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REDESIGNING THE MULTI-PURPOSE COMMUNITY HALL IN PETOMPON, SEMARANG

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Abstract. The multi-purpose community hall is a crucial facility that fosters community activities, cultural engagement, and public services. The Petompon Sub-district Hall in Semarang requires a redesign to enhance its functionality, accessibility, and adaptability. This study presents a comprehensive approach to redesigning the hall, focusing on spatial optimization, adaptive reuse, material updates, and user-centered design principles. The results highlight the importance of integrating modern architectural practices while preserving the building's structure to create a functional and inclusive community space.

Keyword: *Community Hall, Renovation, Redesign, User-Centered Approach*

INTRODUCTION

Community halls serve as pivotal hubs for social, cultural, and administrative activities, supporting local governance and community engagement. However, aging infrastructure and changing community needs often render these facilities inefficient and outdated. The Petompon Sub-district Hall, located in Gajahmungkur District, Semarang, exemplifies these challenges, with issues ranging from poor spatial organization to deteriorating infrastructure.

Community halls, particularly in urban areas, are increasingly expected to enhance community and neighbourhood vitality activities, including public meetings, cultural events, and recreational functions. However, poor design and lack of regular maintenance often lead to underutilized spaces and increased operational costs (Blecic, I et al., 2024). According to Soegoto et al. (2022), community halls must balance flexibility and functionality to meet modern societal demands. Kusuma & Aditya (2020) show adaptive reuse maximizes space efficiency and saves existing structures.

The Petompon Sub-district Hall faces specific challenges related to its spatial layout, infrastructure degradation, and insufficient accessibility features. Addressing these issues requires a holistic redesign approach that improves the building's usability and aligns with community needs. This study aims to

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redesign the Petompon Sub-district Hall by optimizing space utilization, enhancing accessibility, and implementing adaptive reuse strategies with material updates to ensure long-term relevance and functionality.

METHODS

The redesign process involved the following steps:

1. Site Assessment

A thorough evaluation of the existing building was conducted, including:

- Measurement of spatial dimensions and current layouts.
- Assessment of structural integrity, lighting, ventilation, and accessibility.
- Identification of community needs through interviews and surveys.

The assessment process followed the framework outlined by Hendra & Ramadhani (2022), which emphasizes the importance of detailed documentation and observation of existing conditions. Adaptive reuse principles, as highlighted by Zainuddin & Wibisono (2021), were incorporated to evaluate the feasibility of reusing existing structures and materials.

2. Spatial Optimization

The redesign focused on:

- Zoning the hall into public, semi-public, private, and service areas to improve functionality.
- Enhancing circulation pathways to ensure ease of movement.
- Reorganizing storage spaces to maximize usable area.

Spatial optimization principles are grounded in the works of Maula & Tyas (2022), where zoning helps separate functional spaces based on user accessibility and activity type. By creating distinct zones, the redesigned hall can efficiently accommodate both large gatherings and smaller private events without compromising usability.

Adaptive Reuse and Material Updates

The concept of adaptive reuse focuses on repurposing the existing structure while improving its functionality. Key strategies included:

- Preserving the hall's primary framework to minimize construction waste (Zainuddin & Wibisono, 2021).
- Upgrading outdated systems, such as electrical and ventilation, to meet current standards.
- Incorporating modern and durable materials for improved aesthetics and longevity. For instance:
    - Plafond Renovation: Installation of updated ceiling systems for both interior and exterior areas.
    - Wall Expansion: Lateral extensions to provide additional archive rooms and functional spaces.
    - Flooring and Stage Upgrades: Use of modern flooring materials to enhance durability and performance (Kusuma & Aditya, 2020).
- Accesibility improvements: widening doorways and pathways to improve mobility, especially for the drop-off area.

The importance of accessibility improvements is emphasized in Indonesian National Standard (SNI) 03-1733-2004, which specifies design considerations for public and social facilities. The proposed changes ensure compliance with these standards and enhance the inclusivity of the redesigned hall for diverse user groups.

DESIGN RESULT

Existing Challenges

The assessment revealed several key issues, such as limited spatial functionality, lack of accessibility features, and deteriorated infrastructure. These challenges align with findings in community facility studies by Hendra & Ramadhani (2022), where similar constraints hinder operational efficiency and user satisfaction.

Redesign Features

1. Spatial Redesign

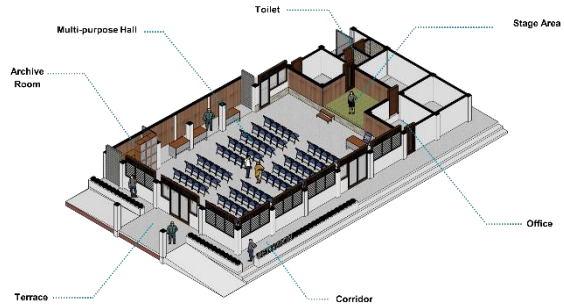

Figure 1. Spatial Redesign Layout

- Public zones were enhanced with open seating arrangements, supporting large community gatherings as outlined by Maula & Tyas (2022).
- Semi-public zones were equipped with shared spaces for group activities and discussions.
- Private zones included improved stage areas and preparation rooms for events.
- Service zones saw upgrades to restrooms and utility areas for better functionality, following best practices highlighted by Kusuma & Aditya (2020).

2. Adaptive Reuse & Renovation with Material Updates

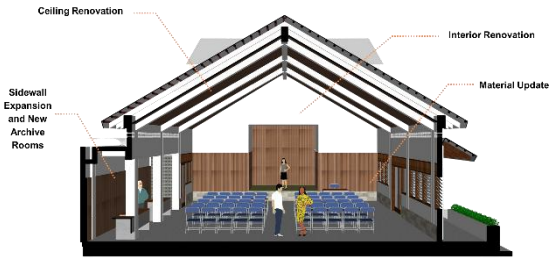

Figure 2. Adaptive Reuse Design & Renovation

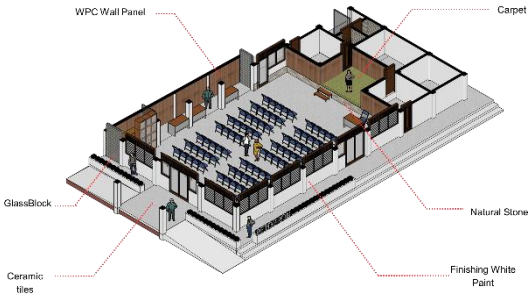

Figure 3. Material Updates

Adaptive reuse plays a key role in preserving the existing structure while enhancing its functionality. Renovation features include:

- Sidewall Expansion and New Archive Rooms: To accommodate growing administrative needs.

Figure 4. Sidewall Expansion and New Archive Room

- Interior and Ceiling Renovation: Use of durable materials to enhance aesthetics and thermal performance.

Figure 5. Interior Renovation

Figure 6. Ceiling Renovation

- Improved Drop-off Access: Widening the entrance for smoother vehicle flow.

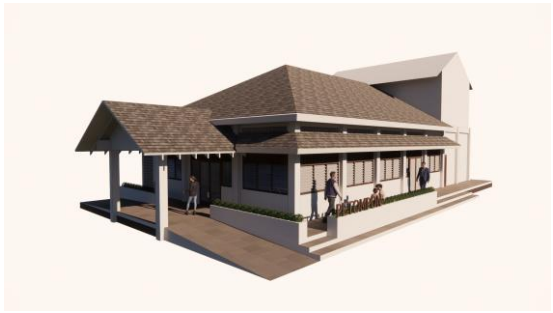

Figure 7. Improved Drop-off Access

- Toilet Renovation: Modern fixtures and hygienic design updates.

Figure 8. Toilet Renovation

- Interior Stage and Hall Improvements: Upgraded finishes for the stage and auditorium, enhancing user experience.

Figure 9. Interior Stage and Hall Improvements

Each redesign feature addresses the identified challenges while ensuring long-term functionality and adaptability for the hall.

CONCLUSION

The redesign of the Petompon Sub-district Hall demonstrates the value of integrating spatial optimization, adaptive reuse, and material updates into community infrastructure projects. The proposed design addresses existing shortcomings and aligns with modern architectural standards. By repurposing the existing structure, expanding functionality, and enhancing accessibility, this initiative promotes functional and inclusive public spaces that cater to diverse community needs.

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