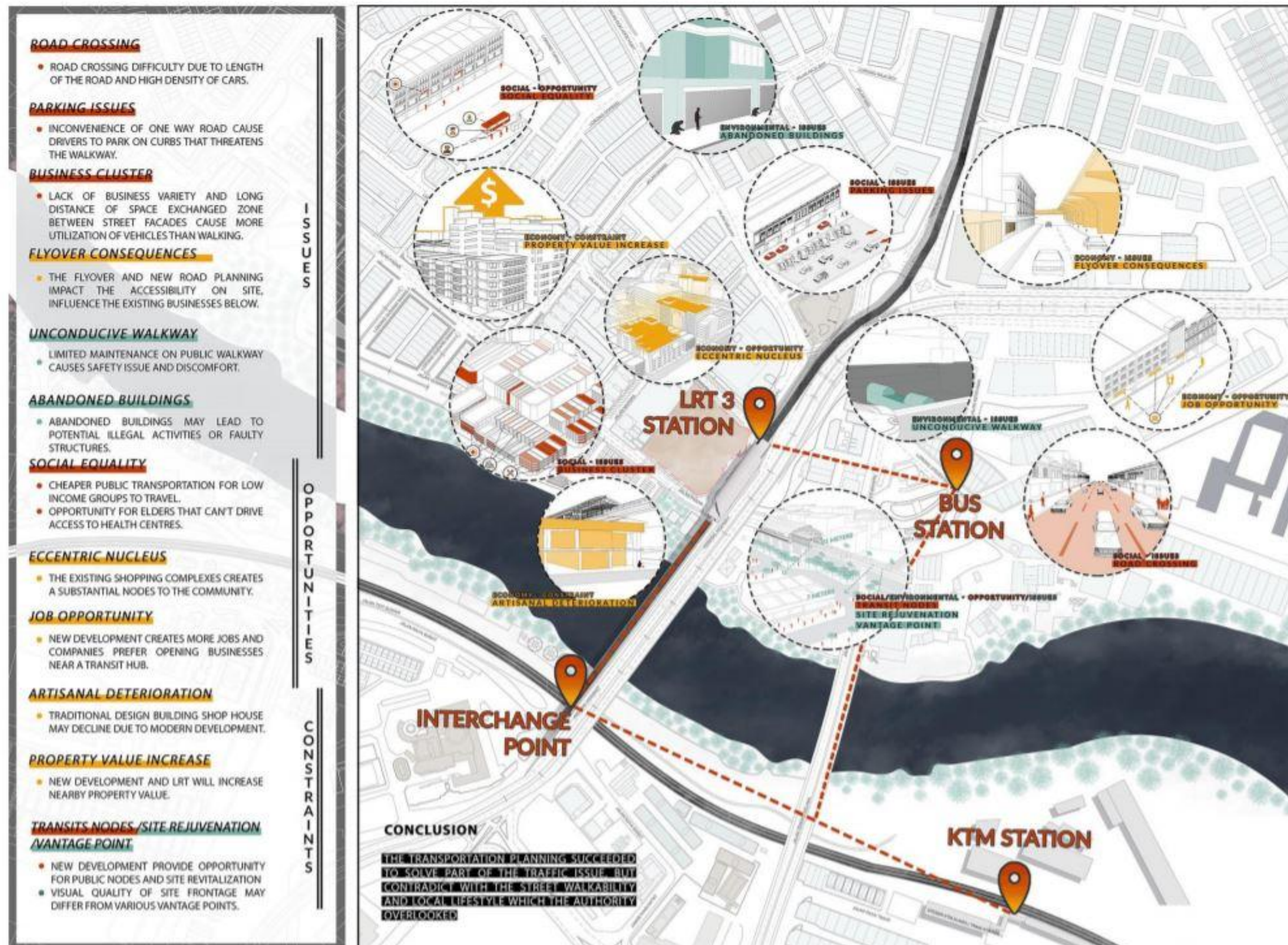
THE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES, GREEN SPACE AND SHADED SEATING AREA ENSURE THE BUS STOP TO HAVE A PLEASANT ENVIRONMENT AND EASY TO RECOGNIZE BY THE PEDESTRIAN.



PATH & GOAL

THE WALKWAY, UNDERPASS FORMS A PATH WHILE THE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES ACT AS INTERMEDIATE GOALS. THE PATH AND GOAL LEADS THE PEOPLE TO TRANSIT TO DIFFERENT TRANSPORT STATION.

ISSUES, OPPORTUNITY & CONSTRAINT

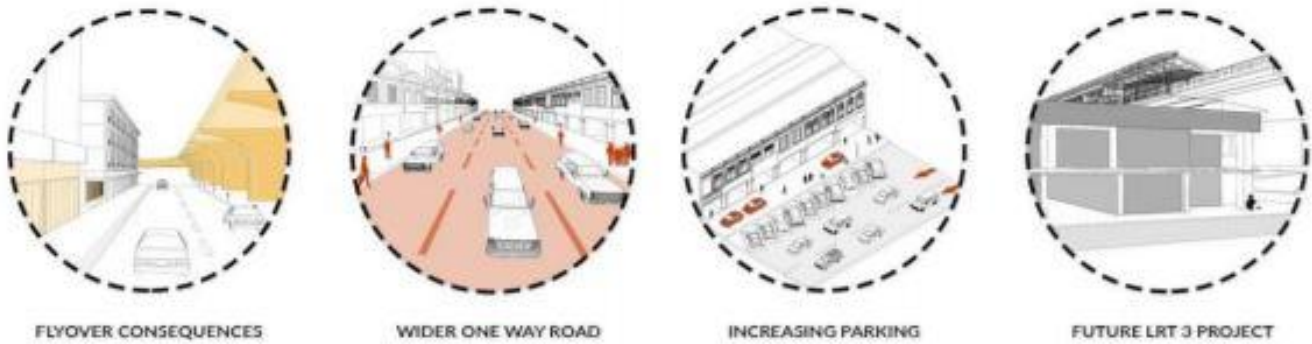




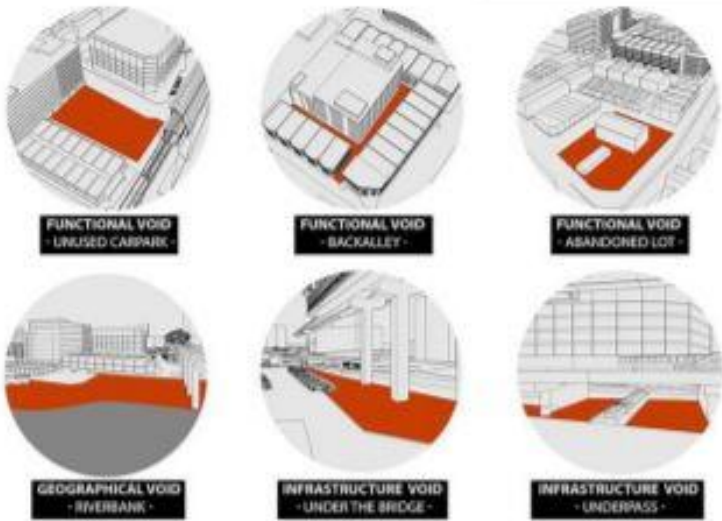
URBAN VOID CATALYST
DISCOVERY OF KLANG



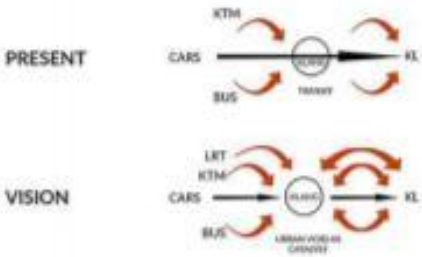
URBAN VOID CATALYST
DISCOVERY OF KLANG



DESIGN INTENTION



ACTIVATING & TRANSFORMING
THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING INFLUENCE THE LOCAL COMMUNITY LIFESTYLE, CAUSING THE LOSS OF IDENTITY OF THE OLD TOWN. THE INTENTION IS TO REJUVENATE THE EXISTING URBAN VOID AS SPACES THAT PRESENT THE CULTURE, ACTIVITIES, LIFESTYLE OF KLANG. THE VISITOR WILL NOT JUST TRANSIT ON THE TRANSPORTATION HUB MOMENTARY BUT WILL STAY FOR A MOMENT TO DISCOVER THE ENCHANTMENT OF KLANG.



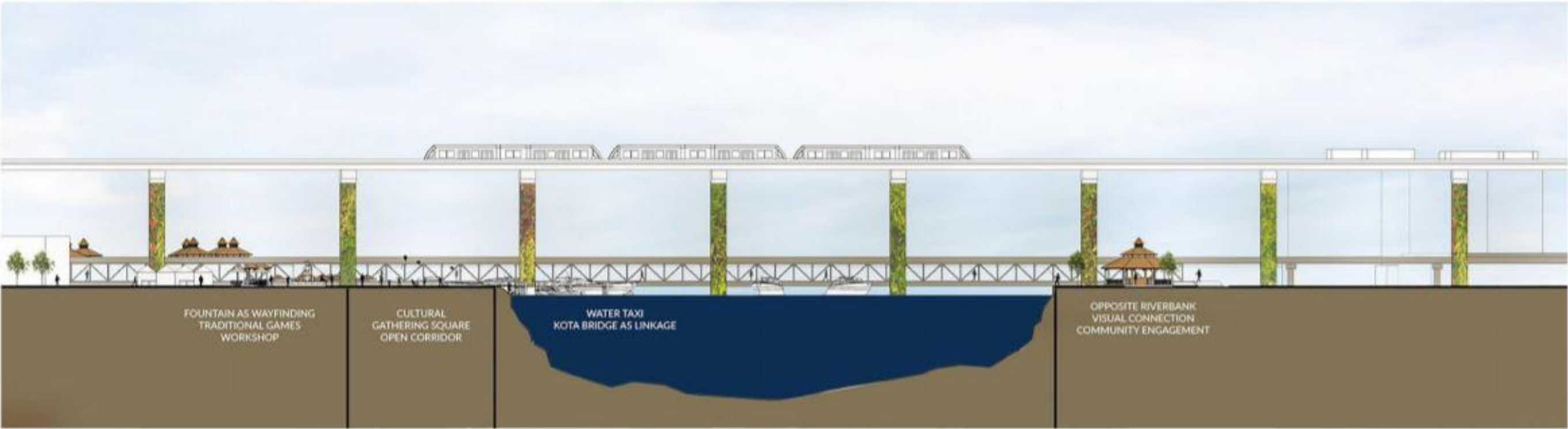
URBAN DESIGN STRATEGIES



RIVERFRONT PARK

GEOGRAPHICAL VOID - RIVERBANK

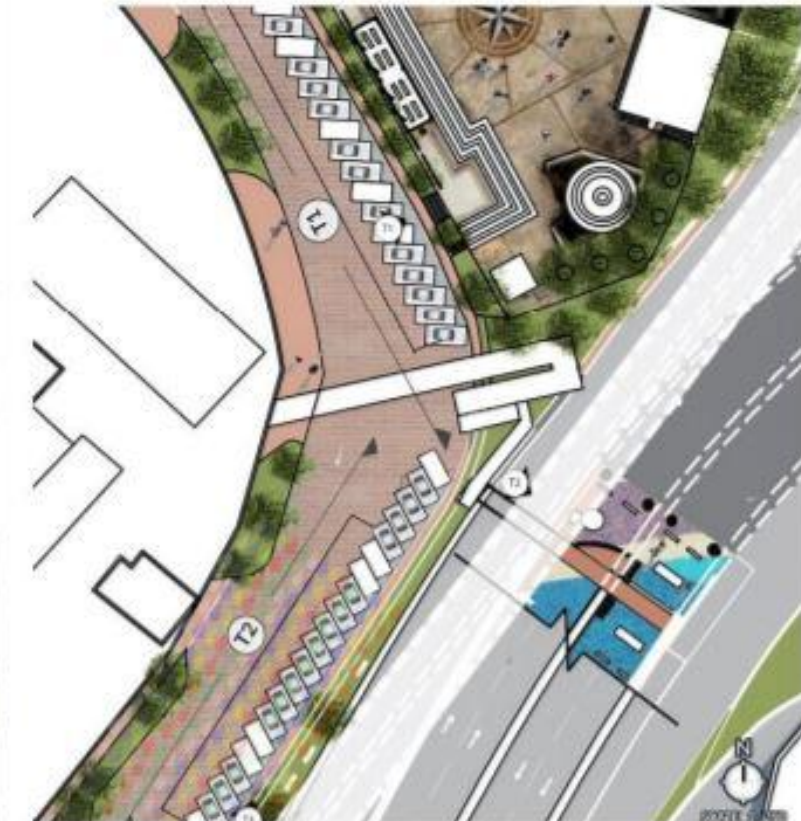
GEOGRAPHICAL VOIDS ARE VOIDS THAT ARE CREATED DUE TO EXISTENCE OF A GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURE. THE RIVERSIDE SPACES IN NORTH KLANG ARE NOT PROPERLY UTILISED, MOST OF THE SPACE IS RESTRICT FROM PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT AND LEFT ABANDONED. THE PROPOSAL AIM TO REJUVENATE THE RIVERSIDE TO A CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE. ENHANCE THE INTEGRATION BETWEEN THE COMMUNITIES FROM NORTH AND SOUTH KLANG.



TEXTILE ART STREET

INFRASTRUCTURE VOID - UNDERPASS

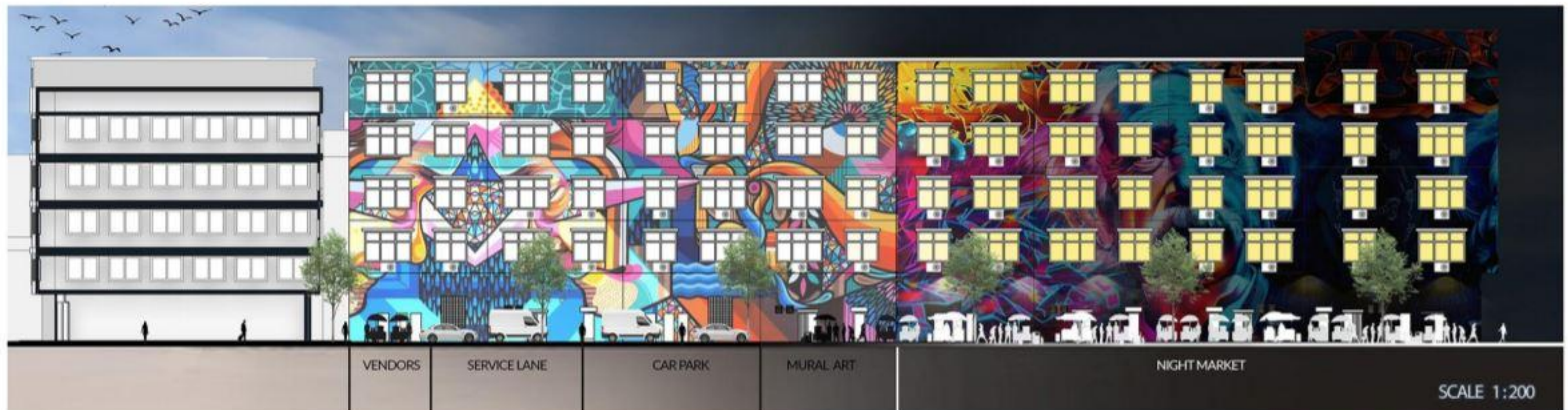
INFRASTRUCTURE VOIDS ARE EMPTY SPACES INSIDE CITY CONGESTION THAT ARE UNDERUSED WHICH IN THE CASE OF NORTH KLANG UNDERPASS AND FLYOVER OF THE FUTURE LRT 3. MOST OF THE SPACE BELOW ARE IN BAD CONDITION AND UNDERUTILISED. THE PROPOSAL AIM TO REVITALIZE THE UNDERUTILIZED SPACES AND ALSO THE PUBLIC SQUARE INTO A VIBRANT ARTISTIC SPACE THAT PROMOTE THE HISTORICAL CULTURE OF KLANG AND ENHANCE THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITIES.



REVITALIZE URBAN ALLEY

FUNCTIONAL VOID - BACKALLEY

THE ALLEY IS DARK NO LONGER. AS CITIES GROW INCREASINGLY STRAPPED FOR SPACE, NEGLECTING THE NARROW STREETS IS NO LONGER A VIABLE OPTION. MOST OF THE CITIES FROM KUALA LUMPUR TO PENANG ARE RETHINKING THEIR ALLEYWAYS AND TRANSFORMING DEAD ENDS INTO PLACES OF CONNECTIVITY AND PRODUCTIVITY FOR COMMUNITIES. THE BACK ALLEY ALONG JALAN NANGKA PLANS TO TRANSFORM INTO A WELL-LIT AND PEDESTRIAN-FRIENDLY ROUTE, WHICH INCLUDE TEXTILE THEME OF MURAL ART ALONG THE BACK FACADE & FLOORSCAPE AS WELL AS FOOD DISTRICT FORMED BY VENDORS DURING NIGHT.



MEDICAL DISTRICT

FUNCTIONAL VOID- ABANDONED LOT

JALAN NANAS STRETCHES FROM JALAN PASAR ON THE SOUTH ALL THE WAY TO THE BUSY JALAN KAPAR ON ITS NORTHERN END. IT CONSIST OF AT LEAST A DOZEN CLINICS THAT FORMS A MEDICAL DISTRICT. THERE IS ALSO A TEMPLE AND A PLOT OF SMALL UNUSED LAND SURROUNDING AN ABANDONED FURNITURE MALL. THESE ARE CERTAIN SPACES THAT COULD PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE DEVELOPED IN ORDER TO MEET KLANG'S MPK 2035 GOALS. WITH THE MINIMALIST ARCHITECTURE SEEN ON ROWS OF PRIVATE OWNED SHOPS AND LACK OF LAND AVAILABLE WITHIN THE CITY CENTRE, SMALL UNUSED VOIDS MUST BE APPRECIATED. REPURPOSING VACANT LOTS IS DONE THROUGH THE PROPOSAL OF A READING GALLERY, INTEGRATING THE CURB WITH A JOGGING TRACK & WAITING AREA AS WELL AS IMPROVING SAFETY OF PEDESTRIANS. SOCIAL, ECONOMICAL & HISTORICAL VALUES WILL BE REVIVED.



Linde Center FOR MUSIC AND LEARNING, Western Massachusetts



The overall design strategy included addressing the myriad of program requirements by envisioning the solution not as a single building but as a series of pavilion learning studios that engage the landscape, including a century-old red oak tree. Critical to the history and character of Tanglewood, The Linde Center's goal is to promote a sense of community with special consideration for a discreet and harmonious rapport with the surrounding landscape while respecting the scale of existing campus structures.

Architecture :

- Open and innovative exhibit space
- Outdoor to interior space is equipped with multifunctional steps
- Entryway doubles as a central / courtyard space

Design:

- Inward courtyard surrounded with different scale rectangular blocks
- Main central space leads people's spatial focus
- Interior spaces of the building are surrounded by corridors and plantations / greenery / landscapes
- Site experiencing changing at every turn with no leakage point (empty spaces / corridors)
- Corridors links the building, creating an intimate role / provide connection and communication between people

6.1 Design goals



SUSTAINABLE IDENTITY

PRESERVE AND PROMOTE
HISTORICAL VALUE



INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES

GOOD LIFE QUALITY, ENHANCE
COMMUNITY GATHERING ACTIVITIES



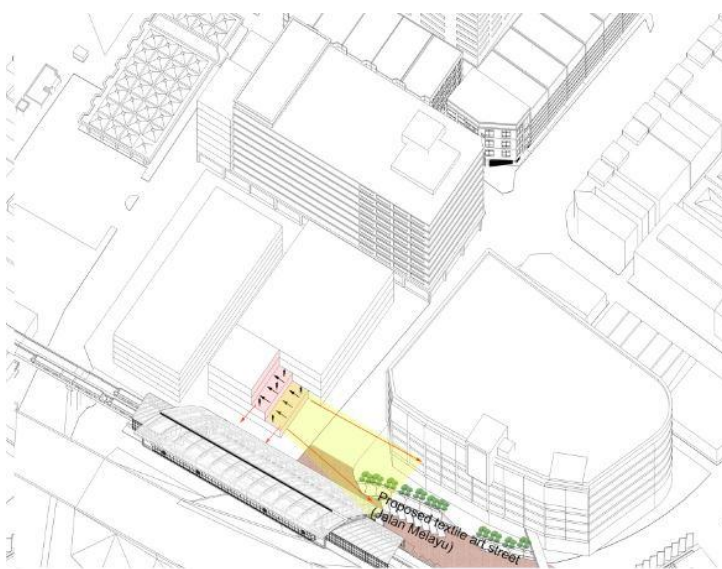
DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

INCREASE JOB OPPORTUNITY



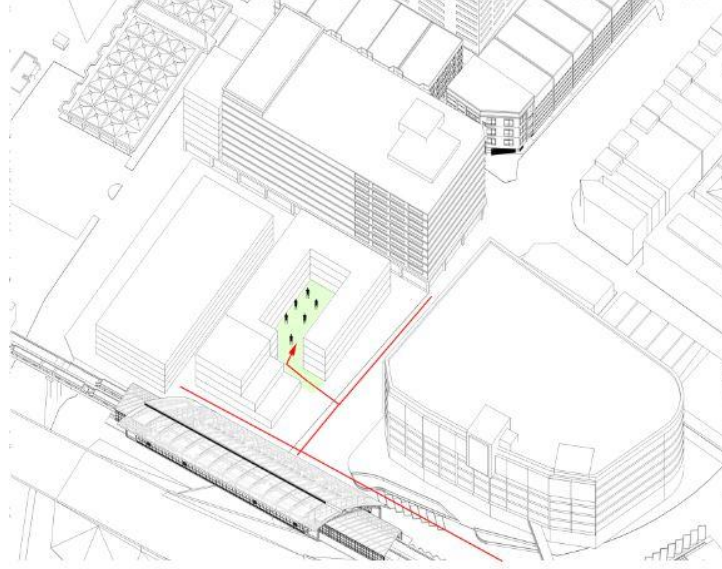
SITE MASSING

Massing requirement of 5000sqm based on the designed requirement.



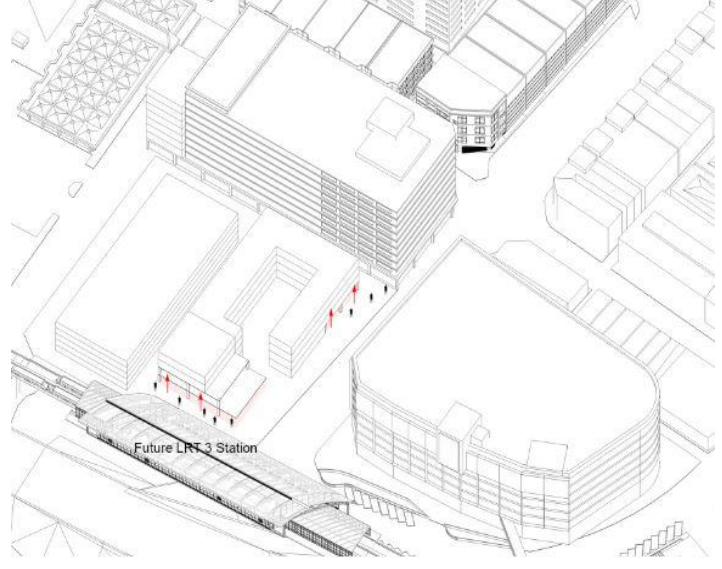
MASSING CONFIGURATION

The side massing are shifted in a cascade form to provide visual frontage towards the proposed textile art street on Jalan Melayu. The cascade frontage also allow visual views from the LRT 3 station.



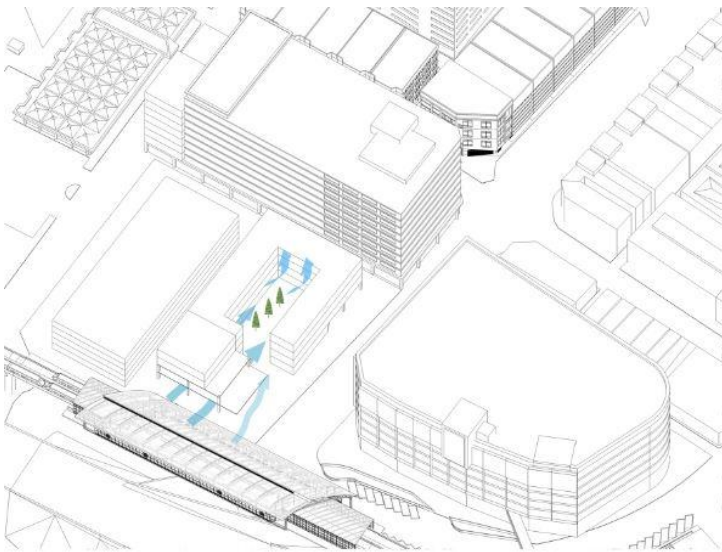
CENTRAL PUBLIC SQUARE

A center square is created to provide a gathering point that connects people from various pathways.



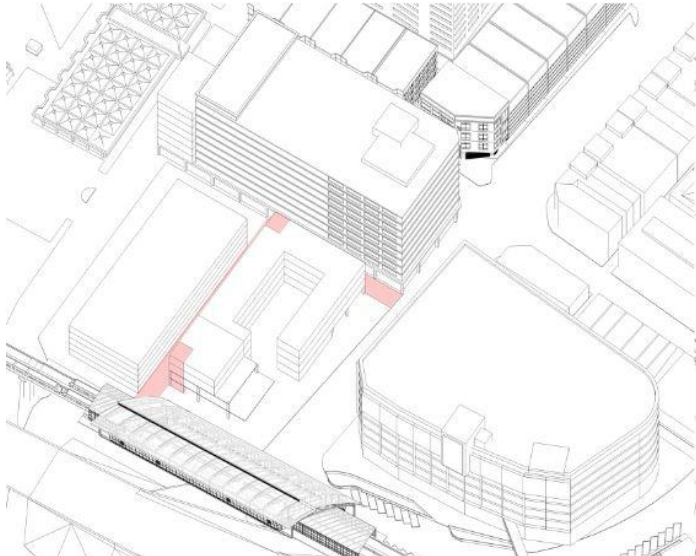
ENTRANCES

The ground level are opened up mainly facing the lrt 3 station to allow visual and physical access for the public and commuters to access easily.



PREVAILING WIND

The open plan entrance and center public square/ courtyard provide the prevailing wind to breeze through the building.



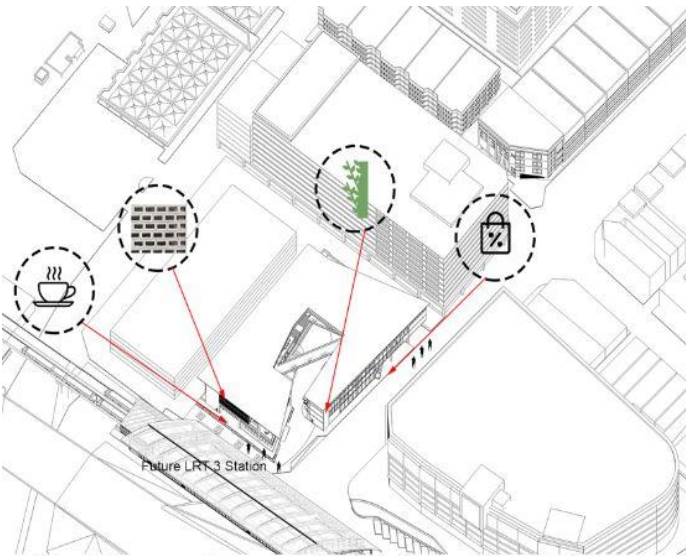
CORE AND SERVICES

Core and services placement that provide access for loading and bomba access.



GREENERIES

Greeneries are planted along side the pathway and the central point to provide shades and improve the quality of the environment.



**SPATIAL PLACEMENT
& FACADE TREATMENT**

The cafe and retail shops are placed near the entrances for the community to enter first before exploring the building. The facade used are hollow concrete blocks and green facade as a insulating layer to protect from the direct sunlight and noise.

6.2 Schedule of accommodation

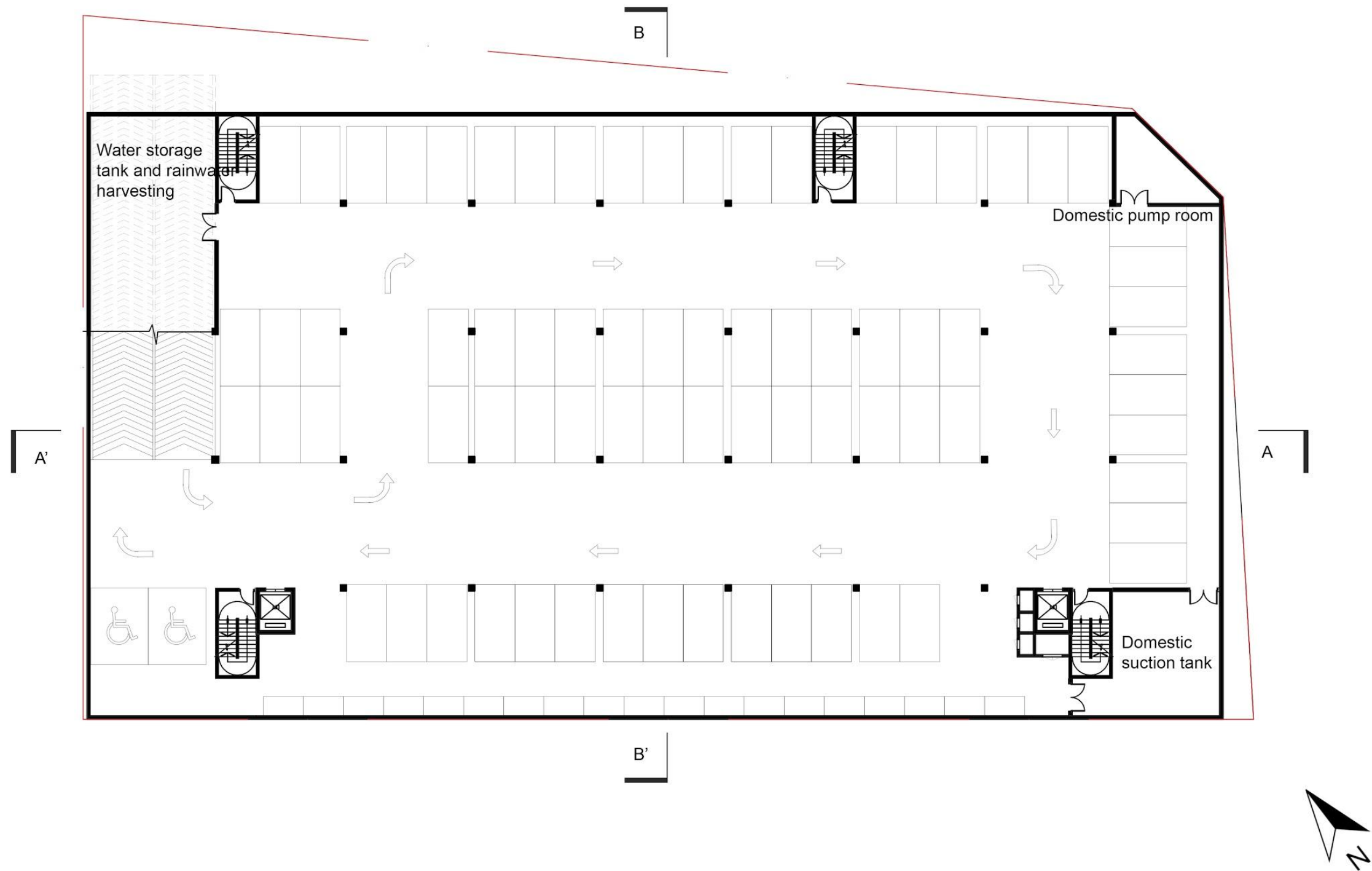
Ground Floor level	Area	Second floor level	
Open café/ lobby	410	Virtual gallery	127
Open theatre	125	Refreshment area	162
Office	58	Design workshop	120
Public Square/kiosk	680	Sewing workshop	105
Storage	130	Dyeing and waxing workshop	155
Loading bay	90	Collaborative handcraft garden workspace	240
Services room	98	Storage	50
First floor level		Third floor level	
Art demonstration space	370	Resource library	129
Textile collection and restoration space	150	Textile and art display presentation	320
Digital design lab	158	Design classroom 1,2,3	170
Print studio	68	Meeting room	36
Gallery	237	Design studio and learning	93
Office	23	Event space	126
Storage	43	Storage	34
		Total	4507sqm

7.1 SITE PLAN (Scale 1 : 500)

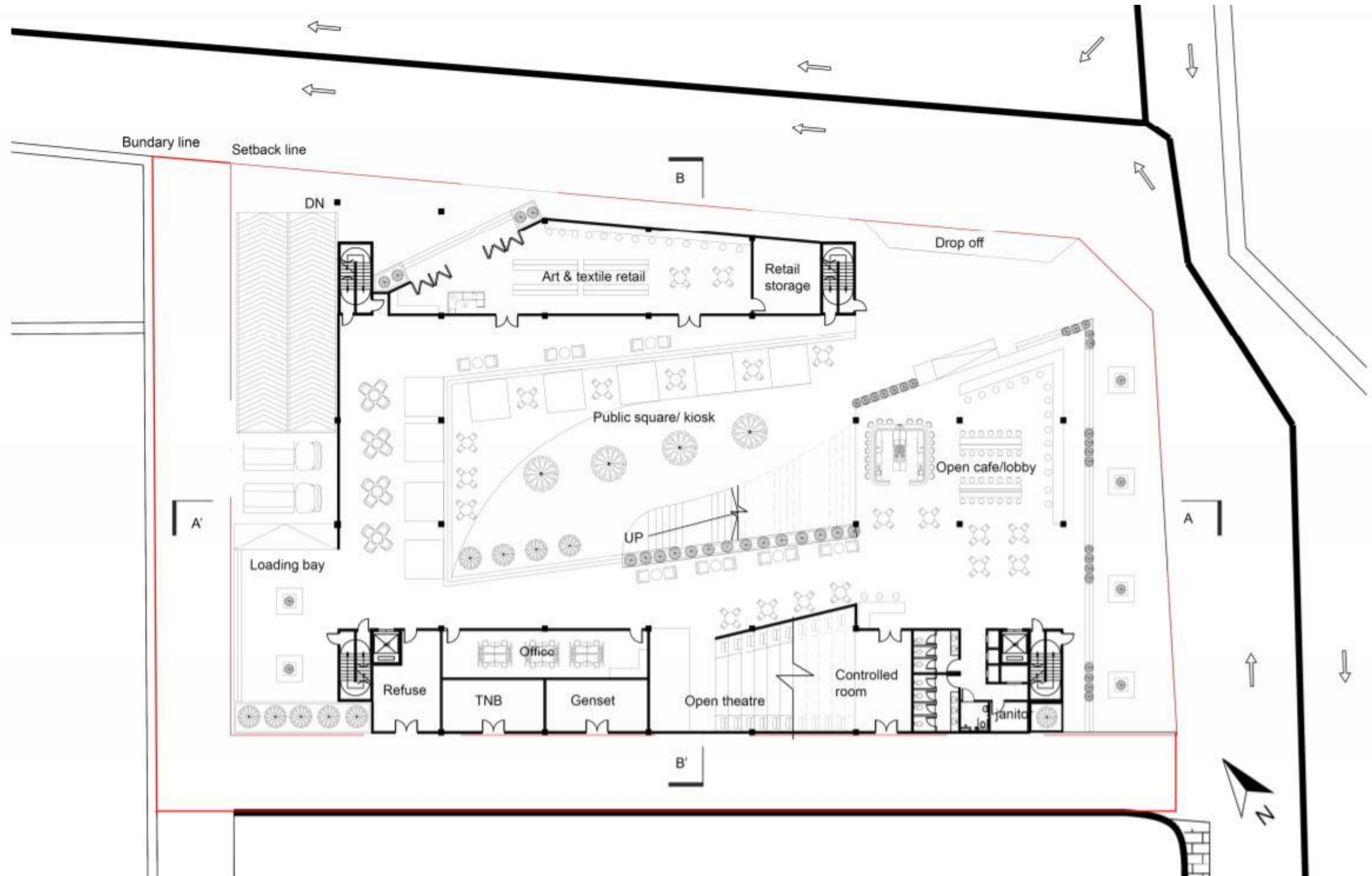


7.2 BASEMENT PLAN (Scale 1 : 250)

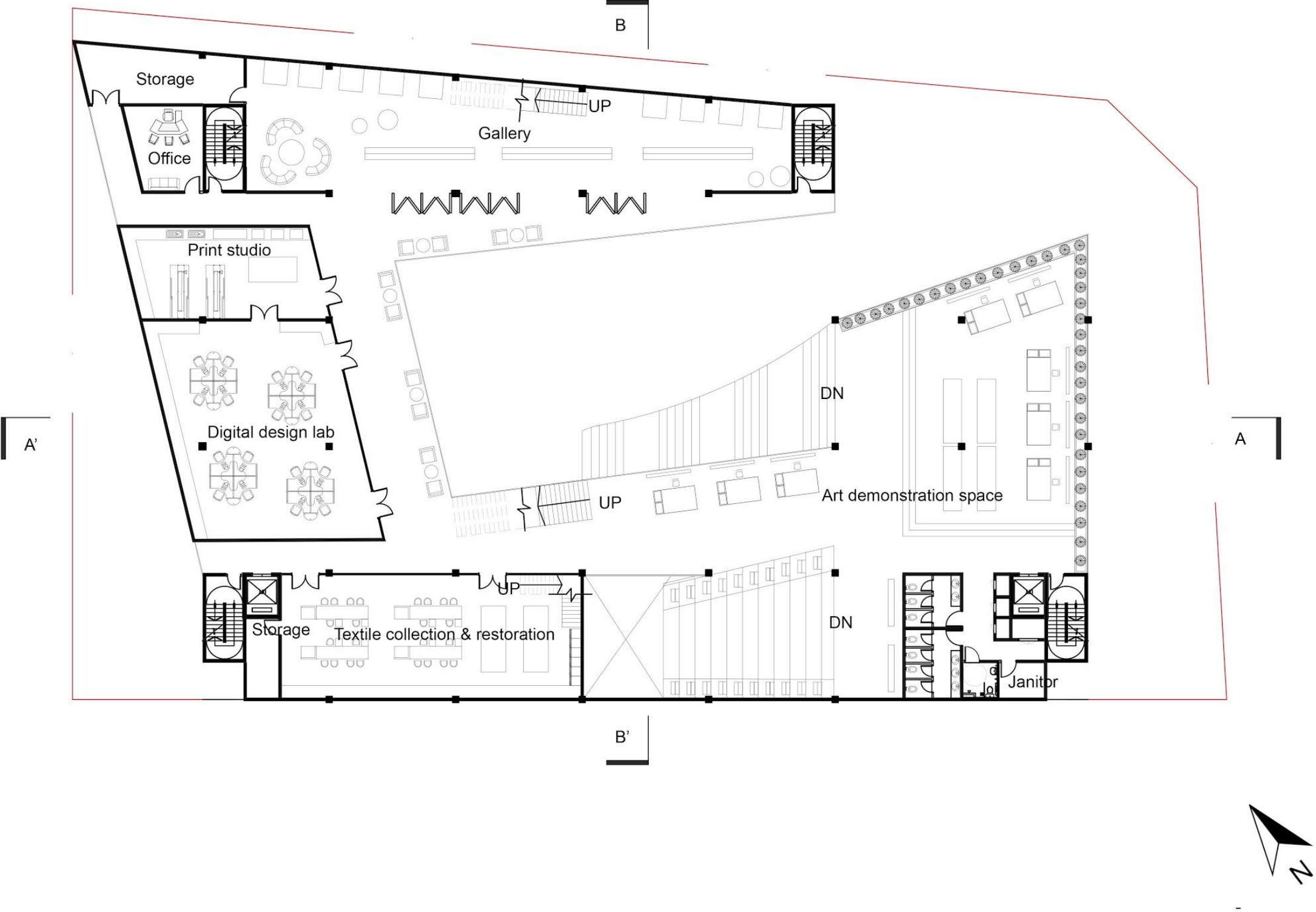
(Total 74 car parks, 2 OKU, 19 motorcycle park)



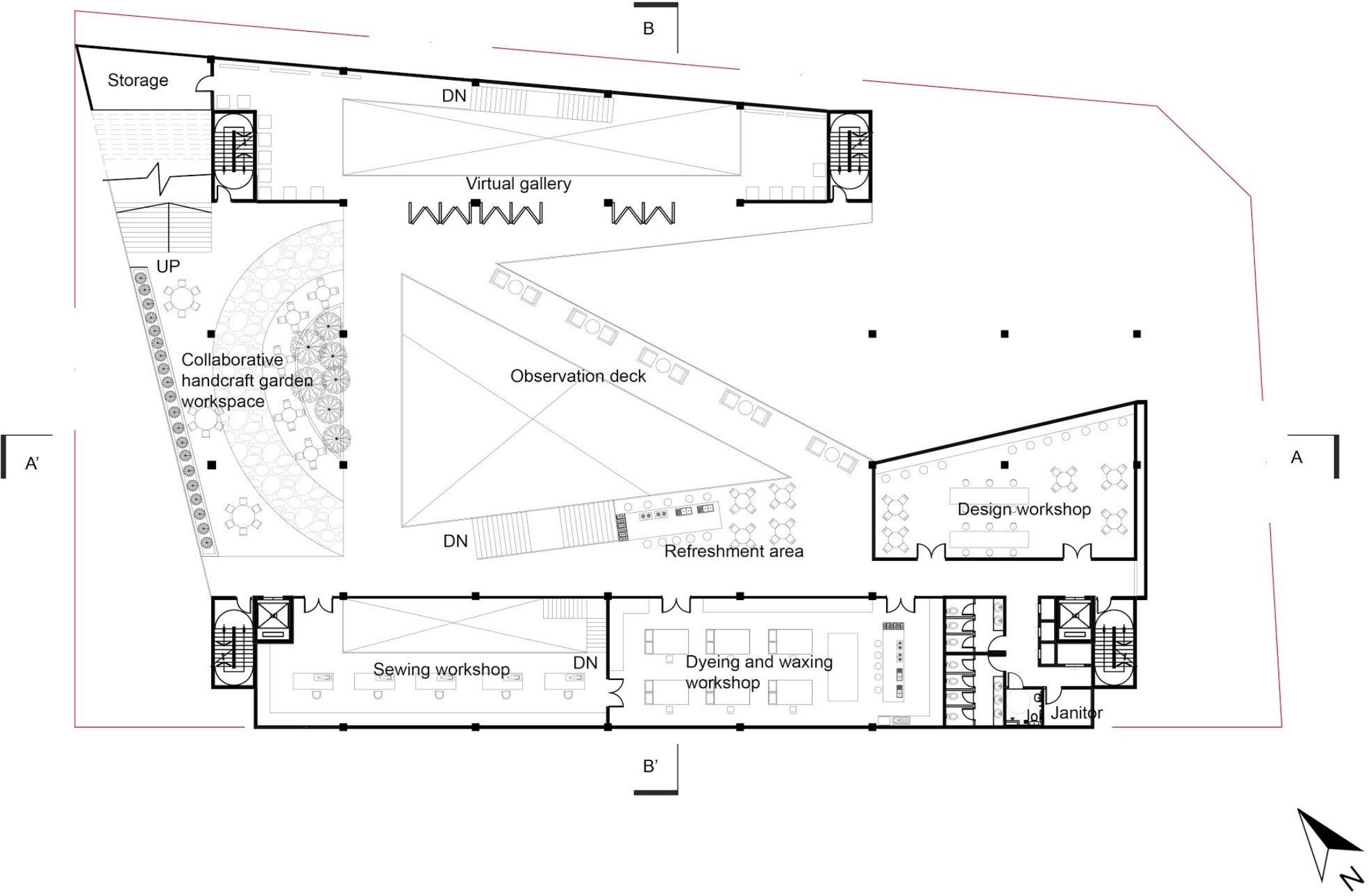
7.3 GROUND FLOOR PLAN (Scale 1 : 250)



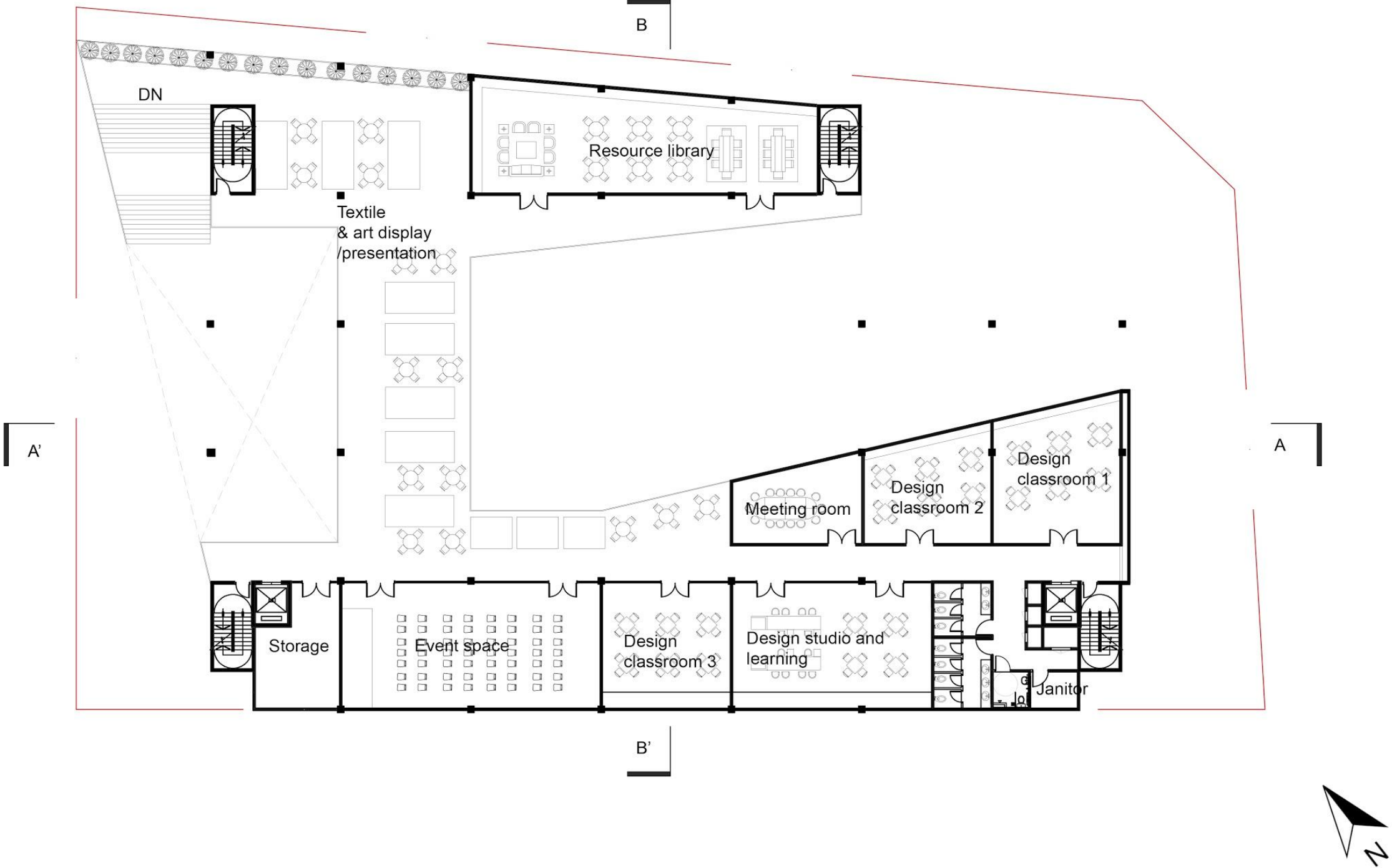
7.4 FIRST FLOOR PLAN (Scale 1 : 250)



7.5 SECOND FLOOR PLAN (Scale 1 : 250)



7.6 THIRD FLOOR PLAN (Scale 1 : 250)



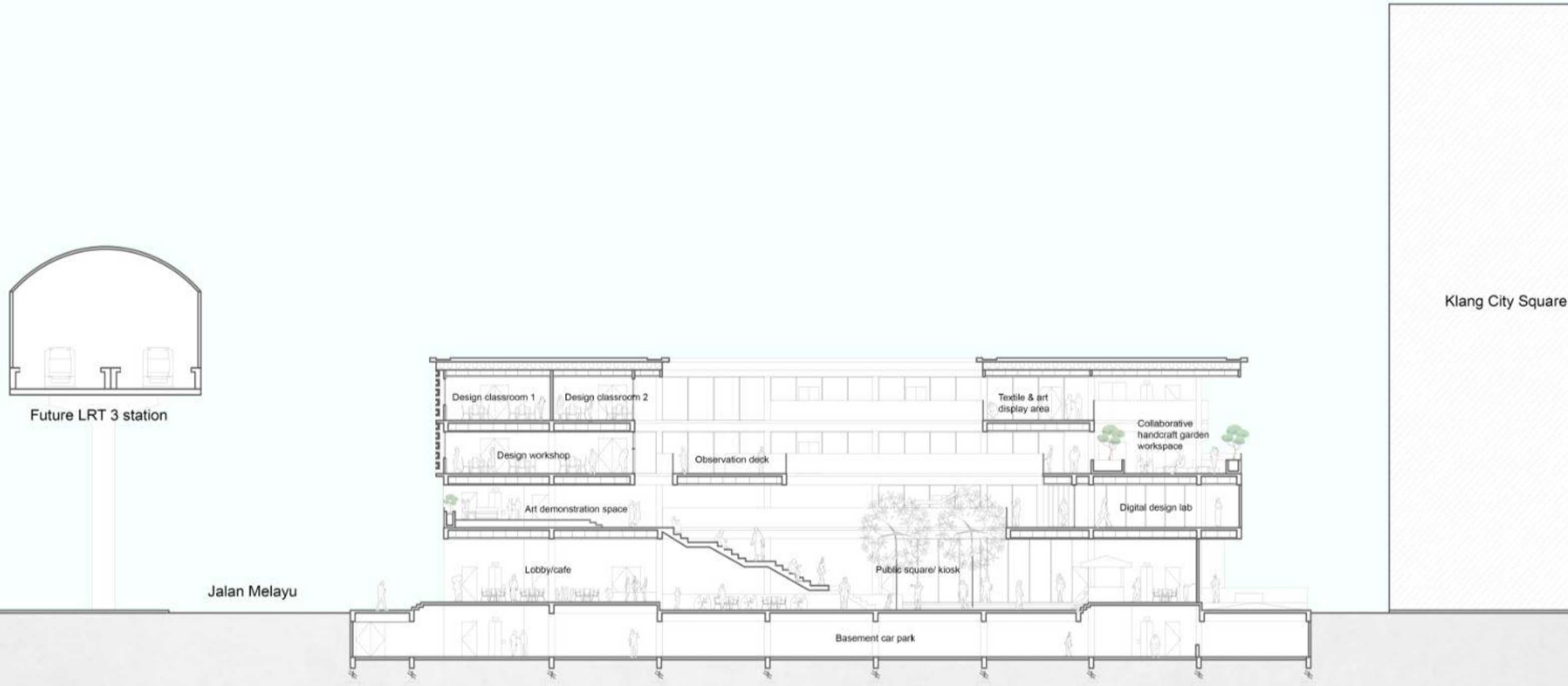
7.7 FRONT ELEVATION(Scale 1 : 250)



7.8 SIDE ELEVATION(Scale 1 : 250)

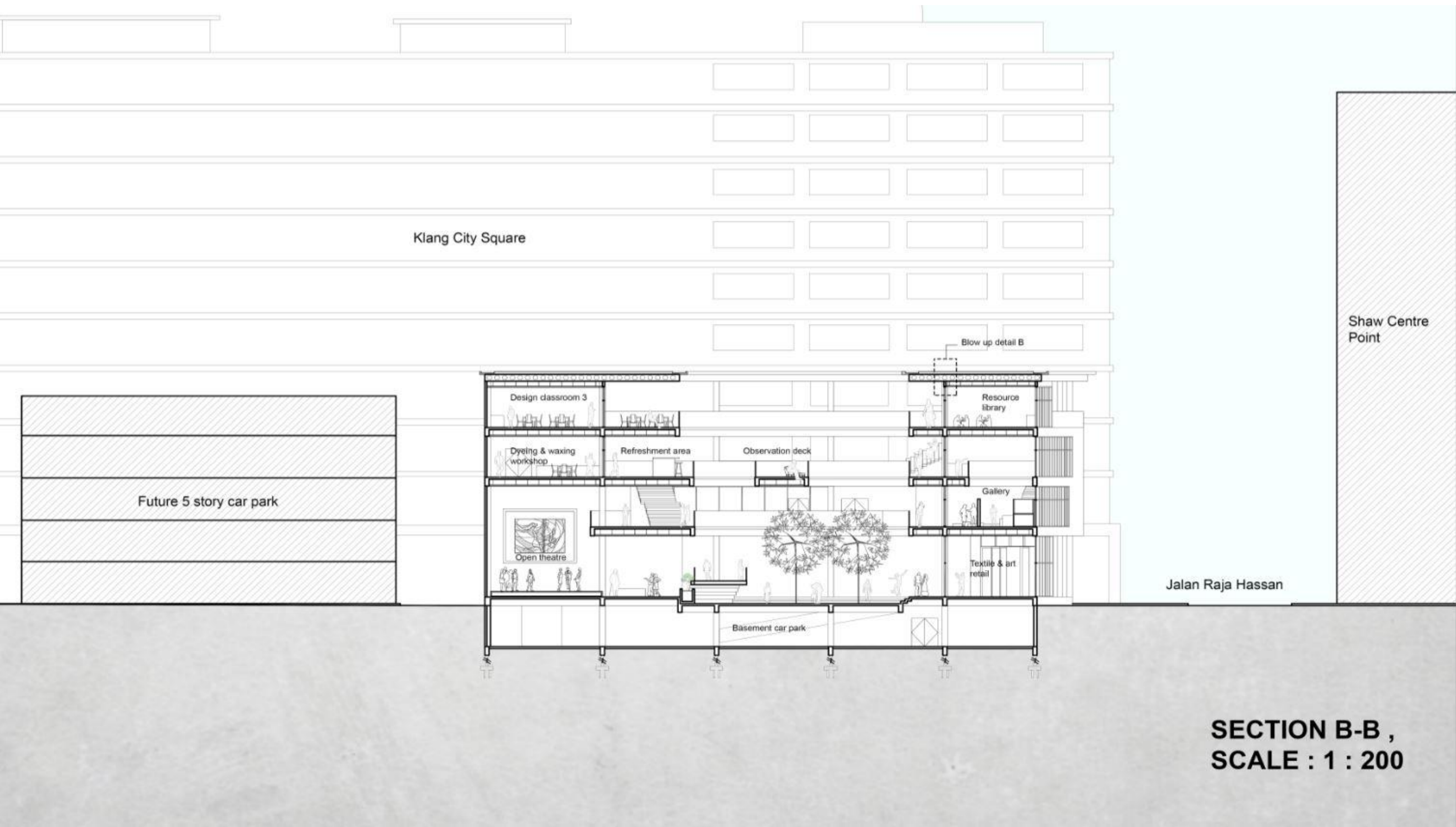


7.9 SECTION A-A'



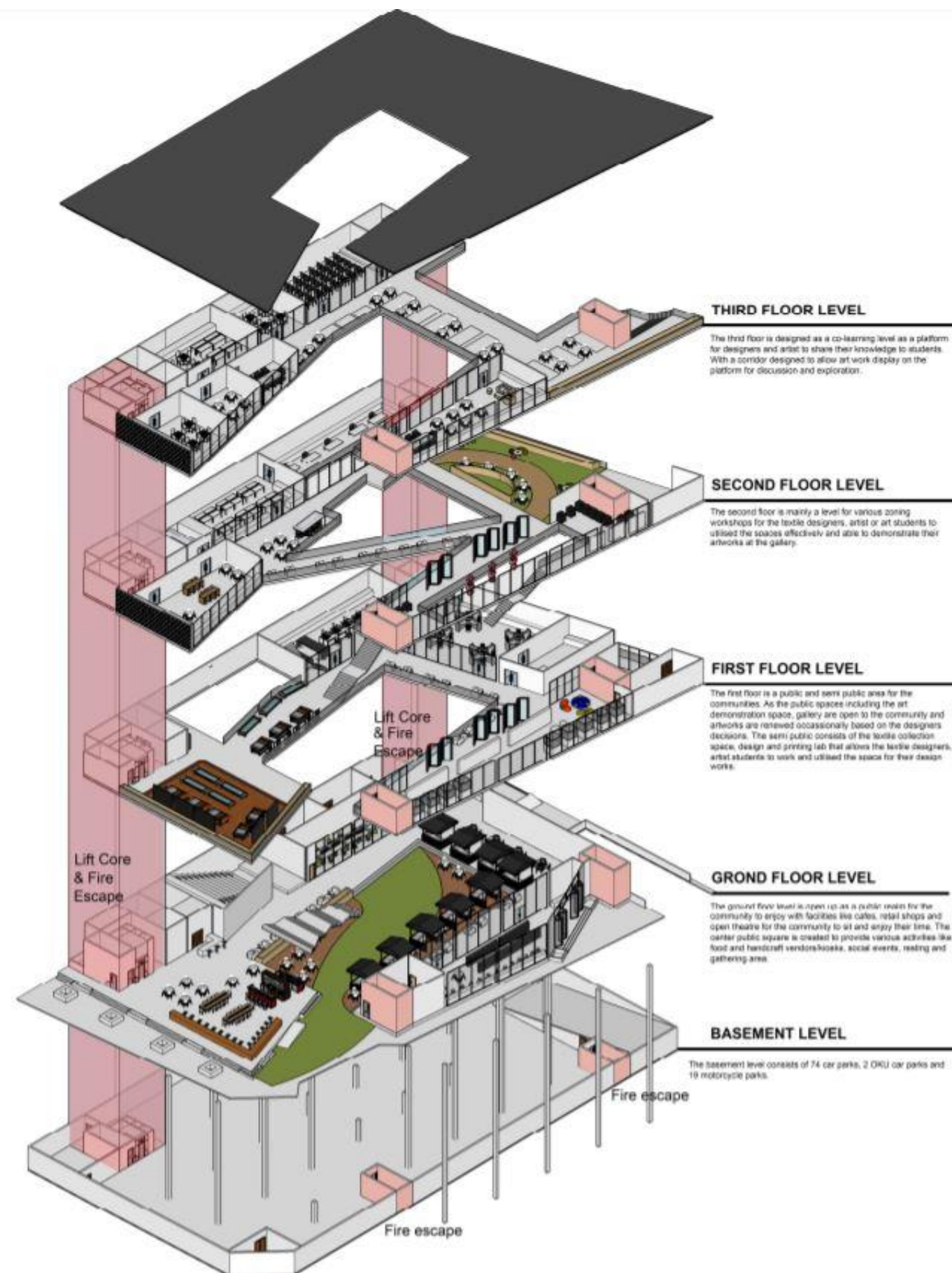
**SECTION A-A ,
SCALE : 1 : 200**

7.9 SECTION B-B'

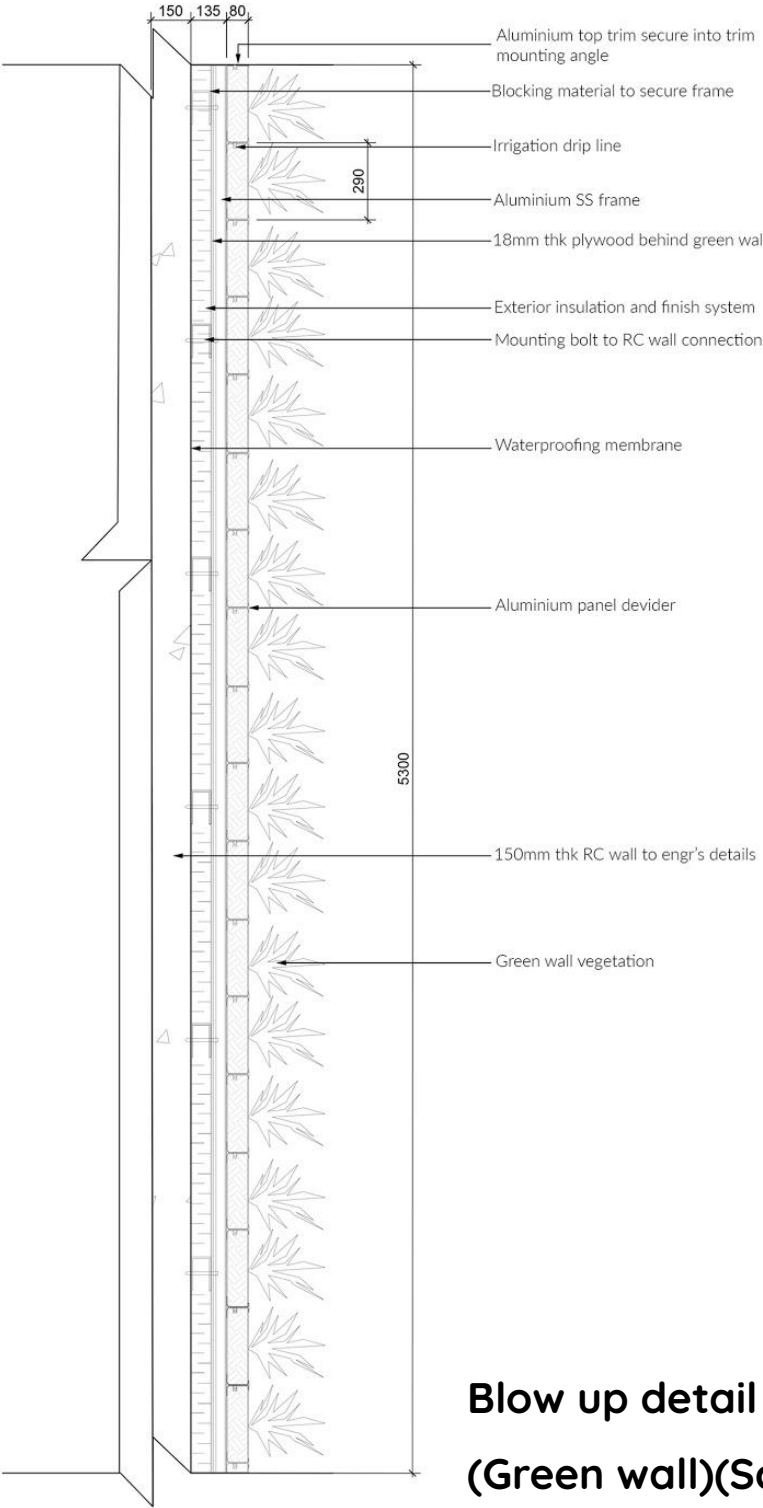


SECTION B-B ,
SCALE : 1 : 200

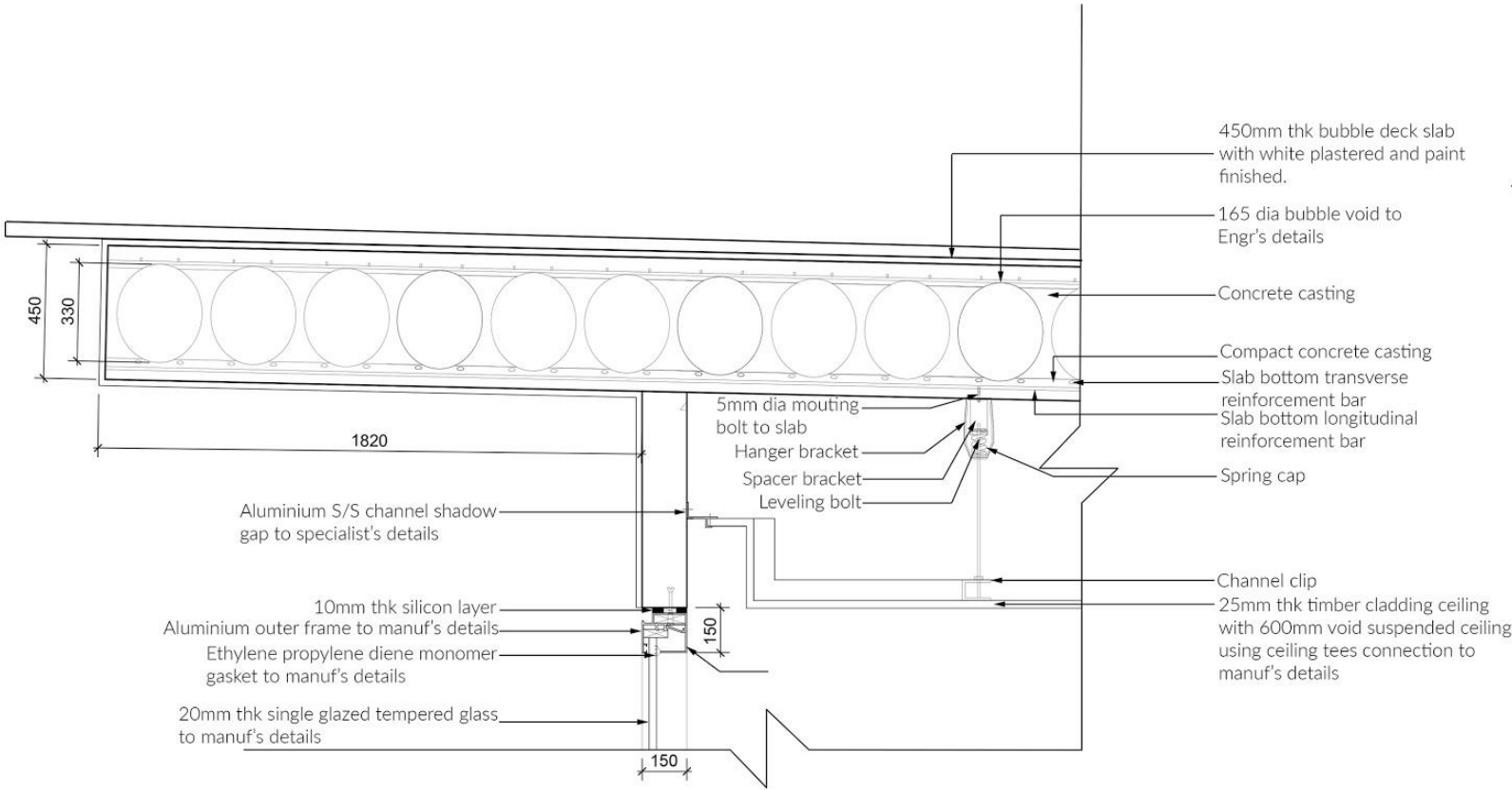
7.10 AXONOMETRIC VIEW



7.11 DETAILED DRAWINGS



Blow up detail A
(Green wall)(Scale 1 : 50)



Blow up detail B
(Scale 1 : 50)

7.11 EXTERNAL RENDERING



7.12 INTERNAL RENDERINGS



FIRST FLOOR LEVEL OVERLOOKING THE CENTRAL PUBLIC SQUARE

7.12 INTERNAL RENDERINGS



GROUND FLOOR LEVEL OPEN THEATRE FOR VISUAL PROJECTION AND PERFORMANCE

7.12 INTERNAL RENDERINGS



FIRST FLOOR LEVEL GALLERY

7.12 INTERNAL RENDERINGS



THIRD FLOOR LEVEL TEXTILE DESIGN AND ART DISPLAY (LEARNING
CORRIDOR FOR DISPLAY AND DESIGNING)

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