

# CITY HOTEL DENGAN FASILITAS MICE DI SEMARANG

## Dengan Pendekatan Arsitektur Modern

Muhammad Nanang Syifa'udin <sup>[1]</sup>, Endy Marlina <sup>[2]</sup>

<sup>[1],[2]</sup>Program Studi Arsitektur Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi Universitas Teknologi Yogyakarta

<sup>[1]</sup> mnanangsyifa@gmail.com, <sup>[2]</sup> endy\_marlina@yahoo.com

### ABSTRAK

City Hotel merupakan hotel yang berada di pusat kota, dimana sebagian besar tamunya yang menginap adalah para pebisnis yang memiliki kegiatan berbisnis di kota Semarang. City Hotel Dengan Fasilitas Mice di Semarang dibutuhkan salahsatunya sebagai fasilitas kegiatan kepariwisataan yang dari tahun ke tahun semakin meningkat. Kebutuhan fasilitas kegiatan MICE di kota Semarang yang semakin banyak yang aktifitasnya juga perlu fasilitas kegiatan ini merupakan perpaduan antara leisure dan business, biasanya melibatkan sekelompok orang secara bersama-sama, rangkaian kegiatannya dalam bentuk meetings, incentive travels, conventions, congresses, conference dan exhibition. Konsep bangunan yang lebih atraktif melalui pendekatan gaya Arsitektur Modern dipilih untuk rancangan hotel yang lebih menarik. Perancangan Hotel dengan pendekatan Arsitektur Modern dapat diartikan sebagai pernyataan jiwa dari suatu massa, yang dapat menyesuaikan diri dengan perubahan sosial dan ekonomi yang ditimbulkan pada zamannya, yaitu dengan mencari keharmonisan dari elemen modern serta mengembalikan arsitektur pada bidang yang sebenarnya (ekonomis, sosiologis, dan kemasyarakatan). Dengan kata lain dapat disebutkan Pendekatan Arsitektur Modern dilandasi oleh komposisi massa dinamis, non aksial dan yang paling penting didasarkan atas pembentukan ruang-ruang, baik didalam maupun diantara bangunan sehingga kebutuhan ruang untuk kegiatan MICE ini sendiri terpenuhi dengan baik, Arsitektur Modern adalah hasil dari pemikiran baru mengenai pandangan hidup yang lebih manusiawi, seperti moralis, nasionalis, materialis, standarisasi serta jujur, yang diterapkan dalam bentuk fisik bangunan sehingga akan menghasilkan suatu perancangan bangunan yang harmonis dengan lingkungan atau daerah sekitar.

**Kata kunci** : Normalisasi Ci Liwung, Kampung Vertikal, Arsitektur Bioklimatik.

### ABSTRACT

*Urbanization to Jakarta has created the slums that mostly are illegal. Such settlement has mostly been found on the riverbank of Ciliwung in which it, as a consequence, has also created the narrowing and siltation that later causes the water capacity of river lessened and prone to flooding. The government of Special Capital Region of Jakarta plans to relocate the settlement located on the riverbank to the flat. However, most of the citizens refute to be relocated to the flat in consideration to the cost for rent, distance for the access of working and education and the social life that no longer can be met. The design of vertical kampong of Bukit Duri is an attempt to present a solution in providing housings and settlement vertically integrated by the economic, social and cultural activities of the citizens. The theoretical review to support the concept formulation covers the review on the kampong, vertical kampong and bioclimatic architecture. The design of vertical kampong was made by analyzing the activities and characteristics of citizen behavior purposely to produce the space that is suitable with the needs. The approach used in the design was by using the bioclimatic architecture concept by an emphasis on the energy-saving building. The application of the bioclimatic concept in the design was in the form of natural lighting, artificial weather, balcony use, passive shadowing device, and vertical landscaping. Also, to create a vertical kampong appropriate with the needs and the characteristics of the users, some spaces for facilities along with the space for business, joint garden, joint clothes drying space, and social space were provided. The design of building with a stage system as the water space can help to reduce the load in the downstream. The units of settlement are designed by means of three different types suitable with the capacity of family members, the arrangement of settlement units that are designed variously to create a social balance. The joint facility spaces are placed randomly in accordance with the needs in each building mass to create a social interaction, and the even circulation. The outdoor spaces are used as the building landscape, city woods, and urban farming and the riverbank area is designed as an open space of green area.*

**Keywords:** Normalization of Ciliwung, Vertical Kampong, Bioclimatic Architecture