

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
CENTRE OF STUDIES FOR LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE**

**URBAN HERITAGE REGENERATION:
PARIT BUNTAR AS A WALKABLE TOWN,
PERAK**

ZAM HARIRAH MOHD SAYUTI

Dissertation/Topical Report submitted in
Fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Landscape Architecture (Hons.)

College of Built Environment (CBE)

February 2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to thank Allah SWT for I was able to complete my Bachelor's Degree, which granted me good health and long life.

Huge gratitude to Dr. Salina Mohamed Ali, whose encouragement, direction, support, and kindness from the beginning to the end helped me grasp the subject. I am also thankful for my supervisor, Ts. Dr. Shaibatul Islamiah Che Man whom has offered her assistance in a variety of ways. She assisted me in reframing the study's focus and gave me knowledge about my research, and showed patience throughout the research time. In this opportunity, I also would like to thank my studio coordinator, Assoc. Prof. LAr. Dr. Nurhayati Abdul Malek, Mr. Zainuddin Ab Rahman, LAr. Diid Abdah Mohd Isa and Mr. Mohd Zahid Mohd Salleh for all their help and guidance.

Special thanks to my parents who have been supporting me all along and given me strength. Their blessings made it possible for me to successfully finish the research. I am very grateful for the people who gave me unflinching encouragement and spiritual support. This project report would not have been possible without your kindness. Therefore, I am very lucky to be a part of these wonderful and professional people that led me through this whole Bachelor's Degree period.

ABSTRACT

Parit Buntar shares a border with Bandar Baharu in Kedah and Nibong Tebal in Penang. It was named after the legendary Tok Buntar, a leader from the past, who along with his followers constructed Sungai Kerian ditches to allow water to flow into the rice fields. Previously, it was called Parit Tok Buntar, the ditch is now referred to simply as Parit Buntar. Parit Buntar is classified as an urban heritage site as it includes a variety of cultural relics that are present in urban settings, including historical sites, locally built structures, historic landscapes, social rituals, and festive occasions. According to the site studies, a threat of historical buildings depletion and disrupted pathways with poor green infra services have been identified. The objectives of this study are to enhance Parit Buntar's unique historical significance to develop functional spatial designs that benefit users by promoting a placemaking approach and to improve the quality of the pedestrian environment towards achieving a safe walkable town. Old buildings serve as witnesses to a city's aesthetic and cultural heritage, fostering a sense of place and a connection with the past. Historic structures frequently serve as symbols of something notable or significant to both locals and tourists. The study employs qualitative method which consists of primary and secondary data. To conclude, the goal of this project is to enhance Parit Buntar's historical significance by connecting people and places towards a safe walkable town.

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CHAPTER 1:

INTRODUCTION OF TOPIC

1.1 RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Urban heritage can be defined as a variety of cultural relics found in urban settings, including historical sites, vernacular structures, historical gardens, social rituals, and festive occasions. It also refers to the city itself, a unique kind of cultural property most frequently connected to towns, cities, and historic cities. (Hernández & Vaquero, 2019)

Heritage refers to a civilization that has been passed down that covers the community's physical and sentimental aspects. It is not just confined to language, literature, or thought. The progression of intergenerational experiences as well as their cultural, social, and religious values are also emphasised.

Heritage, especially vernacular traditional models, have been continuously utilized, modified to local surroundings, and treasured as cultural findings that provide an easy connection to the past. As a result, heritage buildings are transformed into a way to achieve human welfare through the clear representation of indoor spaces made possible through locally available traditional resources and the use of environmental construction passive design concepts. In actuality, the powerful embodiment of the local environment is what gives vernacular structures their sustainability and deeply ingrained sense of place. (Veldpaus et al., 2013)