

Rewening The Langkat Regional Museum With The Application of The Neo-Vernacular Malay Architectural Style

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ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, institutions of education continue to behind places of amusement in terms of correlation. A museum is a structure that houses exhibits of historical, artistic, scientific, and antiquarian items. A timeline of actual past events makes up history. Museum tours don't operate like museums do generally in Tanjung Pura. According to survey findings at the Regional Museum, only 60 people visited the museum in the first half of 2020, commencing in June. The Langkat Regional Museum has a number of issues, including a front that appears to have been less recently maintained. The museum's space is too small, giving the sensation of being crowded within. The museum's layout for collections and rooms is disorganized. A venue for public education on history, particularly the history of the Langkat Sultanate, is what this design aims to give. Applying the topic of Malay Neo Vernacular Architecture, revitalize the area with new concepts and a new mood so that it becomes a practical, sensible, and receptive component of people and the environment. Additionally, building a museum space that can preserve the Malay Sultanate of Langkat's cultural legacy. Finally, fostering affection and compassion for the neighborhood's rich cultural legacy. It is intended that by renewing the Langkat Regional Museum, which carries the topic of Neo-Vernacular Malay Architecture, it will be able to reclaim its role as a tool and infrastructure for teaching in public areas. in order to promote Malay culture and historical legacy from the Sultanate of Langkat as a tourist destination.

Keywords: history, neo-vernacular architecture, regional museum

1 Introduction

According to The International Council of Museums (ICOM), the importance of exhibition space is: 'A non-benefit making, super durable establishment, in community assistance and change of events, and open to people in general, who host, monitor, explore, imparts and demonstrates, with the ultimate aim of the study, teaching and enjoyment, the material evidence of man and his present state' and according

The Museums Association (United Kingdom) 'a historical center is a foundation which collects, records, observantly, displays and elaborates on material evidence and related data to public benefit [1]. The historical center is one component that stores social-cultural heritage that connects individuals from the past to the present. This socio-cultural heritage is evidence of a human civilization that has gone through social interaction [2].

Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) explains. museum/museum/museum/ is a building that is used as a presentation of very old things that deserve to be displayed in public, such as recorded heritage, creatives, and logistics; old product storage place [3]. The importance of the words described by the KBBI is more on buildings that are used to store historical items or those that have history, art, and logic. The Directorate of Museums explained that the museum is a permanent body, not involved in who owns it but exists. Museums

are fun places, but also for study and research purposes [4]. The museum is accessible to the general public and the existence and capacity of the exhibition space is for the benefit and advancement of the environment. Langkat Regency is located at 3° 14' - 4° 13' North Latitude, 97°52' - 98° 45' East Longitude, and 4 - 105 m above sea level. Langkat Regency has an area of $\pm 6,263.29$ Km² (626,329 Ha) which consists of 23 sub-regions and 240 cities and 37 sub-regions. Provincially, Langkat Regency is bordered by the Malacca Strait and Aceh Tamiang Regency in the north, bordered by Karo Regency in the south, then in the east by Deli Serdang Regency, and Southeast Aceh Regency in the west [5].

The presence of the Langkat Regional Museum was pioneered in 2003 by utilizing the former Langkat Sultanate building which was only established in 1905. The exhibition hall is located on Jalan Tengku Amir Hamzah, Kec. Tanjung Pura which is about 60 km from Medan. This area is also crossed by the Trans Sumatra road to Aceh Province. This museum has a building area of about 1500 m². The current condition of the building is old and not fully maintained, both in terms of structure and environment. The museum building looks old and untouched by hand. Some parts of the walls look dull, even overgrown with moss plants (Figure 1).



Figure 1. The condition of the Langkat Regional Museum Building

In addition, a lot of furniture looks fragile with age. Since it was initiated as a Regional Museum, it can be said that this museum has received less attention from public authorities. So the condition of the museum does not develop and is very troubling. Therefore, it is necessary to revitalize this museum to restore the function of this museum to its original state and increase the visiting capacity and welfare of the people in the area.

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Revitalization is an attempt to revive an area or part of a city that was once important/lively, but at that time experienced misfortune/deterioration. There are update sizes on a large scale and a miniature level. The methods involved in rejuvenating an area include enhancing the actual point of view, the financial perspective, and the social point of view. The renewal approach should have the option of looking at and using climate capabilities (history, meaning, uniqueness of the area, and description of the place) [6]. Revitalization itself is not something that lies solely in the results of real excellence, but must also be complemented by work on the local economy and present cultural presentations. For reform, it is important to include the local area. The community in question is not only helping parts of adat that require regional interests, besides that the people included are people in the climate, but the area has a broad perspective) [7]. So the significance of Revitalization is that it can mean a cycle, strategy, or potential activity to restore or reactivate any program of activity to make something important again.

A museum is a building where individuals maintain, examine, and display objects that have historical value, such as historical relics, art, science, and ancient relics [8]. The fast improvement of galleries occasionally demonstrates that the gallery has turned into A significant public organization that not just has capabilities as a spot for putting away assortments of old items, yet in addition has other significant capabilities.

Training is one of the elements of an exhibition hall and is the fundamental justification behind the presence of a historical center [9]. individuals visit exhibition halls other than to get data, extension, and social communication for diversion and unwinding. So one might say that separated from having a protection and schooling capability, the gallery likewise has a diversion and unwinding capability [10].

Consequently, right now the historical center has turned into a famous public foundation among the general population, particularly abroad. The gallery is exceptionally visited by different gatherings of different ages gatherings. They invest a ton of free energy with their families at the gallery, where they can add knowledge as well as diversion and unwind. In the meantime, in Indonesia, the exhibition hall has turned into an organization that is viewed as old, dim, grimy, dusty, and ugly. The explanation of this occurs and the answer for this issue is the foundation of the exploration.

a. Museum Classification

The grouping of museums according to ICOM (International Council of Museums), is as follows: Art Museum, Science and Technology Museum, Natural History Museum, and Ethnographical Museum.

b. Functions and Duties of the Museum

The International Council of Museums (ICOM) held its eleventh General Assembly in 1974 in Denmark, arguing that museums have the following 9 general elements: Collect and protect cultural heritage, Scientific research, and Documentation, Conservation protection, Dissemination of information circulation to the general public, Presentation of artistic enthusiasm, Presentation of global culture, Perceptions of heritage. nature and culture, Reflection on the development of human life, and Generating a sense of devotion and appreciation to God [11].

c. Museum Organizational Structure

Based on the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (2007), the organizational structure of the museum is as follows: Museum Director, Head of Museum Administration, Chief Curator, Head of Conservation and Preparation, Head of Development and Publishing, Head of Registration and Documentation Bagian, and Library [12].

d. Theme Overview

Neo-vernacular engineering can be defined as a unique provincial design complemented by a local area that includes, uses environmental materials, has a traditional or social part, and is combined with a sophisticated touch that maintains the quality of the original vernacular [13]. Malay architecture is a traditional architectural style in areas where the local area is covered by local Malay gatherings, especially neighborhood ethnic gatherings starting with Austronesian families [14] while Malay tribe is the Malay language family, which is widely used in Indonesia, especially in Sumatra, Bangka Belitung, and Kalimantan. The Malay language itself is separated into various dialects in the archipelago, for example, Riau Malay, Deli Malay, Palembang Malay, Bangka Malay, and others [15]

2 Method

The qualitative method is the stage used in the design. it is planned to describe and describe the facts on the ground in deciding the design area related to the Tanjung Pura city area. As one of the areas that should be considered for regional development. The museum revitalization design method is carried out qualitatively with a sequential systematic methodical process and collects original information from the field. Information data is obtained by: Literature study, Observation, and Concept analysis and formulation. Getting the right information is usually done: Analysis (Analysis), Synthesis, and Design approach.

3 Result and Discussion

The location of the site is located Street Tengku Amir Hamzah No.9 Pekan Tj. Pura, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra 20853. Tanjung Pura is a sub-district with an area of 179.61 km². with 18 villages/kelurahan and a population of 69,018 people. The total area for the design area is 6,557.34 m² (Figure 2).

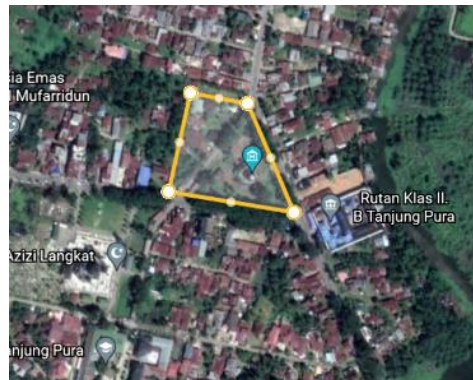


Figure 2. Design Location Area
Source: Google Earth [16]

Geographical location 3o 14' 00" - 4o 13' 00" north latitude, 97o 52' 00" - 98o 45' 00" east longitude and 4 - 105 m above sea level. On a macro level, the design area is located in Tanjung Pura District, Langkat Regency. This area is located adjacent to the historical mosque of Langkat Regency, namely the Azizi Mosque. In addition, this area is also directly adjacent to several sub-districts in Langkat Regency.

The condition of tread in this design area has a contour that tends to be flat and lower than the road conditions. There is some vegetation around the site which adds shade to the area. However, the surrounding community has built many buildings along the museum area, so that the museum building is covered by buildings on the side of the road (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Existing Building Condition
Source: Google Earth [16]

The location for the Revitalization of the Langkat Regional Museum with a Malay Architectural Approach is located in the Tanjung Pura sub-district, Langkat Regency. with the existing condition as a museum that needs to be revitalized to restore the function of the building as before. This location also has a strategic place, where there are many supporting facilities which will also add value to the museum.

a. Basic Concept

The basic concept used in the design of the Langkat Regional Museum uses the Malay Architectural style. This concept is then used as an interpretation of the application of local culture and applying physical elements to the building to be designed. This museum is also expected to be able to provide education to the public about the importance of the history of a culture.

b. Zoning Concept of Outer Space

The museum is planned to be preserved. This is because this museum is one of the cultural heritage of the Langkat district itself. To increase the area of the museum, an additional area is made to build a new museum so that it can store and exhibit historical objects properly. These two masses become one unit with a plaza facility that is used as a liaison between the building masses, and several outdoor seating functions as a gathering place for visitors and maximized open space for visitors. The use of vegetation can be applied to the landscape part of the building. With the addition of vegetation in the area can help filter air and can maximize conditions both inside the museum and outside feel comfortable. Because the location of the site is on a causeway which tends to have a fairly high level of pollution, the use of palm plants can absorb various forms of pollutants very well.

c. Period and Orientation

Maintain old buildings and design new buildings while still using traditional elements found in old buildings, such as the use of pillars, porches, open work stone and also the shape of the door (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Langkat Museum Building

The location of the new building is right behind the old building. so that the new building will be the background and the axis line is taken at the intersection of the directions to the city of Banda Aceh (Figure 5).



Figure 5. Looks Like A New Museum Building.

d. Concept of Circulation Design and Achievement

In the design of outdoor space access. Achievement for pedestrians can be through Jalan Agus Salim and also the crossroads from the south. The road is an intersection area and also an area that is usually passed by pedestrians. As for the circulation of vehicles, the entrance can be accessed via Jalan Agus Salim on the south side, this is because the Sumatran causeway at this location is a one-way street, so the entry area for vehicles is highly considered from that direction (Figure 6).

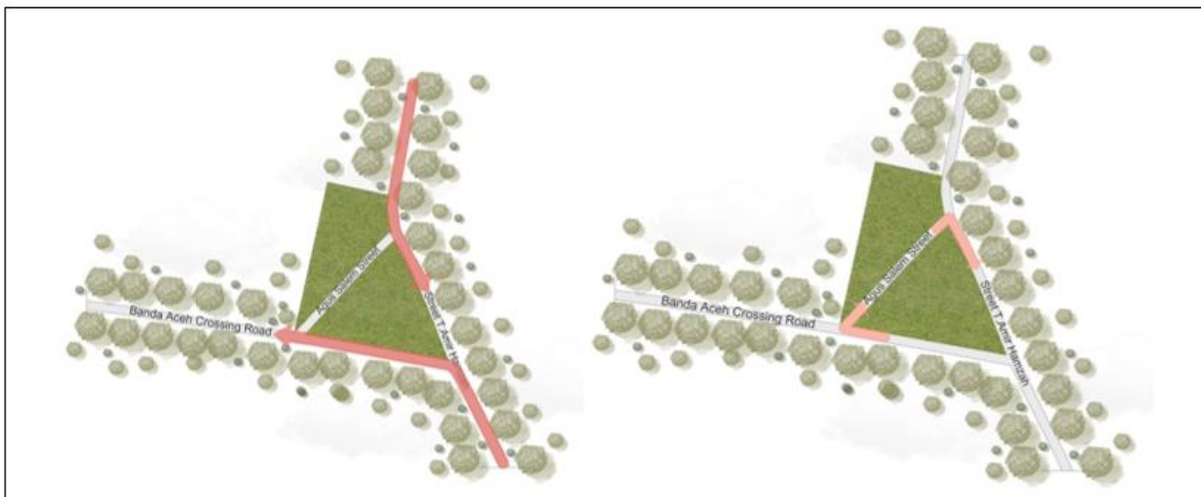


Figure 6. Motor Vehicle Circulation

e. Solar And Wind Analysis Concept

During the day, the entire site will get maximum sunlight. The hot air caused can affect the thermal comfort inside the building, Utilizing sunlight as natural lighting for lighting inside buildings. And The dominating direction of wind movement comes from the south. The inside of the building requires ventilation so that the air condition inside the building is stable. Utilizing wind direction as natural ventilation in buildings. Use of a cross-ventilation system to create comfort in the room (Figure 7).

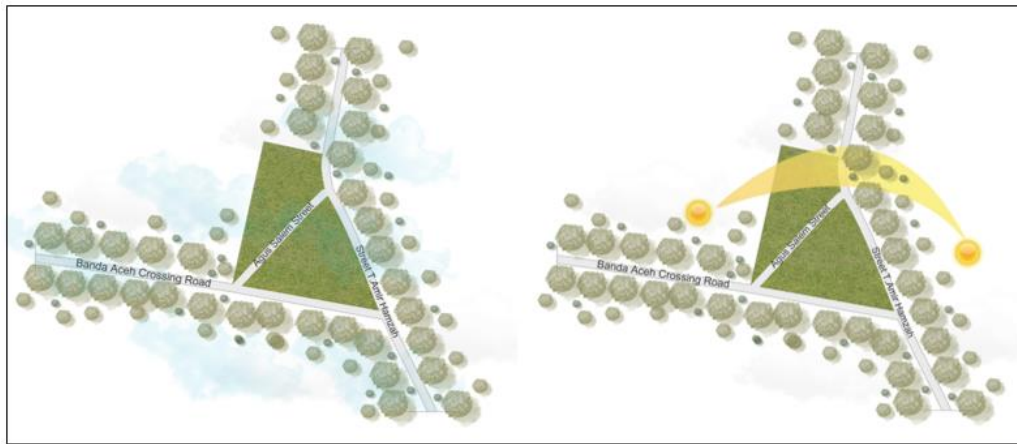


Figure 7. Solar And Wind Analysis Concept

The building as it is today is shown in the axonometric image below. In order to limit the amount of hot air produced by the sun, the building has an opening at the top that seeks to create air exchange from top to bottom (Figure 8).

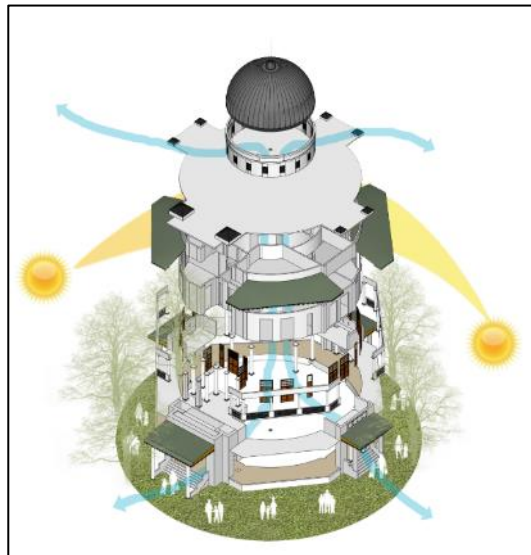


Figure 8. Solar And Wind Analysis Concept

f. Vegetation Concept

The use of vegetation can be used in the landscape part of the building. With the addition of vegetation in the area can help provide air and can maximize the conditions both inside the museum and outside feel comfortable. some trees have existed and are still being preserved. However, there are additional types of vegetation, such as the use of Ketapang trees to function as shade trees, and are easy to maintain (Figure 9).



Figure 9. Vegetation Concept

g. Interior Concepts

This is a corridor in the museum building. This old museum building will be used as a place for exhibitions of historical objects from the reign of the Sultan of Langkat. and this building still uses 1 floor as usual. This building has an octagonal shape with 7 rooms inside, and each side of the building is surrounded by corridors there are also 4 stairs on each side of the east-west south and also north of the building (Figure 10).



Figure 10. Corridor

This building also did a better collection of pens. The diorama of the Azizi mosque is placed in the middle of the building to create a circular circulation in the old museum building (Figure 11).



Figure 11. Interior

Azizi Mosque is a mosque acquired from the Langkat Sultanate in Tanjung Pura Village, Tanjung Pura District, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Province. During the Langkat Sultanate, this mosque was utilized as a court and royal residence mosque. The mosque building is situated on the expressway and is 500 meters from the previous castle of the Sultan of Deli and the Pancasila Building which was utilized as the court of the Langkat Sultanate before [17].

The provision of a pool in front of the building adds an elegant impression to the building and also provides a new atmosphere that can be enjoyed through the crossroads area. The provision of this pool is also intended as a benchmark for the main view of this museum building. In addition, there is also a pool on the edge of the building to enter natural air into the building.

4 Conclusion

The revitalization of the Langkat Museum in Tanjung Pura aims to restore and revive the historical value of Langkat, especially in the city of Tanjung Pura, which was once the area of the Langkat Sultanate. This museum will also function as an educational area for the local community or the general public to get to know the cultural history of Tanjung Pura. In addition, this museum can also function as a tourist spot, preservation, and preservation of Malay culture. This design can also later be used as a prototype for museum tours in areas that have traditional historical values. This can also raise the name of the culture but can also add economic value to the surrounding community. The author would like to thank the Department of Architecture, University of North Sumatra, for the guidance of the author in writing this research (Figure 12).



Figure 12. Outdoor

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