

Conference Paper

Culinary Center in Dalegan Gresik, East Java with a Wave Metaphor Architecture Approach

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ABSTRACT

Tourism sector has potential of development as it belongs to one of regional revenue sources for Gresik Regency. One of tourism sectors that has great potential is culinary tourism. To Gresik Regency, improving tourism is possible to do because total visits of culinary tourism get increasing from year to year. Unfortunately, a specific culinary site which can accommodate typical food of Gresik has not been available yet. Therefore, the researcher planned and designed Culinary Centre in Dalegan Gresik, East Java under the theme of metaphoric architecture. To collect the research data, several methods were employed such as field study, literature study, and descriptive analysis. The macro concept of recreational is implemented by adjusting the title in the tourism site through the micro concept of dynamic land order having relaxed elements. The micro concept of shape accommodates wavy metaphor of sea water. Thus, this design is expected to be used as the basis for Gresik development so that it becomes a tourism object which can provide food-based recreational service and entertainment to all tourists.

Keywords: Culinary, Gresik, Metaphoric Architecture.

Introduction

Indonesia is a country rich in culture and customs. One that is included in the cultural section is a variety of traditional food (regional specialties). Traditional food in Indonesia develops according to the culture that exists in Indonesian society itself. Traditional food from one region to another varies, and is spread in various regions in Indonesia. Likewise, the city of Gresik is inseparable from the world of culinary specialties. Gresik is a regency located in the west of Surabaya City. With the area of Gresik Regency of 1,191.25/Km², the population density level of Gresik Regency is 1,098 people/Km². Gresik is a city that is mostly agricultural land. The agricultural sector includes food agricultural sub-sector, fishery sub-sector, livestock sub-sector, and plantation sub-sector. The fisheries sub-sector is a sub-sector that has a fairly large production after the food agricultural sub-sector. With the many sub-sectors above but the lack of tourist attractions that really show the advantages of Gresik City, I am enthusiastic about building or designing tourist attractions that can provide recreational and entertainment services for all tourist with basic recreational facilities related to tourism. Gresik typical food with a different building appearance. So that it can make a Gresik City Icon.

According to (Widjajanti & Hendra, 2013) The theory of regional arrangement and development must be based on two-way interaction (man-environment studies). Man-environment studies, which is a study of mutually beneficial relationships (mutual interaction) between humans and the built environment around them (related to 3 variables): human characteristics as forming the character of the environment, the physical environment and humans, the mechanism that connects humans and the environment in interaction two-way direction.

In realizing a building that becomes the icon of the City of Gresik, the theme carried in this design is Metaphor Architecture. The shape of this culinary center building was adopted from the metaphorical theme of ocean waves. The concept of spatial planning and land arrangement also takes a concept that aims to create a design that has the nuances of a tourist or entertainment place. Having complete, interactive and recreational facilities makes this culinary center also a place for activities for the surrounding community and has green open spaces as an indicator of a healthy city. Etymologically, metaphorical terminology is formed through the combination of two Greek words, namely "meta" (above) and "pherein" (to transfer or move). In Modern Greek, the word metaphor also means "transfer" or "transport". Thus, metaphor is the transfer of the image, meaning, or quality of an expression to another expression (Classe, 2000).

Metaphor is a code that is captured at one time by the observer of an object by relying on another object and how to see a building as something else because of the similarity (Jenks, 1990). According to (Knowles & Moon, 2004) "metaphor is the use of a language to refer to something other than what is originally applied to or what it is, literally means, in order to suggest some resemblance or make a connection between two things". According to (Antoniades, 1990), in "Poetic of Architecture" defines metaphor as a way of understanding one thing, as if it were something else so that one can learn a better understanding of a topic under discussion. In other words, metaphor explains one subject with another, trying to see one subject as something else. There are three categories of metaphors, namely: (1) Intangible Metaphors (metaphors that cannot be touched), (2) Tangible Metaphors (metaphors that can be touched), (3) Combined Metaphors (a combination of the two).

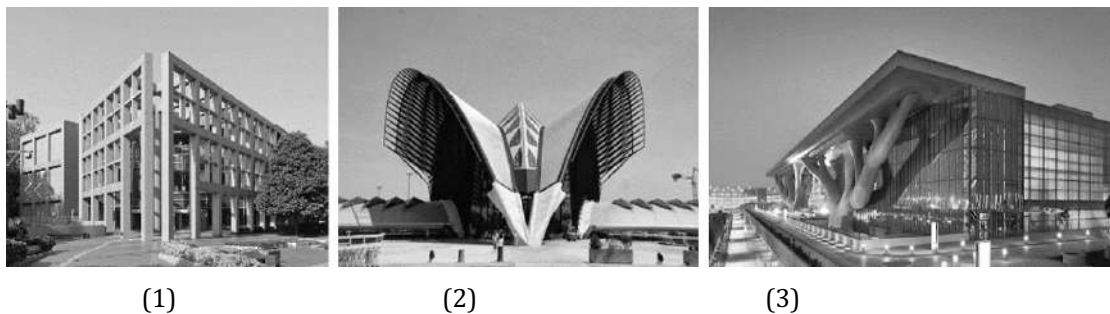


Image 1. Methapor Category

According to (Widjajanti, 2010), states that the existence of green open space is a harmonious, comfortable, beautiful and supportive urban environment for urban people. In this way, green open space can function as much as possible as a medium to create cleanliness, health, harmony and beauty of the environment. According to (Widjajanti, 2018), the public presence of open space will have an impact on the daily lives of residents who use it to carry out activities. Some of the open space functions are: Social function; as a place to communicate or socialize, play and exercise, a place to get fresh air, a place to wait for other activities, as a barrier between building masses, connecting one place to another, a means to create cleanliness, health, harmony and beauty of the environment, as a research facility. and education, as well as outreach to the community to build environmental awareness. Ecological function; to soften architectural buildings, absorb rainwater, prevent flooding, freshen the air, improve the microclimate by reducing heat and pollution, maintain and maintain the balance of the ecosystem. So that culinary tourism is also able to contribute to the environment of Gresik City and become an environmentally friendly tourist area.

According to (Fardiaz, 1998), traditional food is food and drink including snacks and mixed ingredients or ingredients used traditionally, and has long been developed specifically in the area and is processed from recipes that have long been known by the local community with local

ingredients and sources. has a taste that is relatively in accordance with the tastes of the community. Gresik's traditional cuisine is a valuable asset that must be preserved. In addition to historical value, culinary is a character and characteristic of the community itself. Gresik City or more broadly Gresik Regency has various nicknames, especially about food. Starting from Puduk City, Milkfish City, Krawu City, to the most trendy in the last ten years is the city of a million coffee shops.



Image 2. Gresik City Food

Materials and Methods

The research used is descriptive qualitative research. This research is related to collecting data to provide an overview of a symptom, generally carried out by survey methods, observations, case studies and literature studies. By collecting data to provide an overview of a symptom. The methods used to support this research are literature and documentation methods.

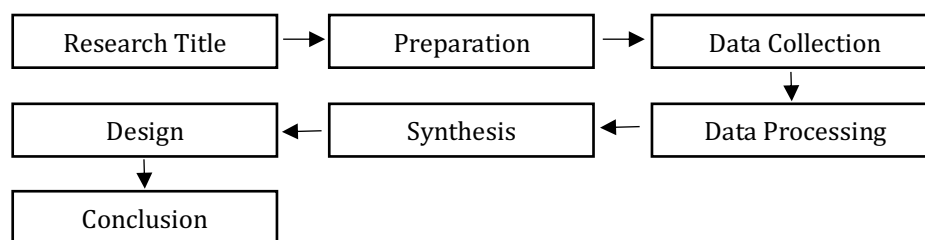


Image 3. Research Method Flow

Results and Discussion

The process of taking field case studies and literature as reference materials and references in the design of culinary centers is taking the following objects: (1) Food Junction gran Pakuwon (Field), (2) Pujon Kidul Tourism Village Cafe Sawah (Field), (3) Lyon TGV Station (Literature) , (4) Bali Ngurah Rai Airport (Literature), (5) Pearl Beach Lounge (Literature) from all the field studies and literature it can be concluded that a culinary center must be able to present the contents and stories that will be carried. So that it can be an example in designing the Planning and Design of Culinary Centers in Dalegan Gresik, East Java in order to produce designs according to facilities with better comfort.

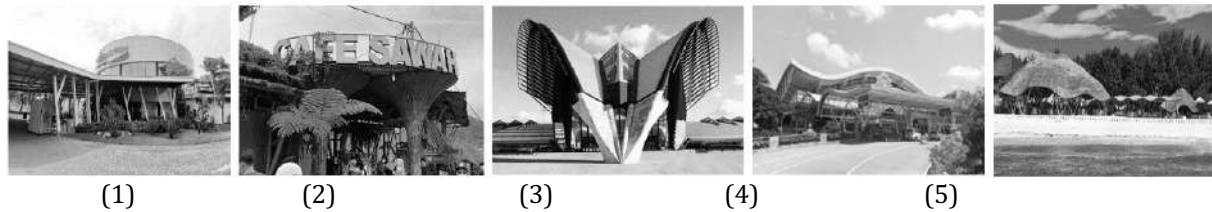


Image 4. Comparative Study Object

The design object of this Culinary Center adopts the theme of Metaphoric Architecture, Macro Concept: Recreation which will create a tangible atmosphere of recreation in terms of land structure, shape and space, Micro Concept of Land Arrangement: Dynamic which will create a flow of movement that is always active in the site so that there are nuances such as entertainment place, Micro Concept Form: Wave Metaphor that will implement a wave form, Micro Space Concept: Responsive that will respond to each space according to its function also applies colors that can stimulate appetite so that the concept of a response to the function of space is realized for its users.

Land Arrangement

The location of the culinary center is on Jl. Rejodadi Dalegan, Gresik Regency, East Java. The land area of 2 hectares is in the area of rice fields and plantations. The selection of the location was because it was in accordance with regulations regarding areas that have the potential for tourism development.

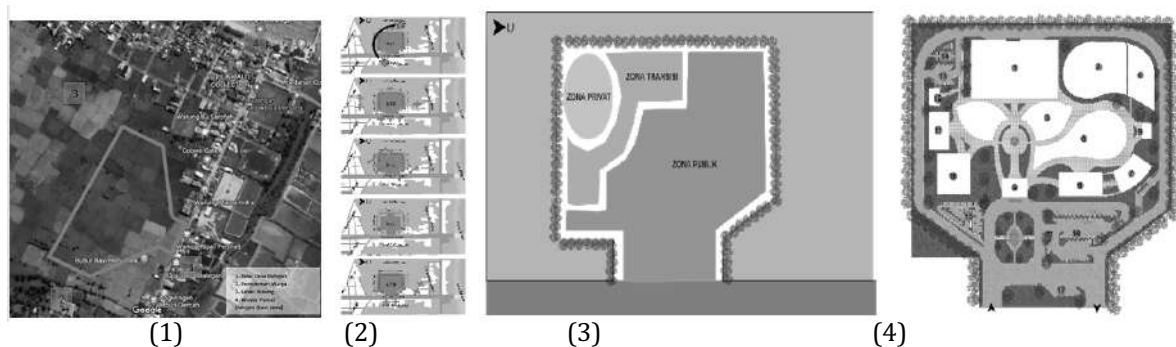


Image 5. (1) Site Location ; (2) Analysis Output ; (3) Zoning ; (4) Blokplan

The Culinary Center's Land Arrangement uses a dynamic concept that is active both in terms of Me and Se, Circulation and mass order and overall form. The dynamic concept will create a flow of movement that is always active so that there is a feel like a place of entertainment. The land arrangement takes the shape of the tail of milkfish which is one of the productions of the City of Gresik. The arrangement of the mass of the building uses a centralized system where there is a central point in the form of a garden.

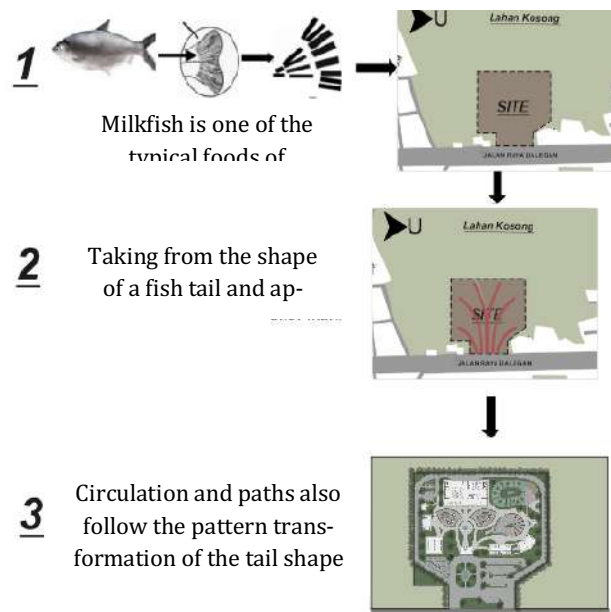


Image 6. Application of the Land Order Concept

The Shape of Culinary Center

The shape of the building in this Culinary Center tour adopts the Wave Metaphor Architecture which is given a touch or modification and renewal both in terms of material, color, ornament, and shape but does not leave the values or principles of the Metaphor Architecture itself. The value of the metaphor on the whole form of the building is presented in the unified appearance of the roof of the Waves Metaphor. In addition, the color of the building becomes an aspect of beauty in the appearance of the building.

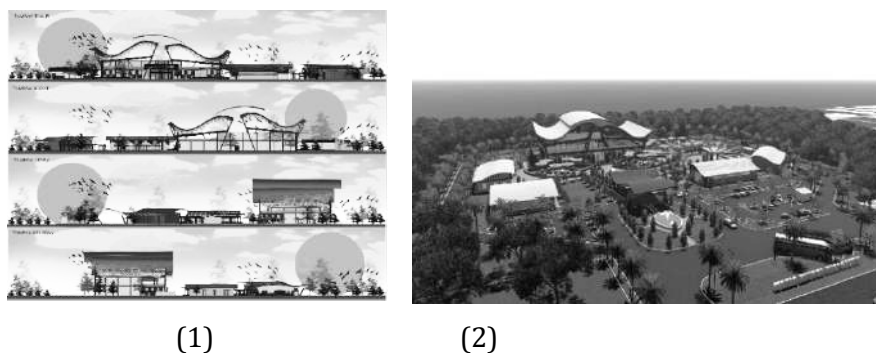


Image 7. (1) The overall view of the Culinary Center ; (2) Overall Perspective of Culinary Center

The modern shape and unique design of each building has a wide glass area. It also has a design which adapts the new form applied to the culinary center building. The micro concept of the structure of the building could be realized by using a secondary skin by providing glass on the building and covering the walls with plant covers so that the sunlight does not go straight into the building, which will cause excessive heat.



Image 8. Application of Secondary Culinary Center Building

The shape of the roof of its building is wavy, relate the theme of Methapor Architecture from the shape of the waves from the water of the sea.



Image 9. (1) Front View Culinary Center ; (2) Culinary Center Building Perspective

Rooms in Culinary Center

The concept of spatial planning in the building is a responsive concept. Basically, this concept based on a statement that designed building has a responsiveness to the surrounding activities. So it could be concluded that the concept of responsive space has function that is related with its role as well as the needs and activities in it. The activities obtained in the Culinary Center room are none other than enjoying food. So that the room would be colored with Tosca, Orange and Yellow colors where these colors are colors that can stimulate appetite.

The waveform on the ceiling that embodies the design theme

it is given a color that looks fresh so that it makes the room fresh



Application of materials in the form of wood and greenery

Image 10. Application of Space Concept

The Culinary center room also applies the wave form of the Metaphor Architecture theme to the ocean waves. The shape of the corrugated ceiling of the room adds to the aesthetic value of the room and creates the feel of ocean waves. The material used in the room used materials that are close to nature in the form of wood as well greenery or vegetation.



(1) (2) (3)
Image 11. (1) Interior Culinary Center; (2) Interior of the Souvenir Shop;
(3) Exterior of Fish Pond Dining

Conclusion

The layout and rooms at Gresik Culinary Center use the Metaphor Architecture theme which aims to give a new object shape to the design of the Culinary Center. The micro concept of land arrangement in the design uses a dynamic concept that will create a flow of movement that has the feel of an entertainment place. The micro concept of shape in this design uses the concept of a wave metaphor which creates a shape from ocean waves so that it becomes a building that is different from the surrounding buildings. The micro concept of room in this design uses a responsive concept where the room will be grouped according to their respective functions as well as responding to entertainment activities in the design. So that the unity between titles, themes and concepts are interrelated.

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