

DESIGN OF A CREATIVE CENTER BUILDING USING A GREEN ARCHITECTURE APPROACH IN THE BOGOR AREA

By

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ABSTRACT

Climate change and public awareness of the environment are increasingly driving interest in environmentally friendly building design, including in Indonesia. This study examines the design of a Creative Center building using a green architecture approach in the Bogor area. The primary focus of this study is to explore how to apply green architecture principles to create an efficient, environmentally friendly building that supports the creative process. An analysis was conducted to identify relevant green architecture elements, such as energy efficiency, the use of environmentally friendly materials, water management, and the utilization of green open spaces. The study results indicate that the application of green architecture to the Creative Center building in Bogor can improve the building's environmental quality and provide long-term economic benefits. The study concludes that the design of the Creative Center building using a green architecture approach not only supports environmental sustainability but also creates a creative and useful space for the community.

Keywords: Building Study, Creative Center, Green Architecture

DESAIN BANGUNAN PUSAT KREATIF DENGAN PENERAPAN ARSITEKTUR HIJAU DI KAWASAN BOGOR

ABSTRAK

Perubahan iklim dan kesadaran masyarakat terhadap lingkungan semakin mendorong minat terhadap desain bangunan ramah lingkungan, termasuk di Indonesia. Studi ini mengkaji desain bangunan Creative Center menggunakan pendekatan arsitektur hijau di kawasan Bogor. Fokus utama studi ini adalah mengeksplorasi cara menerapkan prinsip-prinsip arsitektur hijau untuk menciptakan bangunan efisien dan ramah lingkungan yang mendukung proses kreatif. Analisis dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi elemen arsitektur hijau yang relevan, seperti efisiensi energi, penggunaan bahan ramah lingkungan, pengelolaan air, dan pemanfaatan ruang terbuka hijau. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan arsitektur hijau pada bangunan Creative Center di Bogor dapat meningkatkan kualitas lingkungan bangunan dan memberikan manfaat ekonomi jangka panjang. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa desain bangunan Creative Center menggunakan pendekatan arsitektur hijau tidak hanya mendukung keberlanjutan lingkungan tetapi juga menciptakan ruang kreatif dan bermanfaat bagi masyarakat.

***Kata kunci:** Studi Bangunan, Creative Center, Arsitektur Hijau*

INTRODUCTION

In the field of architecture, there is a phenomenon called “sick building syndrome,” which refers to health problems and discomfort caused by poor indoor air quality. To address this issue, the concept of green architecture has emerged, which is an approach to building design that aims to minimize negative impacts on human health and the environment. Green architecture is an approach to building planning that takes into account the impact on the environment and human health. Buildings with this approach are designed to use less energy, water, and materials, reduce negative impacts on the environment, and improve the health and comfort of occupants.

Factors such as building orientation, use of environmentally friendly materials, energy efficiency, air circulation and natural light, and water management are considered in detail. In addition, green architecture also emphasizes the integration of buildings with their environment, both physically and socially. Furthermore, buildings are also designed to support social interaction and build infrastructure that supports the life of the local community (Triwahyono & Susilo, 2020).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Design Concept Methodology

This section describes the design concept as explained below.

- a. Idea Exploration This stage explains the process from idea exploration to data collection.

Idea exploration is a framework used in the planning and design of a creative center building in Jakarta, which is explained in several stages.

- 1) The problems faced include excessive energy use and deep cultural acculturation. From these problems, an idea emerged to create a building with a green architecture approach.

- 2) To reinforce and confirm this idea, information and data were sought and collected from various sources of literature, both directly related to architecture and unrelated, as material for comparison and consideration in finding solutions.
- 3) From the development of this idea, a planning and design concept was obtained, which was then transformed into an architectural design.

b. Site Concept

The Willermark and Islind site concepts will be discussed, including environmental concepts, regulations, noise analysis, sun and wind impact analysis, vegetation, and pedestrian and vehicle circulation analysis. The analysis is as follows:

1) Accessibility Analysis

Good accessibility is very important so that users can easily reach the site, thereby reducing congestion and facilitating the entry and exit of vehicles and people.

2) Reachability and Circulation Analysis

This section contains plans on how people move around the site, starting from the entrance, pedestrian paths, to vehicle routes, including drop-off points, parking, and exits.

3) Site Analysis

Helps optimize the placement of buildings and open spaces, while considering the impact on the surrounding environment.

4) Existing Site Condition Analysis

This section studies the existing conditions of the site, including infrastructure and existing buildings, as well as social and economic factors that affect the site. This analysis is very important to identify the possibilities and obstacles in designing and developing the site.

c. Building Concept

This concept is the first step in the process of creating a building design. The following is an analysis of determining the building concept:

1) Space Program Analysis

At this stage, we identify the space requirements and functions needed in the building, based on the purpose of the building.

2) Building Mass Analysis

This analysis helps in designing an efficient spatial arrangement that suits the users' needs.

3) Building View and Orientation Analysis

This stage involves analyzing the views that can be seen from the building as well as the building's orientation to the sun and wind.

4) Green Architecture Analysis

This stage involves analyzing the building layout concept while also preserving the environment. Solar panels can be installed on roofs, whether they are tiles, canopies, or rooftop areas on tall buildings.

5) Building Appearance/Architecture Analysis

This stage includes planning the exterior design of the building, including the selection of materials, colors, textures, and other architectural elements. This analysis helps create an aesthetic building appearance that is in line with the overall design concept.

6) Structural Analysis

This analysis concerns the structure to be used in the design object, in accordance with the shape, height of the building, and the conditions of the site and surrounding environment.

7) Utility Analysis

Analysis of the benefits to be used in the design object, including analysis of the clean water distribution system, sewage system, waste disposal system, drainage system, lighting system, air circulation system, electrical network system, security system, communication system, and lightning protection system.

2. Pre-Design Method

The pre-design concept consists of:

1) Design Alternative 1

- Site Alternative 1

Site design alternative is the process of creating a design overview of an existing site that will be used in building design. Creating a site design includes traffic patterns, ease of access, garden areas, floor types, and other aspects.

- Building Concept 1

Alternative building design is the activity of designing the shape of the building that will later be applied to the site. Building architectural design includes the physical shape of the building, the exterior appearance of the building, the direction of the building's placement, and other matters.

2) Alternative Design 2

- Alternative Site 2

Alternative site design 2 is the process of creating an existing site design that is used in building planning. Site planning includes movement patterns, accessibility, open spaces, floor surfaces, and other matters that have a different land shape compared to alternative site 1.

- Building Concept 2

Alternative building design 2 is the activity of creating an architectural design for the building that will be implemented on the site. Building architectural planning includes the shape of the building, the appearance of the building, the direction of the building, and other matters with a good building structure, proper orientation, appropriate land layout, and circulation within the building.

3) Selected Alternative

The selected alternative design has been considered from various assessment aspects, namely a more effective land concept and a building concept that maximizes the shape of the building structure.

Table 2.1 Assessment of Selected Alternative Concepts

Category	Selected alternative concept	
Accessibility	a)	Ease of access
	b)	Does not cause queues
Circulation	a)	One way
	b)	Two ways

	c)	Cross circulation
	d)	Dead end
Sun shadow	a)	Unidirectional
	b)	Non-unidirectional
	c)	Diagonal
Noise	a)	Noisy
	b)	Moderately noisy
	c)	Not noisy
Orientation	a)	Towards the street
and View	b)	Outward view
	c)	Inward view

4) Building Assessment Criteria

In the building alternative assessment, two categories are obtained that will be used as the basis for selection to be developed into a more detailed design and to facilitate the determination of a better design alternative. Assessment Steps in the alternative assessment, the following points are carried out in selecting the best site and building alternatives:

- **Data Collection:**
Collect detailed information about each alternative site and building.
- **Scoring:**
Assign a score for each assessment criterion for each alternative using a scale of 1 to 10, where a score of 8 is considered good.
- **Calculating the Total Score:**
Calculate the total score for each alternative by multiplying the score for each criterion by its weight, then adding the results together.

3. Design Development Method

After selecting the best alternative for the site and building, the next step is to develop a more detailed design. Design concept development includes creating preliminary sketches, determining the shape and mass of the building, and integrating open spaces and landscape elements. Detailed design development includes site plans, floor plans, section and elevation drawings, and technical details. Construction cost estimates and specifications of materials to

be used are also prepared to ensure the project fits within the budget. 3D models and physical mock-ups are used to present the design and receive feedback from clients and relevant parties.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Below is the site plan for the Creative Center Building:

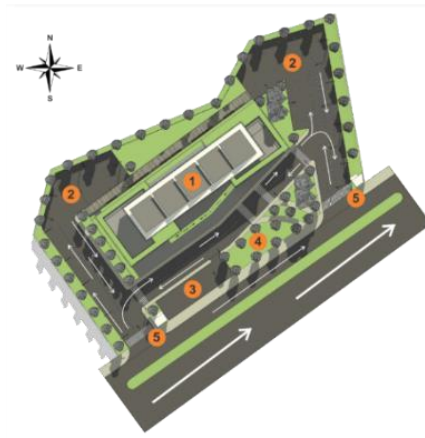


Figure 3.1 Site Plan

Source: design results

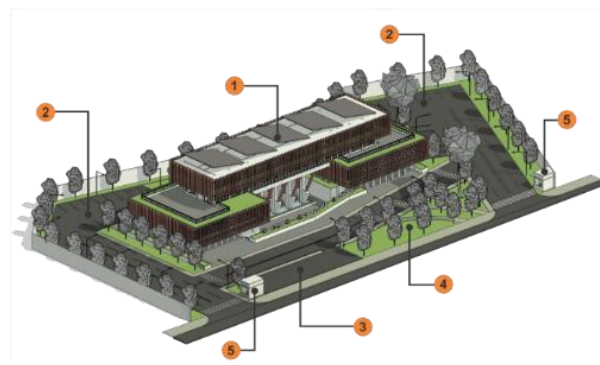


Figure 3.2 3D Site Plan of the Building

Source: design results

The following are the functions of the building:

- a) The Creative Center building is a place designed to support creative activities, such as art, design, technology, and innovation. This building usually serves as a

- community center used for collaboration, training, and creative development, especially for the younger generation or people working in creative fields.
- b) The parking area for four-wheeled vehicles is designed with a green architecture approach to support a more sustainable environment and more efficient use of space.
 - c) The parking area for two-wheeled vehicles is also designed with a green architecture approach to support sustainability and optimal use of space.
 - d) Open areas or parks, both in the Creative Center building and in other facilities, are an important part of green architecture design. These areas not only beautify the appearance of the building but also help create a healthier and more environmentally friendly environment.
 - e) Security posts are important facilities in area planning, such as office buildings, creative centers, or housing complexes. With a green architecture approach, security posts can be designed efficiently and environmentally friendly without reducing their functionality.

2. Floor Plan

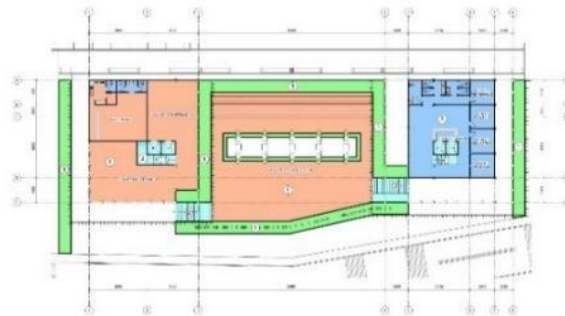


Figure 3.3 Floor Plan of Floor 1

Source: design results

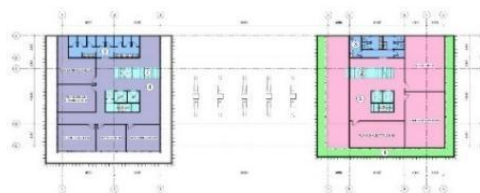


Figure 3.4 Floor Plan of Floor 2

Source: design results

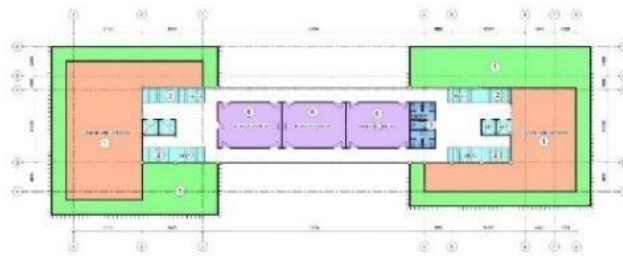


Figure 3.5 Floor Plan of Floor 3

Source: design results

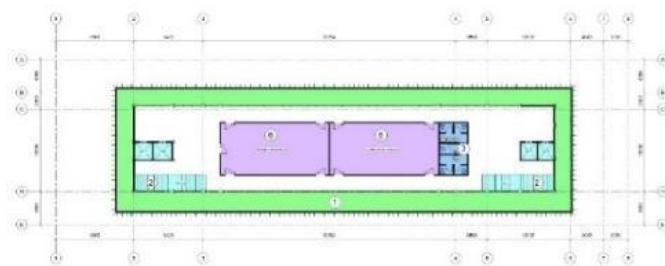


Figure 3.6 Floor Plan of Floor 4

Source: design results

The following are the space requirements for the Creative Center Building, based on function, user capacity, and general design standards:

1. Social and Common Areas, consisting of several sections:

- Lounge or relaxation area, for casual socializing among users
- Café or Pantry area, for eating and drinking
- Outdoor Area or Rooftop Garden, for casual events or outdoor exhibitions

Accessibility:

- Elevator or Ramp, to facilitate users with physical limitations
- Parking Area, for vehicles such as cars, motorcycles, and bicycles

3. Supporting Facilities:

- Server or IT Room, to manage networks and information technology
 - Storage Room, to store equipment and goods
 - Administration Room, for building management staff
 - Toilets and changing rooms, with facilities that are friendly to users with physical limitations
 - Security room, for security personnel or CCTV monitoring systems
4. Support Rooms:
- Classroom or training room, for activities such as seminars, training, or group discussions
 - Coworking Space, a shared workspace used for collaboration and productivity
 - Meeting Room, for small meetings or team discussions
 - Maker Space or Fablab, for creative activities that require technical tools such as 3D printers or laser cutters
 - Community Room, for meetings or informal cultural activities
5. Special Requirements (Optional):
- Business Incubator Room, to support the development of small businesses or startups
 - Music Studio, for sound recording or music practice
 - Gaming or VR/AR Room, for exploring creative technologies
6. Main Room:
- Workshop Room, for training activities, crafting, or creative activities, equipped with tables, chairs, and technical tools such as art supplies or computers
 - Multimedia Studio, for creating digital content such as photos, videos, or podcasts, complete with cameras, computers, and green screens
 - Gallery or Exhibition Room, for displaying art, design, or creative products from the community
 - Performance Room, for art events such as music, theater, or dance, complete with a stage, lighting, and sound system.

3. Appearance



Figure 3.7 Front View

Source: design results



Figure 3.8 Rear View

Source: design results

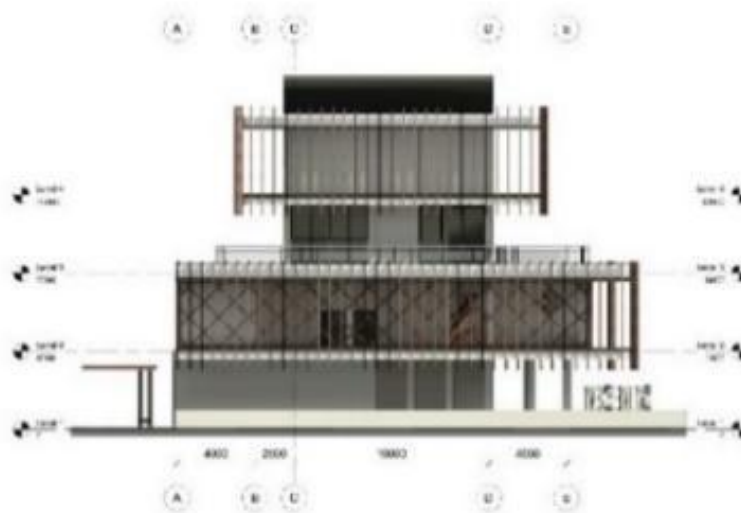


Figure 3.9 Left Side View

Source: design results

Figure 3.12 Cross Section

Source: design results

5. 3D Perspective Images



Figure 3.13 3D Perspective 1

Source: design results



Figure 3.14 3D Perspective 2

Source: design results



Figure 3.15 3D Perspective 3

Source: design results



Figure 3.16 3D Perspective 4

Source: design results

CONCLUSION

The planning of the Creative Center building needs to consider various components that support the function, comfort, and sustainability of the building. The following are the main components that need to be considered:

- Architectural and Spatial Design, which includes space flexibility, clear zoning, and good accessibility
- Sustainable Design (Green Architecture), which includes natural lighting, good circulation and ventilation, and the use of environmentally friendly materials
- Safety and Comfort Aspects

In applying green architecture to the Creative Center, it is necessary to consider sustainability through the efficient use of resources, reducing environmental impact, and improving user comfort.

The components that are the focus of this study are as follows:

- Use of Solar Panels
- Use of Secondary Skin in the form of grilles
- Roof that functions as a Roof Garden
- And Environmentally Friendly

Green architecture is a form of architecture that pays attention to the natural environment and the resulting ecological impact. Ecology is a top priority, and building efficiency is achieved by utilizing natural energy as much as possible in order to better respect the environment. In designing the Creative Center building, a green architectural approach needs to be applied in order to produce an environmentally friendly design that runs optimally without damaging the ecosystem.

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