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THE CONSERVATION WORKS OF HERITAGE MOSQUES IN KELANTAN

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Abstract:

The heritage mosque is one of the contributors to diversity of architectural design in Malaysia. The heritage building can portray the diversity of cultural property which conserves and maintains the continuity of vernacular architecture and history of the country. In Malaysia, conservation of heritage buildings is initiated by the government and public sector. The establishment of the National Heritage Department of Malaysia in 2006 shows that the government wants to appreciate the existence of heritage buildings in Malaysia. This paper will focus on the conservation works on heritage mosques located in Kota Bharu, Kelantan. In order to achieve the aims, two objectives have been chosen which are to determine the building elements of heritage mosques in Kota Bharu, Kelantan; and to analyse the success rates of building elements towards conservation works on heritage mosques in Kota Bharu, Kelantan. To make sure this research is reliable, an elemental observation was carried out to analyse success rates of conservation works on Kampung Laut Mosque and Masjid Lama Mulong. Besides that, formal and informal interviews were conducted to know the history of mosques and the defects present during preservation. The data obtained was analysed by using Microsoft Excel and the results presented in the form of bar charts. This research is carried out to do improvement of conservation works by following conservation principle. The heritage building remains as one of the important cultural value that is able inherent to the afterward generations.

Keywords: Conservation Work, Cultural Value, Heritage Mosque

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The heritage buildings in Malaysia constructed with the unique design and have their own historical value to remain people about the past (Harun, 2011). It is surely the most unique design compare with modern design. In Malaysia, there are numerous legacy working with design and recorded noteworthy that affected by a few structural style. The unique design and construction can possibly draw in more vacationers either from inside or outside the nation. Kelantan is the one of the states that has numerous legacy structures.

The constructions needed skills and experience from workmanship to ensure sustainability of buildings. This is because, mosque is one place to worship and conduct activities for Muslim (Nurul 'Athiqah, 2014). The conservation of heritage buildings needs to give emotional touch to people and sensitivity towards from past era (Harun, 2011). The conservation process follow as heritage mosque design refers to religious sources (Hadith and Al-Quran). The Ministry of Culture, Heritage and Arts Malaysia (KeKKwa) is commit to influence a refined Malaysian native, to enter with high good esteems and ethics (Zuraidah, 2010). According to Harun (2011), from perceive characteristics of structures, individuals can relate and procure about not their ancestor's life and the building advancement made in the past through year. So, it is crucial to save and preserve old mosque in light of the fact that the plan have possess nostalgic innovation.

The old buildings will be depreciated through time and years. So, the building will be exposed or uncovered onto building deterioration and defects. Every building either new or heritage (old), need to

take care and protect from deterioration Mustafa et. al, 2011). During process repairing, it must be determine with types of defects and should not interpose the values of cultural heritage (Mustafa et. al, 2011). The heritage buildings in Malaysia are important asset because since it has recognized their own historical values and can attract tourism. The different scope of work such as preservation, rehabilitation and restoration, reconstruction, maintenance and repairing would be specific to another category.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The conservation work of heritage building is very crucial to be carried out because it is not simple things to take care. The conservation can be defined in various types. According to Jabatan Warisan Negara, protections of heritage structures is a general term alluding to the exercises of preservation on structures, landmarks and destinations incorporate some different exercises, for example, support (safeguarding), rebuilding, recreation and modified. The conservation works are the activity of keeping the original condition of a building and heritage like origin and to expand the life span of the buildings. According to Ahmad (1998) urban preservation referring to the protection and conservation of the component of urban heritage from being demolished or restored without proper and systematic planning, controlling and management measures. The building more than one hundred years has been maintained and protected by national law. Based on Burra Charter in article, the “Conservation shows the process to maintain a place so as to protect its cultural significance” (ICOMOS,1999).

According to Conservation Work Guideline from Department of National Heritage (2016), the concept must come with several aspects which are the authenticity of design, authenticity of materials, authenticity and power of workmanship and authenticity of setting. The activities on heritage conservation consist of preservation, rehabilitation, refurbishment, reconstruction work and restoration work. In order to keep and maintain authenticity heritage building, government already appointed organizations from several sector to monitor and implement all the conservations work. The significant of heritage building conservation give a lot of benefits and contributions for countries. It is really crucial to store the old monument, history evidence during past era to next generations. Heritage building consists of own implicit historical value that is significant part of building environment (Johar, et al. 2011). There consist of two categories which are economic values and sociocultural.

According to Rasdi (2003), Islam had come to Malaysia and change the impact on region. Muslim in Malaysia has freedom to build any mosques in every place in this country. The mosque was built to fulfill their religious functions and architecturally embraces aspect. The architecture styles may develop with different sources at different era. Many types of mosques have been built in different period from vernacular and colonial influences to modern structure. These unique architectural styles have heritage values, many of which are being conserved until today which has formed a true identity for Malaysia’s architecture. The types of mosque also serve a multiple of purpose such as place to learning educations, accommodation for traveller and central of administration (Rasdi, 2003). In Malaysia, the prayers rooms also called as ‘musalla’ or ‘surau’ where it located within the residential. The major building elements consist of dome, minaret, dikka, pulpit, doors, windows, ablution area and so on. The Kelantan had been chosen as a case study because it has a lot of heritage building to observed.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The research methodology is a way how to make a result based on problem on a things or a problem can be classified as research problem (William, 2011). This research also can be determined as systematic investigation or review resources to establish a fact. This research was conducted through literature review, informal interview session and case study. Lastly, data has been collected will analyse in form of flow chart, bar chart, and graph. According to Virginia (2013), the most basic definition of qualitative research is that it uses words as data, collected and analysed in all sort of ways. The quantitative research in contrast uses numbers as data and analysed them using statistical technique. The term qualitative research is used to refer both to technique and to a wider framework for conducting research. The qualitative research is not just about data and technique, but it about application within a qualitative paradigm.

Qualitative also may be define as procedure findings not arrived at by means of statistical procedures (Strauss and Corbin, 1990).The data is collected through personal interview, elemental observation and selection of case study.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

In these chapter will explained on the findings of all case studies involved. Two selected mosques would be explored to know about the background and provide overall view on Kampung Laut Mosque and Masjid Lama Mulong. Then, the analysis on two selected mosques located at Kota Bharu, Kelantan.

In determining of finding, several aspects will be considered in terms of interview session, an elemental observation according to selected mosque in Kota Bharu, Kelantan. However, the observation and interview with the person in charge has been made using case study survey form and taking photo as evidence. The observation done to the two selected mosque located in Kota Bharu, Kelantan. From the observation made, it is shows that the different elements had been conserved. There are following the conservation principle and guideline because heritage mosques needed same elements or materials. Only several structure are not well conserved since there are certain elements that has been modified and lose its' originality. So, the comparison made to show the different between two heritage mosques about building elements according to conservation works principle.

4.1 Architectural Elements According to Conservation Work Principle of Two Buildings

Table 1: Architectural Elements According to Conservation Work Principle of Two Buildings

Architectural Element Observation	Kampung Laut Mosque		Masjid Lama Mulong	
	Well conserved	Not well conserved	Well conserved	Not well conserved
Front Façade	X		X	
Mustaka	X			N/A
Minaret	X			N/A
Roofing		X		X
External wall	X		X	
Internal wall	X		X	
Floor	X		X	
Windows		X		X
Ablution	X		X	
Doors	X		X	
Pulpit	X		X	
Mihrab	X			N/A
Column	X		X	
Total well conserved elements	11 (84.6%)		8(61.6%)	
Total not well conserved elements	2(15.4%)		5(38.4%)	
Total of Observed elements	13(100%)		13(100%)	

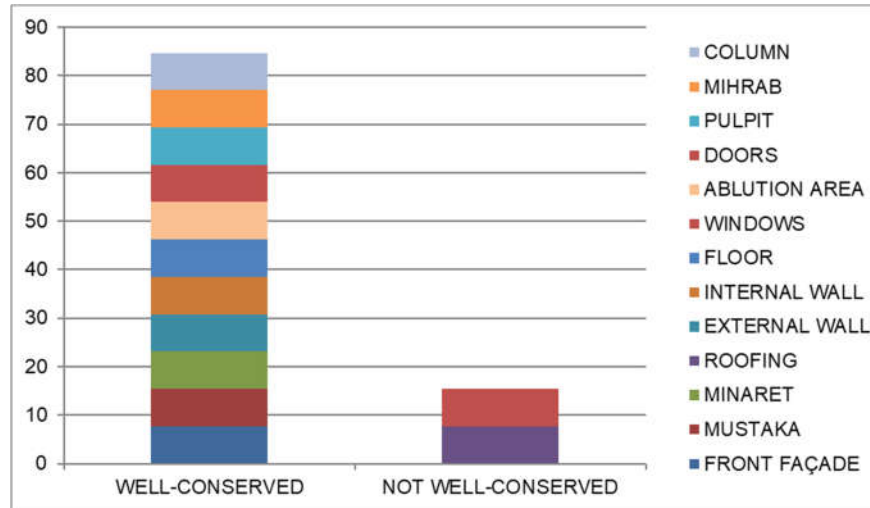


Figure 1 : Conservation works done at Kampung Laut Mosque

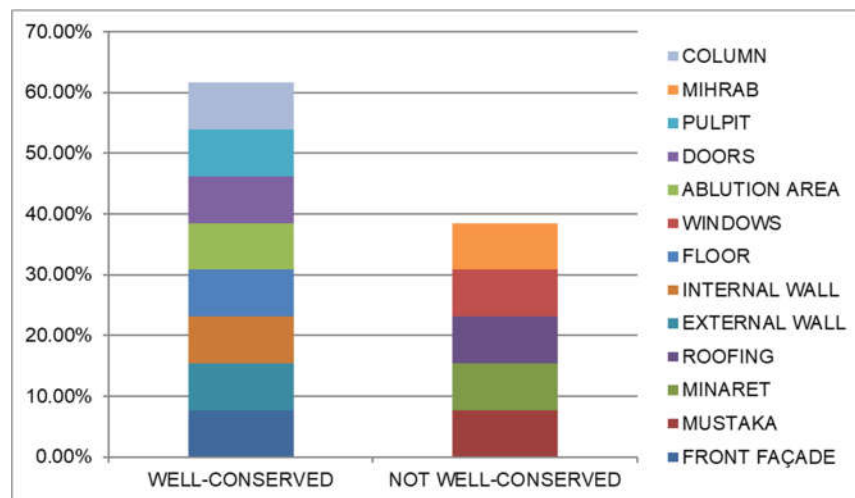


Figure 2: Conservation works done at Masjid Lama Mulong

4.2 Comparison For Conservations Works

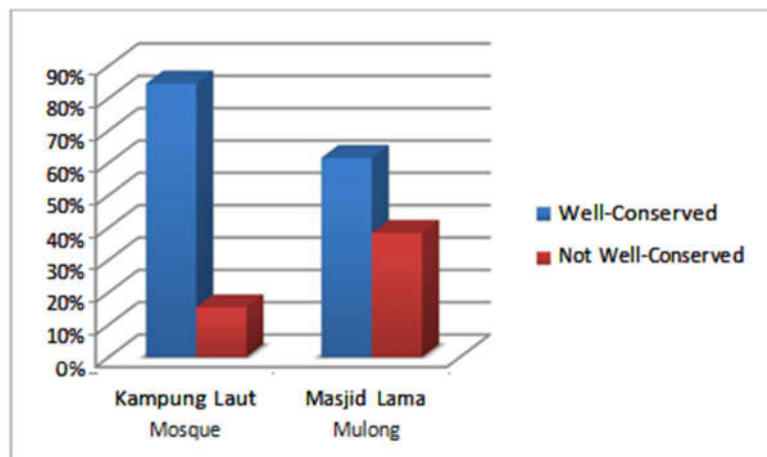


Figure 3: Rating for Percentage of Every Heritage Mosque

Figure 3 shows the bar chart of rating for overall percentage of conservation works done by following the architectural elements for each heritage mosque in Kelantan. Based on data gathered above, it has been proven the highest percentage of well-conserved elements goes to Kampung Laut Mosque. The total numbers of elements already conserved by Kampung Laut Mosque are 11 elements which percentage is 84.6%. Another 2 elements consist of 15.4% are not well-conserved by Kampung Laut Mosque. This mosque shows an excellent in their conservations work process compared to Masjid Lama Mulong. Besides that, Masjid Lama Mulong also shows the good conservation works but not as good Kampung Laut Mosque. Thirteen (13) elements has been observed in the checklist. From 13 elements, 8 of that are well conserved which is 61.6% comply during the conservation process. Another 5 elements are not well conserved including elements are not provided since origin.

The conclusion is Kampung Laut Mosque having a good in conservations work process. The rating of conservation work by Kampung Laut Mosque is higher than Masjid Lama Mulong.

5.0 CONCLUSION

In order to determine the building elements of heritage mosque affected by conservation works process at Kota Bharu, Kelantan, interview sheet and case study survey on elements are prepared in term of checklist for observation. The number of building elements observed was thirteenth and already observed during case study survey. The elements affected also were identify. The architectural elements that have been conserved in this research are theoretically to increase the aesthetic value of the heritage mosque since it is involving with all the elements outer layer of mosque. The Kampung Laut Mosque showing the excellent conservation works since that mosque conserved by Museum Kota Bharu, Kelantan. The Kampung Laut Mosque also show the higher percentage compare to Masjid Lama Mulong. The findings that have been made, 13 architectural elements which are affected in the conservation process.

The second objective in this research is to analysing the successful rates of building elements towards conservation works. For this objective, each architectural elements will explained more details in data analysis and findings. Each of elements were rated based on four aspect of Conservation Principle by Jabatan Warisan Negara (JWN). The data is represented in the form of bar chart. However, the result from four aspects above had been analysed and concluded that two selected heritage mosque consist of four aspect of the Conservation Principle. The comparison made with two different mosques to look the analysis successful rates of heritage mosque. The highest and good successful rates are Kampung Laut Mosque since all of the architectural elements are complying the conservation principles. The Masjid Lama Mulong shows lacking some conservation principle because only resident are manage that building.

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