

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**ECO-RETREAT : REVITALIZE THE NATURAL PARK
THROUGH ECOLOGICAL APPROACH**

**CASE STUDY : AT PANTAI KAMLOON RECREATIONAL
PARK KEPALA BATAS,PULAU PINANG**

SHUHAILA BINTI HAMID

**BACHELOR OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
(HONS)**

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UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

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ABSTRACT

Abstract

Eco – retreat : Revitalize the natural ecological recreational park at through ecological approach at Pantai Kamloon Recreational Park

*by Shuhaila Hamid
Centre of Studies for Landscape Architecture
Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying
Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM)*

Biodiversity has an ultimate value that is worth to be protected due of offering valuable cost to humans. This paper will review on case study on designing a natural park and intends to provide landscape master plan that followed the standard requirement of establish a natural park in order to conserve the existing ecosystem and offering benefit to users.

The study will be involved and concentrated on ecological sustainability by integrating a ecology approach and guidelines as a component of public park at part Pantai Kamloon Recreational Park while endorsing the richness of its biodiversity and conservation of *Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar* (KSAS) while promoting educational tourism to social community.

In Malaysia, there are still lack of awareness toward the important of biodiversity while conserving its surrounding. Besides that, the study will also to give exposure to social community for directly interaction with natural environment without any obstacles which focuses on ecology and landscape as the basis of providing visitor engagement, learning and enjoyment. It is important to take consideration the proper planning on balancing exercise between conservation and restoration, and meeting visitors' needs.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION TO TOPIC

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In those days, biodiversity no longer need to be introduced. However, we are currently facing threat in protection of biodiversity. Malaysia is one of the most mega diverse countries in the world with consist more than 15,000 species of vascular plants and 152,000 species of animal. Malaysia also expose to the risk of annual flooding every year which can caused the destruction to the habitat in ecosystem. Flooding is the most frequent severe natural disaster that had been facing community. Based on the research done by United Nation (2006), it has been proven that, there are 75% of the world's population lives in areas that have been affected at least once by various natural disaster including floods or droughts between 1980 and 2000. Besides, natural resources such as wetland and river also does not exception from threatened by human activities and surroundings, where each of these freshwaters has its own advantages. They are playing vital roles for benefit of human and environment such as storing and water purification. Other than that, in term of natural protection from flooding, freshwater also provide help to prevent erosion and dispose of waste substances. Despite that, this valuable assets are now faced with environment issues.

These same cases with my site study which generally have some difficult issues regarding this topic discuss above.

PANTAI KAMLOON RECREATIONAL PARK

This site is now disused and abandoned recreational park within the wetland areas and river estuary (Sungai Muda) of Seberang Perai Utara. It is located at Kampung Tanjung Rambai in Kepala Batas, at the border between