

Designing Medan Coffee Center with a Contemporary Architecture Approach**Iwana Ghaisani^{*1}, Dwi Lindarto Hadinugroho²**¹ *Architecture Department, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, 20155, Indonesia*^{*}Corresponding Author: Iwana02ghaisani@gmail.com**Abstrak**

Medan Coffee Center is a building that includes everything related to coffee, where coffee lovers can easily get various items related to coffee such as coffee tools, various types of coffee beans and powder, as well as various supporting tools in making coffee, besides that the coffee community can have a place that can be a place for them to develop various potentials in exploring various kinds of coffee. Medan City itself does not yet have a special area to accommodate everything related to this coffee. Therefore, it is necessary to establish an area that can encourage young people to develop their interests and creativity and become a new educational tourism area in Medan City. It is expected that the rooms in the Medan Coffee Center building play an important role as a public facility that has social value in understand local coffee culture, can become a new tourist destination, and provide educational services on various matters related to coffee. As a result, this building has a contemporary building style thanks to the contemporary architectural style and modern local character and is expected to be one of the drivers and realizations of a dynamic Medan City for both the younger and older generations

Histori Artikel*Submitted: 10 Oktober 2024**Accepted: 17 Oktober 2024**Published: 18 Oktober 2024***Kata Kunci***coffee center,
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Development in the 21st century is rapidly taking place because it is influenced by globalization, this is evidenced by the emergence of advances in various fields such as technology, economy, information, politics, and culture that can be felt by the entire community (Piliang, 2010: 236). Globalization is driven by an increase in human activities that tend to be practical. This also changes all habits to be fast-paced or instant (1).

At this time, the emergence of beverages as a culinary dish accompanying food is no less favored by the wider community. The emergence of various types of drinks is increasingly attracting the attention of culinary enthusiasts to try the various kinds of drinks available. One of them is coffee drinks, the emergence of various types of coffee drink variants is enough to attract the attention of connoisseurs of this bitter drink.

For most Indonesians, coffee drinks have become a lifestyle. Indonesia geographically has fertile land so that it can produce coffee plants with distinctive aromas and flavors from each region. For example, Toraja coffee, Gayo coffee, Balinese coffee, Javanese coffee, and even Luwak coffee, which is one of the most expensive coffees produced in Indonesia. Luwak coffee itself is made from high-quality coffee beans that are digested in the Luwak's stomach for 24 hours (2).

Indonesian coffee consumption habits are influenced by Dutch people who are used to drinking coffee (REPUBLIKA.CO.ID). Indonesia has been a colony country for 350 years, of course, many patterns of the Dutch lifestyle are integrated into the lives of Indonesians, such as food, language, and also the culture of drinking coffee. At that time, the culture of drinking coffee still took place in roadside stalls, but nowadays thanks to the development of increasingly modern times, coffee shops are becoming more and more developed over time and are increasingly popular among Indonesians. Coffee consumption in Indonesia increased by 174% in 2016, according to data from the International Coffee Organization (ICO). This is also supported by the research findings of PT Toffin Indonesia (TOFFIN), a platform company engaged in the coffee business, as published in SWA Media Group's MIX MarComm Magazine in the form of comprehensive solutions for machinery, raw material purchasing, training, repair services and HORECA (hotels, restaurants, cafes) for the coffee industry (3,4).

1.1. Mall

Mall according to Endy Marlina (2008) in the Guidebook for Commercial Building Design is a public plaza, public street or consists of several systems with turning points and is designed specifically for pedestrians. It also means that the streets are separated from traffic, but still within easy reach of public transportation, and decorated to add comfort while enjoying the atmosphere. The term mall comes from the English word meaning a shaded area for walking. It was first used in the 17th century to refer to the St. James Park Mall area in London (5).

1.2. Cafe

According to the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (1998), a cafe is a place (shop) that serves espresso coffee and light snacks. Over time, coffee shops will also offer snacks and heavy meals in addition to their main product, coffee (6).

Coffee shops or cafes are familiar to our ears but with a slightly different meaning. Terminologically, the word cafe comes from the French word, Coffee, which means coffee (Oldenburg, 1989: 126). In Indonesia, the word cafe is then simplified back to cafe (Herlyana, 2012). Meaning (drink) coffee, it is known as a place where you can enjoy coffee along with various types of non-alcoholic drinks such as soft drinks and snacks. Coffee Shop is a restaurant that only provides a place to enjoy coffee or tea. However, the development and endless complexity of customer needs, it has led to the evolution of coffee shops into what they are today.

1.3. Contemporary Architecture

The development of contemporary architecture began in the 21st century and was initially developed by architects at the Bauhaus School of Design in Germany. Contemporary architecture was developed to create designs that fit the current times and are not limited by the rules of the past. This means that contemporary architectural styles will continue to adapt to the times and technological advancements.

Definition of contemporary architecture according to experts: According to (Schirmbeck, 1988), contemporary architecture is an idea that can achieve architectural goals and solutions that are relevant to this age and the future (7). According to (Akmal, 2005), Indonesian contemporary architecture is closely related to history, tradition, and climatic conditions (8). According to (Sumalyo, 1997) states that this architecture is not limited to one particular architectural school and includes a variety of architectural styles (9). According to (Hilberseimer, 1964) it is an architectural style that combines different architectural styles (10).

The principles of contemporary architecture according to experts: According to (Schirmbeck, 1988) there are four principles of contemporary architecture, namely: Buildings should have strong structural strength; building design should be dynamic and expressive; the use of lightweight materials as coatings or building facades; and exploration in integrating landscape elements. According to (Gunawan & Rachmat, 2011) (11) are three indications of contemporary architecture, namely: the nature of building expression is subjective and can vary; the building has a strong image, impression, and appreciation; and the building design is often compared to the surrounding environment to create a different effect. According to the book “Makers of Contemporary Architecture,” (Kahn, 1962) (12) there are four principles of contemporary architecture as follows: the building form should invite comfortable use; the use of diverse materials in design; the importance of adapting the form to the characteristics of the building; and a well-composed building structure in the context of the landscape.

2. Method

There are 3 methods used in this; The First is literature study, this method is a data collection method that involves research on literature sources and theoretical references that are relevant to the design problems faced by the author. This method is carried out to gain a better understanding of related issues. The second is comparative study, this method involves a comparison between design cases

that have similar functions and themes. This method is used to find examples of similar designs from various sources. The third is a field survey, this method is a data collection activity at a predetermined location to obtain information about the characteristics, conditions, and potential of the location.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Project Description

Medan Coffee Center is located on Ring Road Street No. 28, Tanjung Sari, Medan Selayang District, Medan City, North Sumatera with a land area of 22.000 m². The purpose of this facility is to provide facilities that can accommodate all things related to coffee. (Figure 1)



Figure 1 (a) Site location; (b) Site location based on RDTR.

Source: Google Earth and RDTR Maps

3.2. Mass Concept

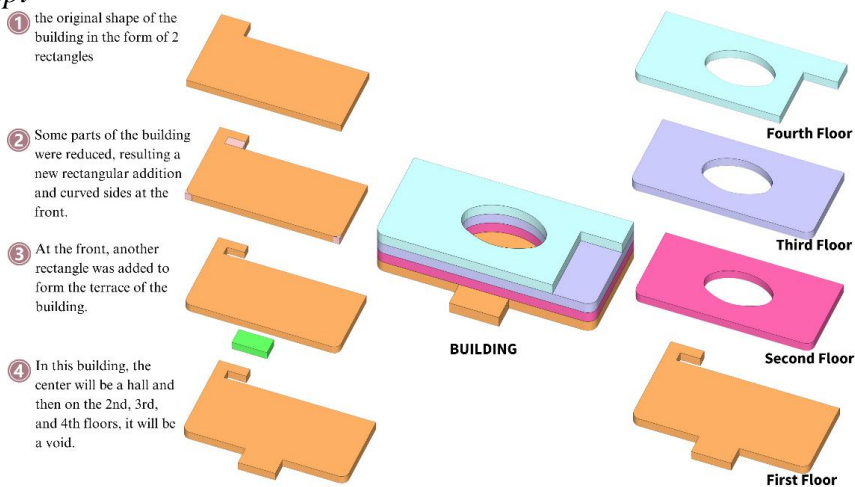


Figure 2 Massing Concept.

Source: Personal Analysis

3.3. Basic Concept

Medan Coffee Center is one building mass with the main entrance on the ring road. There is visitor parking on the left side of the building, manager parking on the right side of the building, and the service lane is at the back of the building (Figure 3).



Figure 3 Site Plan.
Source: Personal Analysis

3.4. Zoning

3.4.1. Ground Plan / First Floor Plan

On the 1st floor of Medan Coffee Center, there are retail areas for coffee tools, Fore cafe, coffee shop, supermarket, F&B, demo area, and service area (Figure 4).

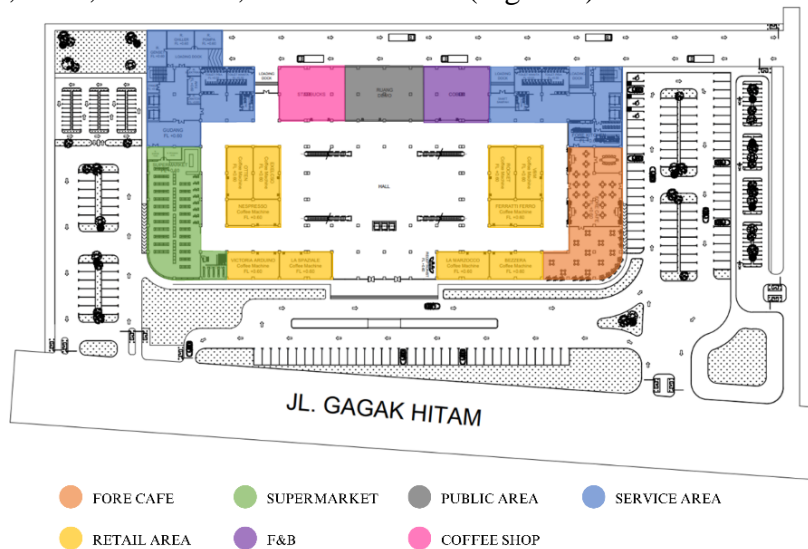


Figure 4 Ground Plan / First Floor Plan.
Source: Personal Analysis

3.4.2. Second Floor Plan

On the 2nd floor of Medan Coffee Center, there are retail areas for beans coffee, Fore cafe, coffee shop, F&B, and service area (Figure 5).

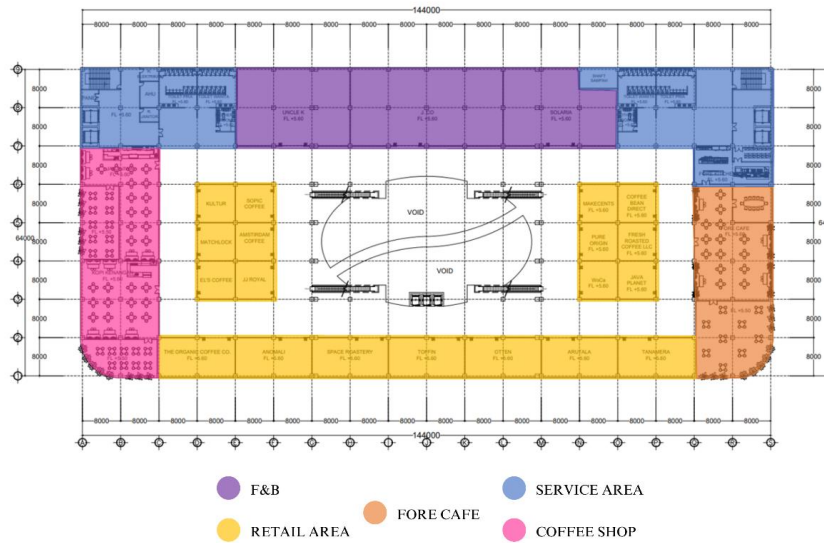


Figure 5 Second Floor Plan.
Source: Personal Analysis

3.4.3. Third Floor Plan

On the 3rd floor, there are retail areas for powder coffee, coffee shops, F&B, and service area (Figure 6).



Figure 6 Third Floor Plan.
Source: Personal Analysis

3.4.4. Fourth Floor Plan

On the top floor of Medan Coffee Center, there are public area, manager area, and service area (Figure 7).

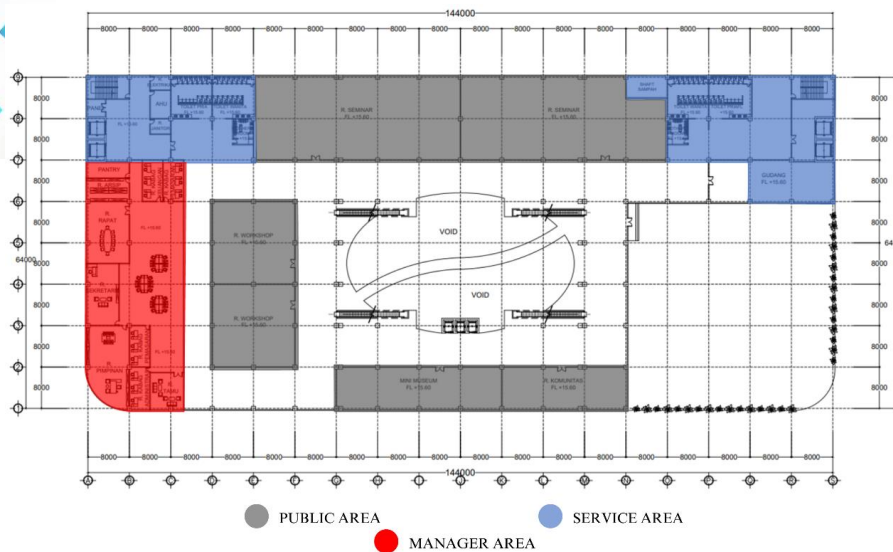


Figure 7 Fourth Floor Plan.
Source: Personal Analysis

3.5. Theme Implementation

The implementation of the Contemporary Architecture theme in this building can be seen in the use of transparent glass at several points to give an open impression and optimize the entry of light. In addition, the use of glass walls to separate between spaces gives the impression of an open building.



Figure 8 Elevation.
Source: Personal Analysis



Figure 9 Theme Implementation.
Source: Personal Analysis

4. Conclusion

The design of a building with a coffee center function is a facility that answers all the needs of the community and community in matters related to coffee. This contemporary architectural-themed building with an area of 2.2 hectares contains everything about coffee such as the purchase of

coffee tools and coffee support tools, beans and coffee powder, all types of coffee shops, the need for f&b, special areas for learning about coffee, and also special community areas.

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