


**CENTRE OF STUDIES FOR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE  
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**‘IBRIDO’ RECREATING THE URBAN COMMUNITY PARK  
THROUGH ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE AT  
TAMAN MUHIBBAH, PUCHONG**

“ I hereby declare that this project is the result of my own research except for the quotation and summary which have been acknowledge. ”

**STUDENT’S NAME** : NUR RAFHANAH DZALILAH BINTI ALI IBRAHIM

**SIGNATURE** : .....

  
.....

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## **ABSTRACT**

There are difficulties in finding sites for recreational facilities which are easily accessible to the communities in the city. Hence by incorporate the retention pond as a multi-used function can fulfil the Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur (DBKL) aspiration which also needs study to initiate appropriate strategies to integrate the main river and the former site of an abandoned mine as an amenity and urban design elements. There are also several issues which said as the retention pond is lead to the unhappy life and unhealthy environment to the local communities. There is needs a some study about the dual approach to storm water management that incorporates flood control and water quality improvement and addressing broader needs of the community quality of life such as aesthetic enjoyment and recreation. This study is to create a urban community park through ecological sustainable landscape at Taman Muhibbah, Puchong, Selangor. This study is conducted by doing site observation and photograph and also has series of interview with the officer of DBKL and JPSWPKL and also the local community. The finding of this study will produce a master planning which consist all the solution and mechanism in order to achieve the design goal. This study will be significant to promote ecological strategies in order to achieve high value quality of life of the community which live near to the retention pond.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The establishment of Community Park and green space in town are supported by the development of the human in the town cities. Communities living in urban areas used the outdoor public park as a place for social and leisure activities with their families, friends and others. However, the hot climate during the day may affect the human activities in urban outdoor spaces (Ewert, 1991). Chiesura (2004) stated, urban park and green spaces are amongst the important element for quality life for urban society. Furthermore, the busy lifestyle of urbanites also affects the lack of time for leisure and recreation activities in urban outdoor spaces (Oguz and Cakci, 2010). Community and park are intertwined to each other, which park or green spaces could provide sustainable benefits in environment such as water purification, maintain temperature modification, erosion and runoff prevention. It may also increase physical activities for human health care.

The quality of the park environment is a key to contribute the sustainable development and healthy living in urban area. Kaplan (1983) pointed park experience support the population of city which provided sense of peaceful and harmony. People who live near green spaces are more likely to feel a sense of attachment as Ulrich (1981) noted that stress can be reduced by park experiences. In term of the social aspect, green spaces are the role play in social interaction and inclusion, cultural identity, and community development.

In addition, parks are important places for the various ethnics in Malaysia because they allow making a public statement of a positive cultural identity, as with Malaysia National Day, family days and also religious celebration days. Moreover, Tzoulas et al (2007) stated that urban green space can be understood as an integrated area comprising natural, semi natural, or artificial green land, providing manifold benefits to different groups of people within the city extent. Chiesura (2004) strongly believed that developing more sustainable cities is not just about improving the abiotic and biotic aspects of urban life, but also about the social aspects of city life.