UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

ADAPTIVE REUSE OF HERITAGE PENANG'S CLAN HOUSES AS MUSEUM IN GEORGE TOWN, UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES

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MSc

June 2021

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this dissertation was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Post Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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ABSTRACT

In the early days of the 19th century, the Penang's clan houses (Kongsi) was built and are known as community homes for Chinese came from the same villages and most of them have their own building or clan house in the ancient art of Minnan or Teochew. Recently the some of the most popular clan houses (Kongsi) applied the adaptive reuse works of the building as a museum. It's the most significant driver to avoid many clan houses (Kongsi) or buildings have left gaping holes of a city and abandoned. Adaptive reuse is well known as the existing building can be change as the new function building. Most buildings that adopt the concept of adaptive reuse are old buildings or heritage building which is have their own value and history. It is offer the sustainable building site with the existing infrastructure and materials. Nowadays, many the adaptive reuse projects have been done in George Town. However, this research only focused on adaptive reuse of Penang's clan houses as a museum whereas the clan houses are one of the types of heritage buildings in George Town. The objectives of this research are to identify clan houses with adaptive reuse principle as a museum, to determine elements affect in adaptive reuse of heritage Penang's clan houses as museum and to propose assessment form of authenticity principle in adaptive reuse of Penang's clan houses as a museum. In determining the number of clan houses adhere to the principle of adaptive reuse a preliminary study was conducted and founded only 3 clan houses had changed their function as the museum. To make the objectives reliable, the research went further by making observation on the elements that has been affects in adaptive reuse of heritage clan houses. Indirectly, the method of research used is a qualitative method by conducting observation and interview with 3 clan houses namely Khoo Kongsi, Cheah Kongsi and Tan Kongsi. To achieve the aim of this research, the assessment form be formed after the conducting the observation for overall elements of the building which is to make the future researcher more clearly to observe the authenticity principles of adaptive reuse. As a conclusion, the aim and objectives of this study are successfully achieved and the overall conclusion is made.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ALHAMDULLILAH. First and most of all, I would like to thank to our mighty Allah S.W.T because giving me ability and strength to complete this thesis. I wish to express my gratitude to individuals and all parties who have responded to the survey and also offered their valuable contributions in carrying out this thesis. This thesis was prepared to fulfill of the requirement for the award of Master of Science (Built Environment).

I would like to express my appreciation and acknowledgement to my main and second supervisor, Dr. Lilawati Ab Wahab and Dr. Yuhainis Abdul Talib, who have given me guidance and proactive support. My gratitude is also extended for their valuable suggestion and contribution of ideas in preparing this dissertation.

I am also indebted to the management of Kongsi houses teams especially for assisting me by providing the valuable information. In this opportunity, I would like to take this chance to extend our deepest gratitude and special thanks to all those who have contribute and guide me in the process of finishing this research.

Other than that, our beloved parents had also contributed a lot to finish this final year project. They have helped us in the form of material and mental support.

Besides, we also would like to express our deepest appreciation to our friends for their continuous encouragement and support throughout our endeavor. Moreover, we would like to dedicate our special thanks to all those who have directly and indirectly guided us in the writing of this report. Their contributions and continuous encouragement are greatly appreciated.

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