

Designing a building for music and dance performing arts in Bogor

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Abstract: This research aimed to design a building for music and dance performing arts in Bogor, West Java. In order to support the local government's work program, the building is designed so that art performers can create and express the results of these works and can be enjoyed by modern and contemporary art connoisseurs. Through such a building, West Java cultural arts can be preserved and inherited. The method used in the design refers to descriptive qualitative methods and uses literature studies and precedents, surveys and field observations. This is done in order to obtain complete data, then analyze every problem that exists. The resulting design concept is a building design with a cultural and modern atmosphere that is realized through a design theme, namely Semiotic and Taste Cultures with the intention of using a characteristic style that prioritizes simplicity of form, uses ornaments and follows the shape of the building's function.

Keywords: music and dance performance building, characteristics, semiotic and taste cultures.

History Article: Submitted 27 June 2022 | Revised 2 August 2022 | Accepted 7 September 2022

How to Cite: Gunawan, A. P. & Ardhiati, Y. (2022). Designing a building for music and dance performing arts in Bogor. *Journal of Aesthetics, Creativity, and Art Management*, 1(2), 71-80.

Introduction

Nowadays, Art can be said as a culture from the legacy of the previous people or the legacy of their respective regions. With the development of the era of art or culture slowly disappearing due to technological advances, domestic art itself must be maintained so that it is not lost, let alone defeated by art or culture from abroad. In Indonesia, the arts of music and dance are displayed on the streets or do not have a place for them to be creative. This potential has the opportunity to develop if it has the right venue for performances. Therefore, it is necessary for the Performing Arts Building in each area to accommodate creative artists in their place and not be neglected.

Performing arts have also developed into a promising industry in Indonesia. The role of art, including performing arts, is needed in human life as a basis for living. As time goes by, art continues to develop and influence humans, because with art humans can express what is in their minds.

The human feeling and desire to see an art performance as well as the desire to see the results of his art work become a small impulse for cultured people as actors and art connoisseurs, this has also become a community need. The construction of performing arts buildings has existed since the 5th century BC. In its development, the performing arts building was built according to human needs and is expected to create an artistic identity and develop artistic culture in the area.

Because it has an important and strategic role, it is necessary to design an Art Performance Building that can cover the creativity of artists and the arts community, both within the Bogor Regency and outside the Bogor Regency. The target visitors are focused on traditional artworks, in the form of dance, music and installations by artists and the traditional art community who will work together. It is hoped that the collaboration of performing arts collected will be performed in a performance hall that will display various kinds of traditional performing arts, for example, dance, drama and music, which can be in the form of solo vocals or choir. The Performing Arts Building is expected to be able to accommodate and accommodate activities according to their respective interests and talents.

The design location for the Music and Dance Performing Arts Building on Jl. Raya Babakan Madang, Sentul, Bogor, West Java is in the trade and service zone. The location of the site is adjacent to Commercial buildings which are on the West and East, South and North sides in the form of vacant land.

In this design, the theme for the performing arts building is a combination of elements of West Javanese culture, namely the Jolopong traditional house with contemporary architecture, namely Semiotic and Taste Cultures referring to Charles Jenck's theory which means designing architecture through semiotics or meaningful signs and a mix of various cultures.

The theater has a function and role for the community. The function of the performance building is as a place or facility for the community to carry out artistic activities, both in creating, maintaining cultural products, as well as providing and receiving art education. It can also be a place where artists and art connoisseurs communicate with each other and give each other an assessment. The role of the theater is to maintain the preservation of the local artistic culture.

The precedent studies related to this design come from within the country and abroad which can be used as a reference, as follows.

First, Taman Ismail Marzuki (Ismail Marzuki Park), Jakarta (Figure 1). The function of performing arts with the form of expression is the most different from other buildings which are impressed by the reinforced concrete structure that uses roofing materials with steel plates and glass walls.



(Source: Gunawan, 2022)
Figure 1. Ismail Marzuki Park, Jakarta

Second, Claudia Andujar Art Gallery (Figure 2). The function of the building is an art gallery in the form of a box building with lots of space in it with a structure using a brick arrangement using brick and wood materials.



(Source: Gunawan, 2022)
Figure 2. Claudia Andujar Art Gallery

Third, Taman Budaya (Cultural Park), Bandung (Figure 3). The function of the building is performing arts with a square building shape with a theater area with a concrete structure and using concrete materials.



(Source: Gunawan, 2022)
Figure 3. Taman Budaya, Bandung

Methodology

This design begins with identifying problems and exploring ideas and potential regarding the location of the design and contemporary architectural approach. Then, collecting data and information consisting of two data, namely primary data and secondary data. After that, the approach stage to the data and information that has been collected to create a concept. The approach is carried out by analyzing the data and information that has been collected and the application of contemporary architectural concepts, manifested in the process of designing the shape, building mass and appearance of the building.

The design method to design the Music and Dance Performing Arts Building in Bogor uses descriptive qualitative methods and uses precedent studies, surveys and field observations. The following is an explanation of the methods used, including:

Comparative studies of precedents can be in the form of literature studies and are carried out by analyzing, comparing, and concluding the results of several precedent studies that are in accordance with the design of the Music and Dance Performing Arts Building. Then, the data obtained from the precedent study can be presented in a qualitative descriptive manner. Qualitative descriptive analysis is an analysis by collecting data from the actual situation by developing, creating, so that concepts and theories are found.

Surveys and field observations are activities to observe and record directly in the field needed to compile this thesis. In this thesis, surveys and field observations were carried out to select the location of the design site. This must be observed in surveys and field observations, namely site size, site conditions, conditions around the site and others.

Results and discussions

Based on the results of the analysis of the assessment of the two alternative locations on the site, it can be determined that the location that fits the design criteria is alternative location A in the Bogor area, Babakan Madang District, Bogor Regency. This location is located on Jl. Raya Babakan Madang, Sentul City, Bogor, West Java 16180. Bogor Regency.



Figure 4. Selected Site Locations

Notes: Land Area: 28.000 m² (2.8 Ha). Designation: Trade and Services. KDB: 50%. LDB Maximum Area: 50% x 2.8 Ha = 1.4 Ha. KLB: 6. Total Maximum LB: 6 x 1.4 Ha = 8.4 Ha. KDH: 25%. KB: Maximum 6 floors. GSB: 3 m. Main Street Width: 6 m.

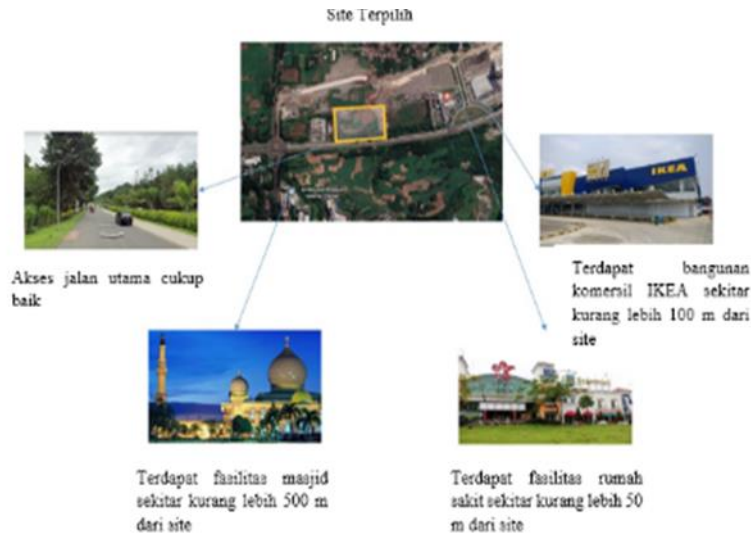


Figure 5. Potential Site

The location is on the main road at Jalan Raya Babakan Madang, Sentul City, Bogor which is very strategic and suitable for building performances. Then adjacent to the access road to the toll road in the direction of Jakarta and the direction of the Bogor Circle and adjacent to the Sentul International Convention Center building. The tread area has a slightly downward contour (sloping) at the front of the tread and flat in the middle making it easier for the construction of a performance building.

High frequency of traffic density due to the increasing volume of vehicles and proximity to toll road access. The location of the site is very strategic which is adjacent to commercial buildings, religious buildings, tourism and other supporting buildings. The quality of the environment is quite good, it's just that traffic signs are needed so that there is no congestion on the main highway.



Figure 6. Spatial Zone and Spatial Relations

The building mass will be placed in the center of the site. The circulation pattern in the site is also made around the site with the main building as the center and the drop off circulation only passes through the front of the building. This is intended so that the main building can be reached from all directions and its accessibility is also easy.

The arrangement of the site design of the Music and Dance Performance Building is based on the zoning of the use of the building which is divided into public, semi-public, semi-private and service zones. The public zone is in the southern part of the site, the semi-public zone is in the middle of the site and

behind the site, the private zone is behind the semi-public zone at the front of the site, the service zone is in the western part of the site.

The main entrance for vehicles will be in the southern part of the site because it is directly related to the highway. For pedestrian circulation later, they can pass through a plaza which is also placed in the southern part of the site as a liaison between the building and the outside of the site. The vehicle exit door will be placed on the southern part of the site which is directly related to the main highway.

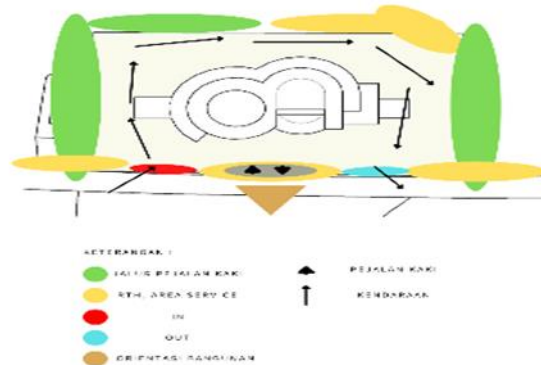


Figure 7. Tread Concept

The building mass will be placed in the center of the site. The circulation pattern in the site is also made around the site with the main building as the center and the drop off circulation only passes through the front of the building. This is intended so that the main building can be reached from all directions and its accessibility is also easy.

As indicated by the arrows, this building uses a facade of several distinctive ornaments originating from West Java by using materials that can last longer than the original materials. This facade functions as sun shading to protect the inside of the building from the sun and utilizes sunlight as an addition to natural lighting to give the nuances of cultural elements from outside and inside the building.



Figure 8. Building Design Concept

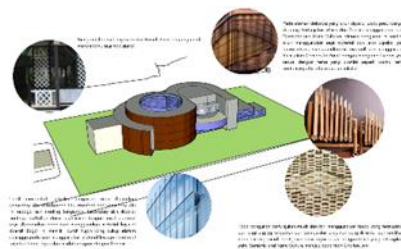


Figure 9. Building Design Concept

Based on the results of the analysis, the design of the Music and Dance Performance Building will have a single mass taken from the form of a musical instrument, namely the lute in alternative 1 in the composition of the masses by approaching the contemporary concept itself, which in principle contemporary

architecture has a practical form. The following is the concept of building design in the composition of the masses below:

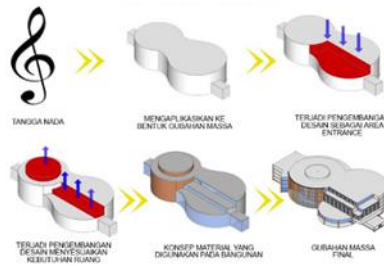


Figure 10. Mass composition

The building philosophy of designing the Music and Dance Art Performance Building in Bogor, West Java, is to fulfill the needs of tourism in the field of Contemporary Architecture-style art in Bogor, West Java, which have not been sufficiently fulfilled. This building will also later be used as a place for artists and the art community to exhibit their work, watch performances and gather art connoisseurs both within Bogor and outside Bogor. In addition, this building is also a means of education in the field of art for the people of Bogor.

The theme used for the Music and Dance Performing Arts Building in Bogor, West Java, is Contemporary Architecture. The use of the theme in this design is a combination of elements of West Javanese culture, namely the Jolopong traditional house with contemporary architecture.

To strengthen this Contemporary Architecture theme, several design styles will be applied to this design. First, from the form of mass composition, Contemporary Architecture buildings usually have flat or curved roofs with overstacks to protect the building from the hot sun rather than a shield-shaped roof. The second is the facade, Contemporary Architecture has a characteristic that is using glass elements along with other facade ornaments. For this building, we used natural stone and used acp and added a secondary skin with aluminum material for sun shading.

The use of the building structure. Music and dance performances are selected based on the results of the analysis of the appropriate structure and materials.

Table 1. Structural Design Concept

Aspect	Selected Type of Construction and Structure
Sub structure	The foundation was chosen because it resists lateral and vertical forces. Concrete Pile foundations are used with hydraulic techniques or methods to minimize vibration and noise.
Middle structure	Columns and Beams selected using Composites as the structural material, resulting in a wider span and greater tensile and compressive strength for hall, gallery and performance spaces.
Upper structure	The selected roof structure uses a space frame because it produces a more diverse shape with the building, then the half-gable roof structure and not concrete.
Dilation	The dilation chosen for the building uses Column dilation because structurally it can withstand lateral forces as well as the others.

Table 2. Electrical and Mecanical Plumbing

Aspect	Type
Transport system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Visitor Elevator</i> • <i>Freight elevator</i> • <i>Escalator</i> • <i>Ramp</i> • <i>Emergency Stairs</i>
<i>Plumbing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ground Tank Roof</i> • <i>Ground Water Tank</i> • <i>Pressure Tank pump</i> • <i>STP</i> • <i>PDAM</i>
Air condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Natural air</i> • <i>AHU</i>
Sound System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Speaker</i>
Electrical mechanics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>PLN</i> • <i>Genset</i> • <i>Solar Genset</i> • <i>Panel</i>
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(Fire)</i> • <i>Smoke Detector</i> • <i>Sprinkler</i> • <i>Alarm</i> • <i>Emergency stairs</i> • <i>(Earthquake)</i> • <i>Evacuation route alarm</i> • <i>Emergency Stairs/Ramps</i>
Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Natural lighting</i> • <i>TL lamp</i> • <i>Downlights</i> • <i>LED spotlight</i>
Lightning rod	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Faraday cage</i>
Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Temporary trash</i> • <i>Main Trash Bak</i>

The following figure (Figure 11) is the end of the result of the building for music and dance performing arts in Bogor.



Figure 11. The end result of the building

Conclusions

Music and dance performance building with a postmodern concept in Bogor Regency, as a building that provides a place for musicians around who have facilities, comfort, and security according to their needs. The resulting design concept is a building design with a cultural and modern atmosphere that is realized through a design theme.

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