

Liveable City

"A liveable city is one that through good planning, provides a vibrant, attractive and secure environment for people to live, work and play and encompasses good governance, a competitive economy, high quality of living and environmental sustainability."

(Centre for Liveable Cities, Singapore)

Sustainable City

Among the conditions for sustainable city:

"Sustainable pattern of production, consumption, transportation, settlement."

"The preservation of opportunities for future generations."

(Istanbul UN City Summit of 1996)

"Temporary & Pop-Up City"





Lorong Tuanku Abdul Rahman (TAR), KL





Lorong TAR lane on weekdays

Lorong TAR night market on Saturdays

"Diversity in its many forms is the primary element of a vibrant place – diversity of business, diversity of activities and a diversity of built form creating visual stimulation. Taking street markets as an example, they often exist in unremarkable settings and their vibrancy comes through the interaction between the people and products. The most successful markets are those where there is a wide diversity of product and supplier. Sadly, cities seem often to overlook these factors, being far more concerned with the physical form of public places. They put the responsibility on the urban designer to transform a place through cosmetic factors such as new paving, elegant street furniture and improved lighting, when the reality is that many places are unattractive or underperforming for other reasons such as failing business, traffic domination, or antisocial behaviour. These can seem merely cosmetic."

Night Market & Sustainability

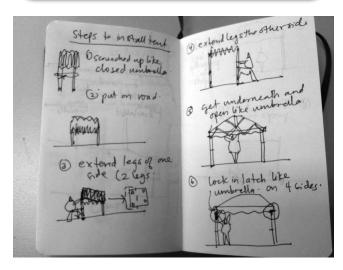


Case Study: Lorong TAR Night Market, KL

observations

interviews

mapping



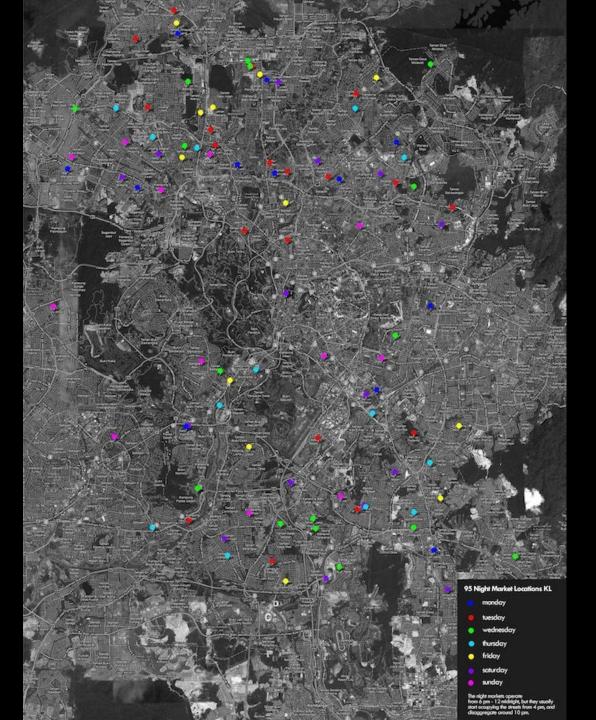




spatial characteristics
visitor and vendor activities
night market products
"tactics of operation"

JPPPK, DBKL
Persatuan Penjaja Pasar
Malam Lorong TAR
Vendor J

spatiality systems relationships







A Map of 95 Night Market Locations in Kuala Lumpur (K. Zakariya, 2010)

Findings #1: Social activities







sight seeing shopping family activities

Local Visitor 1: "search for scarves and outfit at affordable prices"

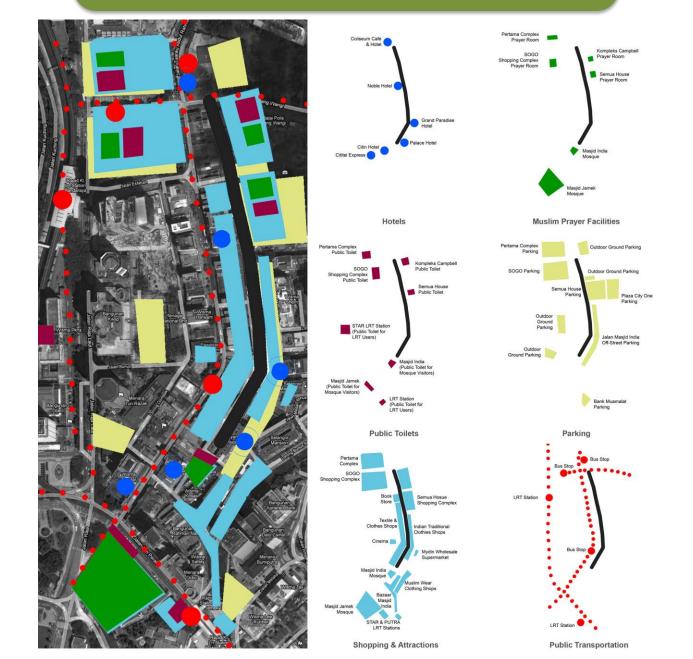
Local Visitor 2: "to buy my favourite food and strolling around"

Foreign Visitor 1: "the night market is great, we have walked from one end to another"

Findings #2: Culture through food



Findings #3: Sharing infrastructures





backlane



parking facilities



structures as armatures



street lighting



the market stall



surrounding activities



electrical supply



shops open a market stall

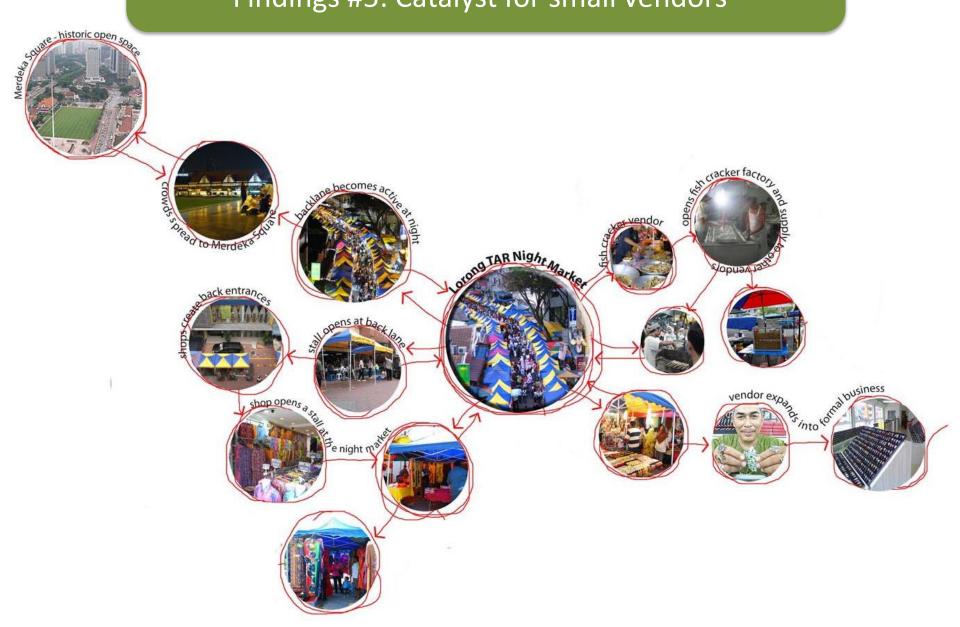
Findings #4: Contributor to the informal economy



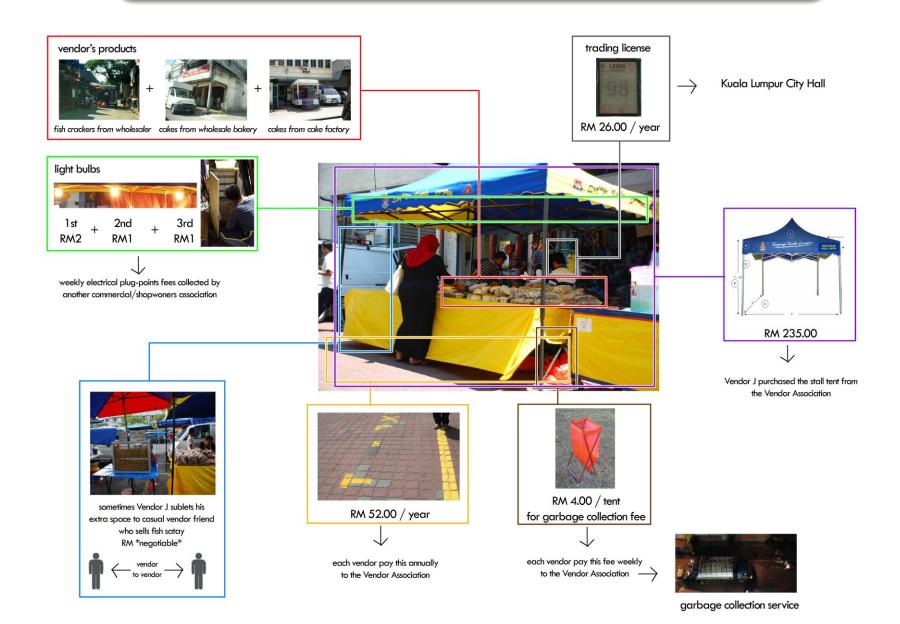
Estimated RM 1000 transactions per night per vendor x 550 vendors RM 550,000 revenue at Lorong TAR Night Market

(As reported by President of *Persatuan Penjaja Pasar Malam Lorong TAR*, 2010 based on a study by Bank Pertanian)

Findings #5: Catalyst for small vendors



Findings #6: Supporting the larger system



Discussion on the 'green' and 'colourful' roles of the night market

1. The market as a system:

Small, individual scale – the vendor and his stall Large, collective scale – the market, surrounding businesses, other services

Small activities collectively can create a multiple networks of small impacts and keep on expanding

2. Sharing of infrastructure:

The street as a market space
The market as a social and commercial space
Public amenities offer multiple use

Public spaces and city infrastructures need to be robust to cater for different activities

3. Enhance city's street life:

Re-activate 'dead' spaces
Offer weekly or seasonal events

Temporary activities can optimize the use existing spaces and enliven inactive places

4. An 'incubator' for living culture:

Local food and local trends
Assimilation of global food and global trends
Market activities

Embracing local culture to progress and continue to become diverse, rather than resisting change.

Conclusion

The night market can act as a model that demonstrates how contributions to sustainability of a city work at multiple scales and through multiple roles.

Temporary activities like the night market should be reconsidered in the planning and design of cities for its cultural and economic contributions, rather than seeing it as 'just another everyday space'.

Suggestions for future research

Management of night market wastes: consumption and disposal of packaging materials, attitudes of visitors and vendors towards littering and cleanliness, etc.

'Green' practices in operating night markets: BYO containers, supporting local produce, etc.

Contributions of small-scale public spaces, micro-architecture, temporary landscapes, etc. to the city at the larger scale