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A black and white photograph of a traditional wooden building, likely a historical structure in the Malay Archipelago. The building features a steep, ornate roof with intricate carvings and a balcony with decorative railings. The image is positioned in the lower right corner of the page, set against a solid yellow background.

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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE 15TH REGIONAL
SYMPOSIUM OF THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO**
SIMPORA XV: 2024

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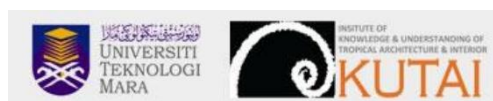
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INCORPORATING TRADITIONAL NEGERI SEMBILAN ARCHITECTURE IN MODERN BUILDINGS: A CASE STUDY OF THE SEREMBAN DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

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Abstract: Every region in the world has distinctive architecture or monuments that serve as iconic representations of its identity. In Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan is renowned for its unique architectural style. This study aims to identify the traditional architectural characteristics of Negeri Sembilan that have been integrated into modern government administrative buildings, focusing on the Seremban District Administration Office in the capital city. The research methodology includes field observations and expert interviews. The findings reveal that key traditional elements can indeed be successfully incorporated into modern structures. The Old Seri Menanti Palace was used as a reference in this project. This study is significant because it contributes to the development of general guidelines for future projects of a similar nature. The conclusion drawn from the research is that the Seremban District Administration Office reflects traditional architectural characteristics, making it an iconic structure in Negeri Sembilan. The study demonstrates that traditional architectural features can be integrated into modern buildings, even when contemporary materials and technologies are used. This research serves as a benchmark and provides guidelines for future projects aiming to blend traditional and modern architectural elements.

Keywords: Cultural Identity, Seremban District Administration Office, The Old Seri Menanti Palace, Traditional Architectural Characteristics, Cultural Identity

INTRODUCTION

To recognize the identity of a state, one must examine and understand the architectural style of its buildings which are usually known as local landmarks. Lynch (1960) stated that the image of a city can be seen through the identity of buildings that serve as its landmarks. This is evident in all countries around the world. Such landmark buildings have various features that symbolize the identity and pride of their respective nations. Examples of these landmark buildings include the Eiffel Tower in France, the Opera House in Australia, the Petronas Twin Towers, Kuala Lumpur City Centre (KLCC) in Kuala Lumpur, and many more. Similarly, in Malaysia, every state and district has its own landmark buildings. The district office building, as the administrative center of the district, serves as an icon of local identity.

1.1 Background of the district office

The district office serves as an administrative center or the nerve of governance for the subdivision of a small area into mukim and villages. The district office houses offices for the district officer, mukim penghulu, religious offices, land and mines offices, and several other government offices that directly interact with the community. Additionally, it provides community services concerning welfare, social issues, and local bill inquiries. Due to its diverse functions, the required space capacity is certainly substantial.

1.2 Importance of Local Governance

As the nerve center of administration in a district, the concept of the district office serves as a place of governance and also a provider of various services to the community. The term "office" implies a working space or administrative area, while "district" refers to the jurisdiction of a governing body, which is a part of a state which includes smaller subdivisions such as mukim (sub-districts), regions, or areas.

As the administrative nerve center, the district office also serves as a gathering place for the leaders of each mukim. Administrative affairs centralized in the district office primarily provide service concepts. Government offices within the district office offer services related to taxation, customary matters, and land rights, as well as the management of inheritance and heritage matters by the land and mines office. Social welfare issues are addressed by the Social Welfare Department, while a discussion area is provided for matters related to customary land law in case there is no resolution reached. For religious matters, the Islamic Religious Office strives to resolve issues related to consultations, marriages, and divorces.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The purpose of this study is to examine the adaptation process that occurred at a district office in Seremban, which adopted the local architectural identity as a model for its building. This

process began with the tender document provided by the Public Works Department (JKR), which specified that the building's design concept must be based on local identity, in line with an administrative building in Negeri Sembilan, namely the Old Seri Menanti Palace as a reference. This palace is a local landmark that should be highlighted, as it was once the administrative center of the district in Negeri Sembilan.

Furthermore, the objective of this study is to observe the similarities in design chosen by the architect, such as the building's plan, façade, interior spaces, contour placement, and surrounding area. Does the function of the district administrative center align with the same location, size of the compound, or courtyard? Additionally, the study will assess whether the design of each space incorporates traditional features of the Old Seri Menanti Palace.

1.4 Background of the Seremban District Office

The Seremban District Office serves as an administrative center and a resource for the community. Originally, it was located in the center of Seremban town in an old colonial building. However, a new building was later constructed in the Seremban Dua area, and the office moved there, now owning its own building. The new building was designed by Architect Ahmad Nazri bin Mansur from Wangsa Maju, Kuala Lumpur. He explained that the design had to meet the needs of their client, the Public Works Department, which provided guidelines for the project. The design was inspired by the Old Seri Menanti Palace.

Architect Nazri studied the Old Seri Menanti Palace and other traditional buildings, like the Ampang Tinggi Palace and traditional houses, to ensure the new design reflected the local architectural style. He worked with the guidelines provided and added modern elements to the building. The Seremban District Office is led by the District Officer, who manages several departments. It also acts as a community service center for tax payments, local bill inquiries, and administrative services for village heads A. Zainuddin (2018), R. Ismail (2022). The district administration operates from this office.

1.5 Traditional Architecture of Negeri Sembilan

The design of the palace building, its scale, and typology are not much different from traditional houses. The quality of craftsmanship and artistry is of a high standard. The meticulous construction and ornamental finesse can be observed in the Ampang Tinggi Palace in Negeri Sembilan. This palace was built in 1861 during the reign of Yam.



Figure 1: Ampang Tinggi Palace, which has been relocated to a new location at the Seremban Museum (Source: Seremban Museum, 2010).

This palace is made from cengal wood and does not use any nails. It is a post-and-beam structure with a high floor, a long roof, and a unique design that allows it to be assembled and disassembled at different sites without damaging any parts. According to Zainal Abidin, N., Raja Shahminan, R. N., & Ibrahim, F. K. (2017), the carvings on the frames and walls of the palace hold specific meanings within the Minangkabau community, such as “seia-sekata,” “sitampuk manggis,” and “itik pulang petang.” The connections between the carved panels and the frame use a traditional joinery system, strengthened with wooden dowels.

The foundation of the palace pillars is constructed from river stones that are partially buried in the ground. Additionally, there is a kitchen house surrounded by an open platform with no walls. The main house features a ceremonial room that is separated from the main living area and is nearly as tall as the roof. The floors and walls of the palace are made from cengal wood. Sliding doors are used for defensive purposes against enemy attacks. In addition to their decorative function, the doors and openings in this palace allow for free circulation of air and wind. The curved roof of the palace symbolizes the prosperity and integrity of the Negeri Sembilan community.

The Old Seri Menanti Palace in Kuala Pilah, Negeri Sembilan, is a palace built during the colonial era. It served as the official residence of the Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan around the year 1900. The Old Seri Menanti Palace is a unique structure made of wood. It was constructed in 1902 and completed in 1908. His Royal Highness, the Yang di-Pertuan Besar Tuanku Muhammad Ibni Almarhum Yamtuan Antah, resided in this palace until 1931, before moving to a new palace built near the old palace.

The site plan of the palace shows that the Old Seri Menanti Palace faces an open area, facilitating gatherings for the community to meet with the king. The ruling king uses the front area of the palace to make announcements and engage in activities with the community. This prominent location symbolizes its historical significance as both a center of administration and royal residence. It represents status and the symbolism of justice. According to Syed Iskandar

Figure 2: Old Seri Menanti Palace, site plan, Layout of Old Seri Menanti Palace Floor Plan (Source: KALAM UTM, 2006).

This palace has 102 pillars, including four main pillars that are 67 feet long. All four pillars are made from Penak wood, which was sourced from Bukit Pergai, Jelebu. Other woods were sourced from Bukit Tinggi. The uniqueness of this palace is that it does not use any iron nails; instead, its nails are made of wood. Hard wooden pegs are used to join the boards together.

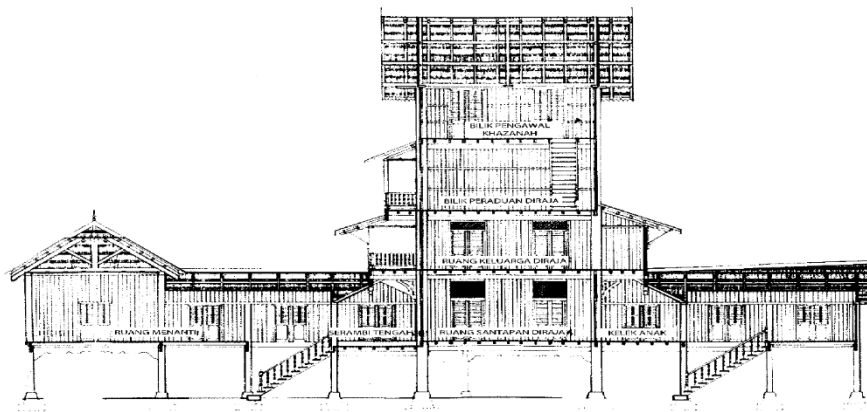


Figure 3: Cross-section of the Seri Menanti Palace (Source: KALAM UTM, 2006)

The body of the palace consists of floor beams to roof beams, with the floor made of Penak wood and the floorboards being fastened with wooden nails made from nibung wood. The outer walls can be adjusted to allow light and airflow to move freely.

Table 1: List of Space in Old Seri Menanti Palace

Position of Palace Spaces	Area
a) First Floor	
1. Anjung - An area (waiting space) for guests.	Public Area
2. Serambi - Front, middle, and end sections (spaces for meetings and administrative discussions).	Public Area
3. Main Room - Dining area, bedrooms for princesses, princes, and royal guests.	Public Area/ Semi Public
b) Second Floor - Bedroom of the Yang di-Pertuan (left) and bedroom of the Tuanku Ampuan (right).	Private Area
c) Third Floor - Royal bedroom (shared)	Private Area
d) Fourth Floor - Royal treasury/resting area.	Private Area

The Old Seri Menanti Palace serves as a residence, and the serambi area functions as a public space for receiving the community and state dignitaries. The layout of the palace's serambi is similar to the design of the traditional long-roof serambi of Negeri Sembilan.

INTEGRATION OF TRADITIONAL ELEMENTS IN MODERN DESIGN

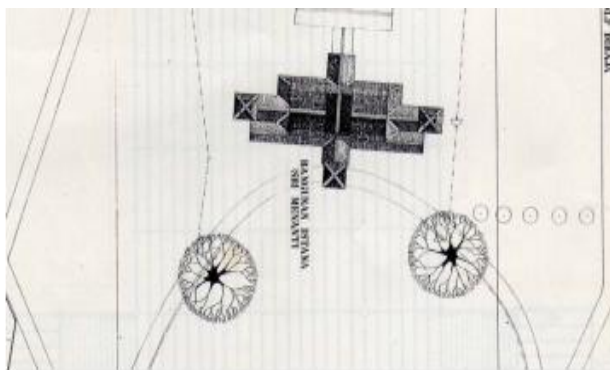
It was found that several elements from the Old Seri Menanti Palace have been applied in the design of the Seremban District Office building. These elements include several aspects as follows:

The left side view of the Seremban District Office (PDS) building, in terms of the building block, shows shapes like the Old Seri Menanti Palace (ILSM), especially regarding the wall shapes, roof design featuring elements like tebar layar, gajah menyusu, and overlapping roofs. The presence of pillar structures in the building reinforces the fact that elements of traditional architecture are incorporated into the Seremban District Office, reflecting the positioning of the pillar structure. The only difference is that while the traditional structure used hardwood materials, the current building employs concrete. On the right side of the building, the pillar structure also maintains the traditional roof shapes, and the use of a long corridor space similar to that of ILSM is presented on the left block of the building, which features a balcony with a hand railing.

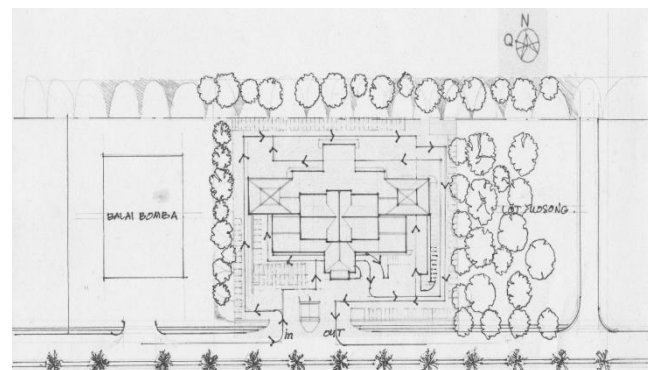
2.1 Typology of Site Plan

The typology of the Old Seri Menanti Palace (ILSM) site clearly demonstrates its grandeur as a royal institution situated in an open area, with its elevated position making it more prominent compared to the surrounding houses. In the past, the river path was the most important route for movement, allowing access to the upper and lower parts of the river. In contrast, the Seremban District Office (PDS) now features a building facing the main road, which serves as a crucial route. The current site was chosen by the authorities not for its proximity to the river but because it has been gazetted as part of the urban planning framework.

The current site plan maintains the elements of an administrative center and stands two stories tall. The design bears resemblance to ILSM, with the open space in front of the building primarily designated for parking. The current location is adjacent to the fire station, courthouse, and police headquarters, while ILSM stands alone, dominant in its role as the heart of the royal governance system. The similarities in form and location highlight the accurate application of these elements in the current site plan.



Site Plan Of Old Seri Menanti Palace (ILSM)



Site Plan Seremban District Office (PDS)

Figure 4 : Site Plan of Old Seri Menanti Palace and Seremban District Office

In terms of the site analysis conducted on the district office building, its location is identified as an administrative area due to the presence of several other administrative institutions such as the courthouse, fire headquarters, police headquarters. The similarities drawn from the common location include :

- Facing the main road, with an open area in front of the building
- Being the largest building in the area, acting as an icon of district governance
- The multi-tiered roof design and symmetrical positioning

2.2 Layout Plan

The comparison between the layout plans of the Old Seri Menanti Palace (ILSM) and the Seremban District Office (PDS) can be made based on two elements: symmetry and the design of the floor plan and the function of the building's spaces. This is elaborated further below:

a) Symmetry and Floor Plan Design

The balance of the layout and the position of the floor plan of ILSM is symmetrical. In its long antechamber, the main staircase is in the center, along with the rear staircase. This symmetrical position is aligned with the central placement of the main pillars, which has four main pillars extending towards the back, leading to the pathway to the kitchen and other areas. The balanced design of the layout makes it attractive and suitable for its function as a center of administration and royal residence. In comparison, the floor plan of the Seremban District Office (PDS) is also symmetrical, with a similar shape of the antechamber. However, the PDS building is shorter than ILSM as it houses the main offices for the District Officer and District Engineer. The symmetrical arrangement of the antechamber is aligned with the main staircase and connects to the rear area that contains offices related to administration.

In the palace's floor design, the front area is divided into two parts, which include the antechamber, the beginning, middle, and end of the serambi (veranda). In the center of the building, there is a dining area, with chambers for the royal children and guests on either side. The similarity in the shape of the floor plan is observed in the front division. There are high and low floor constructions in the area facing the antechamber. In contrast, in PDS, this division appears in the elongated floor layout, similar to the serambi, with a portion of the antechamber, functions as the main administrative office for the District Officer (DO).

There is no hierarchical structure in the floors; however, there is a division of administrative spaces which serves as a waiting area for guests on certain matters, similar to ILSM. There are wing buildings on both sides of the structure that reinforce the use of traditional elements in this modern building. The antechamber extends to the back, connecting the various rooms within the district office.

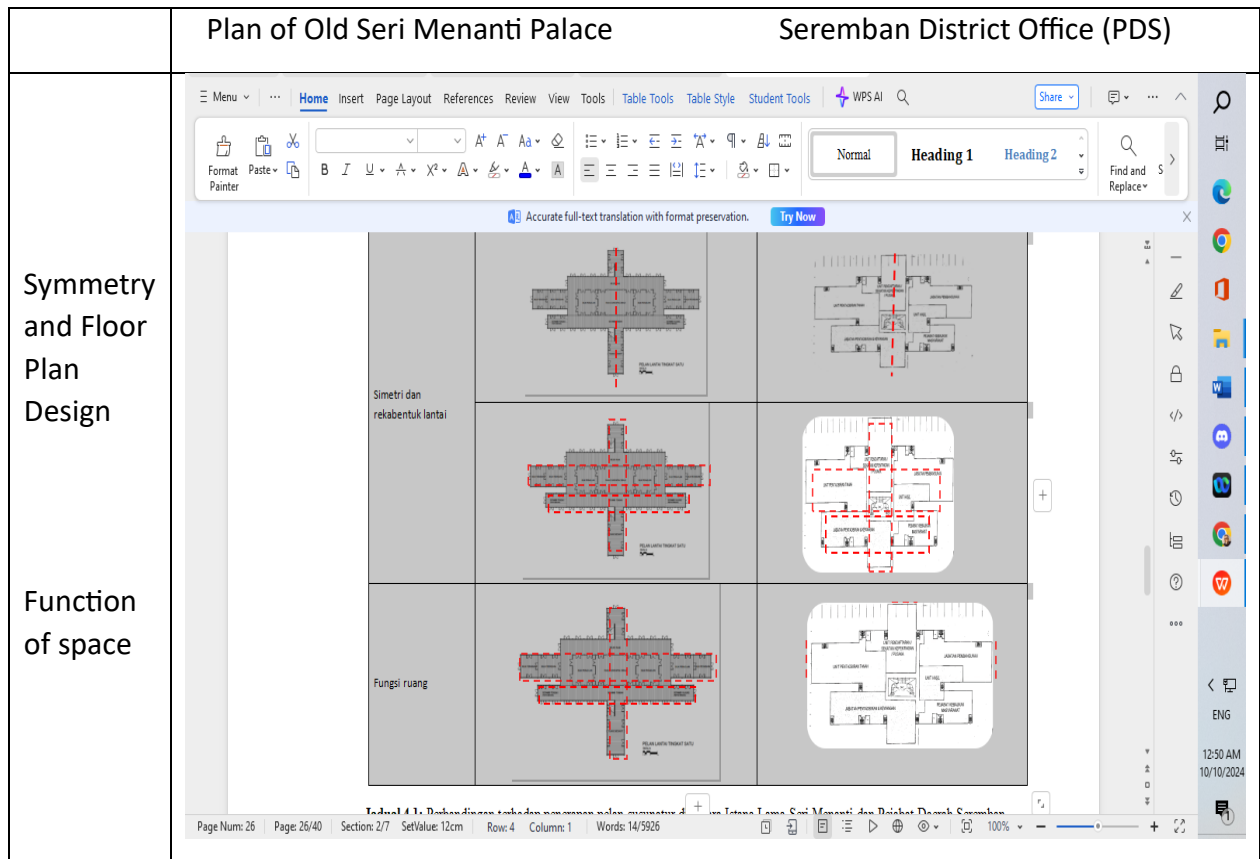


Figure 5 : The comparison of layout plan applications between Istana Lama Seri Menanti (ILSM) and the Seremban District Office (PDS)

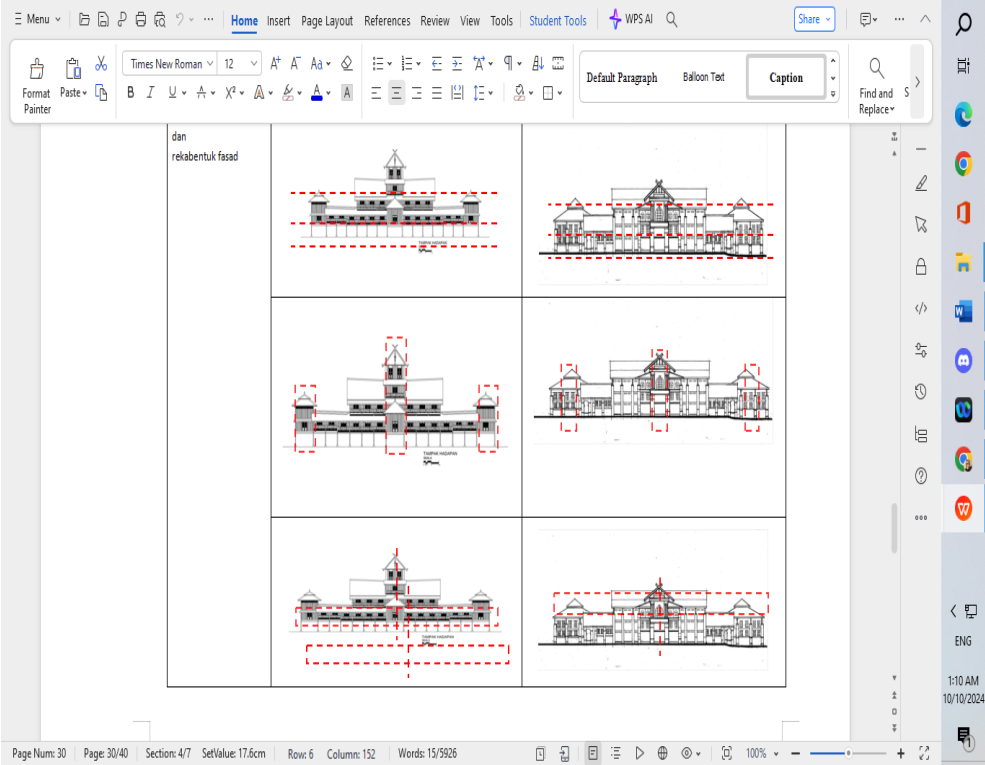
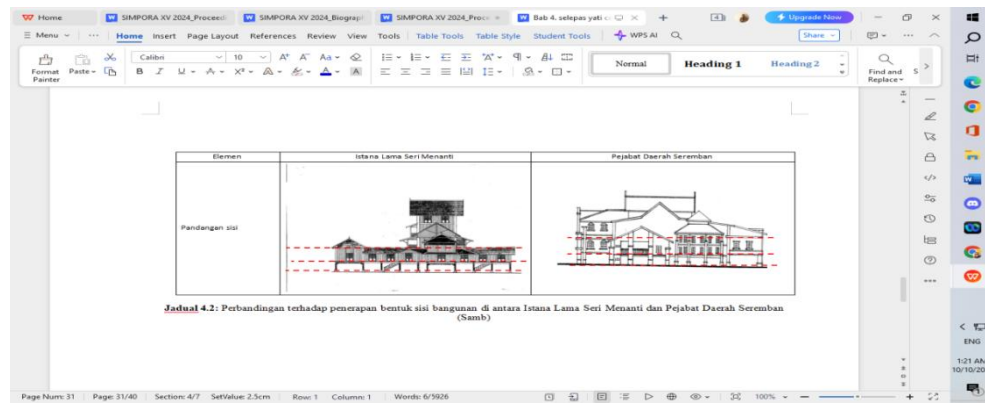
Element	Old Seri Menanti Palace Seremban District Office (PDS)
Front View and Facade Design	
Side elevation	

Figure 6: Comparison of the Application of Side Building Forms Between the Old Seri Menanti Palace and the Seremban District Office

2.3 Side View

The side view of the building exhibits several similarities in form, particularly in the roof elements of the district office. The roof height varies, showcasing a similarity in the "tebar layar" (sailing roof) design on the main building, along with overlapping roof structures. The farthest edge of the administrative office features an overlapping roof, which houses government departments like those in the ILSM (Istana Lama Seri Menanti).

The concept of the "padi house" in Minangkabau architecture also incorporates overlapping roofs but has a distinctive undulating effect. This architectural element is reflected in the building blocks as well. Additionally, another similarity lies in the roof design, which utilizes both "tebar layar" and overlapping roofs, akin to the "gajah menyusui" (elephant nursing) style. Both the ILSM and PDS adopt a more simplified concept by incorporating overlapping roof forms.

2.4 Roof Design

The comparison of the roof designs between Istana Lama Seri Menanti and the Pejabat Daerah Seremban is as follows: The roof structure employs a combination of long roofs, hip roofs, and overlapping roofs. This roofing style has a suitable slope for the equatorial climate, which experiences high annual rainfall. The main building's roof design includes a "tebar layar" (sailing roof) and a multi-tiered design, particularly at the anjung (veranda), where a cross-shaped skylight is present. The overlapping roofs on the left and right sides of the administrative building create a unique visual impact, preventing the front view from appearing rigid. This variety adds an appealing aesthetic effect within its context.

2.5 Function of Space

The appearance of style and design that embodies local architectural identity must adhere to concepts rooted in local characteristics, such as landscape conditions and climate changes, while respecting cultural heritage that reflects the socio-economic patterns of the community, as well as advancements in technology over time.

The function of the space in ILSM (Istana Lama Seri Menanti) on the ground floor includes the main staircase leading up to the palace. Ascending to the upper level, visitors encounter the *anjung* area, which serves as a waiting space for royal guests or the public wishing to meet the Yang di-Pertuan. The front *anjung* is a semi-public space. Upon entering the area beyond the anjung, visitors can sit in the main *serambi* to meet the Yang di-Pertuan. The *serambi* at the end is designated for the Raja Muda to receive guests and the public members.

The layout of the Pejabat Daerah (District Office) shares similarities with the floor plan of Istana Lama Seri Menanti, particularly between the front and rear spaces of the building. The layout includes an anjung, a central serambi, and both front and rear serambi. The main entrance staircase is centrally located, with sections on the left and right, providing connectivity between spaces. The central staircase leads into the building, symbolizing respect and welcoming approach for staff and guests into the premises.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology is crucial in ensuring that the study is conducted in an organized manner, ultimately leading to quality research outcomes. According to Fellows and Liu (2003), a study aims to answer questions or to expand existing knowledge. Therefore, this research examines the attributes of regionalist architecture as applied to modern buildings. This stems

from a briefing project by the Public Works Department (JKR) to architectural consultants to use the architecture of Istana Lama Seri Menanti as a reference in designing the Pejabat Daerah Seremban. Besides, a pilot survey of several District Office buildings in Negeri Sembilan was conducted to observe the influence of regionalist architecture on these buildings.

This study is exploratory and descriptive in nature. Exploratory research provides a deeper understanding of a particular issue. Through exploratory research, researchers can clarify concepts and establish priorities for future studies (Syed Arabi Idid, 1998). By exploring the influence of regionalism on the architectural design of modern buildings, the researcher can identify the attributes involved in the application of regionalist architecture, particularly in the District Offices of Negeri Sembilan. Attributes in this context refer to related elements such as the meanings associated with regionalist architecture, including place, local architectural style, and culture.

In this study, a qualitative approach was employed, as careful observation is essential to obtain more realistic research results. Qualitative research emphasizes case studies, involving a specific District Office building in Seremban to examine the application of traditional architectural elements using Istana Lama Seri Menanti as a reference. Interviews were conducted to identify the architectural elements applied to the District Office building. The findings of this study is meant to produce a general guideline for applying regionalist architecture in modern buildings.

The information obtained provides useful knowledge and experience regarding issues, further offering potential for deeper studies. After gathering this information, descriptive research was conducted. According to Gay, R.L. (1996), descriptive research involves collecting data to answer questions within the field.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of regionalism in architecture, particularly its application in modern buildings such as the Pejabat Daerah Seremban and its influence from the Istana Lama Seri Menanti, highlights the significance of integrating traditional elements into contemporary designs. This research has illustrated how regional architecture can serve as a cultural anchor, reflecting the socio-economic realities and climate of the local context. Key findings indicate that:

Cultural Relevance: The integration of local architectural styles fosters a sense of identity and belonging within the community, reinforcing cultural heritage amidst modern development

Functional Design: The study has shown that elements derived from traditional architecture, such as roof designs and spatial arrangements, not only enhance aesthetic appeal but also improve functionality in terms of space utilization and environmental adaptability

Government Guidelines: The directive from the Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR) to use Istana Lama Seri Menanti as a reference in designing the Pejabat Daerah Seremban signifies a formal recognition of the value of regional architecture in contemporary public buildings.

Influence of Regionalism: The comparative analysis of various district office buildings in Negeri Sembilan reveals an increasing trend toward regionalism, suggesting a growing recognition of the need for designs that reflect local characteristics and environmental conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this research, the following recommendations are proposed to improve the integration of regionalism in modern architecture:

Incorporate Local Input: Engage local communities and stakeholders in the design process to ensure that new buildings reflect their needs, preferences, and cultural values. This participatory approach can help strengthen community ties and promote acceptance of new developments.

Policy Development: Promote policies that encourage the use of local materials and architectural styles in public buildings. Government guidelines should prioritize regional architecture to preserve cultural heritage while addressing contemporary needs.

Education and Training: Develop educational programs for architects and builders that emphasize the importance of regionalism and traditional design principles. Workshops, seminars, and design competitions can raise awareness and inspire innovative applications of local architectural styles.

Research and Documentation: Conduct further studies to document regional architectural styles and their evolution over time. A comprehensive database could serve as a resource for architects and planners to facilitate informed decisions that honor local traditions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

By following these recommendations, future architectural projects can enhance cultural significance, foster community engagement, and contribute to the sustainability of local environments, ultimately leading to a richer and more cohesive architectural landscape.

Special thanks to the Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR) for providing access to essential resources and information, as well as for offering the opportunity to explore the application of regional architecture in public buildings. The support from various architects and consultants involved in the Pejabat Daerah Seremban project was invaluable in understanding the intricate relationship between modern design and traditional elements.

I would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the administrative staff and officials at the district offices across Negeri Sembilan for allowing site visits and sharing their knowledge regarding the design and construction processes of their buildings. Their input significantly enriched the scope of this research.

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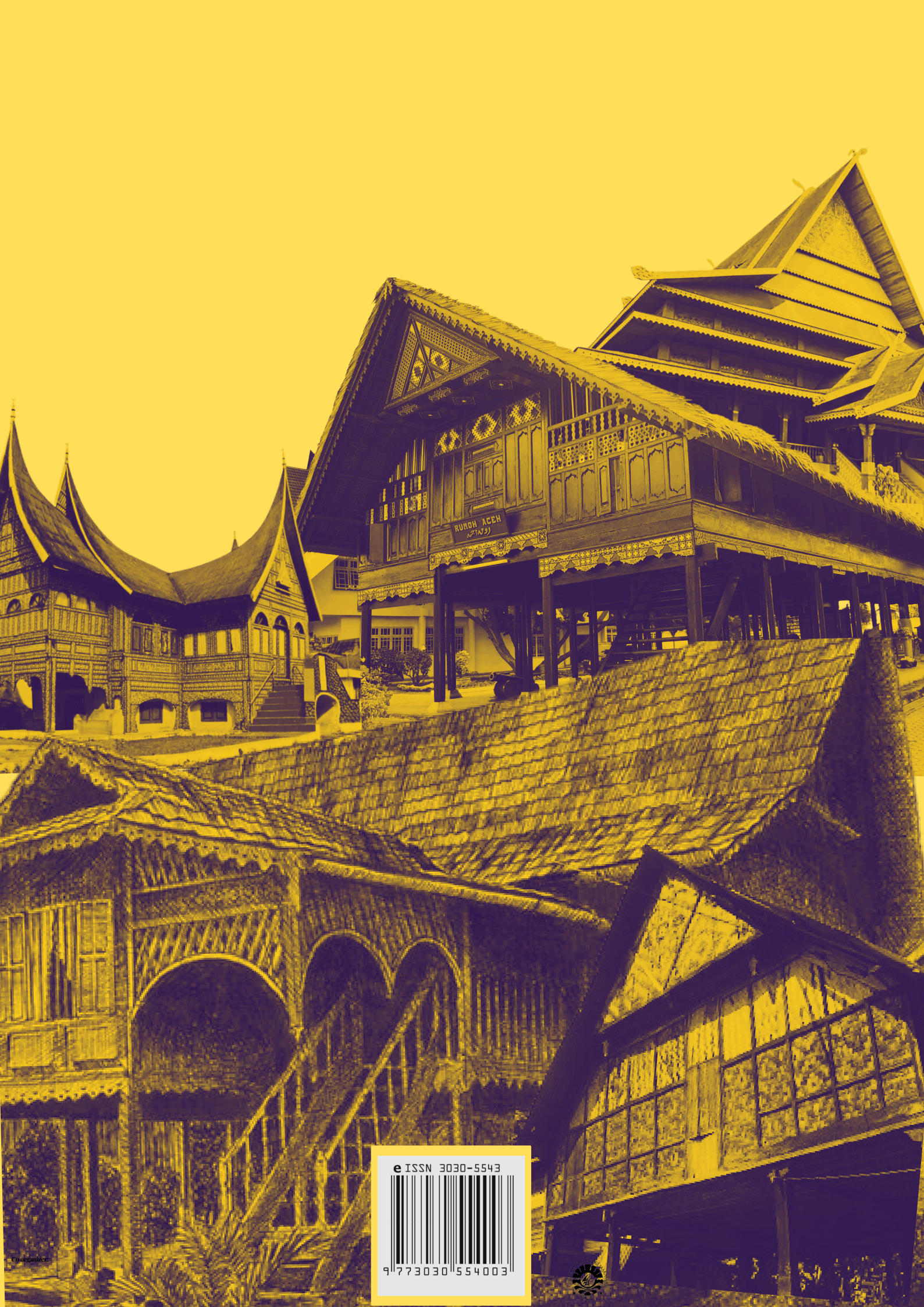
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	Andi Yusdy Dwiasta is a senior lecturer in Architecture Study Program. He finished bachelor program in Gadjra Mada University, and continued master's degree in Institute technology of Bandung. He interests research about Architecture and technology, urban design, and public space.
	Andi Abidah Finished Undergraduate of Architecture program in Hasanuddin University 1998, Master degree of Urban Design in Institute Technology of Bandung 2005, And Doctorate degree finished jn TU Wien. Her Research interes about Architecture culture of Asia, tradisional settlement or city.
	Associate Professor Sr Dr Haryati bt Mohd Isa holds a PhD in The Specialisms of Built Environment from Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM). Dr. Haryati is a Full-Time Associate Professor with UiTM and a Professional Quantity Surveyor registered with the Board of Quantity Surveyor Malaysia (BQSM). She is also member of Royal Institution of Surveyors, Malaysia (RISM). She is an active researcher, securing grants for projects focusing on defect liability management and cultural architecture documentation. As a recognized expert, she has been invited as a guest speaker at various institutions and conferences, sharing her knowledge on research writing, defects management and public-private partnerships. Dr. Haryati has also held several administrative positions within UiTM Perak, including Head of Centre for Postgraduate Studies and coordinator roles for various academic programs
	Nordin Misnat is a senior lecturer of Interior Design Technology Programme in UiTM Perak Branch. PhD student in Architecture Department of Built Environment and Engineering Faculty, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) after obtained his MSc in Facility Management in 2006 from University Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia. He has experienced working with interior design firm with interior design professional qualification in commercial design, corporate office, residential and hospital design before started lecturing in UiTM Perak Branch for almost 17 years. He has had a distinguished career in teaching and learning, participating multi-disciplinary research and community projects.

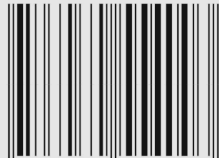
	Zamil has been a lecturer for over 15 years at the Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak Branch. He is a qualified Professional Landscape Architect registered with the Institute of Landscape Architects of Malaysia (ILAM). Zamil is also a researcher at the Center of Knowledge and Understanding of Tropical Architecture and Interior (KUTAI) at UiTM Perak Branch. His research interests include cultural landscapes, Malay gardens, Malaysian gardens, and tourism development. He has received funding for his studies from various government bodies, including MOSTI (eScience fund) and MOHE (FRGS). Additionally, he has contributed to over 50 scientific articles in his field of specialization. His recent study is titled "Malaysian Garden Concept" design guidelines and criteria. Furthermore, he serves as the Deputy Chairman of the ILAM Northern Chapter for the 2024-2026 session
	Nurrajwani Binti Abdul Halim brings over 21 years of experience as a senior academic in the Department of Interior Design Technology at the College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Perak Branch, located in Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia. Her expertise spans Interior Finishes and Materials, Building Construction, Consumer Behaviour, Interior Landscaping, among other areas. Through her research, she aims to contribute meaningfully to the academic body of knowledge and provide valuable insights for the researchers, students, professional bodies, professional construction members including manufacturers, interior designers, architects, suppliers, and other industry professionals in assisting them in to promote sustainable living environments
	Marisa Hajrina, S.T., M.T., a lecturer with an architectural and urban background, currently teaches at the Architecture Study Program, Faculty of Engineering, Almuslim University. He obtained his Bachelor of Engineering degree in Architectural Engineering at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang in 2011 and continued his Masters studies at the University of North Sumatra, obtaining a Master of Engineering degree in the Architectural Engineering study program with a specialization in Urban Development Management in 2018.
	Moh Sutrisno received a Doctorate 2020 in Architectural Engineering and Planning at Gadjah Mada University. Previously he also earned a master's degree at the same campus in 2014 with cum laude predicate. He has taught architectural theory and criticism at UIN Alauddin Makassar since 2019 and has been the main subject in his functional position since being an expert assistant. The courses included the scientific fields of history and architectural theory. His research includes the theory of iconic architecture since 2012. He studied iconic buildings in various parts of the world, heritage architecture as an icon of its time in the old city space of Palopo (2015-2020), Icons of Islamic architecture in South Sulawesi (2020-2022), Currently, he is interested in Heritage building preservation methods using HBIM (2022-2023).

	Muhamad Ferdhaus is a senior lecturer in the Urban and Regional Planning Department at the UiTM Perak Branch. He graduated with a Ph.D. in Urban Geography in 2018 from the Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), after obtaining his MSc in Sustainable City and Community in 2013 from the Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM). He received a bachelor's degree in urban and regional planning from the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) in 2011. His field(s) of interest focus on sustainable cities and communities, Islamic planning and development, urban geography and metropolitan areas, tourism planning and development, and heritage and conservation
	Othman Bin Mohd Nor is a senior lecturer in the Interior Architecture Department at the UiTM Perak Branch. He graduated with a Ph.D. in Architecture in 2018 from the Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), after obtaining his MSc in Design in 2013 from the Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB). He received a bachelor's degree in Interior Architecture from the Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM) in 2000 and a Diploma in Interior Design (ITM) in 2006. His field(s) of interest focus on Interior Design, Interior Architecture, Identity Architecture, Traditional, heritage, and conservation
	Ir. Zuraihan, S.T., M.T., a lecturer with a background in architecture and environment, is currently teaching in the Architecture Study Program, Faculty of Engineering, Almuslim University. He obtained his Bachelor's degree in Architecture from Syiah Kuala University in 2006 and continued his Master's studies at the same university, earning a Master's Degree in Engineering with a specialization in Environmental Technology and Management in 2012
	Afzanizam bin Muhammad received his Diploma in Interior Design in 1999 from Institut Teknologi MARA, followed by a BSc (Hons) in Furniture Technology in 2001 and an MSc in Heritage and Conservation Management in 2009, both from Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam Branch. Over the past 15 years, he has served as a lecturer at Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch. In 2017, he was appointed Assistant Conservator for heritage building conservation projects in Kuala Kangsar, Perak, an opportunity he used as the basis for his PhD research. He earned his PhD in Design and Built Environment in 2022 from the Faculty of Architecture, Planning, and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch. Since 2009, Afzanizam has been dedicated to academia, specializing in heritage conservation, particularly in timber buildings. His contributions to research are significant, and in 2018, he received the 'Best Research Paper Award' at the Third International Conference on Rebuilding Place (ICRP). Starting in 2024, he is officially accredited as a Conservator by the Malaysia Heritage Department

	Nur Huzeima Mohd Hussain is a senior lecturer in the Landscape Architecture Department at UiTM Perak Branch. She earned her PhD in Architecture from The University of Auckland, New Zealand, in 2015, following her MSc in Landscape Architecture from Universiti Sains Malaysia in 2004. Before joining academia, she gained professional experience in a landscape architecture firm and has since dedicated her 20th years of teaching in UiTM Perak. Her career spans teaching, multidisciplinary research, and community projects, with several secured FRGS research grants, university academic awards (AAU2019), published books, and postgraduate supervision. She has successfully graduated seven postgraduate students and is currently supervising five local and international students. Her research interests include Landscape Sociology, Sustainable Cultural Landscapes & Architecture, and Green Initiatives.
	Dr. Wan Faida Wan Mohd Azmi is a senior lecturer in the Quantity Surveying Department at Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Perak Branch, Seri Iskandar Campus. She earned her PhD in Quantity Surveying from Universiti Teknologi Malaysia in 2021. Her academic career spans teaching, research, and postgraduate supervision, with a focus on construction safety, design safety, and safety education. She has been actively involved in research projects, securing grants, and contributing to knowledge in her field. She is also involved in postgraduate supervision, guiding students in areas related to her research interests.



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