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TERENGGANU IDENTITY: PROPOSED HARBOURSCAPE TOURISM AT KAMPUNG SEBERANG TAKIR, TERENGGANU

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ABSTRACT

Waterfront developments have received attention from the Malaysian government for their East Coast Economy Region (ECER). Kuala Terengganu has transformed the urban master plan to be more comprehensive, especially for the Tourism industry. Furthermore, the construction of the new Terengganu Drawbridge has positive and some negative impacts on the village's surrounding economy and the cultural heritage, especially Kg. Seberang Takir. This landscape development project at Seberang Takir, Terengganu, along the Terengganu estuary near Seberang Takir beach, is a 39 acres site. Kg. Seberang Takir is rich in its cultural heritage, such as Batik and Bot Penambang (boat transport). The site is by water bodies, i.e. Terengganu estuary, facing Kuala Terengganu town. This project aims to create spaces at Kg Seberang Takir in terms of cultural heritage, economy, and environmental aspects that have been affected by the fast development around it. The design concept is 'Warisan Persisir Air', literally meaning inherited coastal property by the sea. The design strategies of 'Harbourscape Tourism' emphasise the three aspects - cultural heritage, economy and environment. The design proposals are Seberang Takir Resort and other tourism facilities such as boardwalk and restaurants. An enhancement imitative of the existing Bot Penambang jetty is made by proposing an art and craft centre for batik, boat craft and accommodating fisheries enhancement activities such as *ikan bilis*, *belacan* and *keropak* production centre. The planting concept on 'Coastal Tropical Beauty' is also part of the proposal in designing the Harbour waterfront design in Malaysia.

Keywords: Tourism, Waterfront, Cultural heritage, Estuary, Kuala Terengganu

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of this project is to implement and amplifying the Terengganu identity using Harbourscape Tourism at Kg. Seberang Takir, Terengganu. The design aims to create spaces for harbourscape development that consider cultural heritage elements and economic and environmental aspects. The surrounding issues include cultural heritage, economic income and environmental issues that affect the local community of Kg. Seberang Takir. The study found that cultural heritage was affected and slowly disappearing due to the vast on-site development. In terms of economics, the existence of the Drawbridge has wiped out most of the Bot Penambang customers as they prefer to use the land route as the Drawbridge to save travel times by 10 to 15 minutes compared to Bot Penambang transportation. On environmental issues, some of the villagers involved in cultural heritage, such as Batik entrepreneurs, tend to throw their waste into the river. However, this issue is not less critical and can be resolved through strict enforcement by the local authority. The objectives of the projects are:

1. To design a space that can boost villagers' economy at Kampung Seberang Takir, Terengganu.
2. To maintain and preserve cultural practices and heritage values of Kampung Seberang Takir, Terengganu.
3. To propose the Terengganu identity and elements through design.

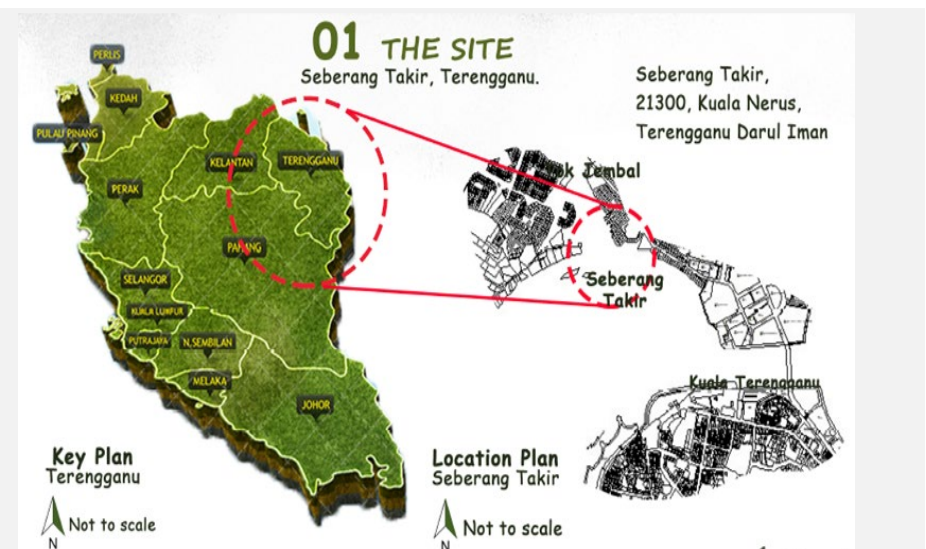


Figure 1: Key and location plan of the site.

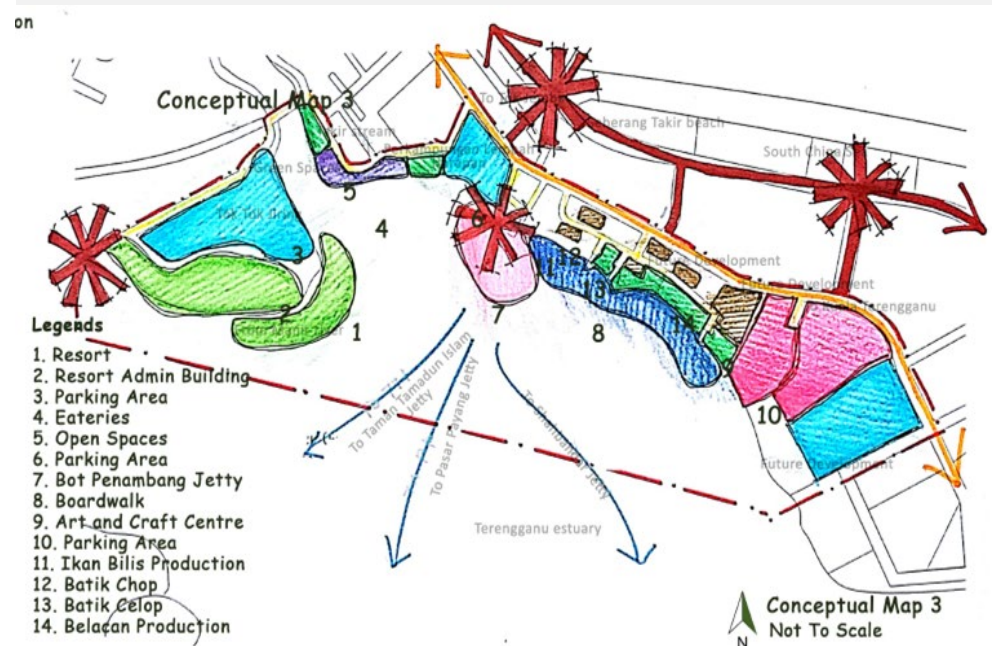


Figure 2: Zoning area and demographic data of the site study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Harbour

A harbour is partially enclosed water and generally situated along the seashore or river estuary to promote navigation through the sea. It also can be defined as a basin or haven of navigable waters well, protected naturally or artificially from the action of winds and waves. *Harbourscape* is a landscape dominated by the harbour and situated at a seashore, river estuary or canal connected to the sea.

Types of Harbour

1. Commercial harbour - is where loading and unloading of cargos take place.
2. Fishery harbour – is where cargos carrying seafood or aquatic animals are designated.
3. Military harbours – are naval bases where warships are kept in docked while there is no exercise at sea or during a repair.
4. Harbour of refuge – is a large area harbour that shelters the ships during an emergency.
5. Marina harbour – is a small harbour with moorings for yachts and small ships.

Case Study: Sutera Harbour Resort, Sabah

This resort is nestled between the shores of the South China Sea, fronting the tropical islands and the majestic Mount Kinabalu as background at the grand expanse of the Sutera Harbour Resort. The 384-acres resort provides a spectacular array of activities from luxurious five-star hotels, championship golf course, marina, and recreational facilities.

Kuala Terengganu's Waterfront

Terengganu holds the charms and splendour from others states in Malaysia. Despite rapid development and modernisation, Terengganu is unique, and it manages to attract tourists from all over the world. It is home to a diverse and close-knit society, where people are friendly with a charm that exuberate warmth and grace, with strong morals and values. Terengganu is rich with its customs and tradition such as *songket*, arts, handicrafts, tradition through generations, visible in its way of life and heritage. Endowed with unmatched natural beauty, the lush tropical rainforests, and having the longest coastline (244km) of beautiful beaches, Terengganu make their own as a vibrant tourists destination. Historically, Kuala Terengganu was known for its harbour activities such as fisheries, transportation, local and international businesses. In addition, the city is by the many traditional Malay villages that act as the catalyst of social-economic, environmental, and religious development.

METHOD / PROCEDURE

Checklist and Observation

In conducting data collection, the site inventory and observation checklist are done by mapping the existing site condition and taking pictures of the site condition.

Site Inventory And Analysis

1. Site Background

Figure 3 shows that fishery activities contribute the most in terms of economic generators at Kg. Seberang Takir. The highest percentage by rank are; fishery (55%) followed by craft (25%), activities at the Bot Penambang jetty (5%) and others (15%). The site has many prominent historical values and cultures that make the place different from other places. However, the locals know many cultural heritage values but are not known to others, especially those outside Terengganu.

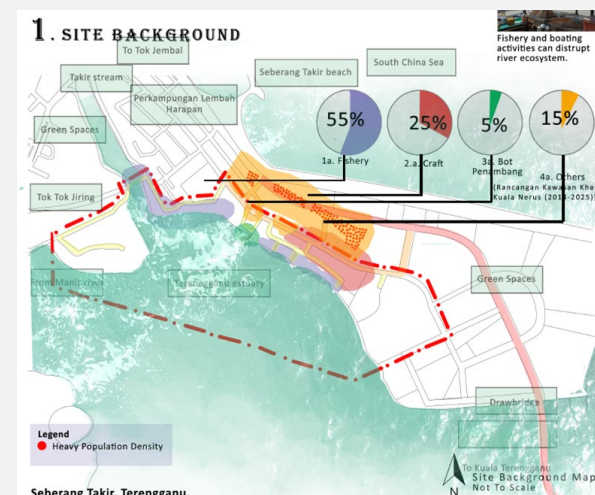


Figure 3: Analysis map for site background.

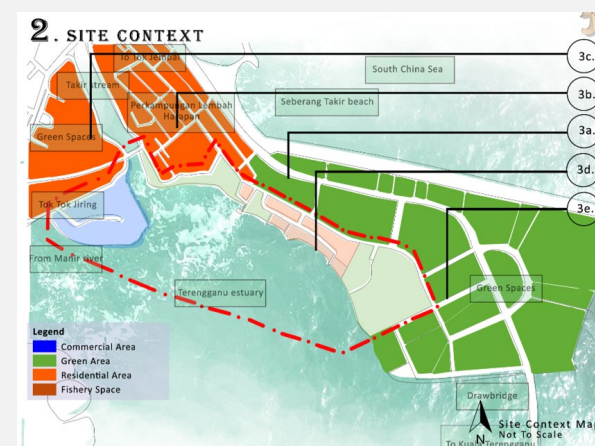


Figure 4: Analysis map for site context.

2. Site Context

Figure 4 shows the location of the site and its context. Site context is essential in considering the circulation and accessibility of the visitor to the site. Some areas have tremendous potential to be developed and help in improving the economy of the villagers. However, the villagers can use these spaces and opportunities to gain more income by providing some services such as tour services.

3. Land Use

Figure 5 shows the land use plan of the site. It consists of commercial area, residential area, green area, and fishery area. The site is primarily green areas, which lead to the potential for new development. Keropok Seberang Takir is one of the significant potential industries as a site context in introducing the site area to tourists and passers-by.

Seberang Takir has many historical areas as tourism spots and educational purposes. Furthermore, Seberang Takir has a higher rate of development as stated in the Rancangan *Kawasan Khas Terengganu*. However, some of the historical areas are not well maintained. Thus, reduce the number of tourists coming to the sites.

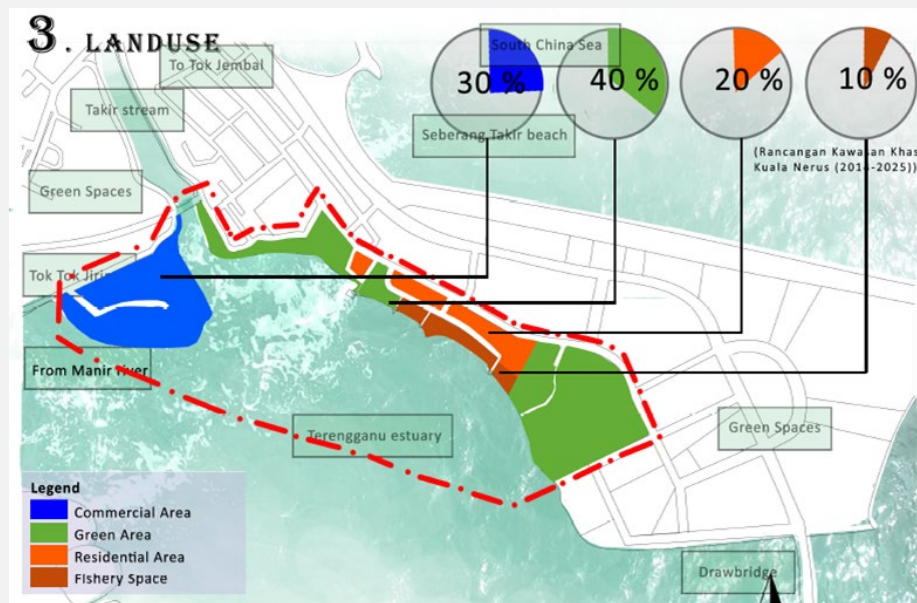


Figure 5: Analysis map for landuse

4. Socio-Economy

A socio-economic study conducted at the site shows villagers of Kg. Seberang Takir economic income is being shaped based on their surrounding behaviour. Most villagers are Malays, either river fishermen or sea fishermen, who still practised their culture and heritage, such as producing dry food from sea sources. Despite the new development of the drawbridge and the enhancement of Seberang Takir beach near the village, it had somehow affected the economic income of Kg. Seberang Takir.



Figure 6 : Section of villager's economy source at Kg Seberang Takir

Socio-culture is an aspect related to behaviours of Kg Seberang Takir villagers such as their practised customs, lifestyle as well as beliefs. Thus, the significant character of Malay cultural heritage can be seen throughout their daily lifestyles by producing the cultural heritage products as one of their main sources of income. Even though almost all of the community at Kg. Seberang Takir knows about their cultural heritage, but not all of them are practising it. Furthermore, the study found that the element of cultural heritage is slightly affected by the new development around Kg Seberang Takir such as the construction of Drawbridge and the enhancement of Seberang Takir beach.

5. View and Sense

Kampung Seberang Takir is widely known by its famous Bot Penambang. Bot Penambang is a traditional boat that is used to transport people to cross Terengganu River to Pasar Kedai Payang jetty. This area is located within the important places at Kuala Terengganu city and Sultan Mahmud Airport. The landmark helps to introduce the village as people keep using the road between these two places.

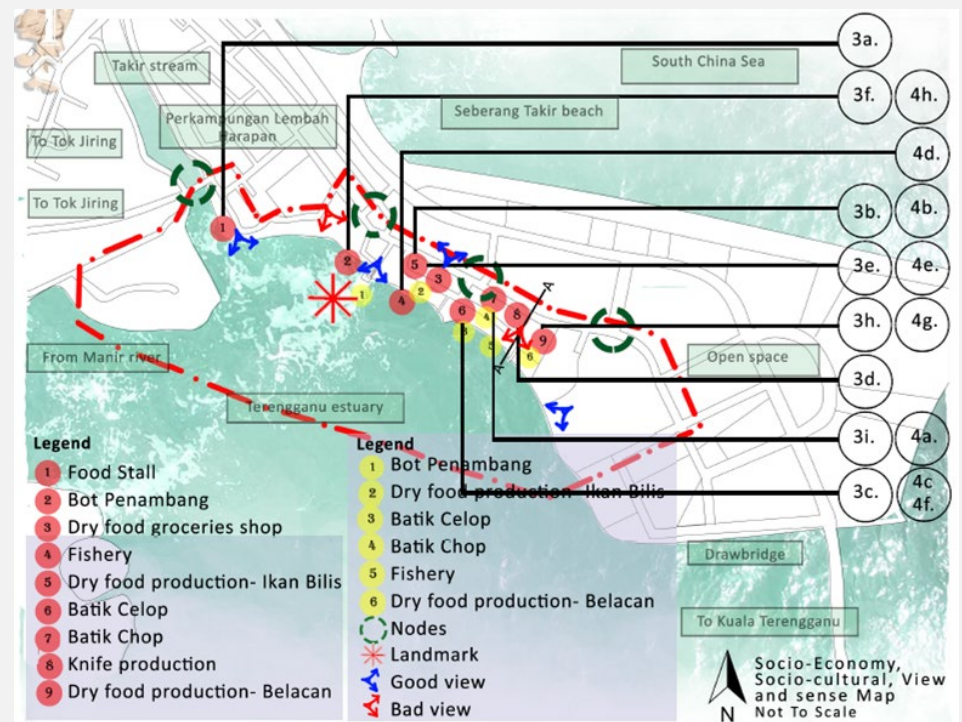


Figure 7: Analysis map for Socio-economy, socio-culture and view and sense

6. Circulation

Figure 8 shows the circulation map consists of primary road, secondary road, tertiary road, and water route. Almost 30 years ago, water route was the main transportation medium to Pasar Payang, Pulau Duyong, and Pulau Warisan. However, the new development of its surrounding areas has affected the preference of using the water route. The land route has become the primary access since the opening of Kuala Terengganu Drawbridge.

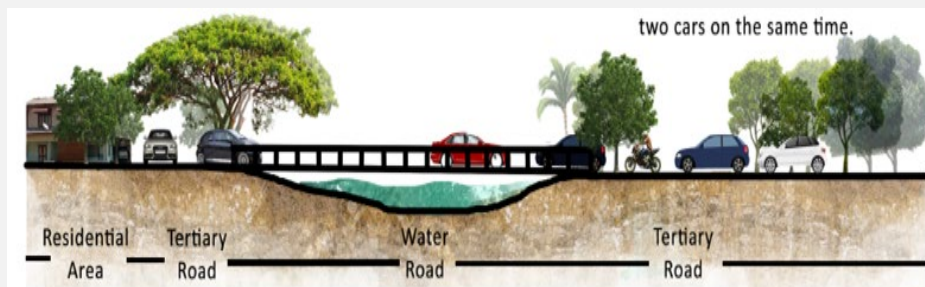


Figure 8: Section of one of the road at Kg Seberang Takir..

7. Facilities and Amenities

Most of the facilities are practical to the users and are in good condition. The facilities accommodate the demand of users, such as the presence of community halls. However, these facilities should be improved and maintained regularly.

8. Hydrology

The study found that the water route contributes to the environmental issues around the site. Oil spills from the fishermen's boats and Bot Penambang operators contribute to river pollution and disrupt the ecosystem.

Batik production near the river affects the ecosystem as the effluent from the process is drained into the river. Several of these rivers eventually flow into the Terengganu estuary. The study found that pollutions have affected the river's high tide and low tide, especially during the monsoon season.



Figure 9: The river flows into Terengganu estuary.

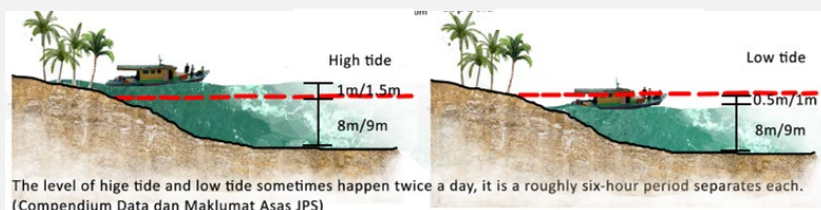


Figure 9: Section of low tide and high tide at Terengganu estuary..

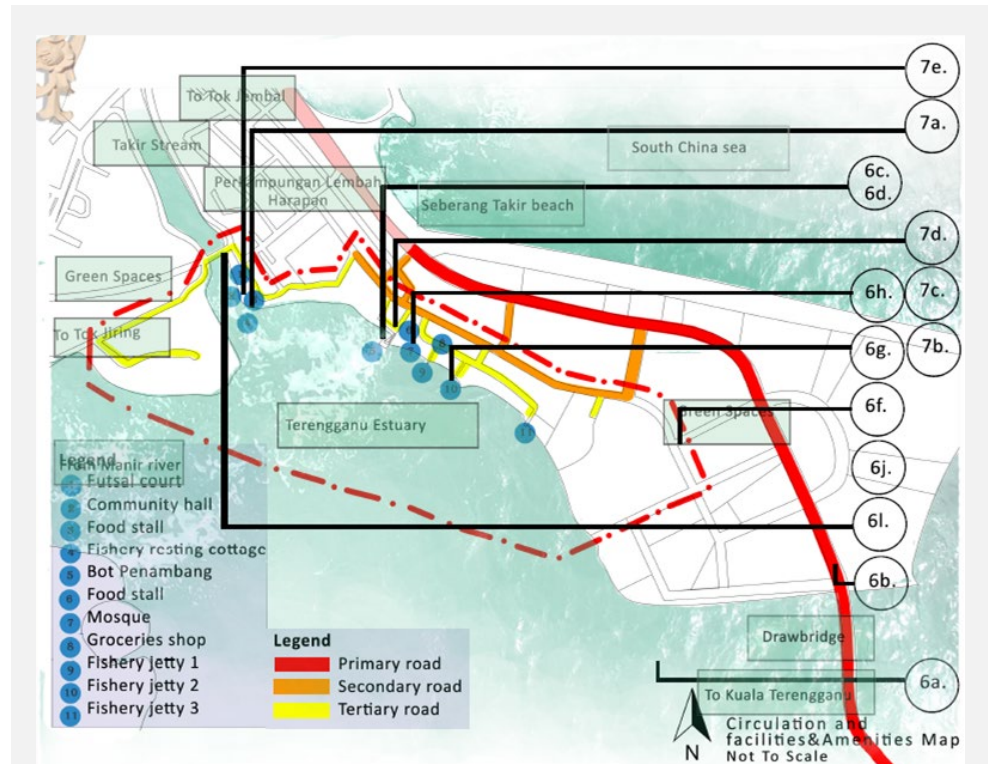


Figure 10: Analysis map for hydrology.

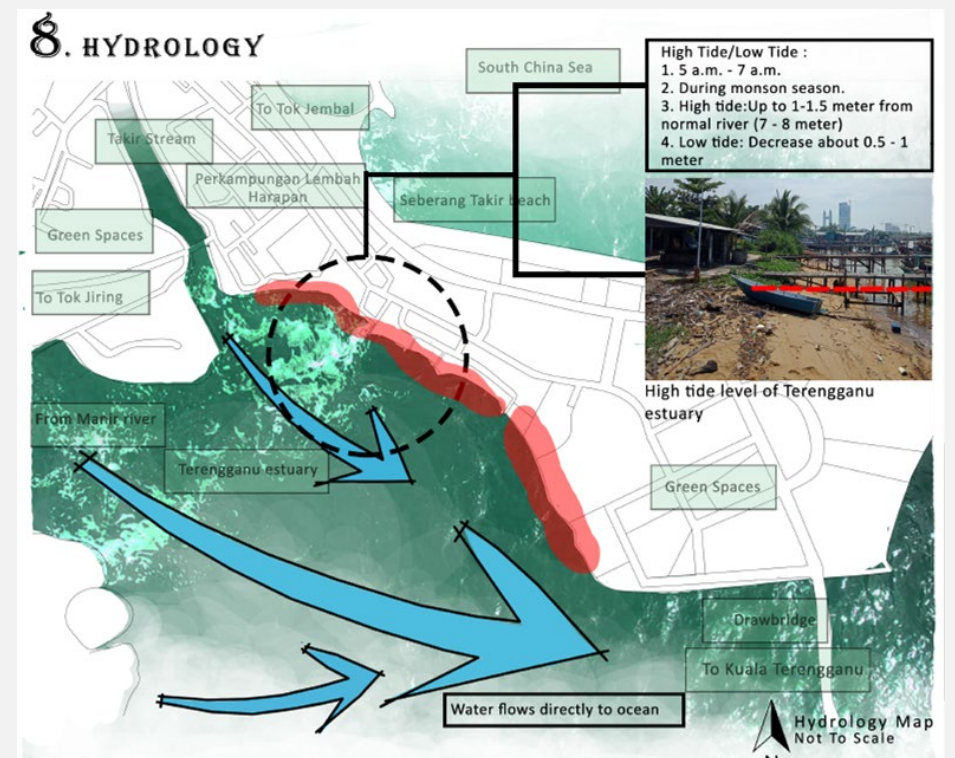


Figure 11: Analysis map of Hydrology

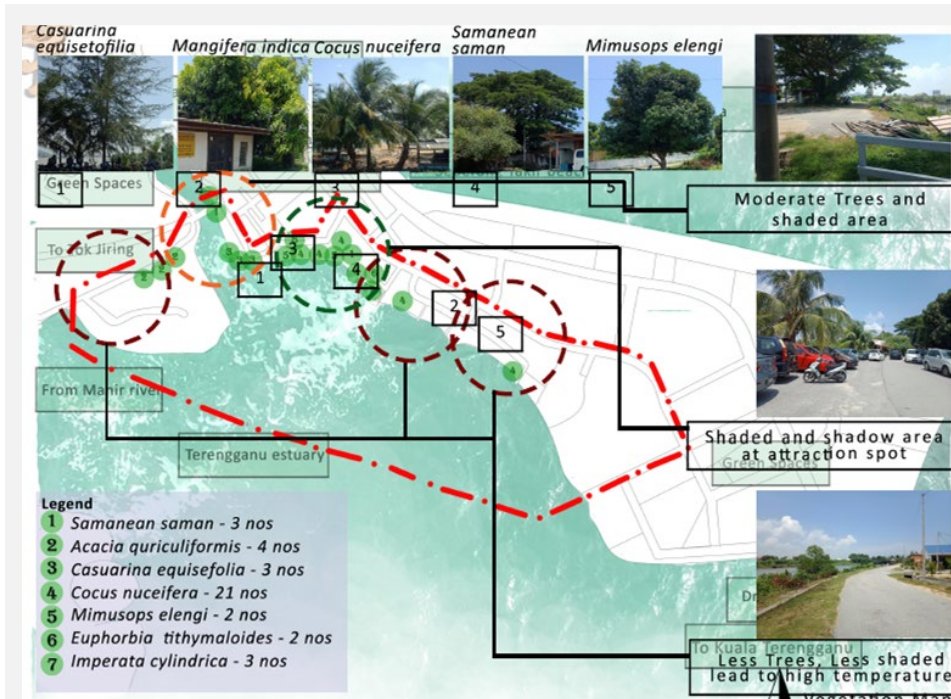


Figure 12: Analysis map vegetation

9. Vegetation

Figure 8 illustrates the vegetation map, which shows the shadow and shaded area of the site. The study found many coconut trees at Kg Seberang Takir, which indicates a robust rural landscape character. There are also various types of tree species that provide shades and comfort to the users of the space.

However, several areas lack vegetation. As a result, it leads to hot temperatures, especially during noon, contributing to fewer tourists coming to the site. Additionally, the trees are decreasing to make way for vast development at the surrounding sites.

10. Microclimate

Figure 12 shows Kg Seberang Takir lacks trees that contribute to hot temperatures, especially during the day, around 10 a.m until 4 p.m. On average, March until June is the hottest temperature, while November until January is excellent.

For humidity, as Seberang Takir is rarely received heavy rain, the humidity is low. Therefore, it can be said that November is the most humid while March is the least humid month.

The average annual percentage of temperature is 27°C meanwhile for humidity is 84.0%.



Figure 14: Section of monsoon season at Kg Seberang Takir

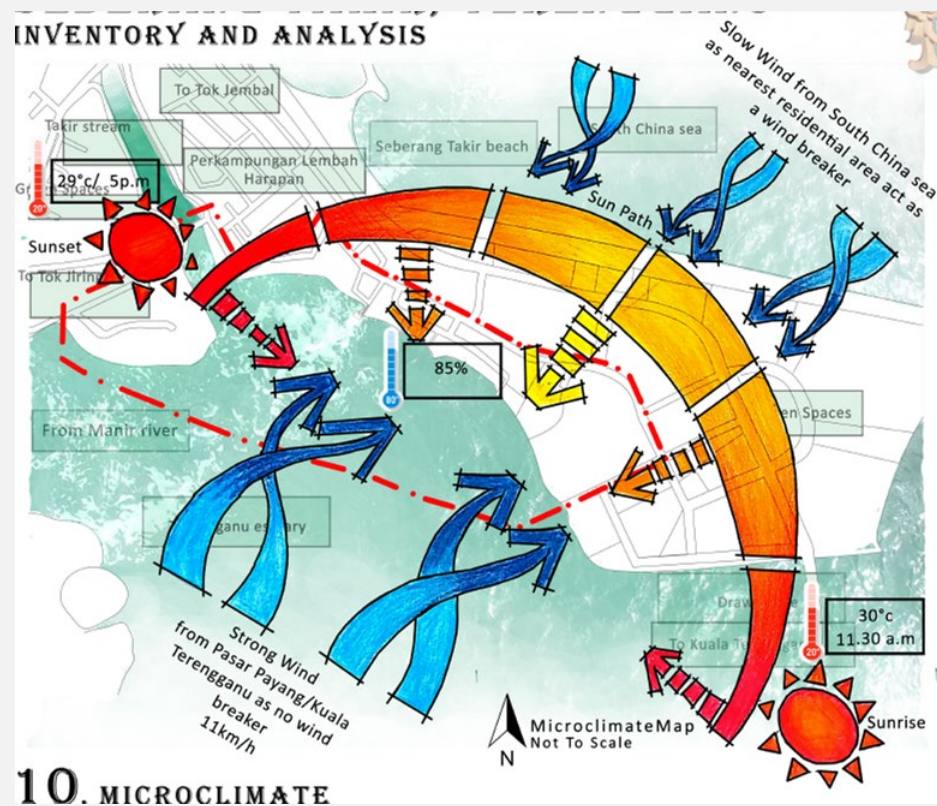


Figure 13: Analysis map microclimate

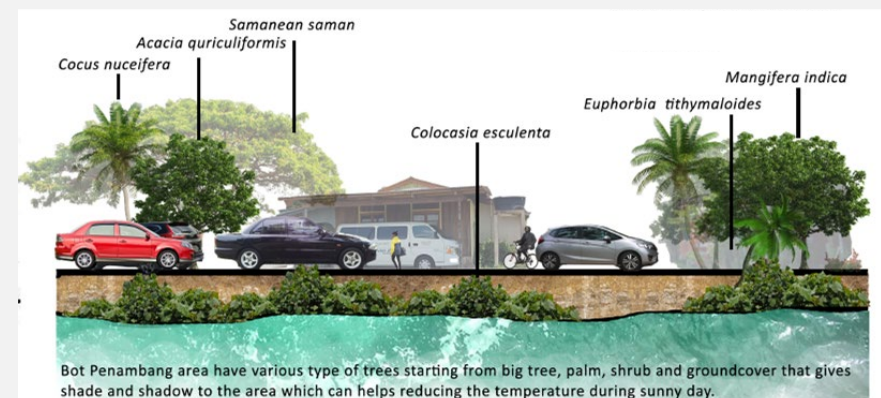


Figure 15: Section of shaded and shadow area

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

Aim

To implement and amplifying Terengganu Identity into harbourscape Tourism at Kg Seberang Takir, Terengganu.

Objectives

1. To design a space that can boost villagers' economy at Kg Seberang Takir through cultural heritage activities.
2. To maintain and preserve cultural practises and heritage values of Kg Seberang Takir.
3. To propose Terengganu identity through elements within the design.

Design Concept

The design concept was initially derived from 'Warisan Persisir Air', which means inherited coastal property by the sea.. (Figure 16)



Figure 16: Illustration for Harbourscape tourism.

Space Programming

Figure 17 shows the space programming of Harbourscape Tourism. It is divided into three main zones which are accommodation area, commercial area, and cultural heritage area.

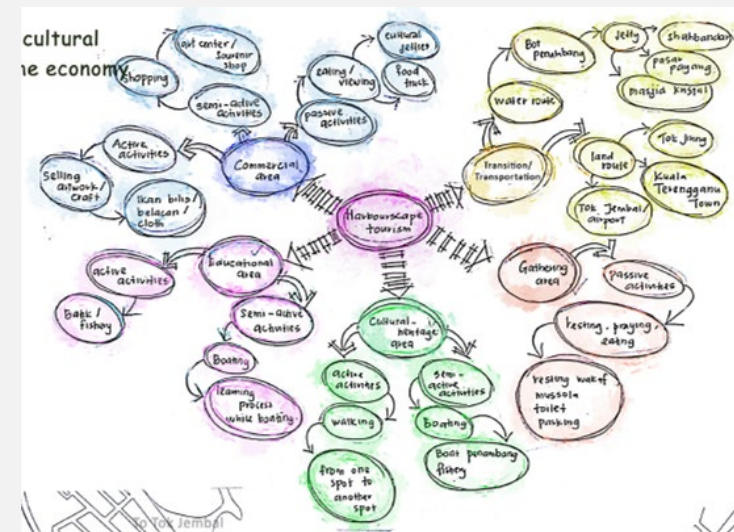


Figure 17: Space programming



Figure 18: Design Strategies

Design Strategies

Figure 18 shows the design strategies of Harbourscape Tourism. It can be seen that the three aspects highlighted are cultural heritage, economy, and the environment. It also can be seen that cultural heritage is the major design strategy that needs to be focused on and followed by the economy for villagers. Finally, the environment is the least highlighted design strategy.

Conceptual Plan

Figure 21 shows the conceptual plan, results of the merging layers of the functional diagram, and detail explanations of the element proposed onto the site.

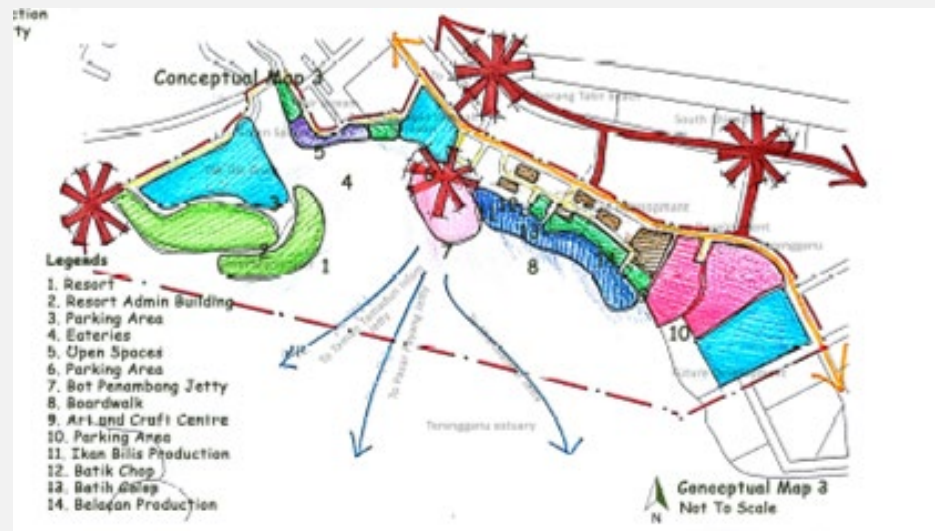


Figure 19 : Conceptual Plan.

Alternative Plan

Figure 20 shows the alternative plan, develop after conceptual plan, and a stage before the schematic plan.



Figure 20: Alternative Plan.

Schematic Plan

Figure 21 shows the schematic plan, results of the merging layers of functional diagrams with detail explanation on the element proposed to the site, after conceptual and alternative plans.

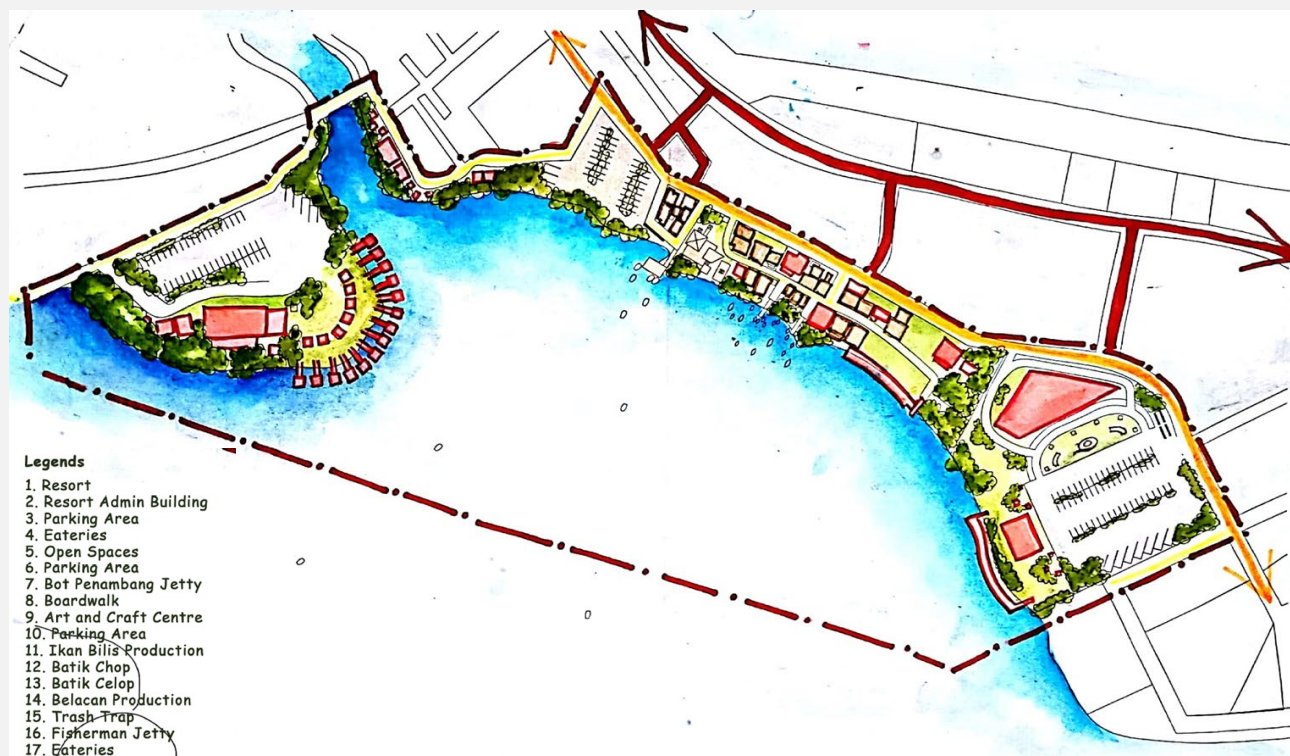


Figure 21 : Schematic Plan.

FINDINGS

Preliminary Master Plan

Figure 22 shows the preliminary master for Harbourscape Tourism at Seberang Takir, Terengganu.

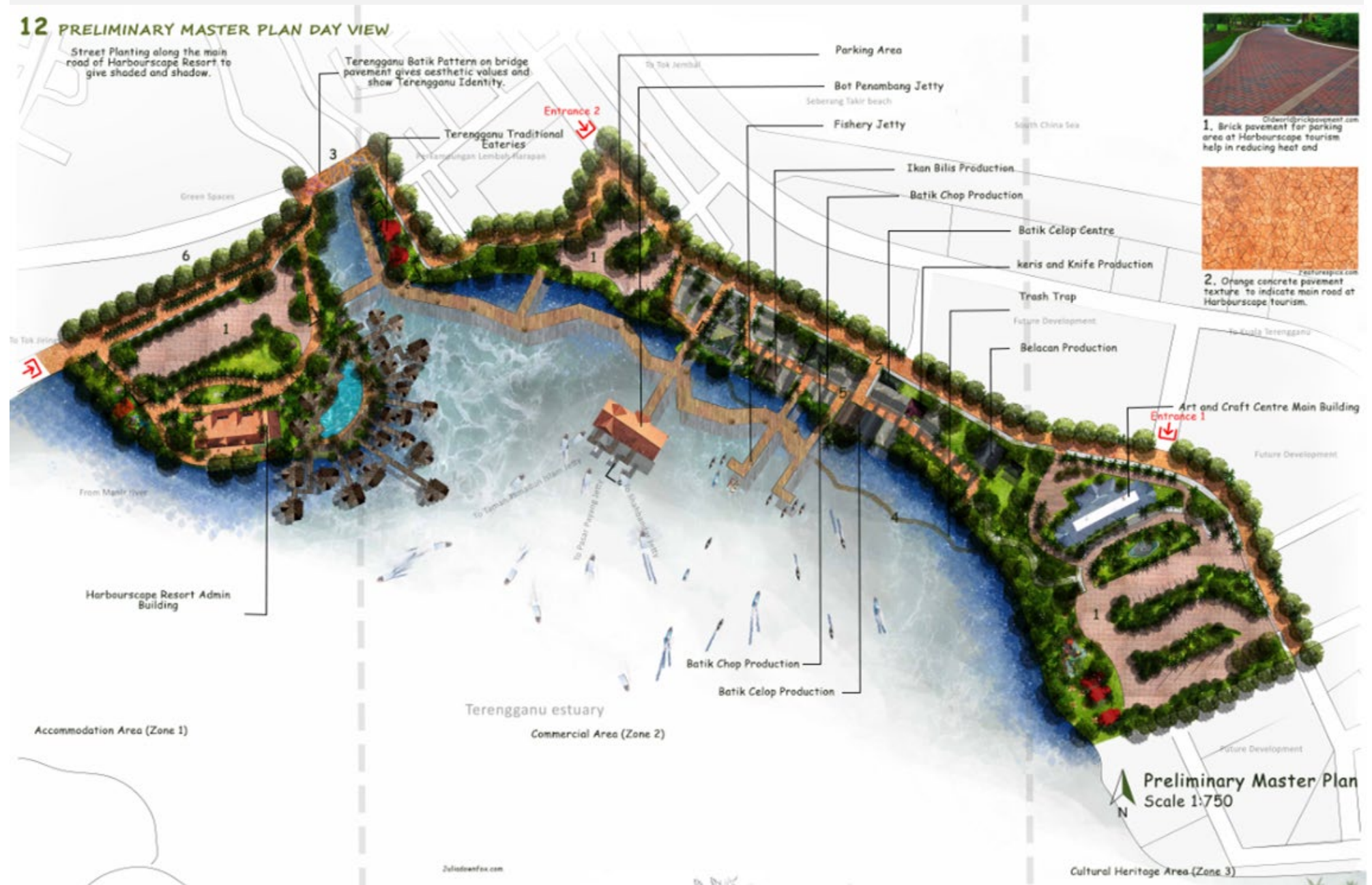


Figure 22: Preliminary Master Plan



Boardwalk that located on river gives new experience to user



Harbourscape resort admin building reflect Terengganu Identity



Harbourscape resort at the site helps in boosting villager's economy



Eateries at Art and Craft Centre gives opportunity to visitors to taste Terengganu food

FINDINGS

Perspectives

Figure 23 shows the perspectives for Harbourscape Tourism at Seberang Takir, Terengganu.

01 Accommodation Area : Harbourscape resort



02 Harbourscape Resort



03 Cultural Heritage Area : Art and Craft Centre



04 Boardwalk



Figure 23: Elevation of Harbourscape Tourism.

FINDINGS

Elevations

Figure 25 shows the elevations for detail development area (art and centre) at Seberang Takir, Terengganu.



Figure 25: Elevations.

FINDINGS

Perspectives

Figure 26 shows the perspectives for detail development area (art and centre) at Seberang Takir, Terengganu.



Figure 26: Perspectives of art and centre area at Harbourscape Tourism.

FINDINGS

Softscape Plan

Figure 27 shows the softscape plan of Harbourscape Tourism at Seberang Takir, Terengganu.



Figure 25: Harbourscape Tourism

PLANTING SCHEDULE

Symbol	Scientific Names	Common Names	Trunk Height (m)	Diameter(m)	Nos
Trees					
	<i>Samanea saman</i>	Pokok Hujan-Hujan	15-25	2.8	41
	<i>Hopea odorata</i>	Merawan Siput Jantan	20	1-2	42
	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Kemboja	2 - 5	5-7	32
	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Bunga Kertas	1 - 2	2	25
Palm					
	<i>Reystonea regia</i>	Pokok Kelapa	4-6	2	63
Shrub					
	<i>Eugenia oliena</i>	Kelat Paya	2 - 4	1 - 2	24
	<i>Catharanthus cultivator 'red'</i>	Periwinkle	0.5-1	0.5	189
Ground Cover					
	<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	Cow grass			1020 m ²

Figure 28: Planting Schedule

PLANTING PALLETTE



Figure 29: Planting Palette

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