

# THE GREEN CULTURE OF ISLAM

MAZLINA MANSOR  
ISMAWI HJ. ZEN  
JAMILAH OTHMAN  
NOR ZALINA HARUN  
NURHAYATI ABDUL MALEK



IIUM PRESS

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

Published by:  
IIUM Press  
International Islamic University Malaysia

First Edition, 2011  
©IIUM Press, IIUM

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without any prior written permission of the publisher.

Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia

Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Mazlina Mansor, Ismawi Hj Zen, Jamilah Othman, Nor Azlina Harun & Nurhayati Abd Malek: The Green Culture of Islam

ISBN: 978-967-418-068-3

Member of Majlis Penerbitan Ilmiah Malaysia - MAPIM  
(Malaysian Scholarly Publishing Council)

Printed by :  
**IIUM PRINTING SDN. BHD.**  
No. 1, Jalan Industri Batu Caves 1/3  
Taman Perindustrian Batu Caves  
Batu Caves Centre Point  
68100 Batu Caves  
Selangor Darul Ehsan

## CONTENTS

Editors' Preface		v - vi
List of Tables		vii-xi
List of Figures		xii
Abbreviations		xiii
<b>CHAPTER 1</b>	<b>ECOLOGY AS FOUNDATION FOR THE EXECUTION OF MAN'S KHALIFAH ON EARTH : With Special Reference to the Roles of those within Built Environment Professions</b> Ismawi Zen <i>(6560/19800)</i>	<b>1-15</b>
<b>CHAPTER 2</b>	<b>TREES IN THE MAKING OF ISLAMIC ENVIRONMENT</b> <i>(2826/19801)</i> Nurul Aida Salim, Azila Ahmad Sarkawi & Jamilah Othman	<b>16-25</b>
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>	<b>NATURE THAT INSPIRES SPIRITUAL LANDSCAPE</b> <i>(2916/19855)</i> Jamilah Othman, Sharif Ahmad Sharif Hashim	<b>26-36</b>
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>	<b>SELECTIVE PLANT MATERIALS OF MANGROVE ECOSYSTEM</b> Rashidi Othman <i>(3842/19859)</i>	<b>37-41</b>
<b>CHAPTER 5</b>	<b>FERNS AS CARVING MOTIVES IN THE POLYNESIAN COMMUNITY</b> Maheran Yaman <i>(2738/19864)</i>	<b>42-51</b>
<b>CHAPTER 6</b>	<b>ISLAMIC PURIFICATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT</b> Izawati Tukiman <i>(3432/19866)</i>	<b>52-58</b>
<b>CHAPTER 7</b>	<b>NATURALISTIC APPROACH OF SUSTAINABLE RIVER DEVELOPMENT</b> Mohd Ramzi Mohd Hussain <i>(3177/19868)</i>	<b>59-65</b>

<b>CHAPTER 8</b>	<b>ISLAMIC ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES OF LEISURE &amp; RECREATION</b>	<b>66-72</b>
	Nurhayati Abdul Malik (3046/19871)	
<b>CHAPTER 9</b>	<b>EVOLVING AMORPHOUS SPACES INTO DEFINED AND BOUNDED PLACES</b>	<b>73-82</b>
	Nor Zalina Harun and Ismail Said (3640/19877)	
<b>CHAPTER 10</b>	<b>CONCLUSION ISLAMIC VIEWPOINTS ON SUSTAINABILITY OF GREENSPACE</b>	<b>83-90</b>
	Mazlina Mansor and Ismail Said (203/19879)	

## EVOLVING AMORPHOUS SPACES INTO DEFINED AND BOUNDED PLACES

<sup>1</sup>Nor Zalina Harun and <sup>2</sup>Ismail Said

<sup>1</sup>Department of Landscape Architecture, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design  
International Islamic University Malaysia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Landscape Architecture, Fakulti Alam Bina  
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

### ABSTRACT

Discussions centering the concept of place and place making process have underpinned many scholars and group of different background all over the world. However in built environment, the term 'place', sometimes offers much confusion in the place based study literatures and during the process of place making. Drawing to these understandings, the research presented in this chapter was designed to explore what makes a place and how an amorphous space is turned into a bounded and significant place. This chapter begins by discussing and defining the concept and definitions of place concentrating into public place in an architectural/technical sense followed by a discussion of the dimensions and factors contributing to place making. Following these discussions suggested underlying dimensions in formulating a good public place is proposed. The research is hoped could steer architects, planners, human geographers and urban designers in the direction of creating a good place.

*Keywords:* place, space, good public spaces, diversity, distinctive, safety, comfort

### INTRODUCTION

A place can never be understood without understandings its three interrelated components (Devine et al., 1997) which are (1) physical features or appearances, (2) observable activities and functions, and (3) meaning or symbols (Relph, 1976). Canter (1977) defined place as a combination of three aspects comprising of (1) those activities of those in a place, (2) the conceptualization of the place, and (3) the physical environment. The similarity between both definitions is clear, a place composed of physical character, activity and meaning. In addition, according to Sarkar (2008) in his study entitled *from 'space-creation' to 'place making'*, all spaces will acquire three dimensions; length, breadth and height or floor, ceiling and wall (Noberg-Schulz, 1979) in a tangible or intangible manner to nurture and flourish all human endeavours. The formation of a public space comes from an epiphany towards the existence for 'dynamic balance' in the human race. In all communal life, there is a dynamic balance between public and private activities (Carr et al., 1992). The obvious impact from this awareness towards the urban development can be seen through the fact that public spaces are a well known amenity that can be used by the public.

The streets, squares, gardens, parks and many other types of open space are a result of this awareness. For example the parks have been seen as 'the lung of the city' substitute countryside where exposure to fresh air and sunlight, with the opportunity to stroll free and relax would serve as an antidote to the oppressive physical and psychological conditions of city life (Heckscher and Robinson, 1977; Carr et al., 1992). It is undeniable that despite its difference in architectural design, public spaces share the same general role as it is an essential counterpart to the more settled places and routine of work and home life, providing