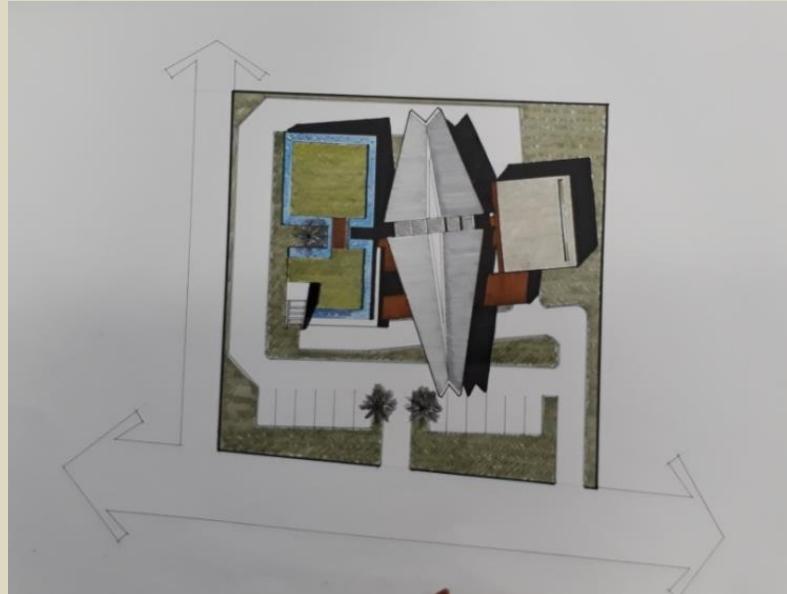




PERTEMUAN 11

ANALISIS TAPAK

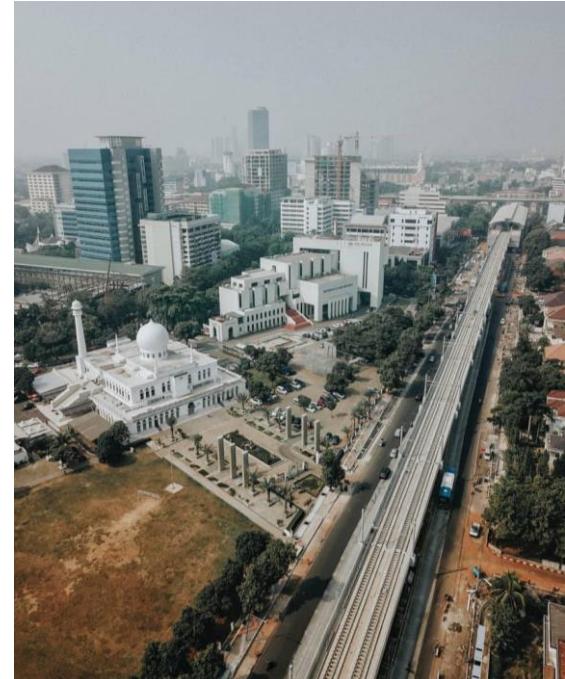
Metode dan Praktek



**TEORI DAN SEJARAH ARSITEKTUR
NUSANTARA**
PROGRAM STUDI ARSITEKTUR, FT UPI Y.A.I.
SEMESTER GENAP 2025/2026
DOSEN : IR. ST. TRIKARIASTOTO, MT.

Pendahuluan

- Karya arsitektur merupakan perwujudan dari ide, gagasan dan konsep, diletakkan pada suatu lokasi / tempat / tapak, serta digunakan oleh manusia.
- Karya arsitektur terkait dengan tempat dimana karya tersebut akan dibangun. Tempat dimana arsitektur diletakkan/dibangun disebut tapak (site)
- Tapak memiliki “jiwa” nya masing-masing dan berpengaruh terhadap gubahan karya arsitektur.
- Tapak, harus dianggap sebagai sesuatu yang “aktif”, ada banyak faktor yang kemudian mempengaruhi perencanaan dan perancangan arsitektur.



Tapak Sebagai Elemen Arsitektur

- Tapak adalah suatu area di atas muka bumi dimana bangunan/karya arsitektur akan diletakkan. Tapak memiliki batas atau dimensi yang jelas.
- Tapak merupakan bagian penting dalam perencanaan dan perancangan bangunan.
- Tapak dan bangunan harus dipikirkan sebagai hal yang saling bertautan.
- Perancangan Bangunan menyertakan pula perancangan Tata Ruang Luarnya (Eksterior)
- Kondisi tapak adalah berbagai keadaan (faktor-faktor) yang ada dalam tapak dan sekitarnya.
- Kondisi eksisting adalah keadaan yang sebenarnya pada saat ini
- Bentuk dan dimensi tapak akan mempengaruhi peletakan fungsi, sirkulasi dan gubahan massa.

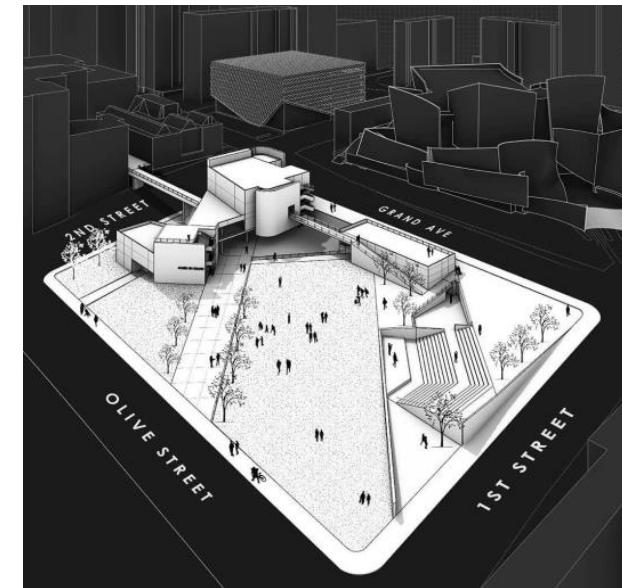
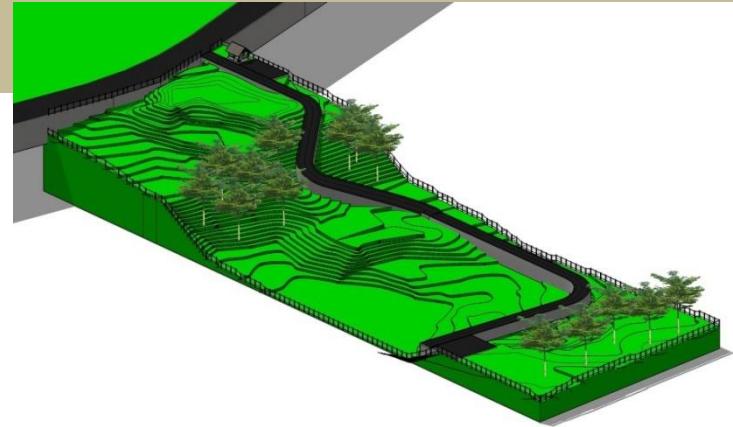
Analisis tapak diperlukan untuk memperoleh perencanaan tapak yang optimal sesuai dengan tujuan dan kebutuhan.

Arsitek harus mampu “memahami jiwa suatu tapak”

Tapak (Site)

Pengertian yang mirip

- Lahan : tanah
- Persil / kavling ; batas lahan atau site berdasarkan kepemilikan (sertifikat tanah)
- Lokasi : tapak berada terhadap kawasan/area tertentu (letak, sirkulasi dan pencapaian, hubungan dengan kegiatan/ fungsi sekitarnya).
- Tempat : dimana site itu berada dan posisinya terhadap sekitarnya atau kawasan.

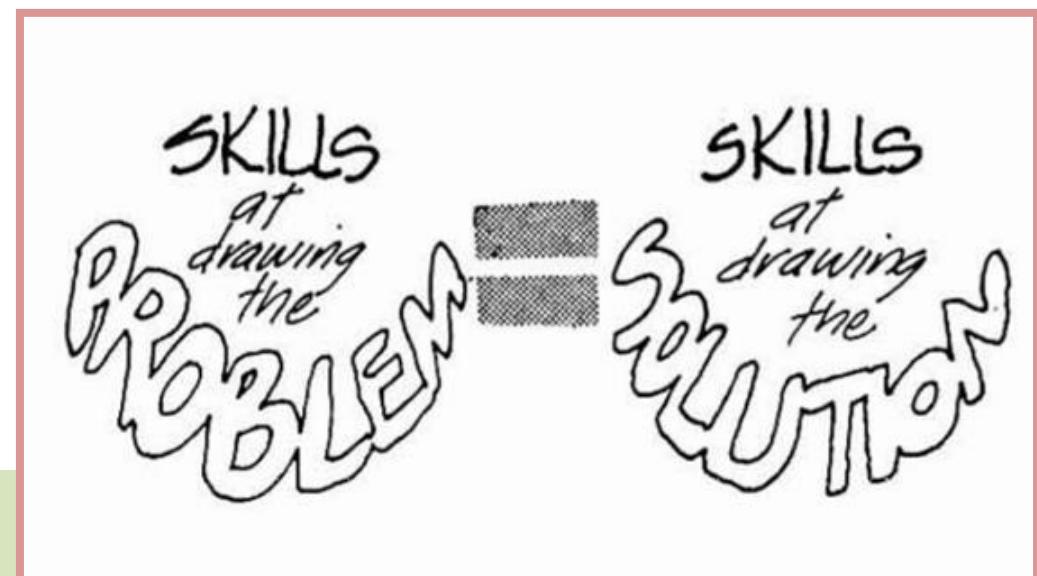


Block plan : rencana gubahan bangunan dalam tapak, dan memperhatikan terhadap blok bangunan disekitarnya.

Site plan : perencanaan tapak.

Analisis Tapak

- Memahami “jiwa” tapak, Analisis Tapak
- Bagian dari programming (Tahap “Persiapan” dalam Tahapan kerja Arsitek), dan merupakan kerja analisis.
- Tujuan : merumuskan berbagai permasalahan yang akan mempengaruhi perencanaan dan perancangan bangunan.
- Analisis untuk mengungkap : potensi, batasan, kendala, aspek negatif, aspek positif, dan hal-hal yang perlu diantisipasi atau ditanggapi oleh rancangan.

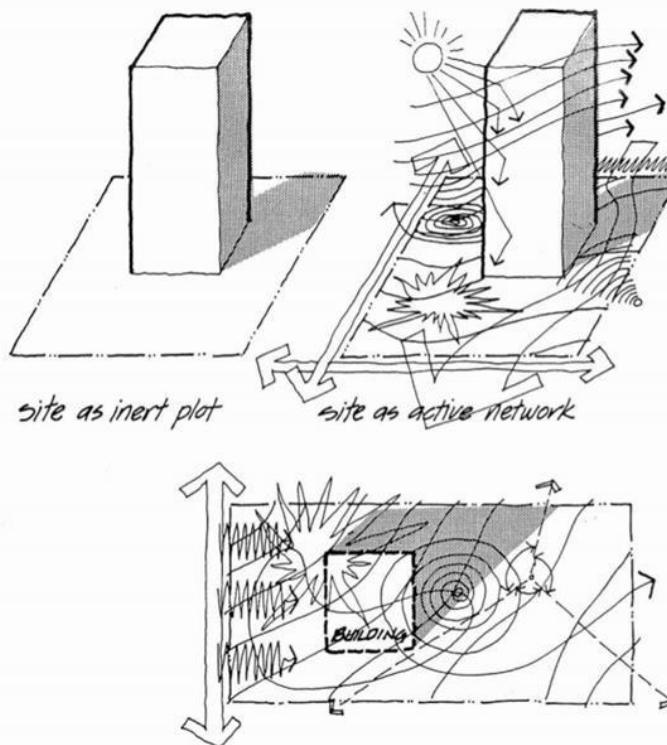


“Memahami Jiwa Tapak”

Tapak harus dipahami sebagai sesuatu yang “aktif”.

Yaitu faktor-faktor tapak sebagai network yang saling mempengaruhi.

Respon arsitek dan keteletian/kelengkapan data/analisis akan mempengaruhi hasil perencanaan dan perancangan.



SITES AS ACTIVE NETWORKS

Sometimes as designers we may be tempted to think of our project site as an inert, passive situation. We may consider it as simply a piece of ground where our building will sit.

We should always remember that a site is never inert but is an ongoing set of very active networks that are intertwined in complex relationships.

Shadow patterns move across our site in a particular way. Children may use our site as a shortcut to school. Our site may be used as an informal playground by neighborhood children. There is a traffic pulse that ebbs and flows through and around the site over the course of a day. People may look across our site from their homes to views beyond. The contours may carefully route water to a site edge where it does no damage to neighbors. The corner may be used for a bus stop. These are a few of the situations that make any site active. This kinetic view of site should sensitize us to the importance of the task of siting our building. We are about to place our building within this active network. It seems reasonable to assume that if we are to integrate our design gracefully into this network without destroying its positive aspects, then we must first make ourselves aware of the nature of the network through contextual analysis.

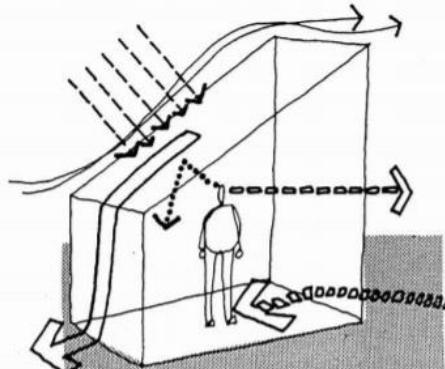
3 Aspek yang saling bertautan dalam analisis dite

Aspek yang bertautan di dalam tapak:

Users – Building – Context

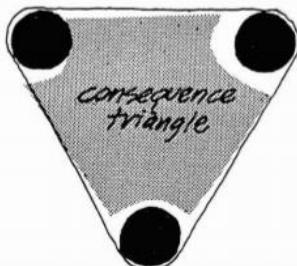
Analisis tapak akan mengaitkan :

Program - Tapak - Bangunan



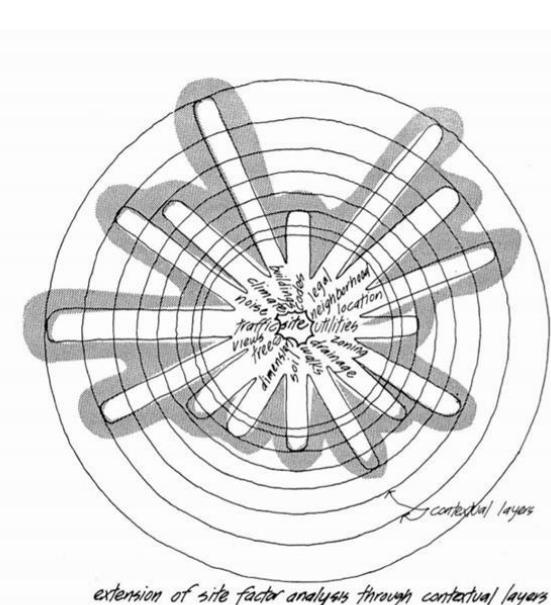
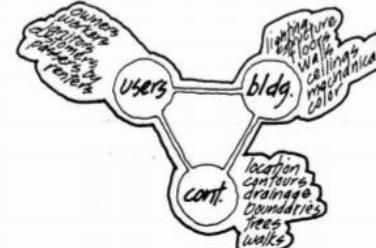
CONSEQUENCE TRIANGLE

The "consequence triangle" is a convenient model for understanding the network of contextual causes and effects and how they relate to other aspects and issues of our project.



The consequence triangle focuses on the simulation of the completed and occupied building and is based on the hypothesis that it is not the design or the building itself which is our ultimate responsibility as designers but the prediction and delivery of a set of consequences or effects that have been deemed positive and possible.

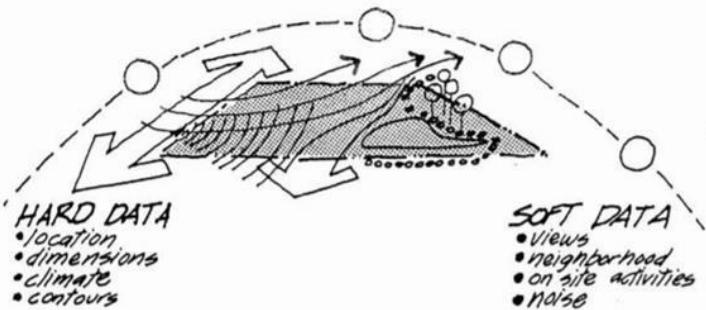
There are three "actors" in the consequence triangle: the building, the users and the context. The building includes all the interior and exterior physical manifestations of our design such as the walls, floors, ceilings, structure, mechanical, furniture, lighting, color, landscaping, paving, doors, windows, hardware and accessories. The users include all those people who own the



extension of site factor analysis through contextual layers

Contextual
Adalah
keterhubungan
terhadap kondisi
setempat (contex)

Data Keras dan Data Lunak



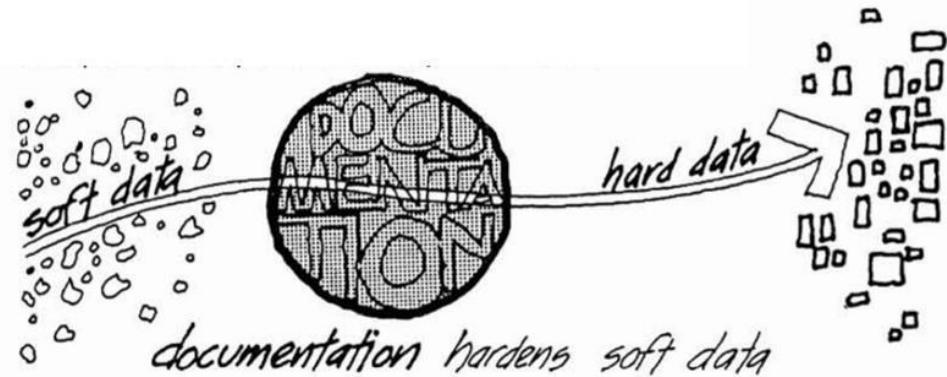
Data keras (Hard Data)

Data yang memberi pengaruh langsung terhadap rancangan.

Data lunak (Soft Data)

Data yang pengaruhnya tergantung cara pandang dan kekritisan arsitek

Data lunak harus dijadikan “data keras”

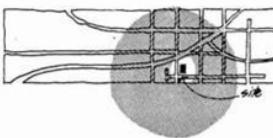


Kriteria / Faktor Site Penghimpunan Data

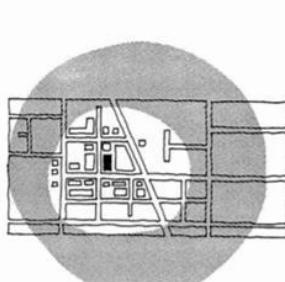
Data tapak meliputi :

- Data Lokasi
- Di lingkungan sekitar tapak
- Data di dalam tapak
- Data Fisik Tapak

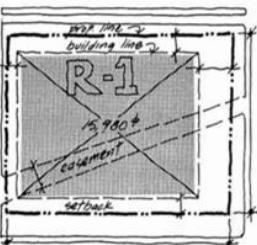
Penentuan rincian dan kedalam faktor tapak tergantung kompleksitas dan tujuan proyeknya.



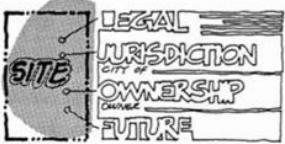
LOCATION May include state map and city map showing location of site in relation to city as a whole. City map may also show distances and travel times to related functions in other parts of the city.



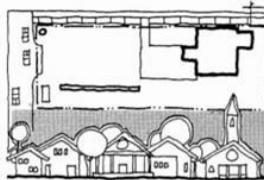
NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT Presents the immediate surroundings of the site for perhaps three to four blocks beyond the site boundary. This may be extended further to include an important factor or because of the scale of the project. Map may show existing and projected uses, buildings, zoning and any other conditions that may have an impact on our project.



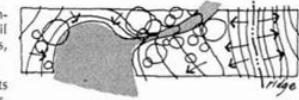
SIZE AND ZONING Documents all the dimensional aspects of the site including boundaries, location and dimension of easements and present zoning classification with all its dimensional implications (setbacks, height restrictions, parking formulas, allowed uses, etc.) and buildable area (land available for the project after all setbacks and easements have been subtracted). Analysis should also document the present and projected zoning trends, plans by the city transportation department to widen roads (change rights of way) and any other trend that might affect our project in the future.



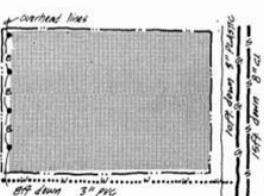
LEGAL This category presents the legal description of the property, covenants and restrictions, present ownership, present governmental jurisdiction (city or county) and any future projections that may influence the project (such as the fact that the site is in a future city urban renewal area or within the boundaries of eventual university expansion).



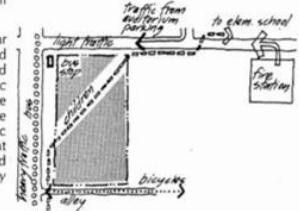
NATURAL PHYSICAL FEATURES Includes contours, drainage patterns, soil type and bearing capacity, trees, rocks, ridges, peaks, valleys, pools and ponds.



MAN-MADE FEATURES Documents on site conditions such as buildings, walls, drives, curb cuts, hydrants, power poles and paving patterns. Off site features may include characteristics of surrounding development such as scale, roof forms, fenestration patterns, setbacks, materials, colors, open spaces, visual axes, paving patterns, landscaping materials and patterns, porosity and assertiveness of wall forms and accessories and details.



CIRCULATION Presents all vehicular and pedestrian movement patterns on and around the site. Data includes duration and peak loads for surrounding vehicular traffic and pedestrian movement, bus stops, site access edges, traffic generators, service truck access and intermittent traffic (parades, fire truck routes, concerts at nearby auditorium). Traffic analysis should include future projections insofar as they can be made.

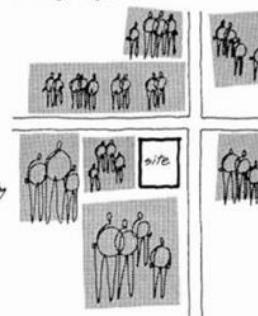


UTILITIES This category deals with the type, capacity and location of all utilities on, adjacent to and near the site. Typical utility types include electricity, gas, sewer, water and telephone. Where utilities are some distance from the site, those dimensions should be given. It is useful to document the depths of utilities when they are underground as well as the pipe material and diameter.

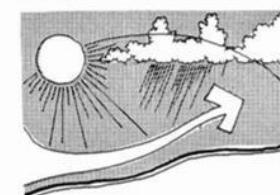
SENSORY Documents the visual, audible, tactile and olfactory aspects of the site. Typical issues are views to and from the site and noise generated around the site. It is of value to record the type, duration, intensity and quality (positive or negative) of the sensory issues. As discussed earlier, this often involves making some judgments about the relative desirability of the different sensory conditions on and around the site.



HUMAN AND CULTURAL Includes an analysis of the surrounding neighborhood in terms of cultural, psychological, behavioral and sociological aspects. This category is different from "Neighborhood Context" listed earlier in that the latter addresses the physical while this category deals with the activities, human relationships and patterns of human characteristics. Issues here might involve population age, ethnic patterns, density, employment patterns, values, income and family structure. Also of importance are any scheduled or informal activities in the neighborhood such as festivals, parades or crafts fairs. Vandalism and crime patterns, although not pleasant, are of value to designers when conceptualizing site zoning and building design.

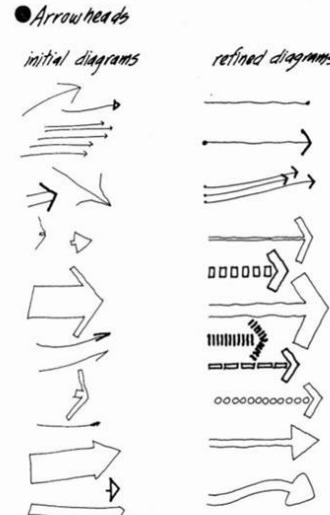
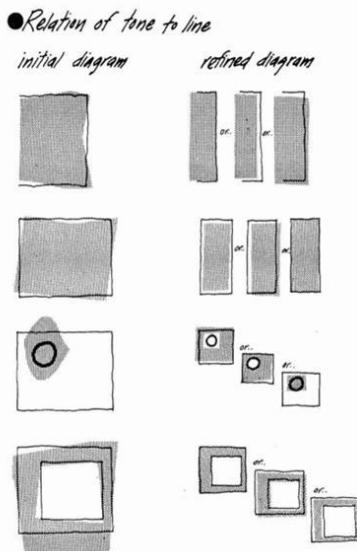


CLIMATE Presents all the pertinent climate conditions such as rainfall, snowfall, humidity and temperature variations over the months of the year. Also included are prevailing wind directions, sun-path and vertical sun angles as they change over the year and potential natural catastrophes such as tornadoes, hurricanes and earthquakes. It is helpful to know not only how climate conditions vary over a typical year but also what the critical conditions might be (maximum daily rainfall, peak wind velocity).



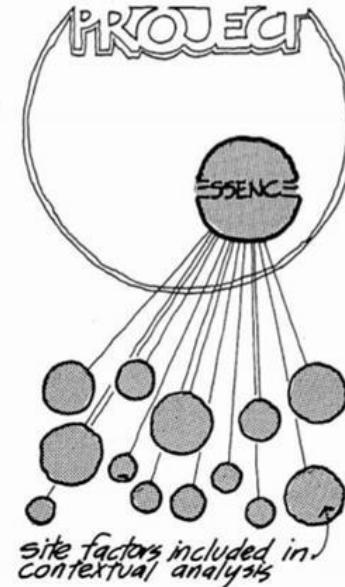
Proses Analisis Tapak dan Penggunaan Grafis

- Analisis tapak sangat dipengaruhi oleh projeknya.
- Penentuan faktor tapak terkait dengan “esensi” projeknya.
- Arsitek sebaiknya mendatangi site / lokasi agar dapat merasakan kondisi sitenya secara kritis.
- Penyampaian kondisi tapak dan analisisnya menggunakan grafis.



1. We should think about the nature of the project, its needs, requirements and critical issues.

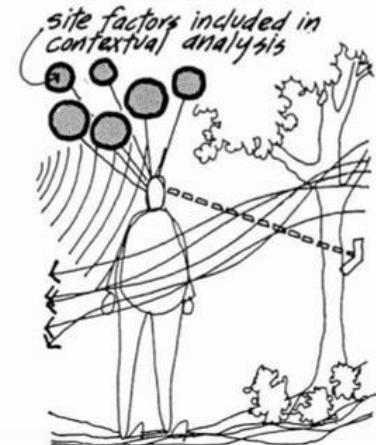
What is the essence of the project? What is the building's reason for being? What are its major goals and objectives? What roles can the building play in enhancing the site and its surroundings? All of these concerns should help us to anticipate the kind of site data that will be needed during the design phase of the project.



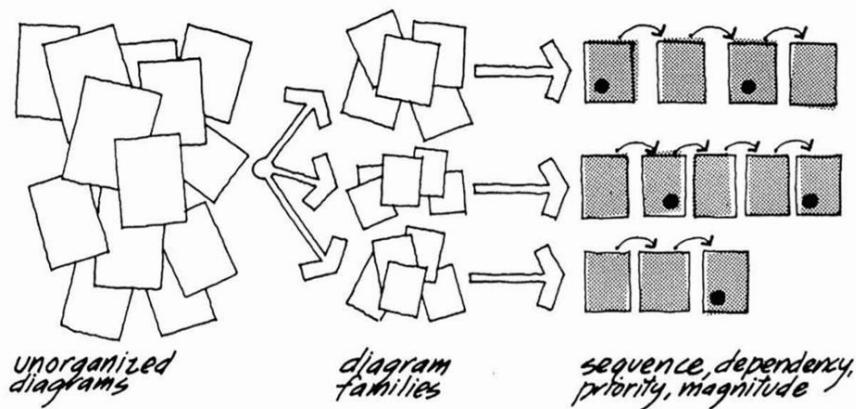
2. Site analysis should never be done at "long range." We should always see the site first hand, walk or drive the contours and boundaries, see the views and on site amenities, listen to the sounds and personally assimilate the scale and pulse of the neighborhood.

This "hands-on" direct encounter with site from a personal and sensory point of view gives us another set of clues for choosing the types of site information that should be addressed in our contextual analysis.

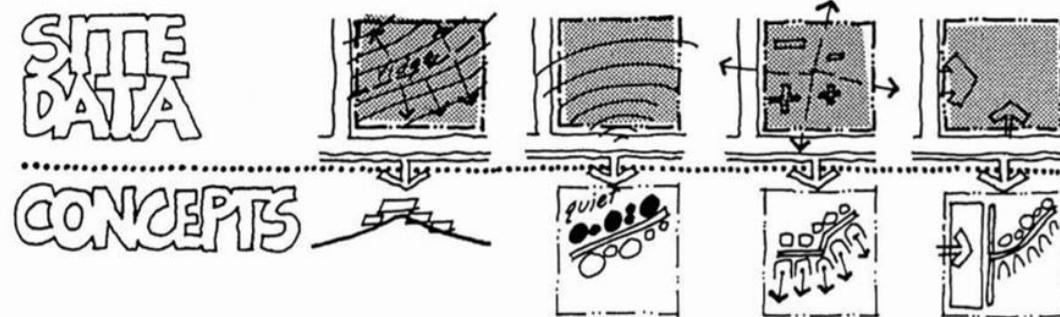
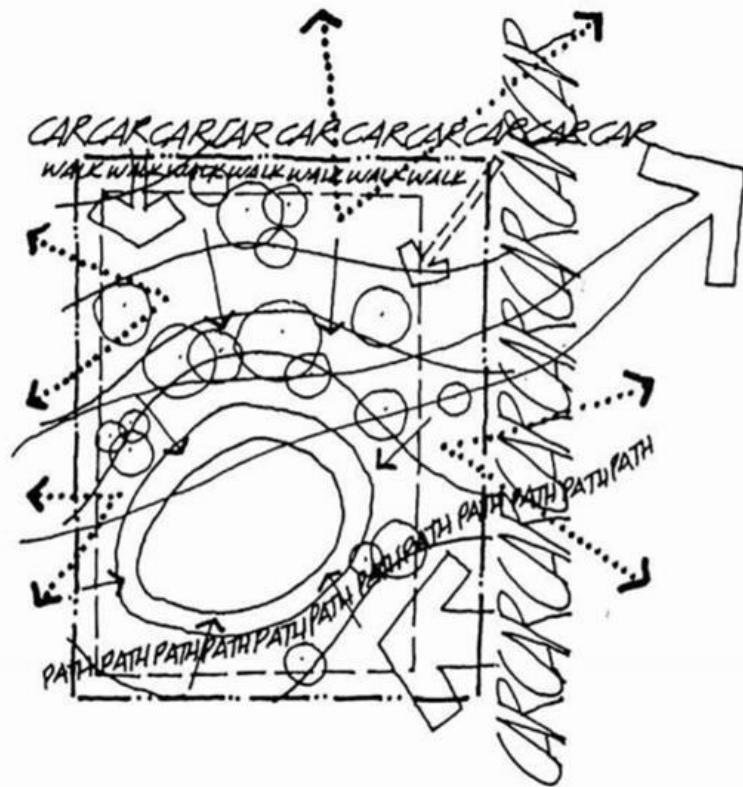
The visit to the site allows us to develop a sense of what is unique, valuable and important about the site.



Site Data – Analisis - konsep



Data adalah sesuatu yang sporadis. Arsitek dituntut untuk melakukan tabulasi agar dapat di analisis dan merumuskan konsepnya.



Site Condition & design Response

<p>Site Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighborhood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> project site parking lot for adjacent offices street bridge open space vacant building vacant parking vacant monument • Neighborhood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> park commons concrete property to the north city park pedestrian bridge open area serve as accents to neighborhood • Neighborhood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> property owners may negotiate with city for development proposals with commons and creek 			<p>Design Response Vignettes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> high amenity zone? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> building along area should take advantage of great park bring park onto site make site a part of the park extend water into site low end to avoid high retaining walls 		
<p>Site Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> soil 3'-4' scrub growth pink soil soil soil soil • Trees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> oaks • Man-made features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sidewalk cut wall bridge and stubbed out curb 			<p>Design Response Vignettes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> building on hilly ground to avoid drainage problems tree lined street creates visual pressure into site building against trees to protect from east sun zone tree area as play yard or as extension of park to avoid need for tree removal looked points for viewing play area 		

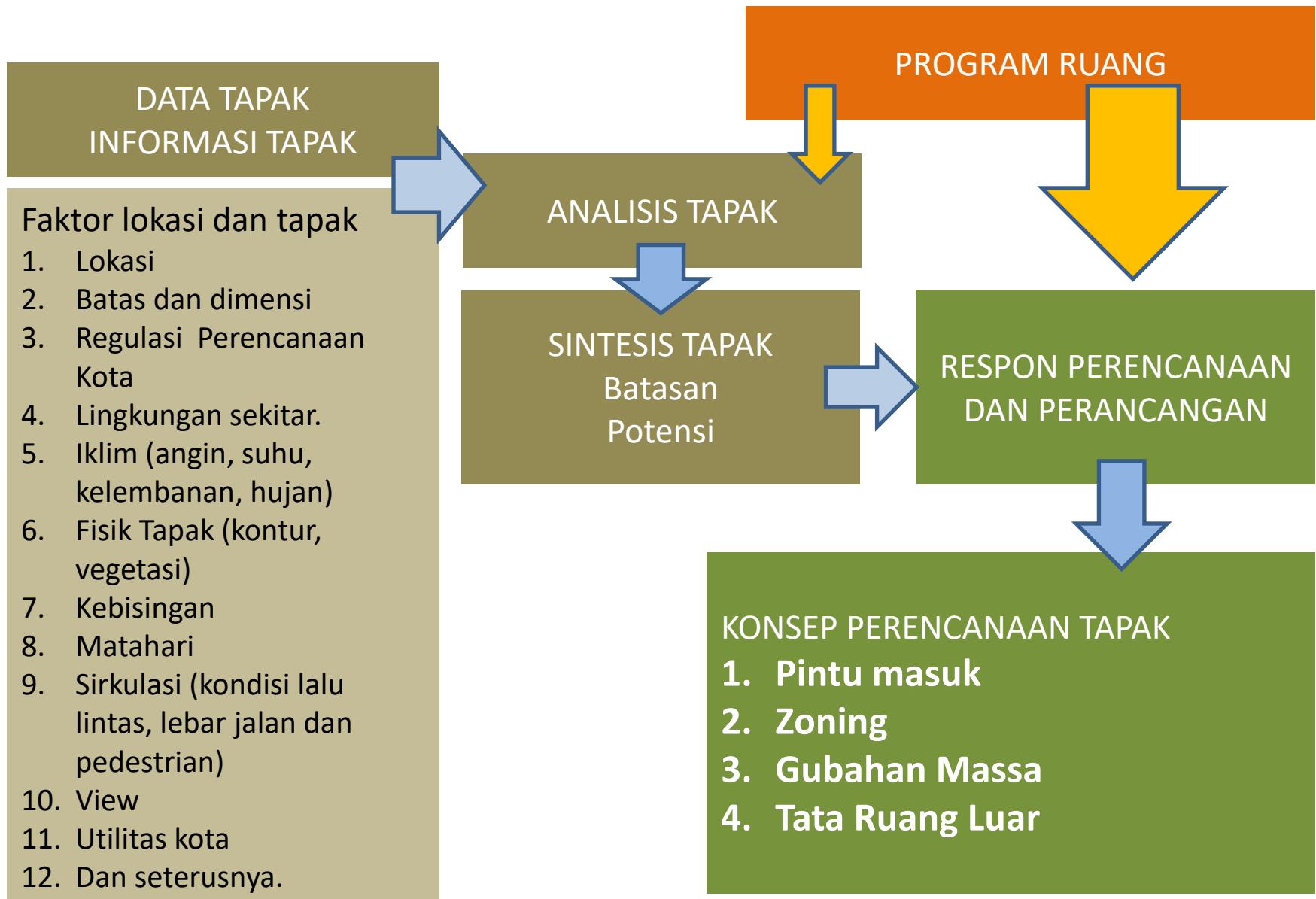


Site Condition & design Response

	Site Conditions	Design Response Vignettes		Site Conditions	Design Response Vignettes
	Views from site	Views to site	Views through site	Noise	Human-cultural
● Views from site	<p>tree lined street parking lot creek and park elderly housing monument</p>	<p>farm offices and street farm elderly housing from street</p>	<p>view to park from office view between improvement and park view to park from elderly housing</p>	<p>traffic along greater than 60dB to traffic light play yard plan noise may affect elderly housing Noise</p>	<p>professional offices elderly housing school small community, low income, moderate age middle income young families elderly in aging place - moderate</p>
● Views to site	<p>filtered view to street building open view to park filtered view to housing open view to monument screen court if building must be open to street create protected private view</p>	<p>back of building and service area building open view to park filtered view to housing open view to monument screen court if building must be open to street create protected private view</p>	<p>filtered view to street building open view to park filtered view to housing open view to monument screen court if building must be open to street create protected private view</p>	<p>locate building as far from trees as possible use landscaping and screening as buffer clear view Building low on site to allow views over bury building for view over the top and to prevent "non building" image to streets</p>	<p>responses to park and monument should be positive and clear Play old use building as noise barrier elderly housing</p>
● Views through site					
● Noise					
● Human-cultural					
● Utilities					<p>sewer 5' off deep in street water under grade</p>

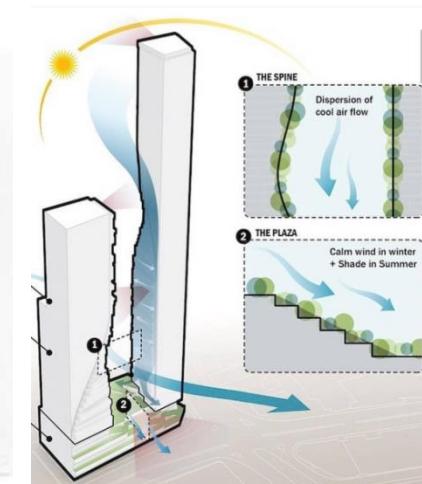
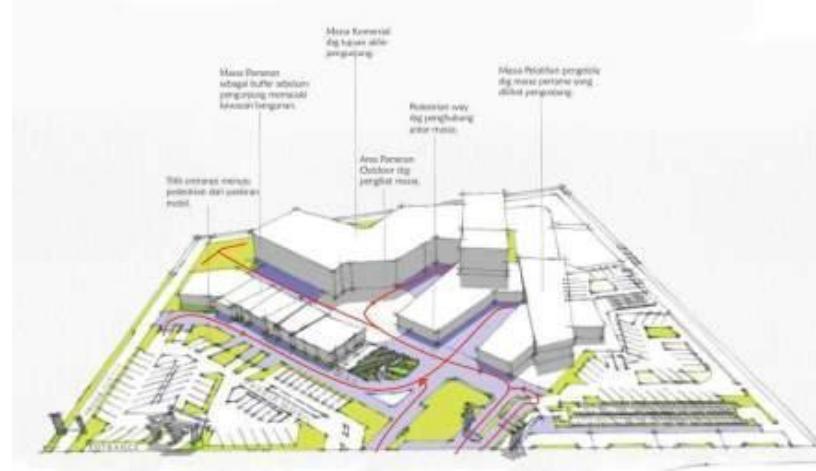
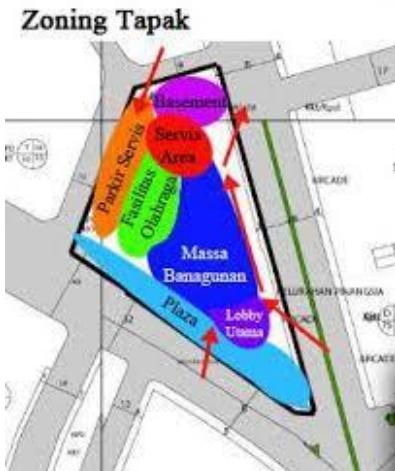


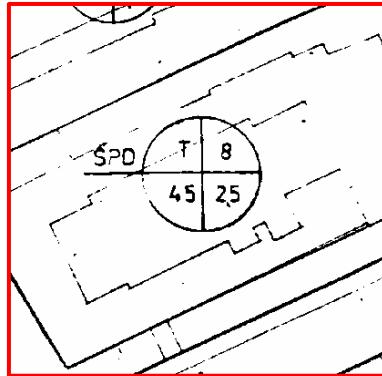
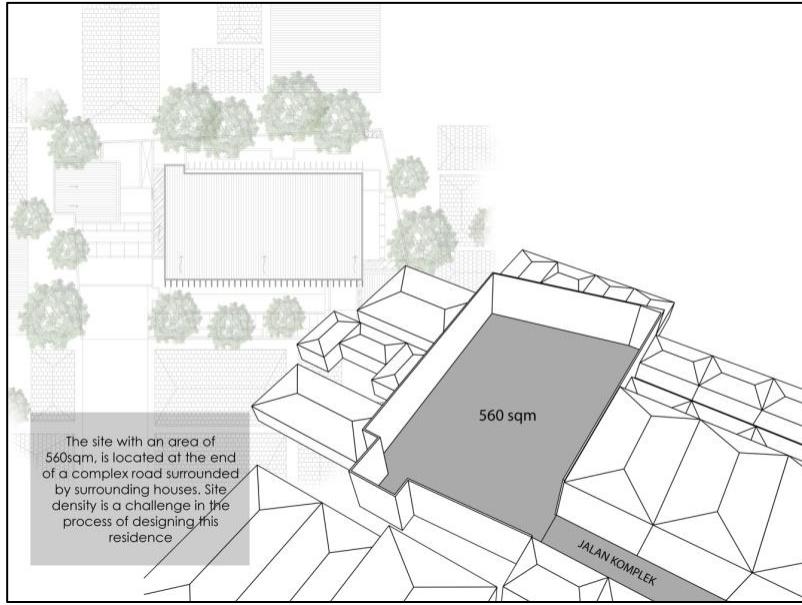
Tahapan Analisis Tapak



Respon Tapak Dan Konsep Perencanaan Tapak

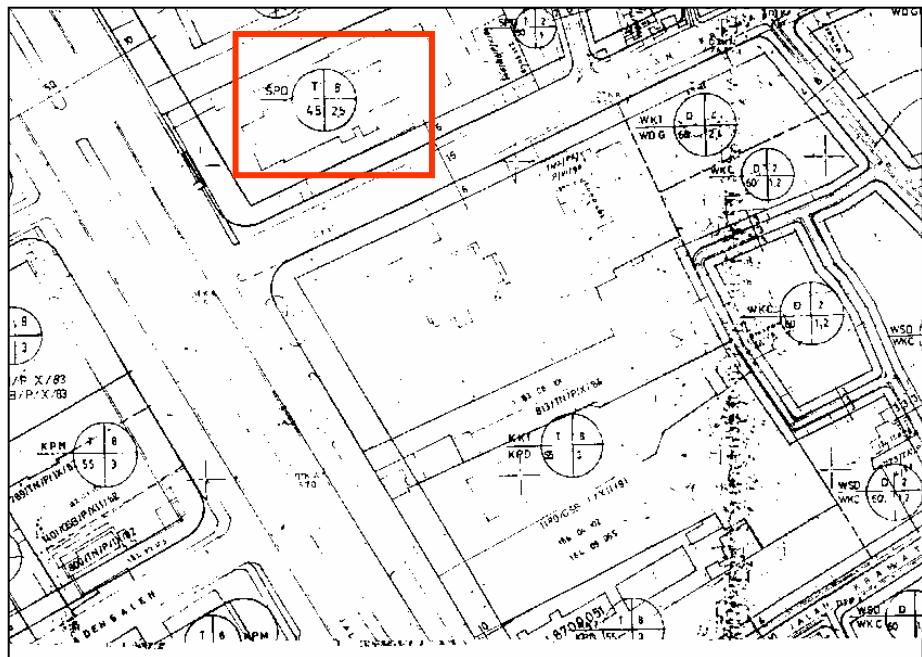
- **Respon tapak** adalah hasil turunan dari analisis tapak yang sudah dilakukan terkait dengan hal-hal apa yang akan direncanakan, yaitu hasil program ruang, berupa Rangkuman respon perencanaan.
- Respon tapak menjadi dasar merumuskan **konsep perencanaan tapak**.
- Konsep ini akan menjadi arahan untuk site plan, meliputi :
 - **Penentuan pintu masuk atau pencapaian ke dalam tapak** (main entrance, side entrance atau service entrance)
 - **Zoning** (berdasarkan program ruang (kelompok ruang) dan area dengan kepentingan tertentu), horizontal (pada site) dan vertikal (dalam bangunan)
 - **Gubahan massa** (jumlah dan bentuk masa, orientasi massa, posisi dan tata letak terhadap tapak).





KDB
KLB
Ketinggian

45 %
2,5
8 lantai

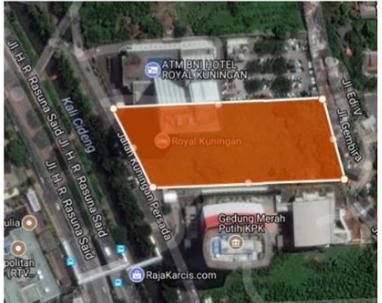


Tapak yang dipetakan disebut juga Persil, kavling (batas dan kepemilikan secara legal, sesuai sertifikat tanah).

Bentuk tapak dapat beraturan atau tidak beraturan. Di perumahan, perdesaan maupun perkotaan. Setiap daerah memiliki regulasi yang berbeda untuk membangun wilayahnya.

Menghitung Koefisien Dasar Bangunan (KDB)
Menghitung Koefisien Lantai Bangunan (KLB)
Menghitung Koefisien Dasar Hijau(KDH)
Menghitung Garis Sempadan Jalan / Bangunan

Data Site dan Analisis Site



REGULASI DAN RENCANA KOTA

- Alamat : Jl. Kuningan Persada KELURAHAN GUNTUR KECAMATAN SETIABUDI
- Luas Site : 1,070 ha / 10.700 M²
- Zona : 01.032.K1.a.b
- KDB : 40% = 4.280 M²
- GSB : Sisi Barat = 10 m
- KLB : 5.000 (5X1.000=53.500)
- KB : 40
- KDH : 30
- KTB : 55
- TIPE : T
- PSL : P

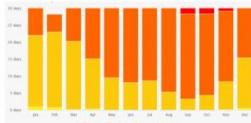
PEMILIHAN LOKASI SITE



BATASAN LAHAN

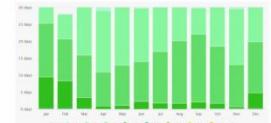
- SITE SEBELAH UTARA DIBATASI OLEH HOTEL ROYAL KUNINGAN
- SITE SEBELAH SELATAN DIBATASI OLEH PGEDUNG MERAH PUTIH KPK
- SEBELAH TIMUR DIBATASI
- SEBELAH BARAT DIBATASI OLEH JALAN KUNINGAN PERSADA, KALI CIDENG DAN JALAN HR. RASUNA SAID

CLIMATE of KEMAYORAN



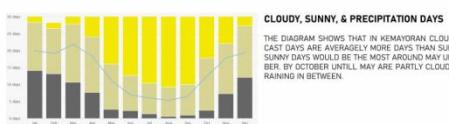
TEMPERATURE

THE DIAGRAM SHOWS THAT WITH 26°C IS THE LEAST DEGREE AMONG THE MONTHS AS 25°C - 28°C IS BETWEEN THE AVERAGE TEMPERATURES IN KEMAYORAN PER YEAR



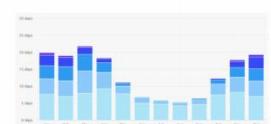
WIND SPEED

THE DIAGRAM SHOWS THAT IN KEMAYORAN WITH 3 mph. WIND SPEED IS LESS THAN 7 mph & 12 mph WIND SPEED MEANING THAT THE AVERAGE WIND SPEED IS LIKELY 7 mph ABOVE PER YEAR.



CLOUDY, SUNNY, & PRECIPITATION DAYS

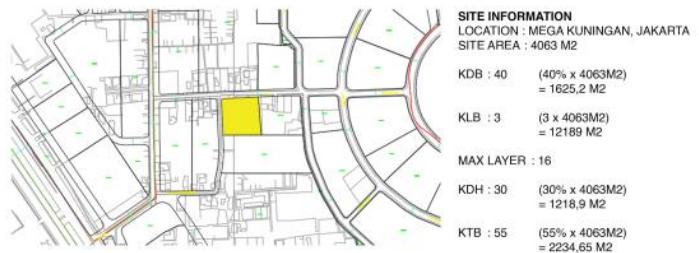
THE DIAGRAM SHOWS THAT IN KEMAYORAN CLOUDY AND OVERCAST DAYS ARE AVERAGELY MORE DAYS THAN SUNNY. HOWEVER SUNNY DAYS WOULD BE THE MOST AROUND MAY UNTIL SEPTEMBER. BY OCTOBER UNTIL MAY ARE PARTLY CLOUDY AND MOSTLY RAINING IN BETWEEN.



PRECIPITATION AMOUNT

THE DIAGRAM SHOWS THAT MOST OF THE PRECIPITATION DAYS ARE MOSTLY AROUND NOVEMBER UNTIL APRIL, WHICH SHOWS THAT THE AMOUNT OF PRECIPITATION WATER ARE AROUND 2 mm - 50 mm.

SITE DATA



SURROUNDING

1. OFFICE
2. OFFICE (LEMBAGA ILMU PENGETAHUAN INDONESIA)
3. OFFICE (TELKOM)
4. MUSEUM
5. MENARA GLOBAL
6. MASJID
7. CENTENNIAL TOWER
8. OFFICE
9. HOTEL KARTIKA CHANDRA
10. GRAHA UNILEVER
11. OFFICE (BPJS KETENAGAKERJAAN)
12. RUMAH WARGA
13. BRANZ MEGA KUNINGAN
14. OFFICE
15. OFFICE (MANGAN FOODS)
16. THE BELLAGIO
17. MENARA DEA TOWER
18. OFFICE (THE EAST)
19. OFFICE
20. MENARA BTPN
21. NOBLE HOUSE
22. RITZ-CARLTON
23. JW MARIOT HOTEL

CLIMATE DATA

All Year Climate & Weather Averages in Kota Administrasi Jakarta Barat



Quick Climate Info

Hottest Month : October	(30 °C avg)	Wettest Month : February	(199.8 mm avg)
Coldest Month : February	(28 °C avg)	Windiest Month : January	(7 km/h avg)
Annual precip. : 1178.5 mm	(per year)		

Weather by CustomWeather, © 2019

Source : <https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/@1642909/climate>

FAKTOR TAPAK

DATA TAPAK	ANALISIS	BATASAN DAN POTENSI	RESPON PERENCANAAN / PERANCANGAN

SITE DATA & ANALISIS

SITE	VIEW	MATAHARI	KEBISINGAN	SIRKULASI
<p>GSJ PADA JALAN PERINTIS YAITU 7 METER DI ARAH UTARA DAN 5 METER DI ARAH BARAT SITE, UNTUK BANGUNAN 16 LAYER GSB BANGUNAN YAITU 10 METER</p> <p>GARIS SEPADAN JALAN (7M , 5M) GSB 8 METER GSB BANGUNAN 16 LAYER (10 M)</p>	<p>VIEW KE ARAH UTARA LEBIH LOSS KERA TERDAPAT SEDIKT BANGUNAN TINGGI DAN MENGARAH KE ARAH KAWASAN RUMAH TINGGAL. VIEW KE ARAH TIMUR LANGUSNG KE ARAH DAERAH PERKANTORAN SEDIKA KERJA KANTOR DAN ETC. VIEW KE ARAH KAWASAN RUMAH RUMAH TINGGAL DAN BEBERPA GEDUNG PERKANTORAN. VIEW KE ARAH BARAT LANGSUNG MENGADAP KE DERETAN GEDUNG KANTOR</p>	<p>PERGERAKAN MATAHARI HARIAN BERGERAK DARI ARAH TIMUR KE BARAT. SELAIN ITU, DIMANA LOKASI SITE BERADA DI PULAU JAWA YANG TERLETAK DI BAHAN GARIS KHATULISTWA SEHINGGA MATAHARI LEBIH SERING BERADA DARI ARAH UTARA</p>	<p>POTENSI KEBESINING TERTINGGI BERASAL DARI ARAH JALAN, DIMANA SITE MEMELUKI 2 SISI YANG BERBASAN DENGKA JALAN (1 SISI BARAT DAN SISI UTARA), DIMANA BERBASAN LANGSUNG DENGKA JALAN PERINTIS</p>	<p>SITE MEMILKI 2 SISI YANG LANGSUNG BERBASAN DENGKA JALAN YATU JALAN PERINTIS. JALAN PERINTIS MERUPAKAN JALAN DENGKA 2 ARAH. JALAN UTAMA YANG MENGAKSES SITE YATU BERADA DI BAGIAN UTARA SITE.</p>

DATA ANALISIS POTENSI & BATASAN

RESPONSE

<p>GUBAHAN LANTAI 1 HINGGA LANTAI 4 DAPAN MENGGUANKAN GARIS SEPADAN DENGKA JARAK 4 METER DARI SITE YATU DIARAH KONSEP KONSEP UNTUK PADA BAGUNAN BANGUNAN YANG MENGADAP JALAN SAMA DENGKA GARIS SEPADAN JALANNYA. BANGUNAN TOWER YANG MEMILKI TINGGI 16 LAYER MEMLUKII GARIS SEPADAN BANGUNAN 10 METER DARI PINGGIR SITE</p>	<p>SITE TERLETAK DI KUNINGAN YANG MERUPAKAN DAERAH YANG BERADA DI TENGAH KOTA. OLEH KERNA ITU SITE TERLETAK DI MULUT OLEH VIEW KOTA, DIMANA DISETIAKAN ARAH DARI SITUS KLIK VIEW YANG SAMA YAITU VIEW BANGUNAN ATAU PUN VIEW GEDUNG-GEDUNG PERKOTAAN.</p>	<p>MENGURANGI LUASAN AREA YANG MENGARAH KE SUMBER KEBISINING DAN MENJAUHKAN BAGIAN BANGUNAN AGAR TIDAK BERDEKKAN DENGKA SUMBER KEBISINING</p>	<p>MERUPAKAN SIRKULASI KENDA PENGHUNI GEDUNG. MERUPAKAN RAMP NAIK DAN TURUN KE BASEMENT. MERUPAKAN SIRKULASI SERVIS</p>	

RESPON

CONTOH PANEL PRESENTASI Sumber : AD 5 Arsitektur BINUS 2020/2021

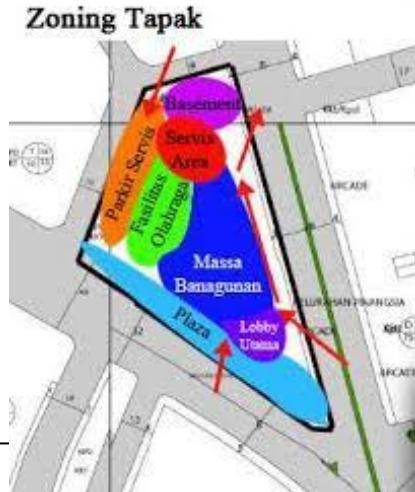
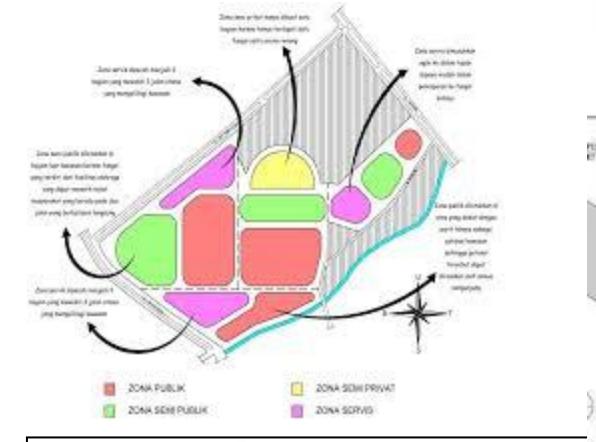
KONSEP PERENCANAAN TAPAK :

Penetapan pintu masuk/entrance

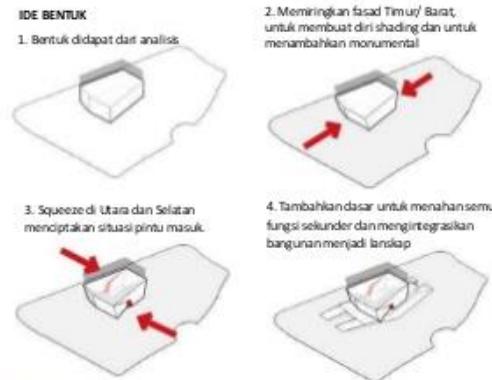
Zoning (horisontal/site dan Vertikal/bangunan)

Zoning atau zonasi adalah pengareaan berdasarkan fungsi atau kegiatan tertentu. Baik pada site (secara horisontal, bidang) maupun pada bangunan (secara vertikal)

Contoh penggambaran zoning secara horisntal dan vertikal

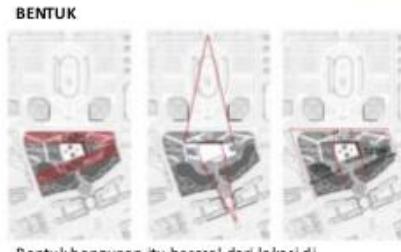


Contoh Konsep Gubahan Massa : Respon Terhadap Tapak

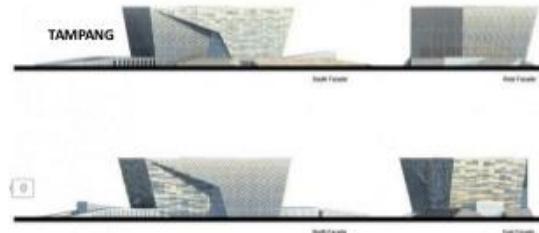


KETERANGAN:

- Bentuk bangunan ini menyesuaikan bentuk tapak.
- Untuk entrance bangunan sebaiknya yang merupakan sirkulasi pejalan kali terlalu jauh. Pengunjung harus berjalan melewati jembatan terlebih dahulu, sehingga kurang efesien.



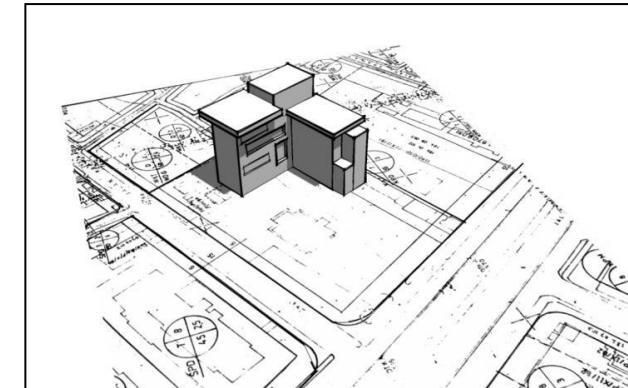
Bentuk bangunan itu berasal dari lokasi di kampus, dan dari dua sumbu non - tegak lurus



Gubahan massa : menentukan bentuk dan jumlah masa pada saat dikaitkan dengan :

1. Posisi atau tata letak bangunan dalam tapak,
2. Orientasi pada hal tertentu
3. Respon tapak

Biasanya terdiri dari beberapa massa (lebih dari satu)



Belajar mengintegrikan bantuk fisik hanya memperdaya memenggal bentuk geometri ataupun non geometri dan memahami ariti dan bentuk benit yang disajikan. Makna suatu hasil karya teknik dan prosesnya. Belajar tentang bentuk bujurs juga memperlajari proses pembenarannya yang distalarnya terkandung makna benaritas, ketelitian dan ketekunan. Proses ini dimulai dari menyusun suatu bentuk sepedamana hingga berakhir dengan bentuk yang kompleks sehingga tercipta konfigurasi yang terlihat indah sebagaiungan aransemen didalam seni musik SUATA wujud bentuk yang bermakna tinggi.

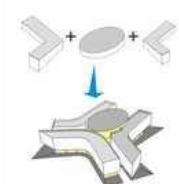
Beranisiktektur datas makna yang lebih dalam tidak jauh berbeda dalam proses membuat. Oleh karena itu, dalam perancangan museum batik juga tidak sesederhana mengatur konfigurasi bentuk namun juga memahami konteks, proses yang akan dielakkan dalam bangunan museum dan ketersediaan ruang yang ada sehingga menghasilkan suatu bentuk simfoni yang indah.



KONSEP MASSA BANGUNAN DAN TATA RUANG

SIMPLICITY - KESEDERHANAAN

Bentuk geometri yang dipilih terdiri dari bentukan geometri dasar, lingkaran, ellips, persegi panjang dan segitiga. Pada beberapa bagian bentuk tersebut ditransformasikan menjadi bentuk iahan sehingga fungsi ruang datarnya dapat dimanfaatkan secara maksimal.



Kesederhanaan bentuk dipilih agar bebanus tidak terlihat dominan bisa dibandingkan dengan materi yang dipamerkan. Jenis material dan warna yang dipilih juga condong netral sehingga pengunjung dapat menikmati materi pameran dengan lebih wajar.



Pada sisi tengah juga terdapat reflection pool yang secara tidak langsung berperan untuk memisahkan area semi outdoor publik dengan lingkungan museum.

CLARITY- KEJELASAN

Bentuk massa bangunan yang saling mengajif sehingga mencipta ruang diantara kedua massa bangunan. Maka bentuk kelayasan pengaruh sirkulasi untuk masuk kedalam ini bangunan. Salah satu massa berpolong membentuk asyiklik menegaskan peranda itu masuk ke dalam bangunan utama.



UNITY-KESATUAN

Konfigurasi antara dua bentuk dasar yang disusun membentuk pola radial untuk memaksimalkan bentuk lapak dan berdialong dengan konteks desekitarnya sehingga menghasilkan kesatuan antara bangunan dengan bangunan dan lingkungan yang ada seperti sebuah simetri.



LANTAI DASAR



Program ruang yang menarik pada lantai dasar adalah penetakan halil of fame sepanjang ramp menuju lantai dua yang mengelilingi ruang koleksi.

Kuang solek di letakkan pada tengah bangunan sehingga dapat menjadi point of view dari fungsi-fungsi lain yang mengelilinginya



Keseluruhan program ruang pada lantai 1 adalah ruang pamer dengan segala fasilitas pendukungnya.

Lantai setas ini juga terhubung dengan bangunan perpustakaan dan workshop yang berada pada jalur pintu keluar.



Auditorium sebagai fungsi ruang dengan luas yang terbesar diletakkan pada lantai bawah atas untuk memenuhi kebutuhan ruang dengan struktur bentangan lebar. Selain itu perletakannya di lantai

atas untuk memfasilitasi sirkulasi dengan pengunjung museum secara umum.

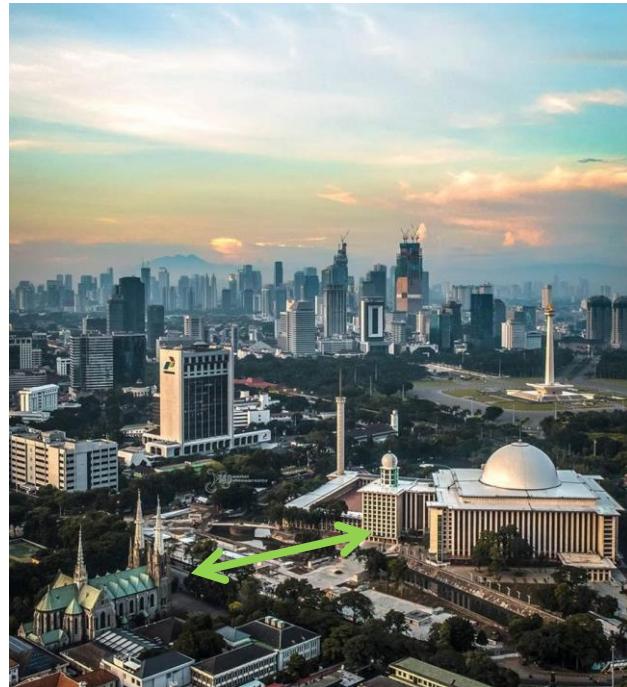
Pada tampilan juga terdapat area kantor yang serbagi kedalam unit-unit kerja.



GAGASAN DAN KONSEP PERANCANGAN

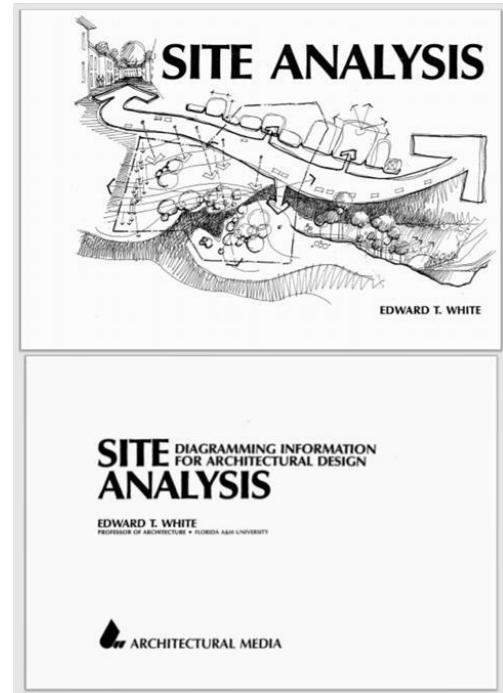
Mesjid Istiqlal

Totalitas respon terhadap tapak



Daftar Pustaka

- Snyder, James C. 1989, Pengantar Arsitektur, Erlangga, Jakarta
- White, Edward T., 1983, Site Analysis, Architectural Media, Florida



TERIMA KASIH