

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**THE INFLUENCE OF URBAN  
LANDSCAPE ON THE URBAN HEAT  
ISLAND (PHENOMENON) IN  
PUTRAJAYA**

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Thesis submitted in fulfilment  
of the requirements for the degree of  
**Master of Science**

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## **AUTHOR'S DECLARATION**

I declare that the work of this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the result of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This topic has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any other degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that i have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Post Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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## ABSTRACT

In hot-humid tropical cities, the outdoor open spaces directly are exposed to the high intensity of solar radiation and resulted in the occurrence of Urban Heat Island (UHI) phenomenon, thus contributing to the outdoor thermal discomfort of urban dwellers. This thesis aims to investigate the variability of temperature, relative humidity and wind speed distribution and the effects of different urban landscape on the formation of UHI in Putrajaya. The research methodology designed is based on data obtained from field measurement, site observations and processing of satellite imagery (SPOT-5). Results indicated that the climatic parameters (temperature, relative humidity and wind speed) showed variations in different urban landscapes. The measured data demonstrated that the temperature taken at vegetated areas were consistently low by an average difference of 3.6 to 6.5°C. The differences of relative humidity and wind speed distributions between green areas and built-up areas were 8.6 to 13.5% and 0.5 to 0.6 ms<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The findings indicated that the urban landscape morphology provide strong influence on the presence of UHI where it influences the variability of temperature, relative humidity and wind speed in the study area. The outcome of the research will contribute towards better understanding on the interrelationship of urban land use/cover, urban planning and landscape design, and its implication to the urban climate and outdoor environment. Hence, it could assist the professionals especially the landscape architects to identify the most appropriate and relevant landscape approaches that can be utilised as an effective way to mitigate the UHI effects.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>	
<b>AUTHOR'S DECLARATION</b>	ii	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	iii	
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	iv	
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	v	
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	ix	
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	xi	
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	xiii	
<b>GLOSSARY OF TERMINOLOGIES</b>	xiv	
<b>CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND OF THE RESEARCH</b>		
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Problem Statement	4
1.3	Research Objectives	5
1.4	Research Questions	5
1.5	Case Study	6
	1.5.1 Vision from Garden City to Green City	7
1.6	Scope and Limitations	8
1.7	Significance of the Research	9
1.8	Conceptual Research Framework and Matrix of Research	10
1.9	Organisation of the Thesis	14
1.10	Chapter Summary	15
<b>CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW</b>		
2.1	Introduction	16
2.2	Definition of Urban Heat Island	17
2.3	Types and Characteristics of Urban Heat Island	17
2.4	Causes and Effects of Urban Heat Island	20
2.5	Previous UHI Studies in Tropical Cities	21

2.5.1	UHI Phenomenon in relation to Urban Design	22
2.5.2	Satellite-based Research on UHI	25
2.6	Tropical Urban Environment and UHI Phenomenon	26
2.6.1	Design Consideration in Hot-Humid Tropical Climate	26
2.6.2	Urban Design and Planning	27
2.6.2.1	Climate-responsive Design in Tropical City	28
2.6.2.2	Consideration of Urban Landscape Design and Bioclimatic and Microclimatic Components	30
2.6.3	Urban Landscaping and the Role of Vegetation	31
2.6.3.1	Plant Materials and Planting Design Scheme	34
2.6.3.2	Other Landscape Design Approaches	38
2.7	Design Challenges	45
2.8	Related Legislation, Policy and Guidelines	46
2.8.1	Environmental Quality Act 1974 (Act 174) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	46
2.8.2	National Policy of Climate Change	46
2.8.3	National Green Technology Policy	46
2.8.4	National Landscape Policy	47
2.8.5	Urban Planning and Landscape Design Guidelines	48
2.9	Chapter Summary	49

### **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

3.1	Introduction	50
3.2	Research Approach	50
3.3	Research Methodology	52
3.3.1	Method Used in Related Research	52
3.3.2	Method Adopted in This Research and Limitation	55
3.4	Data Collection	56
3.4.1	Study Area	56
3.4.2	Background of Planning	58
3.4.3	Urban Design Layout and Landscape Features	58
3.4.4	Field Sampling and Measurement	61
3.4.4.1	Sampling Design	61
3.4.4.2	Criteria of Selecting Sampling Stations	61