

Conference Paper

Folding Architecture Theme Analysis in the Interior of Bogor Zoology Museum

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ABSTRACT

Bogor Zoology Museum was built based on the biodiversity in Indonesia, The place aim to be a conservation and also education center for the general public, especially for the students who want to know the biodiversity in Indonesia. The collection of this museum is quite a lot, to make those rooms efficiently, Bogor Zoology museum using concept of folding architecture. The concept of folding architecture itself focuses on the efficiency of the space folds – folds and aperture. But, with the increasing of the collection at the Bogor Zoology Museum making a shift. The function of the folding architecture is getting further and further away. The lack of the interest from the general public to visit this museum also one of the reasons for the increasingly distant of the vision and mission of the museum, so this research's goals are to know how the efficient the collection in the Bogor Zoology Museum are, to know how the Museum handle of their collections, and give a solution for the Bogor Zoology museum to make a better place and not deviated from the goals of Bogor Zoology Museum itself. This research is using secondary data approaches, obtained from literature studies, also other scientific journals. And the use of narrative analysis techniques focus on an idea to communicated to all of relevant groups. And also with this technique it helps to understand and develop the analysis carried out at the Bogor Zoology Museum. And the expected result of this research is to readjust the concept of folding architecture in Bogor Zoology Museum in accordance with the goals of the founders of the Bogor Zoology Museum.

Keywords: folding architecture, Bogor zoology museum, interior, museum.

Introduction

Museum according to ICOM 1974 is a permanent institution and not a type of commercial building. Museums are created to serve the community and the development of society, with an open nature to collect historical objects, research, conservation, exhibit and also communicate. The contents of the museum for the needs of study, education, and pleasure.

Bogor Zoological Museum is one of the museums managed by the government. Founded in 1894 during the Dutch era, the facade of this building is still thick with Dutch colonialism. At first this museum was a zoology laboratory called the Landbouw zoologisch laboratory which was initiated by J.C. Koningsberger who is a botanist from the Netherlands. In this museum, there are about 3.5% of the total fauna found in Indonesia, and 0.05% of animal samples owned by the field of zoology, Biology research center, LIPI. But as time goes by, there is a shift in the concept of folding architecture, due to the increasing number of existing collections.

In the Bogor Zoological Museum, it is felt that the folding architecture itself has not implemented the systematics of folding architecture itself, where the folding architecture itself comes from the word 'Fold' which means folding, where in the 18th century a French philosopher Gilles Deleuze in 1988 issued a work but it was less popular in the world. Architecture. Then in the 20th century Peter Eisenman began to raise folding architecture again in rebstock and began to be loved. Where the folding architecture has principles such as, matter and function, which means the process of folding, algorithm, which is the application of the function of folding, spatial, structural organization diagrams, which means bringing up space from the principles above and

finally the architecture prototype. However, the application of Folding architecture in this zoological museum is considered quite appropriate, because the collections on display are fossils of ancient animals, which are quite large, so the architects must think about how to form an efficient space but can accommodate many existing collections. The lack of order in the museum collections and also not in accordance with the vision and mission of the zoological museum itself. So the purpose of this research article is to be able to provide a proposal that can make this zoological museum in accordance with the vision and mission of the museum and also give a new color to museums in Indonesia.

With the flexibility of this folding architectural concept, it is very necessary to understand and apply the concept well, so that it goes in rhythm in the design of the museum and also the arrangement of existing collections.

Material and Methods

In the preparation of this scientific article, the method used is a descriptive narrative method that focuses on an idea to be communicated to all related sections. And also with this technique it helps to understand and develop the analysis carried out on the related object, and also the literature study that is carried out to increase the reference of the object to be selected. After studying the literature, the analytical method used is to use one of the principles of folding architecture as a reference for this study, where the principles used are Spatial, Structural, organization diagrams (Architecture folding, 2004):

1. Proximity (proximity)
2. Sparation (Separator)
3. Spatial Succesion (spatial switching)
4. Enclosure (restrictions)

So that after doing the analysis with the 4 points of the principle, it is expected to know the suitability of the folding architecture concept in the zoological museum itself.

Results and Discussion

The definition of a museum according to the 2009 directorate of museums, that a museum is a tourist attraction to add insight and knowledge in which there are objects of past cultural heritage, museums are tasked with collecting, recording, caring for, and exhibiting collections for the purpose of insight, knowledge, education and also As a research resource for the general public. However, as time goes by, the design of museums in Indonesia has slightly shifted, one of which is the zoological museum in Bogor, where this museum feels that it has experienced a shift in function, where at the beginning this museum was founded using the concept of folding architecture for spatial planning in order to form space efficiency.

In architecture, the folding concept is related to space efficiency and also openings, where this concept applies a process to produce shapes in architectural designs which are essentially experimenting to produce configuration shapes (Ronald Nelwan, 2014). Where the aspects that will be the reference are spatial, structural, organization diagrams (Architecture folding, 2004):

1. Proximity (proximity)
2. Sparation (Separator)
3. Spatial Succesion (spatial switching)
4. Enclosure (restrictions)

Case Object Overview

The Bogor Zoological Museum is a project undertaken by J.C. Koningsberger is a Dutch botanist, where at first this museum was a zoology laboratory called the Landbouw Zoologisch Laboratory which was founded in 1894. The zoological museum itself has 24 collection rooms which were newly occupied in 1997. With various kinds of animal collections. This zoological museum is a symmetrical cube-shaped mass.

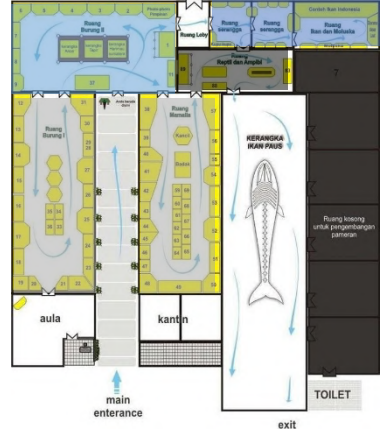
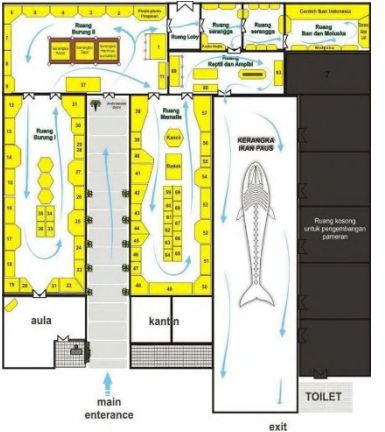


Figure 1. Bogor Zoologi Museum

Source : google.com

The suitability of the Bogor Zoological Museum with the Folding Architecture concept

No.	Analysist Aspect	Compatibility With Objects	Figure
1.	Proximity	Where in this zoology museum, proximity or closeness is very close, it can be seen from the arrangement of the collections in the picture on the side, where the collections are arranged as tightly as possible in order to accommodate more collections.	<p>Source : google.com</p>

2.	Sparation	At the Bogor zoology museum, separators are applied to each object collection, which separates each type of animal and also the family of the animal itself.	 <p>Source : google.com</p>
3.	Spatial Succesion	There is no spatial change in this museum yet.	-
4.	Enclosure	In this museum, the barrier used is a brick wall that delimits each category of animals that exist.	 <p>Source : google.com</p>

Conclusion

From the research object above, by identifying the existing literature studies, and referring to the 4 principles of architecture folding, namely proximity, separation, spatial succession and enclosure, this museum is close to the conformity of the concept of architecture folding, although at the points of spatial succession this museum does not meet, but This museum is still calculated to meet the criteria of architecture folding.

References

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