FINAL ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO

REKA RUPA RUANG

Redesign of Pasar Minggu Inpres Market with **Critical Regionalism Architectural Approach** in South Jakarta



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Department of Architecture
2021/2022

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AUTHENTICATION SHEET

Final Architectural Design Studio entitled
:

Redesign of Pasar Minggu Inpres Market with Critical Regionalism Architectural Approach in South Jakarta

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Has been evaluated and agreed on :

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STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

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state that all parts of the thesis work / final project entitled

Redesign of Pasar Minggu Inpres Market with Critical Regionalism Architectural Approach in South Jakarta

is a work of its own except the work mentioned in the reference and there is no help from any other party either in whole or in part in the process of making it. The final result of this work was handed over to the Department of Architecture, Islamic University of Indonesia for use for educational and publication purposes, but the intellectual property rights are still owned by the author.

Yogyakarta, 1st August 2022



Nanda Fairuz Nazahu

FOREWORD

Assalamualaikum wr. wb

Praise the presence of Allah SWT, The One and Only God for the abundance of grace, His gift, and His power so the preparation of the final architectural design studio report titled "Redesign of Pasar Minggu Inpres Market with Critical Regionalism Architectural Approach in South Jakarta" can be completed. The author realizes that the process of drafting and implementing of this report can be done inseparable from the support of many parties, therefore the author wants to express appreciation and gratitude to:

1. Allah SWT., who has given His gifts, instructions, ease, and power in every research process and the preparation of the final project report so that the author can complete it.
2. I want to thank my parents, Edrial Drajat, Syarifah Fairuddiah, and my brother Muhammad Rafi Rizqullah that i respect and care for, who always give encouragement, support, motivation, and compassion.
3. Arif Budi Sholihah., M.Sc., Ph.D., as supervisor who has an important role in the research and preparation of this final project report, with all his patience and greed has provided guidance, inputs, and knowledge to the author.
4.vDr-Ing. Putu Ayu Pramanasari Agustiananda, S.T., M.A. as 1st jury who has given input, criticism, and advice to the author so that the writing of this report can be better.
5. Prof. Noor Cholis Idham, Ph.D., I.A.I.as 2nd jury who has given input, criticism, and advice to the author so that the writing of this report can be better.
6. Ummi, Aufa, Tyas, Aljau, Bdur, Rifqi, Rafi, Sultan, Itsna, Ranti, Dinda,and many other author's classmates that have given tremendous supports, knowledge-sharing process, and motivate to jointly complete this final architectural design studio.
8. Siriam that have supported the author to finish this Final Architectural Design Studio, and as the place to share each struggle in completing their own final project
9. Last but not least, I wanna thank myself to work in this final project very hard and believe in myself that my project will provide benefits to readers and society. I am very grateful to be given the opportunity to complete this final project

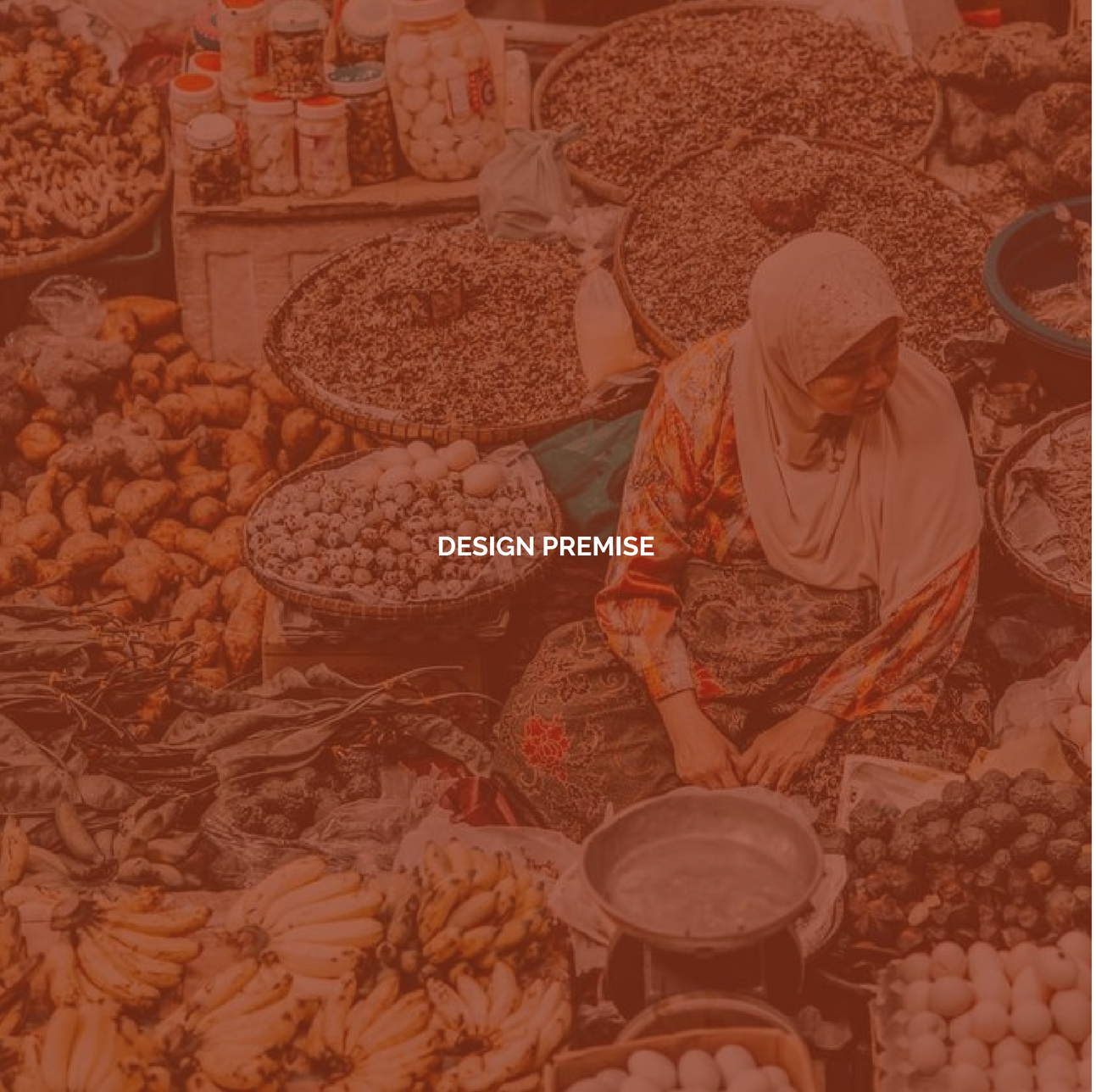
The author realizes that in the preparation of this report is far from perfection, in terms of language, drafting, and writing. Therefore, the author expects constructive criticism and suggestions that will later become a provision of experience for the author to be better in the future. Hopefully this report is useful for all who read it, as well as the author in particular.

Waalaikumsalam wr. wb

Yogyakarta, 1st August 2022



Nanda Fairuz Nazahu



DESIGN PREMISE

Pasar Minggu is one of the oldest area in Jakarta. Pasar Minggu area has a market of the same name which is one of the oldest traditional markets in Jakarta known since the colonial era. So that Pasar Minggu is one of the icons in Jakarta so that it becomes one of the economic and cultural centers in Jakarta, especially South Jakarta. But unfortunately the Pasar Minggu building which is managed by Pd Pasar Jaya is quite old and poorly maintained as a whole which describes the condition of the Traditional Market which has inadequate facilities that cannot facilitates the user. So, many costumer switch to modern market. And it was also made worse by one of the buildings in Pasar Minggu which caught fire on April 12, 2021, so that it had a big impact on market users., especially the traders

With this, the redesign of the Sunday Market with a Regionalism Approach is designed to maintain the traditional market culture in the current modern era with a return to Betawi culture in social space and human behavior as market users.

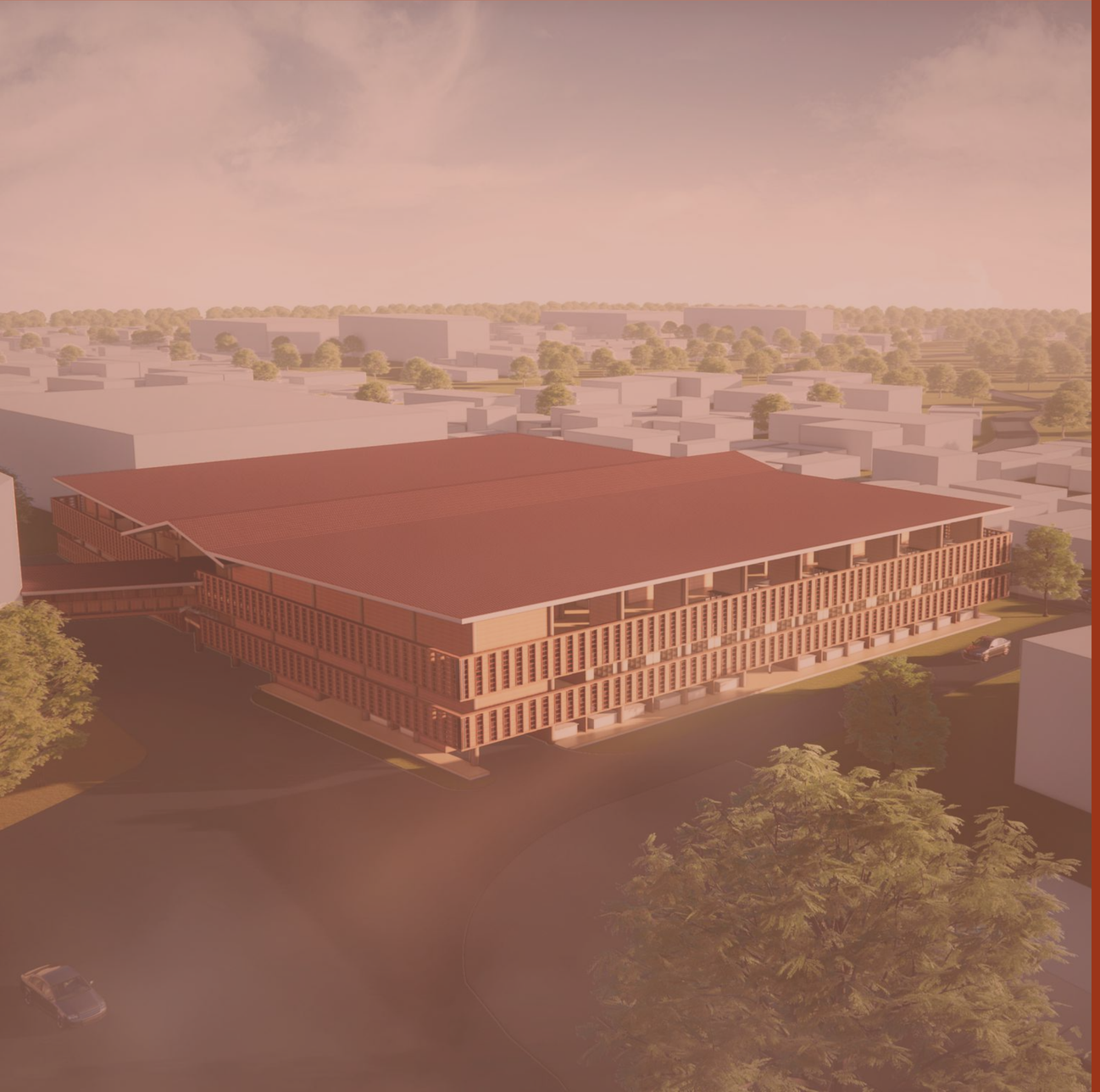


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Introduction

TRADITIONAL MARKET IN URBAN AREA



Santoso (2008) said that traditional markets, especially those in urban areas, have grown in Indonesia since the beginning of the emergence of settlements or kingdoms. During the 14th century Majapahit Kingdom, the market existed in the downtown area which was located at a crossroads. At the beginning of the growth of traditional markets in the form of fields without permanent buildings (Graaf, 1989). Along with the development of the era of traditional markets growing in various cities, traditional markets are formed by selling activities that are developed in open and adjacent spaces, fields and roads, and the situation is not far from settlements. Traditional markets are usually located in strategic places, easily accessible by both parties which are not far from the village, between villages and a place that is safe from public disturbances (Rutz, 1987). And in end the traditional market is in the building of kiosks, stalls and open land. In the main part there are kiosks in permanent buildings, booths in the form of emergency or semi-permanent buildings, and the 'oprokan' section or open section used by traders on a temporary basis with a smaller area than the stalls. In addition, Rahadi (2012) said that traditional markets have ahumanistic character so that they are able to build closeness and a "family" relationship between traders and buyers. In line with this, also stated that service quality factors and consumer identification play an important part in encouraging consumers to shop or repurchase at traditional markets. With a friendly and familiar relationship between traders and buyers, it is a unique characteristic for traditional markets.



Traditional Market as Central of Economic and Social Interaction

This will be seen in the traditional market environment, not just the functions mentioned above. The function of traditional markets in addition to being distribution, product organization, value determination, and price formation, is also a meeting center, information exchange center, folk art activities, and even tourism packages offered. Thus, traditional markets are regional economic assets as well as the glue of social relations in society. It was also emphasized that the traditional market is not just a place for buying and selling, but more than that the market is related to the conception of life and socio-cultural interaction. Traditional markets are not only a place for economic activities, but traditional markets can be a place for socio-cultural interaction, as well as a means of recreation (Pamardhi, 1997)



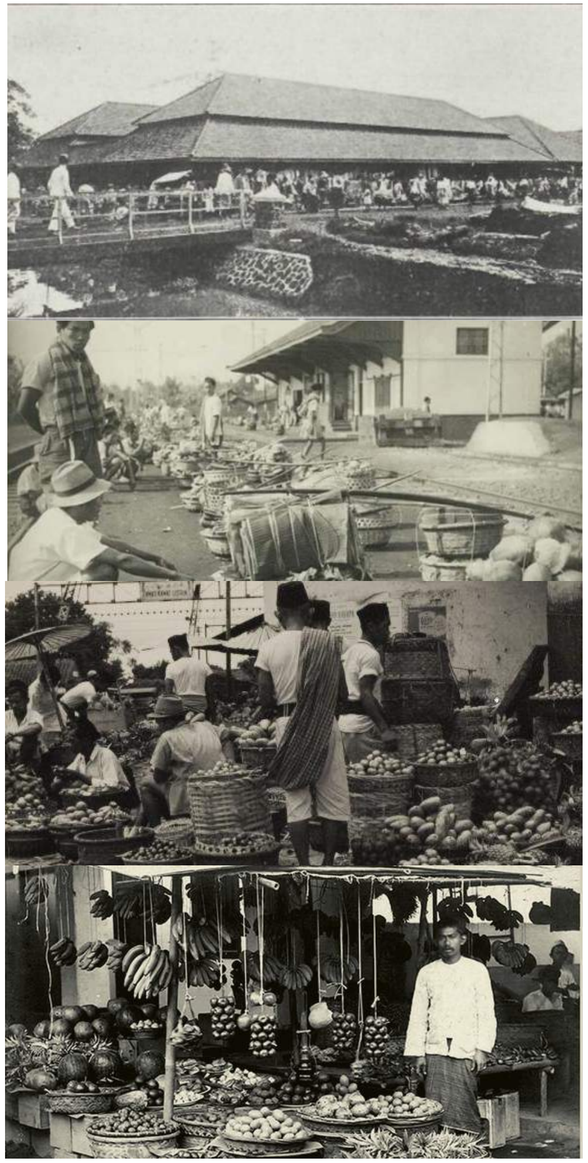
RELEVANCE OF TRADITIONAL MARKET IN MODERN ERA

Traditional markets still have a big role in society. Traditional markets become a place to meet the needs and interests of the community. This is because the selling price offered by sellers in traditional markets has a relatively cheap price and is in accordance with the needs and purchasing power of the wider community. Traditional markets have a role to meet the needs of various levels of society, especially those from the lower middle class.

PASAR MINGGU: ONE OF THE OLDEST TRADITIONAL MARKET IN JAKARTA

Pasar Minggu is one of the icons of Jakarta that being one of the economic and cultural centers in Jakarta, especially South Jakarta. Pasar Minggu has existed since the colonial era. The origin of Pasar Minggu, South Jakarta was formerly known as Tanjung Oost Passer. The operation of this market on Sundays only. At that time, the Pasar Minggu area was part of batavia ommelanden (Batavia cycle area) under the Meester Cornelis District (Jatinegara) in the mid-1800s. In 1920, Pasar Minggu was moved to near the railway tracks and opposite the bus terminal. In the past, The Sunday Market was known as a fruit supply market. Then, on April 1, 1921 the Dutch East Indies government officially made Pasar Minggu as a center for fruits. Later, they also built an agricultural laboratory in the form of an experimental garden. According to Asep Suryana in his book Pasar Minggu, Tempo Doeloe: Socio-Economic Dynamics of Fruit Farmers 1921-1966, the socio-economic function of the Pasar Minggu region as a fruit producer and the dynamics of the central-fringe relationship formed are the result of the territorial policies of the Dutch East Indies colonial government. In 1930, the Dutch East Indies government built the Pasar Minggu with iron-columned and zinc-roofed tile floors . It is located at the bus terminal and PD Pasar Jaya place (Existing Building). After Indonesia's independence, the government did not treat the Pasar Minggu specifically. However, the region was still very productive supplying fruit needs for major cities in Java until the 1970s.

Now, Pasar Minggu is no longer synonymous with fruits. The Sunday Market sells a variety of necessities. Activity in this market takes place on other days, but the most visited day remains Sunday. At that time, the market building was not permanent.





PASAR MINGGU EXISTING CONDITION

Among indigenous people when they hear the word 'traditional market' it is always synonymous with the impression of being slum and not well maintained, including Pasar Inpres Pasar Minggu. The current Pasar Minggu building, which has built since the 1980s, really needs to be repaired so that the market atmosphere will be more organized and clean and in the end it will increase the comfort for visitors to come to the market

The current market conditions are quite concerning because the building has been around for a long time. The market place that is dirty, smelly, dark, narrow, stuffy, inadequate facilities.

Fired Building

on April 12, 2021, one of the market buildings, namely Block C Pasar Minggu Building experienced a fairly severe fire that caused 300 kiosks to burn caused by an electrical short circuit with market conditions that are still said to be new. The building consists of five floors, namely the basement floor, ground floor, 1st floor, 2nd floor, and 3rd floor. The source is thought to have been due to an electrical short circuit that led to nearly 400 stalls (268 stalls on the basement floor and 124 stalls on the ground floor). The business location is in addition to being in the basement and ground floor, also on the 1st floor. The 2nd and 3rd floors are used as parking spaces. When the fire broke out, firefighters noted that there were 35 motorcycles still on the second floor of the building. About 18 cars were on the 3rd floor.



Narrow Space and Unorganized Zoning

The condition of the means of circulation of people in the market does not support the convenience of activities in the market. The width of the corridor between stalls in the market is less than 1 meter. The condition of cleanliness in the market is very poor, there is still a lot of garbage, especially the waste generated by the traders in the market. Garbage is scattered in the corridors between market stalls, although there are trash bins, they are not used optimally. The location of the stalls and kiosks in the market is still a mix between the meat stalls and the stalls for other foodstuffs such as vegetables.









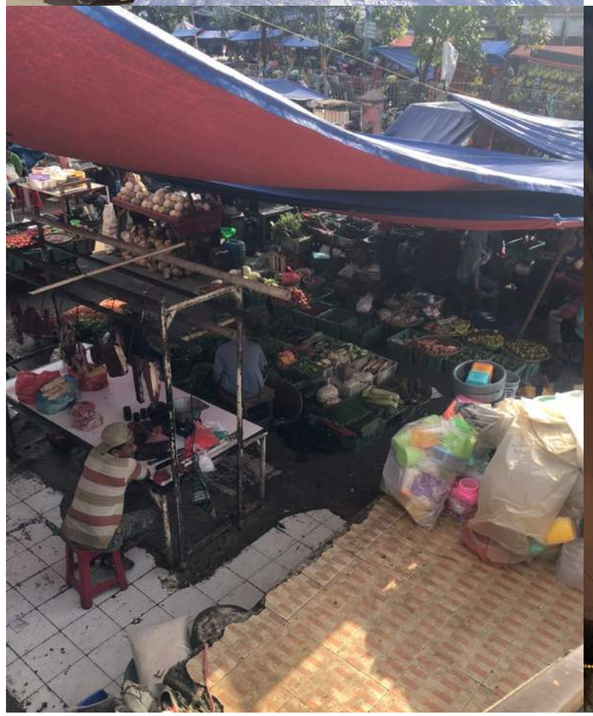
Unorganized Street Vendors

Pasar Minggu building has a bridge that connected between the buildings. Each building consists of 4 floors, each floor connected by stairs. The lstair that connects the floors is high enough so that its function is less efficient. On the 1st floor, it functions as a dry market that sells household goods, there are also stalls selling gold, electronic goods and clothing. On the 2nd floor it functions as a wet market that sells food ingredients such as vegetables, tofu, tempeh and spices and meat, on the 3rd floor it functions as a fruit stall, the main ones are bananas, while on the basement floor it functions as a place to sell basic necessities.



Building Physical

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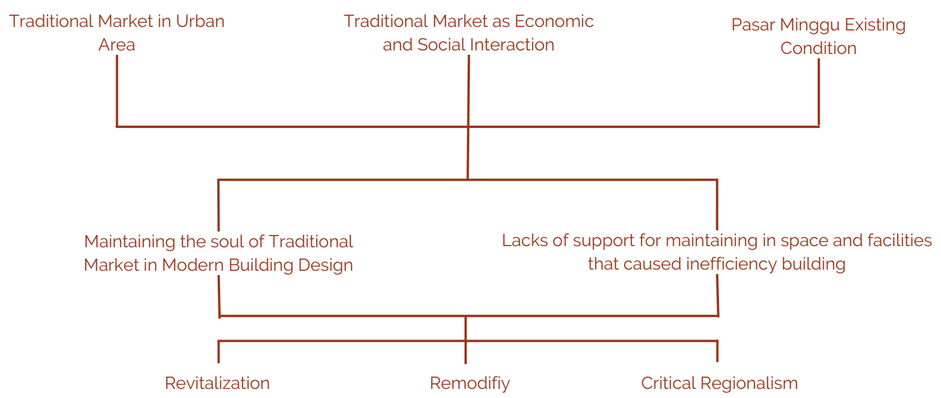
DESIGN THINKING

ISSUE

CONTEXTUAL

ANALYSIS

SYNTHESIS



Remodify of existing traditional market for building quality improvement

Revitalize the traditional market 'modern design' with critical regionalism approach

Revitalize and remodify the existing Pasar Minggu traditional market 'modern design' that integrates with traditional market culture and context in Jakarta and building improvement that can fully accommodate the user and surrounding

PROBLEM FORMULATION

Based on the background of the problem that has been explained, the formulation of the problem is as follows:

GENERAL PROBLEM

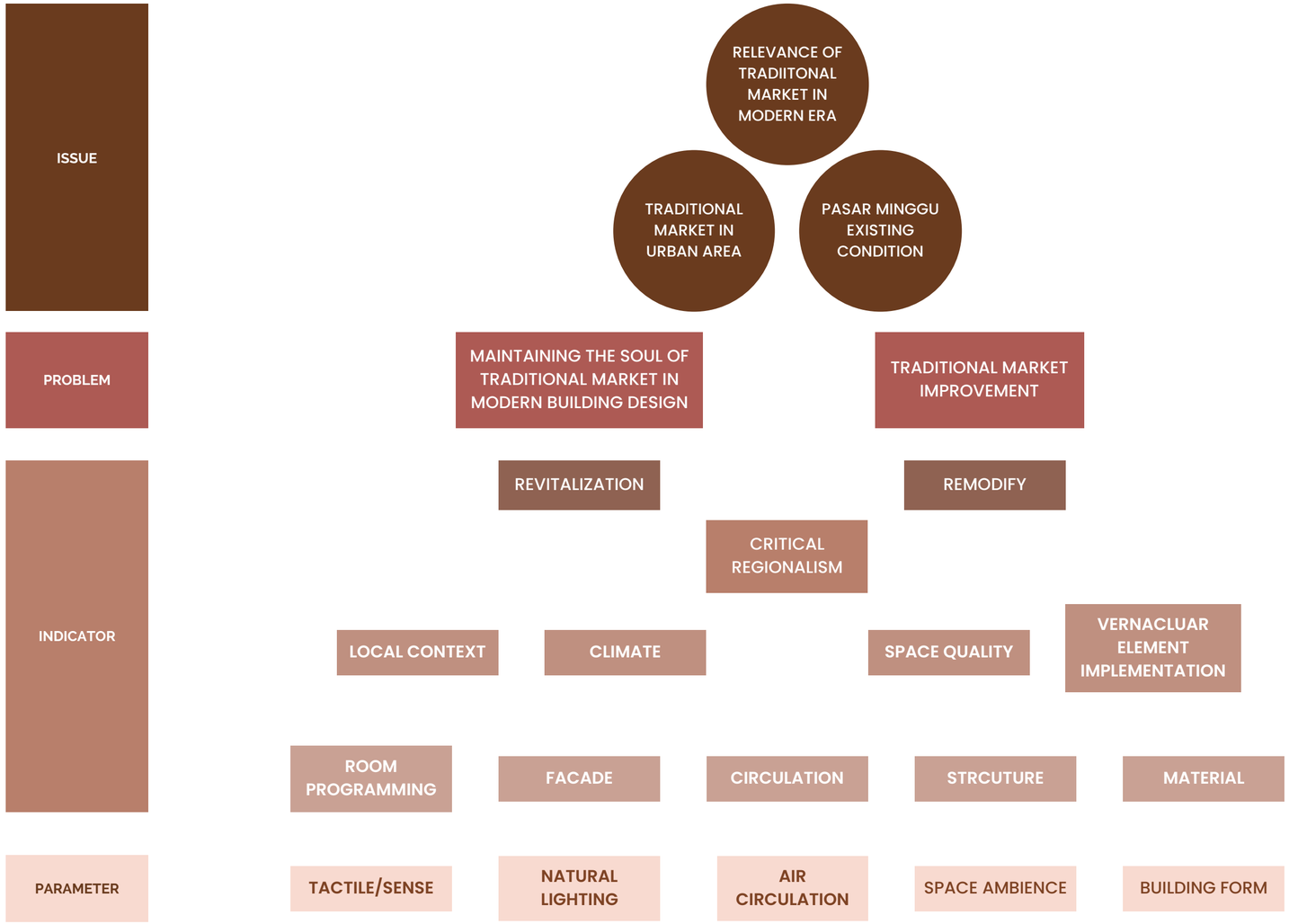
Revitalize and remodify the existing Pasar Minggu traditional market into 'modern design' that integrates with traditional market culture in Jakarta and building improvement that can fully accommodate the user and surrounding

SPECIFIC PROBLEM

1. How to revitalize the existing Pasar Minggu traditional market 'modern design' without losing the value of traditional market culture that relevance with site context and surrounding?
2. How to remodify the exiting Pasar Minggu building that can improve the accomodation of the user and surrounding?
3. How to apply critical regionalism in exisitng Pasar Minggu Traditional Market?

DESIGN SCHEME

The design scheme begins with the stage of defining issues or problems that occur in the scope of the place or social and describing them more specifically. With this elaboration, it can determine the things needed and be used as a solution architecturally architecturally. This scheme is carried out to determine the design strategy and approach variables needed along with their parameters. Then look at the building type and context of your site to achieve the desired indicators. The next stage is to create a preliminary design model and apply the results of the previous research analysis. Preliminary design evaluation is carried out by confirming the success of the design with reference to evaluation questions from the relevant literature. Subsequently, the design was developed to perfect the final design.



DESIGN METHOD

PROBLEM MAPPING	COMPLEX THEORY	Relevance of Traditional Market in Modern Era Existing Building Condition
DATA COLLECTION	PRIMARY SECONDARY	Existing Building Site Data Regulation Building Typology Precedent
LITERATURE	VARIABLE DETERMINATION	Traditional Market Critical Regionalism
ANALYSIS	VISUALIZATION	Spatial Arrangement Space Facade Tactile

PRELIMINARY DESIGN

DESIGN TEST

FINAL DESIGN

ORIGINALITY AND NOVELTY

KAWASAN WISATA BETAWI DI CONDET DENGAN PENDEKATAN ARSITEKTUR REGIONALISME
Oleh : Ardi Hirzan D., UNS
Publication : 2016
Concept : Betawi Tourism Complex
Similarity : Betawi Regionalism Approach
Difference : Builidng Type

REDESAIN PASAR TRADISIONAL OEBOBO DENGAN PENDEKATAN ABSTRACT REGIONALISM
Oleh : RIZQI AULIA FAJARWATI HASSAN, UIN MALANG
Publication : 2021
Concept : Redesign of Traditional Market
Similarity : Redesign of Traditional Market, Regionalism Approach
Difference : Different Regionalism Approach

REDESAIN PASAR TRADISIONAL KALIANGKRIK KABUPATEN MAGELANG Pendekatan Arsitektur Regionalisme
Oleh :Estu Widada, Dita Ayu Rani Natalia, Universitas Teknologi Yogyakarta
Publication : 2018
Concept : Redesign of Traditional Market
Similarity : Redesign of Traditional Market, Regionalism Approach
Difference : Different Regionalism Approach

REDESAIN PASAR TRADISIONAL GENTAN DENGAN PENDEKATAN ARSITEKTUR BIOPHILIC
Oleh INSAN MUTAQIN
Publication : 2020
Concept : Redesign of Traditional Market with Biophilic Architecture
Similarity : Redesign of Traditional Market
Difference : Different Approach



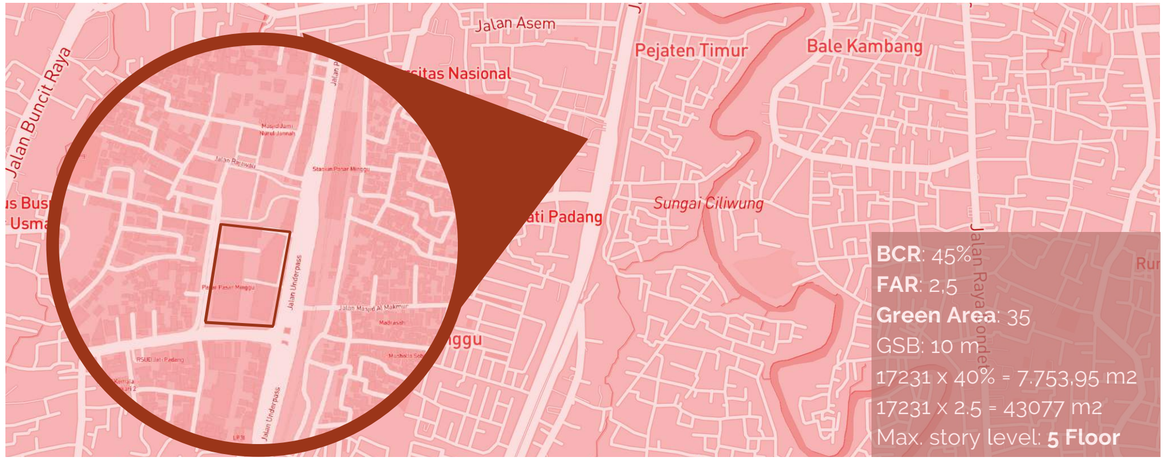
Problem Studies

LOCATION, SITE, AND CONTEXT ANALYSIS



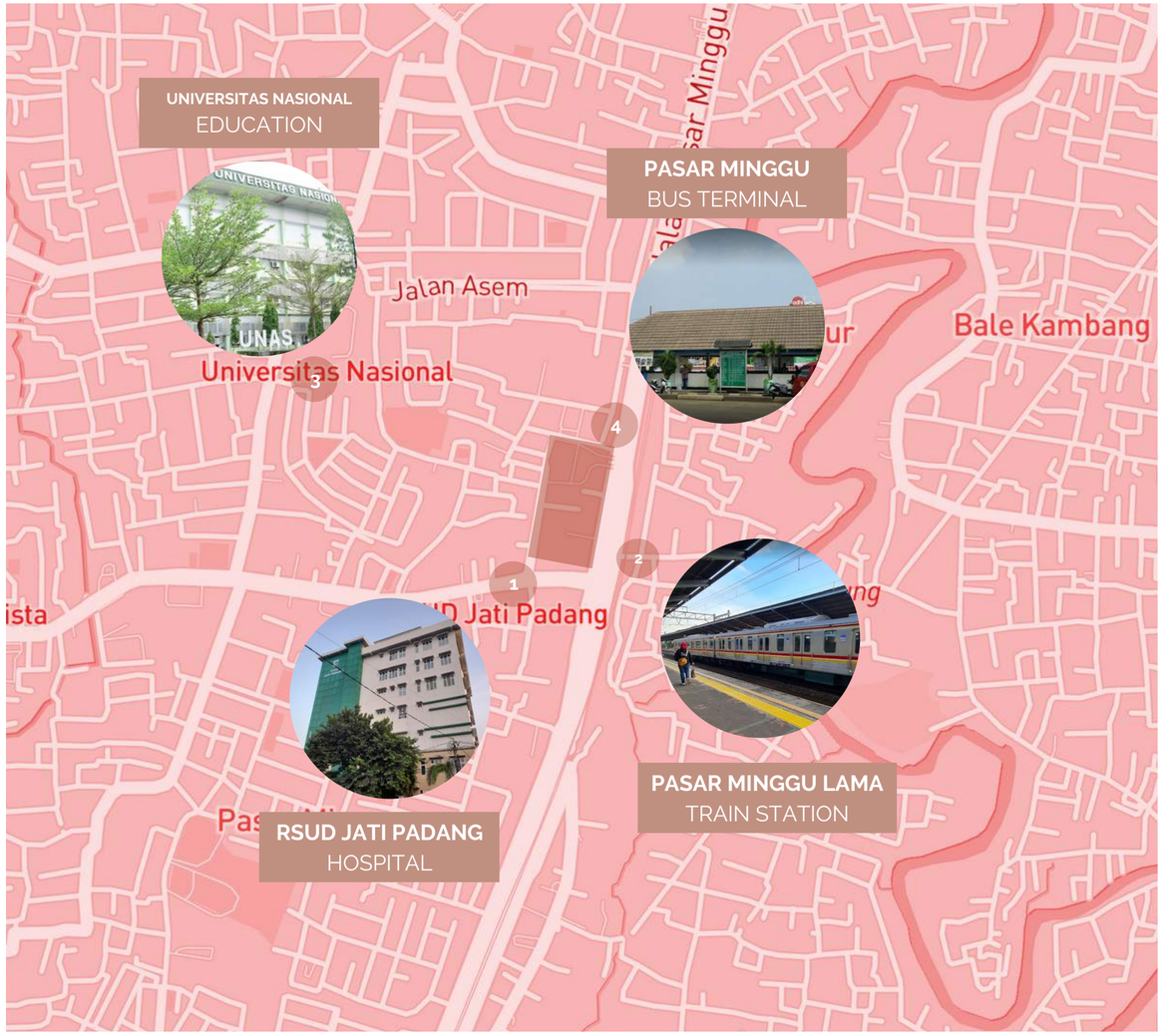
PASAR MINGGU AND SURROUNDING

This market was established in 1984, which was inaugurated by the then Governor of DKI Jakarta, Mr. Cokropranolo. Pasar Minggu is an example of a processsocial changes that occur in the city of Jakarta. Changes that occur, especially in the location of the Pasar Minggu. Before experiencing social change, at first, Pasar Minggu was one of the traditional market locations that only traded fruits produced by local residents. This market location is located in RW 03, Pasar Minggu Village, on the side of Jalan Raya Ragunan and Jalan Raya Pasar Minggu. The current market is managed by the PD. Jaya Market. At this market location, there are two types of markets managed by PD. Pasar Jaya, namely the Inpres and non-Inpres Markets. In addition to the two types of markets that exist at this location, it is also crowded with street vendors selling on the roadside and inside the PD location. Pasar Jaya, the street vendors not only sell on the outskirts of the shop, but also the location where they sell already using the road shoulder and the road.



SURROUNDING

Pasar Minggu Inpres Market is in a strategic location surrounded by public facilities such as pasar Minggu Lama KRL Station and Pasar Minggu Bus Terminal as well as hospital, education and other facilities are also located not far from the market location.



SURROUNDING



JLN. TERMINAL BARU



JLN. TERMINAL PASAR MINGGU



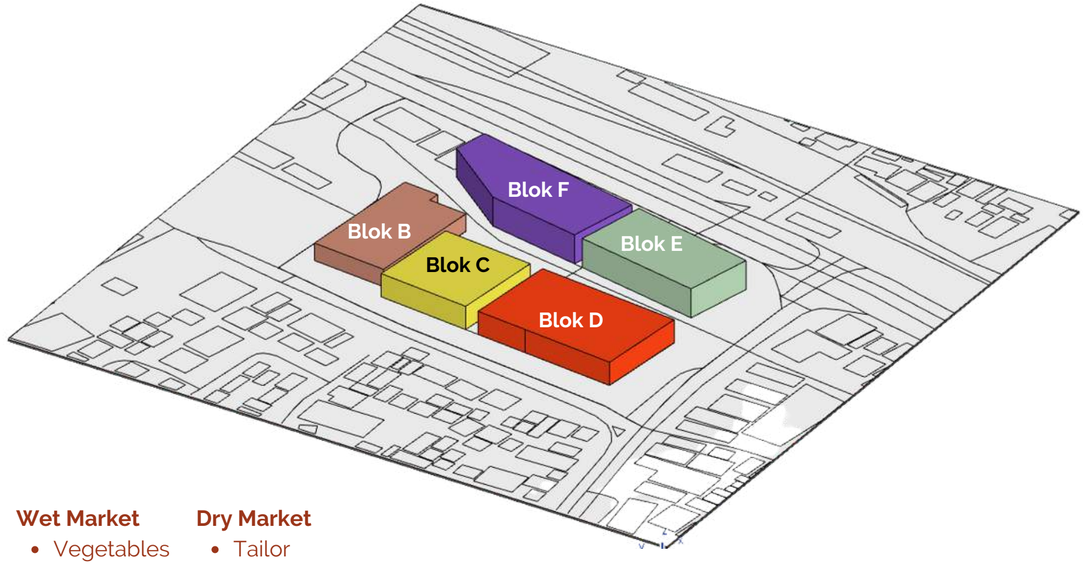
JLN. RAYA PASAR MINGGU



JLN. RAYA RAGUNAN



EXISTING BLOCK KIOSK ANS LOS



Wet Market
- Vegetables
- Fruits
- Butchers
- Fish

Dry Market
- Tailor
- Textile
- Snacks

Fast Food
- Food Stalls (Warung Makan)

Wet Market
- Spices
- Vegetables
- Ground Spices

Dry Market
- Groceries

Fast Food
- Food Stalls (Warung Makan)

Wet Market
- Grains

Dry Market
- Groceries
- Household
- Fashion

Fast Food
- Food Stalls (Warung Makan)

Wet Market
- Grains

Dry Market
- Household
- Fashion
- Body Care

Fast Food
- Retail Wholesaler

Non-Food
- Electronic

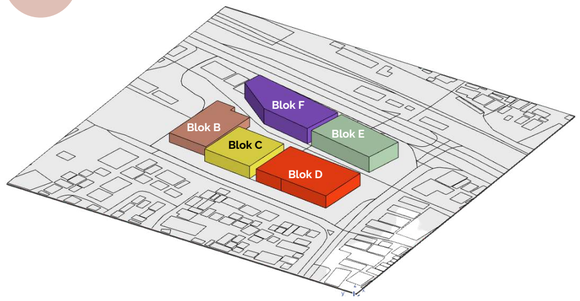
Dry Market
- Fashion (Department Store)
- Household

Fast Food
- Food Stalls (Warung Makan)

BUILDING REMODIFY AND REDESIGN

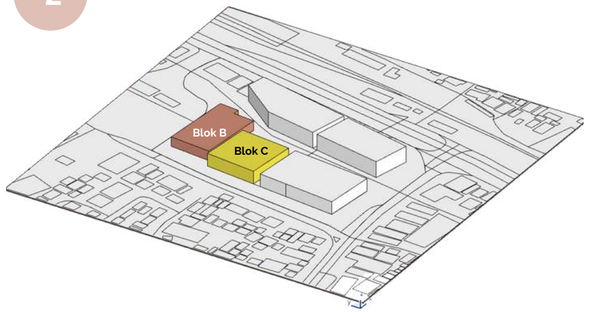
Because mostly the need of the building to redesign/revitalization is the wet market (also dry market and Food market)., the redesign will be focusing on Block B and C (fired building). The building redesign/revitalization that can accommodate all of the wet market (also dry market and food market) that separated in unorganized zoning also can accomodate the street vendors (PKL) to the building area. Also the distribution are needs to be improved.

1



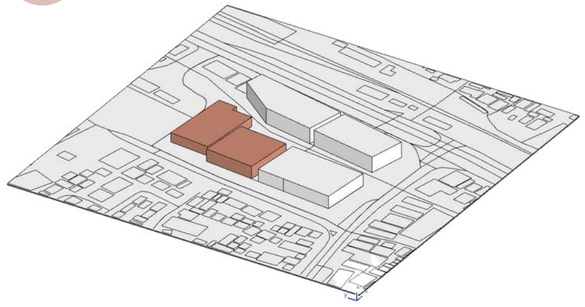
Pasar Minggu Inpres Market has 5 Blocks in total

2



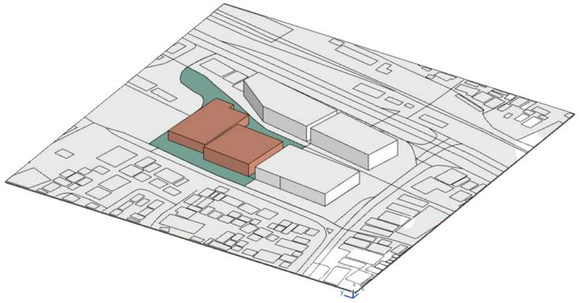
The building scope minimize for wet market. And the existing of wet market mostly in blok b and c

3



The wet market not divided by blocks so they united as wet market in 2 buildings

4



Scoping th site that surrounded the chosen blocks

EXISTING BUILDING CONDITION

Pasar Inpres Pasar Minggu building implements a modern design that looks simple. The building (especially Block B and C) has a façade which at the same time becomes an envelope and balcony in the building in blue and orange colors.



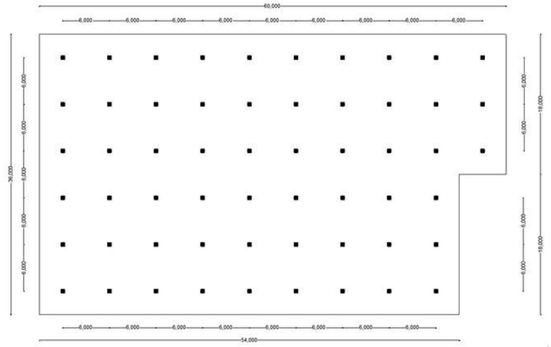
1.	**Blok B**		Built at 1984	2	**Blok C**		Built at 1993
	Total Area	4.529,47 m2			Total Area	2.600.00 m2	
	Parking Area	200,00 m2			Parking Area	7.056.00 m2	
	Building	5.400.00 m2			Building	9.914.00 m2	
	Ground Floor	1.800.00 m2			Ground Floor	1.764.00 m2	
	1st Floor	1.800.00 m2			1st Floor	1.764.00 m2	
	2nd Floor	1800.00 m2			2nd Floor	1.764.00 m2	

EXISTING BUILDING CONDITION

STRUCTURE AND MATERIAL

Blok B

The Blok B Building has a total area of 2052 m2 that consist of 2 floors and 1 basement below the stairs, The Column using 30x30 concrete. Mostly for the building using concrete.



The Schematic Structure Existing Plan of Block B Building

The building has stair in the center of building. Also the building has skylights in the center of building using PVC



The Market is open building, the room/space divider mostly by partitions that provided by sellers, the ceiling using steel lightweight frame.

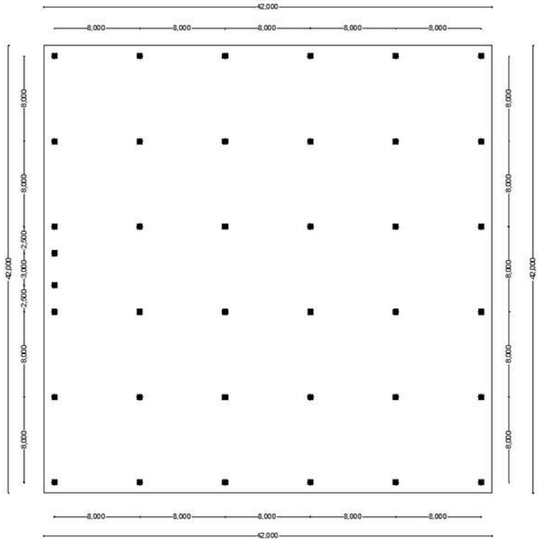


For the kiosk, they have space only 2x1,5 m which is very narrow for the circulation for the seller ans the width for access circulation is less than 1 m which is also too narrow



Blok C

The Blok C Building has total area of 1764 m2 that consist of 4 floors and 1 basement below the stairs, The Column using 50x50 and 30x30 concrete.



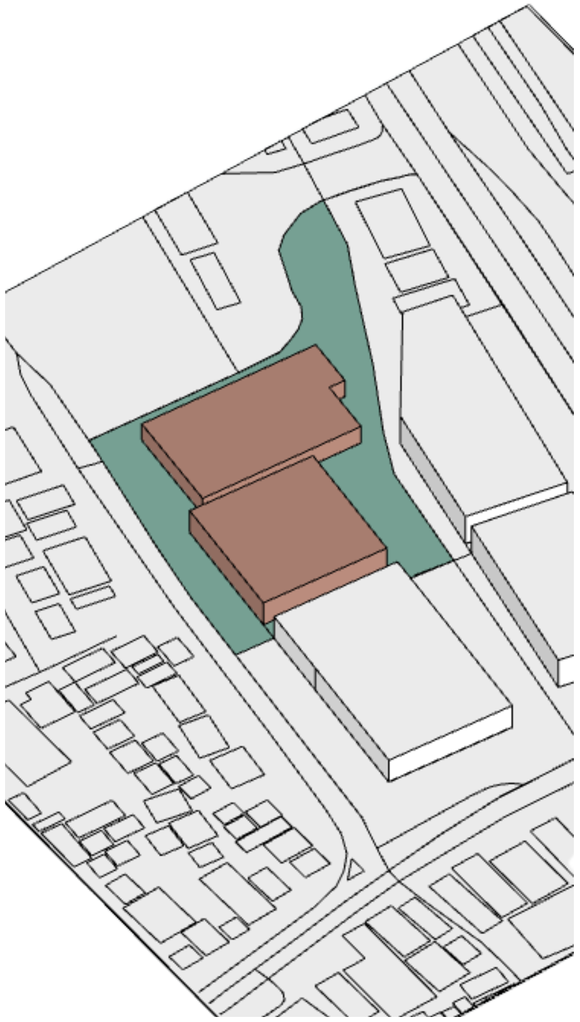




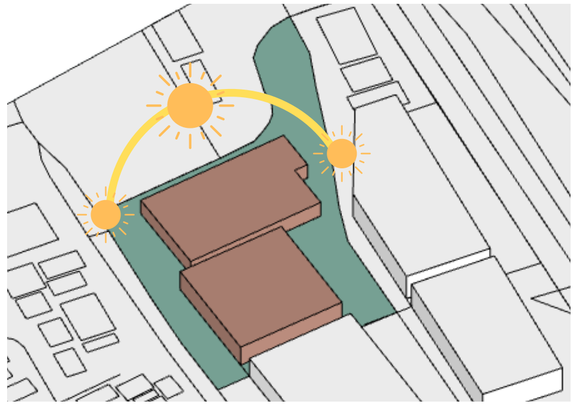


SITE ANALYSIS

SITE

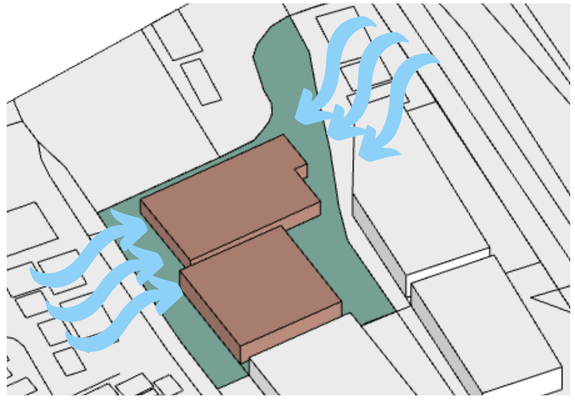


SUN



The sun moves from east to west through north. It hereby considers how much light enters the building as per the zoning needs of the market.

WIND



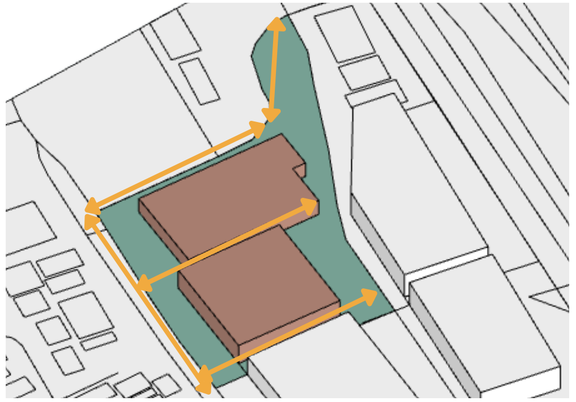
The wind came from east and north west mostly. Sp the wind can maximize for passive design for the building using natural air ventilation

VEHICLE ACCESS



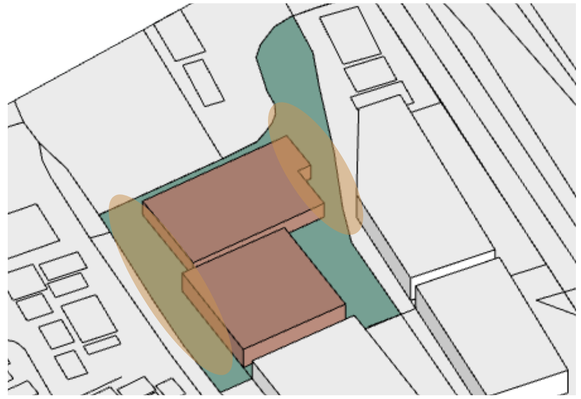
The site is located right in the area near the main road, making it vulnerable to traffic noise during rush hour due to traffic congestion due to the presence of street vendors and also access to the bus terminal

PEDESTRIAN ACCESS



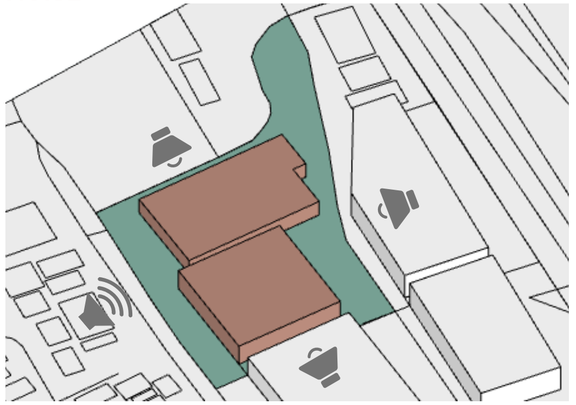
Pedestrian access is actually easy to find anywhere around the site area but because the access is covered by some of the street vendors so that access for pedestrians is hampered and the access width is only up to 1.5 meters

ODOR



The odor comes from butcher and fish market in front of the building and dirty loacking deck that placed near the river at behind the site

NOISE



Mostly the noise come from the main road that has traffic also street vendors that always has own crowded and beside that has not distracting noises that surrounded the building

STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF DESIGN APPROACHES

TRADITIONAL MARKET

Traditional market is a place where there is direct buying and selling interaction between traders and visitors. Usually there is also interaction between people who produce an item with people who want to buy goods and there is a process of bargaining for goods. This habit has existed since ancient times until now. This is what we cannot find in modern markets where there is no direct interaction between traders and buyers. So there is no bargaining process. Usually the people's market has certain hours as market operating hours. It can be a daily market, a weekly market, there is even a market that appears suddenly as in a bazaar event.





There are several requirements for market building elements specified in **SNI-8152-2015** concerning Traditional/People's Markets, including:

1. The meeting between two walls must not form an angle
2. If the market has two floors, the maximum height of stairs is 18 cm
3. The floor must have slope that leads to the drain (especially for floors that are exposed to water)
4. The sales desk must have a channel for the drainage of puddles and the surface is flat
5. The sales desk must use anti-rust material with a minimum height of 60cm from the floor

Traditional Market User

a. **Seller**

Traders are the core users of the market and are the drivers of market activity. Traders are people who carry out selling/trading activities.

b. **Buyers**

Buyers are people who carry out activities to buy goods provided by traders in the market.

c. **Visitors**

Visitors are people who come to the market without buying and selling goods and usually just visiting.

d. **Manager**

Market manager is a person who manages all activities that take place in the market



SELLER



BUYER



VISITOR



MANAGER





Buyer Category

Market Buyers market itself has several categories (outside visitors). This category is divided according to the time of visit and the way the buyers visit which will affect the impact on the quality of the space required (Hermanto, 2008).

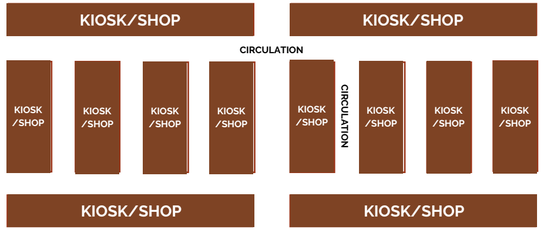
- Buyers who prioritize convenience, limited time to shop and how to decide where to shop and how to select items that are quickly served.
- Regular buyers are a category of visitors who have regular time to visit the market. Here the convenience factor will be needed but still prioritize the price factor of the goods to be purchased.
- Buyers are not permanent, they will only come to the market to buy certain goods. So the comfort factor of space is not really needed.
- Buyers who aim for recreation, for buyers like this the required factor is the level of uniqueness and quality of goods.

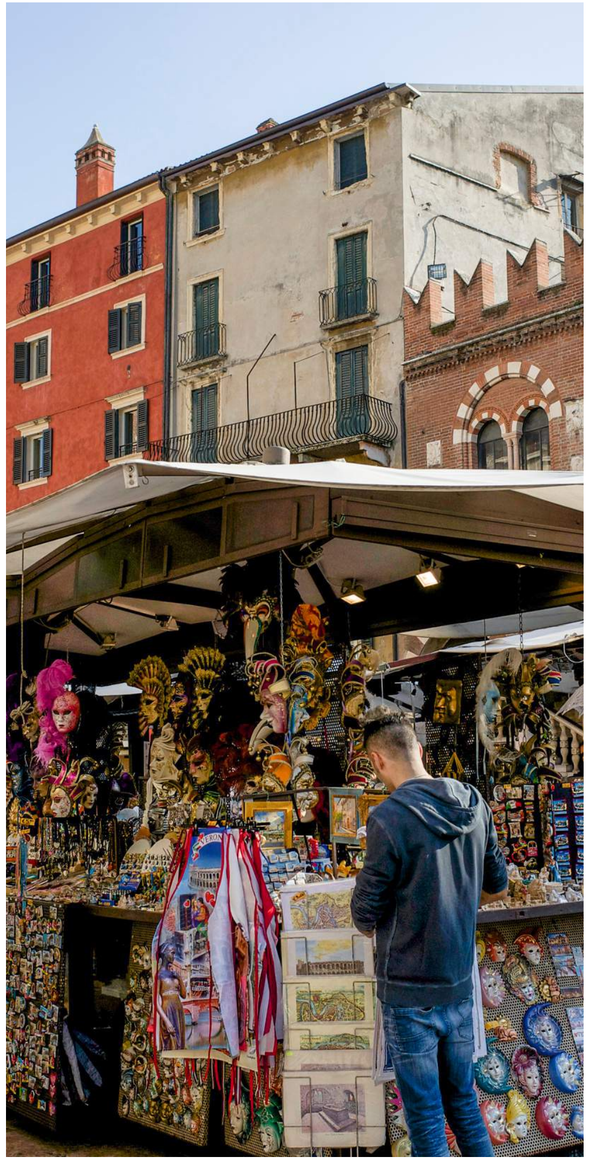
Circulation Pattern of Market

The market building is also one of the places that has the same type of circulation as other shopping centers. When viewed from the circulation pattern of shopping centers, there are 3 (three) types of spatial planning patterns that affect visitor circulation, namely I, L, and T. A good circulation pattern is one that can direct visitors so that the direction of shopping becomes more orderly and not messy. Here are some circulation patterns according to Nadine Beddington in her book, "Design for Shopping Centers" in 1989:

(Multiple Corridors)

In this pattern, there are many corridors created from the central spatial arrangement. The middle corridor opened the way to the outer shop area. In this pattern there is a drawback, namely that the shop in the middle is considered more strategic and more prominent.

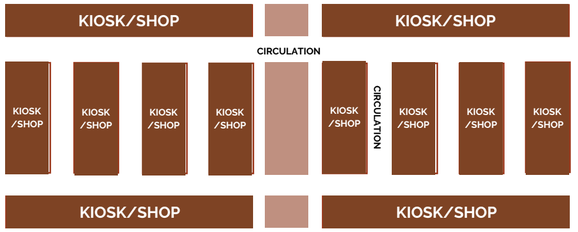






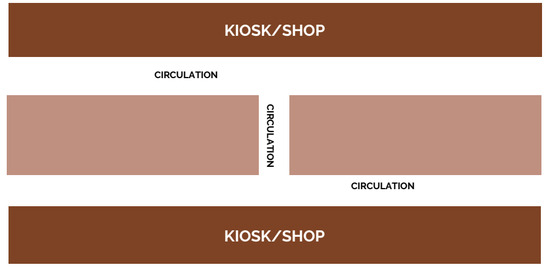
(Plaza)

This pattern has one wide empty space and is centered on the building in the form of a void or open space. The void is functioned to become a center for the orientation of the circulation of visitors in the building and can be a barrier to the shopping area. This void can be used as a garden area or stairs (if it has 2 floors). For the inter-store circulation system, the corridor circulation pattern is still used



(Mall)

This pattern focuses the direction of circulation in almost all parts of the shop. In the middle there are two voids that can break the orientation of the circulation of visitors to be able to walk in all directions of the shop. This pattern is suitable to be used as the main circulation part of a building because it can



Types of Market

Types of market can be divided into several categories. Starting from the shape of the building, operational time, commodities, and others. In the book entitled "Introduction to Business" by M. Fuad et al (2000) there are several categories, namely:

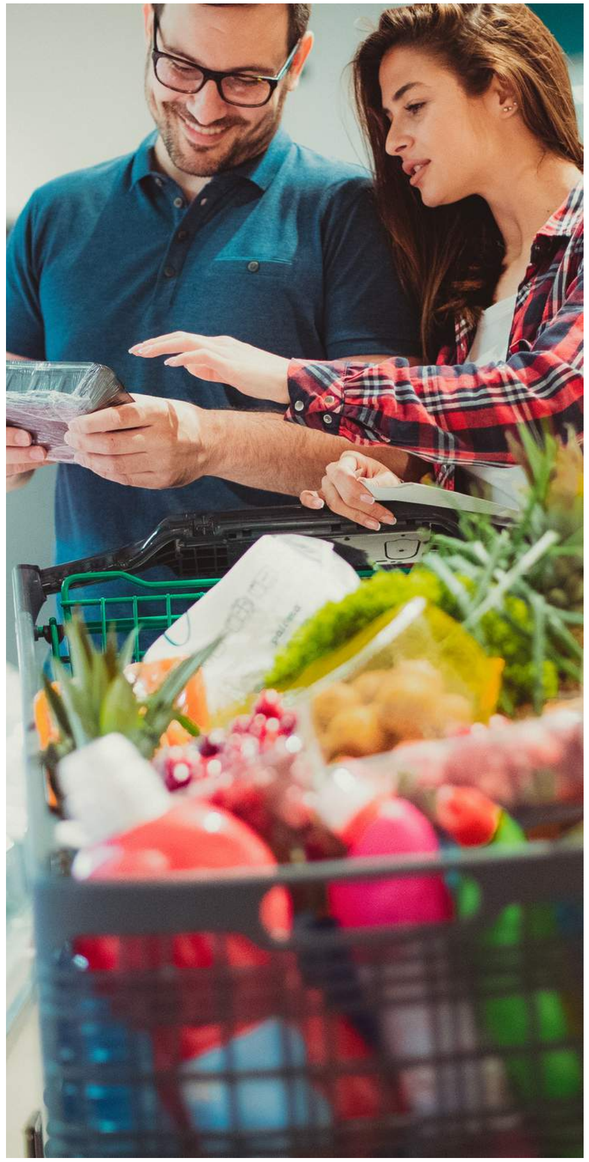
1. According to physical:

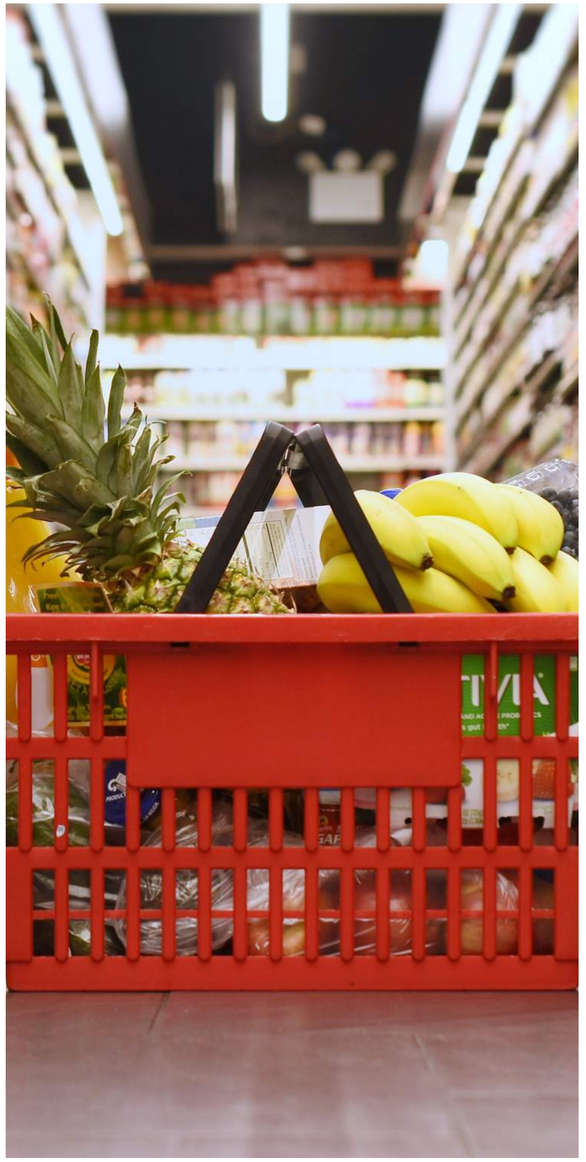
a. Real Market (Concrete) Market where there is direct interaction and meeting between sellers and buyers. In addition, traded goods are also available in the market. For example: Fish Market, Vegetable Market, Fruit Market.

b. Unreal (Abstract) Market A market where sellers and buyers do not meet in person, but meet via the internet, telephone, and others. For example: Capital Market and Online Store.

2. According to operating time

a. Daily Market
b. Weekly Market
c. Monthly Market
d. Annual Market





3. According to commodity/goods traded

a. Consumer Goods Market Is a type of market that trades goods that can be consumed or used by humans to meet needs.

b. Production Resources Market Is a type of market that trades aspects of production such as experts, tools and machines, land, and others.

4. According to activity

a. Local Market

A type of market in which traders and buyers all come from the place/location itself.

b. Regional Market This type of market provides goods specifically for residents in the area.

c. National Market Type of market whose transactions can cover one country.

d. International Market A type of market whose transactions can cover all countries and provide goods needed by the international community

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Market Classification

According to the Guidelines for the Development and Management of Trading Facilities set by the Ministry (61/M-DAG/per8/2015), there is a classification of market buildings based on the area of the market building and the number of existing traders, namely:

Type A Criteria:

a. Have a minimum land area of 5000 m2

b. Have a minimum number of traders 750 people

c. Daily operating hours d. Located in the capital of the province/district/city

According to class

a. Class I

The available facilities must be complete, starting from parking lots, loading and unloading of goods, promotion sites, health services, management offices, places of worship, toilets, hygiene management facilities, security, public lighting facilities, clean water facilities, and electricity facilities. And all these facilities must be sheltered in a land with an area of at least 2000 m2.





According to the type of merchandise

a. Class A

Goods sold in the class A market are in the form of precious metals, precious stones, daily necessities, textiles, and components of motor vehicles.

b. Class B

Goods sold in the market class B are more diverse, such as clothing, traditional clothing, bridal clothing, accessories, sandals and shoes, souvenirs, daily necessities, grocery, medicines, glassware, glasses and watches, goods used, meat, vegetables, and kitchen spices.

c. Class C

Goods: rice, glutinous rice, secondary crops, corn, cassava flour, sugar, eggs, cooking oil, milk, salt, spices, various types of food, melinjo, emping chips, raw dry matter, noodles, tea, coffee, fruit - fruits, kolang kaling, vegetable, snacks, traditional herbal ingredients, tobacco, flower, leaf, pets, pet food, cage, veterinary medicine, ornamental plant, fertilizer, pot, ornamental fish, aquarium, new/used electronics , new/used spare parts, new/used carpentry tools, new/used agricultural tools, woven crafts, pottery, buckets, oil stoves, new/used bicycles, jute, grain sacks, new/used magazines, newspapers, charcoal, and the like. . In group C there are also services offered such as sewing, barber, salon, and screen printing services.

d. Class D

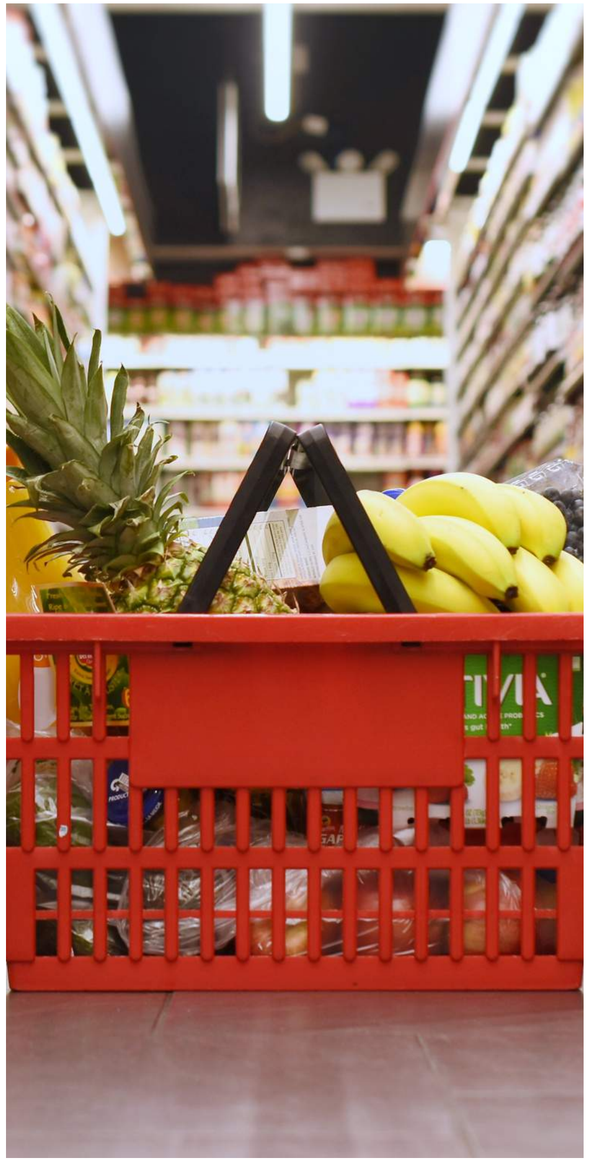
Markets categorized as class D are markets that sell goods in the form of used goods such as used paper, used cardboard, junk, and the like

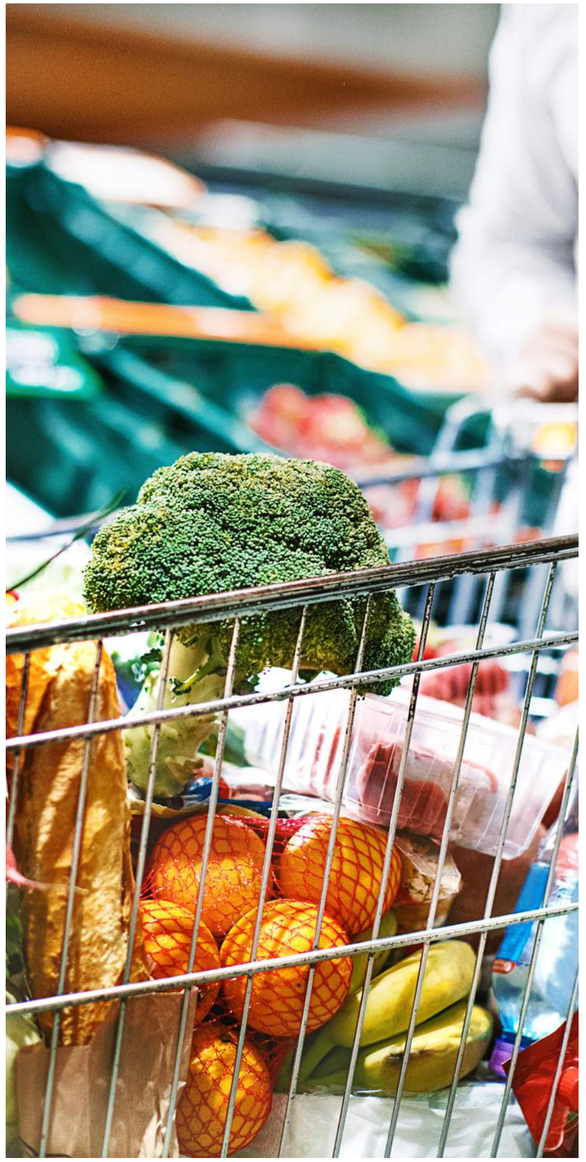
Market Spatial Planning

Goods Commodity Management

In the book “Urban Market Developing Information Retailing” (1990) by David Dewar and Vanessa Watson, the spatial distribution of merchandise commodities is divided according to the nature of the goods. For example, merchandise such as meat and fish can be brought closer to the trading area because they have the same properties as wet, need a cooler, need space for cutting, and so on. Here are some reasons why merchandise must be separated according to the nature of the goods:

a. Make it easier for consumers to choose and compare prices and goods.
b. The many possibilities of consumer behavior .
c. Character handling of different commodities, such as a washing place, storage area, drainage.
d. The effects on each merchandise are different. As seen merchandise and odors that appear.
e. Different characteristics of the place or environment required of each item. Such as lighting, ventilation and others.





Marginalized Spaces

In structuring market space there are also several problems that can have certain effects on consumers/visitors as well as traders. One of them is the problem of marginalized space due to an error in the arrangement of market space related to the location of kiosks and stalls. This affects whether or not a kiosk or stall is visited by buyers. In the book by David Dewar and Vanessa Watson entitled “Urban Market Developing Information Retailing” (1990), there is the possibility of an area that is rarely visited by visitors because of its location which is characterized as a dead space. There are 4 (four) types of deadspots, namely:

a. This is because the points of the merchants are too scattered/split. These dead points or areas are caused by the arrangement of the shops which are located opposite each other and on one side the positions of the shops are arranged randomly so that there are empty points and form a circulation meeting.
b. This is because there are shops and kiosks that are opposite each other and form an angled pattern
c. Which is due to the large number of circulation encounters
d. Which is because the visitor circulation is too wide

In addition to the problem of dead spots, there are also several problems in structuring market space related to the arrangement of merchandise commodities. Among others:

a. The meeting distance of the buyer’s movement is too short
b. Buyer movement is too wide
c. Buyer movement is too narrow

Market Space Standards and Human Circulation

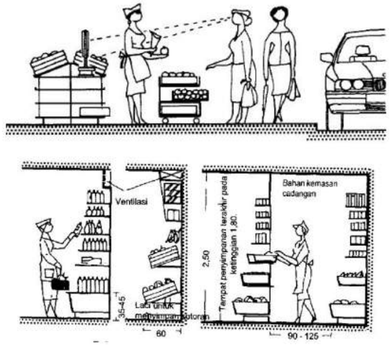
Butchers

For meat selling areas, it is recommended to use a type of display case made of ceramic, porcelain, mosaic and the like which can be easily washed. The process of selling meat consists of 1. Delivery, 2. Cutting, 3. Slicing, 4. Processing, 5. Cooling, 6. Sales.



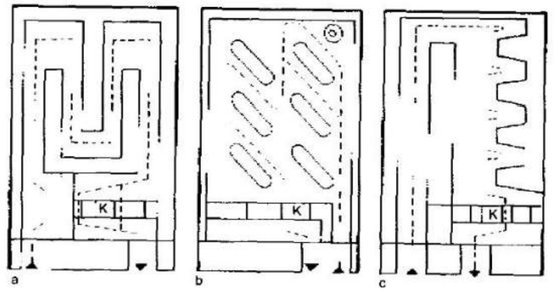
Vegetable Vendors

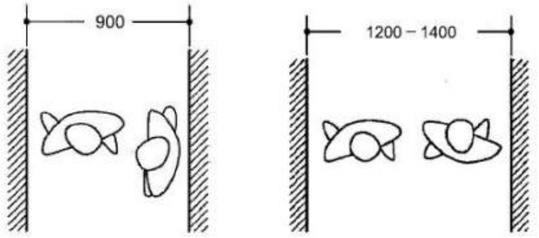
Vegetables and fruits Storage are placed in a place that is not hot but not refrigerated. It is better to put it in a container or box and place it according to its types and the buyer is also not difficult to see the merchandise.



Size of Human Circulation

Circulation size serves to determine how wide the road is needed in the market so that there is no density of circulation in it. There are several standard sizes of human circulation according to how many people will pass through the street





Marginalized Spaces

Human Circulation Patterns in Buildings

In a building there are several patterns that are used as design benchmarks, ranging from circulation patterns, room patterns, and spatial patterns. In designing a market, it is very important to know how the circulation patterns are usually carried out by humans (D.K. Ching, 2007) which will later affect how the placement of commodities, stalls or stalls, parking, and entry. Here are some general circulation patterns:

Linear Pattern

Linear pattern is a circulation pattern that forms a straight line starting from one point and ending at the intended point. This pattern is usually used to determine the row of spaces to be formed. This linear pattern is commonly used on roads, hallways, and others.



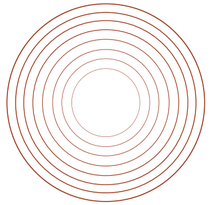
Radial Pattern

As the name suggests, this pattern is a circular pattern and ends at a point in the middle. This pattern is widely used in designs that are in a limited area of land because the circulation pattern will be directed inward or in the middle, not spread out.



Spiral Pattern

As the name suggests, this pattern is a circular pattern and ends at a point in the middle. This pattern is widely used in designs that are in a limited area of land because the circulation pattern will be directed inward or in the middle, not spread out.



Network Pattern

into grid networks. Because of the grid, there are many meeting points that connect the spaces to each other. In other words, this pattern is also known as the unified point pattern. In accordance with the grid concept, this pattern is commonly used in buildings and office spaces, schools, and others.



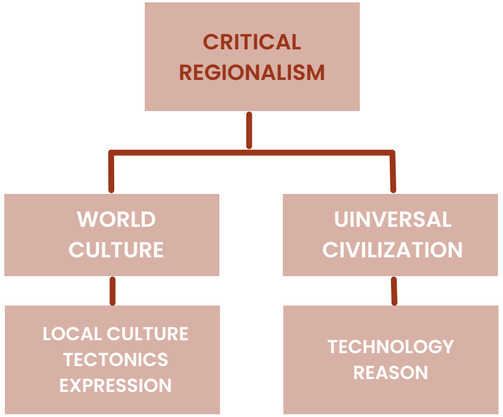
Mixed Pattern

This pattern is a mixed circulation pattern of the four patterns above. In this pattern, we try to form a blend in the space, but it will look confusing.

CRITICAL REGIONALISM

The term Critical Regionalism was first used by Alexander Tzonis and Liane Lefaivre in the 80s, also by Kenneth Frampton who later popularized the term. Critical regionalism emerged as a reaction to the flow of modernism and postmodernism, trying to use modern principles but starting from locality. Critical Regionalism is different from the basic understanding of regionalism referring to local traditions that tend to oppose modernism, philosophy, critical regionalism can be traced from Edmund Husserl's phenomenology compiled by theorist Paul Ricour whose theoretical basis is formulated in "Intentions in Architecture" (1963) and "Genius Loci Architecture" (198 Frampton. 0), and "Towards a critical The problem that was initiated in critical answers Paul Ricour's question: "Tradition, how to revive an old dormant civilization." understood as a principle. Fil Towards a Phenomenology of regional" (1983) by Kenneth regionalism is for How to be modern and to continue the civilizations as p. Frampton in his essay says that "art of universal critical" is to adapt the universal values of modernism, while considering the context geography of a building. Frampton does not refer directly to folklore, but to climate, lighting, topography, and local tetonic form, which can be historical and geographical conditions under development. Postmodern and modernism generally discuss abstract functionalism, for example in international style. Frampton through his text shows that modernism is a phenomenon, part of which is a philosophy of acceptable progress (technology, social progress, industrialization), and part of it is a dual layer formal manner. This formal manner eliminates individuality in architecture when applied without consideration. Critical regionalism tries to continue existing traditions while at the same time following modernization.

Frampton defines critical regionalism as a modern building that also expresses "local rooted culture". Combining global modernism and local vernacular to avoid "placelessness" (Frampton, 1994).



It can be said that critical regionalism emphasizes more on . ". place , as stated by Frampton in "Prosepcts for a Critical Regionalism" (Frampton, 1983). Based on Frampton's writing (Ten Points on an Architecture of Regionalism: A Provisional Polemic, 2007) there are several points that can be used as references in determining. Some of these points are:

1. Critical Regionalism and Vernacular Form
2. The Modern Movement
3. Typology/Typography
4. Artificial/Natural
5. Visual/Tactile

F Critical Regionalism will, on occasion, insert interpretive vernacular elements as disjunctive episodes within the whole . regionalism if:

- The building has the quality of a sense of place of modern architecture but still there
- The building considers and follows the topography of the site.
- Maximize the use of natural lighting.
- Maximize tactile and kinesthetic stimuli in addition to visual stimuli.
- Processing local elements for building considerations, not always in a cultural context, can also be in the context of the experience felt when in a place, through touch/texture, and other senses.
- Utilize existing technology in accordance with the times.

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5. Visual/Tactile: "the architectural object is open to levels of perception other than the visual.... Materials and surfaces can be as much a part of an overall perception of architecture as visual form. movement as it effects the sense of poise experienced by the body... such experiences are particularly expressive of hierarchical spatial episodes (Frampton, 2007, p. 384)." servie Regarding the use of vernacular architectural forms, Frampton has the following statement: "While opposed to the sentimental simulation of local vernacular, Critical Regionalism will, on occasion, insert interpretive vernacular elements as disjunctive episodes within the whole."

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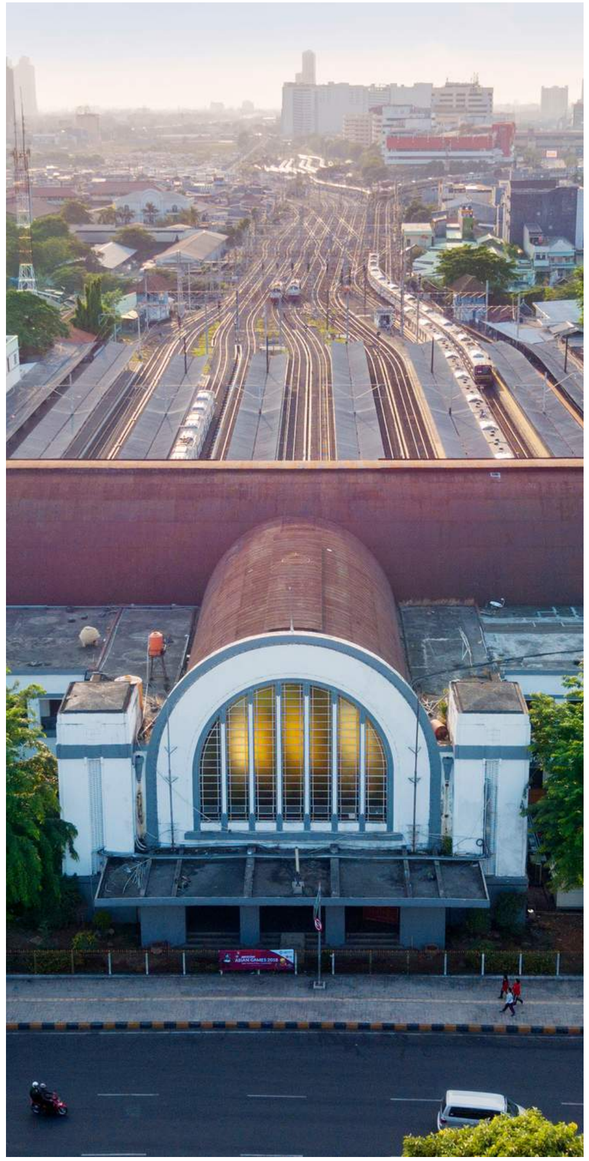
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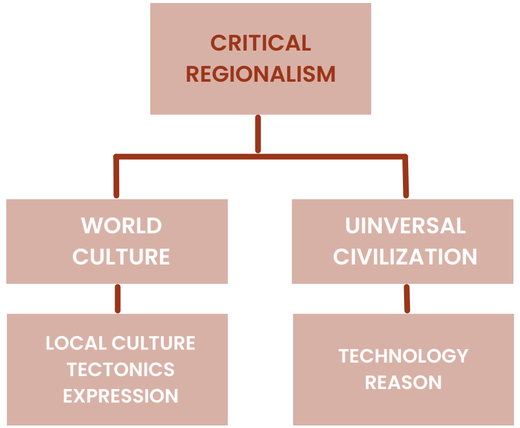
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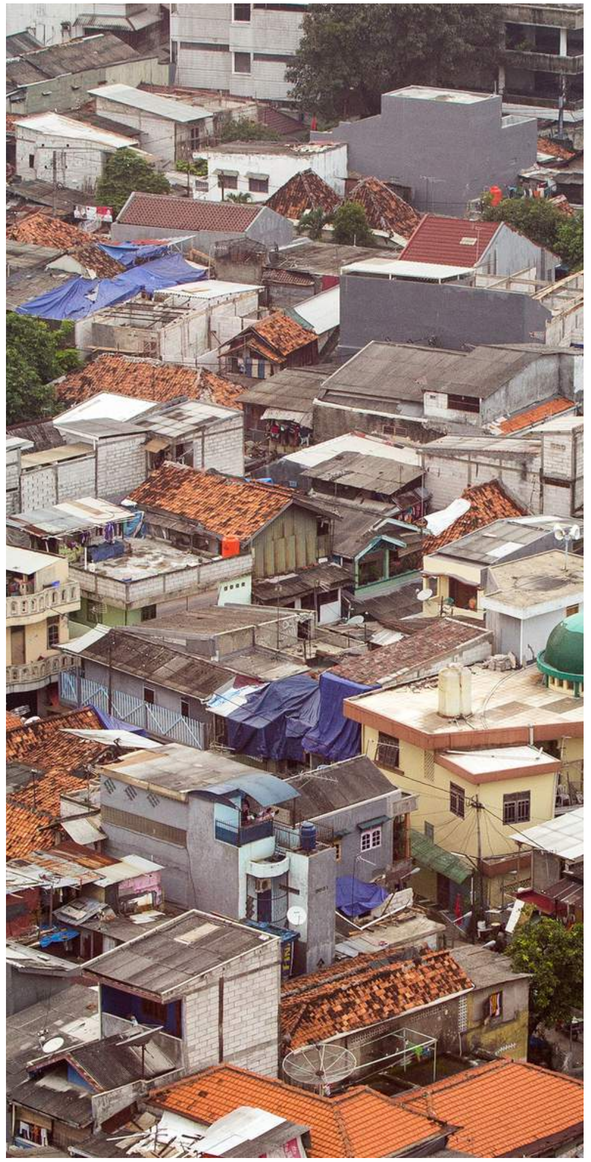
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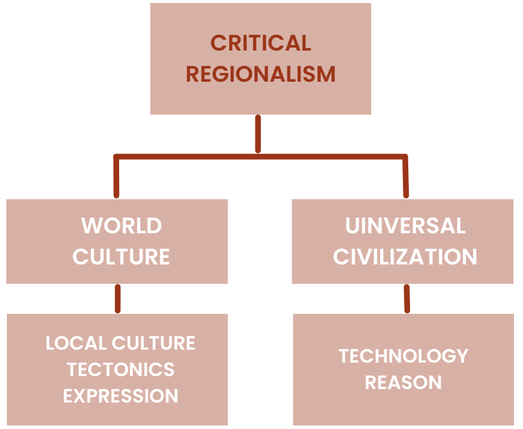
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5. Visual/Tactile: "the architectural object is open to levels of perception other than the visual.... Materials and surfaces can be as much a part of an overall perception of architecture as visual form. movement as it effects the sense of poise experienced by the body... such experiences are particularly expressive of hierarchical spatial episodes (Frampton, 2007, p. 384)." servie Regarding the use of vernacular architectural forms, Frampton has the following statement: "While opposed to the sentimental simulation of local vernacular, Critical Regionalism will, on occasion, insert interpretive vernacular elements as disjunctive episodes within the whole."

Critical Regionalism will, on occasion, insert interpretive vernacular elements as disjunctive episodes within the whole . regionalism if:

- The building has the quality of a sense of place of modern architecture but still there
- The building considers and follows the topography of the site.
- Maximize the use of natural lighting.
- Maximize tactile and kinesthetic stimuli in addition to visual stimuli.
- Processing local elements for building considerations, not always in a cultural context, can also be in the context of the experience felt when in a place, through touch/texture, and other senses.







It can be said that critical regionalism emphasizes more on . ". place , as stated by Frampton in "Prosepcts for a Critical Regionalism" (Frampton, 1983). Based on Frampton's writing (Ten Points on an Architecture of Regionalism: A Provisional Polemic, 2007) there are several points that can be used as references in determining. Some of these points are:

1. Critical Regionalism and Vernacular Form
2. The Modern Movement
3. Typology/Typography
4. Artificial/Natural
5. Visual/Tactile

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- Utilize existing technology in accordance with the times.

elements are contextual values, principles, and regional and national identities.

c. Fit in Environments and Site

Mohite (2008) states that critical regionalism adjusts site conditions consisting of shape, orientation, natural elements, topography, visual potential, as well as local context consisting of the surrounding environment, including nature and building forms, etc. (Maulana S. 2011).

The third principle of the critical regionalism approach is to adapt to environmental and site conditions. The presence of the building should not change the site conditions but adjust the existing environmental conditions and apply it in the design.

d. Response to Nature

The need for comfortable building conditions by paying attention to the local climate has become a design need and demand, it is able to trigger the development of materials, construction structures, and building technologies that are more environmentally friendly (Wihardyanto D, 2011).

Critical regionalism suggests that design needs to respect the physical environment such as topography, climate, and light. Design needs to respond to the uniqueness of the physical environment. For example, sloping roofs are designed for drainage in rainy climates, inner courtyards are designed for ventilation in humid environments (Xinling Jiang, 2015).





Utilize existing technology in accordance with the times.

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Architectural Principles of Critical Regionalism

Architecture of Regionalism: A Provisional Polemic, critical regionalism architecture has several principles of application in design.

a. Modern Movement

Critical Regionalism is not a rejection of globalization. Architecture is not something absolute and permanent, but will always change according to the times and the accompanying changes (Maulana S. 2011).

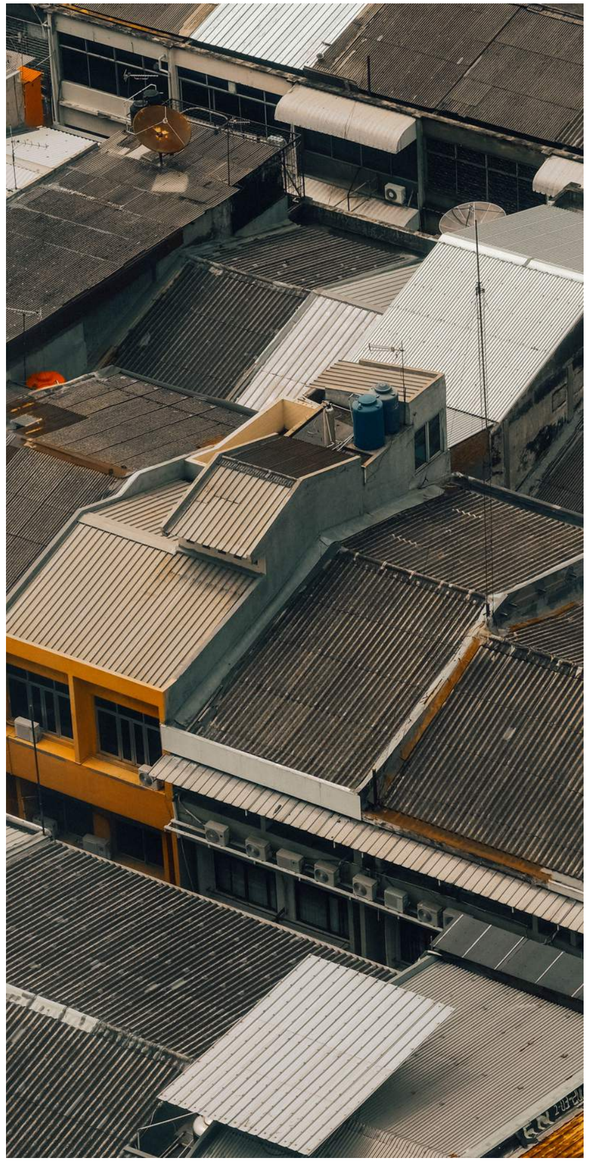
The first principle of the critical regionalism approach is an approach that follows the development, progress, and modernity of the times. Bringing up the style / style in today's modern era by following global modernity.

b. Local Cultural Value

Frampton K (1983) states that critical regionalism is an intermediary to deal with the impact of globalization by using elements that come directly from the uniqueness of a place (Maulana S. 2011).

Roesmanto (2007) states that local potential is not limited to traditional architecture which is physically in the form of traditional architectural buildings. In a heterogeneous society, local potential includes all wealth that has specificity, uniqueness, history, or as a marker in the region, city, and region (Maulana S. 2011).

The second principle of the critical regionalism approach is to attach elements of local culture into the design as a distinctive identity and value. Local





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DESIGN STRATEGY

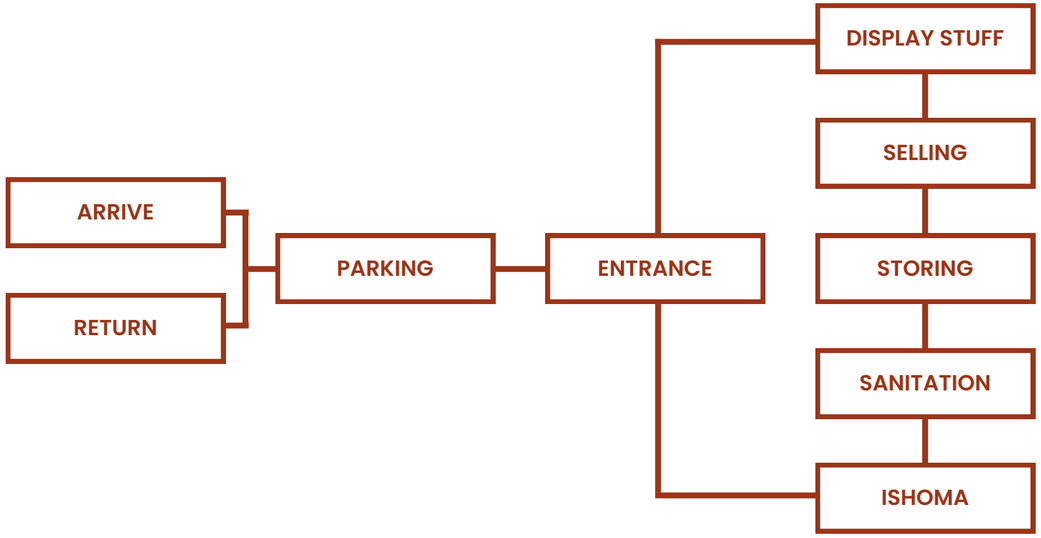
Critical Regionalism Principal	Achievement Strategy
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Adjust site climate	Optimizing openings in buildings for natural lighting and ventilation needs
Maximize tactile and kinesthetic stimuli in addition to visual stimuli.	• Using materials with different textures to stimulate touch.
Processing local elements for building considerations, not always in a cultural context, can also be in the context of the experience felt when in a place, through touch/texture, and other senses.	• Wooden wall patterns, big walls, sloping roofs, cultural characteristics as design inspiration
Utilize existing technology in accordance with the times.	• Using modern materials to open up new possibilities, for example the lightweight and strong richlite material to form a freer building

MARKET SPACE REQUIREMENT

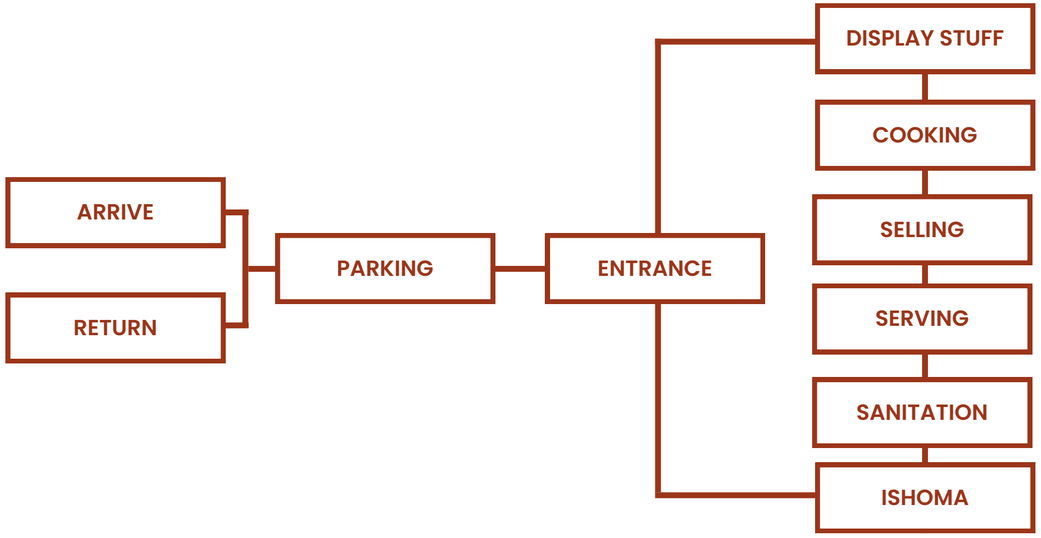
User	Space Requirements	Space Needs
Seller	• Adequate circulation for goods transporting vehicles • Area for unloading merchandise that does not interfere with circulation • Trading area with room standards that can provide comfort • Storage area that does not damage merchandise • Meet the standard of movement space requirements	• Security Posts • Loading dock • Kiosk and trade shop • Prayer room • Toilet
Food Stalls Seller	• Adequate circulation for goods transporting vehicles • Area for unloading merchandise that does not interfere with circulation • Standard cooking area • Storage area that does not damage merchandise • Meet the standard of movement space requirements	• Security posts • Kitchen • Cashier • Place for serving food • Prayer room • Toilet
Management	• Meet the standard of parking capacity • Area manager with the ability to supervise widely • Area for work and meetings	• Security posts • Parking area • Office • Locker • Control Room • Prayer Room • Toilet
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USER ACTIVITY

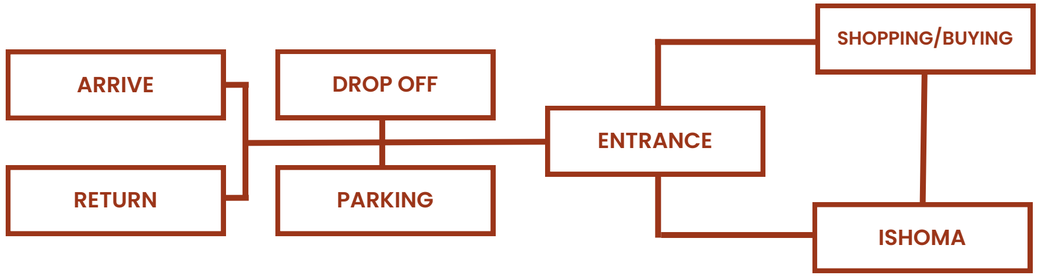
SELLER



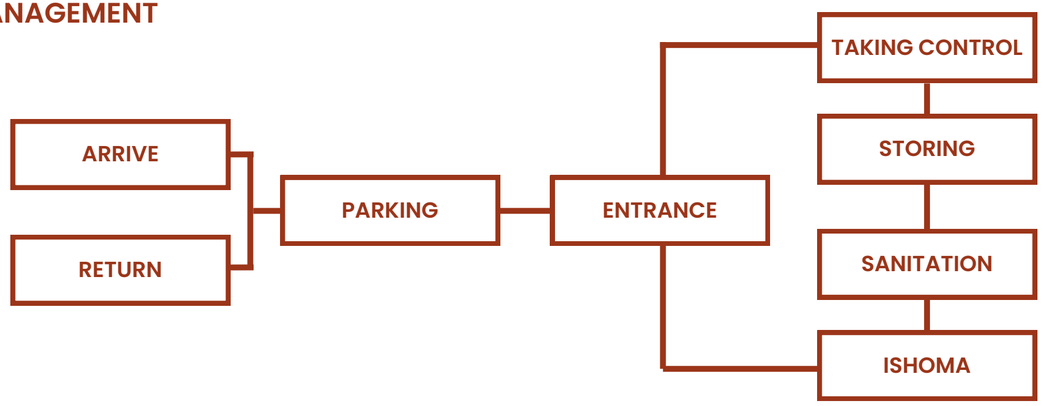
FOOD SELLER



COSTUMER

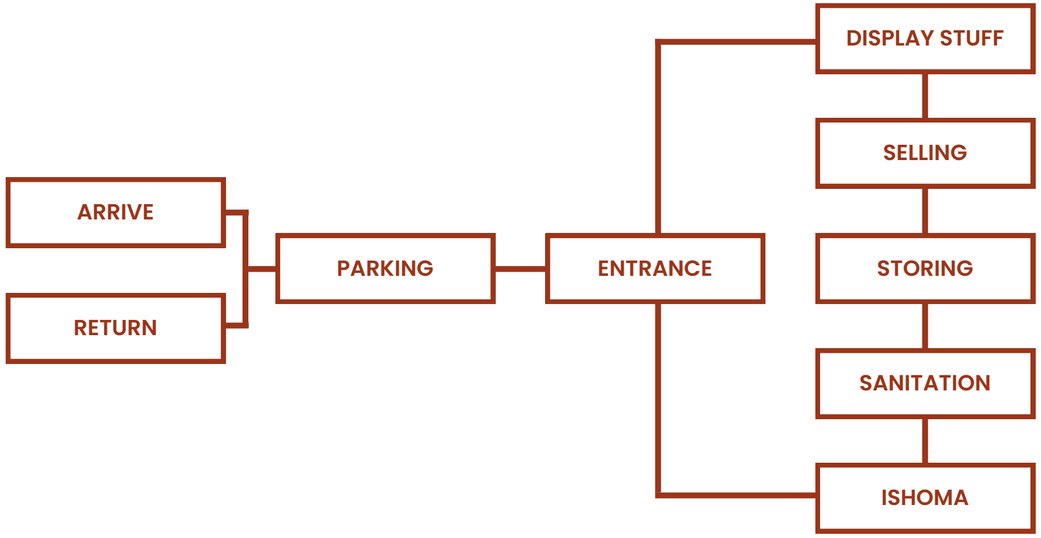


MANAGEMENT

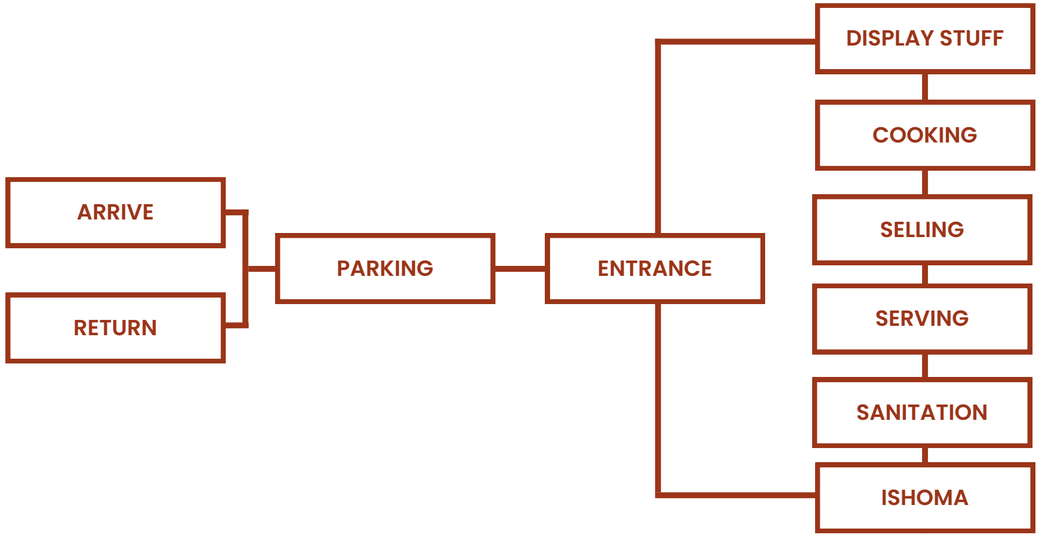


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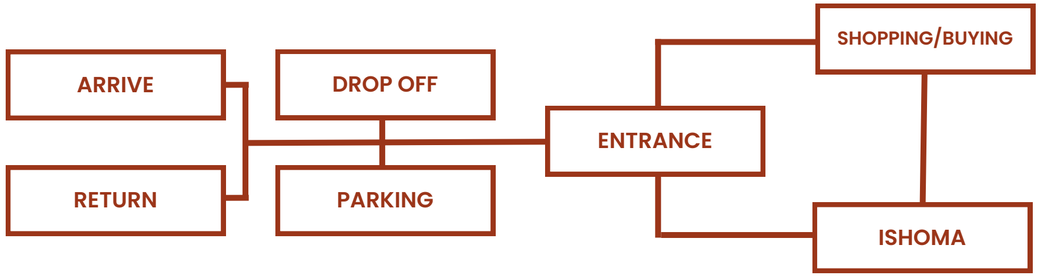
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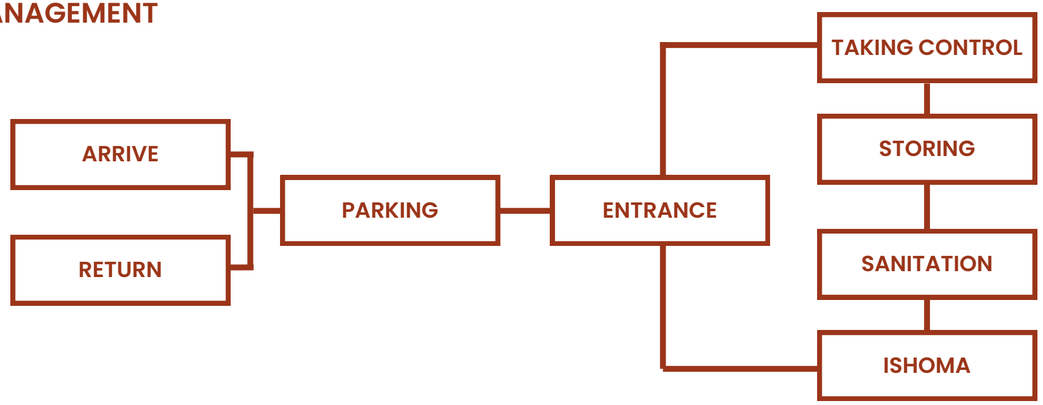
FOOD SELLER



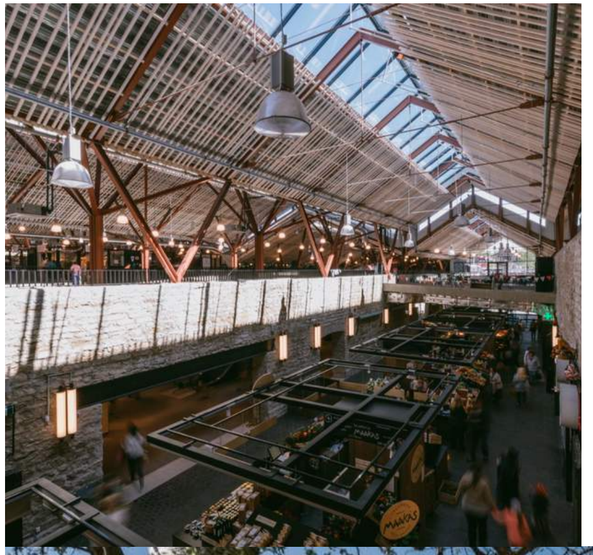
COSTUMER



MANAGEMENT



BALTIC STATION MARKET / KOKO ARCHITECTS



Architects: KOKO architects
Area : 25000 m²
Year : 2017

Reconstruction of the characterful historic market

The aim of the reconstruction design was to create a contemporary and diverse market, while also preserving the historic character of the market with all of its hustle and bustle and chaotic nature. We added to the pre-existing context to attract the widest target audience possible - from rail passengers to local residents, young people to tourists, and everyone who happens to be passing through the area.



Lesson Learned

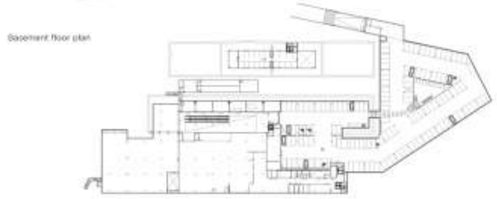
Reconstruction of the characterful historic market between Tallinn's main railway station and Kalamaja The Baltic Station market is located in north Tallinn between the city's main railway station and the popular residential district of Kalamaja. The nostalgic market, famous since 1993 for offering exotic post-Soviet experiences - especially for tourists - was quite the attraction with its colourful selection of merchandise. In addition to reasonably priced groceries, visitors could find anything from Soviet era vintage clothing, everyday items and toys to used sanitary fittings, tools and plumbing equipment. The second-hand stalls were a goldmine for vintage clothing and music fans.











ABU DHABI CENTRAL MARKET / FOSTER + PARTNERS



Architects: Foster + Partners
Area : 689416 m^2
Year : 2014

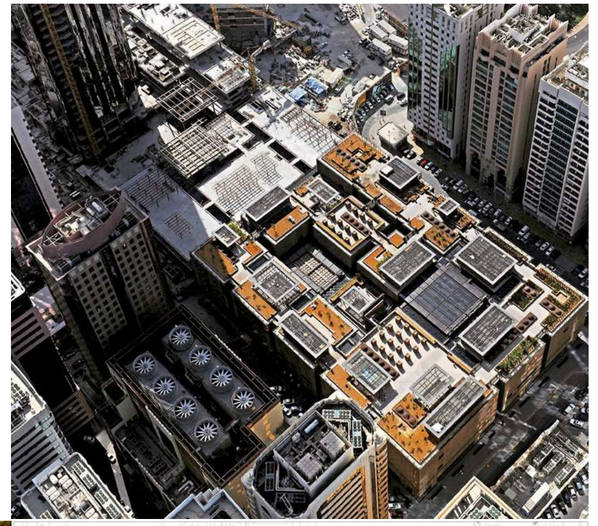
Modern interpretation of the regional vernacular.

Abu Dhabi's Central Market is one of the oldest sites in the city. Inspired by the traditional architecture of the Gulf this scheme aims to reinvent the market place, giving the city a new civic heart. By offering an alternative to the globalised one-size-fits-all shopping mall it offers a distinctive modern interpretation of the regional vernacular. As a shopping experience it combines luxury goods boutiques with food markets and craft- based trades. Like the traditional souk, these different experiences are brought together in an interior architecture of dappled sunlight, bright colours and fountains, with a changing rhythm of squares, courtyards and alley ways.

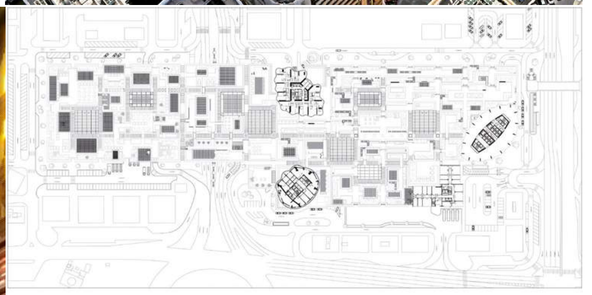


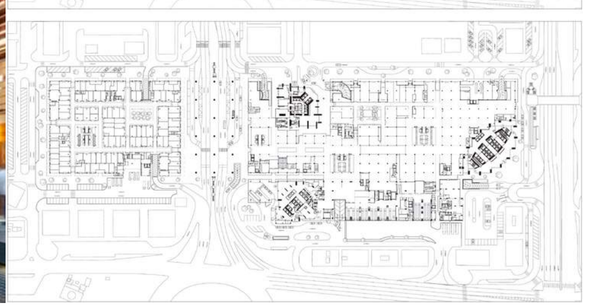
Lesson Learned

Inspired by the traditional architecture of the Gulf, this scheme aims to reinvent the marketplace as a contemporary mixed-use complex and give the city a new civic heart. By proposing an alternative to the globalized 'one-size-fits-all' shopping mall, it offers a distinctive modern interpretation of regional vernacular construction, and in it, as in the traditional souk, different kinds of experiences – ranging from luxury goods shops to food markets and craft-based trade stores – are combined in an interior architecture with a changing rhythm of squares, courtyards and alleyways succeeding one another amid vibrant colours, running water and dappled sunlight.









PASAR JOHAR

Pasar Johar is the central market as well as the pulse of the economy of Central Java. Prior to the rehabilitation, the condition of Pasar Johar, which was built in the 1930s by the Dutch architect Herman Thomas Karsten, had been damaged. Finally, the building was repaired and revitalized by prioritizing the original value of the Pasar Johar.





LEEDS KIRKGATE MARKET

Known as the 1904 Hall, the indoor portion of the market is the largest of its kind in Europe, today playing host to a vibrant community of traders – some new, some that have been around for decades. Here, the architecture is something special. Red, gold and green panels frame an ornate glass ceiling, the owls of the city's crest peer out from every arch, and paving slabs combine with the cavernous space above to create a continuous echo of the market's daily soundscape.





VALENCIA CENTRAL MARKET

This grand Modernist building was designed in 1914, although not inaugurated until 1928.The Central Market in Valencia covers more than 8,000 square metres, over two floors, with a predominantly eclectic pre-Modernist style. Its unusual roof comprises original domes and sloping sections at different heights, while the interior seems to be lined in a range of materials such as iron, wood, ceramics and polychromed tiles. The beauty of the building stands out especially on account of the light that enters through the roof at various points, and through coloured window panels





SAN MIGUEL

The new market of San Miguel is the only steel structure market that has survived in Madrid to this day. It is considered a Monument of cultural interest in its category and has undergone a profound p rocess of renovation, maintaining the buildings original spirit, whilst fulfilling the needs of a traditional market of the 21st Century.

In1909 Don Honorio Riesgo and Don Alejandro Villegas reached an agreement with the vendors for the rental of the real estate and proceeded with the construction project of the present daymarket. Here is how the San Miguel market reforms came to be called "modern", this type of architecture affected most major markets in Europe, known as the "Parisian style", following the model of Les Halles Centrales in Paris (1888),







Design Problem Solving

DESIGN STRATEGY

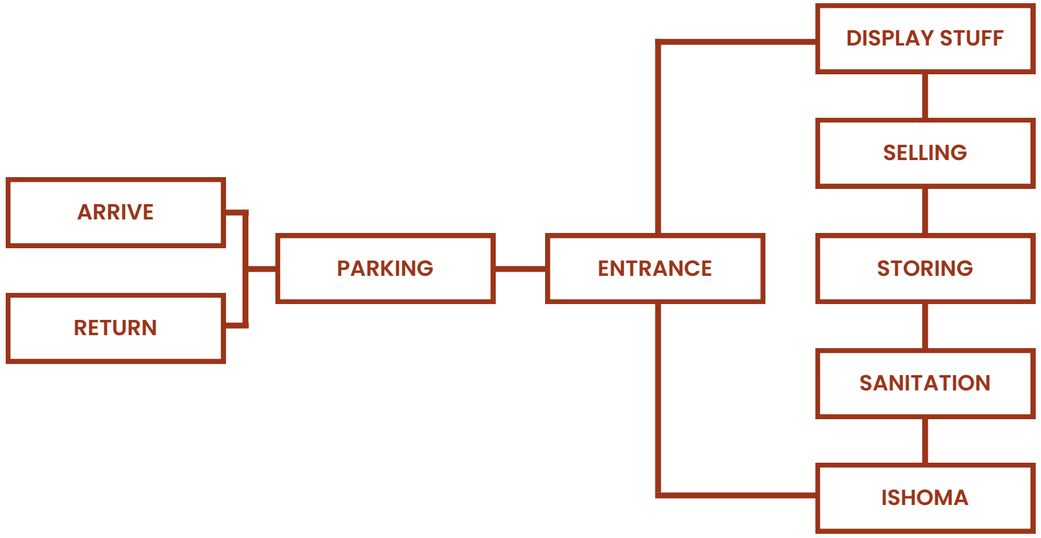
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Utilize existing technology in accordance with the times.	• Using modern materials to open up new possibilities, for example the lightweight and strong richlite material to form a freer building

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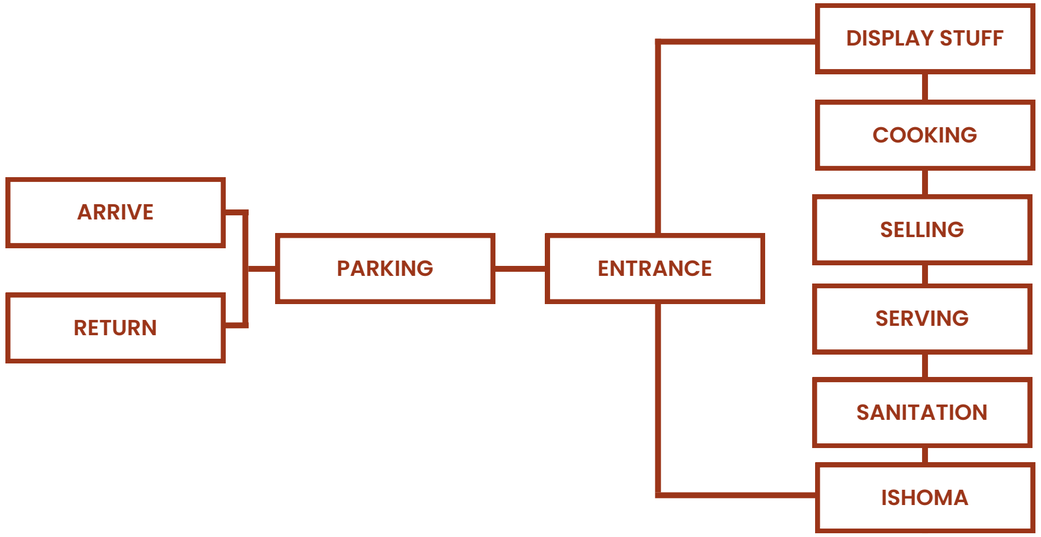
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USER ACTIVITY

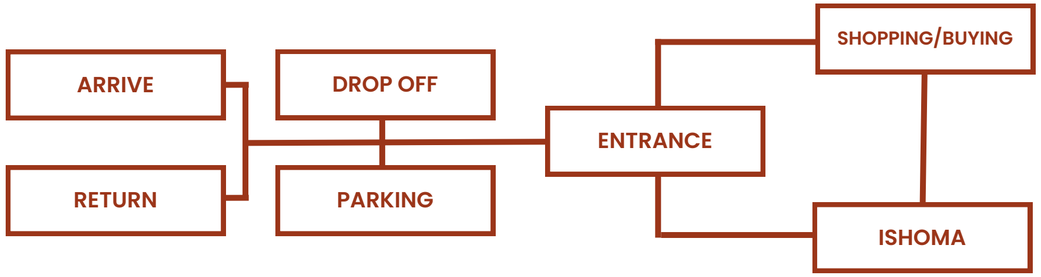
SELLER



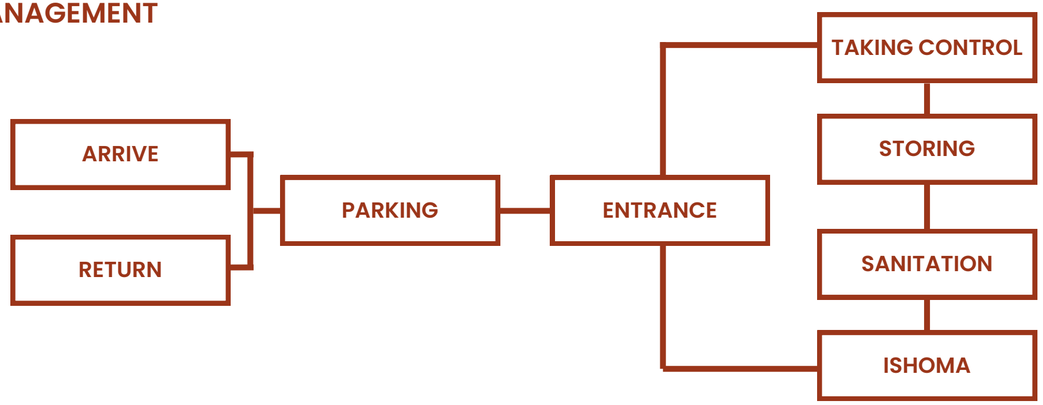
FOOD SELLER



COSTUMER

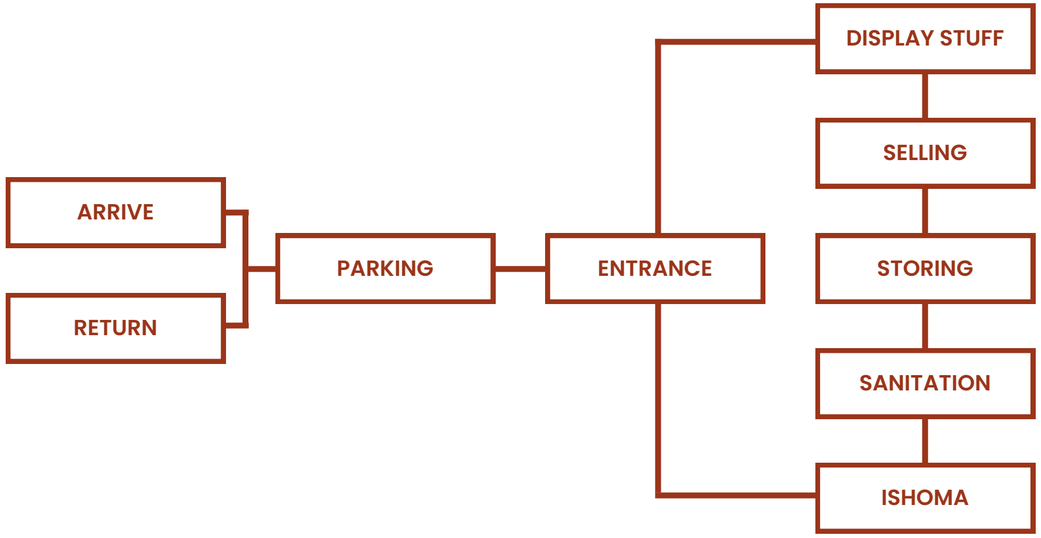


MANAGEMENT

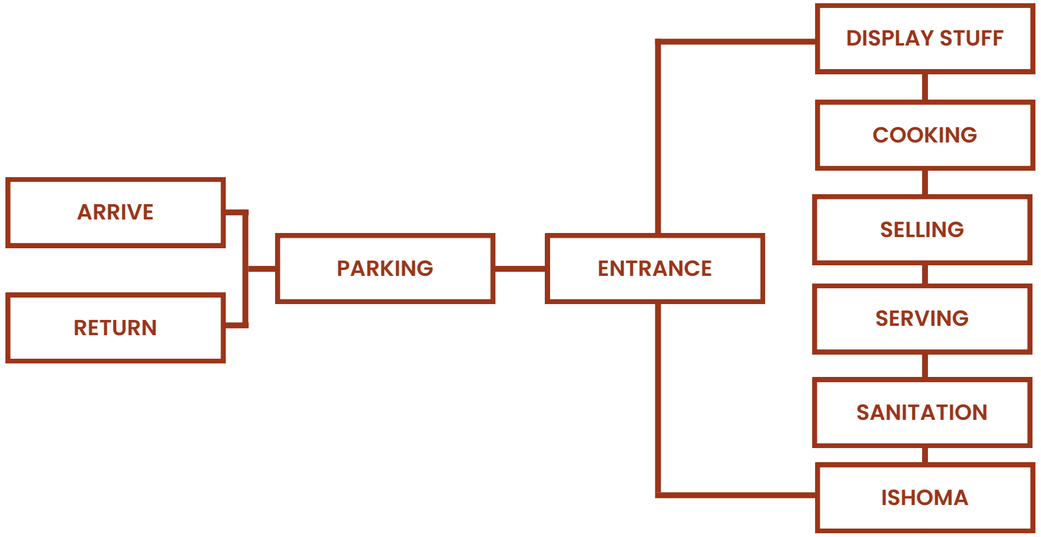


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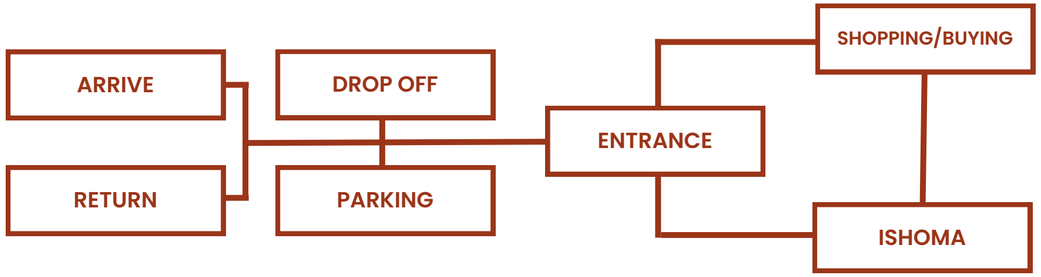
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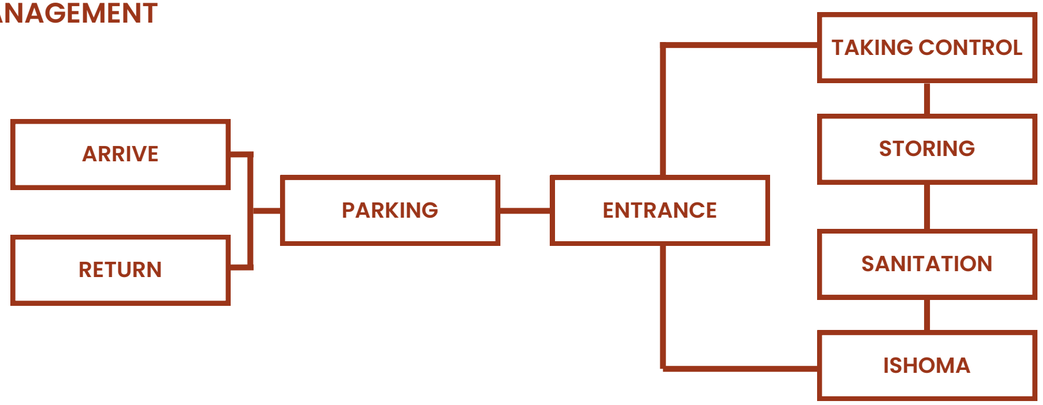
FOOD SELLER



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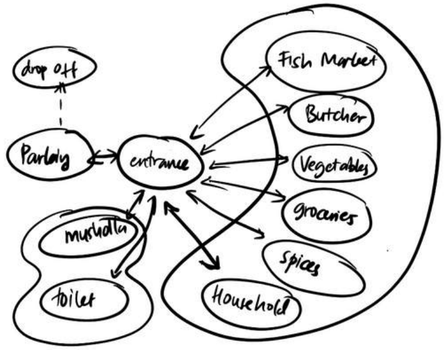


MANAGEMENT

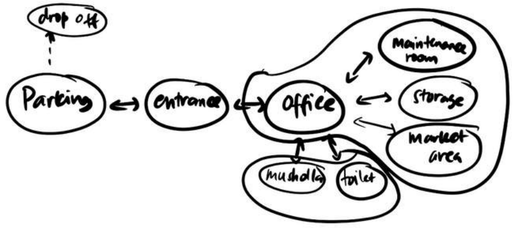


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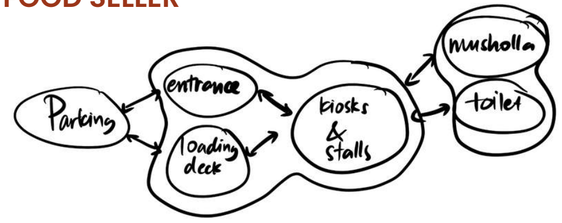
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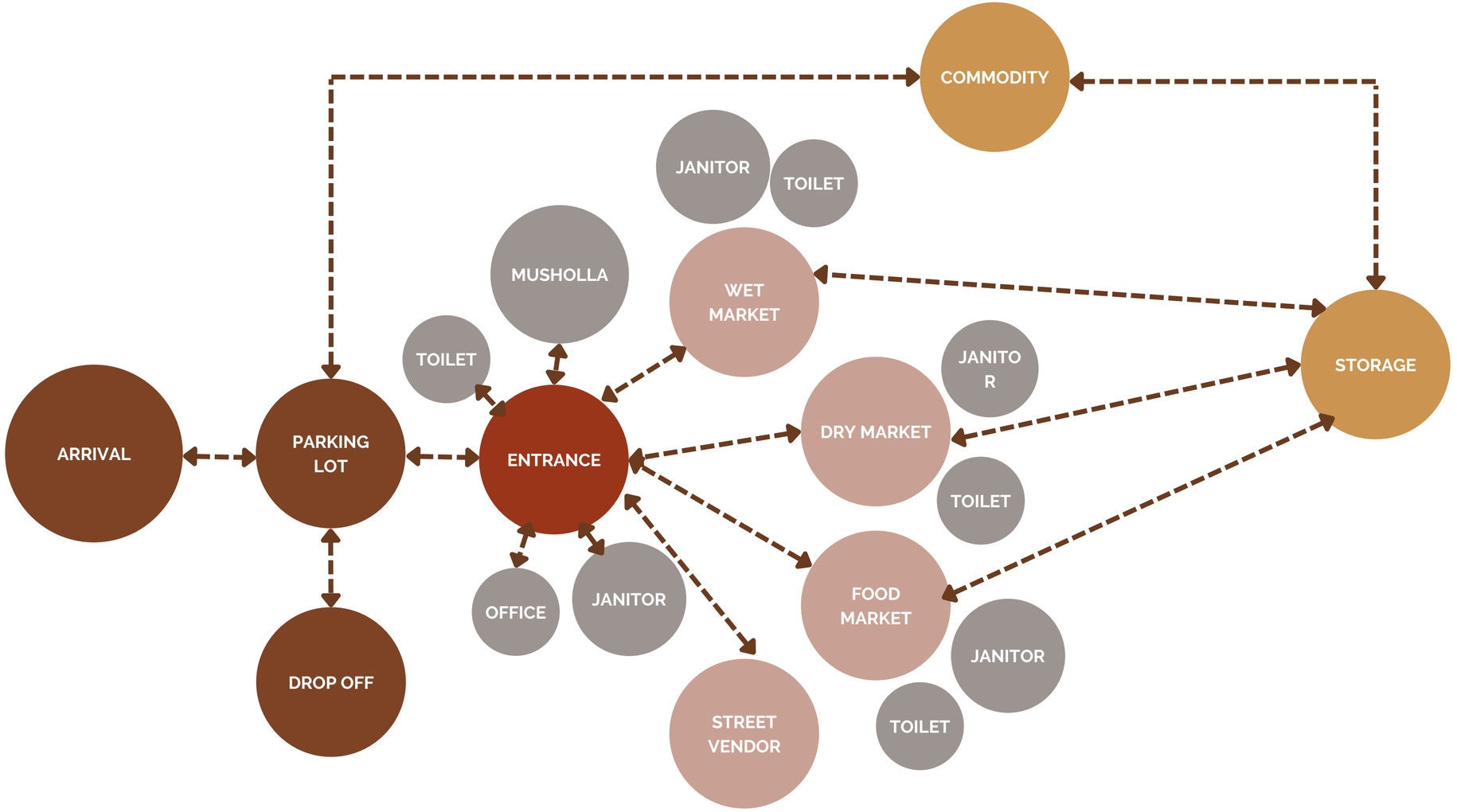


COSTUMER



FOOD SELLER





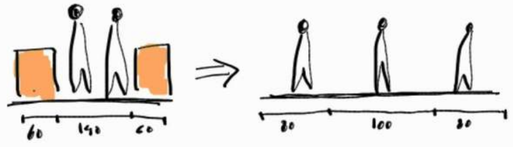
EXISTING BUILDING EXPLORATION

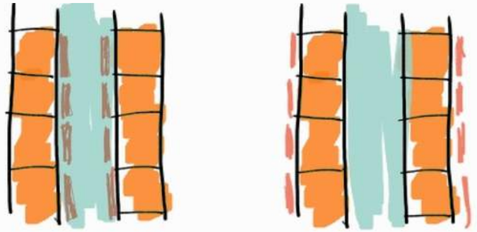
Existing Los and Kiosk



Human Circulation

Stall stuffs or seller stuff which is the commodity of the seller should not distract the circulation for user, sothe stuff put inside the stalls





Circulation

Stalls

Stalls Stuff

EXISTING CONDITION



Narrow Space



Unorganized Zoning

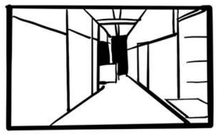


Inadequate Building Physical

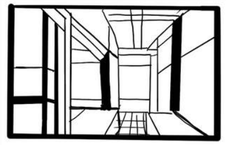
SPACE TYPE



Groceries



Groceries



Household Kiosk



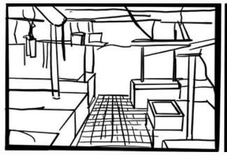
Infrastructure



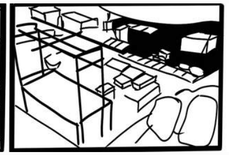
Infrastructure



Structure



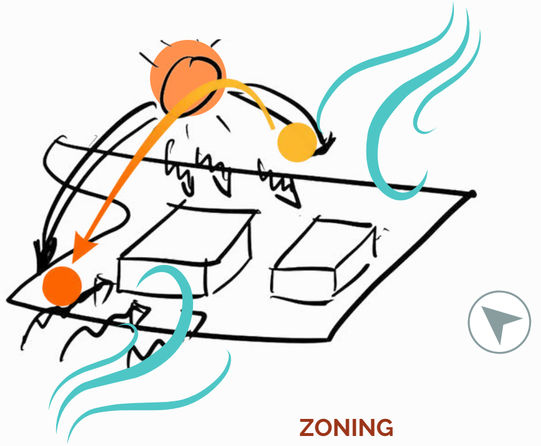
Butcher



Street Vendors

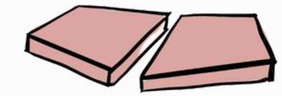
DESIGN EXPLORATION

SITE ANALYSIS

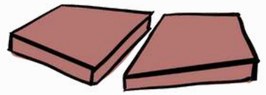


ZONING

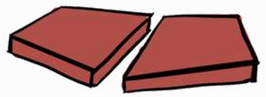
MASS BUILDING



3rd Floor



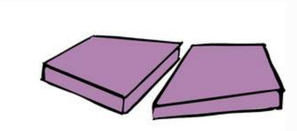
2nd Floor



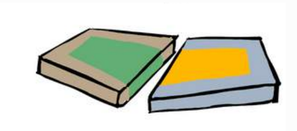
1st Floor



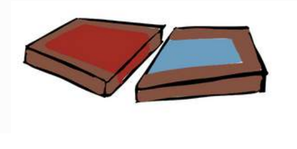
Basement



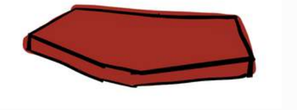
3rd Floor
Food Stalls



2nd Floor
Vegetables
Fruits
Household
Groceries

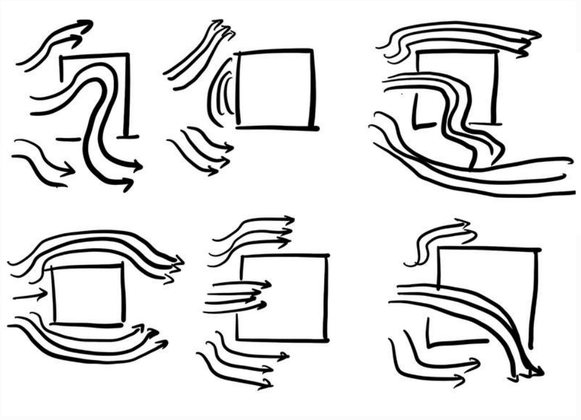


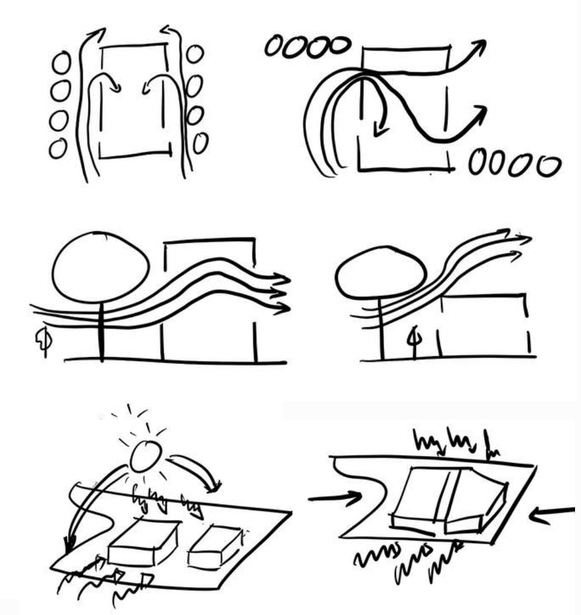
1st Floor
Butcher
Fish Market
Spices



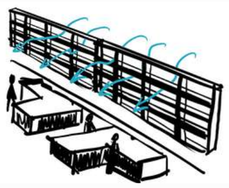
Basement
Car Parking
Motor Parking
MEP Room

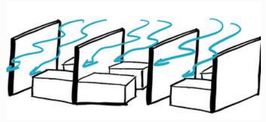
BUILDING CIRCULATION



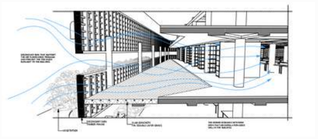


RESPONSE TO CLIMATE

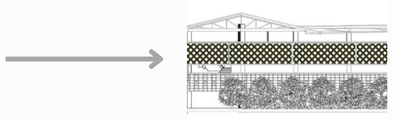






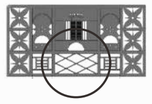


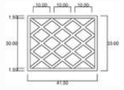




The secondary is used for the building for utilization of natural lighting and air circulation, also adapting the existing building that has secondary skin that modified based on the building needs

VERNACLUAR ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION



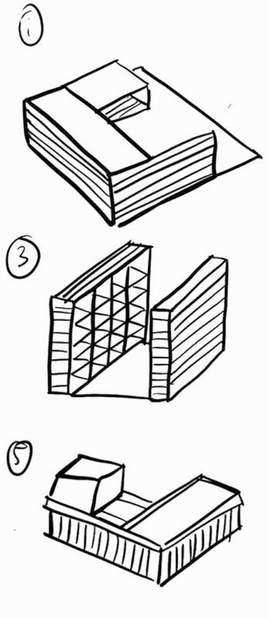


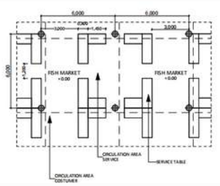


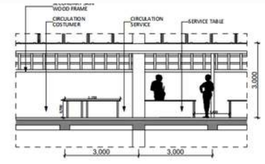


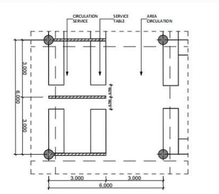


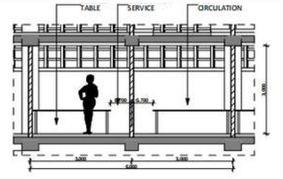
KIOSK AND LOS DESIGN

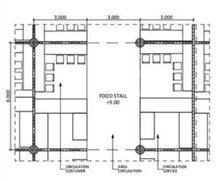


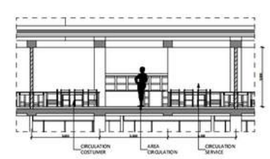












1. **Butcher and Fish Market**
2. **Vegetables and Fruits**
3. **Groceries and House Hold**
4. **Spices**
5. **Food Stalls**
6. **Butcher, Fish Market, Food Stalls**

PROPERTY SIZE

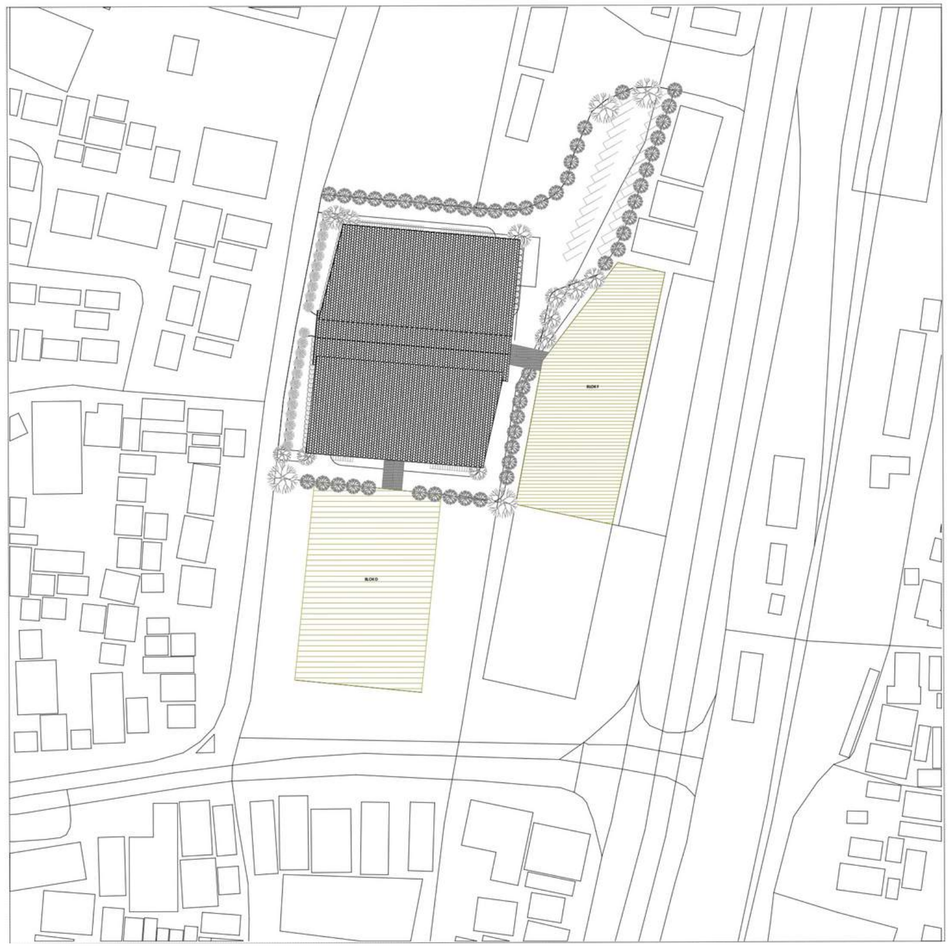
Room	Area per space	Capacity	Total
Butcher	9 m2	70	630 m2
Fish Market	9 m2	71	639 m2
Spices Kiosk	9 m2	46	414 m2
Vegetable Los	3 m2	168	504 m2
Fruit Los	3 m2	161	483 m2
Groceries Kiosk	9 m2	22	198 m2
Household Kiosk	12 m2	16	192 m2
Food Market/ Food Court	18 m2	94	1692 m2

Room	Area per space	Capacity	Total
Office	72 m2	1	72 m2
Musholla	72 m2	1	72 m2



Schematic Design

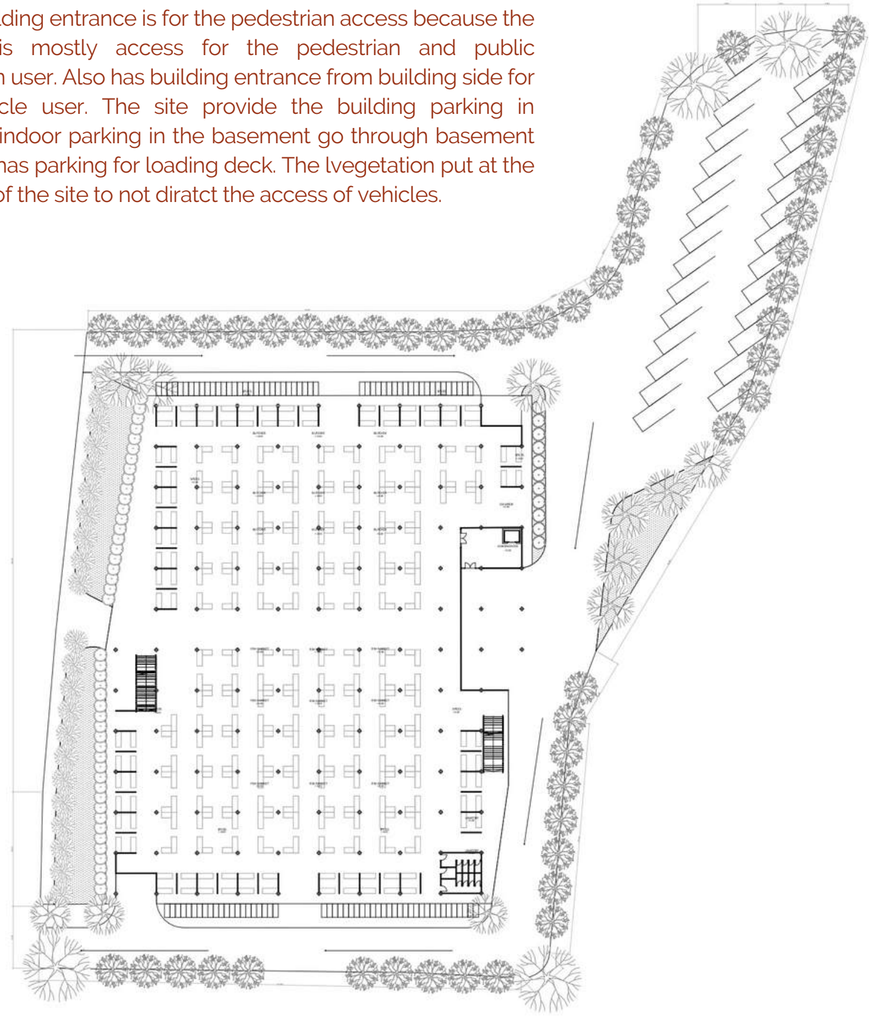
SITUATION PLAN



The building is placd bewtween two blocks in Pasar Minggu Inpres Market Complex, so the building have bridge access tp the neareeest block from the building which is the block F and block D

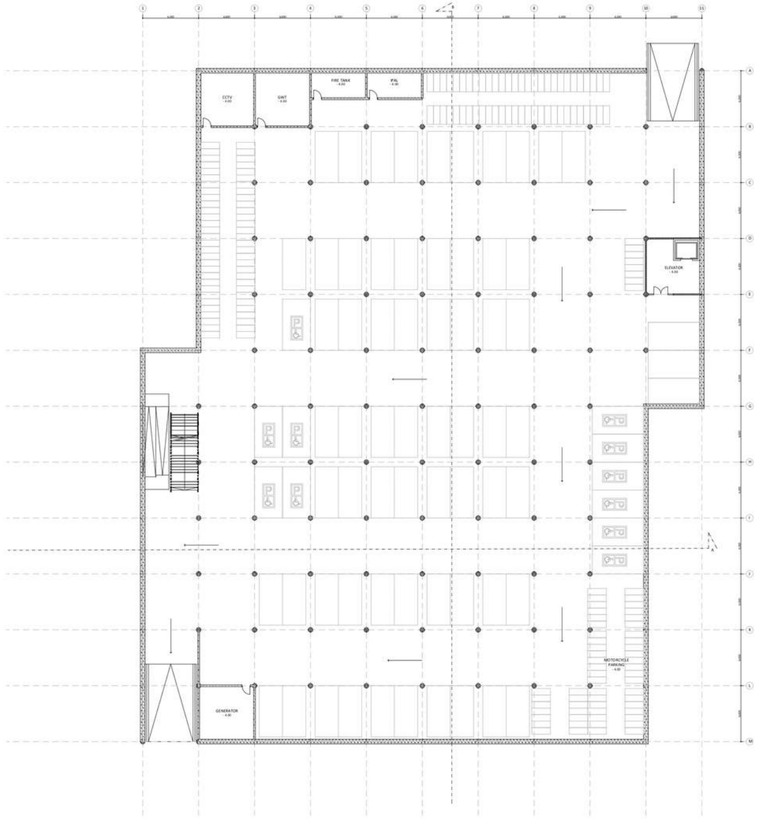
SITE PLAN

The main building entrance is for the pedestrian access because the main road is mostly access for the pedestrian and public transportation user. Also has building entrance from building side for the motorcycle user. The site provide the building parking in outdoor and indoor parking in the basement go through basement access. Also has parking for loading deck. The lvegetation put at the surrounding of the site to not diratct the access of vehicles.



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

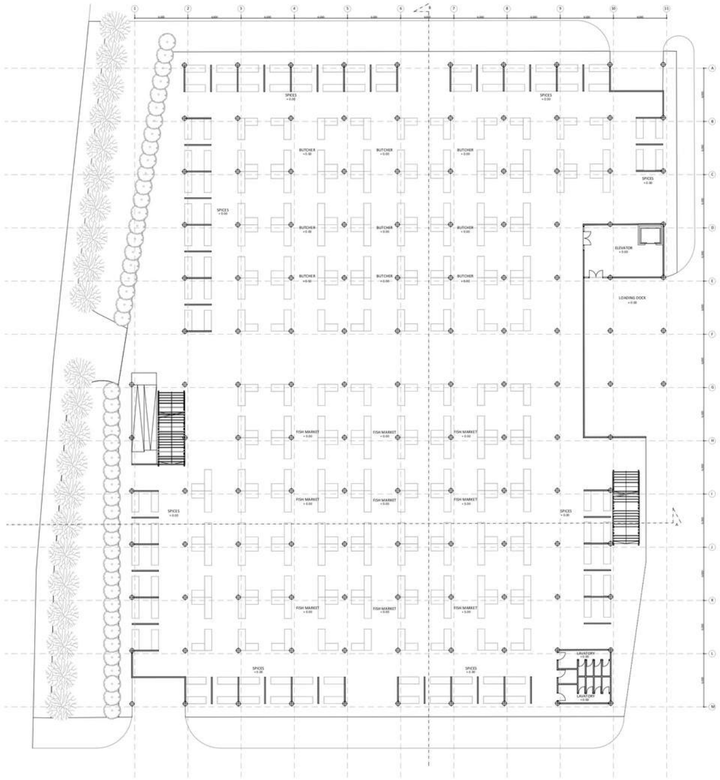
The basement provided parking for car and motorcycle. This floor has room for utilities such as plumbing and electrical. It has stair, ramps and eleevator access to the ground floor.



D-BS (1)
1:250

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

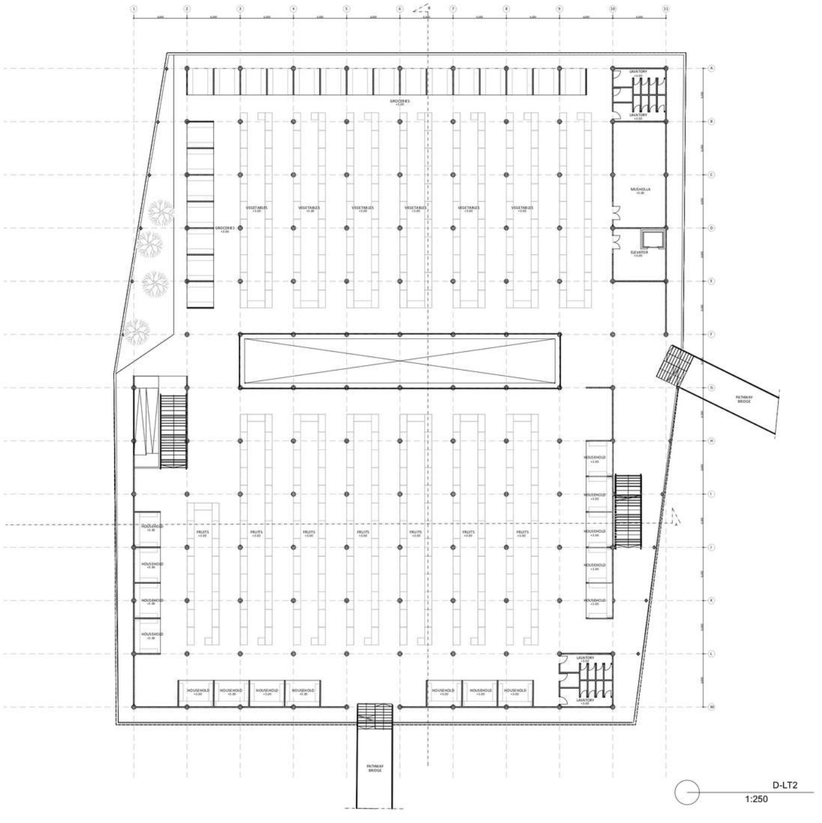
The ground floor has butcher, fish market, kiosk for spices and loading deck



D-LT1
1:250

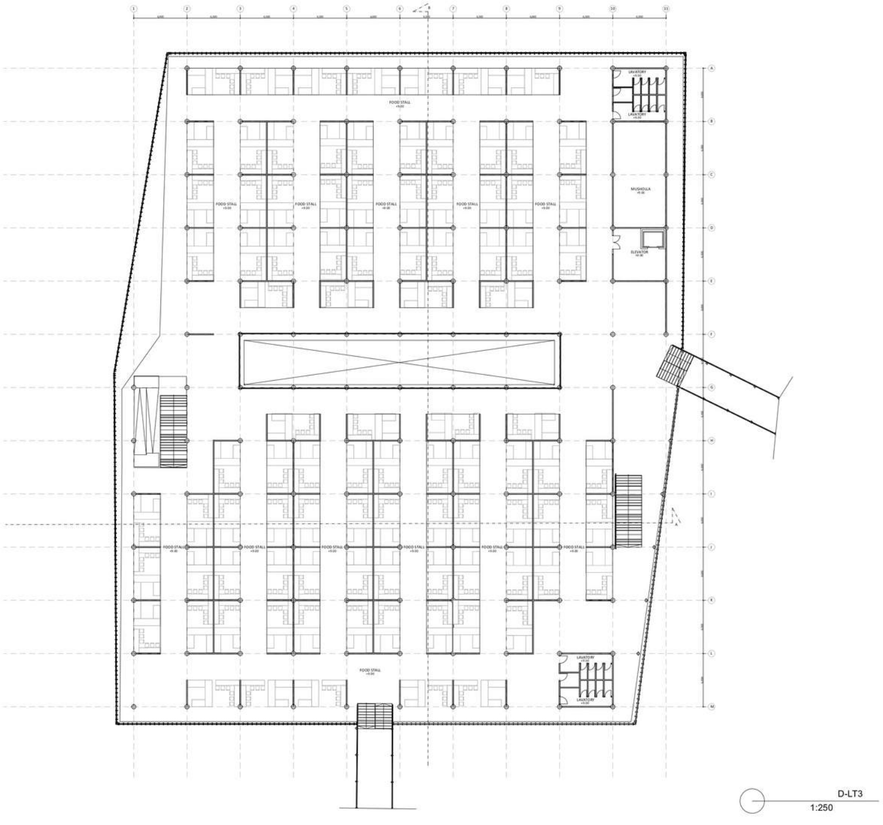
1ST FLOOR PLAN

The 1st floor has market for vegetables and fruits, the kiosk is for household and groceries and musholla.
There is small landscape in this floor



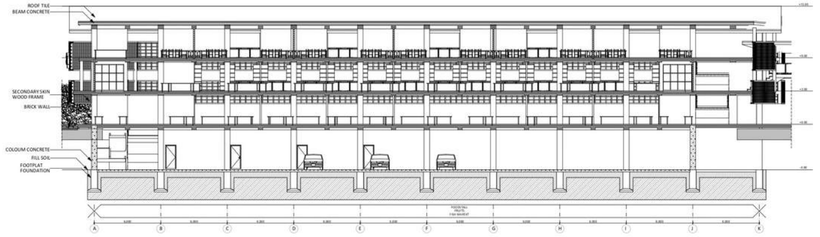
2ND FLOOR PLAN

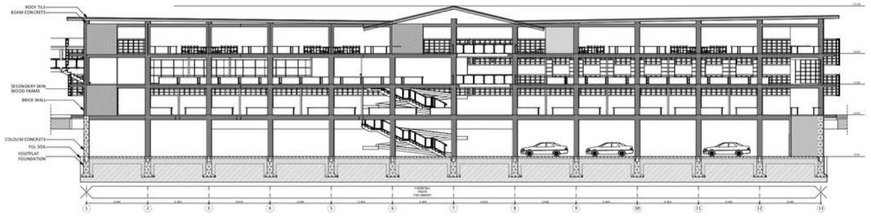
The 2nd floor of the building has food court/market and offices



SECTION

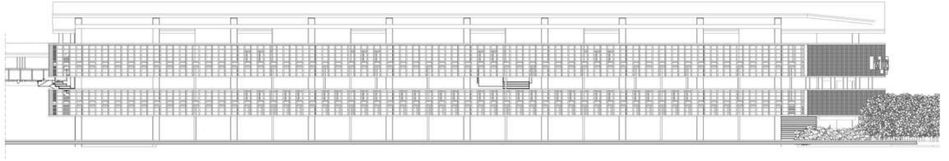
The concept of the building is open building based on experience of the market user in traditional market. The material was used mostly concrete-wood plastered and wood.

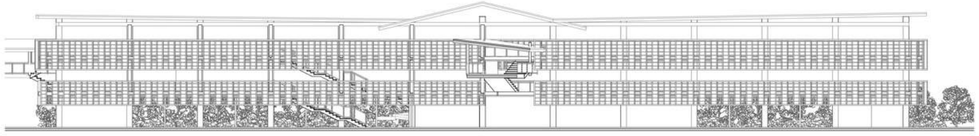




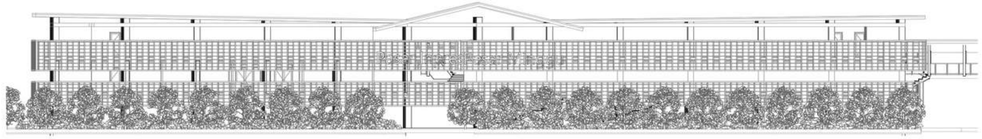
ELEVATION

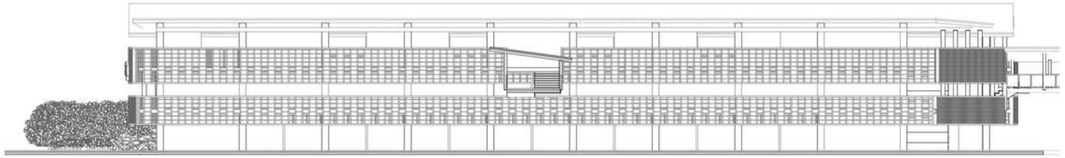
The facade of the building use foe the maintain the air circulation and sunlight to the building. The roof is adaptation is from kebaya houses.





ELEVATION





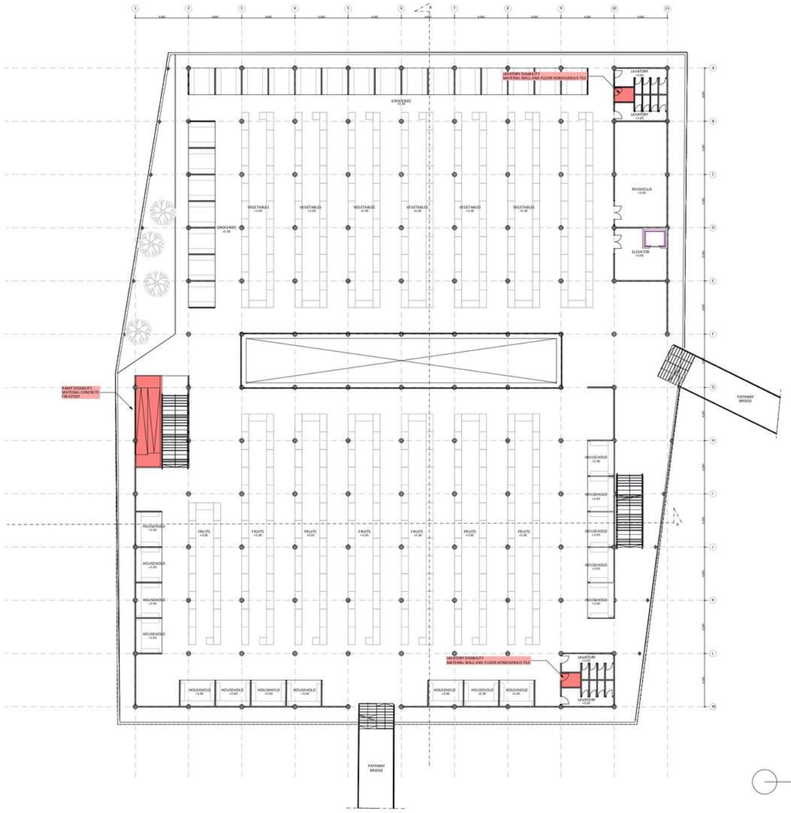
BARRIER FREE PLAN

Each floor has ramp for public access to the upper floor and vice versa. Also has elevator for the staff and seller access.



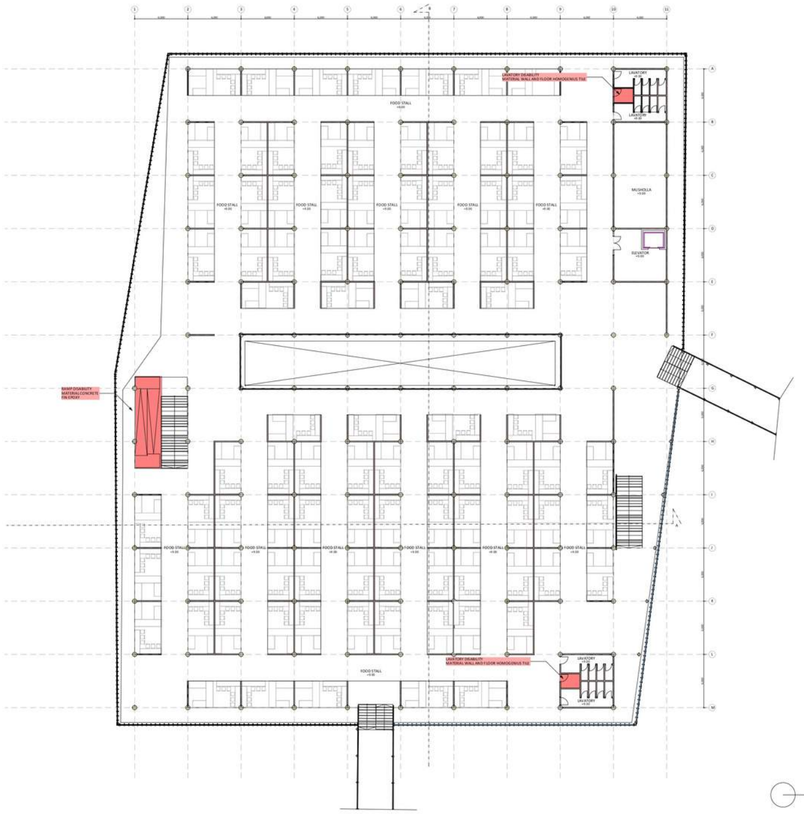
BARIER FREE LT 1
1:250

1F BARRIER FREE PLAN



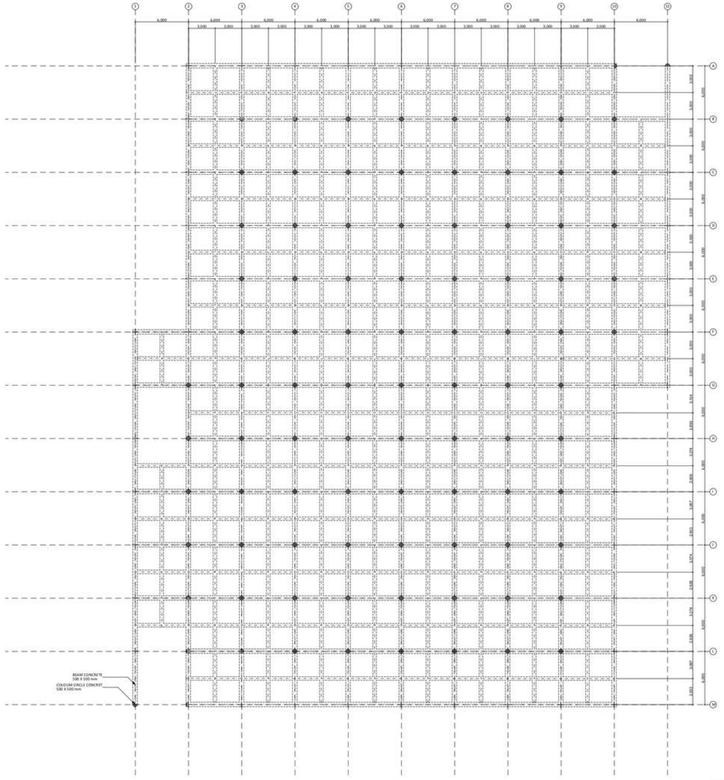
BARIER FREE LT 2
1:250

2F BARRIER FREE PLAN



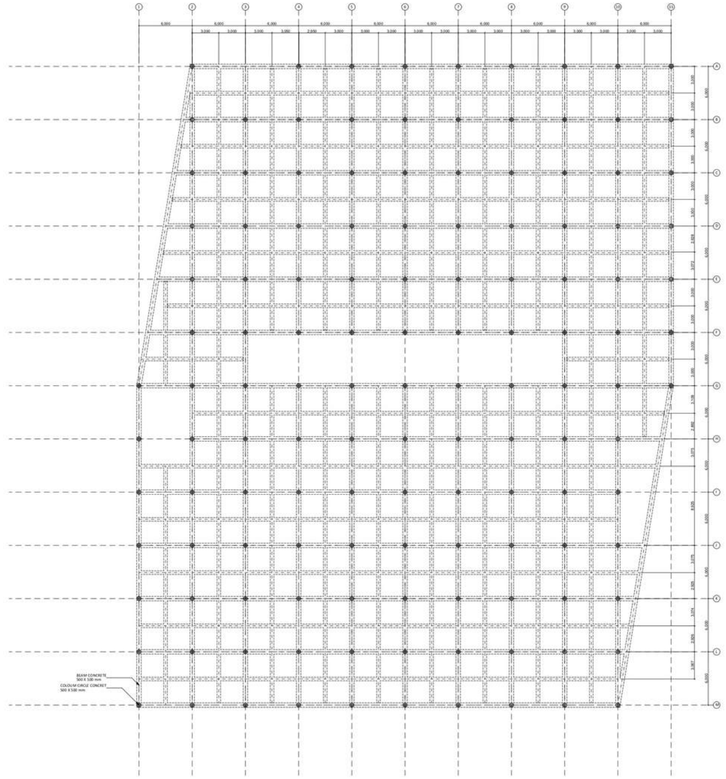
BARIER FREE LT 3
1:250

COLUMN AND BEAM BASEMENT PLAN



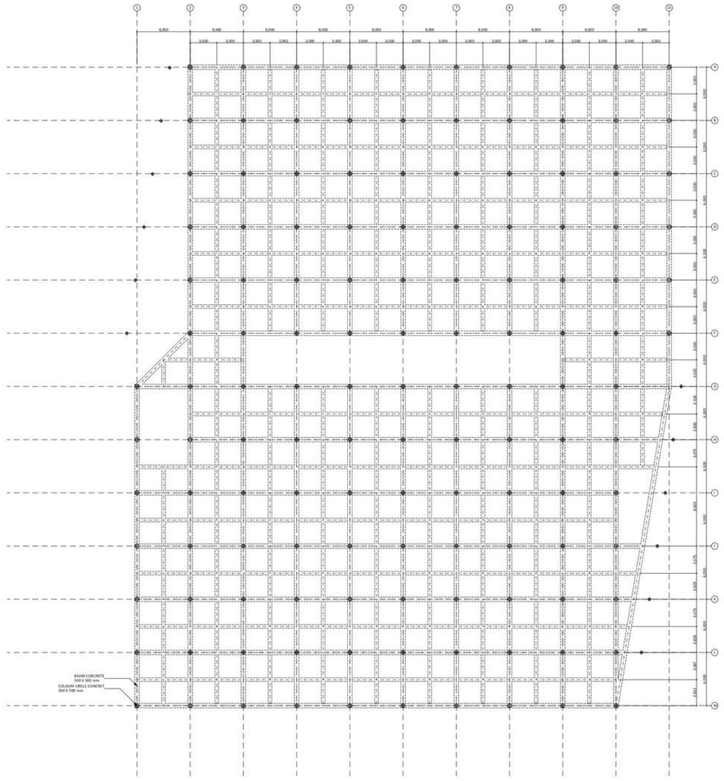
KOLOM-BS
1:250

COLUMN AND BEAM GF PLAN



KOLOM-LT1 (1)
1:250

COLUMN AND BEAM 1F PLAN



KOLOM-LT2
1:250

COLUMN AND BEAM 2F PLAN



KOLOM-LT3
1:250

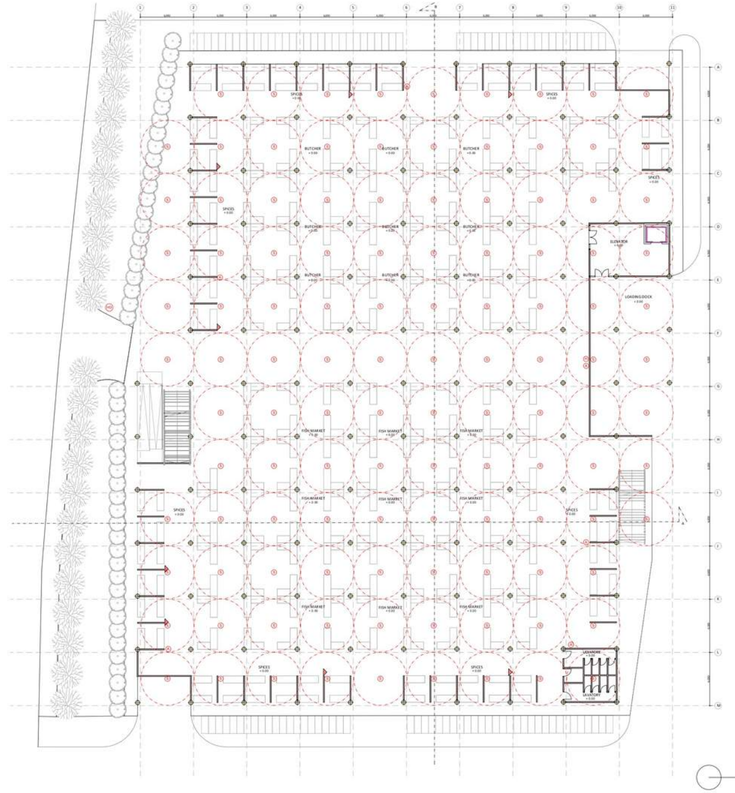
FIRE SAFETY BASEMENT PLAN



FIRE ALARM
SPRINGKLER
APAR
HYDRAN BOX
HYDRANT OUTDOOR

FIRE SAFETY SB
1:250

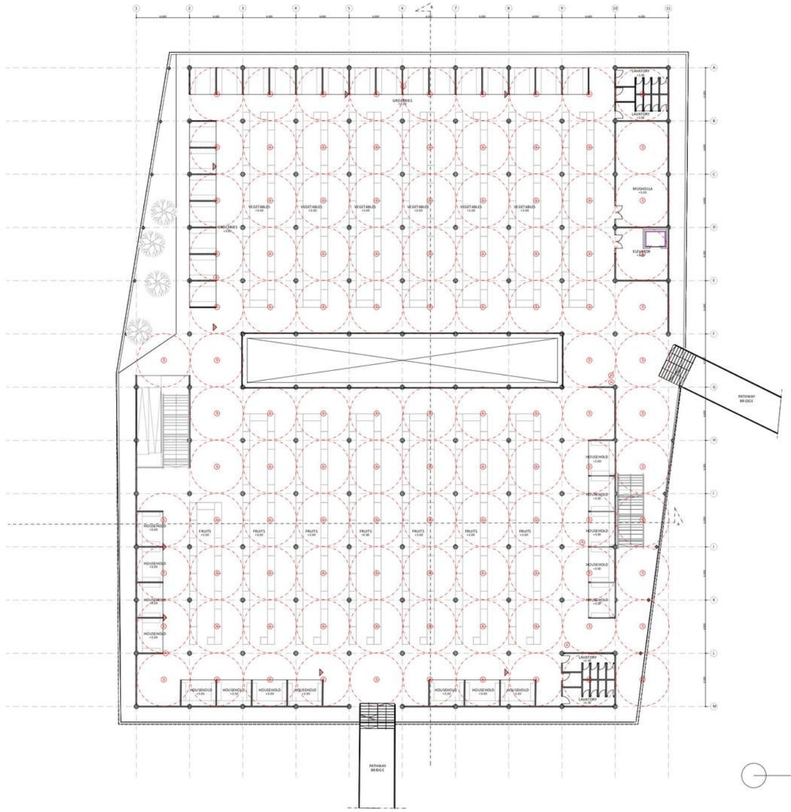
FIRE SAFETY GF PLAN



FIRE ALARM
SPRINGKLER
APAR
HYDRAN BOX
HYDRANT OUTDOOR

FIRE SAFETY LT1
1:250

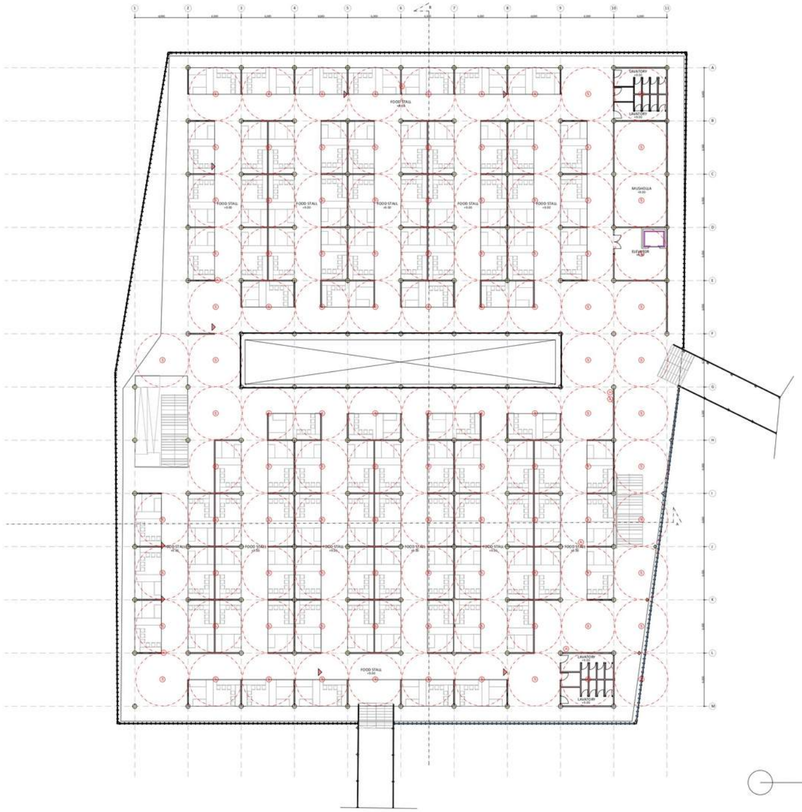
FIRE SAFETY 1F PLAN



FIRE ALARM
S SPRINGKLER
A APAR
H HYDRAN BOX
HO HYDRANT OUTDOOR

FIRE SAFETY LT2
1:250

FIRE SAFETY 2F PLAN

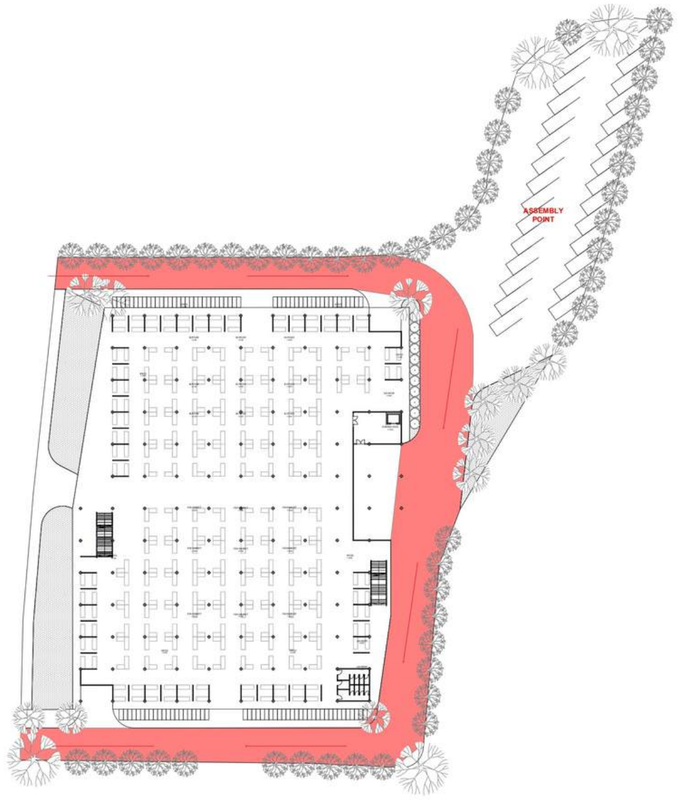


FIRE ALARM
S SPRINGKLER
A APAR
H HYDRAN BOX
HO HYDRANT OUTDOOR

FIRE SAFETY LT3
1:250

EMERGENCY CIRCULATION

The access is one way and the assembly point is in the parking lot at the out side



CIRCULATION EMERGENCY
1:500

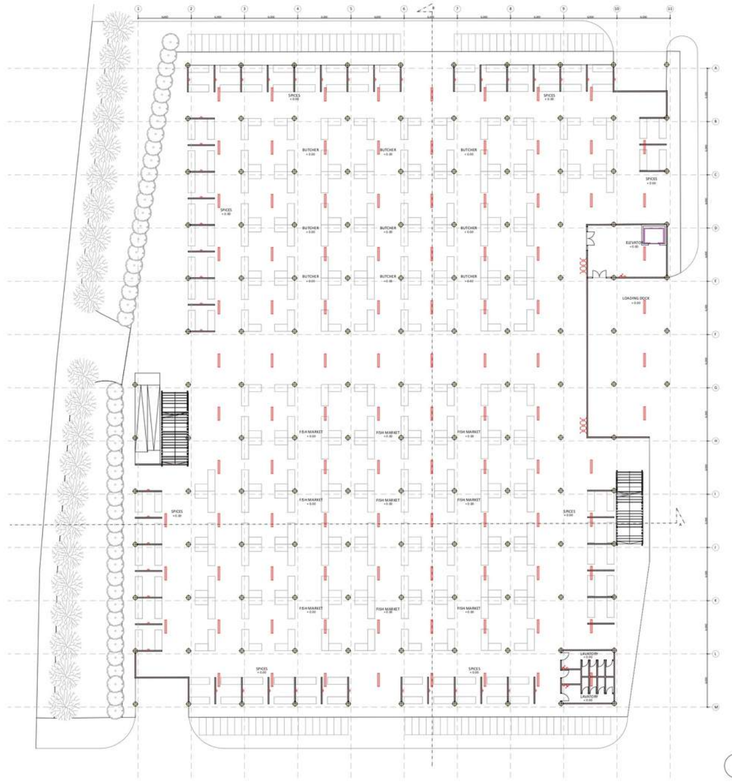
ELECTRICAL BASEMENT PLAN



13 A POWER OUTLET
SINGLE SWITCH
LAMP NEON
DOUBLE SWITCH

ELECTRICAL PLAN BS (1)
1:250

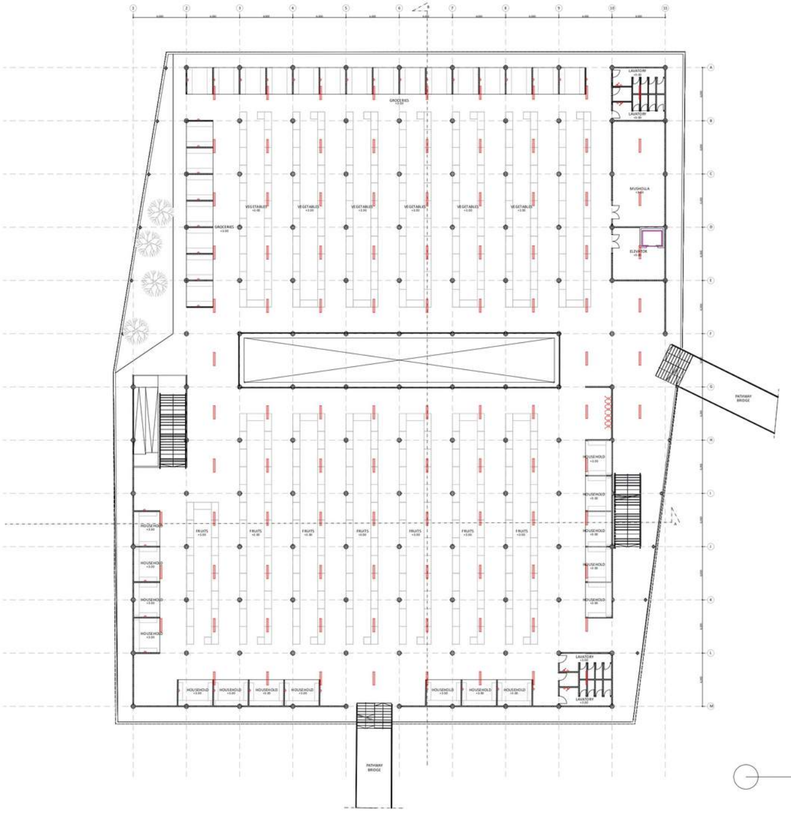
ELECTRICAL GF PLAN



13 A POWER OUTLET
SINGLE SWITCH
LAMP NEON
DOUBLE SWITCH

ELECTRICAL PLAN LT 1 (1)
1:250

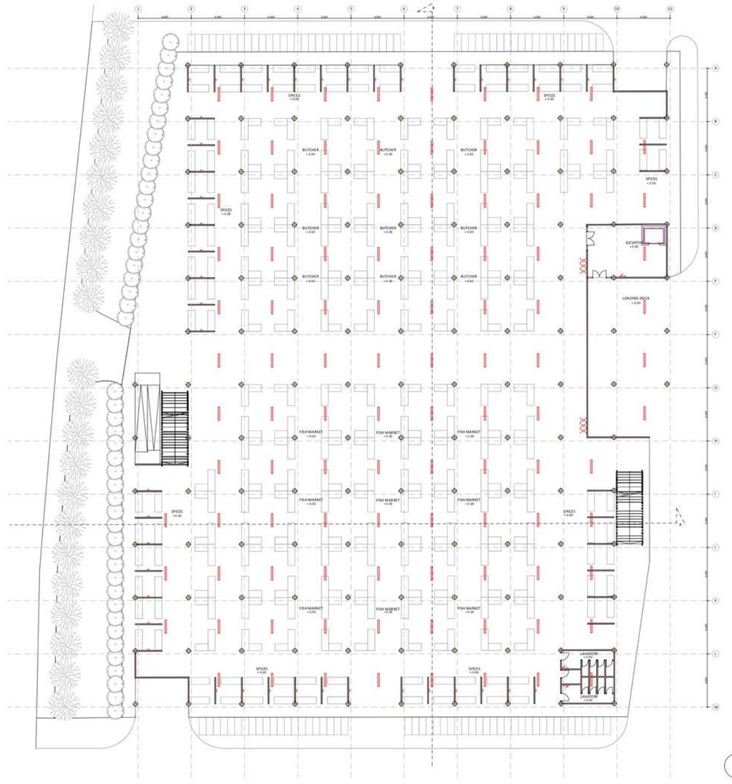
ELECTRICAL 1ST PLAN



13 A POWER OUTLET
SINGLE SWITCH
LAMP NEON
DOUBLE SWITCH

ELECTRICAL PLAN LT 2
1:250

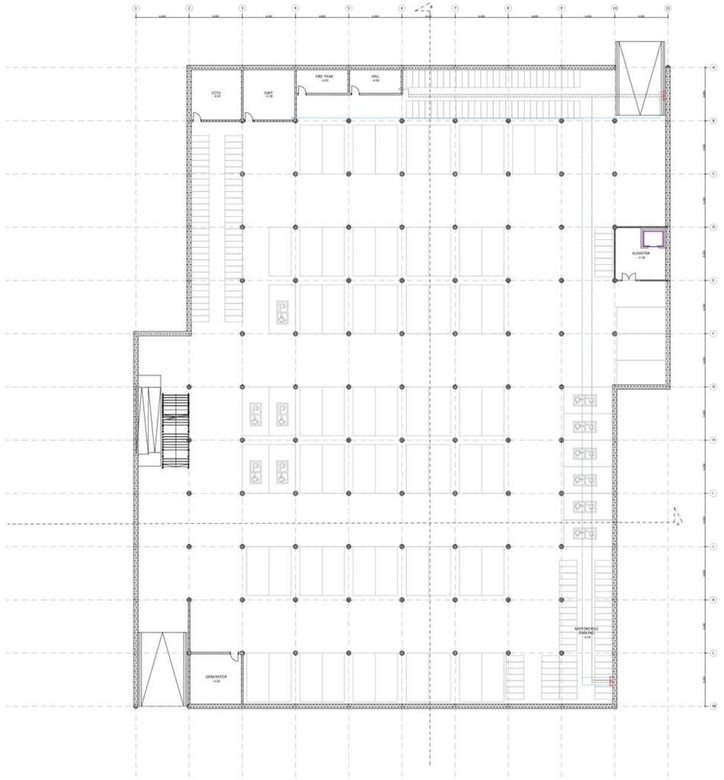
ELECTRICAL 2ND PLAN



13 A POWER OUTLET
SINGLE SWITCH
LAMP NEON
DOUBLE SWITCH

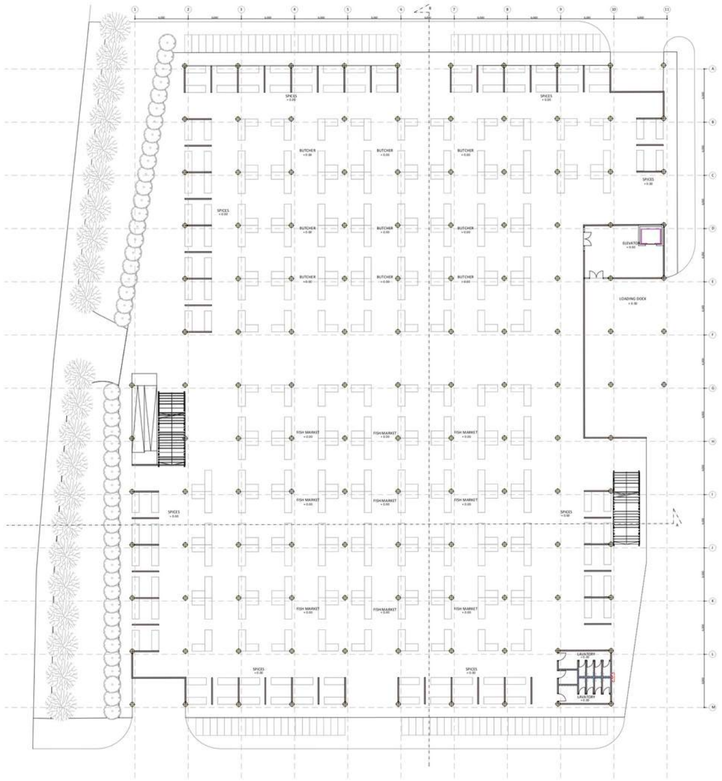
ELECTRICAL PLAN LT 1 (1)
1:250

PLUMBING BASEMENT PLAN



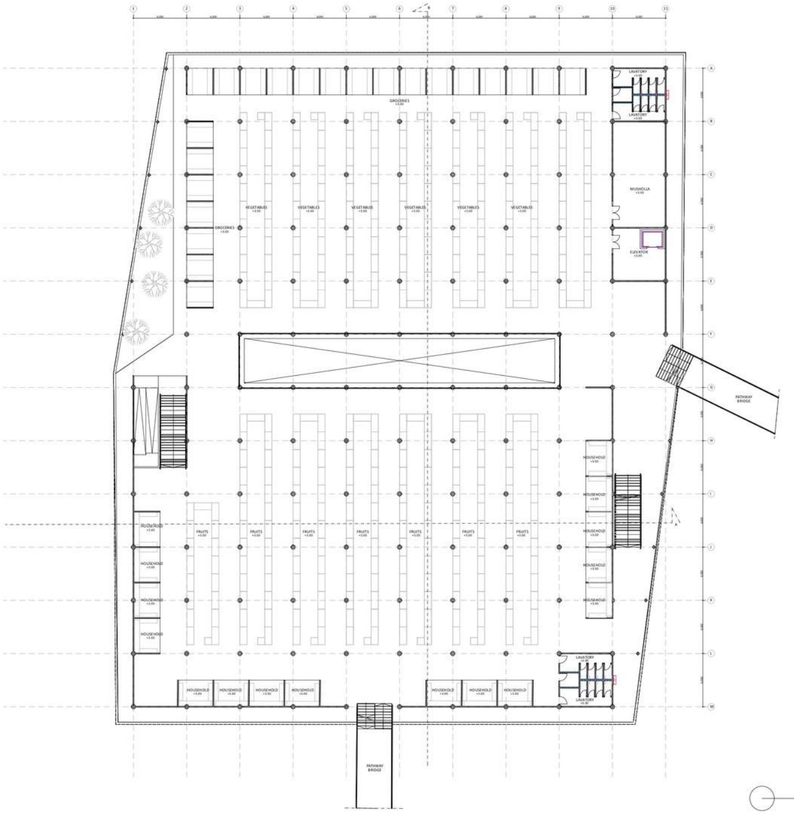
PLUMBING BS (1)
1:250

PLUMBING GF PLAN



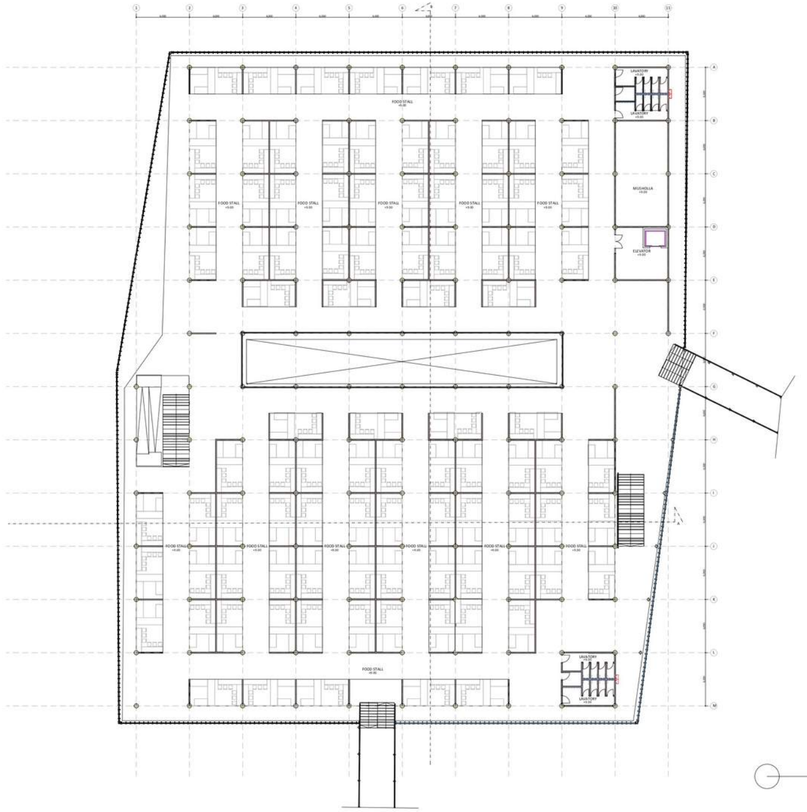
PLUMBING LT1
1:250

PLUMBING 1F PLAN



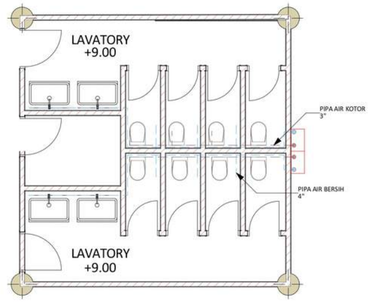
PLUMBING LT2
1:250

PLUMBING 2F PLAN



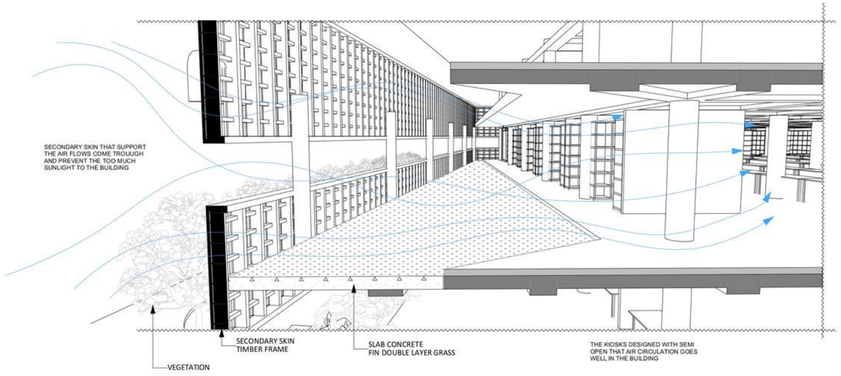
PLUMBING LT3
1:250

PLUMBING DETAIL



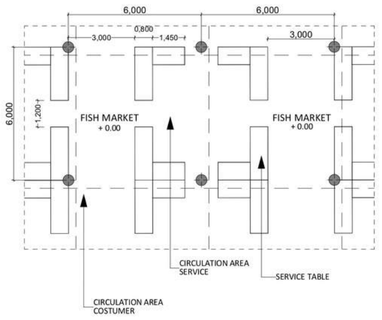
DETAIL PLUMBING (1)
1:50

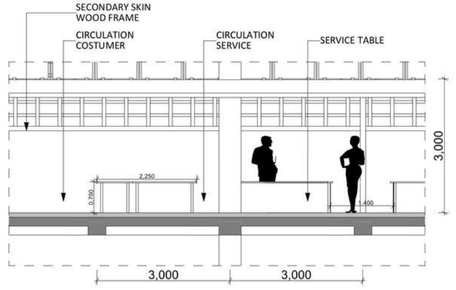
THERMAL DETAIL



DETAIL PENGHAWAAN
1:150

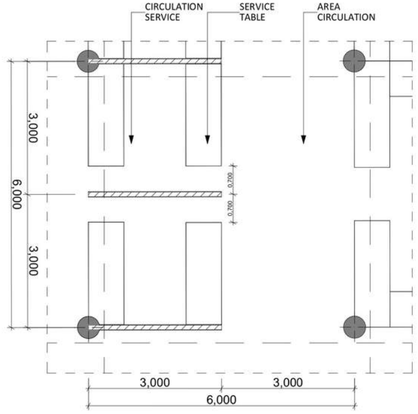
1F LOS PARTIAL PLAN DETAIL

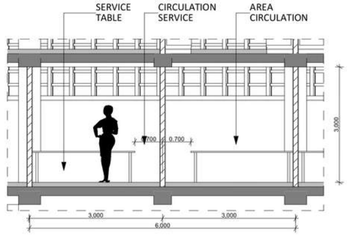




PLAN DETAIL FISH MARKET, SECTION DETAIL FISH MARKET
1:100, 1:50

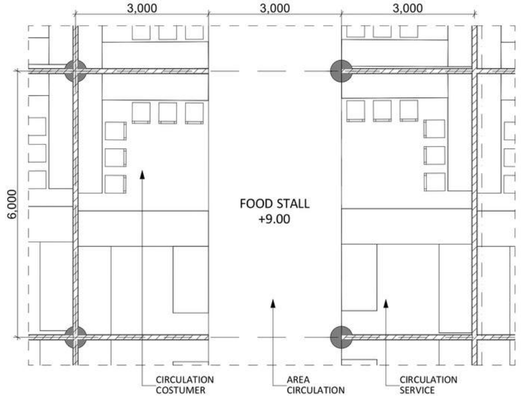
KIOSK PARTIAL PLAN DETAIL

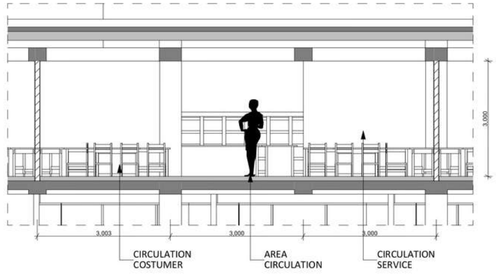




PLAN DETAIL KIOS, SECTION DK
1:50

FOOD MARKET PARTIAL PLAN DETAIL





PLAN DETAIL FOOD COURT, SECTION FC
1:50

EXTERIOR PERSPECTIVE









INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE









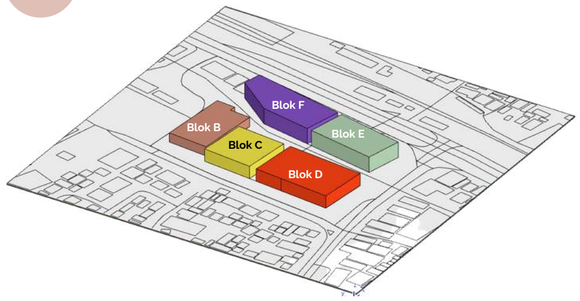


Design Reflection

BUILDING TRANSFORMATION REFLECTION

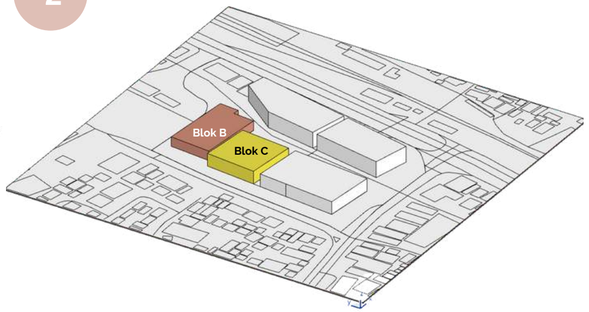
Because mostly the need of the building to redesign/revitalization is the wet market (also dry market and Food market)., the redesign will be focusing on Block B and C (fired building). The building redesign/revitalization that can accommodate all of the wet market (also dry market and food market) that separated in unorganized zoning also can accomodate the street vendors (PKL) to the building area. Also the distribution are needs to be improved.

1



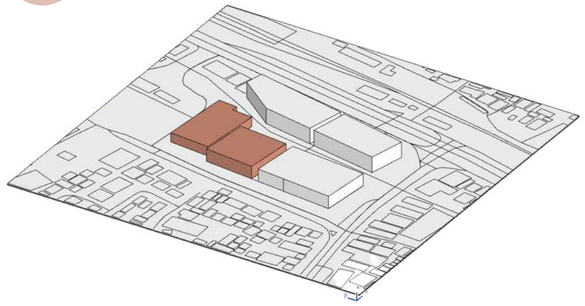
Pasar Minggu Inpres Market has 5 Blocks in total

2



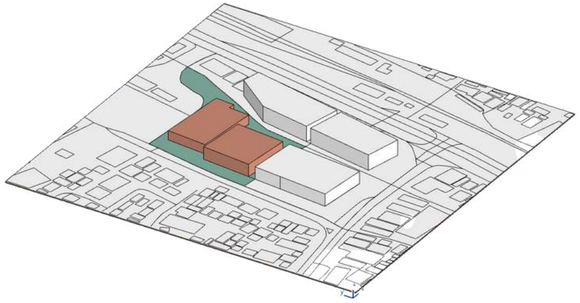
The building scope minimize for wet market. And the existing of wet market mostly in blok b and c

3



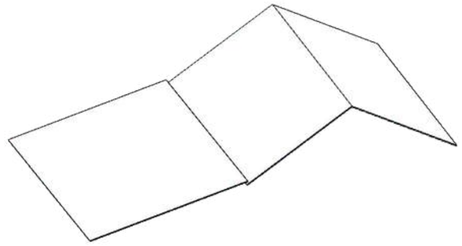
The wet market not divided by blocks so they united as wet market in 2 buildings

4

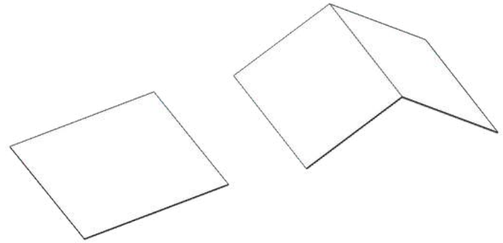


Scoping th site that surrounded the chosen blocks

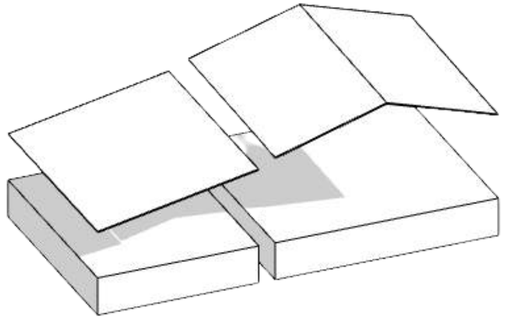
ROOF TRANSFORMATION REFLECTION



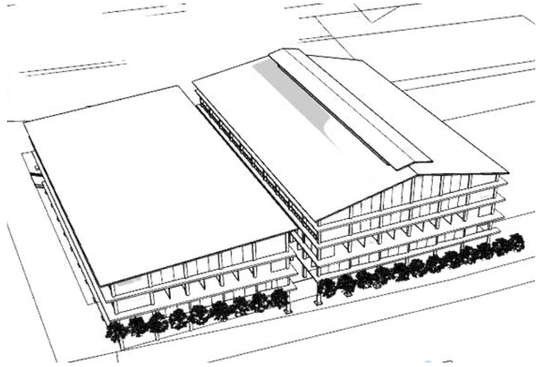
The design was interpret from the existing building of kebaya house that go into separation of roof for 2 buildings



The roof is separate for 2 existing building



The roof is applied to the buildings , that placed based on the how much the floor. The double roof is for 4 floor building and the single roof for 3 floor buildings



For the 4th floor building apply the passive design by put center of the roof

PROPERTY SIZE

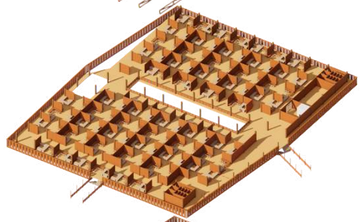
Room	Area per space	Capacity	Total
Butcher	9 m2	70	630 m2
Fish Market	9 m2	71	639 m2
Spices Kiosk	9 m2	46	414 m2
Vegetable Los	3 m2	168	504 m2
Fruit Los	3 m2	161	483 m2
Groceries Kiosk	9 m2	22	198 m2
Household Kiosk	12 m2	16	192 m2
Food Market/ Food Court	18 m2	94	1692 m2

Room	Area per space	Capacity	Total
Office	72 m2	1	72 m2
Musholla	72 m2	1	72 m2

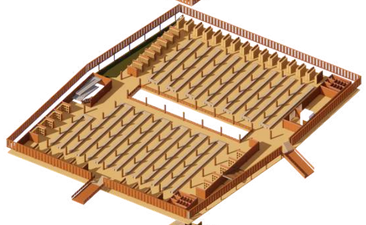
STRUCTURE REFLECTION



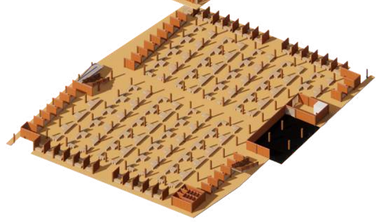
TRUSS



3RD FLOOR
FOOD STALLS
MUSHOLLA

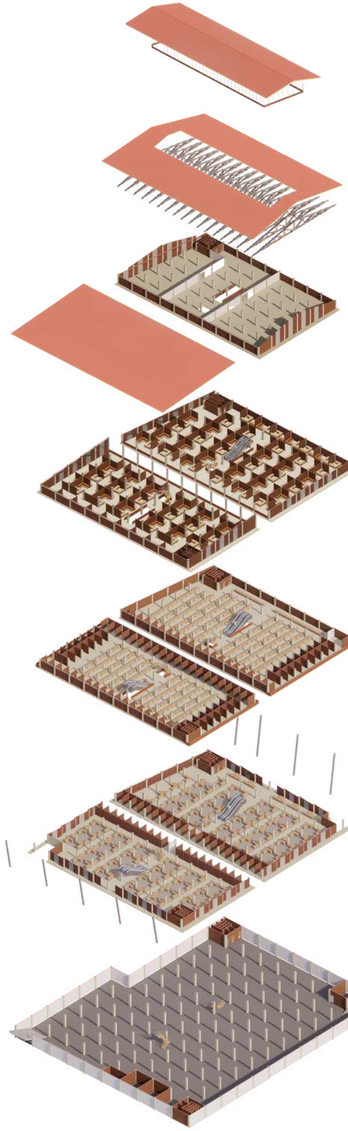


2ND FLOOR
VEGETABLES
FRUITS
HOUSEHOLD
GROCERIES
OFFICE
BRIDGE
ACCESS



1ST FLOOR
BUTCHER
FISH MARKET
SPICES
LOADING DECK
STORAGE

The existing building is having concrete as the structure material. For the first redesign is used to put wood and concrete-wood plastered as the material for the building but is very risky to have structure in wodd in massive building. The last redesign decided to keep the concrete as the structure for



EXTENDED RIDGED ROOF

RIDGED ROOF

4TH FLOOR
OFFICE
MUSHOLLA
SINGLE ROOF

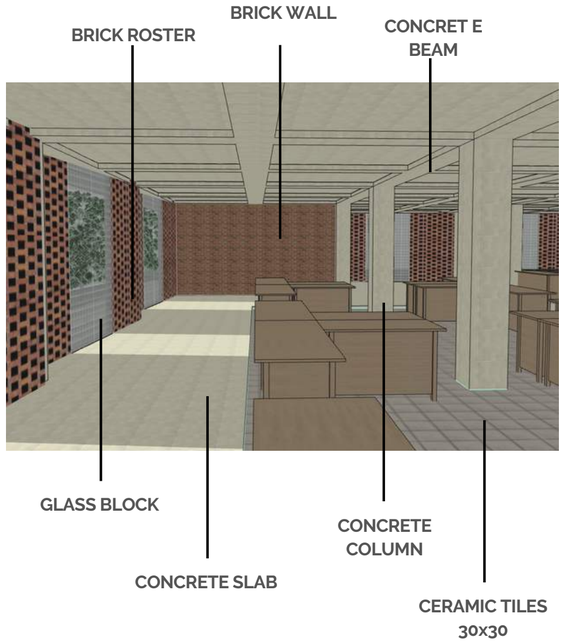
3RD FLOOR
FOOD COURT

2ND FLOOR
VEGETABLES
FRUITS
GRAINS KIOSK
GROCERIES KIOSK

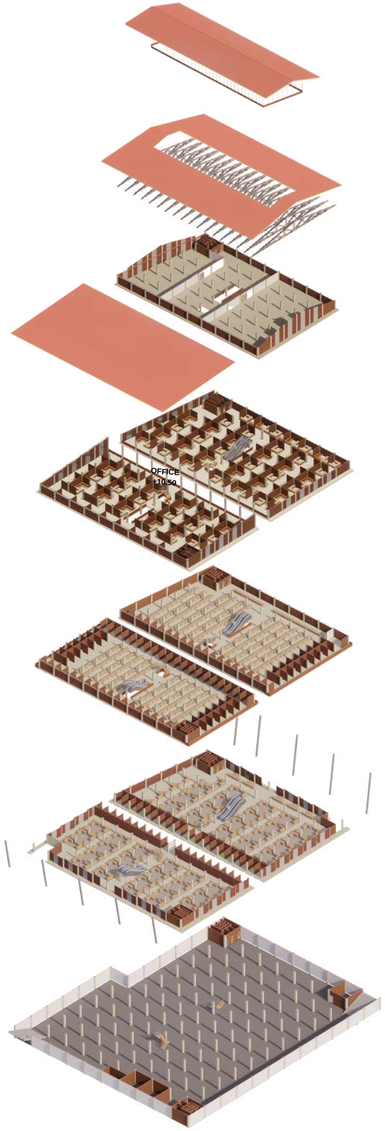
1ST FLOOR
BUTCHER
FISH MARKET
SPICES KIOSK

BASEMENT FLOOR
PARKING
UTILTIES ROOMS

MATERIAL REFLECTION



The material was represent the existing building more than the last one. Because the existing building using concrete as main material, the latest redesign decided to keep the concrete material as main material along with brick and glass block



EXTENDED RIDGED ROOF

RIDGED ROOF

4TH FLOOR
OFFICE
MUSHOLLA
SINGLE ROOF

3RD FLOOR
FOOD COURT

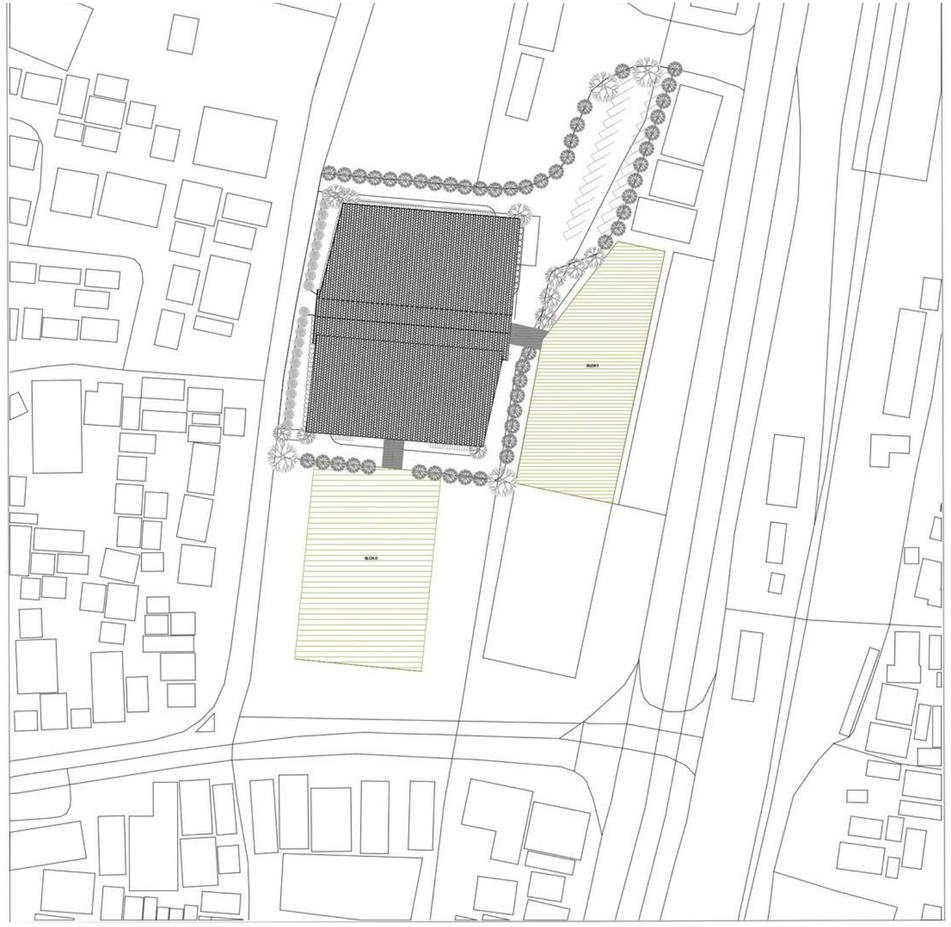
2ND FLOOR
VEGETABLES
FRUITS
GRAINS KIOSK
GROCERIES KIOSK

1ST FLOOR
BUTCHER
FISH MARKET
SPICES KIOSK

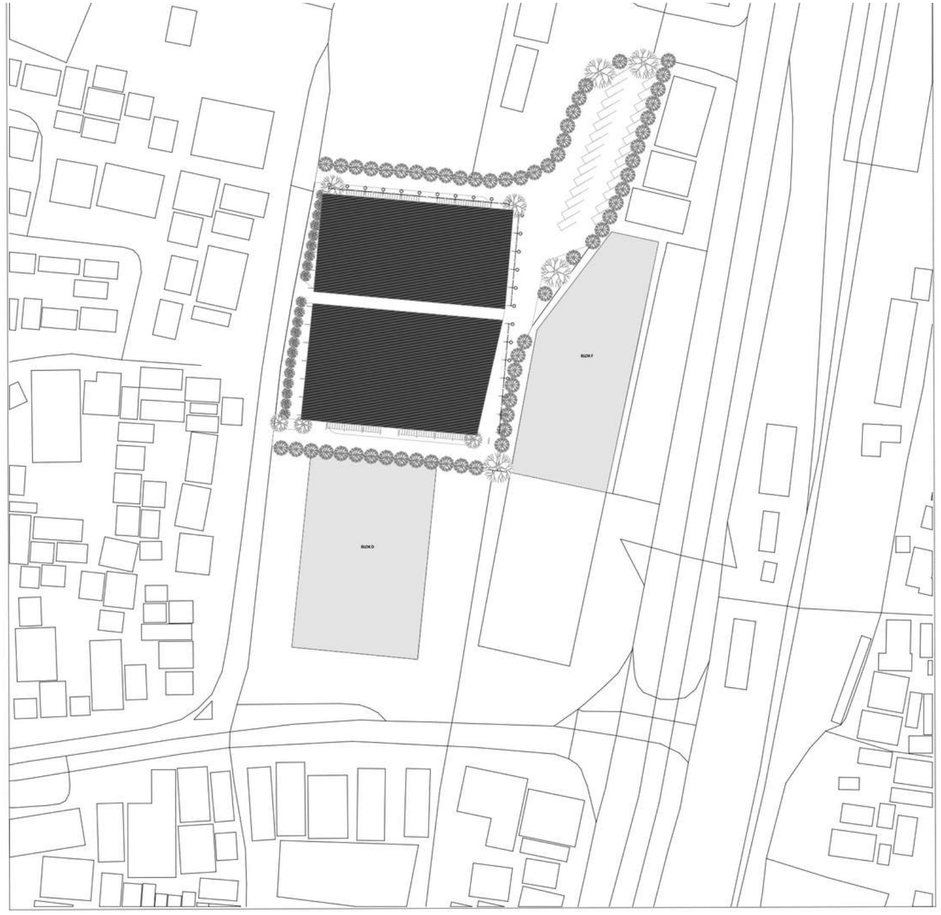
BASEMENT FLOOR
PARKING
UTILTIES ROOMS

SITUATION PLAN

Previous Design



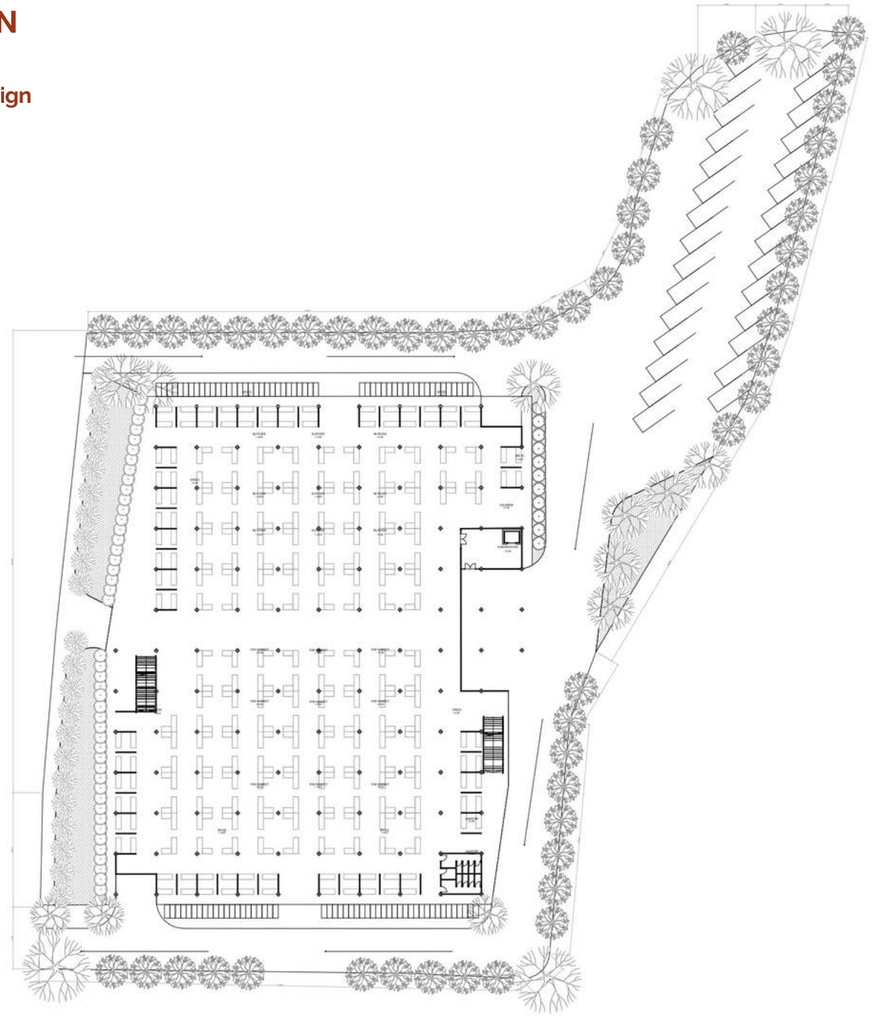
Latest Design



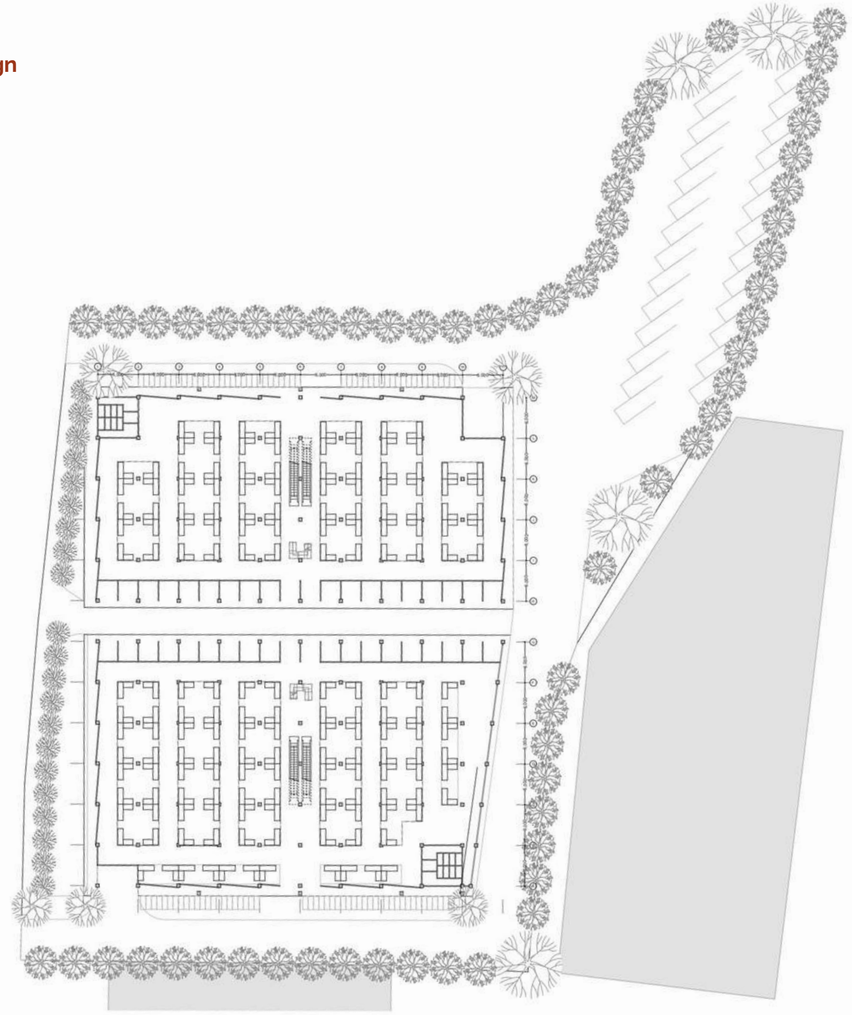
Previous design, the building is one massive building is not good building the market. So the in the latest design the building is divided into 2 building like existing building but still one zoning building which is wet market.

SITE PLAN

Previous Design



Latest Design



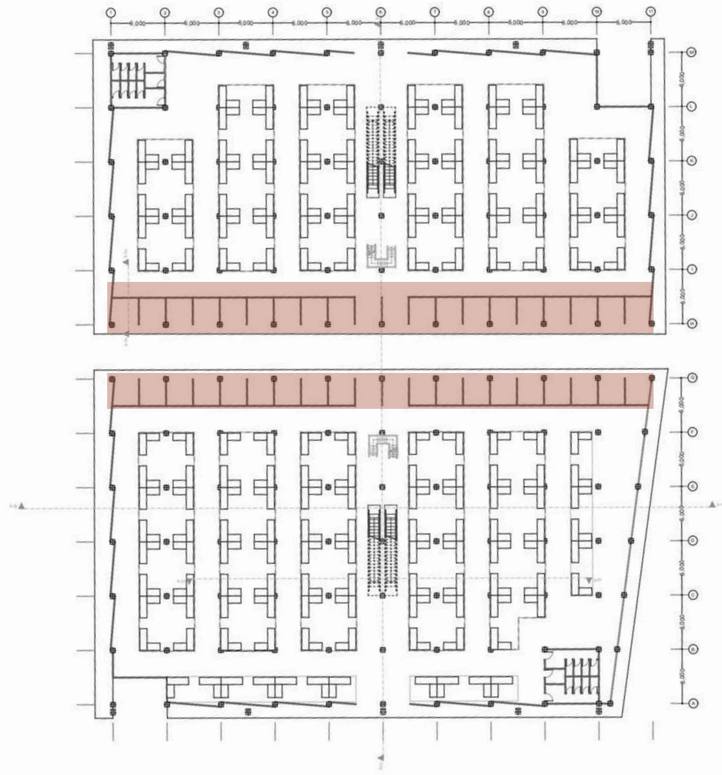
The comparison of the previous design and latest design is not has big difference beside the loading deck is move to the basement because mostly the seller is using motorcycle for bring the stuff to the market.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Previous Design



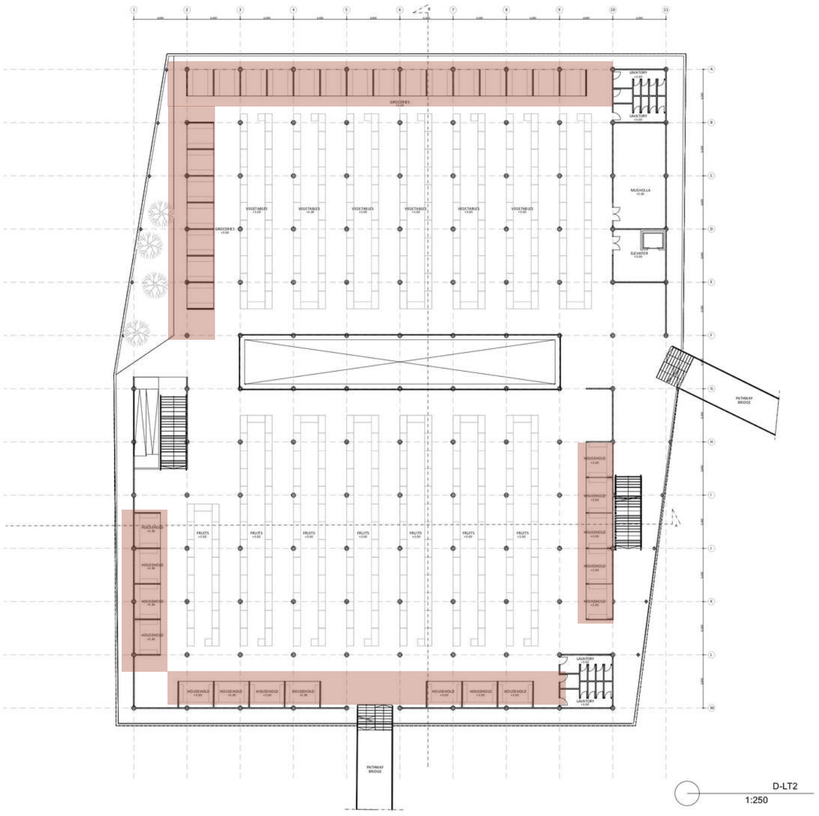
Latest Design



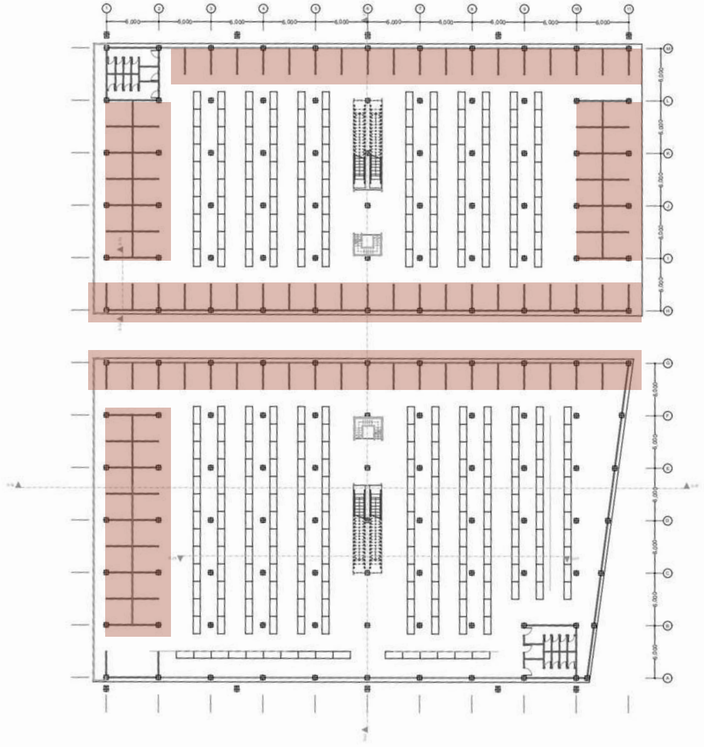
The previous design has kiosks that placed in surrounding the los For the latest design, the kiosk is moved to center of the market, which is between the pathway pf the building. So it is more accessible to put near the entrance of the building, especially for the pedestrian users.

1ST FLOOR PLAN

Previous Design



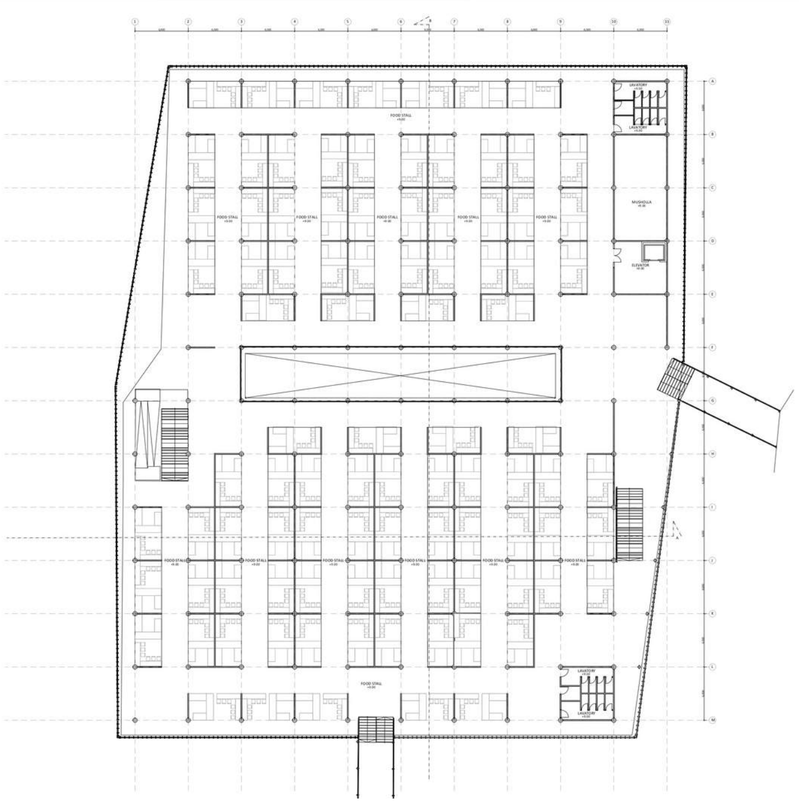
Latest Design



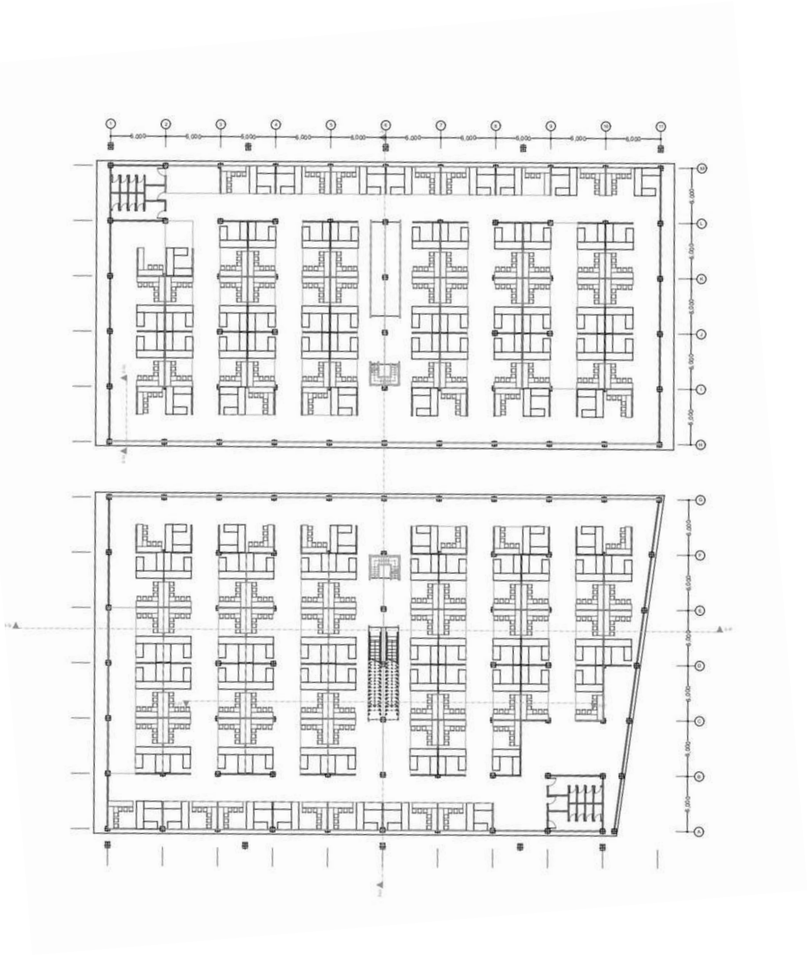
For the previous design, the kiosk is much more less than previous design. And thprevious one is has much more the los than the kiosk. But the latest design, the kiosk space is much more than the los.

2ND FLOOR PLAN

Previous Design



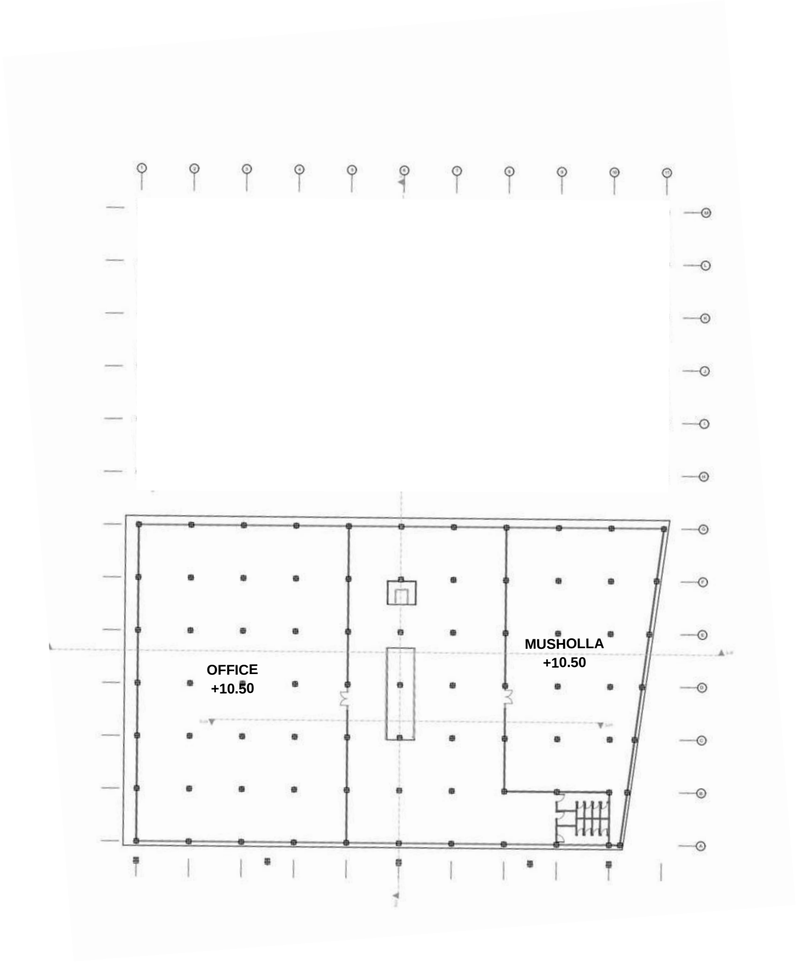
Latest Design



For the 2nd Floor, there is no much difference between the previous and the latest design

3RD FLOOR PLAN

Latest Design



For the latest design, it has addition floor for the musholla that has been moved from 1st floor and the office that also has been moved from the 2nd floor .

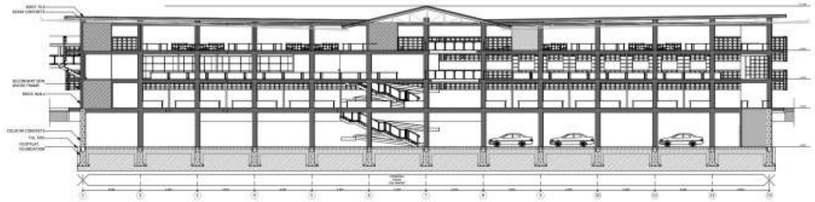
BARRIER FREE

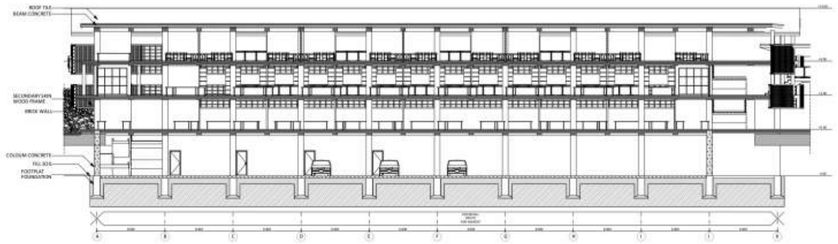
From the previous design, the building uses ramp for disabilities each floor, but because it is not applicable tp each foor, so it change with escalator



SECTION

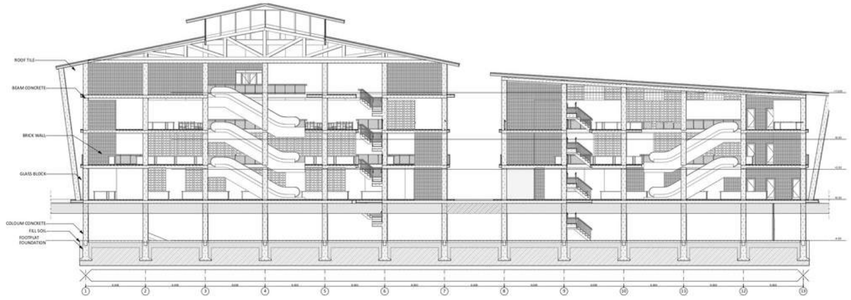
Previous Design

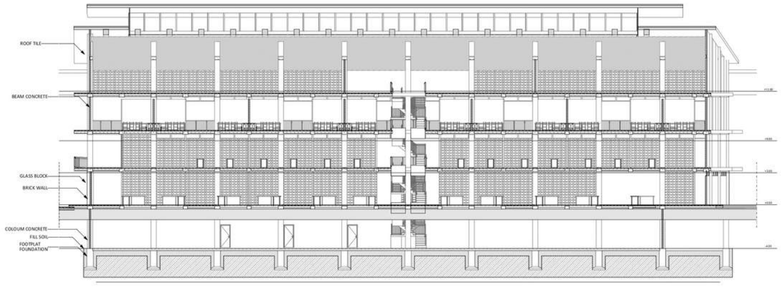




From previous design. the building is is combine to one massive building. The structure use concrete with wood plasteres. The roof is applied from kebaya houses. The building is open building structure

Latest Design

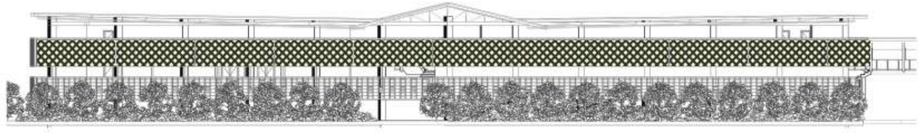


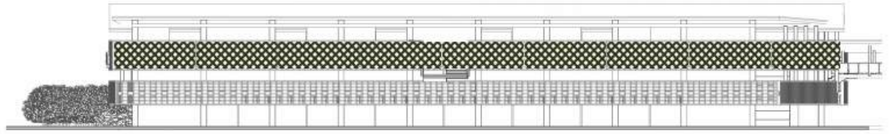


From the latest design is change drastically. For the structure using concrete exposed. The roof is also apply the kebaya house but in different way with separate the form of the roof into the both of the building. The building mostly use concrete and brick. The roof has applied ectra roof as passive deisgn for the building

ELEVATION

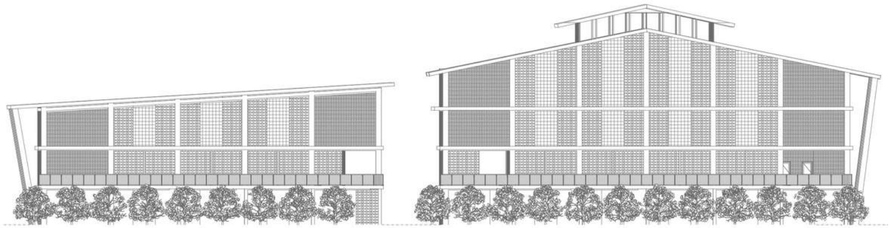
Previous Design

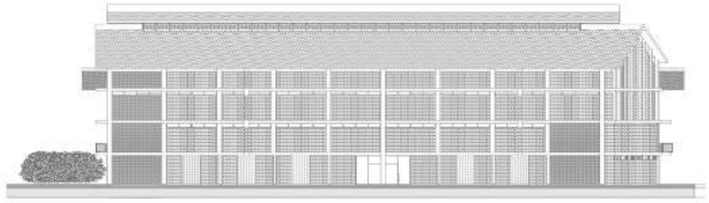




For the previous design, the buiding concept is open design, so the building has open air circulation and has facade that represent form the betawi ornament into the building

Latest Design

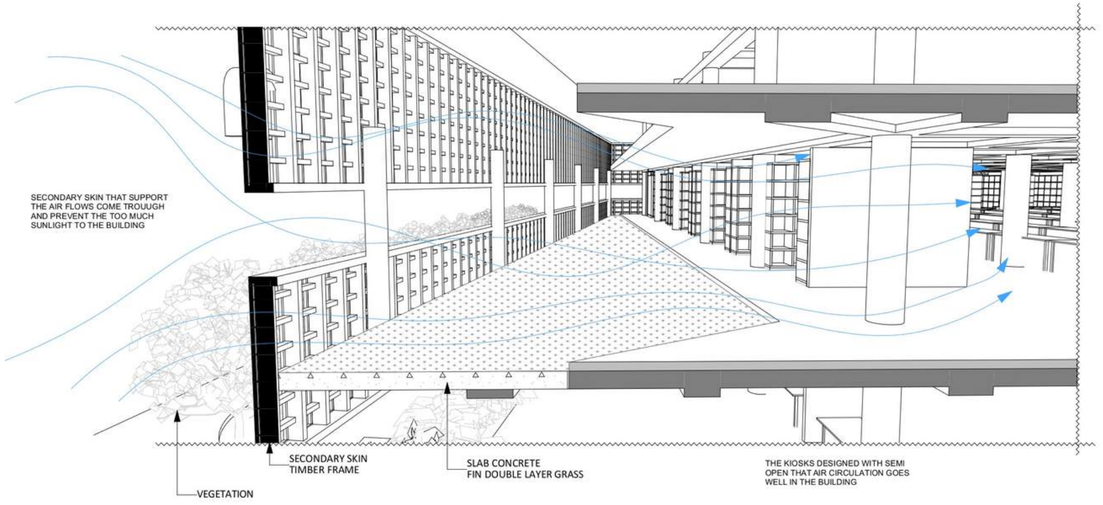




For the latest design. it changes drastically with the concept of keep the building existing implementation . Do the building use concrete based on the existing building of the market. And also apply the tropic building by the oblique column that support the roof. The wall mostly using bricks, brick roster . and also glass block. The roof is apply passive design for the air circulation.

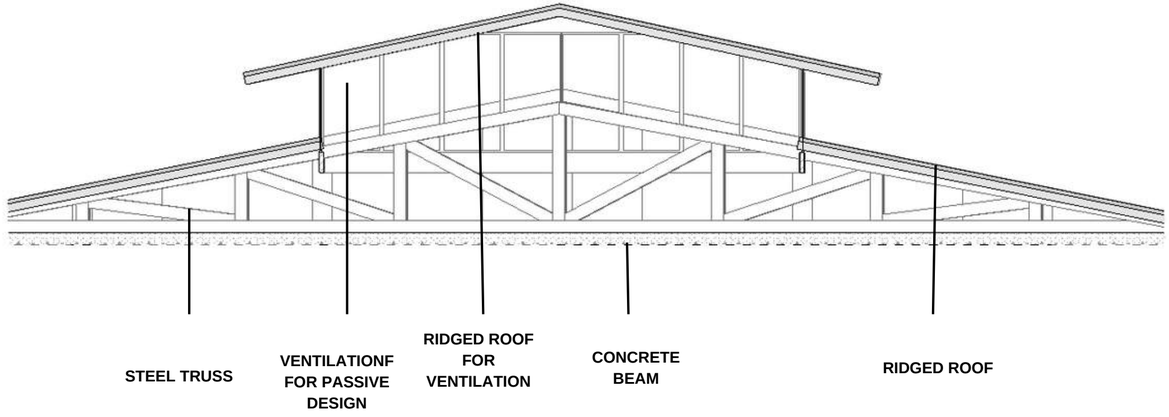
PASSIVE DESIGN REFLECTION

Previous Design



The previous design, the building But the building is laredy an open building has facade for passive design to the building. The facade is utilized as air circulation control in the building.

Latest Design

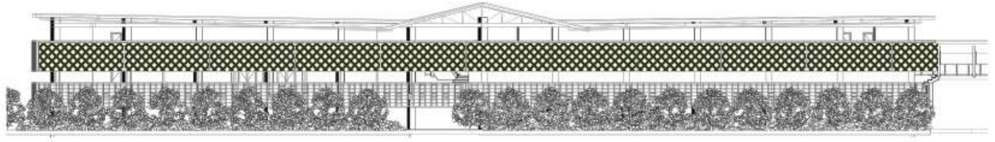


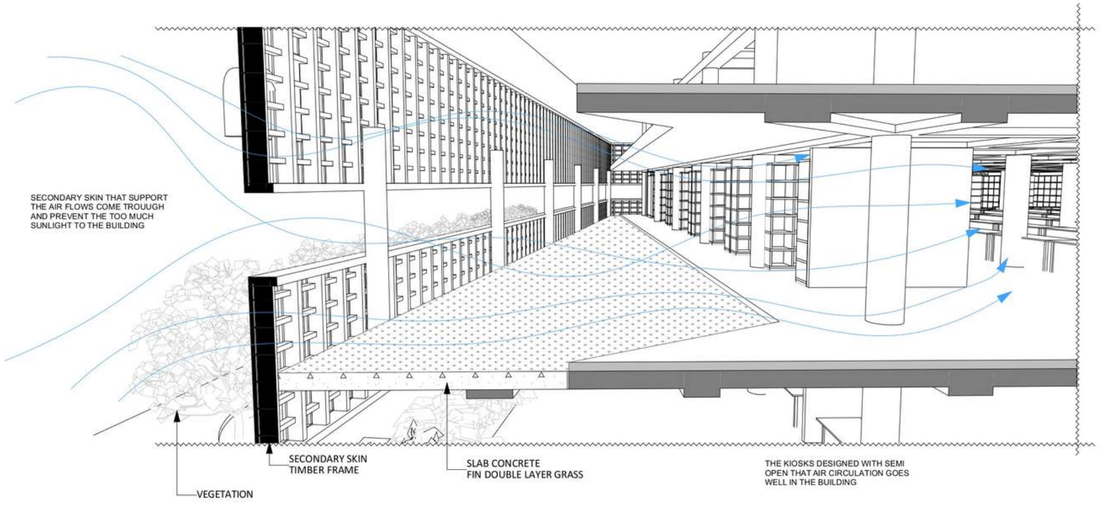


For the latest design the passive design is put on the extra ridged roof at the 3th floor of the building. It has air ventilation for the air circulation. in the 1st and floor that using ventilation. he building also using the brick roster for the air circulation

BUILDING SHADING AND ENVELOPE REFLECTION

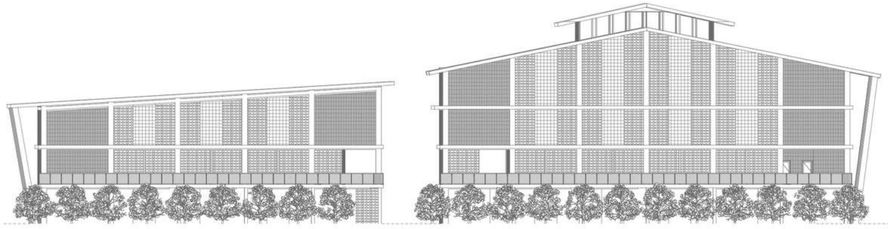
Previous Design





The roof for the building is having the same size with the slab so it is not covered or get the shading of the building. And the facade is too covering the building that has one massive mass

Latest Design





For the roof or shading is use 3 meter of envelope that supported by oblique. column at side of the building that also represents of tropic building.The brick roster as hading and also supported by glass block as the shading for the building

BUILDING PERSPECTIVE REFLECTION

EXTERIOR PERSPETCIVE



INTERIOR PERSPETCIVE



BUILDING PERSPECTIVE REFLECTION

INTERIOR PERSPETCIVE





References

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Attachement

PASAR MINGGU INPRES MARKET

REDESIGN WITH CRITICAL REGIONALISM APPROACH

Pasar Minggu is an old area in Jakarta. The Pasar Minggu area has a market of the same name which is one of the oldest traditional markets in Jakarta known since the colonial era. So that Pasar Minggu is one of the icons in Jakarta so that it becomes one of the economic and cultural centers in Jakarta, especially South Jakarta. But unfortunately the Pasar Minggu building which is managed by Pd Pasar Jaya is quite old and poorly maintained as a whole which describes the condition of the Traditional Market which is generally dirty, cramped, dark, smells bad, and has inadequate facilities. And it was also made worse by one of the buildings in Pasar Minggu which caught fire on April 12, 2021, so that it had a big impact on market users. With the existing building built with a modern design so that it does not represent the culture of Jakarta itself, especially Betawi. This is very unfortunate because the Sunday Market has a historical value that is quite influential from the era of colonialism and Betawi culture itself.

With this, the redesign of the Pasar Minggu Inpres Market with Regionalism Approach is designed to maintain the traditional market culture in the current modern era with a return to Betawi culture in social space and human behavior as market users.



BACKGROUND

TRADITIONAL MARKET IN URBAN AREA

In the downtown area which was located at a crossroads. At the beginning of the growth of traditional markets in the form of fields without permanent buildings (Graaf, 1989). Along with the development of the era of traditional markets growing in various cities, traditional markets are formed by selling activities that are developed in open and adjacent spaces, fields and roads, and the situation is not far from settlements.

RELEVANCE OF TRADITIONAL MARKET IN MODERN ERA

Traditional markets still have a big role in society. Traditional markets become a place to meet the needs and interests of the community. This is because the selling price offered by sellers in traditional markets has a relatively cheap price and is in accordance with the needs and purchasing power of the wider community. Traditional markets have a role to meet the needs of various levels of society, especially those from the lower middle class.

PASAR MINGGU EXISTING CONDITION

Among indigenous people when they hear the word 'traditional market' it is always synonymous with the impression of being slum and not well maintained, including Pasar Inpres Pasar Minggu. The current Pasar Minggu building, which has built since the 1980s, really needs to be repaired so that the market atmosphere will be more organized and clean and in the end it will increase the comfort for visitors to come to the market. The current market conditions are quite concerning because the building has been around for a long time. The market place that is dirty, smelly, dark, narrow, stuffy, inadequate facilities.

SITE LOCATION

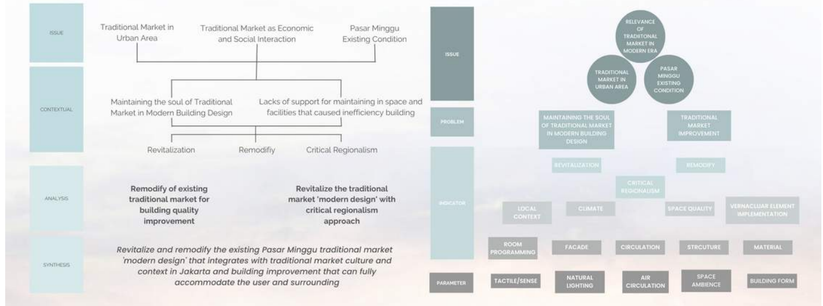
Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu No.226 RT.1/RW.8, Pejaten Tim. Kec. Ps. Minggu
Kota Jakarta Selatan Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 12520



BLOCK B
BUTCHER, FISH MARKET, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS MARKET, GROCERIES

BLOCK C
VEGETABLES AND FRUITS MARKET, GROCERIES, HOUSEHOLD, FOOD STALL

Because mostly the need of the building to redesign/revitalization is the wet market (also dry market and Food market), the redesign will be focusing on Block B and C (fired building). The building redesign/revitalization that can accommodate all of the wet market (also dry market and food market) that separated in unorganized zoning also can accomodate the street vendors (PKL) to the building area. Also the distribution are needs to be improved.





DESIGN STRATEGY

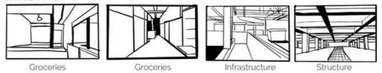
Critical Regionalism Principal	Achievement Strategy
The building has the quality of a sense of place of modern architecture but still there	• Using modern material + regional form or regional material + modern form • Using complementary elements with regional characters, nature and culture • Application of the appropriate color palette site atmosphere
Adjust site climate	Optimizing openings in buildings for natural lighting and ventilation needs
Maximize tactile and kinesthetic stimuli in addition to visual stimuli	Using materials with different textures to stimulate touch
Processing local elements for building considerations, not always in a cultural context, can also be in the context of the experience felt when in a place, through touch/texture, and other senses.	Wooden wall patterns, big walls, sloping roofs, cultural characteristics as design inspiration
Utilize existing technology in accordance with the times.	Using modern materials to open up new possibilities, for example the lightweight and strong richlite material to form a freer building

EXISTING CONDITION



Narrow Space | Unorganized Zoning | Inadequate Building Physical

SPACE TYPE



Groceries | Groceries | Infrastructure | Structure

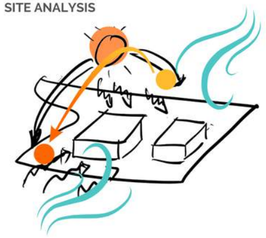


Household Kiosk | Infrastructure | Butcher | Street Vendors

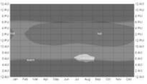
KIOSK AND LOS TYPE, CIRCULATION



SITE ANALYSIS



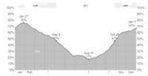
TEMPERATURE

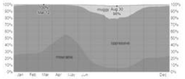


WIND



PRECIPITATION





SURROUNDING

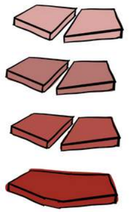


Jln. Terminal Baru

Building Inside Access

DESIGN EXPLORATION

MASS BUILDING



3rd Floor
2nd Floor
1st Floor
Basement

ZONING



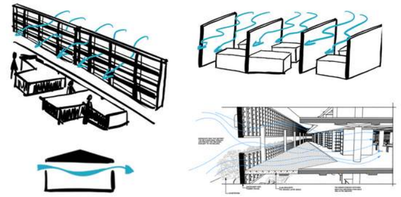
3rd Floor
Food Stalls

2nd Floor
Vegetables
Fruits
Household
Groceries

1st Floor
Butcher
Fish Market
Spices

Basement
Car Parking
Motor Parking
MEP Room

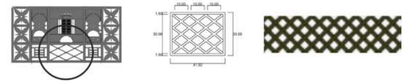
RESPONSE TO CLIMATE





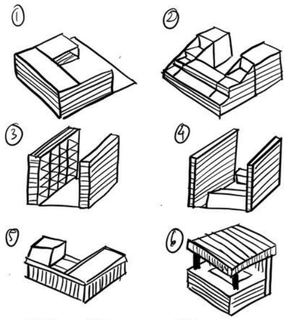
The secondary is used for the building for utilization of natural lighting and air circulation, also adapting the existing building that has secondary skin that modified based on the building needs

VERNACLUAR ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

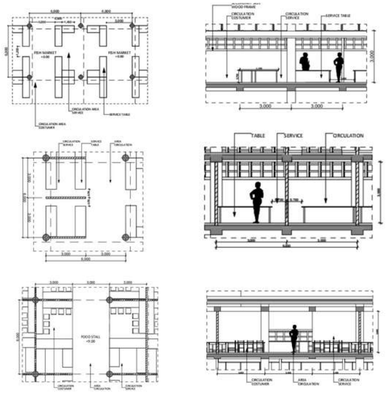




KIOSK AND LOS DESIGN



1. Butcher and Fish Market
2. Vegetables and Fruits
3. Groceries and House Hold
4. Spices
5. Food Stalls
6. Butcher, Fish Market, Food Stalls





EXTERIOR PERSPECTIVE

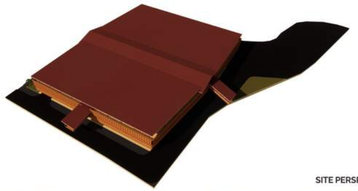


3rd Floor
Food STalls
Musholla

2nd Floor
Vegetables
Fruits
Household
Groceries
Office
Bridge Access

1st Floor
Butcher
Fish Market
Spices
Loading Deck
Storage





SITE PERSPECTIVE



EXTERIOR PERSPECTIVE



EXTERIOR PERSPECTIVE



EXTERIOR PERSPECTIVE