

NEW DESTINATION FOR SOUTH KLANG HERITAGE CITY: ENHANCING MOBILITY THROUGH
INTERCONNECTION OF HERITAGE TRAIL

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**NEW DESTINATION FOR SOUTH KLANG HERITAGE CITY:
ENHANCING MOBILITY THROUGH INTERCONNECTION OF
HERITAGE TRAIL**

SYAHZANI ARINAH BINTI SHAHERAN

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ABSTRACT

Active mobility is the use of daily physical activity as a mode of transportation. It covers transportation by foot, bicycle, and other means of movement involving physical effort. It excludes activities like biking, walking, and other physical exercise done for recreation. Walking, cycling, pedal-assisted electric bikes, kick-scooters, and skateboards are all examples of active modes of transportation; mopeds, electric bikes without a pedal assist, and electric scooters are not. However, the state of abandonment that historical districts have experienced since the second post-war period is a result of the migration of economic activity to the suburbs, insufficient urban services, lower degree of accessibility, and absence of green urban areas. It aims to intervene in all aspects of urban systems to protect and renew existing heritage. Therefore, the intention of this study is to investigate on how to create a successful heritage destination in the urban context that implement an active mobility approach through heritage trail connectivity to promotes heritage tourism and cultural value at South Klang.

Keyword: Mobility, Historical City, Urban Area, Heritage Trail, Connectivity

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO TOPIC

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Urban heritage has two different definitions. First, the term "urban heritage" can be used to describe a variety of cultural artefacts found in urban settings, including historical sites, vernacular structures, historical gardens, social rituals, and festive occasions. Second, the term "urban heritage" can refer to the city itself, a unique kind of cultural property most frequently connected to neighbourhoods, urban centres, and historic cities. The second meaning is what this paper concentrate on. The historical values of the urban environment, which are embracing characteristics brought through the integration of various elements, are the centre of attention. Since the start of the twenty-first century, UNESCO has advocated for a broader perspective on urban heritage that includes social, economic, and functional aspects in addition to the built environment. The Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape of 2011 offers a broader vision and gives the communities that call historic towns or historic centres home great priority (Maria G., 2019).

Future sustainable cities are frequently envisioned as being intelligent, inventive, and transformative, also with idea that achieving urban and local sustainability will require new technology and creativity. However, considering the significant durability of the built environments in our cities and its environments, it is equally important to evaluate how elements from the past could be used to enhance urban sustainability. Cities are frequently recognized for their contributions to innovation by creating environments that encourage risk-taking, innovation, and forward-thinking. The significance of a city's historical setting is frequently overlooked or taken for granted, though. The built environments of cities are stable remnants of our environment, and they will probably continue to exist for a very long period of time. The sustainability of compact urban centers can be improved by using the historical characteristics of cities in productive ways. Culturally generated sense of place helps to promote sustainable urbanism by preserving historical urban structures and preventing urban sprawl processes, which are commonly linked to higher energy use and a dependency on cars. (Lillevold K. & Haarstad H., 2019).