

**RECLAMATION OF DERELICT LAND: TRANSFORMING EX-
QUARRY SITE INTO VALUABLE OPEN SPACES AT KAJANG.**

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ABSTRACT

Natural resources varies from one place to another, among these is natural stone or rock mainly used in construction and buildings work, it is noticed that a high percentage of these quarries are spreading randomly and in an unstructured or studied manner without taking into consideration the environment or the regulations of sustainable development, the quarries especially depleted ones have become an environmental threat to humans, animals and plants, they caused the natural shape of the earth to be distorted and deformed, which requires to find a solution to this issue really fast, conduct studies to enhance and reclaim these resources area properly and sustainably within a well thought out plan, while conserving the environment and the social and the economic development, establish a plan that aim to conserve and transform the ex-quarry site into a valuable open space by using landscape ecological approach and sustainable development principle. And that is what will be implemented throughout this paper, where a study case from Batu 10, Cheras City will be reviewed of the rehabilitation of an abandoned quarry and its natural area in Selangor city, by transforming it into a quarry park trails designed on the quarry's site, which aims to help and assist the local community and restore back the ambience of nature and environment at site study.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO TOPIC

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Quarry activity was known as the immense in manufactured different types of rocks including limestone, granite and marble as the usage in various fields of industry and manufacturing. The quarry holes and area will result to desert and abandoned after the needed resources in the quarry are drained and consumed. This activity resulted to hazardous and unsafe quarry holes due to the excavation that resultant holes and openings are either filled with rainwater, and they become an unattractive and repulsive dumping ground. Having quarries near to urban area expose the citizen to various types of pollution, in addition to the disadvantage of being near a deserted quarry, which can be resulted to obvious deformity that last for a long time even if the quarrying processes are finished (Gandah & Atiyat, 2016). Meanwhile in the scope of Malaysia, The quarry industry is a major sector that contributes to industry and building. (Minerals and Geosciences Department of Malaysia, 2016). The metallic and non- metallic minerals play an important role in the chain of demand and supply of manufacturing and construction within Malaysia country (Goh and Effendi, 2017). In order to concede to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 2030) introduced by the United Nations in 2015, Malaysia must provide and adapt its principles in the quarrying practices by encompasses quarry rehabilitation strategy. Quarrying is closely related to industry of innovation and infrastructure inclusively sustainable and communities within the cities, responsible consumption and production on land as well as the rock extracting industry. According to 9th goal of the SDG 2030, industry innovation and infrastructure, suggests that undeveloped infrastructure causes to limited access to health care and education meanwhile affects the social, economic, and political goals of a country. Since quarries like granite, calcareous, sand and gravel are used to found and construct infrastructure, these industries offer access to markets,