Identification of neo vernacular architecture in district government building in West Java province

P C Wibawa*, E R Kridarso and P Wijayanto
Department Architecture, Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia

*panducakra.manggala@gmail.com

Abstract. A government should have a coordination building as an instrument to do governance. In a regional government on district level, there is a coordination building which is called Regent’s Office (Kantor Bupati). Usually, it represents the district’s demography and geography. Neo-Vernacular architecture is a Post-Modern architecture concept that combines the local and modern architecture. The implementation of Neo-Vernacular concept in regent’s building on West Java has a purpose to keep, preserve, and become the symbol of the region and also gives uniqueness on the shape of today’s building without leaving the Sundanese culture. The methods that are used in this thesis are describing literature and findings, correlating object, and comparing the shape of 2 (two) objects which are Bandung regent’s office and Sumedang regent’s office’ in a form of a comparative study through Sundanese architecture context and also comparing the Sundanese architecture elements in few parts of building which becomes the object of the research. And on the last section, the result of the findings will be categorized according to Neo-Vernacular architecture principle.

1. Introduction
The government building is the central building for coordination and activities of an area, from the highest to the national, provincial, to district / city levels. Each region in Indonesia has its own cultural characteristics which are often applied to government buildings, both provincial and district / city. Local government buildings in Daerah Tingkat I (Dati I) and Daerah Tingkat II (Dati II) [1] mostly use former pre-independence government or colonial buildings and some are building new ones according to their respective regions. The construction of new government buildings in Indonesia usually uses their respective regional styles and is identified using the Neo-Vernacular Architecture approach, the choice of Neo-Vernacular elements is considered as a reflection and representation of territorial, historical and local culture, and that Neo-Vernacular Architecture is architecture. whose concept in principle considers the following aspects: norms, cosmology, local culture in community life between the form of the building, nature, and the creator. The purpose of this paper is to see what the concept of Neo-Vernacular Architecture is applied to government buildings, especially local governments. It is hoped that this writing can give birth to new concepts in development in regions in Indonesia, and trigger new researches on Neo-Vernacular Architecture in Indonesia and increase knowledge for readers and writers in particular.

According to Charles A. Jencks in his book "Language of Post-Modern Architecture" in 1984, there are 6 (six) schools of including thought, Historicism, Straight Revivalism, Neo-Vernacular,
Contextualism, Metaphor and Post Modern Space. Neo-Vernacular belongs to the Architecture Style Post-Modern [2].

According to Yulianto Sumalyo [3], Neo-Vernacular Architecture is used to obtain architectural compositions that refer to local languages by taking physical and non-physical elements, such as culture, mindset, belief / view of space, philosophical values, and religion become the concepts and design criteria into a contemporary form [3].

It can be concluded that Neo-Vernacular Architecture is the embodiment of traditional building forms in the implementation of novelty, but still has a philosophy of locality in it. This architectural characteristic is strengthened from the design of the building layout, forms, materials, structures, and local cultural values.

There are several design principles of Neo-Vernacular Architecture in detail, there are 5 [4] namely: (1) Direct Relations is a creative and adaptive development towards the local architecture adjusted to the values / functions of the current building, (2) Abstract Relationships include interpretation into building forms that can be used through analysis of cultural traditions and architectural heritage, (3) Landscape relationships reflect and interpret the environment such as physical conditions including topography and climate, (4) Contemporary Relations include the choice of technology use, the form of ideas that relevant to architectural concepts, (5) Future Relationships are considerations to anticipate future conditions [4].

According to Deddy Erdiono in the Sabua Journal Vol. 3 No.3: 32-39, November 2011 entitled Architecture 'Modern' (Neo) Vernacular Indonesia, states that there are four models of approaches that must be considered in relation to forms and meanings in designing and modernizing traditional buildings to their contemporary forms, namely the tendency to change - changes with paradigms, namely: (a) fixed form and meaning, (b) fixed form with new meaning, (c) new form with fixed meaning (d) new form with new meaning. Point (c) means that the appearance of a Neo-Vernacular Architecture building can present a new form in the old renewed elements, so that it cannot be separated from its true essence and meaning [5].

2. Methods

This research is a literature research with descriptive, correlative, comparative methods with qualitative analysis. According to Sugiyono in the book "Quantitative Research Methods, Qualitative and R & D" [6] says that "In general, research methods are defined as a scientific way to obtain data with specific purposes and uses." The type of research used in this research is descriptively and comparatively. The comparative method according to Sugiyono is a study that compares the state of one or more variables in two or more different samples, or two different times [6]. The analysis stage is divided into 3 (three) stages, namely: Descriptive stage, this stage describes several aspects of observation on each object. The correlative stage, this stage connects two or more variables. Comparative stage, this stage compares each object in several aspects of observation. The method to be carried out is to describe the features of neo vernacular architecture, the elements of Sundanese custom, then correlate them with facts in the two places of the object to be studied, then compare the two. So that the results of the observations of the two that apply the neo vernacular architecture can be generated.
3. Results and discussion

Table 1. Comparison of Sundanese architecture elements and Bandung regent's office.

| Context    | Sundanese Traditional Architecture Elements | Bandung Regent's Office Description | Description |
|------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Building Patterns | The building layout pattern in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar is oriented to the largest building, namely Bumi Ageung which functions as a communal space. [7] | The building layout patterns are interrelated and centrally oriented towards the main building, the Regent's Office. | There are similarities in the building structure between the two research objects, in the orientation of the surrounding buildings that lead to the main building. |
| Landscaping | Kasepuhan Ciptagelar has an outdoor communal space in the field as a community gathering place to carry out activities such as seren taun rituals, traditional ceremonies, children's play, etc. [7] | The Bandung Regency Office Complex has an outdoor communal space in the form of a large field as a place for gathering activities and events for both the community and employees such as flag ceremonies, independence celebrations, etc. | The similarity in landscaping is having a field or outdoor communal space. |
| Roof       | The roof of a traditional house in the Wanaraja, Garut. Using julang ngapak roof which is made from eurih material. | The roof of the Regent's Office is formed from a representation of suhanan julang ngapak with clay tiles. | The shape of the roof on the Bandung regent's office building is an interpretation of the roof of the Sundanese Kasepuhan house. |
| Ridge      | Momolo Cagak Gunting / Capit Hurang on the roof of the Wanaraja traditional village house made of bamboo. | Using a roof ridge called Momolo Cagak Gunting / Capit Hurang with wooden planks which also function as list planks. | The shape of the Capit Gunting ridge exists in both with the use of different materials and functions. |
### Table 2. Comparison of Sundanese architecture elements and Sumedang regent's office.

| Context       | Sundanese Traditional Architecture Elements | Sumedang Regent's Office | Description                                                                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Building Patterns | ![Image](image1)                           | ![Image](image2)         | The similarity exists in the pattern and orientation of the surrounding buildings that lead to the largest / main building. |
| Landscaping   | ![Image](image3)                           | ![Image](image4)         | Similarities exist in the landscape, namely the use of outside communal space in the form of a field. |
| Roof          | ![Image](image5)                           | ![Image](image6)         | There is a Ragam Hias Padjadjaran style ornament which is applied to the top of the building and on the roof. |
| Ridge         | ![Image](image7)                           | ![Image](image8)         | The roofs both use momolo cagak gunting but with modifications to the regent's office with a bird wings metaphor. |
| Ornaments     | ![Image](image9)                           | ![Image](image10)        | The use of roof ridges with momolo cagak gunting on the roof of the Sumedang Regent's Office using wooden planks, modified models resembling wings. |

- **Building Patterns**: The orientation of the building in Kasepuhan Ciptarasa is towards the largest building (Bumi Ageung).
- **Landscaping**: In Kasepuhan Ciptarasa there is a field which functions as a gathering place, carrying out traditional rituals, etc.
- **Roof**: The roof of a traditional house in the Wanaraja, Garut. Using suhanan julang ngapak which is made from eurih material.
- **Ridge**: A portrait of kasepuhan in Sumedang in 1920, the house uses a momolo cagak gunting made of bamboo together as a rafters.
- **Ornaments**: Ragam Hias Padjadjaran is a pattern that existed during the Padjadjaran kingdom and was used in the Sunan Gunung Jati Tomb.
4. Conclusion
The office buildings of the Bandung Regent and the Sumedang Regent are important because both are central to coordination for the running of the regional government and are able to re-apply the values of Neo-Vernacular Architecture to buildings, this is an effort of preservation and renewal but without losing the value and intention to preserve local architecture. Both have their own development options, for the Sumedang Regent's Office, which is younger, there are several additions to metaphorical elements and the application of ornaments, it is hoped that in the future the buildings can be built more innovatively without forgetting the original architectural identity which is of particular value to the architecture of the Sundanese people.

Acknowledgments
As the first author, I would like to thank my promotor is Dr. Ir. Etty Retnowati Kridarso., M.T. and my co-promotor is Punto Wijayanto., S.T., M.T. who has helped and guided me in working on and completing this journal even though in limited conditions but did not prevent them from guiding me. I also thanks to friends who has worked hand in hand together during study in the Department Architecture of Universitas Trisakti.

References
[1] Republik Indonesia 2014 Undang – Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah
[2] Jencks A C 1984 The Language of Post-Modern Architecture (New York: Rizzoli)
[3] Sumalyo Y 1997 Arsitektur Modern Akhir Abad XIX dan Abad XX. Yogyakarta: Erdiono, Deddy. Arsitektur 'Modern' (Neo) Vernacular Indonesia Jurnal Sabua 3 32-39
[4] Zikri A 2012 [Online] Retrieved from: http://ahluldesigners.blogspot.com/2012/08/arsitektur-neo-vernacular-a.html Accessed on 27 September 2020
[5] Erdiono D 2011 Arsitektur 'Modern' (Neo) Vernacular Indonesia Jurnal Sabua 3 32-39
[6] Sugiyono S 2014 Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta)
[7] Kusdiwanggo S 2016 Konsep Pola Spasial Permukiman Di Kasepuhan Ciptagelar Jurnal Pemukiman 11 1 43-56