

Persidangan Kebangsaan Teknologi Hijau

09 Jun 2014

Hotel Pullman, Bangsar

**PERANAN
PERANCANG BANDAR
DALAM PENERAPAN DAN PELAKSANAAN
TEKNOLOGI
HIJAU DI MALAYSIA**



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Malaysian Institute of Planners

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2. Role of a Town Planner
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MIP AT A GLANCE

ESTABLISHMENT

- Established on the 26th July 1972, the Malaysian Institute of Planners (MIP) represents town planners and the planning profession nationally.



OUR IDENTITY

- MIP is the body representing town planners involved in planning Malaysia's cities, towns, regions and places.



MIP TODAY

- MIP is delivering benefits to 2,249 members nationally and protecting the public's interest in planning.





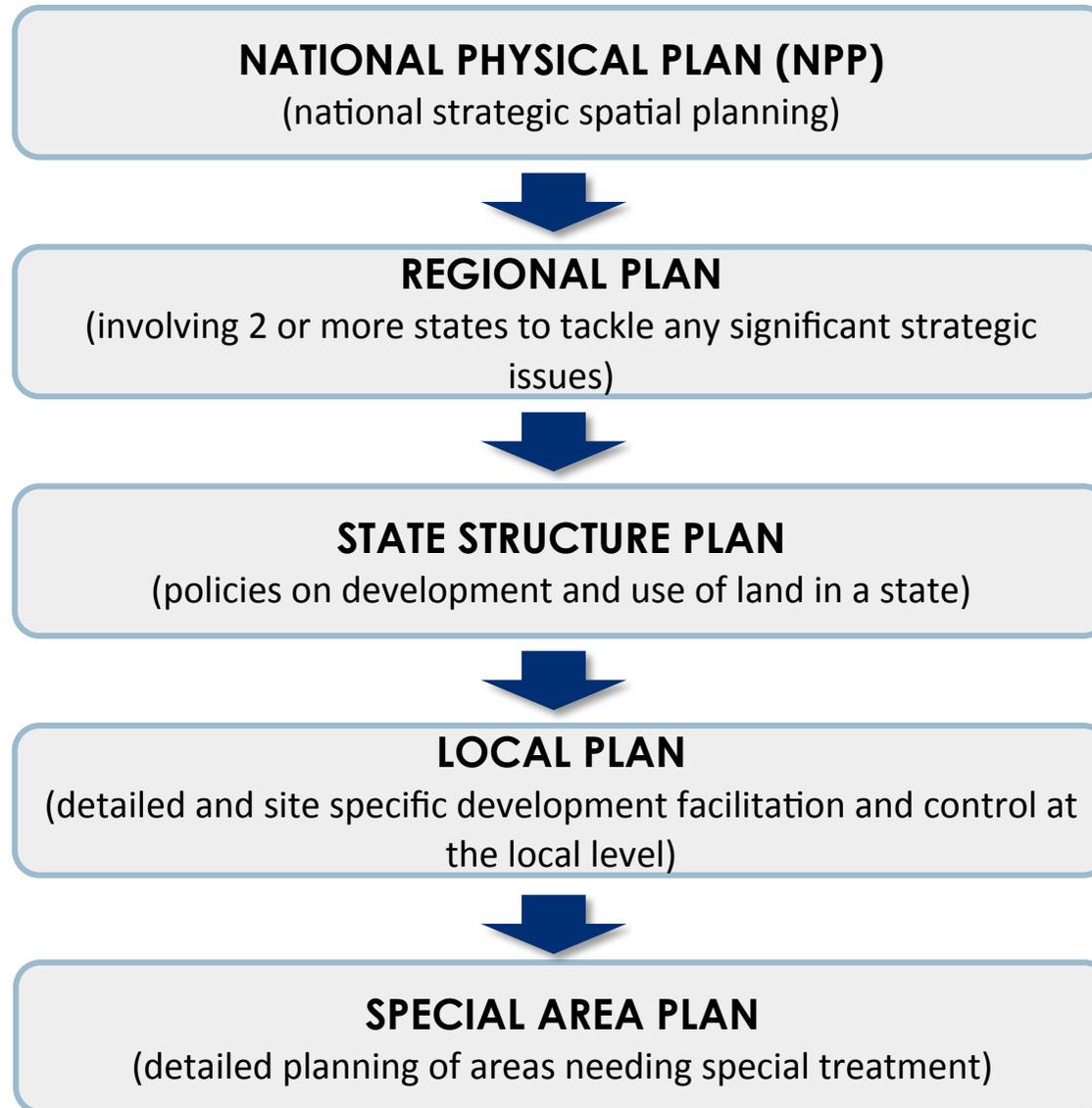
ROLE OF A TOWN PLANNER

- Developing national policies and strategies
- Formulate development plans and management of urban, suburban, and rural regions.
- Protect the public interest through activities that involve public participation

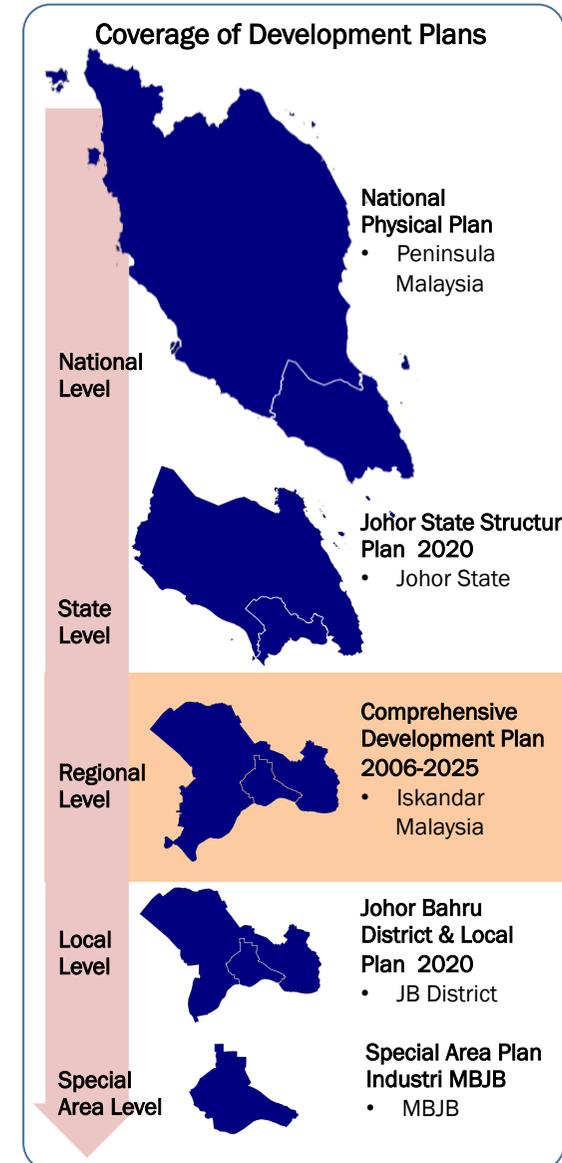


HIERARCHY OF PLANS

Development Plan System as enacted in the Town and Country Planning Act 1976 (Act 172)



Source: Federal Department of Town and Country Planning Malaysia





National Physical Plan (NPP)

- Enacted under Act 172, Sub-section 6B, the NPP is a strategic policy reviewed every 5 years in tandem with the review of the Five year Malaysia Plan.
- The NPP acts as the main guideline that will hold together all the strategies and policies of the nation's physical development in order to create a conducive environment for investment, housing, trade and tourism.
- The NPP also functions as a framework for regional, state and local planning
- The NPP-2 (which has been approved by the National Physical Planning Council on August 13th 2010) is intended to become the main reference document on the nation's future physical planning and development.





RFN Ke-2 mempunyai 8 tema yang menjadi asas kepada 41 dasar dan 254 langkah.



| Tema | Huraian |
|------|---|
| 1 | Pembentukan Rangka Kerja Spatial Negara |
| 2 | Peningkatan Daya Saing Ekonomi Negara |
| 3 | Pemuliharaan Sumber Pertanian dan Pembangunan Luar Bandar |
| 4 | Pembangunan Pelancongan Mampan |
| 5 | Pengurusan Petempatan Manusia |
| 6 | Pemuliharaan Sumber Asli, Biodiversiti dan Alam Sekitar |
| 7 | Penyepaduan Rangkaian Pengangkutan Bandar dan Negara |
| 8 | Penyediaan Infrastruktur Bersesuaian |

Rangka Kerja Spatial Negara





NATIONAL URBANISATION POLICY

Dasar Perbandaran Negara (DPN) disediakan bertujuan memastikan bandar-bandar dapat berperanan secara optimum sebagai enjin pertumbuhan ekonomi negara dan mempunyai kualiti kehidupan yang tinggi melalui proses perbandaran yang lebih terancang dan sistematik.

Aspirasi DPN adalah selari dengan misi nasional untuk menjadi sebuah negara maju sepenuhnya menjelang tahun 2020.

Kadar perbandaran meningkat 75% pada tahun 2020.

Falsafah Pembentukan Dasar

- Menjana pembangunan ekonomi bagi kemakmuran negara yang boleh dikongsi dan dinikmati bersama;
- Menyediakan perkhidmatan bandar, kemudahan awam, infrastruktur dan utiliti yang berkualiti untuk keselesaan dan kesejahteraan penduduk;
- Menekankan aspek keselamatan di dalam bandar;
- Memastikan keindahan rekabentuk dan kualiti fabrik bandar berasaskan kebudayaan tempatan negara;
- Memberi fokus kepada pemeliharaan dan pemuliharaan alam sekitar;
- Menggalakkan pembangunan sosial dan perpaduan nasional;
- Menggalakkan penduduk untuk melibatkan diri dalam membangunkan komuniti masing-masing dengan peningkatan tadbir urus yang lebih efisien dan berkesan;
- Membasmi kemiskinan bandar; dan
- Sensitif dan inovatif kepada perkembangan dan kemajuan teknologi.





DEVELOPMENT PLANS

- **Regional Plan** : outlined in the RMK-9, covers a wider area, comprising two or more states.
- **State Structure Plan** : Provides the framework for the development of the Local Plan and determine the state's major land use.
- **Local Plan** : Local Plan translates the Structure Plan, identify key projects of the district and provides guidelines for the development control purposes.
- **Special Area Plan** : A detailed guidance of an area, identified by the Local Authority. It also functions as a development tool for proper development.



- Northern Corridor Economic Region (NCER)
- Eastern Corridor Economic Region (ECER),
- Southern Johor Economic Region (Iskandar Development Region)
- Central Region



Coverage of sectors :

- Landuse
- Economy
- Population
- Tourism
- Transportation
- Environment
- Housing
- Public facilities
- Agriculture & livestock
- Infra& utility
- Industry

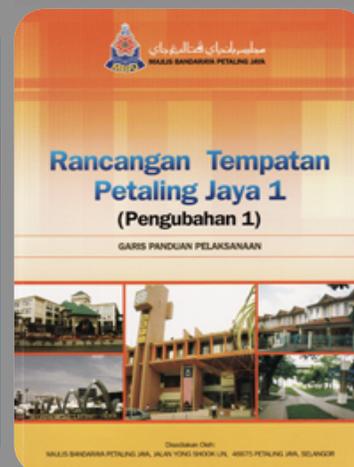
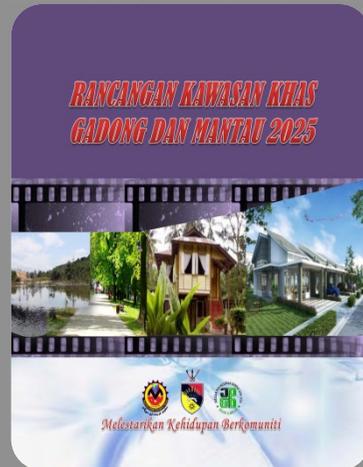
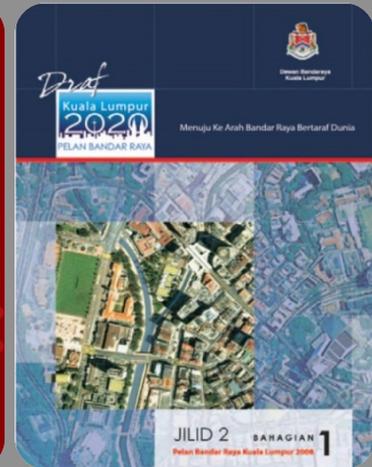
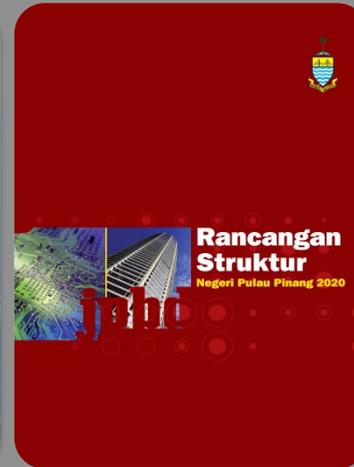
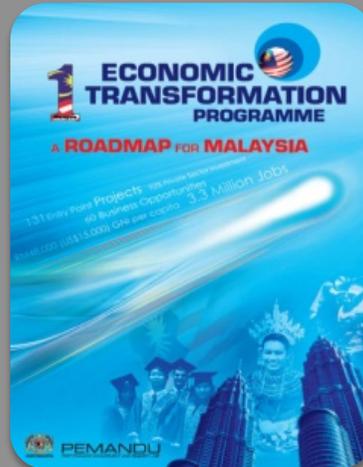
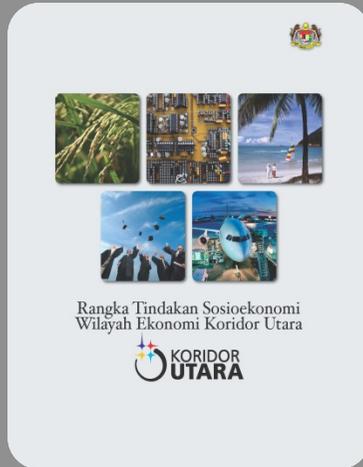


- Coverage of sectors are similar as in the Structure Plan with more detailed info such as detailed land use zones, reserves (road, open space, public facilities), urban design and land use classification



Coverage contains of :

- Redevelopment/regeneration
- Conservation/management practice
- Special and detail treatment



DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

- Any development will need to apply for planning permission made to the Local Authority
- Applications should include Development Proposal Report (LCP), Layout Plans and other relevant documents.



Types of Planning Permission

Planning Permission for Devt. Scheme/Layout Plan

Planning Permission for Construction/ Erection of Building or Change of Use of Building

Planning Permission for Change of Use of Land (Land Conversion)

Planning Permission for Mining Work

Planning Permission for Industrial Work

Plans/Documents Required

Layout Plan, Landscape Plan, Topography Plan, Certified Survey Plan, etc.

Building Plan, Earthwork Plan, Road & Drainage Plan, Street Lighting Plan, Street Name Plan, etc.

Copy of Land Title, Official Search, Layout Plan, Topography Plan, Survey Plan, etc.

Topography Plan, Survey Plan, etc.

Layout Plan, Road & Drainage Plan, etc.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY:A DEFINITION

Sustainable community is a place where people want to live and work, now and in the future.

They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life.

They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and managed, and offer equality of opportunity and good urban services for all.



Bristol Accord, 6-7
December 2005

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES : URBAN DESIGN EXCELLENCE

1. PUBLIC REALM

quality and functional public realm



2. VISUAL CHARACTER AND IDENTITY

reflect an innovative and imaginative use of space, form and materials



3. LEGIBILITY AND ORIENTATION

land parcels, transport networks, streets and parks designed as a coherent whole by the provision of good connections



4. PERMEABILITY AND CONNECTIVITY

design allows for all forms of traffic, pedestrian and vehicular to move easily through the site



5. SAFETY AND SECURITY

provide defensible space and ensure safety through environmental design



6. VARYING DENSITY AND USE

creates vibrant and active community



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES : ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

1. BIODIVERSITY

respond to the local ecosystem and focus on the protection and/or restoration of indigenous flora and fauna.



2. WATER

water sensitive design, water recycling.



3. TRANSPORT

enable greater pedestrian and bicycle activities, and reduce the need for car-based travel.



4. ENERGY

careful integration of subdivision design, lot orientation, material use and the selection and promotion of low emission and renewable energy supplies.



5. WASTE

provide defensible space and ensure safety through environmental design.



6. POLLUTION

creates vibrant and active community.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES : COMMUNITY WELLBEING

1. RESPOND TO COMMUNITY NEEDS

identifies the likely composition and needs of new communities, and how these will be addressed in a timely way.



2. BUILDING COMMUNITY CAPACITY

community engagement and processes to achieve a strong sense of belonging and identity in a new community.



3. ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

generate local employment opportunities.



4. HEALTHY AND ACTIVE COMMUNITY

creating safe environments that offer opportunities for healthy activity, recreation and social interaction.



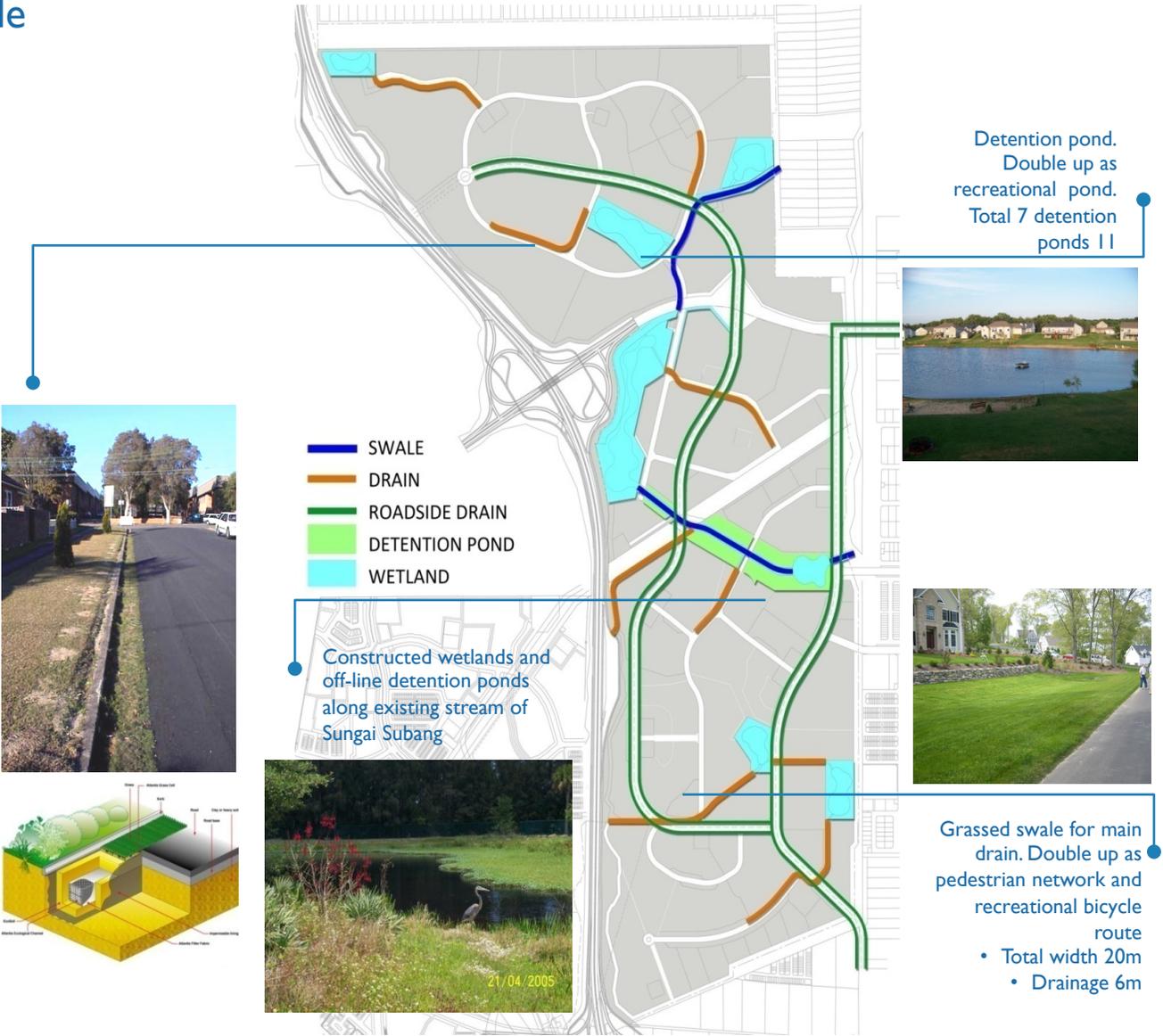
5. LIFELONG LEARNING

access to education, and training opportunities at different stages of the lifecycle.



WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN

Masterplan Scale



WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN

Subdivision Scale



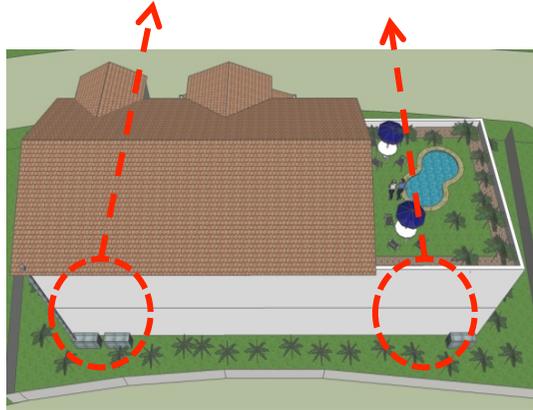
WSUD Components:

1. Integrated network of open space and storm water disposal system use court-yard for local retention basins.
2. Porous paving on driveways and car parks.
3. Minimized direct run-off via shared driveway entry location.
4. Grass swale in limited access collector road.
5. Whole road reserve designed, constructed and planted to act as floodway for run-off.
6. Flush kerbing.
7. Local retarding basin in road reserve accommodate peak flow.



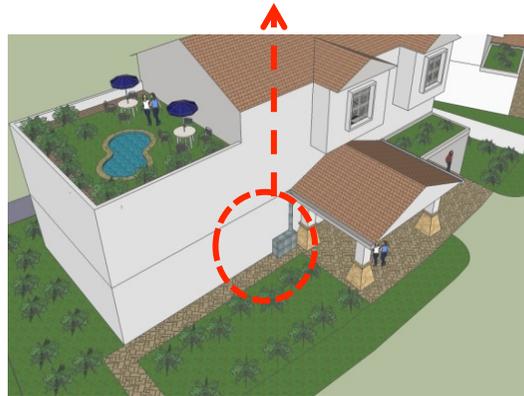
On-site infiltration can be incorporated into playground, median strip, walkway

Rainwater tank provides water for toilets and external uses

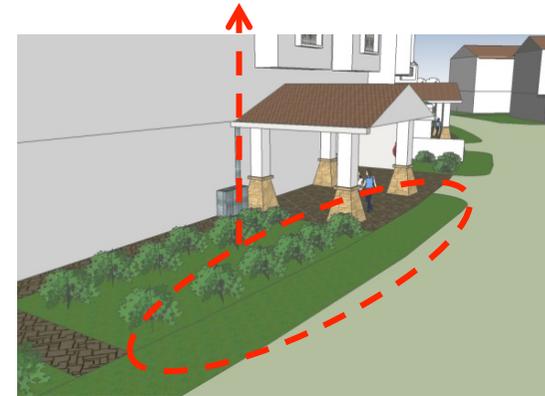


Tank overflow diverted into an infiltration or detention unit.

Rainwater tank connected to collect garage runoff. Used for car washing and irrigation



Vegetated bioretention swales receive runoff from impervious area



Paved areas porous pavements

Driveway uses porous pavements and runoff is diverted to infiltration zones



Water efficient landscaping



Side to side driveway to maximize the vegetated bioretention swales

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS/INVOLVEMENTS

1

Affiliation with International Organisations : Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP), Eastern Organization for Planning and Human Settlements (EAROPH), Asean Association for Planning and Housing (AAPH)

2

Research & Development (R&D) : e.g. Bandar Sejahtera, Low Carbon Cities Framework (LCCF), Sustainable PJ 2030, Malaysian Urban Observatory (MUO)

3

Seminars, Workshops, Trainings, 'Expert Talks' : e.g. LCCF Trainings, WCSC Master Class, Jalan Sehalu PJ, Livable City PJ Master Class, TOD Master Class

4

Technical Visits : e.g. Bilbao, Barcelona, Kaohsiung, Brisbane, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Curitiba, Granada, Copenhagen, Gothenburg, etc.

5

Community Engagement : e.g. 'Pledge and Plant a Tree', 'Shoes for Future', etc.



International Affiliation

MIP Affiliates With International Organizations That Can Provide Exposure To Its Members Through Its Programmes

COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATION OF PLANNERS (CAP)

Concerned with the planning and management of settlements and regions across the Commonwealth regions – Australia (PIA), Bangladesh, Barbados, Bermuda, Canada, Caribbean, Cyprus, Ghana, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, United Kingdom, South Africa, Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Trinidad, Tobago, Zimbabwe, India.

EASTERN ORGANIZATION FOR PLANNING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (EAROPH)

Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Japan, Indonesia, Philippines, South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Macau, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, China, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, USA, Uganda and North Vietnam.

ASEAN ASSOCIATION FOR PLANNING AND HOUSING (AAPH)

Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia, Vietnam





Work In Partnership

Local & Global Players – to create awareness on MIP as well as on what is championing



PETALING JAYA
CITY COUNCIL
(MBPJ)



ASEAN
ASSOCIATION
FOR
PLANNING



PERBADANAN
PUTRAJAYA



Kuala Lumpur
City Hall



SELANGOR STATE
GOVERNMENT



PAM



REHDA
Wilayah Persekutuan
(K.L.) Branch



Arab Urban Development
Institute



Al-Madina Municipality
Saudi Arabia



Shah Alam City Council
Selangor - Malaysia



THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF
CHARTERED SURVEYORS



SEPANG
MAJLIS PERBANDARAN SEPANG



KeTTHA
KEMENTERIAN TENAGA,
TEKNOLOGI HIJAU DAN AIR



Malaysia Energy Centre



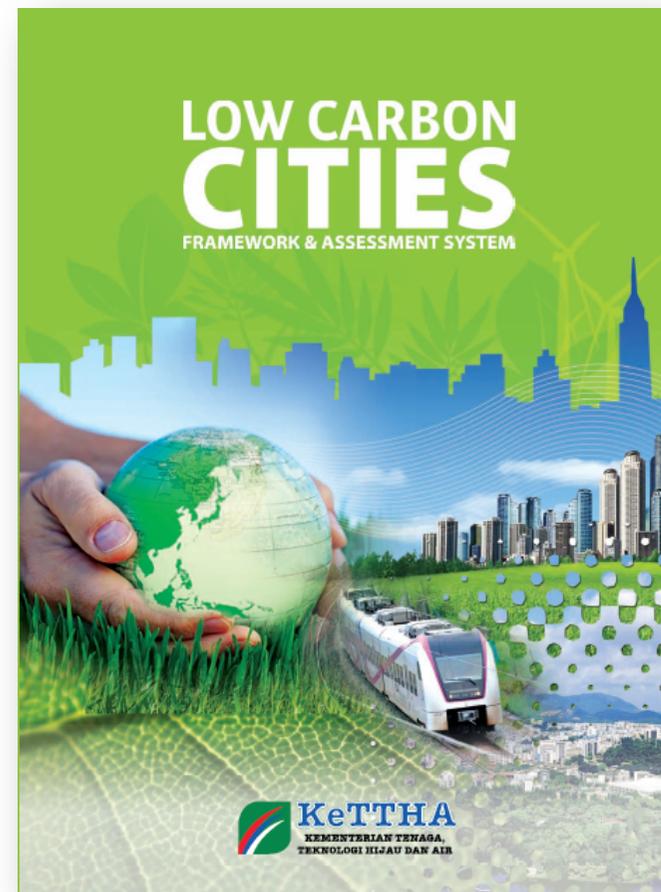
MALAYSIA
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
PSDC



Low Carbon Cities Framework (LCCF)

A collaboration with Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KeTTHA) and Malaysian Green Technology Corporation (MGTC)

This document is to *assist local authorities, township developers, designers and individuals* in assessing whether developments carried out within the city contributes towards the reduction or decrease in GHG





Sustainable Petaling Jaya 2030

A collaboration with Petaling Jaya City Council (MBPJ) on developing sustainable strategic plan for Petaling Jaya



| | Pillar 1 | Pillar 2 | Pillar 3 | Pillar 4 | Pillar 5 |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| Vision | Vision for Sustainable PJ 2013 Livable And Sustainable City That Has Good Governance With A Harmonious And Healthy Environment | | | | |
| Guiding Principles | GUIDING PRINCIPLES | | | | |
| | Well Informed Society | Inclusive, Safe & People Friendly | Good Infrastructure | Green Environment | People Participation & Collaboration |
| | Aim : A Conserved , Well Maintained, Accessible, Safe And Secure (Natural) Environment | Aim : A Vibrant And Prosperous Economy, Attractive To International And Local Investments | Aim : To Have A Vibrant, Safe, Harmonious, Healthy And Caring Society | Aim : To Create A High Quality & Sustainable Built Environment For The Community With Superior Connectivity | Aim : A City Well-governed With It's People |
| Key Direction Areas (KDA) | KDA 1 Our Environment | KDA 2 Our Economy | KDA 3 Our Society & Culture | KDA 4 Our Human Habitat | KDA 5 Our Governance |
| | G1 : Clean, Non-polluted Env G2 : Enhance Open Space, Vegetation, Biodiversity G3 : Sustainable and Efficient Resource Use | G1 : Innovative Industries & Investment G2 : Creative & Literate Community G3 : Smart Partnerships For Education Skills | G1 : Better Worry Free Quality Of Life G2 : Effective Community Facilities & Services G3 : Cooperative Responsible & Tolerant Living | G1 : Integrated Transport System G2 : Barrier Free City G3 : High Quality Built Environment | G1 : Enhance Participation Of People G2 : Effective Law & Policy Enforcement G3 : Transparent, Accountable & Accessible Mgmt |
| Enablers | 8 Existing Initiatives | 12 Existing Initiatives | 10 Existing Initiatives | 10 Existing Initiatives | 12 Existing Initiatives |
| | G1 : 3 Strategies, 8 Programs G2 : 1 Strategy, 5 Programs G3 : 1 Strategy, 3 Programs | G1 : 1 Strategy, 4 Programs G2 : 1 Strategy, 5 Programs G3 : 1 Strategy, 5 Programs | G1 : 1 Strategy, 11 Programs G2 : 1 Strategy, 4 Programs G3 : 1 Strategy, 7 Programs | G1 : 5 Strategies, 11 Programs G2 : 4 Strategies, 3 Programs G3 : 5 Strategies, 6 Programs | G1 : 2 Strategies, 1 Program G2 : 1 Strategy, 7 Programs G3 : 2 Strategies, 5 Programs |



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