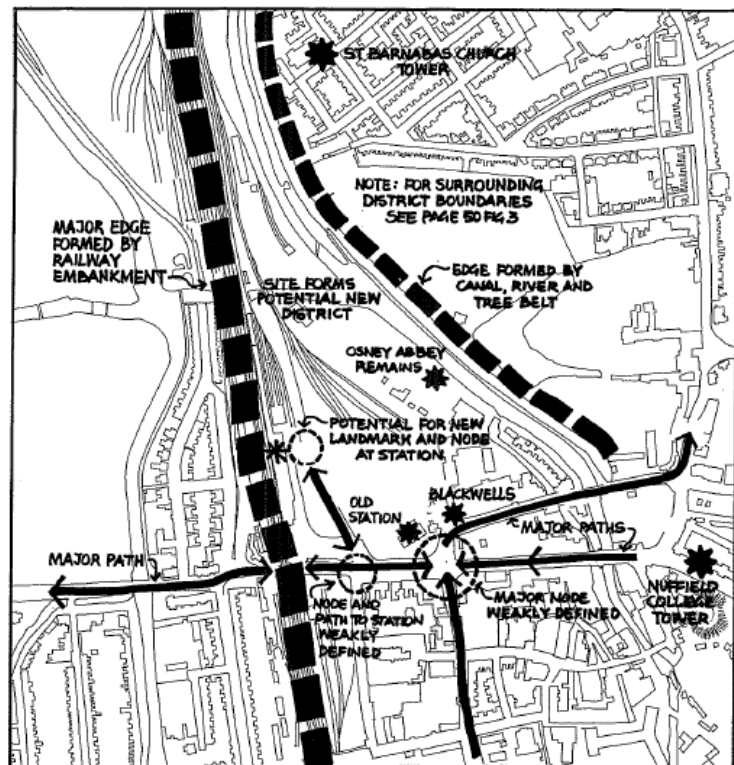


BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONOURS) IN ARCHITECTURE

**ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN V
(ARC60608/60306)**

PROJECT PHASE 1

September 2025



Responsive Environments, Ian Bentley *et al.* 2013



TAYLOR'S UNIVERSITY

Wisdom • Integrity • Excellence

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, BUILDING & DESIGN

Centre for Modern Architecture Studies in Southeast Asia

Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Architecture

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN V (ARC60608/60306)

Prerequisite: Architectural Design IV/Architectural Design Studio IV

Phase 1

Preliminary studies – Townscape Appraisal & Mini Urban Intervention (15%)

Submission date: Refer to Module Timetable

Final Submission & Presentation: Refer to Module Timetable

Introduction

The first project, Preliminary Studies, is a preparatory task that investigates the character of a place (town or city) and architecture for place-making through the 'Townscape Assessment' (see Appendix 1) exercise. The purpose of this project is to evaluate the character, identity, and uniqueness of a town and urban region in order to identify opportunities for producing responsive architecture design within urban context and place-making led urban space in the given site. Thus, the project introduces students to the fundamentals of urban design by assessing the 'content' of the urban context within the proposed site.

Townscape Appraisal is a method of evaluating the visual and aesthetic qualities of a town or urban area. It is a process that involves assessing the character, identity, and distinctiveness of a town or urban area and identifying its strengths, weaknesses, and potential for improvement. The Preliminary Studies through the Townscape Appraisal exercise comprises of nine indicators including: **1. Genius loci of a place 2. Character of place 3. Identity of place 4. Image of place 5. Sense of place, and 6. Townscape qualities (Sense of unity and art of relationship) via SWOT analysis.** The assessment includes the site analysis in macro scale, and microscale of the area. The Townscape Appraisal documentation will equip students with a firm understanding of the site they will be working with this semester. The students are to make a comprehensive study on townscape appraisal (see Appendix 1).

Outcome (Group Work): Townscape Appraisal documentation and presentation.

Objectives of Project

The objectives of this assignment are as follows:

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

Learning Outcomes of this Project

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

Brief

The Proposed Site

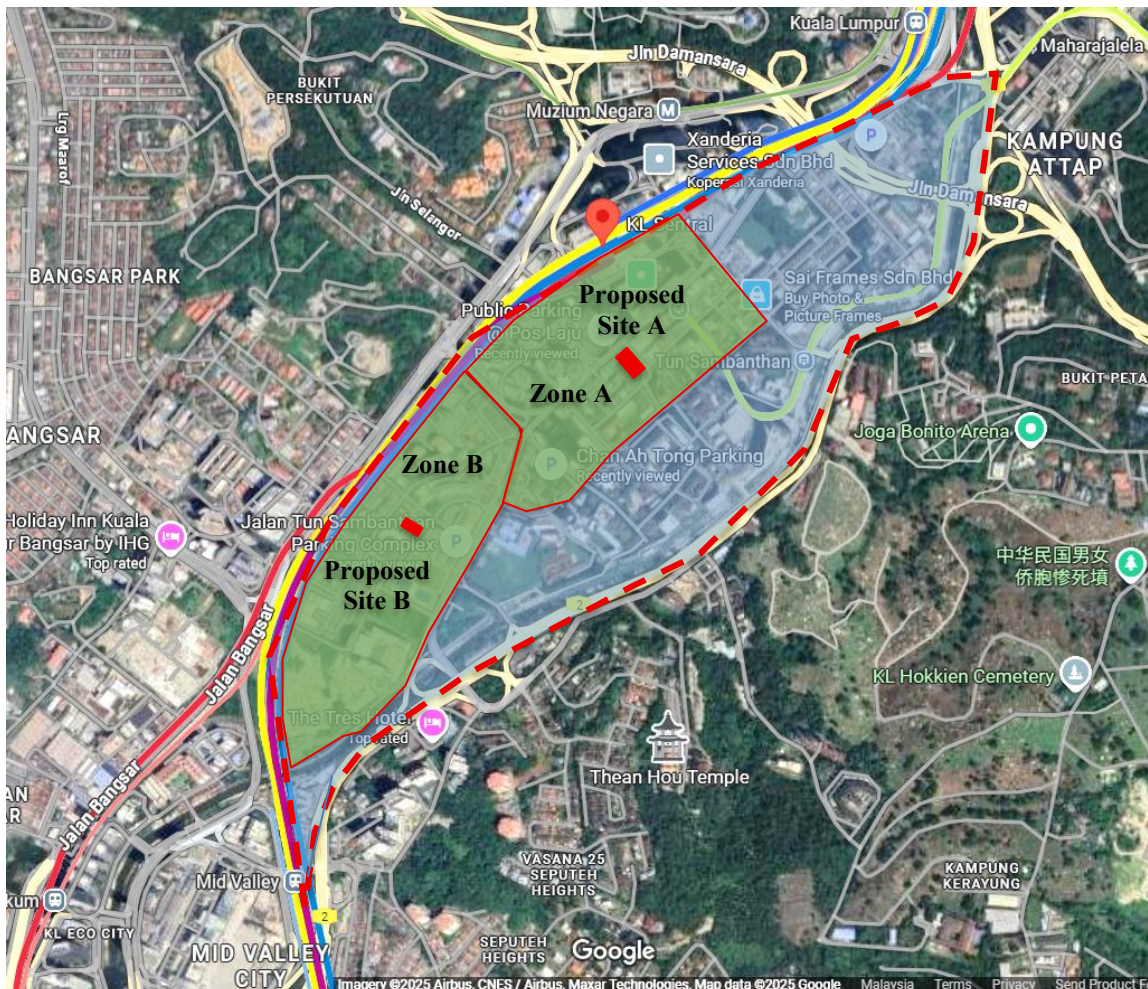


Figure 1: Google map image of Brickfield and KL Sentral

The studio runs through 3 consecutive phases. Phase 1: Townscape appraisal exercise & Urban Intervention, Phase 2: architectural design strategy and Phase 3: design development. The site context is the area covering **Brickfield** area. There is a real-life scenario to reactivate the urban spaces to connect to the urban communities. The project is about improving an urban node's spatial and social qualities within the Kuala Lumpur City Centre.

Proposals are to be made for **the communities rather than individual clients**. The urban issue is the current spatial character and social integration. The target communities are the **local urban communities**. The students are challenged to **interpret various possibilities** for a **Learning Institution for Brickfield**, Kuala Lumpur. **Placemaking** being the primary objective, the students need first to comprehend the distinctiveness of place and secondly make proposals as urban architectural interventions without disrupting the **local character and identity**.

The Learning Institution shall be the place for local community with a **public space adjacent** to the building. Your objectives should be:

1. Attempt to **respond to the issue** identified on site.
2. Remnant spaces to be **effective public spaces**.
3. Programmatic aspects to be **connecting to the urban intervention proposal** and **local urban communities**.
4. Façade and scale to be **part of the urban block**.



Figure 2: Google map image of the proposed sites

Can the site have an architectural catalyst to provide **cohesiveness** to the urban form? Could the architectural intervention **respond to the issues** of the target communities? Could the **transit** save the town, and if so, what type of **approach to urban architecture** provide the right kind of intervention? Contemporary architecture again lacks cohesiveness in the social and physical dimensions. Can the street be a genuinely traditional street with appropriate activity, **walkability, and scale**? The solution is in design employing a **critical approach** to the notion of 'content' as a purposeful narrative to powerful questions relevant to the context (Low, 2010). To begin with, the question is: The local community need a place to socializing and interact through various relevant activities. At the street scale, what are the possibilities to establish an architecture for **place-making that connects** to **enhance the townscape of the area** and **empowers the urban communities of the area**?

The above question should be answered by design by exploring various possibilities of relevant sub-questions that suit your interest and exploration from Phase 1. For the rest of the semester, you will concentrate on designing a **Learning Institution for the community in Brickfield area**.

The design of the building consists of appropriate architectural responses that address the aspects of the **urban street context and user behavioral patterns** as discerned and analyzed in the Preliminary Studies (Townscape Appraisal). The final project has two distinctive Phases: **a) Architectural Strategy** and **b) Design Development and detailing**. It should also be noted

that the new/proposed facade should be carefully designed to retain the architectural character of the historic town.

Project Phase Task

Phase 1.1 : Townscape Appraisal (for checklist refer Appendix 1)

Townscape as how Relph (1987) defines it is about the view of the street and how most of us experience the street. According to Cullen (1986), townscape is about the art of relationship between the aforementioned items. Hence, the effects of the townscape depend on how it is being perceived by the people (Shamsuddin, 2011).

The term townscape was made popular by Gordon Cullen when he produced an illustrious book that depicts the unique charms of the mediaeval cities in Europe. The concept of townscape deals with effects of the relationship between difference that form the urban fabric. It is about the art of weaving the physical elements and the juxtaposition of these elements that create a sense of drama to the observer (Shamsuddin, 2011). Cullen (1986) suggest that townscape can be appreciated using three different medium; the faculty of sight, place and contents of the townscape.

Townscape appraisal is a method of evaluating the visual and aesthetic qualities of a town or urban area. It is a process that involves assessing the character, identity, and distinctiveness of a town or urban area and identifying its strengths, weaknesses, and potential for improvement. The purpose of townscape appraisal is to provide a comprehensive understanding of a town's visual environment and its relationship to its physical, cultural, and social context. This understanding can then be used to inform decisions about the design, planning, and management of the town.

Townscape appraisal involves a **detailed analysis of the town's physical features**, including buildings, streets, open spaces, and landmarks. It considers the quality of the architecture, the materials used, the scale and proportion of buildings, and the layout of the streets and public spaces. Apart from the physical features, townscape appraisal also takes into account the social and cultural aspects of the town, including its history, traditions, and community values. It considers how people use and interact with the town, and how it contributes to their sense of identity and place.

Ultimately, townscape appraisal aims to **identify the city's strengths and weaknesses**, and potential opportunities for improvement. It can help to create a vision for the town's future, with an emphasis on preserving its unique character and enhancing its visual appeal. By using townscape appraisal, towns and urban areas can create sustainable and liveable environments that are both visually pleasing and reflective of the community's values and identity.

The study has to be done in two levels of complexity, namely, the **macro and micro contexts**. At the same time, the macro research is about the role and how the location fits into the city. The students are to establish possible opportunities (such as routes and attractions) to sustain and offer legibility by the proposed **Cultural & Heritage Tourism Zone in KL Structural Plan 2040**. The students will also begin to demonstrate an understanding of the urban issue given in the scenario above. The course work will integrate to Theories of Urbanism in which the Studio site (the street) will be studied for the spaces between the buildings, focusing on the public realm, furthering the case studies from the West. Such an understanding should reflect here in Project Phase 1.

Micro-Site information:

The micro site's contexts are in-fill-lots with a **significant characteristic of adjacent public spaces** around Brickfield areas. The areas of studies are as per observed in Figure 2. As for the analytical Phase, students are also expected to **collect and analyze data of the assigned micro sites**.

Phase 1.2 : Mini Urban Intervention

In each tutorial group, students are to **propose mini urban interventions** for the **surrounding adjacent area of the selected site (15-20 meters radius from center of site or approved by tutor)**.

Mini Urban intervention refers to intentional actions and strategies designed to **improve, transform, or engage public spaces within adjacent selected micro site context**. These actions often focus on addressing social, cultural, or environmental issues by activating neglected or underutilized areas and promoting community participation.. The goal is to create **more livable, sustainable, and inclusive** urban environments. Among important points of Urban Interventions are as follow;

1. Urban interventions can take **various forms**, including permanent / temporary installations, public art projects, Shading devices (pergolas, covered walkways), community / pocket gardens (trees, shrubs, planter boxes water features), street and public furniture, and pop-up events area that activate underused spaces etc.
2. These interventions often involve **collaboration** between designers, artists, urban planners, local governments, and community members to ensure that the needs and voices of residents are heard.
3. Urban interventions can lead to **positive social change** by fostering community identity, enhancing public safety, and encouraging economic development in neglected areas.
4. They can also **address environmental issues** by incorporating green spaces, improving accessibility, and promoting sustainable practices within urban settings.
5. Successful urban interventions often focus on **creating a sense of place** that resonates with the local community, making spaces more inviting and engaging for all users.

Urban Intervention Projects References;

1. La Rambla, Barcelona
2. San Antonio Riverside Walk, USA
3. High Line New York, USA
4. Madrid Rio Project, Madrid, Spain
5. Parque Lineal Gran Canal, Mexico City
6. Freedom Square, Panevėžys, Lithuania
7. Hisaya-Odori Park, Nagoya, Japan
8. Chon Gae Canal, Seoul, South Korea
9. Seoulo 7017 Sky-garden Seoul, Korea
10. One Green Mile, Mumbai, India

Final Submission

The submission and presentation refers to the module timetable. Each of group are to submit the following:

Townscape Appraisal & Mini Urban Intervention Presentation requirements;

- Soft copy of raw data collection reports (A3 size slides), neatly organized and compiled.
- 8 to 10 x A1 panels in hard and soft copy (PDF) format consists of Townscape appraisal studies and Mini Urban Intervention proposal – Each Tutorial group.
- Micro Site Model 1:200 (to fit within A1 size base)
- Short video of site introduction highlighting of the sense of place; and Mini Urban Intervention Design Proposal (3-5 Mins) – Upload onto Google Drive

****You are required to reference at least two written/book sources.** You include a bibliography for the Site Analysis and Precedent Studies panels from the Weekly Readings, Main References and Additional References (as provided by the Module Coordinator and listed in the Module Outline).

References:

Main References:

1. Shamsuddin, S. (2011). *Townscape revisited: Unravelling the character of the historic townscape in Malaysia*. Penerbit UTM Press.
2. Lynch, K. (1964). *The image of the city*. MIT press.
3. Bentley, I. (1985). *Responsive environments: A manual for designers*. Routledge.
4. Relph, E. (2016). *The modern urban landscape*. Routledge.
5. Ibrahim, M. A., Wahab, M. H., & Shukri, S. M. (2018). Revealing Urban Marketplace Identity: *Planning Malaysia*, 16.
6. Appleyard, D. (1981). *Livable streets*. University of California Press.
7. Clements-Croome, D., & Marston, R. (2000). The evaluation of urban environmental quality in residential areas. *Building Research & Information*, 28(1), 39-51.
8. Gehl, J. (2010). *Cities for people*. Island Press.
9. Madanipour, A. (1996). *Design of urban space: An inquiry into a socio-spatial process*. John Wiley & Sons.
10. Saadat, S., & Zahedi, S. (2013). The role of townscape appraisal in urban design. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 83, 554-562.
11. Stonor, T. (2001). *Townscape assessment: A method for analyzing the visual character of townscape*. Routledge.
12. Yeang, L. D. (2000). *Urban design compendium. English Partnerships/Housing Corporation, London*.
13. Carmona, M & Tisdell, D (Eds) (2007), *Urban Design Reader*, Architectural Press, USA
14. Low, K. M., 2010, *Smallprojects*, Adaptus

You may obtain primary references from Taylor's Times.

Assessment criteria

Urban studies & Mini Urban Intervention: 100%

Marks shall be distributed as follows:

Marking Criteria	Marks %
URBAN STUDIES & MINI URBAN INTERVENTION Have the students developed an understanding of basic urban concepts and awareness of issues related to the urban context? How is the experience translated into the individual design project? These will be assessed via the following:	100
SITE ANALYSIS	50
THEORETICAL ARTICULATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopting urban theoretical inquiry Representation techniques are appropriate. 	15
IDENTIFICATION Do the students critically identify and list the Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threat of the urban context.	10
IMPLEMENTATION OF PRELIMINARY STUDIES Drawing conclusions and design statements on the way forward to resolve the urban issue	10
CRITICAL ANALYSIS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the students organize and elucidate their findings critically and clearly using the appropriate illustration (i.e. mapping, diagram)? The presentation is comprehensive. 	15
URBAN INTERVENTION	30
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Create a sense of place to Brickfield Design pedestrian-friendly pathways that are walkable, safe, inclusive, and in harmony with surrounding activities. Ensure clear wayfinding direction. Promote greening and sustainability through nature-based solutions & low maintenance design solutions. 	30
COMMUNICATION	20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The originality in the presentation of observations and findings A video of series of pictures on sense of place or a representational 3D modelling on sense of place or the likewise – creativity 	10
COMMITMENT & COMMUNICATION Individually within group members – peer assessment	10
TOTAL	100%

PHASE 1 ASSESSMENT FORM**Group Number :****Tutor :**

Marking Criteria	100%	FAIL (F)	POOR (D)	SATISFACTORY (C)	GOOD (B)	EXCELLENT (A)
THEORETICAL ARTICULATION	15					
Adopting urban theoretical inquiry	10					
Representation techniques are appropriate.	5					
IDENTIFICATION	10					
Critically identify and list the Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threat of the urban context.	10					
IMPLEMENTATION OF PRELIMINARY STUDIES	10					
Drawing conclusions and design statements on the way forward to resolve the urban issue	10					
CRITICAL ANALYSIS	15					
Ability to critically analyse urban and site contexts to identify character, identity and uniqueness.	10					
Ability to organize and elucidate their findings using the appropriate illustration.	5					
MINI URBAN INTERVENTION	30					
• Sense of place to Brickfield	10					
• Design pedestrian-friendly pathways.	10					
• Clear wayfinding & direction	5					
• Sustainable design & low maintenance	5					
COMMUNICATION	20					
Originality and creativity in presentation of findings.	10					
Commitment & communication within group (INDV) – Peer Assessment	10					

Assessed by:

.....

Name :**Date :****SCHEDULE**

Please refer to the Module Timetable in the Module Outline

Prepared by:

Checked by:

Approved by:

Allen Lau



.....
Date: 5 Sep 2025
Dr. Allen Lau
Module Coordinator, ADV
allen.lau@taylors.edu.my

.....
Date: 13 Sep 2025
Mr. Prince Favis Isip
Stream Coordinator

.....
Date: 26 Sep 2025
Mr Mohd. Adib Ramli
Program Director

Remarks:

1. The Project Brief will be distributed to the students in the first week of the semester.
2. Any changes to the Project Brief shall be communicated (in writing) to the Programme Director, and the approved revised version must be communicated to the students

Appendix I: Townscape Appraisal Checklist

Appendix II: Weekly Guided Learning

APPENDIX 1
TOWNSCAPE APPRAISAL CHECKLIST - Rev00

NO	Objectives	PERSONS IN CHARGE (5-7)	Remarks
0.	Drawing, site measurement & fundamental data collection (2 members from each groups = 14 members)	1. 2. 3. 5. 6. 7.	Google map / Location Plan drawing. Lot perimeter & dimension, North point, climatic, site sections with contexts. Site elevations with context.
1	Genius Loci – Historical And Urban Morphology	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	
2	Imageability & Urban Structure – K. Lynch's Image of a city	1. 2. 3. 4.	
3	Character of Place - Bentley's Responsive Environment	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	
4	Identity of a place– (S. Shamsuddin's Townscape Revisited)	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	
5	Sense of Place – (S. Shamsuddin's Townscape Revisited)	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	
6	Townscape Qualities & SWOT Analysis	All members	

Tools:

1. Map - To indicate on map the view point taken
2. Sketch book - To sketch the urban context
3. Camera / Phone Camera
4. Measuring tape

INTRODUCTION

Townscape

Townscape as how Relph (1987) defines it is about the view of the street and how most of us experience the street. According to Cullen (1986), townscape is about the art of relationship between the aforementioned items. Hence, the effects of the townscape depend on how it is being perceived by the people (Shamsuddin, 2011).

The term townscape was made popular by Gordon Cullen when he produced an illustrious book that depicts the unique charms of the mediaeval cities in Europe. The concept of townscape deals with effects of the relationship between different elements that form the urban fabric. It is about the art of weaving the physical elements and the juxtaposition of these elements that create a sense of drama to the observer (Shamsuddin, 2011). Cullen (1986) suggests that townscape can be appreciated using three different mediums; the faculty of sight, place and contents of the townscape.

Townscape Appraisal

Townscape appraisal is a method of evaluating the visual and aesthetic qualities of a town or urban area (tangible and intangible aspects). It is a process that involves assessing the character, identity, and distinctiveness of a town or urban area and identifying its strengths, weaknesses, and potential for improvement. The purpose of townscape appraisal is to provide a comprehensive understanding of a town's visual environment and its relationship to its physical, cultural, and social context. This understanding can then be used to inform decisions about the design, planning, and management of the building and cities design process.

Townscape Appraisal mainly focuses on 6 elements including; **1. Genius loci of a place 2. Character of place 3. Identity of place 4. Image of place 5. Sense of place, and 6. Townscape qualities.** It involves a detailed analysis of the town's physical features, including buildings, streets, open spaces, and landmarks. It considers the quality of the architecture, the materials used, the scale and proportion of buildings, and the layout of the streets and public spaces. Apart from the physical features, townscape appraisal also takes into account the social and cultural aspects of the town, including its history, traditions, and community values. It considers how people use and interact with the town, and how it contributes to their sense of identity and place.

1) GENIUS LOCI

Historical Background And Urban Morphology in Townscape Revisited (Shamsuddin S., 2011) - Macro Study

Historical Background

- The study of historical background is an important aspect of urban design theory as it provides a contextual understanding of the evolution of urban form and design. It involves the examination of the historical development of cities, their physical and cultural context, and the social and economic forces that have shaped them through time.
- The historical background study will gain insights into the factors that have influenced the cities growth and development, including patterns of settlement, land use, transportation, and infrastructure. This information can help to develop strategies for preserving and enhancing the character and identity of the city, while also accommodating new development and growth.
- The historical background further helps to identify the unique features and characteristics of a place, such as architectural styles, public spaces, and cultural heritage. By understanding these features, designers can incorporate them into new projects, creating a sense of continuity and connection between past, present and future.

Urban Morphology

- Urban morphology study must identify aspects that relate to the structure of the town such as the physical qualities, layout, town functions, main transportation route, lots and spaces (either open or built) including architecturally significant building having distinct quality.
- The morphology of a city is shaped by a variety of factors, including historical, cultural, economic, and environmental influences. For example, the layout of streets and buildings in a historic city center may reflect the social and economic patterns of a bygone era, while the design of a modern commercial district may prioritize functional efficiency and accessibility.
- Urban designers use morphology as a tool to analyze and understand the physical structure of a city, and to develop design solutions that respond to the unique characteristics of a particular place. This may involve identifying key urban elements and their relationships, such as the organisation of public spaces, the distribution of building types, and the connectivity of transportation systems.

VISUAL SURVEY

2) IMAGEABILITY AND URBAN STRUCTURE

Image Of City (Lynch K., 1964) - Macro Study

The "Lynchian" 5 urban elements refer to the five key elements that Kevin Lynch identified in his influential book "The Image of the City." These elements are paths, edges, districts, nodes, and landmarks. They are important to the field of urban design as they help us understand how people perceive and navigate the urban environment.

1. **Paths:** Paths are the routes that people use to move through the city, whether they are streets, sidewalks, or other types of corridors. Lynch emphasized the importance of clear, recognizable paths that are easy to follow and provide a sense of direction and continuity.
2. **Edges:** Edges are the boundaries between different areas of the city, such as the shoreline, a highway, or a park boundary. Lynch argued that edges should be clearly defined and recognizable, and should help people orient themselves within the city.
3. **Districts:** Districts are distinct areas of the city with a specific identity or character, such as a downtown business district, a residential neighborhood, or an industrial area. Lynch emphasized the importance of districts in providing a sense of variety and richness in the urban environment.
4. **Nodes:** Nodes are important focal points or gathering places in the city, such as a public square, a train station, or a shopping center. Lynch argued that nodes should be easily recognizable and memorable, and should provide a sense of centrality and connection within the urban environment.
5. **Landmarks:** Landmarks are prominent or distinctive features of the city that help people orient themselves and navigate through the urban environment, such as a monument, a clock tower, or a bridge. Lynch emphasized the importance of landmarks in providing a sense of identity and character to the city, and in helping people remember and navigate through the urban environment.

3) CHARACTER OF PLACE

a. Responsive Environment (Bentley I., 1985) - Macro Study

1. **Permeability:** There should be a choice of alternative ways through any environment. Visual & Physical
2. **Variety:** Places should offer varied experiences through their range of uses.
3. **Legibility:** People should be able to understand the layout of a place.
4. **Robustness:** Places should be usable for many different purposes.
5. **Visual appropriateness:** The appearance of a place should make people aware of the choices it offers.
6. **Richness:** Detailed design, materials and construction techniques should contribute to increasing the sense-experiences users can enjoy.
7. **Personalisation:** People should be able to put their own stamp on their environment.

b. Behavioural Survey in Townscape Revisited (Shamsuddin S., 2011) – Micro Study

- Behaviour is manifestation of the cultural values and reflects the direct human response to the environment.
- It is means of identifying cultural differences in the use of the public spaces as ascertaining the human activities that are unique to a place
- What, when, where, who and how?
- To record and tabulate in a map supported by photos.
- To record the setting element of the behaviour.
- Map and time frame :
 - Morning (7am - 11am), Afternoon (12pm - 2pm) and Night (7pm - 10pm).
 - 1 Weekend, 1 weekdays and 1 friday.

ITEM	SCOPE	CHECK (/)	LOCATION
Behavioural Survey	What is the behavioural type and pattern? - Type of activity done		
	When does it take place? - Time and period		
	Where does it happen - behavioural setting - Physical element that support the activity (building etc)		
	Who is involved? - Type group of people - Local culture and tradition		
	How does it happen? - Activity		

4) INDENTITY OF PLACE

Physical Evaluation in Townscape Revisited (Shamsuddin S., 2011) - Macro Study

Person in Charge:

- **Visual Survey**
 - This is a survey that analyses the urban form that shapes the city. It is looking at the city from a holistic perspective and assessing the profile of the city and the image it projects to the observer.
- **Profile and Setting**
 - The profile of a town is the quality that provides the first overall impression of the town and influences how the town is being evaluated as one gets to know the place a better.

- Profile refers to the vertical section of a street or other urban elements. This includes the height and the width of the street, the height of the buildings, and the placement of various elements such as sidewalks, trees and streetlights.
- Setting refers to the context in which a building or other elements is located.

ITEM	SCOPE	CHECK (/)	LOCATION
Physical Evaluation	Urban Form - Pattern Solid and Void (Figure Ground)		
	Visual Links - Visual linkages of one area to another		
	Visual Continuity / Discontinuity - Serial Vision (Cullen, 1965)		
	Quality of Views - E.g: Picturesque, obtrusive - interesting or obtrusive, open or screened, intimate or grand)		
	Identify Focal Point - Placemark (e.g: people recognise the place of the element: Tree, bench, water fountain, sculpture)		
	Type of view or vista - Open view, close view, or screened view		
	Visual Stops - Intersections or deflections of the street		
	Serial Vision		

5) SENSE OF PLACE

Townscape Revisited (Shamsuddin S., 2011) – Micro Study

Person in Charge:

- The prevalent feeling of place. Perceptions of a place are made up of layers of understanding - the settlement in the landscape, its overall structure, the district, the street, the building (Yeang D, 2000).
- In this context place is concerned with our reactions to the position of our body in its environment and the view that we receive as a result of being in that particular location in the town.
- Significant impact on the way that people interact with and experience the city.

ITEM	SCOPE	CHECK (/)	LOCATION
Place	Kinaesthetic senses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relating to the change of levels of the existing landform 		
	Impact of new buildings (juxtaposition) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes of the building line (the line where the building sit in relation to the street) 		
	Sense of enclosure in the street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ratio of height of building to width of street or square, effects of views through the changes in levels 		
	Group value of building (exist / non-existing) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The presence of sense of unity in design of the group 		
	Continuity of rhythm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Language of the facade 		
	Universal Design - accessibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of universal design element (levels, slope, materials,) 		

6) TOWNSCAPE ANALYSIS/ CONTENT-

a. Concise Townscape (E. Cullen's) – Micro Study

Person in Charge:

- This is related to the content of the townscape in terms of the fabric that make up the townscape i.e colour, texture, scale, style, character, personality and uniqueness.
- The fabric will show evidence of the history of the town through the layers of buildings that were built, revealing the different periods through the architectural style.

ITEM	SCOPE	CHECK (/)	LOCATION
Urban Fabric	Façade Treatment		
	Dominant features		
	Material		
	Style		
	Scale		
	Proportion		
	Rhythm		
	Roof form		
	Ornamentation		
	Architectural Style		
	Linkages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality of the linkages (e.g deflection, narrows) 		

b. Physical Survey And Evaluation (Shamsuddin S., 2011) – Micro Study

Person in Charge:

- Landscape has in the past being used as a means of urban structuring where consideration of the landscape forms influences all development.
- Landscaping can be used as a factor which unifies the whole urban forms and becomes the dominant element in the urban composition.

ITEM	SCOPE	CHECK (/)	LOCATION
Townscape Features	Profile and Setting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geographical location and landform 		
	Skyline (at street level) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Line that differentiate the built form and the sky above 		
	Roof scape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roof pattern 		
	Portal and Entrance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Element that give the sense of entrance to the city or to the district. - The element of the sense of welcoming to a place. 		
	Block design (Rhythm of the block(repetition, gap)		
	Grain and Texture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grain: Width of the individual unit - E.g fine grain, rough grain - Texture: Height of the individual unit - E.g: Even or uneven 		
	Landuse		
	Building use - at every levels		
	Urban Spaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Courtyards - Squares - Padang - Angulated spaces due to irregular juxtaposition 		
	Design of the street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projection or recession of buildings (building line) - Vantage points - The size of the street - Pattern - E.g: Gridiron, irregular, linear, inward looking, radio centric, highly centralised) 		
	Movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pattern, Volume and Flow : - Vehicular - Pedestrians 		
Landscape Features	Shades		

	Heritage Trees		
	Texture underfoot - E.g: Paving material and pattern		
	Hardscape -Street furniture - Lamppost - Bollard - Benches - Clock Tower - Fountain		
	Softscape - Ground cover (turfing) - Vegetation, Shrubs, etc		
	Sensory quality - E.g: Smell, fruit bearing, colour, ornamental		

c. S.W.O.T ANALYSIS – Macro & Micro Studies for each categories & composite mapping

1. Strength - attributes that give the character and sense of place. Must be retained and enhanced to strengthen the sense of place.
2. Weakness - problems that must be addressed and eradicated to prevent the deterioration of the sense of place.
3. Opportunity - potentials that can be exploited to enhance the sense of place.
4. Threat - issues that can influence the deterioration of the sense of place and becoming a weakness if not addressed.

Item	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat

Reference:

1. Shamsuddin, S. (2011). *Townscape revisited: Unravelling the character of the historic townscape in Malaysia*. Penerbit UTM Press.
2. Lynch, K. (1964). *The image of the city*. MIT press.
3. Bentley, I. (1985). *Responsive environments: A manual for designers*. Routledge.
4. Relph, E. (2016). *The modern urban landscape*. Routledge.
5. Ibrahim, M. A., Wahab, M. H., & Shukri, S. M. (2018). Revealing Urban Marketplace Identity: Merdeka 118 Precinct. *Planning Malaysia*, 16.
6. Appleyard, D. (1981). *Livable streets*. University of California Press.
7. Clements-Croome, D., & Marston, R. (2000). The evaluation of urban environmental quality in residential areas. *Building Research & Information*, 28(1), 39-51.
8. Gehl, J. (2010). *Cities for people*. Island Press.
9. Madanipour, A. (1996). *Design of urban space: An inquiry into a socio-spatial process*. John Wiley & Sons.
10. Saadat, S., & Zahedi, S. (2013). The role of townscape appraisal in urban design. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 83, 554-562.
10. Stonor, T. (2001). *Townscape assessment: A method for analyzing the visual character of townscape*. Routledge.
1. Yeang, L. D. (2000). *Urban design compendium*. English Partnerships/Housing Corporation, London.

Appendix II: Weekly Guided Learning

Phase 1.1 & 1.2:

WEEKS
WEEK 1: Reading Material: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Townscape Appraisal - Shamsuddin, S. (2011). <i>Townscape revisited: Unravelling the character of the historic townscape in Malaysia</i>. Penerbit UTM Press.2. Lynch, K. (1964). <i>The image of the city</i>. MIT press.3. Bentley, I. (1985). <i>Responsive environments: A manual for designers</i>. Routledge.
Use and apply in Urban Studies: Townscape Appraisal
WEEK 2: Reading Material Place making and designing within urban context.
Use and apply in Urban Studies: place-making urban space
WEEK 3: Reading Material Concept and finding form and South East Asia – sense of place
Urban Architecture Reader Use and apply in Urban Studies: urban fabric and content driven design.