



RAG132 INTRODUCTION TO BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT
“REVITALIZED PUBLIC SPACE”
SCHOOL OF HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING
GROUP 7 MEMBERS: ✓

NAME	MATRIC NO	MAJOR
Nabil Aieman B Rozmin	152474	Building surveying
Nur Aliah Izzati Bt Rosli	154313	
Yeow Ping Xin	152292	
Phang Kok Yoong	154601	
M. Hazahafizi B Mat Zain	154225	Architecture
Nurardini Raihana Bt Rosmadi	154146	
Teoh Chai Yun	153318	
M. Ez-Zulfaqar B Zamri	154287	Interior architecture
Siti Khadijah Bt M. Noor	151520	
Liu Hehe	150062	Urban and regional planning
Chew Boon Bin	154090	
Ani Fatini Bt Jamil	151740	
Harpreet Kaur A/P Pretam Singh	153998	
Wang Tong	150071	
Lai Hsi Ting	151279	

LECTURER :
Dr. Hazril Sherney Basher

TABLE OF CONTENTS ✓

NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGES
1.0	Acknowledgement	3
2.0	Abstract	4
3.0	Introduction and Background of Site	5
	3.1 Key Plan	5
	3.2 Location Plan	5
	3.3 Site Plan	6
	3.4 The History of Jalan Market	7
4.0	Problem Statement	8
5.0	Aim & Objectives	9
6.0	Site Analysis	10
	6.1 SWOC Analysis	10
	6.2 Environment Analysis	12
7.0	Design Concept and Developments	18
	7.1 Design Process	18
	7.2 Design Approach	19
	7.3 Design Concept and Idea Development	20
	7.4 Design Strategies	21
	7.5 Design Proposal	21
	7.5.1 Site Plan	21
	7.5.2 Floor Plan	22
	7.5.3 Sections and Elevations	23
	7.5.4 Design Elements	24
	7.5.5 Perspectives	25
7.5.6 Materials	26	
8.0	Conclusion	27
9.0	References	28
10.0	Appendixes : Minutes Meeting/ Attendances	29
11.0	Individual Design Proposals	32

1.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ✓

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful

All praises to Allah and His blessing for the completion of this report. I thank God for all the opportunities, trial and strength that have been showered on us to finish the report. I experienced so much during this process of learning Introduction To Built Environment & Human Settlement not only from the academic aspect but also from the aspect of personality.

First and foremost, thanks to School Of Housing, Building and Planning because it gives us an opportunity to study in University Sains Malaysia, this opportunity is very important to us to show the hidden skills in ourselves.

Sincerely, I would like to say thank you to Dr Hazril Sherney Basher for the guidance, understanding and patience to teach us this subject. Dr Hazril has provided ✓ much knowledge to us and many positive vibes also give us a good spirit to finish the report. It was such a big pleasure and honour to him as a Dr who taught us this subject.

✓
Furthermore, I would like to thanks all my team which is, Nabil Aiman, Aliah Izzati, Hafizi, Khadijah, Raihana, Ani Fatini, Chai Yun, Harpreet Kaur, Ting Bao, Ping Xin, Wang Tong, Chew Boon Bin, Phang Kok Yoong, Liu Hehe for the stimulating discussion in online webex even we don't meet in real life it was such a good moment together, thanks to the all fun that we create in this project. It was a great team because each of them are always supporting each other and always motivated.

Last but not least, I would like to thank everyone who contributed and made the project successful. I hope we can contribute again to share the idea and energy to build up more knowledge about the Environment & Human Settlement.

2.0 ABSTRACT



Better public space provides residents with better quality life. Excellent public space design makes the surrounding space toward better direction to form a benign circulation. Therefore, this research is carried out to a waste space in Jalan Market, studies the design method of the current social development to transform public space to promote public space development and local economic, environmental and community development.

The following studies are the location of our selected location, which is located in 79. Jalan Market, 30000, Ipoh, Perak. Our research had been conducted to collect primary dates and supported by group discussion, drawing and internet research. Our research includes SWOC analysis and research on designated locations and a joint design plan.

This research contains problem analysis, design concepts and details of the designated location. At the same time, this research shows our team's plan for the use and development of public space, and how to better promote the development of surrounding communities.

3.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF SITE

3.1 KEY PLAN



Figure 3.1 : Location of Jalan Market, Ipoh, Perak



3.2 LOCATION PLAN



Figure 3.2: Location of site in Jalan Market, Ipoh



3.3 SITE PLAN

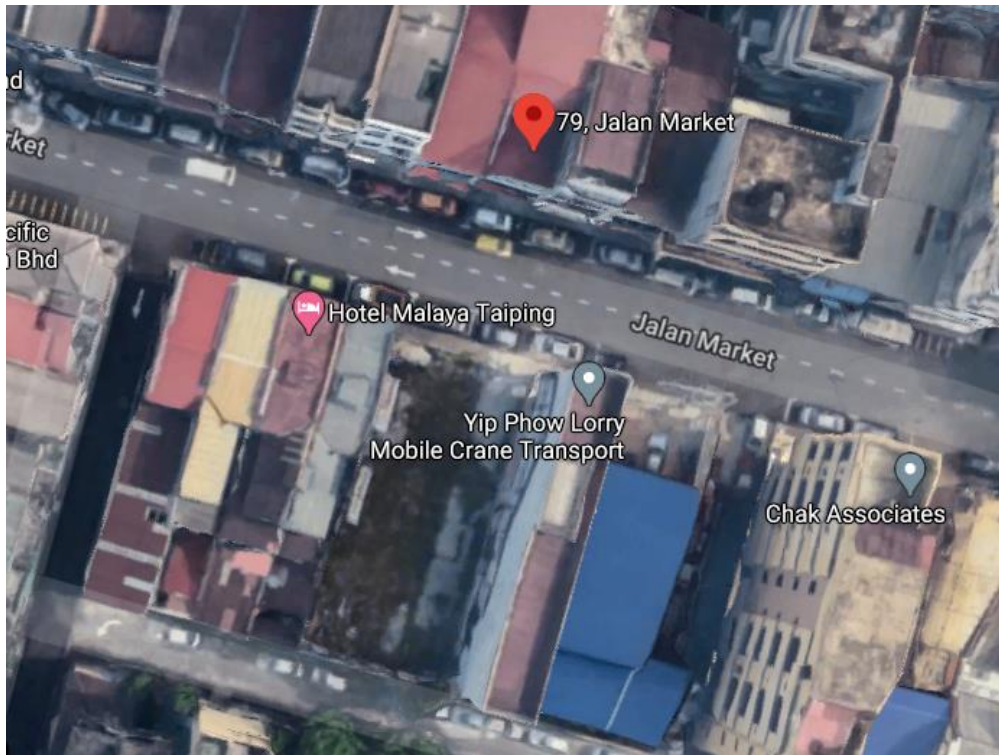


Figure 3.3: Site Plan ✓

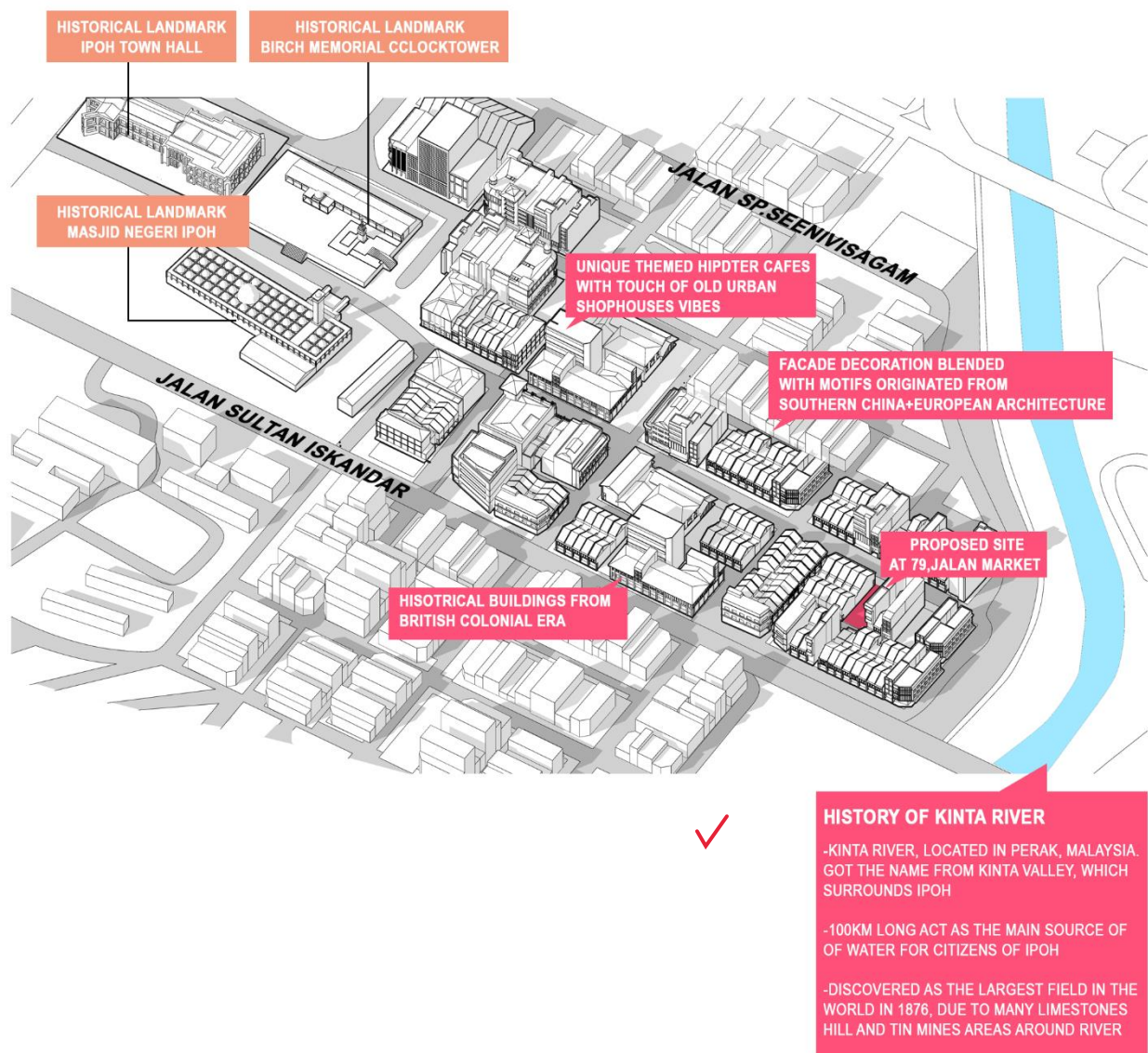
As viewed from the plans, the site is located between two buildings and opposite to the 79, Jalan Market, Ipoh.

The size of the site exceeds 100sqm and we decided just to use the centre part of the site for this project.

BRIEF HISTORY OF JALAN MARKET, IPOH ✓

From a sleepy village became a bustling metropolis, Ipoh was the town that tin built. Tin mining was a thriving industry which made significant contribution to country's economic growth back in 19th century. The tin rush started around 1880 and lasted for 50 years until 1930s.

The main linkage of our site, 79 Jalan Market is the existing river, Sungai Kinta, which offers the significant history of our mining heritage. According to Mr Leong, the owner of "Pooi Lee Pelukis Iklan dan Bidai" wood shop, which the store located behind the site purposed said that Jalan Market used to be literally a market, a market where people sold tin mining products which it was transported from the Kinta River through boat. Boat was the main transportation for the tins at that time because Kinta River used to be a deep river. The importance of the Kinta River create employment opportunities that attract Chinese immigrants to settle down in Kinta Valley as tin miners.



4.0 PROBLEM STATEMENT



Generally, the site area that we've chosen is an abandoned place which means it is a place or building that is no longer used or occupied. Therefore, we would like to provide some potential spaces at the site area as the surroundings are quite famous when it comes to locals and tourists. To suggest or provide potential spaces we have to identify the problems.

The main problem about this site is that there is lack of attraction as it has not been upgraded. In order to have tourists' attraction towards the site area we suggest a cafe and insert some art wall elements also make the area more lively.

The second problem would be regarding the parking area as the public just park their vehicles as they please which makes the place look very irregular. That would suggest to provide a proper parking space.

Thirdly, there are many other abandoned buildings in the same street that have not been upgraded probably with the cause of no attraction by the public. Also, one of the buildings may become a parking area for the tourists.

The buildings in the street are mostly warehouse buildings which do not attract the tourists much unlike there are various types of activities such as a bookstore, cafes etc. This happens due to the ignorance of the visitor's actual needs.

Apparently, the people at the area do not value or emphasize the beauty of the areas around and the needs of the disabled people. As from the policies of public space it is required for them to be concerned about the disabled people for environmental friendly spaces. So that by having a safe environment the number of visitors will increase and will make the area an attraction for tourists.

Last but not least, the authorities who are incharge directly or indirectly have to do their part in rehabilitation and maintenance as there are many abandoned buildings which are filled with bushes which makes the place look dull and dark. It is dangerous and not safe for the public to even walk around that area. Therefore, we suggest to modernize the architecture of buildings which will attract the visits of tourists. Also, this area has the potential to be a strategic attraction for the public in the future as it has many strengths.

5.0 OBJECTIVES



1. Learn to interact with superior teammates. In this assignment, students have the opportunity to interact with top management i.e. engineer, director, consultants and others. With this opportunity will not come with the implication of group tasks. This opportunity should be used properly by students.
2. To produce reliable students with high responsibilities and be able to work with other teammates. All the duties given by the lecturers need to be filled with high responsibilities and trustworthiness. This is an important attitude to ensure that all matters entrusted to the students are carried out perfectly. Additionally, it trains students to honestly be honest not only themselves but others as wells.
3. In university students are only theoretical theories required in their own field to conquer most theories only according to the book. With the assignment, students will experience real life situations in their courses at university that enable students to use their knowledge to do their job. It also enhances and expands students' knowledge and skills.
4. Improve student's confidence at the assignment. When students who attend the assignment are vulnerable to various problems and they have to face and solve the problem. Therefore, with the experience learned through assignment, students will be more confident. Students will also have high spirit and more skills to overcome the problems they face.
5. Improve student's teamwork in assignments. Students need to complete the work with teammates. The students will do the work and discuss together. It also will provide a good leader in the team. An excellent leader in the group will have good leadership skills that lead teammates to complete their works.

6.0 SITE ANALYSIS

6.1 SWOC ANALYSIS

6.1.1 STRENGTH

1. The location is strategic. This site is nearby to the main road which is Jalan Sultan Iskandar.
2. This site has a high potential that will attract the locals and tourists when it has been upgraded and looks interesting to visit.
3. It provides potential spaces and good linkages through the main road. The good qualities of linkages in the area will contribute to the right urban setting for the visitor.
4. Many residents around the area. The shop house should be developed by opening several shops that can attract visitors such as cafes, boutiques or souvenir shops. Therefore, this area will not be abandoned.
5. The presence of proximity. It helps the street users to reach services and facilities in short distance.
6. Have less congestion. This is due to the division of two routes namely traffic route and pedestrians route.
7. The area creates freedom of action for street users in public places. They can behave freely in the area.
8. This area is well connected to the path. Having good accessibility will make the space more successful and increase the number of visitors.

6.1.2 WEAKNESS

1. Do not have proper maintenance and cleanliness. Road cleanliness is poorly maintained which is lack of utilization such as public dustbin, streetlight and public seating. This kind of problem will discomfort the street users.
2. Lack of availability of various activities. There are more warehousing activities. The area has been dominated by trucks due to unloading activities.
3. Lacking characteristic of facilities such as parking space. Visitors face difficulties in parking and some of the drivers will park the vehicle in a prohibited place.
4. Lack of safety, no responsible personnel, inadequate lighting.
5. Rehabilitation and maintenance work is not emphasized. There are empty areas filled with bushes.
6. The needs of the disabled are not emphasized. The streets do not have a friendly design and environment for pedestrians, especially people with disabilities.

6.1.3 OPPORTUNITIES

1. This location has a wide area and large community. Able to have a high concentration of shoppers, visitors and pedestrians.
2. Less competition in terms of interesting places because surrounded by some business activity as well as others activity.
3. Less interesting places at that location give chance for the site to attract a lot of visitors to come.
4. The site is street oriented block typology.
5. Richness of paths could create an internal network of the street to the site.
6. Can create integrated through-traffic, but prioritize pedestrian and bicycle users.
7. Can create an environmentally friendly atmosphere. Visitors are looking for functional streets where they can have interaction with other people.
8. This area can contribute to the sustainability of urban development by providing some variety of interesting social activities and economic benefits.
9. Able to become an attractive street by producing the feeling of well-being to the users in terms of various social activities and modernize the architecture of buildings.
10. Emphasis on safety aspects by providing a safe environment. This will make pedestrians have a sense of security and increase the number of people to visit the area.

6.1.4 CHALLENGES

1. Political and administrative changes allow the government to take over the site and redevelop it according to their standards and wishes.
2. Legislation changes can give big impacts to the site especially changes that relate to the government interest.
3. Unconducive environment will decline the number of people to use the place.

6.2 ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

6.2.1 MACRO CIRCULATION

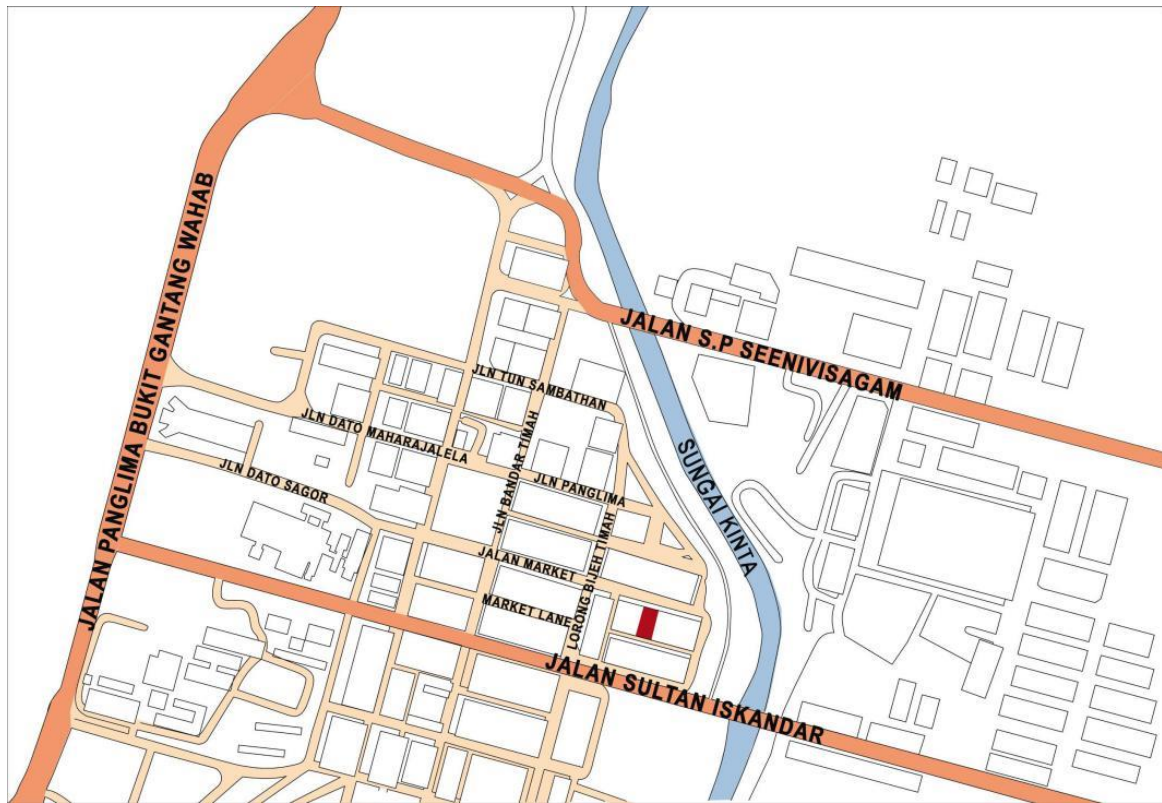
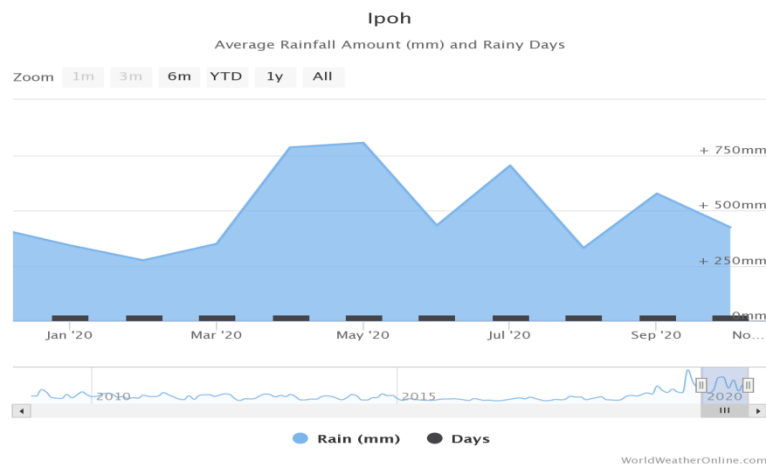


Figure 6.1: Map of Macro Circulation

The study area, nearby Jalan Sultan Iskandar is located within the core of Ipoh Old Town. It is recognized as one of the crucial main streets in this city due to its significant history and inherent socio-economy stronghold as being among the earliest high streets in the city of Ipoh. The street receives the highest concentration of visitors, pedestrians and shoppers, which has been dedicated for urban revitalization.

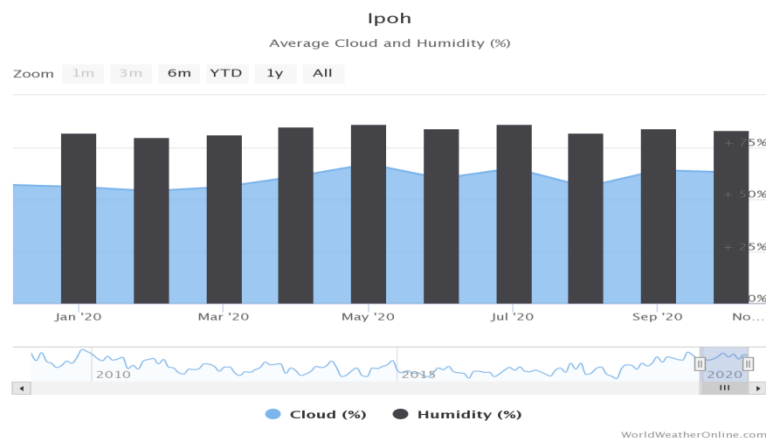
6.2.2 RAINFALL



(Source: WorldWeatherOnline.com) ✓

Above is the analysis of rainfall in Ipoh. The most rain falls during May with an average total accumulation of 805.7mm while the least rain falls around February, with an average total accumulation of 274.8mm.

6.2.3 HUMIDITY



(Source: WorldWeatherOnline.com) ✓

Above is the analysis of humidity in Ipoh. On average, May and July are the most humid months of the year, the percentage of humidity is 86%, while February is the least humid month of the year, the percentage of humidity is 80%.

6.2.4 RAINFALL

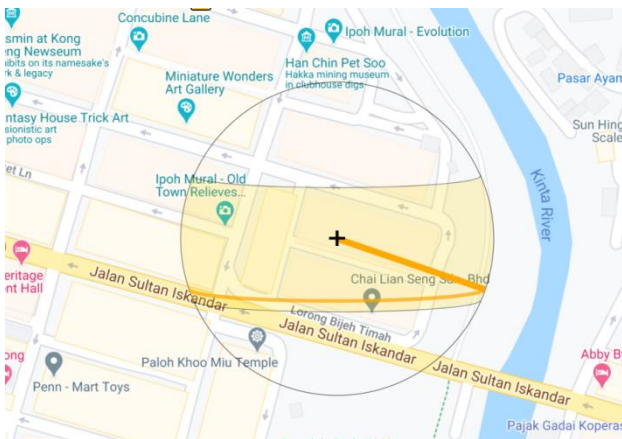


Figure 6.2.4.1 shows the sunrise at 6.43am

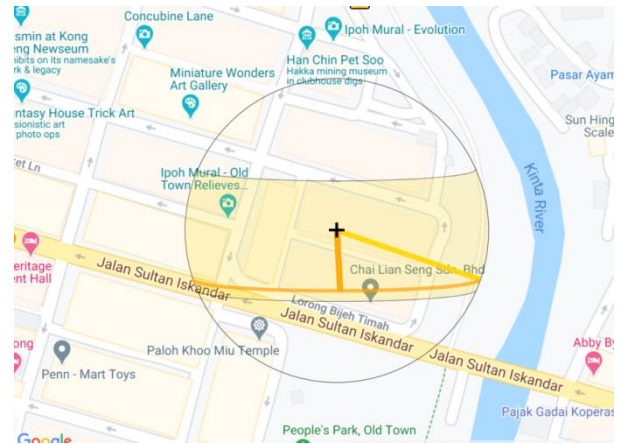


Figure 6.2.4.2 shows the sunlight during noon at 1.00pm

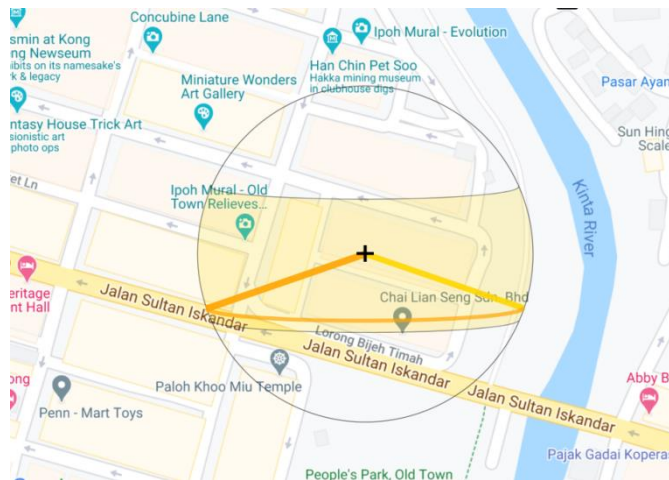


Figure 6.2.4.3 shows the sunset at 7.02



Our space planning should be facing to the south or north so that it will absorbed the least heat from the sun during the day. The alternative orientation will be facing to the east. Our space will only be absorbed the morning sun heat during the first half of the day and when the night comes, hopefully all the heat is dissipated.

6.2.5 NEIGHBOURHOOD CONTEXT



Figure 6.2.5.1: Map of Neighbourhood Context ✓

Based on the observation of site area, even though there are slightly contrast in types of development, the most essential economy generator are business and commercial activities. This neighbourhood context supports indicates vital function in supporting the economic and social activities. Nodes of activities from visitors are more focused on hanging out, leisure activities and sight-seeing.

The presence of outdoor cafes and restaurants that provide a magnificent ambience, wireless Internet and air-conditioning make the whole area as a suitable place for people.

6.2.6 VEHICLE ACCESSIBILITY



Figure 6.2.6.1: Diagram of Vehicle Accessibility

6.2.7 PEDESTRIAN ACCESSIBILITY



Figure 6.2.7.1: Diagram of Pedestrian Accessibility



VEHICLE ACCESSIBILITY

The site proposed is mainly surrounded by commercial activities and business area. Hence, the concentration of vehicle movement around this area is high due to the loading and unloading properties and goods from the shophouses. Furthermore, it is located nearby automotive shops, which is one of factor that contributes to the vehicle accessibility.

PEDESTRIAN ACCESSIBILITY

The proximity or commute distance from user's place is one of the important factors influencing the site area. Based on observation, the people's behavior around the site likes to discover the back lanes and alley of shophouses. The exterior back lanes create potential linkages for the visitors to visit the site.

The presence of this proximity also contributes to an accessible street, giving the pedestrian comforts and helps the street users to move within zones in a 10-minutes walking distance.

6.2.8 VEGETATION AND MAN-MADE



Figure 6.2.8.1: Diagram of Vegetation and Man-Made

6.2.9 ACTIVE FRONTAGE



Figure 6.2.9.1: Diagram of Active Frontage



VEGETATION AND MAN-MADE

Based on observation on some of areas, the width of sidewalk seem narrow that may cause the feeling of discomfort to users and make it less accessible. Plus, the walkways are not designed friendly for users with disabilities.

ACTIVE FRONTAGE

Refers to street frontages where there is an active visual engagement between those in the street and those on the ground and upper floors of buildings. Based on observation, increasing pedestrian visibility by placing windows, doors and “eyes on the street” can increase the pedestrian’s sense of security.

7.0 DESIGN CONCEPT AND DEVELOPMENTS

7.1 DESIGN PROCESS

After we choose our site at Jalan Market, Perak, all of us proposed on what activities and elements that are suitable on our site. After a few round of discussion, we conclude that we want to implement some elements that would benefits the site and the communities of the Jalan Market. To come out with our final design, first we sketch a bubble diagram to arrange the elements we want on our site. Next, we create a zoning diagram to show the propose layout of our site in a systematical manner.

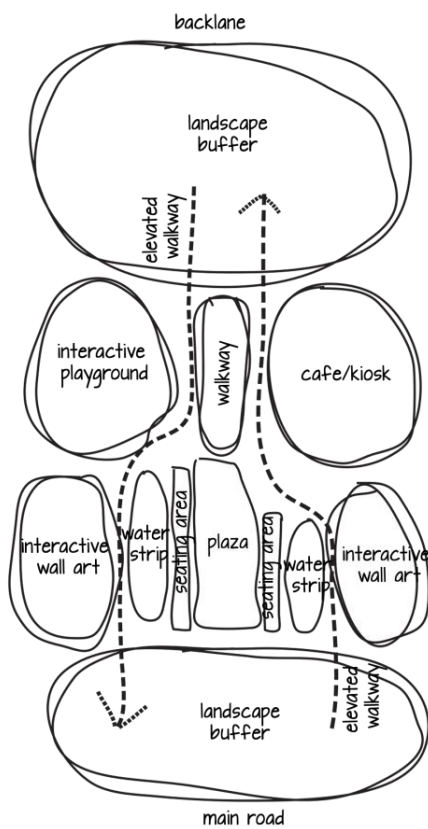


Figure 7.1.2 Bubble Diagram

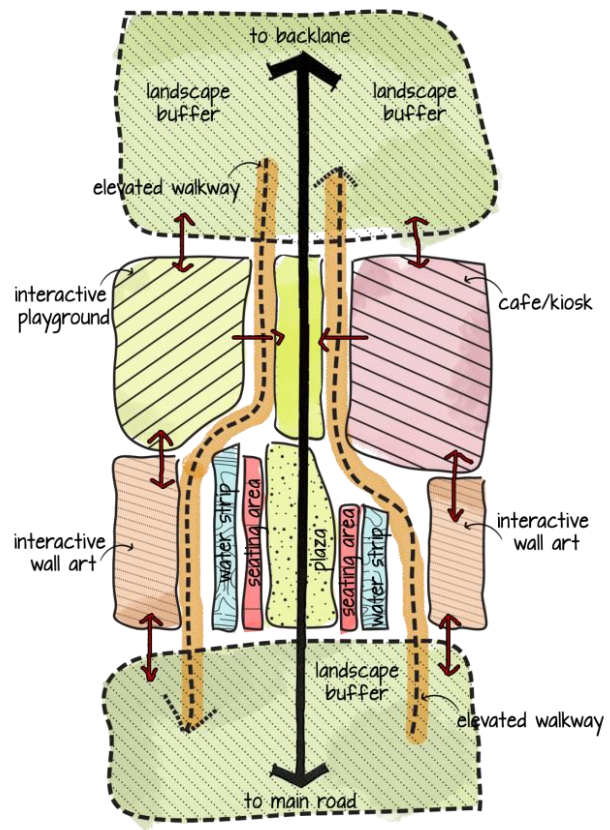
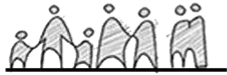


Figure 7.1.3 Zoning Diagram

7.2 DESIGN APPROACH

Below are the design approaches that we used for our site:



Community engagement

- Sense of belonging
- Benefited the community
- Educate the community

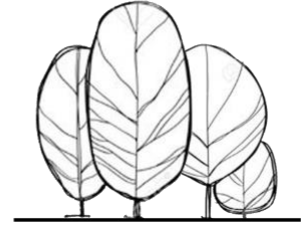
+



Harmony to heritage

- Materials used
- Colour scheme
- Design elements

+



Sustainable

- Flexible for different activities
- Implement green features
- Improve user's quality



7.3 DESIGN CONCEPT AND IDEA DEVELOPMENT

The concept of our design is ‘**The Tin Glory**’. The main objective of our design is to recall the glory days of the tin mining in Jalan Market, Perak. The design that we proposed are all inspired from the history of the site itself. The principles of design that we used are asymmetry and linear to increase our site efficiency and make our site look more harmony to the surroundings.

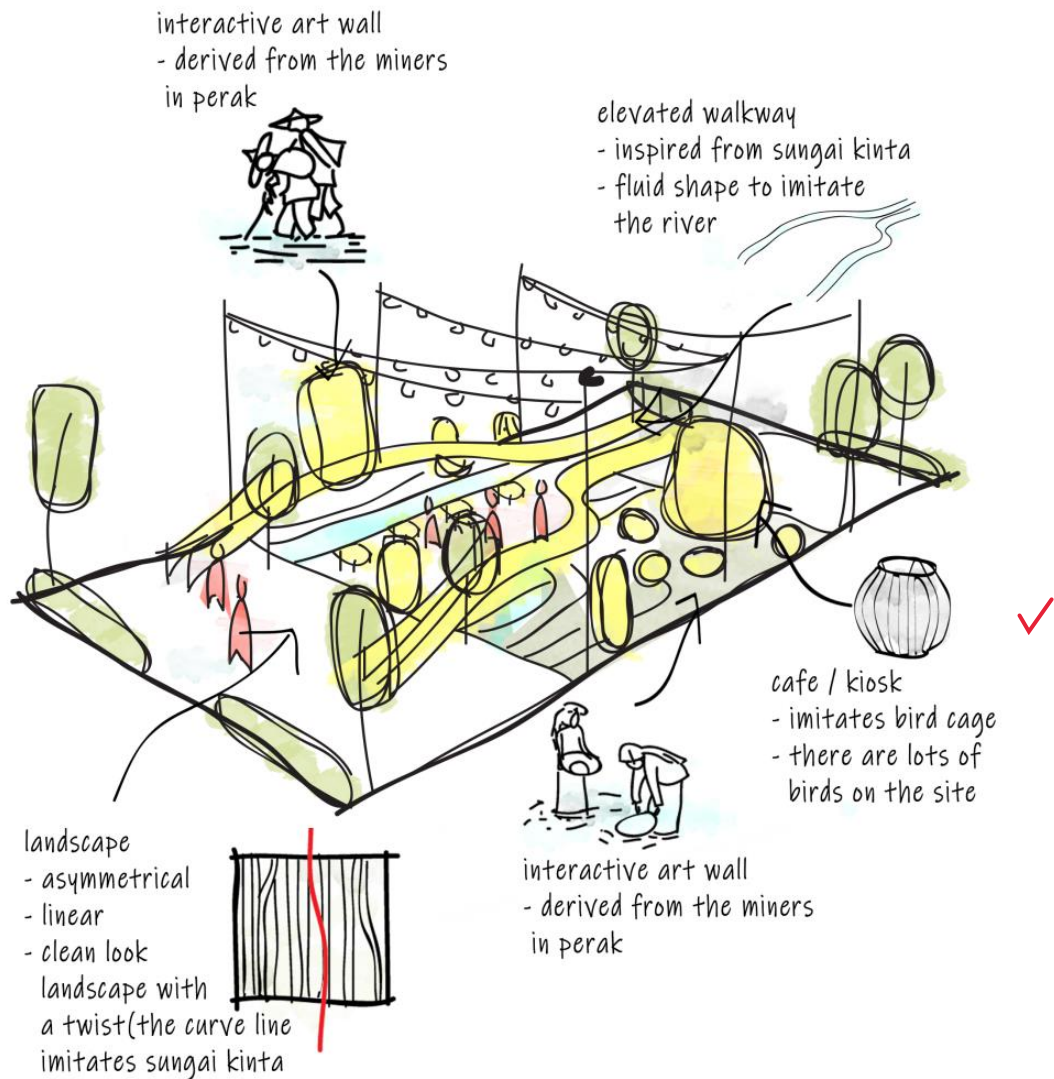


Figure 7.3.1 Concepts and Idea Development Diagram

7.4 DESIGN STRATEGIES

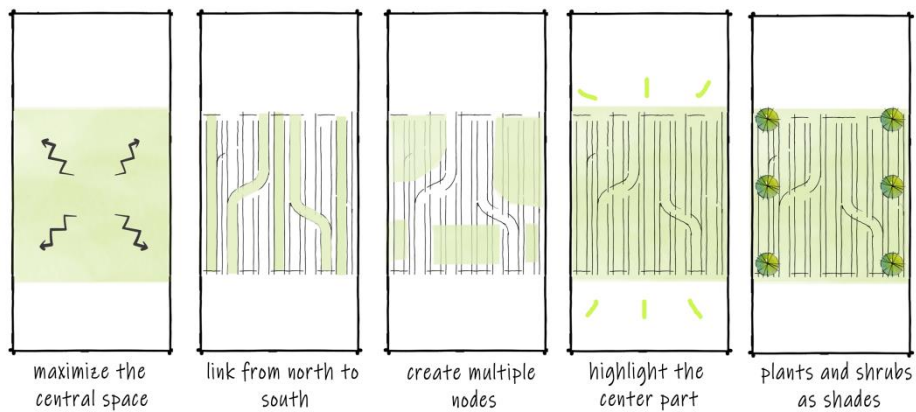


Figure 7.4.1 Design Strategies



7.5 DESIGN PROPOSAL

7.5.1 Site Plan

Our public space name is **'The Ground Up Park'**. The meaning behind this name is that we want to commemorate the glory of tin mining in Jalan Market and Kinta River as well to educate and let the local communities and tourists reminiscing on the history of the site. Because our site exceeds 100sqm, we decided just to design the center part of our site and leave the remaining part as a green perimeter.



Figure 7.5.1 Site Plan

7.5.2 Floor Plan

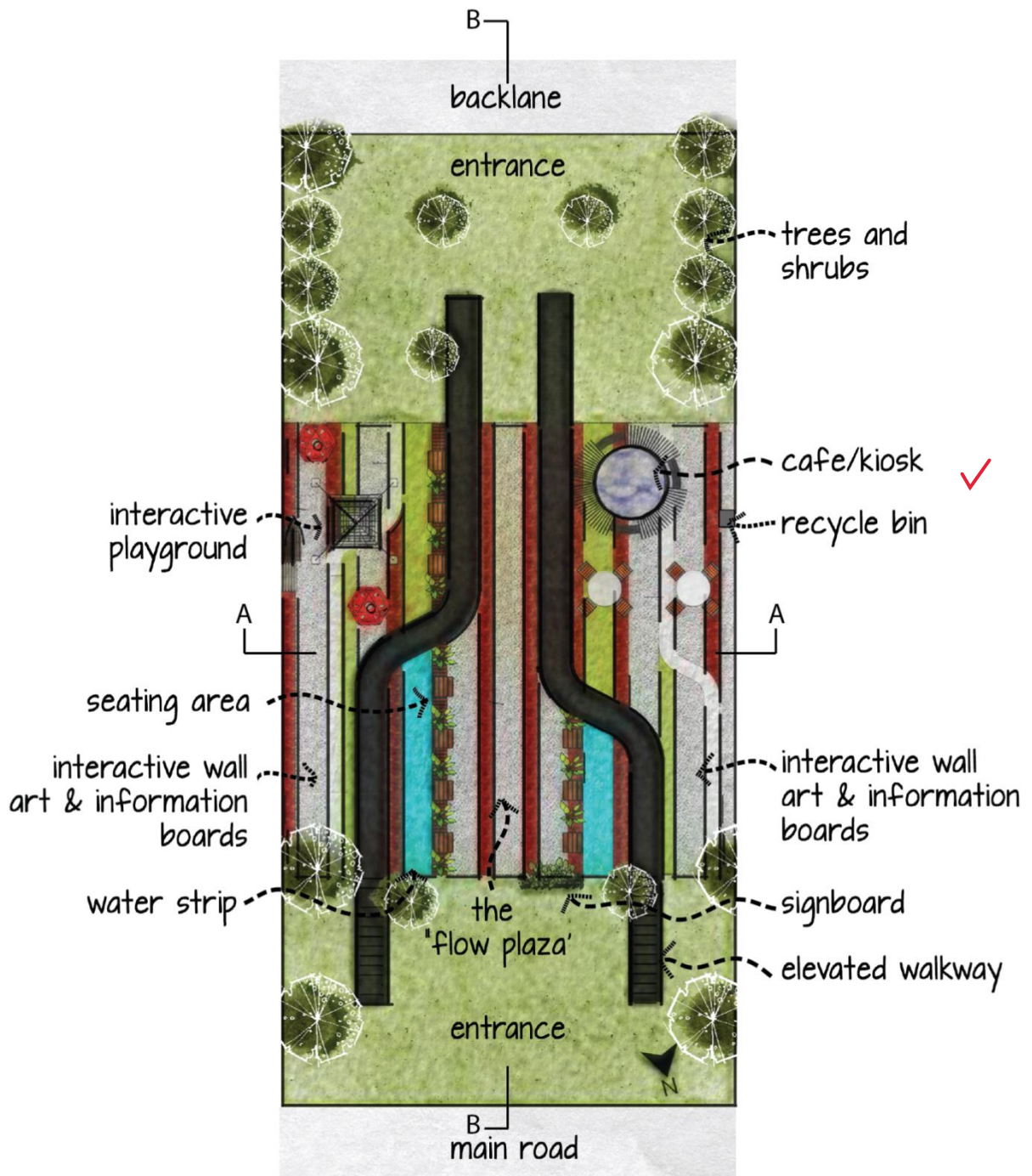


Figure 7.5.2 Floor Plan

7.5.3 Sections and Elevations

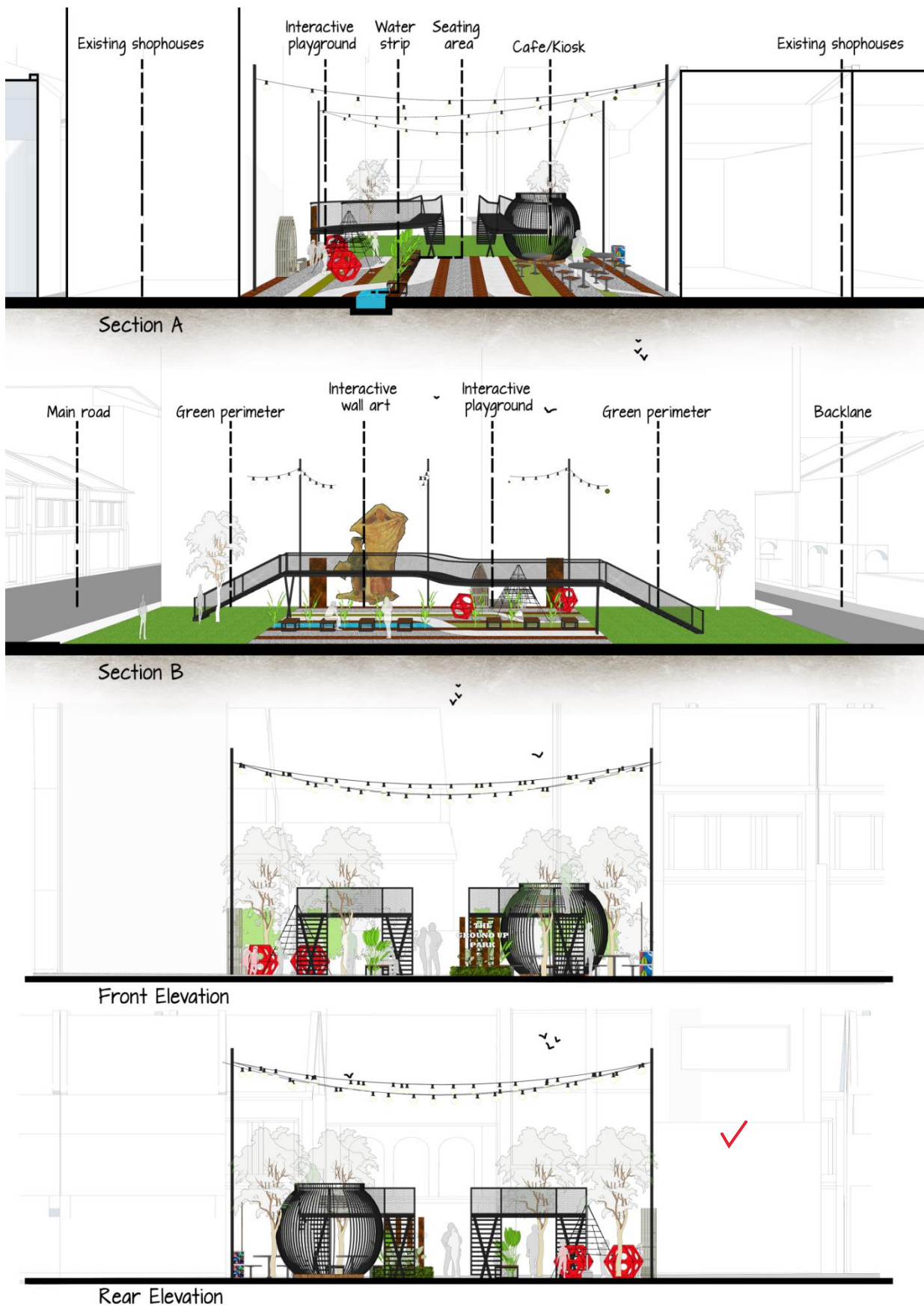


Figure 7.5.3 Sections and Elevations

7.5.4 Design Elements

For our design elements, first of all, we integrate some water element that was inspired by Kinta River in our site. It also gives a cooling effect to the site. Next, we create an elevated pathway for the visitors to enjoy the overall view of our site and to create some personality to our public space. In addition, we also have a plaza, cafe, interactive playground, and seating areas for the visitors and local community to associate with each other. Apart from that, interactive wall arts and information boards were also implemented in our design to educate visitors and reminding them the significant of Kinta River and Jalan Market. Furthermore, we create a pathway using pavements as a sense of direction for the visitors and also improve user experiences when walking on our site.

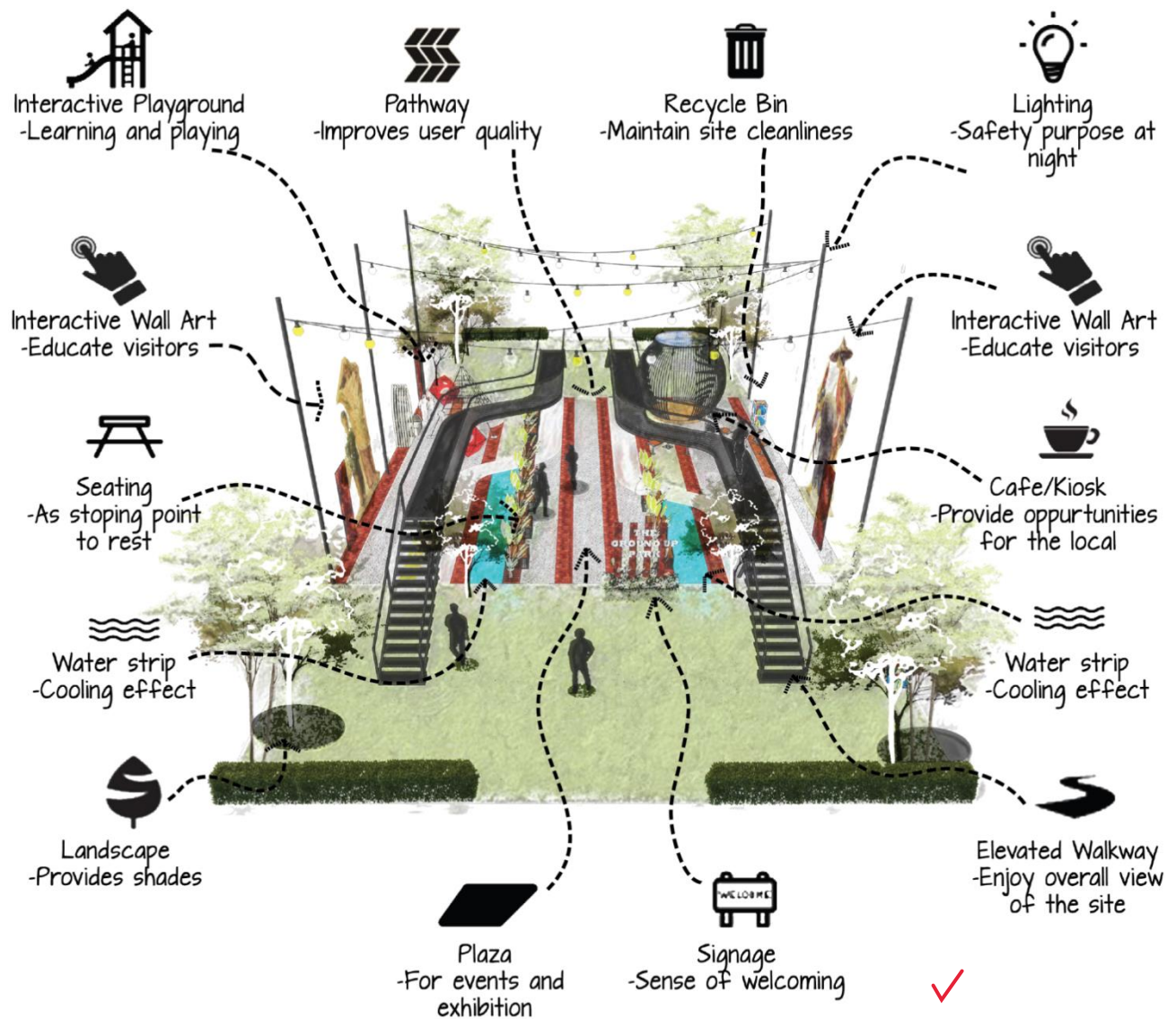


Figure 7.5.4 Design Elements Diagram

7.5.5 Perspectives



Figure 7.5.5 Perspectives

7.5.6 Materials

There are several materials that we choose to use on our site. The materials are aggregate, corten steel, steel, grass, expanded metal, recycled wood, and interlocking. The diagram below shows where the materials are being implemented.

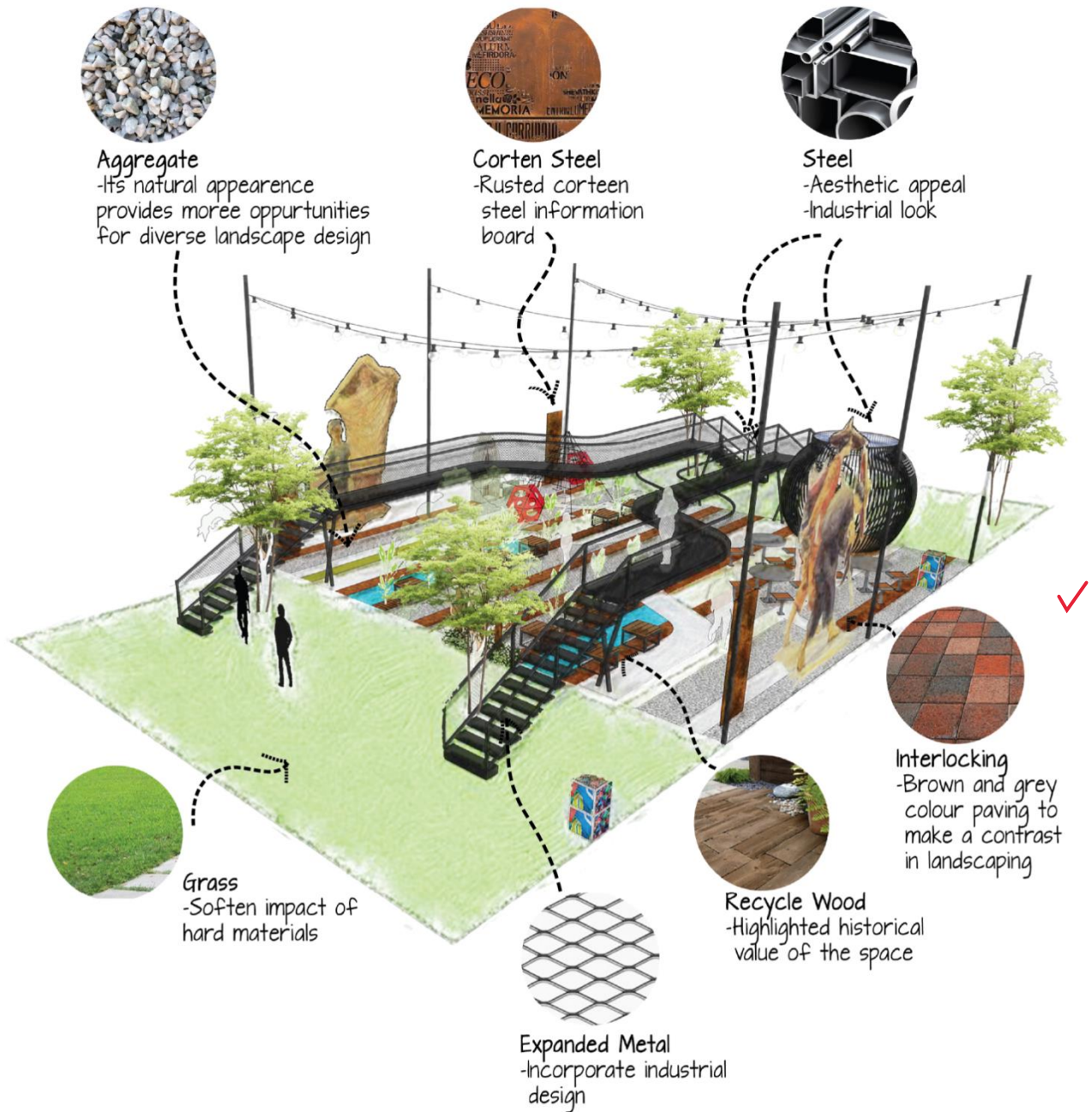


Figure 7.5.6 Materials Diagram

8.0 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this report has discussed the revitalized public spaces in Malaysia. The place we have decided upon to choose is an abandoned place, which is opposite to the 79, Jalan Market, Ipoh. The objective of this project was to identify and understand the issues regarding the site we choose and provide several solutions to solve those problems. Thereafter, we have provided the improvement plan and design to revitalize the abandoned place into a new recreational area.

Our main concepts of this project are the history and glory of tin and the woodland at the Kinta River and Jalan Market. We proposed and provided ideas designed to integrate water elements and add wooden elements such as wood trails or elevated trails within the design area to give a cooling effect in the space. The revitalized public space consists of active spaces such as café, playground, landform, and rest areas such as book banks, bench, pavilion to revitalize and rearrange that site. We hope the construction of this project will help attract more local and international travelers to this destination and can remind people to remember the significance of the Kinta River and Jalan Market in the past. ✓

9.0 REFERENCES

1. Syed. (n.d.). IPOH - DAY 02 - PART 05 - JEJAK WARISAN BANDARAYA IPOH. Retrieved November 07, 2020, from <http://agarakutidaklupa.blogspot.com/2018/05/ipoh-day-02-part-05-jejak-warisan.html>
2. Wee, L.H., Yoon, K.T., Guan, G.G (2016) Citation: Revitalisation of the Old Township of Ipoh, Malaysia, 50 - 69. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263725443_Revitalisation_of_the_Old_Township_of_Ipoh_Malaysia
[q=The+architectural+styles+of+heritage+shophouses+building+facade+in+ipoh+perak&btnG=#d=gs_qabs&u=%23p%3Dw4PNKIiyTnAJ](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263725443_Revitalisation_of_the_Old_Township_of_Ipoh_Malaysia)
3. Nordiana, Wan., Rizallinda Ishak, Noor. & Ibrahim, Azira . (n.d.). The Architectural Styles of Heritage Shophouses' Building Facade in Ipoh, Perak . researchgate.net. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314091980_The_Architectural_Styles_of_Heritage_Shophouses'_Building_Facade_in_Ipoh_Perak
4. Abdul Rahman, N., Ghani, I. & Teh, M Z. (n.d.). Rethinking Urban Public Space: Physical and Functional Analysis through Visual Surveys. researchgate.net. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338346762_Rethinking_Urban_Public_Space_Physical_and_Functional_Analysis_through_Visual_Surveys
5. Edward T White (1983). Site Analysis Diagramming. United States of America, Architectural Media Ltd.
6. Archdaily. Kaukari Urban Park. Teodoro Fernandez Arquitectos. Retrieved from https://www.archdaily.com/629488/kaukari-urban-park-teodoro-fernandez-arquitectos?ad_source=search&ad_medium=search_result_all
7. Archdaily. Park Park. Public City Architecture. Retrieved from https://www.archdaily.com/949125/park-park-public-city-architecture?ad_source=search&ad_medium=search_result_all
8. [Ignacio Rodríguez](#). (November 10, 2020). Tips for Choosing Tree Species in Urban Settings. Retrieved from https://www.archdaily.com/950784/tips-for-choosing-tree-species-in-urban-settings?ad_source=search&ad_medium=search_result_all
9. Baró de Viver Sports Urban Park . SCOB. Retrieved from https://www.archdaily.com/897318/baro-de-viver-sports-urban-park-scob?ad_source=search&ad_medium=search_result_all
10. **Andreea Cutieru** (September 25, 2020). Urban Acupuncture: Regenerating Public Space Through Hyper-Local Interventions. Retrieved from https://www.archdaily.com/948304/urban-acupuncture-regenerating-public-space-through-hyper-local-interventions?ad_source=search&ad_medium=search_result_all



10.0 APPENDICES

A) TABLE OR INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Name	Matric Number	Task Assigned
ANI FATINI BINTI JAMIL	151740	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● SWOC Analysis
CHEW BOON BIN	154090	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Objectives
HARPEET KAUR A/P PRETAM SINGH	153998	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Problem statement
LAI HSI TING	151279	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Table of contents● Conclusion
LIU, HEHE	150062	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Abstract
MOHAMAD HAZAHAFIZI BIN MAT ZAIN	154225	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Design concept
MUHAMMAD EZ- ZULFAQAR BIN ZAMRI	154287	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Cover and acknowledgement
NUR ALIAH IZZATI BINTI ROSLI	154313	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Environmental analysis● Design concept
NURARDINI RAIHANA BINTI ROSMADI	154146	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Design concept
PHANG KOK YOONG	154601	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Appendices● Grammar and spelling check● Alignment check
SITI KHADIJAH BINTI MOHAMAD NOOR	151520	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● SWOC Analysis
TEOH CHAI YUN	153318	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Introduction and Background of site
WANG, TONG	150071	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Conclusion
YEOW PING XIN	152292	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Environmental analysis
NABIL AIEMAN BIN ROZMIN	152474	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Environmental analysis



B) ATTENDANCE IN GROUP MEETINGS

Name	Matric Number	14/10	16/10	19/10	26/10	07/11	30/11
ANI FATINI BINTI JAMIL	151740	P	P	P	P	P	P
CHEW BOON BIN	154090	P	P	P	P	P	P
HARPEET KAUR A/P PRETAM SINGH	153998	P	P	P	P	P	P
LAI HSI TING	151279	P	P	P	P	P	P
LIU, HEHE	150062	P	P	P	P	P	P
MOHAMAD HAZAHAFIZI BIN MAT ZAIN	154225	P	P	P	P	P	P
MUHAMMAD EZ- ZULFAQAR BIN ZAMRI	154287	P	P	P	P	P	P
NUR ALIAH IZZATI BINTI ROSLI	154313	P	P	P	P	P	P
NURARDINI RAIHANA BINTI ROSMADI	154146	P	P	P	P	P	P
PHANG KOK YOONG	154601	P	P	P	P	P	P
SITI KHADIJAH BINTI MOHAMAD NOOR	151520	P	P	P	P	P	P
TEOH CHAI YUN	153318	P	P	P	P	P	P
WANG, TONG	150071	P	P	P	P	P	P
YEOW PING XIN	152292	P	P	P	P	P	P
NABIL AIEMAN BIN ROZMIN	152474	P	P	P	P	P	P



‘ P ‘ - Present ‘ A ‘ - Absent ‘ L ’ - Late

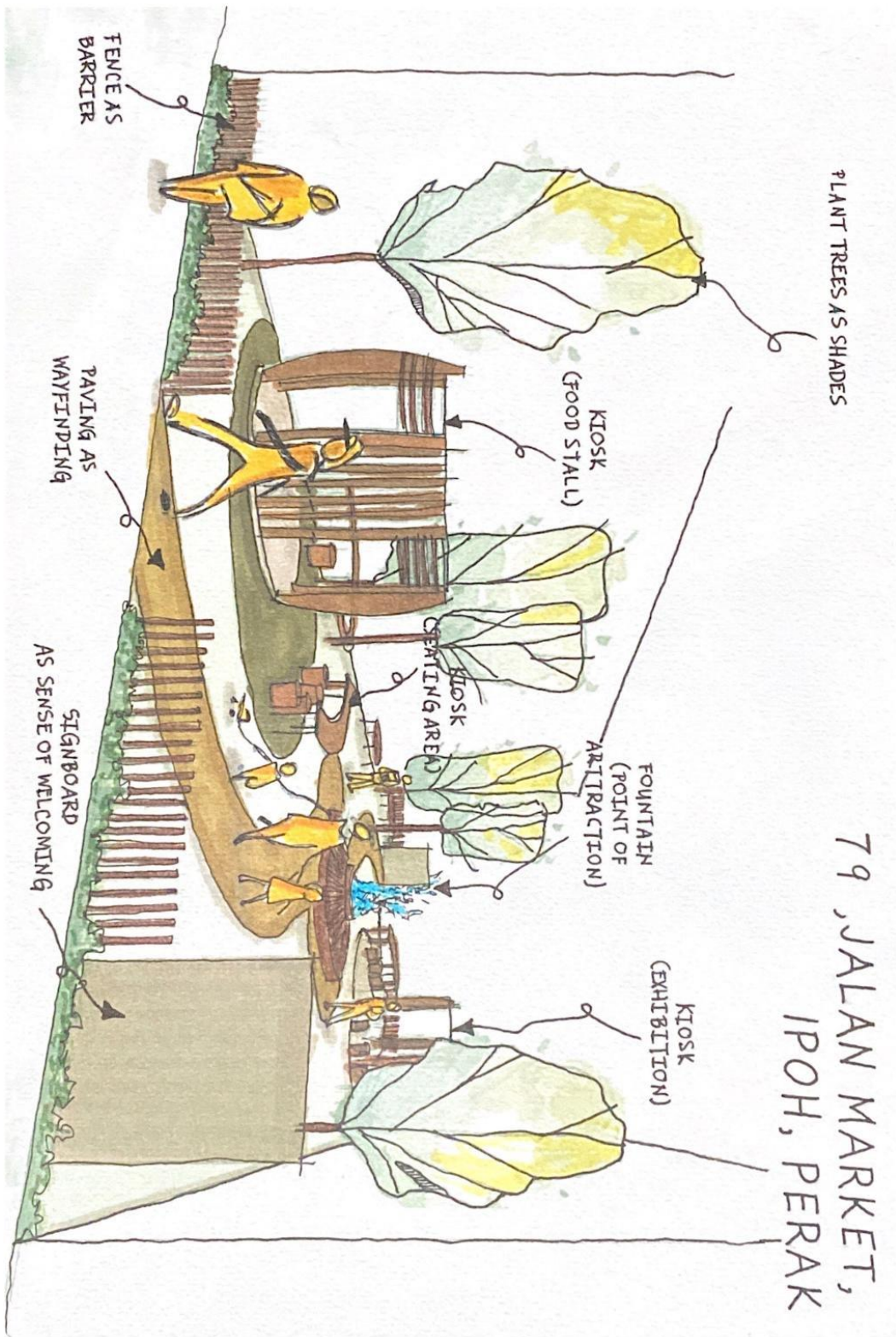
C) MEETING MINUTES

Date and Time	Meeting Platform	Minutes
14th Oct 2020 (6PM- 8PM)	Whatsapp	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Welcoming party and self introduction2) Discussion over the understanding of the assignment questions3) Suggestion on site area by members
16th Oct 2020 (8PM- 930PM)	Webex	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Appointment of leader2) Idea presented by members3) Task distribution4) Discussion on design and sketching
19th Oct 2020 (7PM-830PM)	Whatsapp	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Sites finalisation2) Discussion on 3D design
26th Oct 2020 (10PM-11PM)	Webex	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) SWOC analysis2) Criticize on members' drafts
7th Nov 2020 (9PM- 10PM)	Whatsapp	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Design proposed by members2) Suggestion of name of our public space3) Cross-checking of works among members4) Design concepts sharing
30th Nov 2020 (1PM- 3PM)	Whatsapp	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Discussion on video presentation

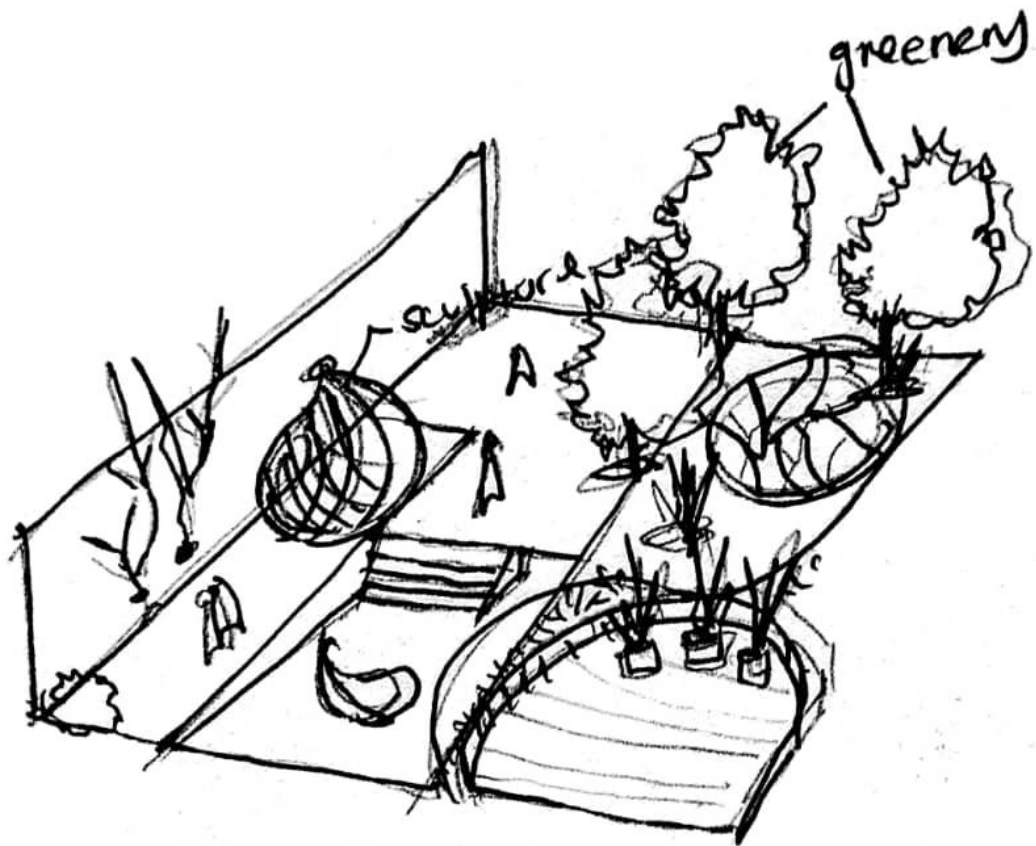


D) INDIVIDUAL DESIGN PROPOSALS

Nurardini Raihana Binti Rosmadi (154146)

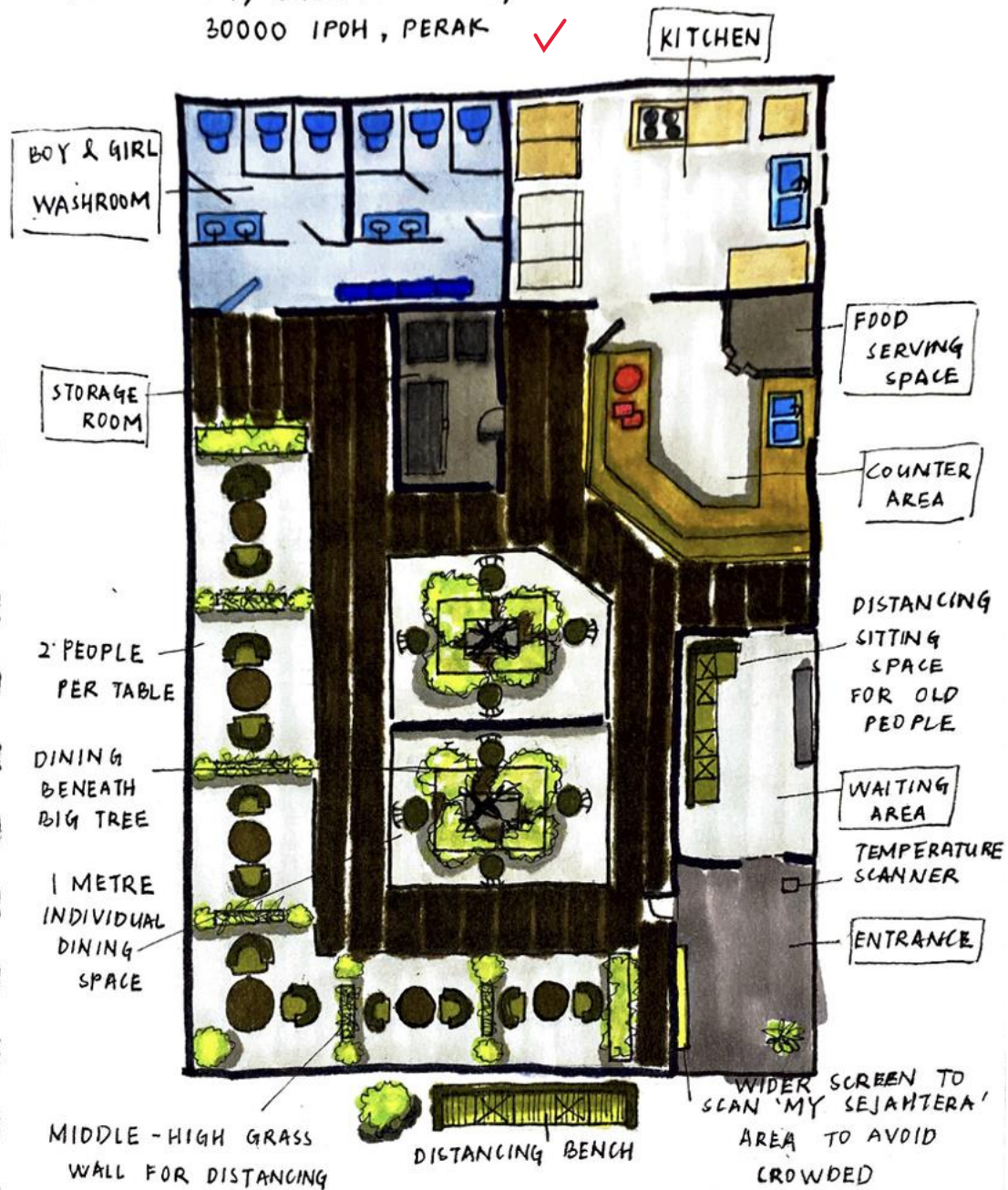






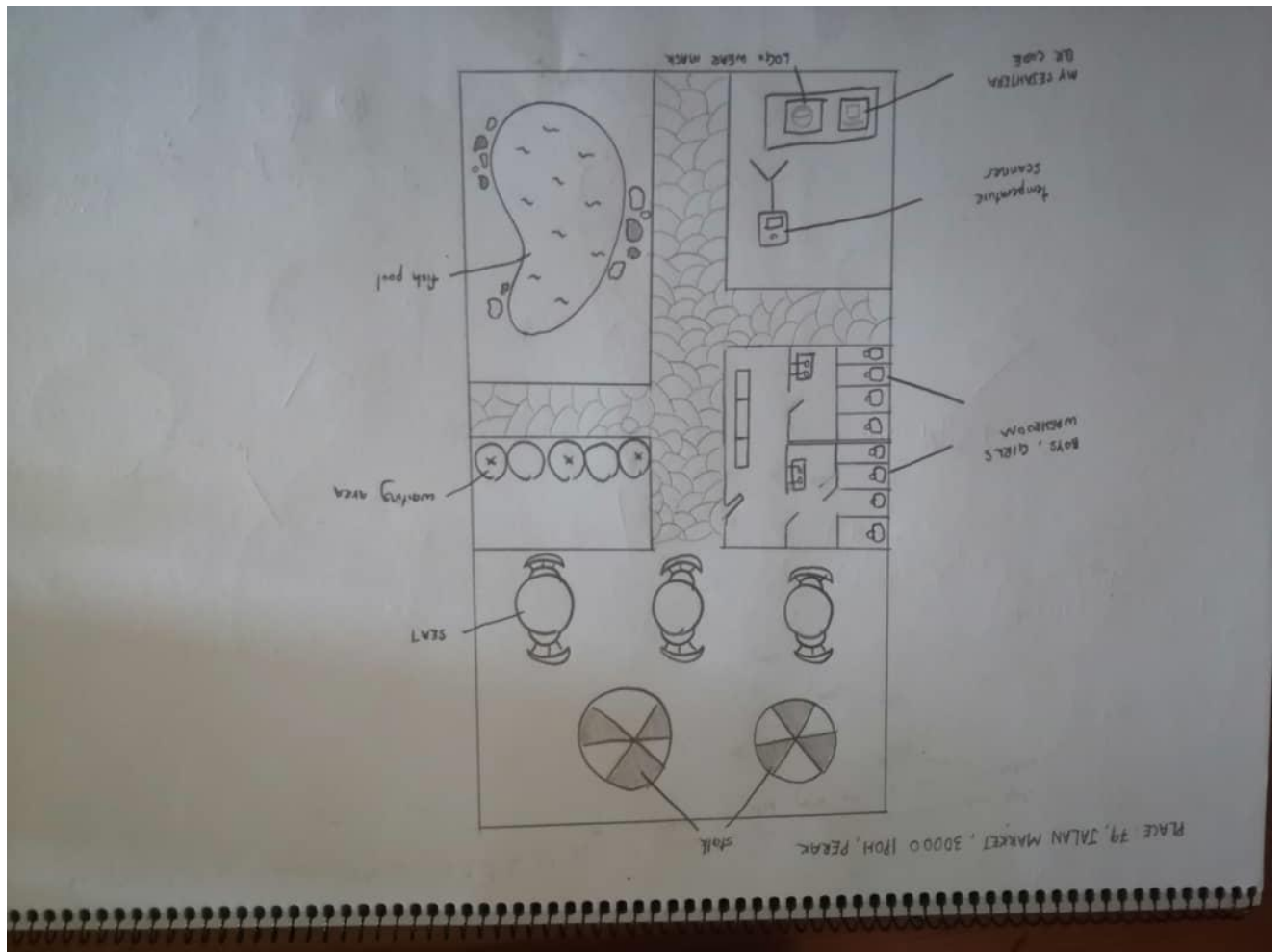
Teoh Chai Yun (153318)

PLACE : 79, JALAN MARKET,
30000 IPOH, PERAK ✓

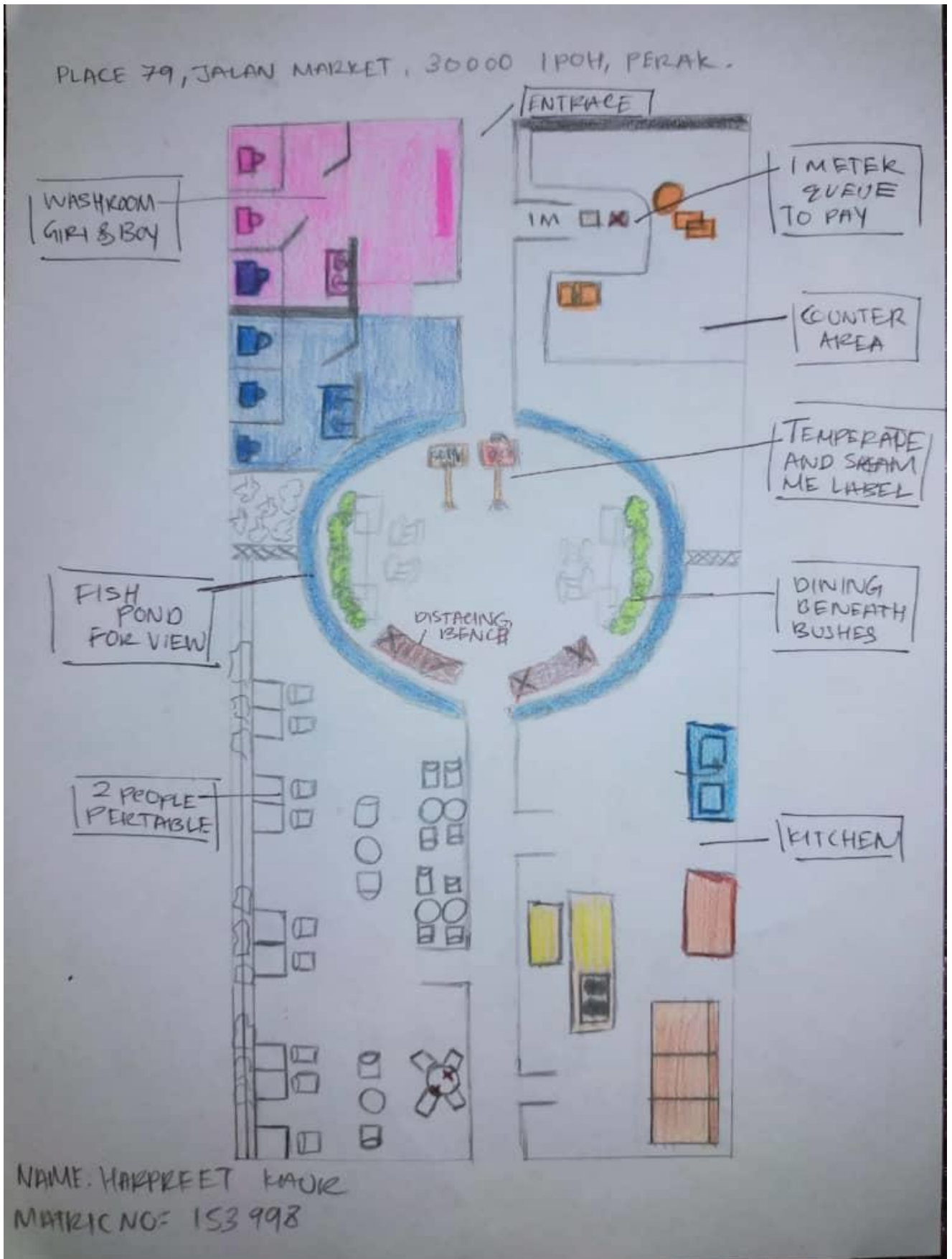


NAME : TEOH CHAI YUN
MATRIC NO : 153318
COURSE : ARCHITECTURE
CAMPUS : MAIN CAMPUS

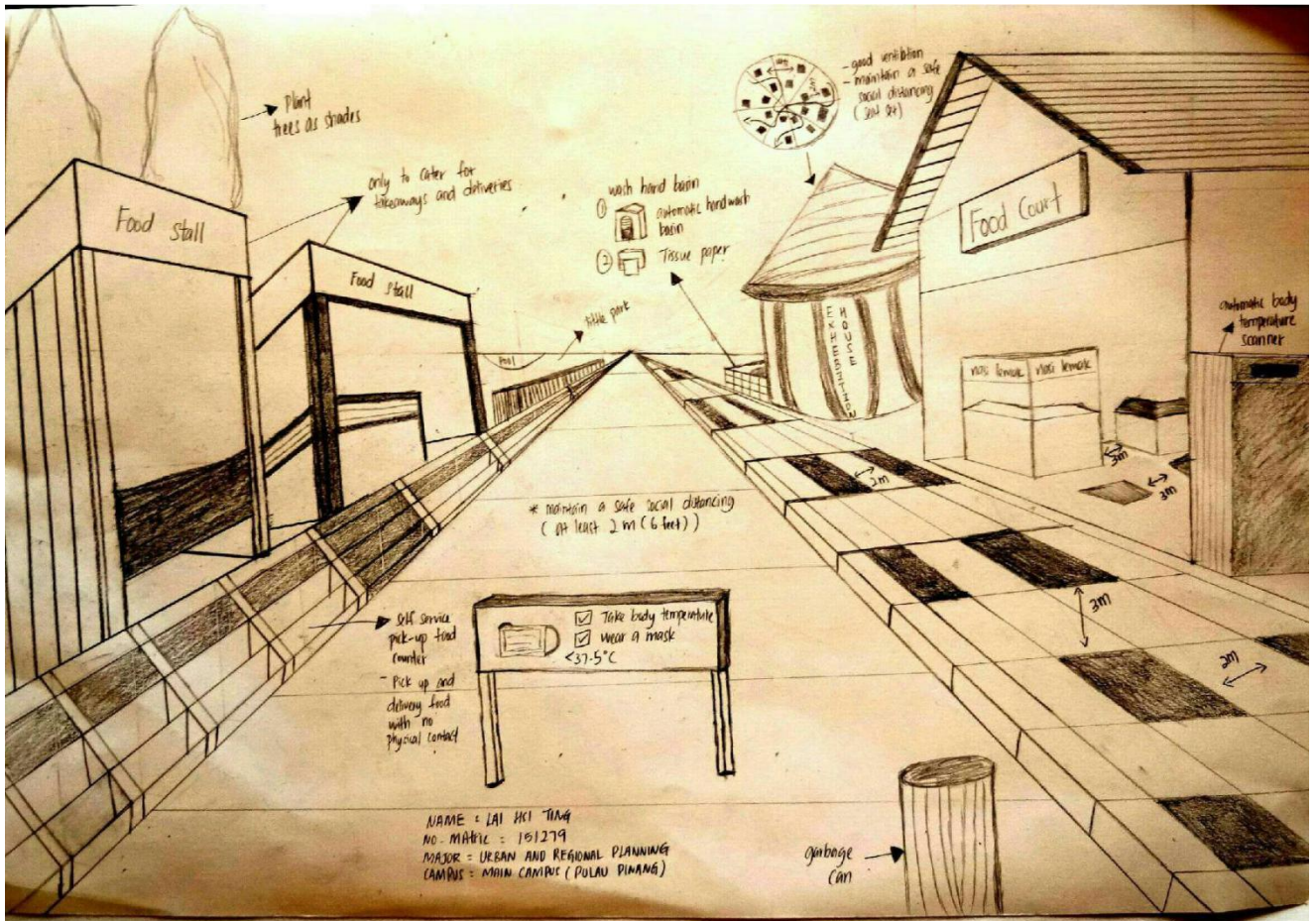
Chew Boon Bin (154090)



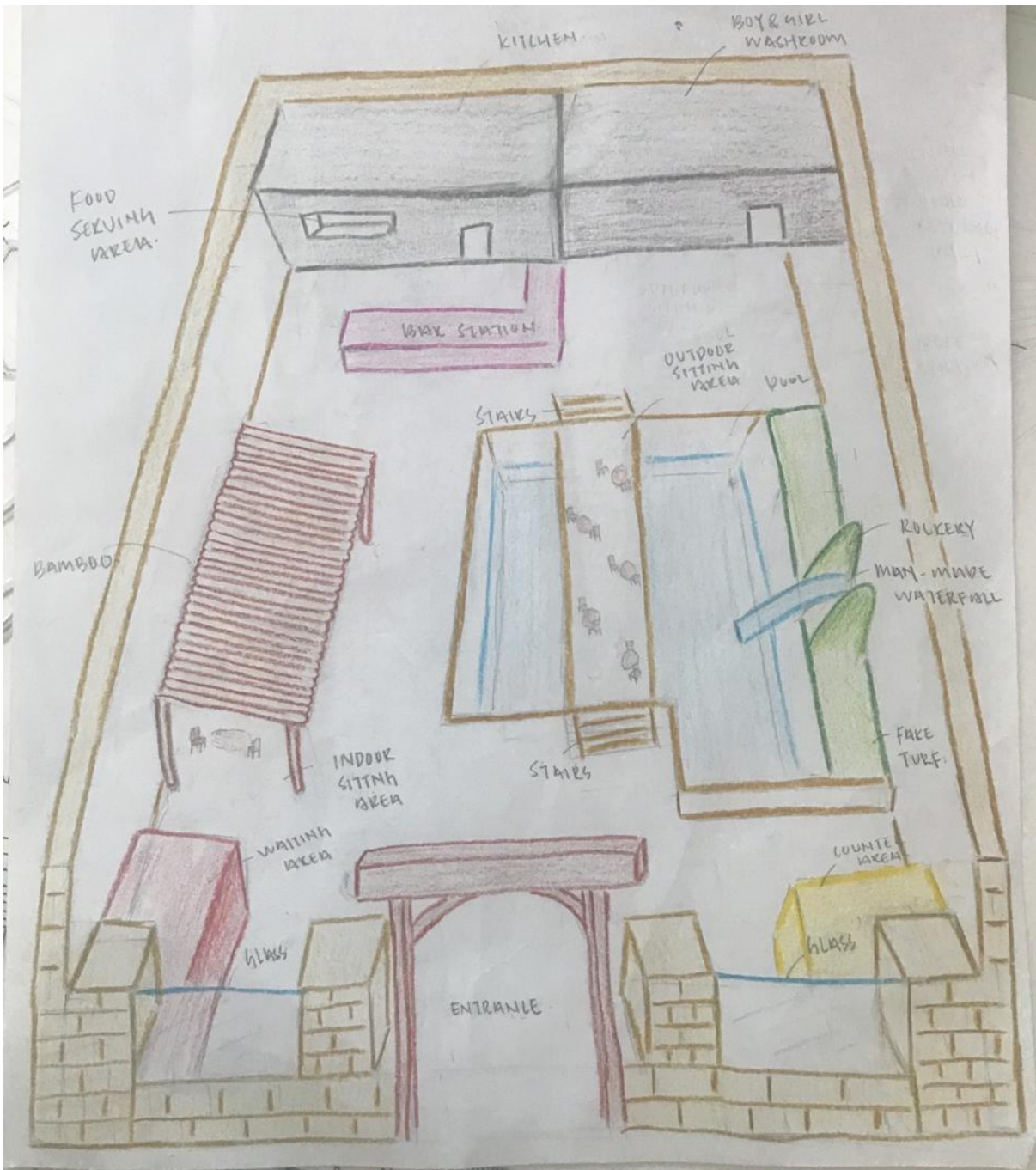
Harpreet Kaur A/P Pritam Singh ✓



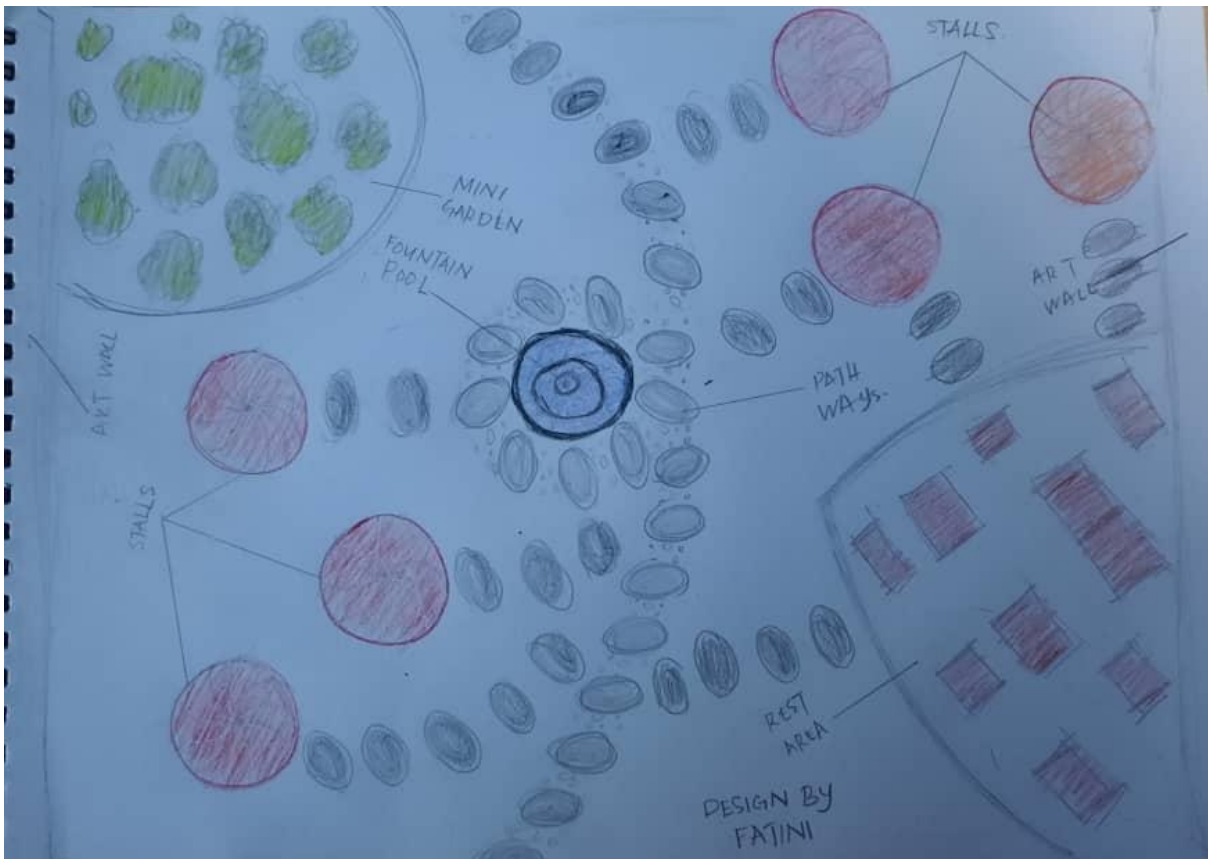
Lai Hsi Ting (151279)



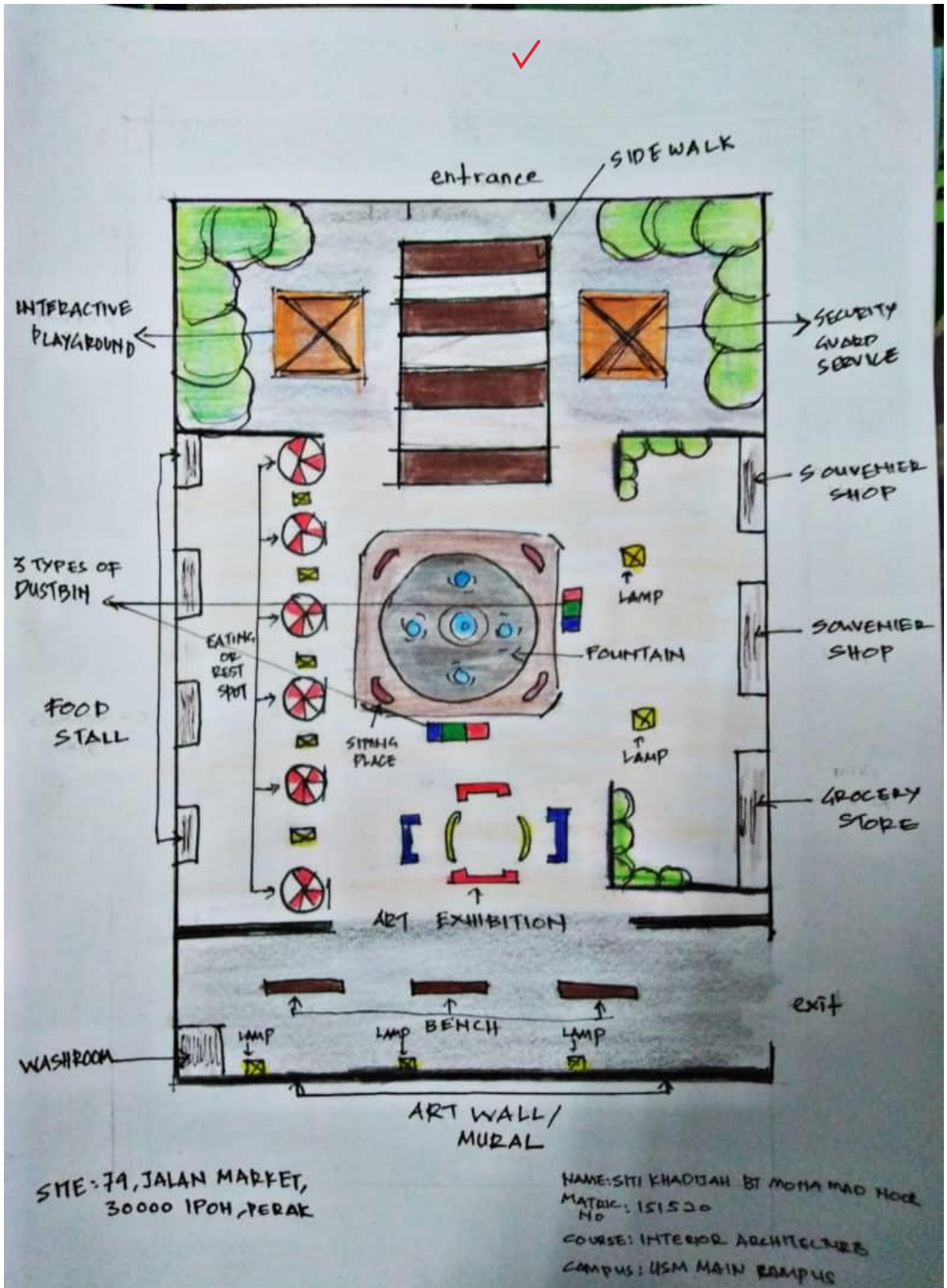
Yeow Ping Xin (152292)



Ani Fatini Binti Jamil (151740) ✓



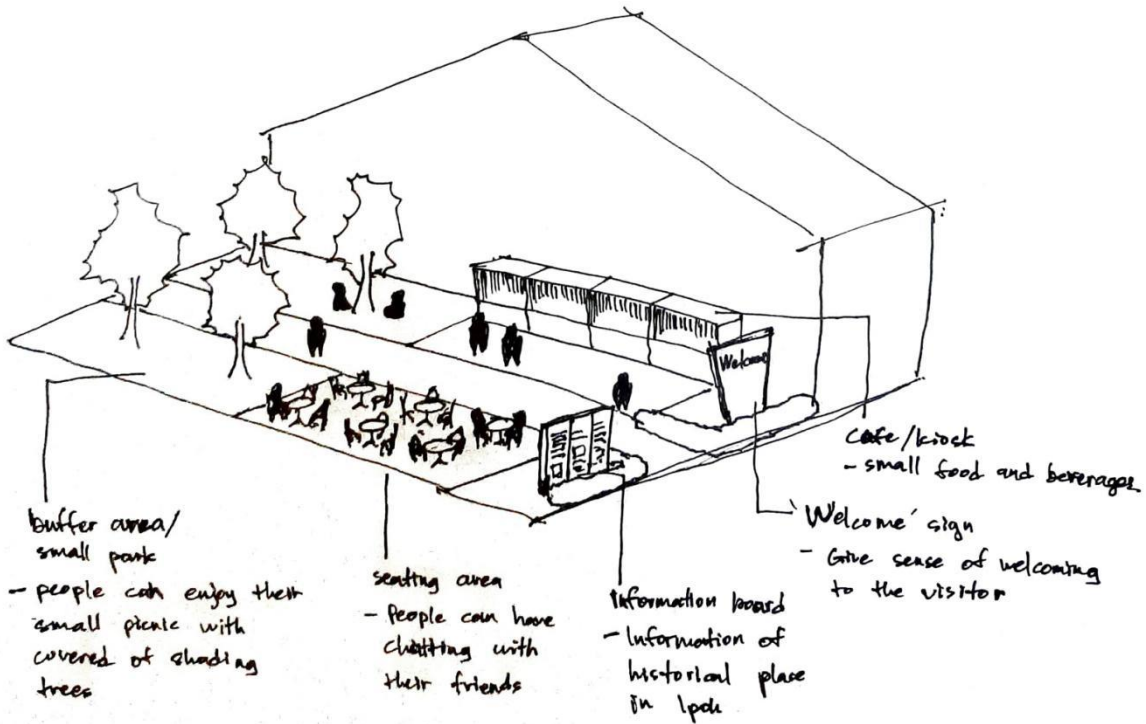
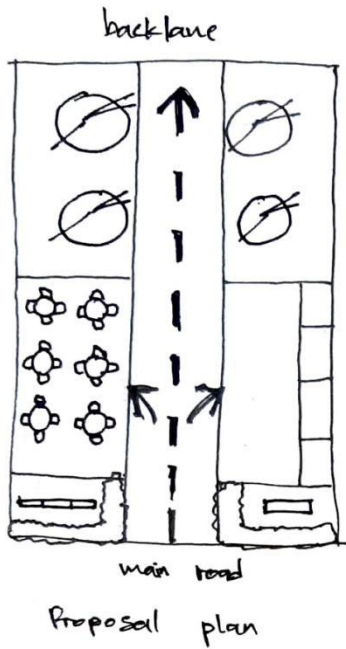
Siti Khadijah Binti Mohamad Noor (151520)



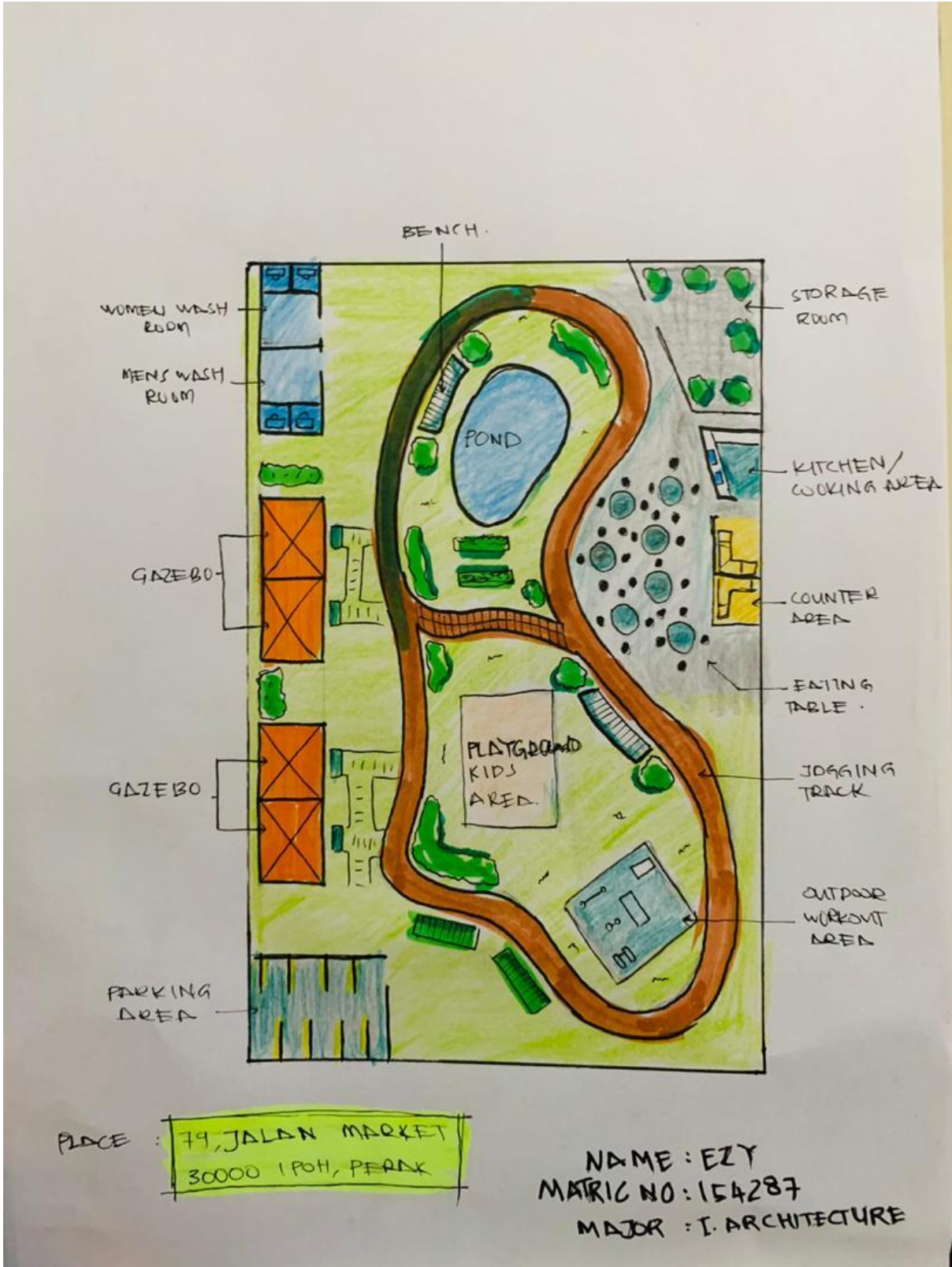
Mohamad Hazahafizi Bin Mat Zain (154225) ✓

INDIVIDUAL SKETCH

MOHAMMAD HAZAHAFIZI BIN
MAT ZAIN
154225



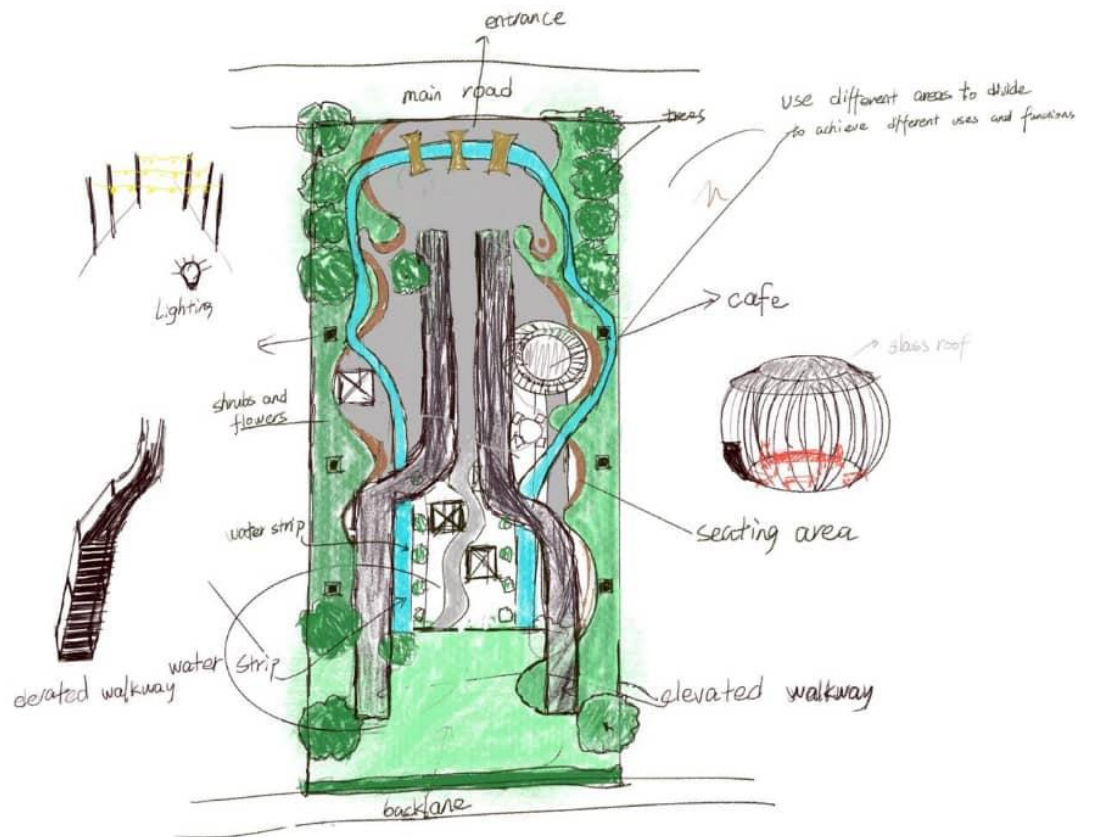
Muhammad Ez-Zulfaqar Bin Zamri (154287)



PLACE : 79, JALAN MARKET
30000 IPOH, PERAK

NAME : EZY
MATIC NO : 154287
MAJOR : I. ARCHITECTURE

Liu Hehe (150062) ✓





Wang Tong (150071)

