

Design of an Arts Community Center with a Neo-Vernacular Architectural Approach in Padang Lawas

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Abstract

In general, North Sumatra is a province with a variety of arts, such as fine arts, dance, and various types of traditional music. Among them, Padang Lawas Regency is one of the regencies in North Sumatra with cultural heritage in the land of Dalihan Natolu. Various art activities are always held, where art is part of the life process and a symbol of the identity of the people of Padang Lawas Regency. Until now, various cultural activities continue to be maintained, preserved and introduced. The preservation and development of arts in Padang Lawas is quite good, as evidenced by the existence of art groups that continue to grow and develop in the community, as well as several art activities whose intensity of implementation is increased by the government as a form of preservation and introduction of Padang Lawas culture. The development of this art is not matched by the provision of supporting facilities. For this reason, an art community center building is needed to accommodate art activities in Padang Lawas. The theme to be applied is Neo-Vernacular Architecture. In addition, a permanent place is needed to exhibit works of art, history and culture so that domestic and foreign tourists can enjoy and visit at any time without waiting for special events. By planning an Art Community Center in Padang Lawas Regency, apart from being a place for the community to learn, perform, maintain and develop art over time, it is also one aspect of attracting tourists to visit Padang Lawas Regency.

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Introduction

Indonesia has a diversity of arts and a variety of cultures that differ immediately in language, musical instruments, dances, customs, and the meanings they contain (Stardi, 2007). Many Indonesians lack knowledge about culture, and some are not even interested in Indonesian culture. This has a great influence on the value of art and culture passed down from generation to generation today. Art is not only a part of culture, but it is also a way to express the inner aesthetics of human beings. In addition to expressing the inner aesthetic sense of society, art also has the function of maintaining and preserving the diversity that exists in a region. Art is also an element of culture, a community activity to fulfill the needs of both the belief system and the social system, and also as a means of entertainment. (1)

Art is defined as an element of culture, a communal activity that serves to complement the needs of both the belief system and the social system and serves as a means of entertainment. Present Human life requires art. Throughout human history, art has continued to evolve and play an important role in every aspect of human life. Art is an ever-changing and integrated expression of the human spirit. Art can be expressed through

various media and means, such as paintings and sculptures, or sound or gestures, such as in dance, music, and theater.

Art, on the other hand, is a very important part of culture in people's lives because it provides a platform for people to learn what is in it. Local crafts come from traditions that are passed down from generation to generation. Local success is very important for the progress of the country. Development is done to improve human welfare.

Various art activities always take place, and art has also become a component of life

and a symbol of community identity. Padang Lawas Regency. Until now, various cultural activities continue to be maintained, preserved, and exhibited. The preservation and development of art in Padang Lawas is very advanced, with art performances held every year. This is evidenced by the existence of art organizations that continue to grow and develop in the community. (2)

Liteatur Review

There is beauty in it, art is a part of human communication that is based on emotion and experience. Movement, music, and two- or three-dimensional images are methods of human communication. Art forms have evolved. In the beginning, art consisted of the basic principles of art, which Oswald Kulpe divided into three categories:

a. Audio Art

Audio art, or the art of listening, is art that is enjoyed through hearing. Over time, audio art or the art of listening has been divided into three parts:

- Music, this term refers to the art of enjoying music with sound. This can be instrumental music with a single instrument, such as a piano or violin, or instrumental music that combines several instruments, such as an orchestra.
- Literary Arts: The art of enjoying the beauty of words, such as reading poetry and drama.
- Sound Art: Art created using sounds and words is called sound art. Examples are songs, musical poems, and tunes.

b. Visual Art

Visual art is art that is seen through the eyes. There are two types of visual art, namely:

- Two-dimensional art, includes not only two-dimensional artworks, such as paintings and drawings, but also other two-dimensional artworks, such as movies.
- Three-dimensional art. There are two types of three-dimensional art, stationary (such as sculpture and sculpture) and moving (such as dance and mime).

c. Auditory Visual Art

Audio-visual art is art that can be enjoyed visually and audibly. Audiovisual art can be classified into:

- Dance, a type of art that shows the beauty of a combination of movement and sound.
- Drama, an art that combines movement, words, and pictures
- Opera, an art that combines movement, sound, and images.

German psychologists classify art based on technological developments adapted to the human senses. On the other hand, art itself is divided into six fields whose elements are interconnected. (3) The fields of art include:

a. Musical Arts

Music is composed of sound consisting of rhythm, song, timbre, and harmony. These are mainly sounds made by musical instruments that can produce rhythm. The types of music that develop in East Javanese society are called “music genres”.

- Traditional Music, is a treasure trove of local artistry as it has been around for a long time. Sasando, gamelan and angklung are traditional Indonesian musical instruments.
- Modern music, can be defined as music originating from modern culture and growing in society. Wind ensembles, concerts, symphony orchestras, and bands are a few examples (Camus: 1988).

b. Fine Art

- Fine art is one type of art that uses the eyes (vision) as the main perception tool. This is very important to distinguish it from other types of art that use the sense of hearing or a combination of both (audio- visual). Fine art is usually divided into two categories, namely "pure art" which is art that prioritizes "beauty" over practicality, examples are paintings, carvings, and engravings. Meanwhile, "applied art" is an art that prioritizes function, such as crafts (ceramics, leather, metal, etc.) and architecture.
- c. Dance Art

Dance is an art related to motion or rhythmic movement (KBBI Online). Dance has developed along with human life. Although dance is an expression of life made by humans, dance is also a collection of movements that come from nature. According to M. Jazuli (2008:7, in the Journal of Dance by Nainul Khutniah and Veronia Eni), dance is a beautiful movement made from the rhythmic body and mind movements following its purpose.
 - d. Dramatic Art or Theater Art

The art of drama is the performance of a stage play. Theatre is specifically the art of depicting human behavior through movement, dance, and singing, as well as the dialogue and performance of actors. The Greek word "theater" means a place or theater, and the word "theater" has both a broad and narrow meaning. Performing arts are all the scenes and roles played out on stage in front of a large audience.
 - e. Literary Arts

In Sanskrit, "literature", or "shastra", comes from the Sanskrit word śāstra, meaning "instruction" or "guidance", and "instructional texts" or "guidelines". Literature is shaped by the times and the spirit of society. Literature is an expression of an author's or poet's experience in an honest, open, earnest, and imaginative way using a distinctive language.

 - Prose, this type is usually used to explain ideas and facts and comes from the word "prose", which means "straightforward" in Latin. Therefore, prose can be found in newspapers, magazines, novels, encyclopedias, letters, and various other types of media.
 - Poetry, this type comes from the Ancient Greek word ποιέω/ποιῶ (poiéo/poió), which means "I create". Poetry is a literary work written by humans using words and writing to convey a message. Poets create poetry. In this type of art, poets use language to add an aesthetic quality to the semantic meaning.
 - f. Arts and Crafts

Handicrafts have value as an alternative form of creativity produced by skills. In general, handicrafts are associated with elements of art, so they are called handicrafts. Handicrafts are handmade artworks that are mass-produced (mass-production products).

Methodology

Methods used in this, first Observation, Observation, is a data collection method where the research subject is directly observed to find out what is happening around him. This observation will look at works related to the title or theme of the author. The results will be used as data for previous research and comparison. Second Documentation, used to obtain an overview of the existing conditions of the site to support the analysis process. Documents themselves can be understood as anything that is written, printed, or recorded and can be used as information or evidence. Last Literature Study, is a literature analysis activity, such as reading books, journals, magazines, previous research results, and other things related to the

research subject. By collecting data from articles, books, research journals, and literature reviews, theories, expert opinions, and regulations can be incorporated into the research analysis.

Result and Discussion

Project Location

The Art Community Center is located on Ki Hajar Dewantara Street, Padang Lawas, North Sumatra. With a land area of 10.000m² / 1 Ha and has a relatively flat land contour. The site location is an empty area with areas around the site in the form of shops, schools, and worship areas. This provides an opportunity or advantage on the site, especially for the younger generation and tourists who want to channel their artistic talents in this area. (Figure 1).

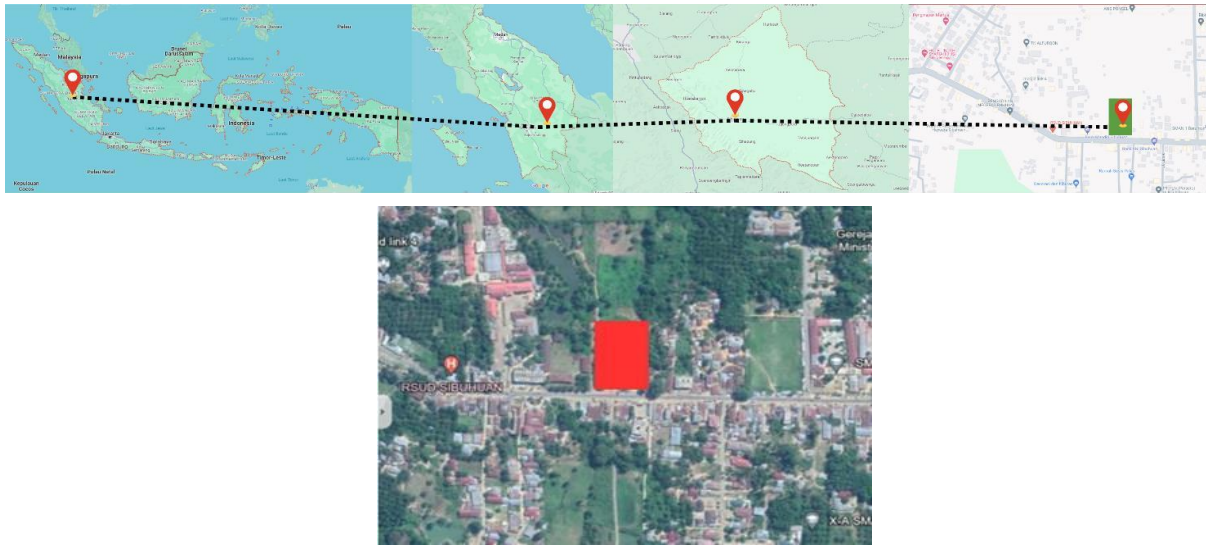


Figure 1. Project Location
Source: Google Earth

Region Boundaries

The boundaries of the area at the Art Community Center are as follows:

Table 1. Region Boundaries

Direction	Boundaries
North	Residents' Plantation Area
East	Serba Zizi Store
South	Annur Mosque Padang Luar
West	YAPI Sibuhuan

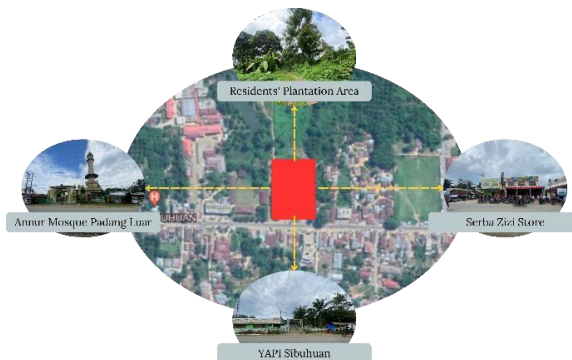


Figure 2. Region Boundaries
Source: Personal Analysis

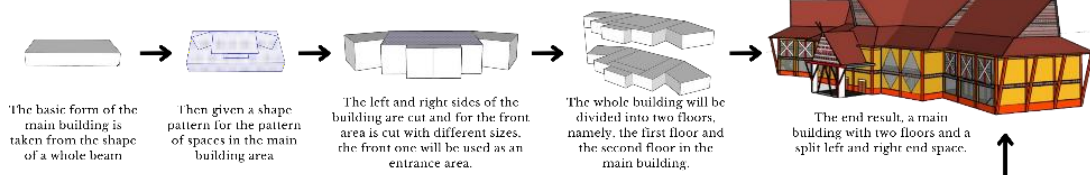
Mass Concept

By paying attention to the balance of function and theme. This design uses a Neo-Vernacular architectural theme. where this design takes the concept of the Mandailing traditional house where the site area is located in the southern Tapanuli area which has been transformed into a modern form on the building facade itself.



SHAPE CONCEPT

TRANSFORMATION OF THE MAIN BUILDING SHAPE



TRANSFORMATION OF THE ROOF SHAPE OF THE MAIN BUILDING

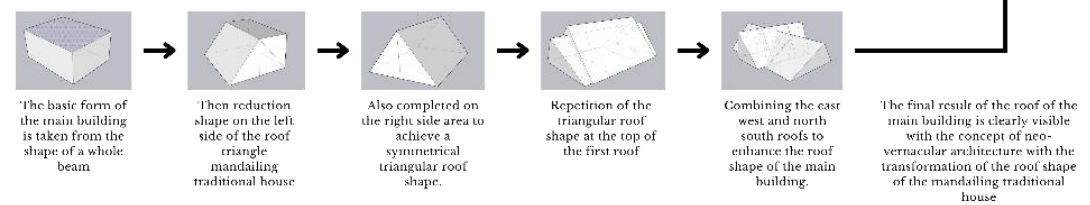


Figure 3. Mass Concept
Source: Personal Analysis

Basic Concept

The Art Community Center is a building area with a main entrance on Ki Hajar Dewantara Street. When entering this entrance, you will see the UMKM area, outdoor dining area, souvenir area, and plaza area. Furthermore, when entering the area inside the site, you will see the amphitheater and garden, then the main building on this site.



Figure 4. Basic Concept
Source: Personal Analysis

Zoning

Zoning is implemented as an effort that refers to dividing the city environment into space utilization zones where within each zone space utilization controls are determined or legal provisions are enforced.

Main Building Concept

In the main building of the Art Community Center, there are public areas (lobby, indoor performance space, and prayer room), semi-public areas (practice rooms and art center rooms), service areas (toilets, janitor's room, and warehouse), private rooms (changing rooms), and there is also a management room.



Figure 5. Main Building Concept
Source: Personal Analysis

UMKM Area Concept

In the UMKM area building there are UMKM units and toilets. In this MSME area there are 16 sales kiosks which are the eating area in this design site area. in stalls with a size of 2 meters per stall. and equipped with men's and women's toilets.

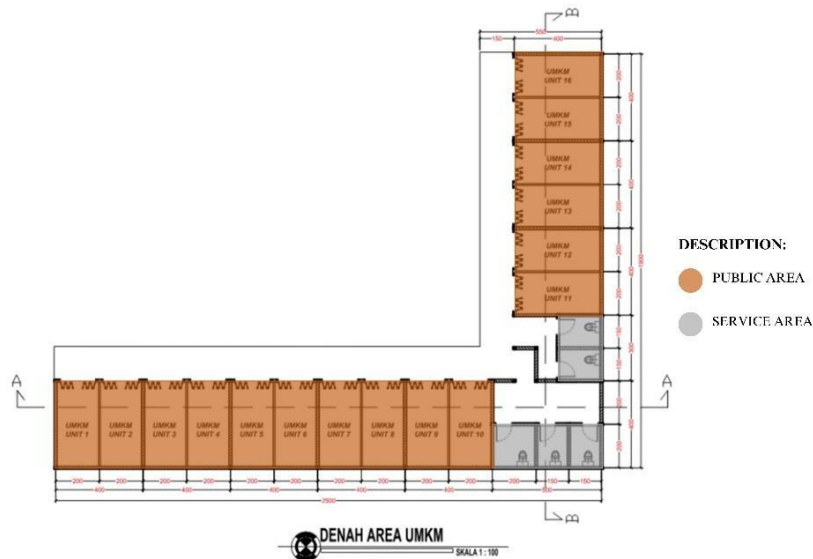


Figure 6. UMKM Area Concept

Source: Personal Analysis

Souvenir Area Concept

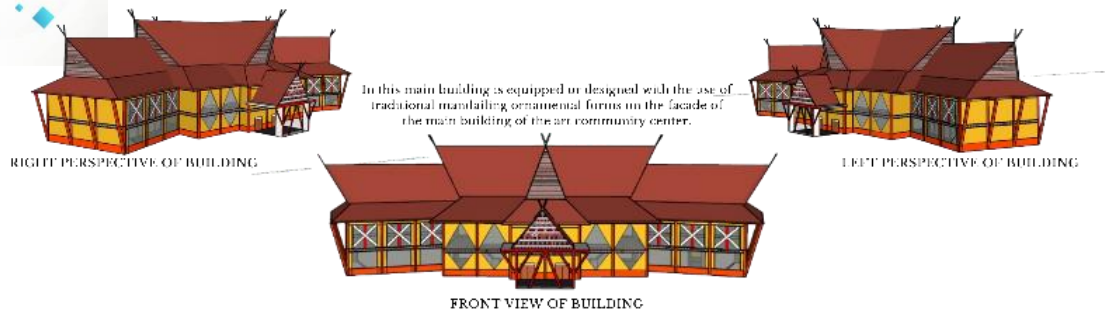
In the souvenir area building there are souvenir units and toilets. In the Souvenir area there are 8 stalls where you can display and sell handicraft products and souvenirs typical of the Padang Lawas area at this design location. in stalls with a size of 4 meters per stall. and equipped with men's and women's toilets,











Figure 7. Souvenir Area Concept

Source: Personal Analysis

Theme Implementation

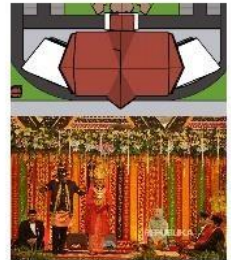


BOLANG - ORNAMEN TRADISIONAL MANDAILING

-  **Bona Bula** symbolizes the Huta government system.
Meaning: A residential area can be categorized as a huta or bona bula if its facilities and infrastructure are complete, among others: elements of Dalan Na Tolu (Mora, Kabanggi and Anak Roru), Raja Pamusuk, Kamara Natoras, Ulucalang, Beyo-bayo Nagodang, Datu and Sibaso.
-  **Rindu / Pusak ni Rahung** symbolizes the social organization system.
Meaning: The socio-cultural life of the Mandailing people is based on Adat Dalan Na Tolu (Three Furnaces in Common) or Adat Merkoum-Siso.kot (kinship custom).
-  **Bintang na Torea** symbolizes the founder of the huta.
Meaning: The huta was founded by the Natoras who is also the head of the government and customary leader equipped with Hu,usbamp, Bayo-bayo Natorang, Datu, and Sibaso.
-  **Rudang** symbolizes a perfect Huta.
Meaning: The Huta is complete with all the attributes of its customary greatness such as traditional clothing, using uningan, weapons and so on.
-  **Raga-raga** symbolizes the order and harmony of living together.
Meaning: The relationship between kinship is very close and goes on harmoniously with the occurrence of marital relations between clans, both fellow huta residents and with people who come from other huta.
-  **S'Anca ni Duri** symbolizes an unexpected event.
Meaning: A person who comes to a huta and he goes directly to Sopo Godang, then Namora Natoras is obliged to feed him while he is in the huta, and when he leaves the huta must be given food supplies.
-  **S'Arang Duri** symbolizes an unexpected event.
Meaning: In every huta there are provisions regarding Mehraja custom, Marmore custom, Merkahanggi, Marenak coru, and Naposo Nautil Sabung custom.
-  **Dondul na Opat** symbolizes the provisions in litigation.
Meaning: Every customary case will be settled at the Sopo Godang (Customary Court Hall) by Namora Natoras, and the decision made must be fair so as not to harm the litigants.



The garden area within the site is inspired by the shape of the hinggi, which is the crown of women in traditional mandailing customs.



The shape of the main building is inspired by the shape of a manororor while the left and right end of the building form as if to demonstrate the mangayol movement in the male movement and in the front area demonstrates the movement of women while manoror and slightly uphill in the lobby area of the building.



The amphitheater area is inspired by hinggi ampu, which is the king's crown on men in traditional mandailing customs.



Figure 8. Theme Implementation
Source: Personal Analysis

Conclusion

The design of the Art Community Center is a facility that supports the arts in Padang Lawas Regency. The neo-vernacular architecture theme building with a 1 ha site contains everything related to the world of art, such as specialized art buildings, parks, UMKM areas, and souvenir areas. This design uses a neo-vernacular architectural theme. where this design takes the concept of a traditional Mandailing house whose site is located in the southern Tapanuli area which has been transformed into a modern shape on the building facade. and this building. Later it will accommodate all arts activities in Padang Lawas Regency. and to attract local and foreign tourists to visit Padang Lawas through art performances and exhibitions in this area.

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