



Design of Arts and Cultural Facilities in Serdang Bedagai District with a Neo – Vernacular Architectural Approach

Mutia Salwa^{1*}, Samsul Bahri²

^{1,2} Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, University of North Sumatra, Indonesia

Address: Jl. Perpustakaan, Padang Bulan, Kec. Medan Baru, Kota Medan, Sumatera Utara 20155

*Corresponding Author: mutiasalwa34@gmail.com

Abstract: *Miniature Indonesia is the nickname of Serdang Bedagai Regency, where many ethnic groups live in the Land of the Magic of this Traditional Country. There are still many local residents who do not know the culture in the land where they live. Based on existing problems, a view arose to design Arts and Culture Facilities that would house all arts activities and cultural preservation, especially Malay culture, as the forerunner to the establishment of Serdang Bedagai Regency. The theme approach that will be used to design this Arts and Cultural Facility is Neo-Vernacular Architecture. Neo-Vernacular architecture is an architectural concept that incorporates elements of surrounding culture into buildings by applying patterns or motifs typical of the place itself. Apart from that, the use of a neo-vernacular theme is also in line with the building's function, namely as an arts and cultural facility, where the aim of this project is to introduce the surrounding culture to local people and tourists from outside the area.*

Keywords: art, cultural, education, neo vernacular

1. INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Art is something that is formed from human creativity and freedom of expression. Art can also be interpreted as human skill in creating works [1]. According to Ki Hajar Dewantara, art is all human actions that arise from his emotional life and are beautiful in nature so they can move the human soul. Meanwhile, the meaning of culture according to the General Indonesian Dictionary from W.J.S. Poerwadarminta is culture and the same as thought or reason. Culture is the same as the result of activities and creations of the human mind (mind), such as beliefs, arts, customs, and so on. Meanwhile, according to Parsudi Suparlan, culture is the total knowledge that humans possess as social creatures which is used to understand and interpret the environment they face (Suparlan, Parsudi, 1980). Indonesia itself has unique arts and culture in each region. Therefore, art is something that is interconnected with existing culture, giving rise to various works of art in each region, for example dance, music, craft, theater and so on [2]. According to Koentjoroningrat (1996), Indonesian culture and arts are the work of Indonesian sons from Indonesian ethnic groups, with distinctive characteristics so that Indonesian people can identify themselves and feel proud of their work (Ethnomusicology, 2016). Therefore, it is appropriate for this nation to continue to maintain and preserve authentic Indonesian arts and culture [3].

Until now, there are 4 cultural villages in Serdang Bedagai Regency, namely the Balinese Cultural Village in Pegajahan Village, the Malay Cultural Village in Pekan Tanjung

Beringin Village, Tanjung Beringin District, the Javanese Cultural Village in Ibus Village, Sei Rampah Village, Sei Rampah District in 2019, and the last one to be inaugurated was the Banjar Cultural Village in Lubuk Cemara Village, Perbaungan District in 2020 [4]. These cultural villages are formed where the distinctive style of the area is dominated by a particular culture. Even though it has a diverse culture, Serdang Bedagai Regency is still known as the land of the Malays because during the sultanate era, this district was included in the territory of the Serdang Sultanate. Proof of the strong Malay culture in this area, there are several heritage buildings from the Serdang Sultanate in the form of the Sulaimaniyah Grand Mosque of the Serdang Sultanate which still stands today and also a replica of the Serdang Sultan's Palace in the Perbaungan District. Apart from these historical buildings, the Malay culture inherent in Serdang Bedagai Regency can also be seen in the field of art, one of which is the art of Serampang XII Dance which is the creation of a local son named Guru Sauti. He was born in 1903 in Pantai Cermin, East Sumatra (at that time) which is now located on the East Coast of North Sumatra Province and is included in the Serdang Bedagai Regency area [5].

Apart from dance, there are other cultural arts in Serdang Regency, including reog, lumping horse, wayang kulit, kenduri, aruh banjar traditions, Balinese village culture, lion dance and many more [6]. This art and culture was adopted from the tribal and ethnic cultures that live in Serdang sub-district. Based on this phenomenon, a place is needed that can accommodate and facilitate arts and cultural activities as an effort to develop, preserve and also introduce art and culture in Serdang Bedagai Regency to local communities and tourists, namely Arts and Culture Facilities. It is hoped that the existence of these arts and cultural facilities can accommodate all arts and culture activities with adequate facilities for all activities, whether exhibitions or performances, which aim to educate the public about the importance of preserving the arts and culture of Serdang Bedagai Regency. This Arts and Culture facility is not only intended for work exhibitions or performances, but also as a place for discussion or training in the arts, and as a venue for micro and macro scale festivals [7].

2. METHODOLOGY

The method for choosing a location and ideas for the project "Design of Arts and Cultural Facilities in Serdang Bedagai District with A Neo-Vernacular Architectural Approach" can be described through several stages as follows: The site is located on the edge of the main Trans Sumatra road so that it can be reached by the wider community, easy to access by pedestrians, public transportation and private transportation, the site is close to the iconic cultural site of the Replica of the Sultan of Serdang Palace, the MTQ Building, and

several public facilities such as the sports hall, swimming pool, public library and vocational high school, the size of the land must be sufficient for all space requirements in accordance with the planned facilities [8].

The method for designing this arts and culture center begins with seeking information about the absence of a forum for arts and cultural activities in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Then, the next step is to survey strategic locations so that they are easily accessible by public and private transportation so that they can be reached by the wider community. After gathering information and finding a suitable location, the next step is to analyze and adapt the design to a neo-vernacular architectural approach [9].

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The project in this research is entitled: Design of Arts and Cultural Facilities in Serdang District Bedagai with a Neo-Vernacular Architectural Approach which is located in JL. Medan – Tebing Tinggi, Kec. Perbaungan, Kab. Serdang Bedagai, Sumatera Utara. The design concept of designing Arts and Cultural Facilities is Neo- Vernacular Architecture. The use of the neo-vernacular theme in this design is to harmonize the function of the building with the surrounding culture [10]. This Neo-Vernacular Architecture approach is applied to buildings by adding patterns and shapes adopted from the strong Malay culture in Serdang Bedagai District. For example, see Fig. 1.



Figure 1 Site Location

The Users of the Arts and Culture Center in Serdang Bedagai Regency are divided into three, including: 1) Manager, the manager is the user who is responsible for everything related to the administration, management, scheduling and maintenance of the arts and culture center building; 2) Artist, artists are users who are directly related to all activities related to art. For example, training and developing artistic potential, introducing and directing artistic activities, and holding artistic performances. The practitioners of this art consist of artists, craftsmen, and art and culture observers; 3) Visitors, visitors are users who come with the aim of recreation, enjoying and studying works of art and culture. This group of visitors consists of the general public, students and tourists of all ages [11].

Basic Concept

The basic concept of designing Arts and Cultural Facilities located on Jl. Medan – Tebing Tinggi, Lintas Sumatra, Perbaungan District is Neo-Vernacular Architecture. The use of the neo-vernacular theme in this design is to harmonize the function of the building with the surrounding culture. This Neo-Vernacular Architecture approach is applied to buildings by adding patterns and shapes adopted from the strong Malay culture in Serdang Bedagai District [12]. The space requirements in designing Arts and Culture Facilities are divided into several groups, including the receiving group, management, main room, supporting and parking. The concept of mass and appearance aims to determine the basic shape of the mass that is appropriate to use at the planned site location. The mass concept of the arts and culture center building is divided into several zones, namely the arts and culture zone, management zone, workshop zone, open space zone and parking zone [13]. The basic shape of this mass composition is a 6-sided shape and is modified to produce a shape of mass composition that is in harmony with the zone divisions. For example, see Fig 2.



Figure 2 Concept of Mass and Shape

Outdoor/Site Design Concept

The design location has three zones, namely the arts and cultural facilities zone, workshop zone and servicezone. For example, see Fig. 3 and Fig. 4.



Figure 3 Site Design Concept



Figure 4 Exterior Concept

Interior Layout Concept

In this building, there are several main activities. Space in arts and culture facilities is divided into 4 zones, including the public zone, public smei zone, private zone and service zone. The following is a table of zone groupings in spaces in arts and culture facilities [14]. For example, see Fig. 4.



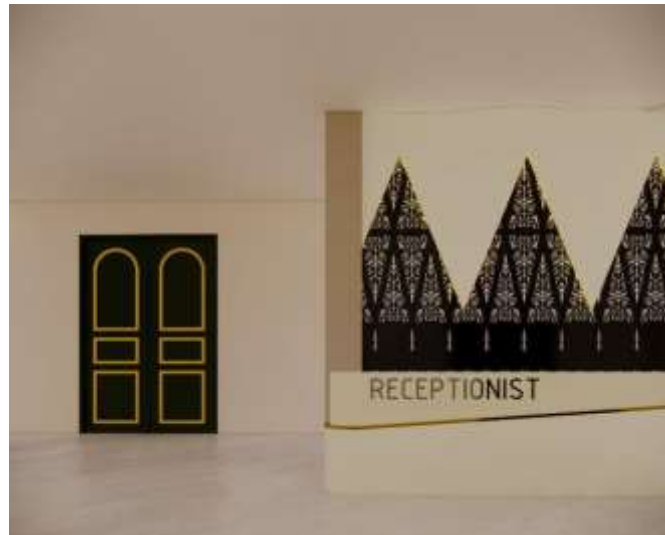


Figure 5 Interior Layout Concept

4. CONCLUSION

Arts and Culture Facilities are one of the facilities intended as a forum for expressing talent interests in the arts, as well as increasing the knowledge of tourists both within and outside the region regarding culture and local products in the Serdang Bedagai district [15]. The neo-vernacular architectural theme used in this arts and culture facility can be seen from the typical Malay ornaments which are intended to implement Malay culture which was the forerunner to the founding of the Serdang Bedagai district.

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