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## HARNESSING LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION OF FISHING VILLAGE AT KAMPUNG PENDAMAR, KLANG, SELANGOR

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### ABSTRACT

This project was conducted at Kampung Pendamar fishing village in Klang, Selangor and the sites cover approximately 4,303 acres. The rise of globalisation has posed a challenge to the preservation/protection of the private cultural landscape in the fishing community of Kampung Pendamar. Therefore, this project aimed at promoting the assets and natural resources of Kampung Pendamar's fishing village as well as creating strong encouragement for rural youth to remain in the village. The process started with identifying issues and provided solutions for the proposed design of the project. The data collection method consisted of primary and secondary data of the subject. The proposed design options may strengthen the significance of the cultural landscape while allowing it to be part of the existing local tourism product.

**Keywords:** Cultural landscape, Fishing village, Natural resources, Local tourism  
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### OBJECTIVES

1. To integrate accessibility and walkability and direct users toward places of visual attraction.
2. To provide comfort that will give users the opportunity to enjoy the social and natural setting of the place
3. To create a pleasant environment and preserve an ecological aspect of the community.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Nor Atiah Ismail et al (2015) revealed that cultural landscape frequently reflects particular methods of sustainable land use, taking into account the nature and constraints of the area it is established in, as well as a particular spiritual link to nature. Therefore, as humans have gradually significantly altered the physical and biological properties of landscapes, protecting traditional cultural landscapes is important for preserving *the* biological variety of the place.

Malay settlement grows from the initial settlement of one or two families into a collection of houses as the family expanded into an extended family *through* Inter-marriages between families which *has* aided in boosting the size of these compact communities as more nearby land is cleared to make room for new families.

### INTRODUCTION

This project focused on enhancing local fishermen's sense of place attachment to Kampung Pendamar fishing village. The findings revealed that the main issues affecting the preservation of the natural state of Kampung Pendamar fishing village in Klang Selangor were related to the include physical, environmental, and social factors of the place. This research aims to conserve the image and preserve the natural resources of Kampung Pendamar. Therefore, the objectives of the project are identified as follows:



Figure 1 : Key plan and location plan of the selected site

Source : (<https://vymaps.com/MY/Pengkalan-Nelayan-Kg-Pendamar-1439532319612205/> , 2023.)

### SITE CONTEXT AND LAND USE

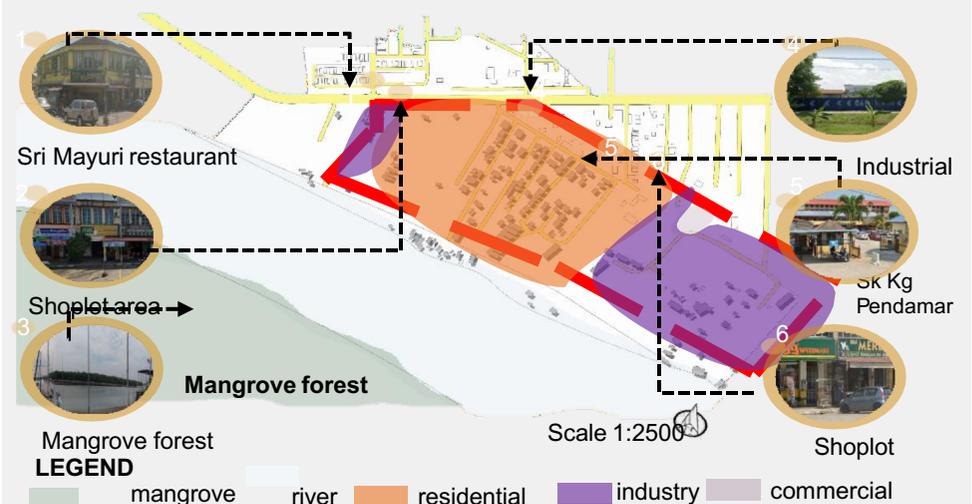


Figure 2 : Site Context and Land Use of Pengkalan Nelayan Kampung Pendamar

Source : (Author, 2023)

## METHODOLOGY

The methodology of data collection is by preparing a checklist with elements necessary for observation. The site inventory and observation checklist are done by mapping and capturing images of the existing site condition.

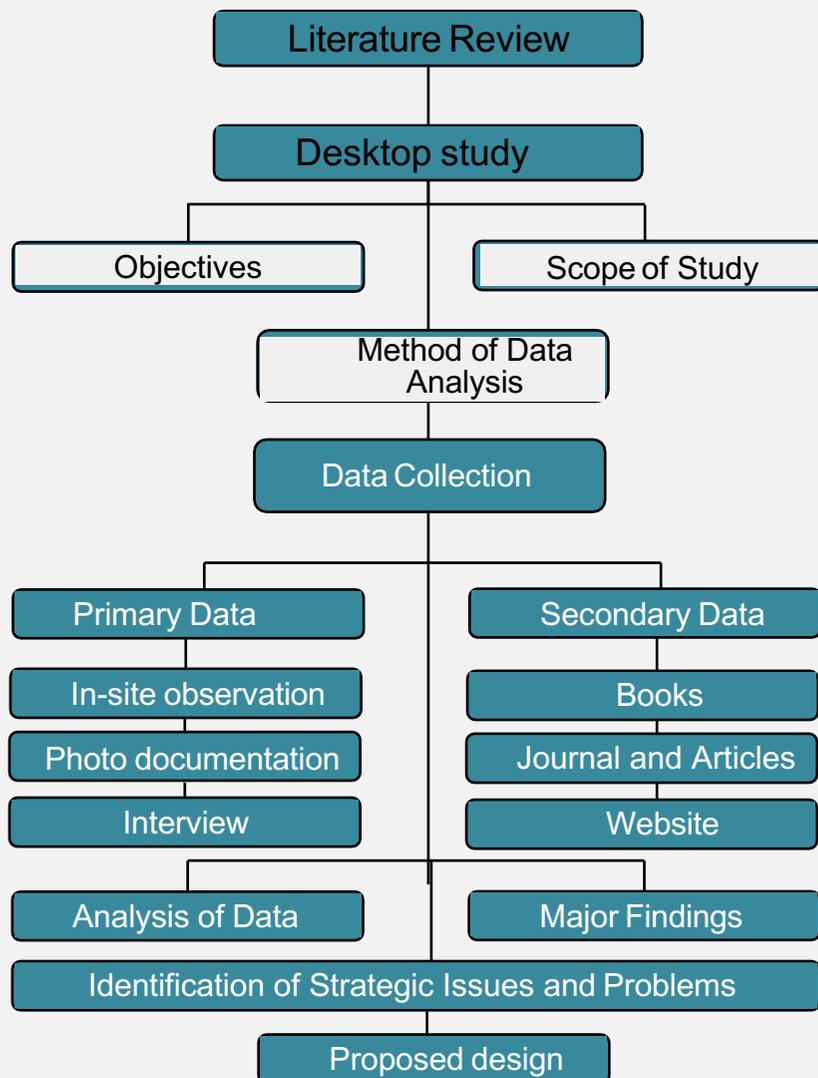


Figure 3: Process and Stages involved in the preparation of design development

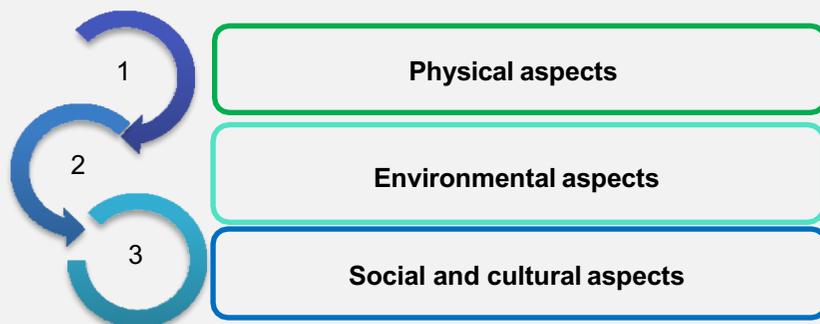


Figure 4 : Problem statements.

## MAIN ISSUES

### ACCESSIBILITIES TOWARDS VIEWING POINT

Users are having difficulties to find and set visual experience easily because of no accessibility to the viewing point.

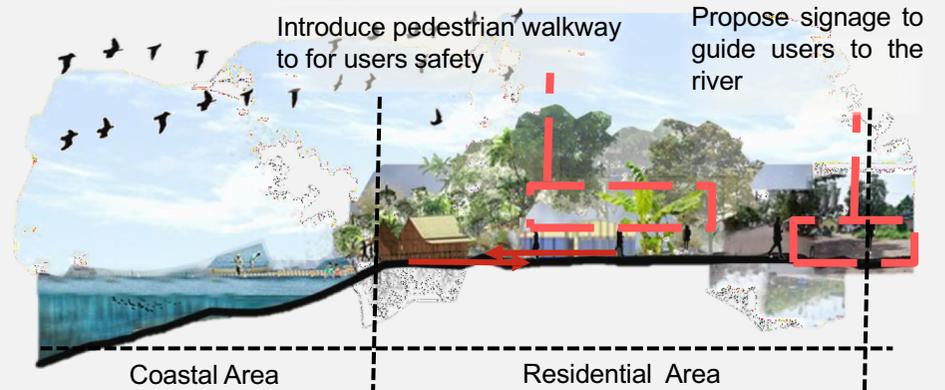


Figure 5: Accessibility and walkability to direct users toward visual attraction. Source: Author, 2023.

### PLEASANT ATTRACTION OF PLACES

Poor imageability to represent the identity of the fishing village due to inefficient industrial placement at the main entrance area.

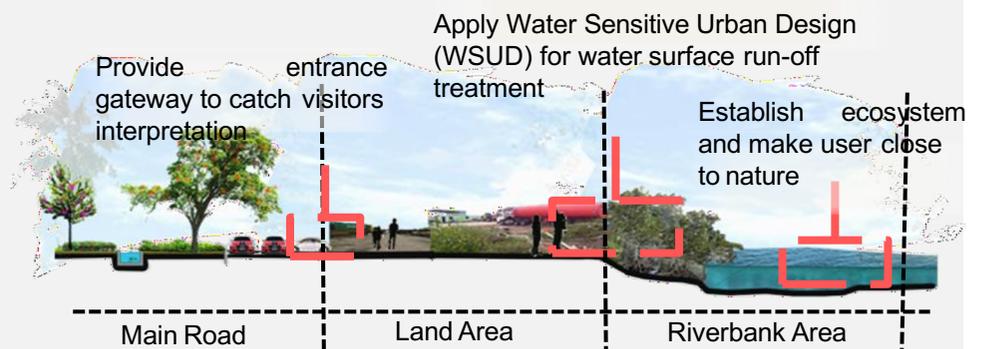


Figure 6: Cross Section-Elevation towards the pleasant attraction of places. Source: (Author, 2023).

### COMFORTABILITIES OF SOCIAL INTERACTION

Interconnection between the villagers and open space is unutilized as the result of ineffective planting composition that affects pedestrians' comfort.

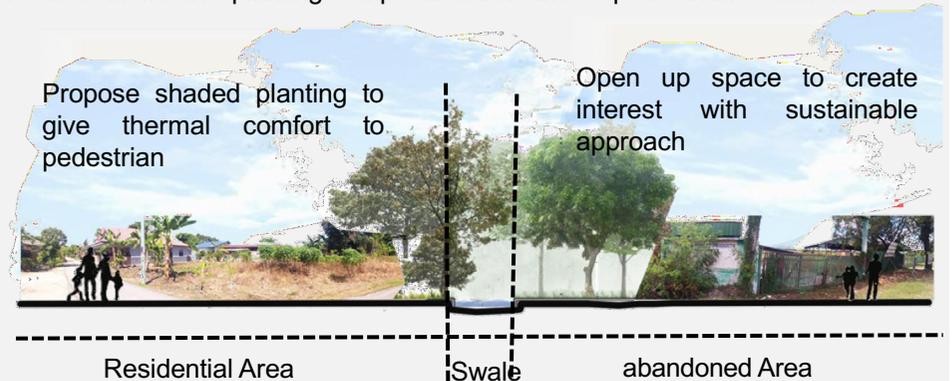


Figure 7: Interconnection space of social interaction. Source: (Author, 2023)

## CASE STUDY 1

JOHOR PONTIAN, JOHOR



KEY PLAN LOCATION PLAN

Figure 8: Key Plan and Location Plan.

Source: (Author, 2023)

### PONTIAN BESAR FISHERMAN VILLAGE

Pontian comes from the word 'Perhentian'. This area was located in the old Pontian Township. Known as 'Kukup' which historically it is the place of piracy port of Bugis, Siak, Sulu, and Siantan sea pirates. Kukup is predominantly covered by mangroves and mudflats. Kukup Island's status as a remote hinterland changed in the 1990s. In the interest of preserving this unique habitat, Kukup Island was gazetted as a national park on 27 March 1997 under the Johor State Park Corporation Enactment 1989. On 31 January 2003, this island was granted the status of a "Wetland of international importance" (Noor Shaila Sarmin et al 2018).

### ISSUE AND PROBLEMS



#### UNDER-UTILIZED COASTAL AREA DUE TO LIMITED MOBILITY COVERAGE

Lack of connectivity along the coastal area and the main road

#### LACK OF PUBLIC INTEGRATION AT COASTAL DEVELOPMENT

Locating Public space at the centre depreciates the significance of the river

#### SOCIAL IDENTITY AND HISTORY OF PONTIAN NOT ADDRESSED

Placelessness development without responding to social and cultural context

## CASE STUDY 2

Nakhon Phanom Province, Thailand  
BANGKOK, PROVINCE

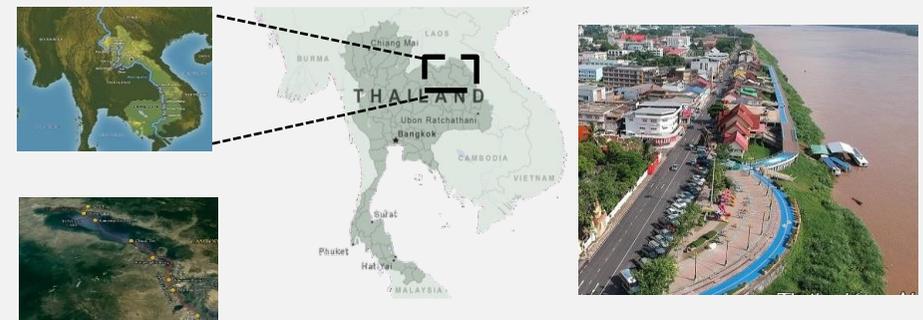
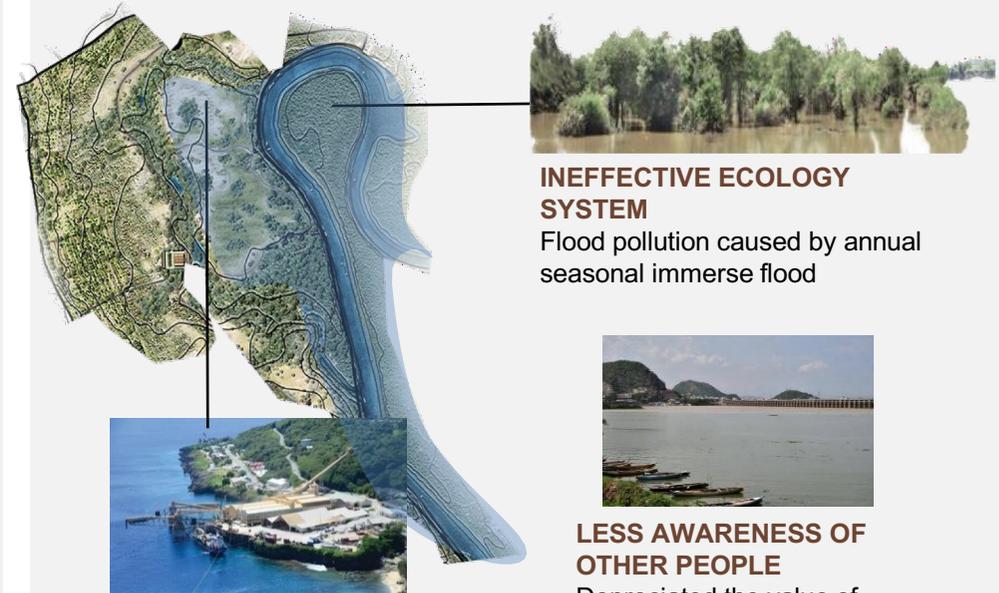


Figure 9: Key Plan, Location Plan and Site Plan.

Located in Nakhon Phanom Province, northeast of Thailand. The name Nakhon Phanom means 'city of mountains'. The province, in the Mekong valley, is mostly plains. The northern part of the province has a more upland and forest-covered character. By restoring and conserving the seasonally flooded forest, the natural state of the ecology and cultural landscape of the place has become a concern.

### ISSUE AND PROBLEMS



#### INEFFECTIVE ECOLOGY SYSTEM

Flood pollution caused by annual seasonal immerse flood

#### LESS AWARENESS OF OTHER PEOPLE

Depreciated the value of ecological resources.

#### DETERIORATION OF ECOSYSTEM

Industrial activity trespasses damaged the river and decrease biodiversity.



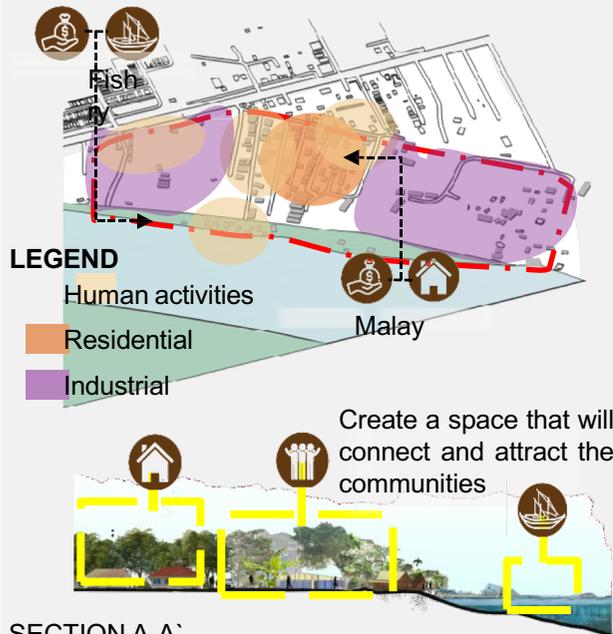
Flooding area on site, 3 to 4 months of immerse flood annually

Figure 10: Flooding in Nakhon Phanom Province  
Source: (Tanutdech R., Teerawong L, 2018).

## PROCEDURE

### CULTURAL ATTRIBUTES

Preserve the cultural identity of Malay villages and fishing village



### PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

Create proper accessibility with proper signage that gives comfort and security to users.



### NATURAL ATTRIBUTES

Re-establish the ecosystem and make users feel close to nature from the aesthetic value of the natural setting.

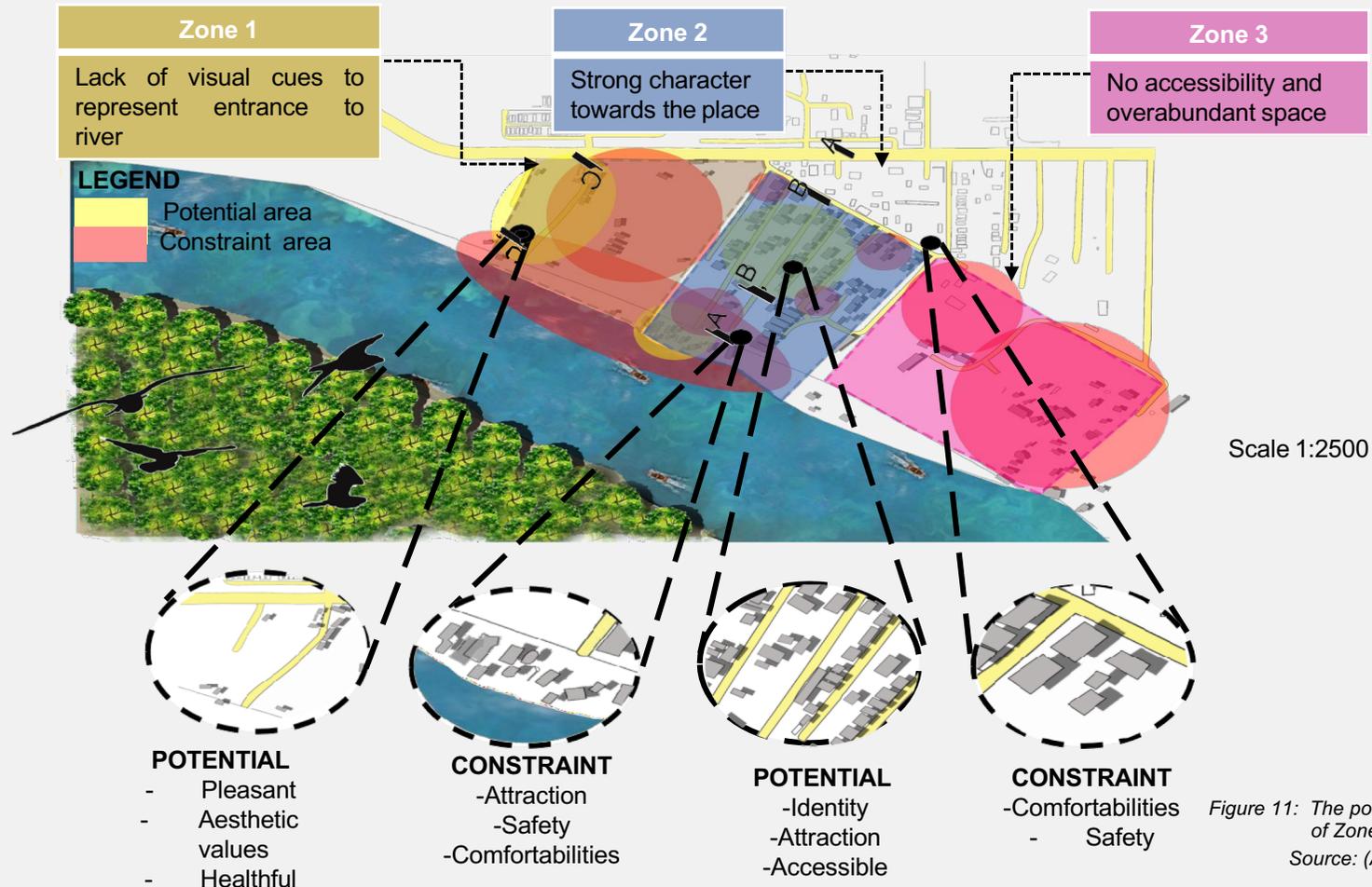
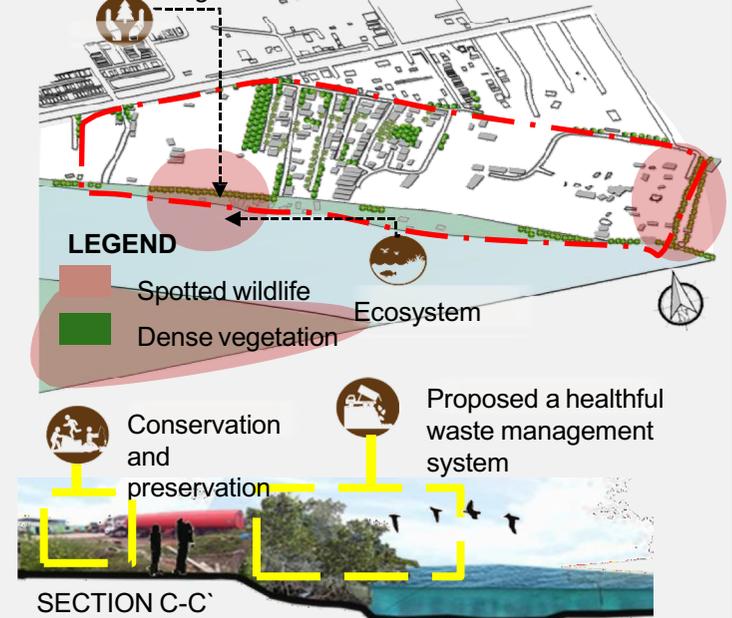


Figure 11: The potentials and constraints of Zone 1, 2 and 3.  
Source: (Author, 2023).

## PROJECT FINDINGS DESIGN SOLUTION

### ACCESSIBILITY

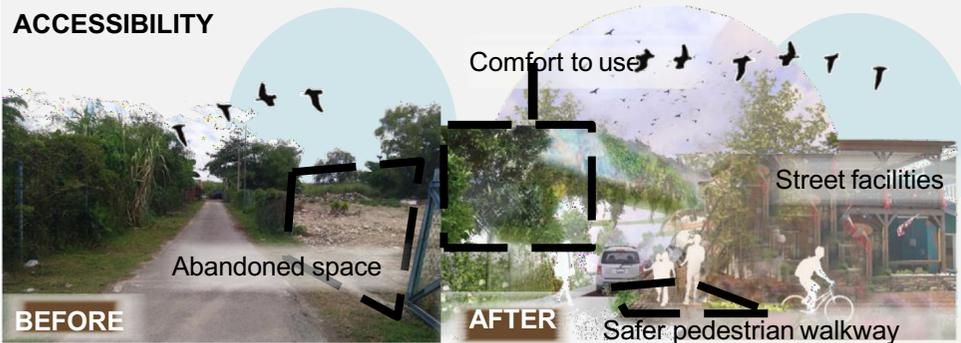


Figure 12 : Before and after the design

Solution: Increase accessibility and walkability towards the viewing points by *implementing* Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) to create a safer and better environment.

### ATTRACTION



Figure 13 : Before and after the design

Solution : integrate important places and destination by portraying identity and images of the village..

### CONCEPT

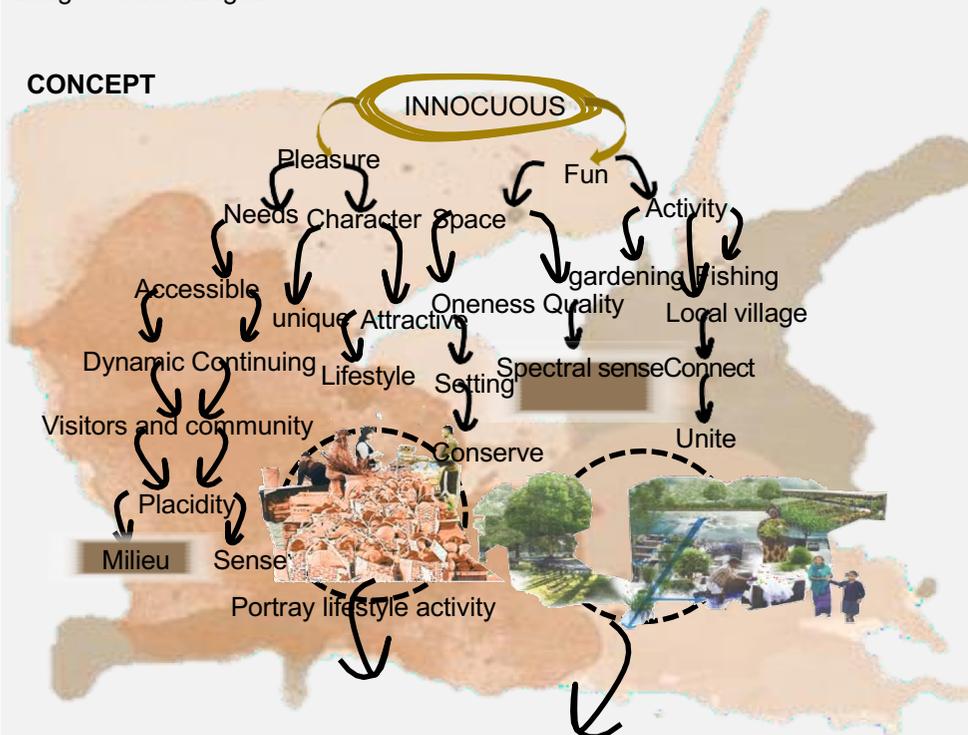
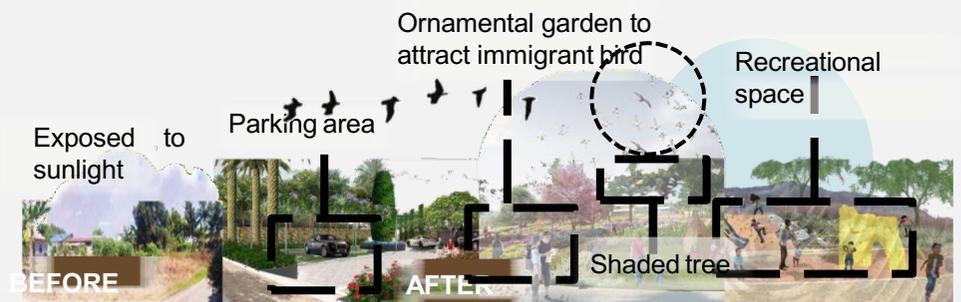


Figure 14: Show the environment of social space the cultural significant in Kg.Pendamar.

### OPEN SPACE



Solution: Create a public space that gives comfort and connects the fishing village and Malay village with a sustainable approach to design. (Nor Atiah Ismail, et al. 2015).

### POLLUTION AND TREATMENT



Figure 15 : Before and after the design

Solution: indicate programming on preservation and conservation through healthier waste management systems and agriculture.

Spectral means promoting a sense of openness and encouraging diversity of visitor circulation while 'milieu' is a series of environments that provide conducive living space and good visual features in the community. (Shah, J., Selamat, N. H., 2016).

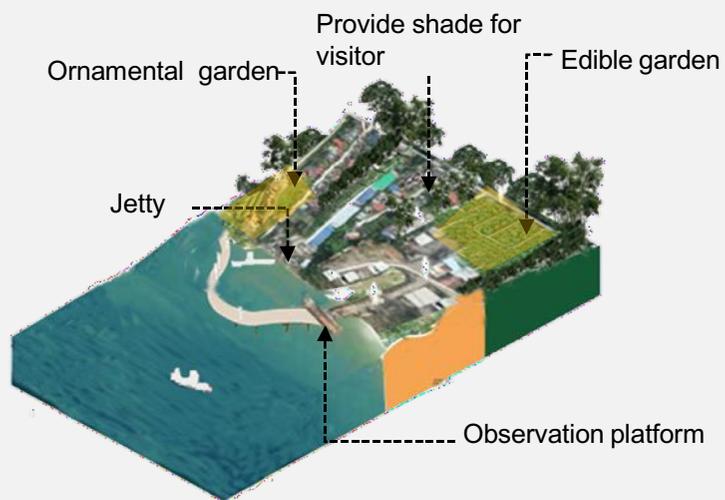
Connectivity through the plot between one area linked to river will feel sense of attachment.



Figure 16 : Spectral and milieu environment

This concept is an initiative to promote culture environment and activity of the fishing village while *linking* together to form a dynamic environment.

## DESIGN STRATEGY VISITOR CENTER



## CONNECTION HUMAN BEHAVIOUR



## WATER TREATMENT

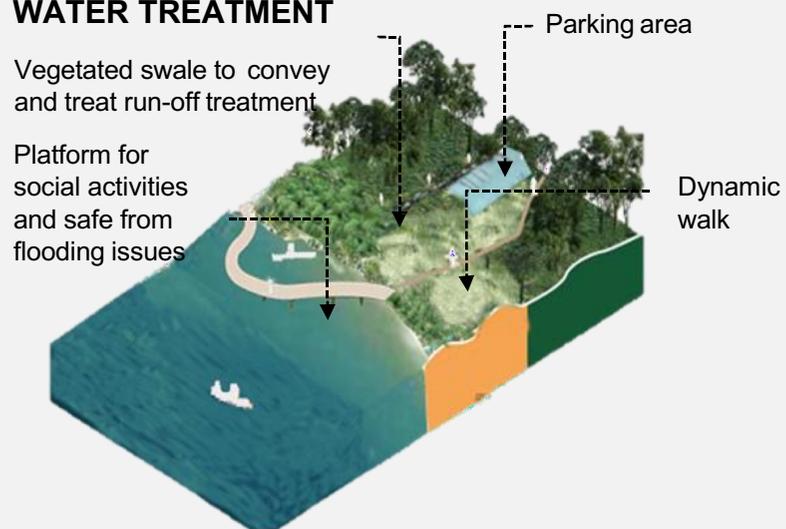
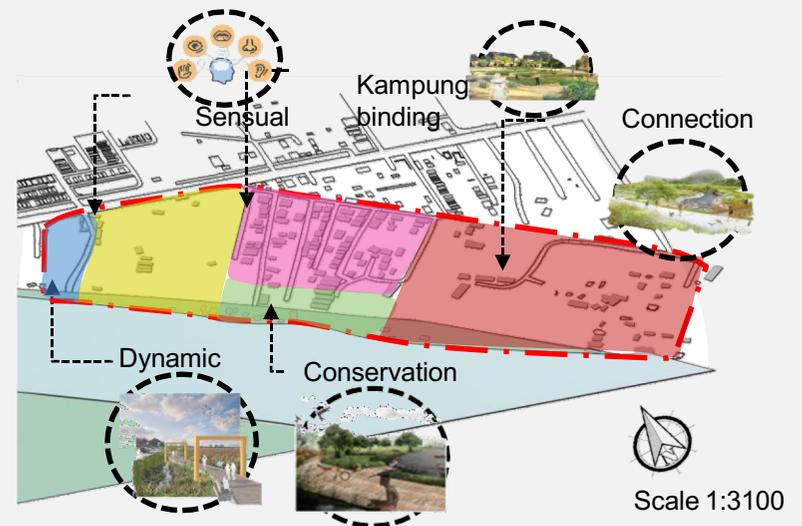
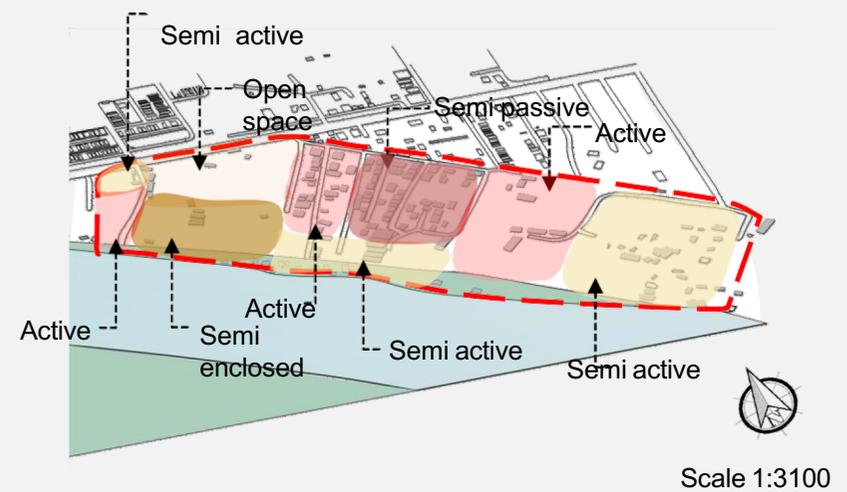


Figure 17: Design strategies

## PROGRAMMING DESIGN DIAGRAM CONCEPTUAL DIAGRAM



## SPATIAL DIAGRAM



## FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM

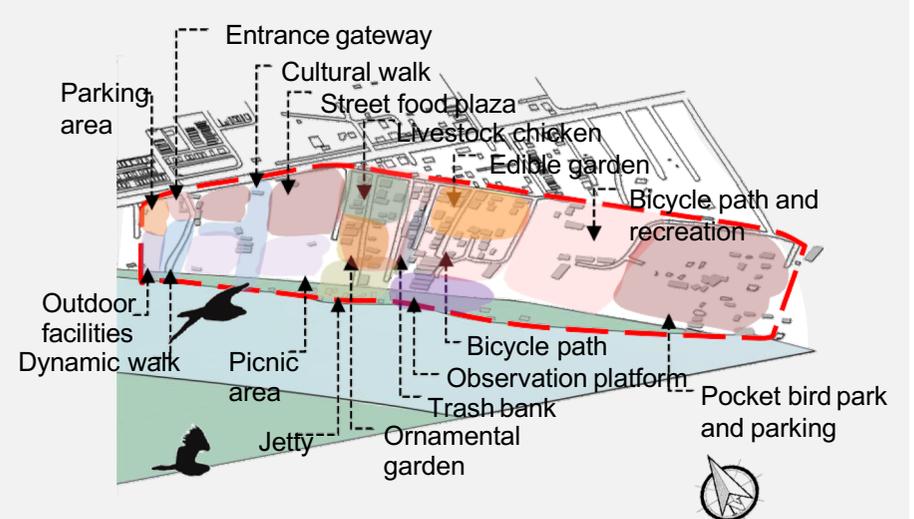


Figure 18: Functional, spatial and conceptual diagram  
Scale 1:3100

## ENLARGEMENT PLAN



Figure 19: Masterplan

## PLANTING SELECTION

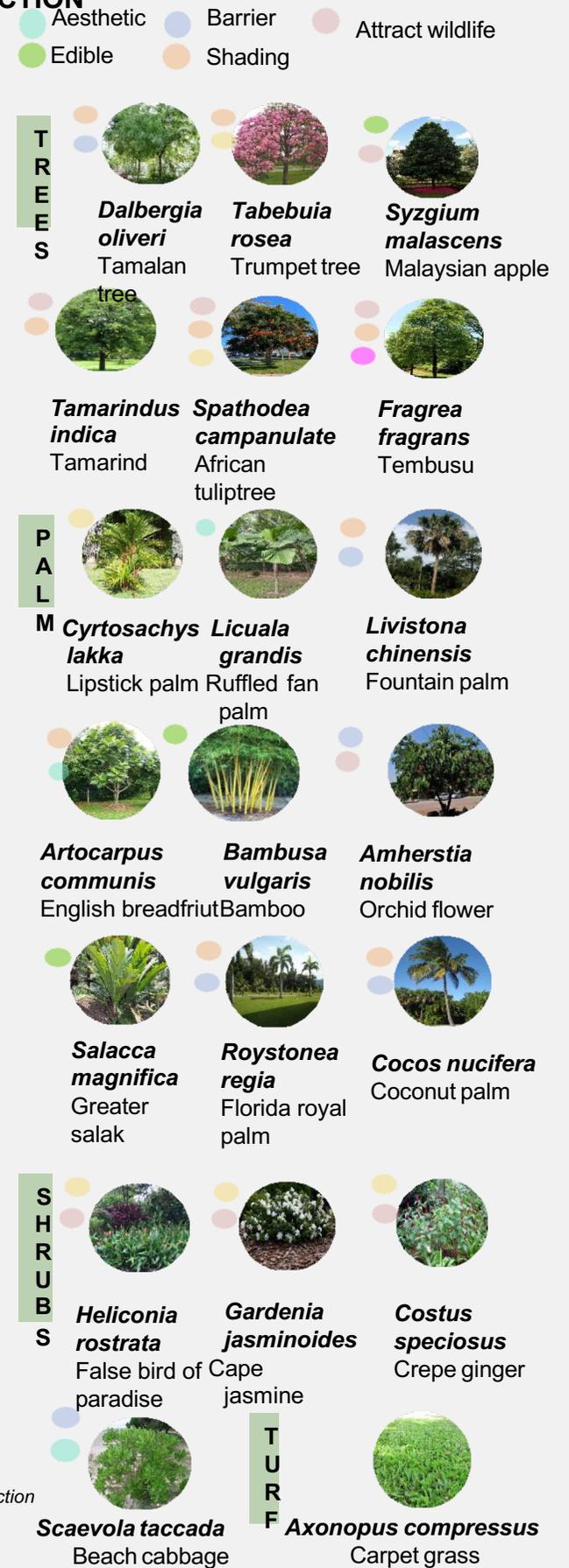
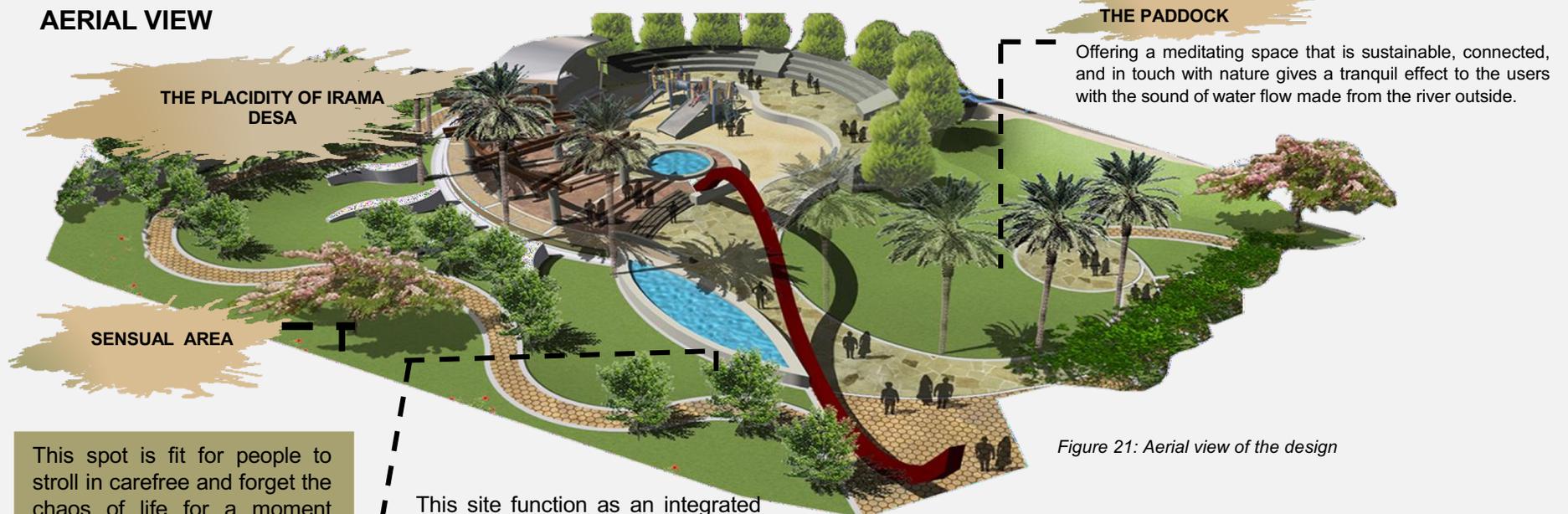


Figure 20: Planting selection

## AERIAL VIEW



### THE Paddock

Offering a meditating space that is sustainable, connected, and in touch with nature gives a tranquil effect to the users with the sound of water flow made from the river outside.

This spot is fit for people to stroll in carefree and forget the chaos of life for a moment while creating their world in a strip of greenery area.

This site function as an integrated human social space to give the community and local tourist who visits to get closer to each other while appreciating the natural value of site.

Figure 21: Aerial view of the design

## CONCLUSION

A deeper understanding of the socioeconomic circumstances of the people will help to ensure that the development and conservation goals will be reached leading to a more sustainable tourism industry in the future. This may be accomplished through the concept of a "spectral milieu," which embodies a great design strategy. This project aims to create a recreational area to encourage people to have strong interaction with visitors while appreciating nature. Traditional fishing lifestyles are inextricably linked to the local environment and relied on the sustainable use of local ecosystems. Thus, the development of a sustainable neighborhood, sustainable flood management, and green infrastructure are the strategies to serve the community with various activities and facilities while preserving and enhancing the environment with good functionality.



### WHITE NOISE

Walking along this picturesque area creates a sound that appeals to the human brain as a mask for undesirable noise that can make the problem of noise minimal. One of initiative to attract more users to linger more and enjoy the beauty of the plantings

## SECTION A-A'

Laman tamu is the main activity area of the The site connected to all areas while making the journey becomes more interesting

This place gives a natural feeling for visitors which give thermal comfort for pedestrian by providing shady tree

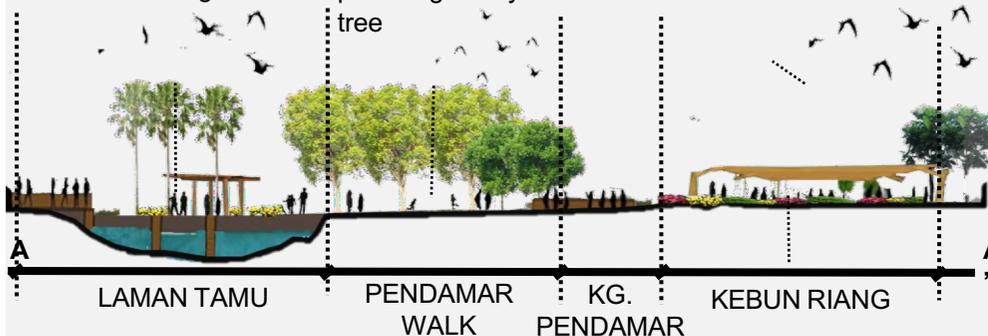


Figure 22: Section A-A

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